FEATURING

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN JUBILEE CELEBRATION

THE STORY OF THE LAST SURVIVOR OF THE BOSTON TEA PARTY

PUBLISHED BY THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL • WASHINGTON, D. C.

DECEMBER • 1940
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*Cover Design:* The Destruction of Tea At Boston Harbor. From a lithograph by Sarony & Major. See article entitled “The Last Survivor,” page 41.

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## Official

Minutes, National Board of Management—Regular Meeting, October 10, 1940 | 68-94
IF I COULD TALK TO YOU

SARAH CORBIN ROBERT

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

During the three years of my administration I have allowed my holiday greetings to the more than twenty-five hundred chapters to take the form of a “living Christmas card” through a scholarship in our approved schools. The first year a lame undernourished boy of fourteen found new health. Last year a little boy of six was given opportunity while his mother served as house mother and cared for her other children. And now your scholarship child has grown up, for in this third year we have in one of our approved colleges a young woman from an approved secondary school. I quote from my first Christmas message as President General: “May the knowledge of the new life brought about through your tiny concerted offering bring you joy at Christmas.”

It is natural at holiday time to look back upon the year’s sorrows and blessings. There have been both. As a Society, satisfaction greatly overshadows disappointments. We are thankful that we may have served, that many are coming into a new appreciation of the consistent effort of the Daughters of the American Revolution against subversive influences, and for a national defense always adequate to current needs, as the best assurance of peace for the United States of America. In our happiness at accomplishment, there must be an added sense of responsibility, for the demand for service such as our Society is prepared to give is immediate. May the holiday season bring that enrichment within the life of each member, that sense of personal obligation, which alone can make complete the life of the National Society.

The day of the Golden Jubilee is gone; its results live. One member remarked, “If there were nothing to the celebration but the opportunity to hear the Charter Members at the luncheon in their honor, it was worth all the effort.” The same has been said, though in different words, of each of the other events.

In ways entirely unpredictable, the benefits of the celebration will be felt for years to come. While searching out facts and statistics of interest from the Proceedings of early Continental Congresses, it was discovered that one report of the Treasurer General was not included. Then as now, the report was printed. In speaking to the Congress the Treasurer General remarked that members would note certain expenditures on the printed report already distributed to the delegates,—but this printed report was not included in the bound volume of the Proceedings. To that extent, therefore, the records are incomplete.

Such omission can be corrected only if members throughout the country will exercise care in sending to Washington copies of early records or reports which they find among the effects of early members. With the furnishing of the new room for D.A.R. History, one of the four small former cloak rooms of Memorial Continental Hall now being conditioned by the Curator General, all material pertaining to the Society’s history, other than that required for official records in the office of the Recording Secretary General, can be properly filed and protected.

Interest in the Exhibit arranged in the banquet hall brought to light much of value. Shortly before the anniversary I received a letter from Miss Margaret Cabell, daughter of Mrs. Mary V. E. Cabell, Vice President General Presiding, offering to send for exhibition, pictures of the first headquarters of the National Society, clippings, programs, and early correspondence which had belonged to her mother. Upon my return from state meetings I found from Miss Cabell a package containing a huge scrap book of priceless and complete clippings regarding the founding and early history of the Society, from 1890 to 1893. By the time I opened that package, Miss Cabell had slipped away forever. One of her last great acts was to prepare that material for shipment to Washington. We often say that genealogical material neglected is often gone beyond recovery. Without vigilance and prompt action, much of value in the history of our own Society will be lost.

[2]
The picture of national accomplishment of the Society as summarized in the last scene of the historical program was a revelation both to members and to visitors. We have our individual reports at the Continental Congresses, but the whole story is rarely told. It is to be regretted that the record can never be entirely completed. In early years reports spoke in such indefinite terms as: "Much fine work has been accomplished." The difficulty in securing accurate statistics of contributions to committee activity in these early years, is an argument for greater care in years to come.

The cooperation of many agencies is gratefully acknowledged. The press throughout the country gave generous attention. To have had two national radio hook-ups, and a news reel, within the two days is an achievement in itself. In the pressure of great international problems, and of a national election at home, radio time is truly precious. Many chapters and members have written their appreciation to me as President General. Friendly words give encouragement toward future effort, but the real appreciation goes to the broadcasting companies who out of consideration for the public service rendered by our Society, made the time available.

A number of guests at the Anniversary Dinner, not members of the Society, have referred to it as one of the most delightful evenings of their lives. Perhaps the capacity of the members to indulge in real fun upon proper occasion is one of the reasons for the Society's record of achievement. Miss Janet Richards, only member to have attended every Continental Congress, brought her most amusing recollections to a superb climax, and the Honorary Presidents General added greatly to the merriment by telling of the funniest experiences of their office. A surprise feature of the program which it was possible to keep entirely a secret was the recognition of those employees who had been with the Society for more than half of its fifty years. The difficulty of their service when the responsible officers are widely scattered has long been appreciated. A small silver tray, made by Caldwell and Company after an old pattern, was presented to the following members of the clerical staff, active and retired, whose service varied from twenty-five to thirty-eight years: Miss Jean Jackson, Miss Catherine A. Newton, Miss Jane Morton Finckel, Miss Theodora Y. Wingate, Miss Bessie Bright, Mrs. Maude Billingsley Goll, Mrs. Lucie C. I. Hudson, Miss Eva Janet Bright, Mrs. Hallie S. C. Chunn, Miss Hazel Louise Rock, Miss Fay Abigail Sullivan, Miss Minnie Marshall, Miss Alice Griggs; to Mr. Robert D. Phillips, Superintendent, for twenty-seven years; to George Hughes, messenger for twenty-six years; and to Estes Scott who came to the National Society when Memorial Continental Hall was opened. The inscription upon the trays is:

PRESENTED TO

(NAME)

UPON THE OCCASION OF THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION IN RECOGNITION OF —— YEARS OF FAITHFUL SERVICE TO THE SOCIETY

OCTOBER 11, 1940

One great Jubilee project remains. While rejoicing in past service, the Society must safeguard its future. At this moment the demand for the Manuals for Citizenship is greater than ever before. Greater security to the future of our American institutions can be provided through expansion of our Junior American Citizens Clubs and Girl Home Makers. The continuous growth of our Society's two schools must be safeguarded against possible emergency. Expansion of effort means increase in administrative outlay. A new handbook, additional printing, stationery and postage of committees cannot be permitted without corresponding additional income. The best safeguard of the Society's future is to build an endowment. Are there not many members who, if unable to contribute to endowment now, may yet, while the spirit and blessings of the anniversary are still upon us, make definite provision for the Society's endowment by adding a codicil to their wills?

"Then shalt thou cause the trumpet of jubilee to sound.

"And ye shall hallow the fiftieth year, and proclaim liberty throughout all the land . . ."
"A jubilee shall that fiftieth year be unto you."
It has been one. It has been a grand adventure. With confidence in its mission and faith in the principles that gave it being, the Society looks to the future.

In summer, at the request of Mrs. Theodore W. Luling, Regent of the Walter Hines Page Chapter, of London, England, I wrote to the members of the National Board of Management regarding the service undertaken by "American Ambulance, Great Britain." In response to that letter the National Society was able to forward, through Allied Relief, an amount recorded as five hundred and fifty pounds in the latest report issued in Britain. Recently it was my privilege to talk with Mr. Wallace B. Phillips, an American resident in London for thirty-five years, Director General of American Ambulance, Great Britain.

Inaugurated June first, the fleet of cars contributed entirely by Americans or American companies with branches in England, started service in early July and reached full operation in September. After but a few months American Ambulance, Great Britain is now operating two hundred and sixty vehicles, mostly large ambulances equipped for long journeys. Supported entirely by Americans and, under the control of the Ministry of Health, aiding only civilians, this organization is the only one displaying the American Flag on its vehicles. The fleet is "manned" entirely by women, members of the Mechanized Transport Corps, and the Women's Transport Service, three hundred drivers from each. Cars operate on a twenty-four hour basis, with twelve-hour shifts. To allow for illness and emergencies about two and one-quarter drivers must be allowed for each car. A three months' course of special training is necessary before a driver can be accepted
into these units. She must know how to service and repair her own car. Not only must she drive in a "black-out," but must know how to get about literally over all England with the use only of a map. Possible parachutists and fliers shot down must be able to get no information as to location from roadside signs or crossroads. In consequence every directional sign has been removed and the names of cities and towns, and all other identifying marks have been obliterated.

The ambulances are somewhat larger and more fully equipped than those which carry soldiers back to the first-aid stations. Not until I talked with Mr. Phillips did I realize that hospitals in London and other cities must be evacuated every day. People brought into city hospitals receive the first necessary treatment, and then are sent to hospitals or homes at supposedly safer distances from London. Except in most extreme cases no patient can be left in a London hospital more than a single night. Each ambulance carries four stretcher beds. Patients can be left for many hours if necessary on these stretchers, while the driver is off to transport others.

The present need is for continued maintenance rather than for more vehicles. Although drivers are volunteers, to provide for their insurance and continuance of social security, a regular wage is required. Two pounds is the weekly pay for twelve hours daily service. Board and housing for the drivers must be provided, and the cars and their equipment must be kept in repair.

As President General, I am happy to tell what I have learned of American Ambulance, Great Britain, to which our own members in England are devoting much of their earnest effort.
A VIEW OF THE EAST END OF THE BALLROOM IN GADSBY'S TAVERN AS IT LOOKED BEFORE ITS RESTORATION BY THE VIRGINIA DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Gadsby's Ballroom

LOUISA SWANN SINCLAIR

As a fitting prelude to the Golden Jubilee Celebration of the National Society, the beautiful ballroom of historic Gadsby's Tavern in old Alexandria, Virginia, was the setting for a brilliant reception honoring the President General, Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., and the members of her Cabinet. This exact restoration of one of early America's most famous rooms, which opened with this gala celebration, constituted the official project of the eighty-two Virginia chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution in the Golden Jubilee Year. Mrs. C. A. Swann Sinclair of Alexandria, State Regent of the Virginia Daughters, was chairman for the Ballroom restoration which was supervised by Mrs. Robert Miller Reese under the direction of Mr. Thomas T. Waterman, architect. Mrs. John T. Ashton was chairman for the Reception when colored musicians once more played their airs from the quaint balcony and the Minuet and Gavotte were danced by members of the Children of the American Revolution in colonial gowns upon the same floor where the great hero, George Washington, joined his fellow townsfolk in this pleasant pastime.

"NOWHERE can better be appreciated the vitality of design of the architecture of the early Republic, nowhere more faithfully mirrored the sturdiness and elegance of our ancestors" than in the ballroom of Gadsby's Tavern, says the authoritative Kittell in his "Early American Rooms." Kittell also said of Alexandria, that in colonial days "In no American City was the grace of living more appreciated and practiced. Its citizenry was distinguished, wealthy, and cosmopolitan, and the legacy of beauty it left us is a great one. At its finest it is to be seen in the ballroom at Gadsby's Tavern."

The original woodwork of the ballroom at Gadsby's was purchased by the Metropolitan Museum more than two decades ago and removed to New York City where it was installed in the noted American Wing. Here it has become internationally known to the public and to architects as a room of superb beauty. At the time of the purchase, the old Tavern was closed. Since then the two buildings comprising it have been reopened and restored to their original appearance by various Alexandria organizations and citizens. Only the woodwork of the ballroom was missing and this has now been reproduced in its entirety to scale.
Sixty little cloak pegs (called for by the ancient inventories) line the wall of this conservative Georgian room. No doubt Washington, Lafayette and all the others hung on these coats of brilliant hues, and then escorted their ladies to the middle of the floor to dance the gavotte while three or four negro minstrels displayed themselves and their musical abilities in the conspicuous musicians’ gallery, suspended from the ceiling on the side of the room and entered from the outside hall by ladder. Cheery fires blazed in the fireplaces. The beautifully carved mantels of the frontispiece type are correlated to the rest of the room by a fine panelled dado below the plastered wall and by an impressive cornice enhanced by modillions and dentils. The dado, of the same height as the window stool, makes a complete circumference of the room except at the two entrance doors and the two mantels.

Above the fireplaces and the mantel shelves are over-mantel panels, which may have been meant to contain scenes painted on wood or canvas to fit, as in the northwest room at Mount Vernon. The unusually high ceilings above contribute to the air of spaciousness, agreeable proportions, and skillful architectural design. The cream coloring of the plaster and the gray-green woodwork finish a room remarkably adaptable for either sober or gala occasions.

The first of the two buildings comprising the Tavern was built in 1752. From the doorway of the Old City Tavern, as it was called, General Braddock started on his ill-fated expedition to Fort Duquesne in 1754. Lt. Col. George Washington drilled his two companies of provincial troops on the cobbles of Royal Street, in front of the Tavern, and accompanied General Braddock in his march. Washington, however, returned to Alexandria safely with all his troops, was promoted by Royal Governor Dinwiddie, and received his commission as Colonel at the City Tavern. Birthdays of the King and Queen of England were celebrated in the Tavern. In the courtyard in 1774 the Marquis de Lafayette, the Baron de Kalb, and the future Admiral John Paul Jones met for the first time. In March 1785 the Alexandria convention met and was attended by Washington, Mason, Madison, Edmund Randolph, Samuel Chase, Daniel Jennifer and others. This meeting proceeded to call the Annapolis convention, and Annapolis in turn called the Philadelphia convention which drafted the American Constitution. After the Constitution had been ratified by the requisite number of States the first celebra-
tion of the adoption of the Constitution took place at the Tavern on June 22, 1788, and was attended by George Washington. In 1792 the second building, containing twenty rooms and the now famous ballroom, was erected by John Wise, who two years later leased it to John Gadsby, an architect who had recently arrived in Alex-
andria from London. The two combined buildings under his management became known as Gadsby’s Tavern and was the finest hostelry on the old King’s Highway.

After serving as President for eight years, George Washington returned to his beloved Mount Vernon and his home town Alexandria. He was received with joyous acclaim by the citizens of Alexandria at the first public celebration of his birthday on February 22, 1798, known then, as now, as “Washington’s Birthnight Ball,” held in the elegant ballroom of Gadsby’s Tavern.

The Tavern continued to be the headquarters for society of northern Virginia. On October 16, 1824, amid wild popular demonstrations of joy and affection, Lafayette arrived in Alexandria and was escorted to Gadsby’s by more than a thousand troops and an immense civic throng.

No account of Gadsby’s Tavern would be complete without telling of its two mysteries. The story of the Female Stranger is told and retold. On September 16, 1816, there arrived in Alexandria a foreign ship, for Alexandria at that time was one of the country’s greatest seaports. From this ship was taken a very ill young woman, suffering with typhoid fever. She was conveyed to Gadsby’s Tavern, accompanied by her husband. A doctor was called and two women to properly nurse her, and they were sworn to secrecy not to divulge anything they might see or hear in the sick room. All efforts to save the life of this woman proved futile, and on the 14th of October she died. The young husband had erected over her grave, in St. Paul’s Churchyard, an imposing monument, whose epitaph and the circumstances surrounding it make this one of the most intriguing mysteries in America. It reads:

To the memory of a
FEMALE STRANGER
whose mortal suffering terminated
on the 14th day of October 1816
Age 23 years and 8 months
This stone is placed by her disconsolate
husband in whose arms she sighed out her
latest breath and who under God
did his utmost even to soothe the cold
dead ear of death

How loved, how valued once avails thee not,
To whom related, or by whom begot.
A heap of dust alone remains of thee
Tis all thou art and all the proud shall be.

To Him gave all the Prophets witness that
through his name whosoever believeth in
Him shall receive remission of sins.

This is all that is known of the Female Stranger. The room occupied by her at Gadsby’s has been restored and furnished by the John Alexander Chapter, N. S. D. A. R., of Alexandria.

The second mystery involves a gentleman, a member of the Masonic Order. He was found to be desperately ill in Gadsby’s Tavern by a fellow member of that fraternity. The Masons at once took charge of their brother, and every care and attention was bestowed upon him. In time he recovered and after thanking his benefactors for their many kindnesses, he departed for England without revealing to these friends his name. Four years later, however, there arrived in Alexandria from England a number of boxes addressed to the Alexandria-Washington Lodge No. 22. At last, thought the Masons, we will now learn the name of our departed friend. Upon opening the boxes, they were found to contain twenty-five hundred pieces of exquisite glass, each piece cut on the bottom with the Emblem of Masonry and the name and number of the Lodge. The envelope contained only the brief message:

“From one Fellow Mason to another,
for fraternal Courtesies.”

Shortly after the War Between the States Gadsby’s Tavern found going difficult and closed its doors. After the World War, Alexandria citizens acquired the two buildings and presented them to the American Legion Post No. 24 as a war memorial. With the assistance of popular subscription, the 1752 building was restored at once. The burden of restoring the 1792 building was too great for this group, however, and organizations and individuals assisted. Today, Gadsby’s Tavern stands in its original splendor.
Excerpts from the speech by Mrs. George Maynard Minor, the Senior Living President General who served the National Society from 1920 to 1923, on the occasion of the Charter Members' Jubilee Service, Thursday afternoon, October 10, 1940.

Enthusiasm and patriotism filled the hearts of the early members of our Society. They were intelligent, capable executive—the best of American womanhood.

Eight hundred eighteen was the number who joined the Society in the first year of its existence. These became known as the Charter Members. In the story of the records written by Mrs. M. S. Lockwood and Emily Lee Sherwood Ragan there is the following reference to Charter Members: “The first official recognition of the Charter Members occurred at the Congress convening in 1906, one evening in the program being set apart to give them a reception of honor. This was at the instigation of Mrs. McLean, President General, who was one of the number and also presided.

“Of the first eighteen who signed as members of the Society October 11, 1890, there were present Miss Desha, Mrs. Mary Lockwood, Mrs. Emily Lee Sherwood Ragan and Miss Susan Hetzel.”
Today, fifty years after the founding of the Society, only forty-six of these Charter Members are living. We cannot pay too much honor at this time to these forty-six Daughters of the American Revolution. They belong to that group of women who, fifty years ago, had the vision of a society composed of women descendants of the men and women of the American Revolution. They determined that the women of the American Revolution would have the recognition they deserved. All honor to them today after fifty years of membership in our great organization.

Dedication of the Archives and Document Rooms on the ground floor of Memorial Continental Hall was held at the conclusion of the Charter Members' Service. The Historian General, Mrs. Leland Stanford Duxbury, made the presentation, which is quoted in part:

An eminent educator has said recently, "Who is a specialist in perspective? One who through and from a background is able to pick out the salient parts of a foreground." Were not the four Founders whom we honor at the beginning of this, our Golden Jubilee celebration, real specialists in perspective? Did they not choose as a part of the first object of the Society the collection and preservation of historical data? It seemed to them, no doubt, of primary importance in the 1890's. Beyond that, they envisioned a safe repository for precious documents. It is gratifying to feel that the wishes of our Charter Members have been fulfilled before these fifty years have expired.

The Rare Document Room to house priceless archives, and the creation of a library to contain books of the Revolutionary period only, was voted as one of the four Golden Jubilee projects of the National Society. The room today is a reality and is being constructed on the ground floor of our cherished Memorial Continental Hall.
Golden Opportunity

SARAH CORBIN ROBERT
President General, N. S. D. A. R.

During the Golden Jubilee celebration, both the Mutual and the National Broadcasting companies offered time for broadcasts. The luncheon in honor of the eighteen charter members in attendance which took place on October 11, the anniversary day, was the scene of the broadcast by Mrs. Robert over the National networks. Many members of the National Society, unable to be present in Washington, were assembled at meetings throughout the land to hear the President General speak. The message is here reprinted in part for permanent preservation.

During the summer I attended a meeting in Washington at which the heads of great national organizations, civic, educational, charitable and patriotic, discussed ways of meeting the situation arising from current world conditions. The suggestion which impressed me most was one from a young citizen of foreign birth who said that we should regard the present emergency as an extraordinary opportunity to accomplish that which might not be possible under normal conditions. It is true that when citizens are indifferent or apathetic, there can be little advance; when they are alert and enthusiastic, nothing is impossible. The first great task set by the Daughters of the American Revolution fifty years ago was the creation of a memorial to all of the men and all of the women who achieved American independence. Memorial Continental Hall in the city of Washington was far more than the first notably handsome building erected entirely by women. It was and still remains a tribute to the American way of life because, in perpetuating the memory of all who aided in securing our freedom, it recognized the importance of the average citizen. American independence and the creation of the nation could not have been accomplished by leaders alone. They depended as much upon the women of the Mohawk who again and again replanted their fields after Indian raids, upon the old men and boys of the Wyoming and other valleys who kept the supply carts moving, and upon countless others unknown and unsung, the ordinary citizens of the day. At this half century of our society we may be gratified that our founders at a time when women were first extending their activities outside the home, recognized the principle that the progress and solidarity of our republic and the fulfillment of its mission depended not only upon its leaders, but also upon the active interest and intelligent cooperation of all its people.

We may be gratified also at the efforts of our Society to promote education for citizenship. Our mountain schools, good citizenship contests, Junior American Citizens Clubs, student loans and distribution of copies of the Constitution and other patriotic literature have all been designed to promote better understanding of the advantages and obligations of American citizenship.

At fifty years the task is yet unfinished. We face a troubled world; the needs are magnified. We must, therefore, pause at our present heights only long enough to draw from past accomplishment the inspiration for further ascent,—for ahead lies golden opportunity. You may sometimes have met one of those rare persons whose life through a deep and quiet faith becomes a confident inspiration to his fellows. We need the same steady, unshakable faith in the institutions of our Government that these rare souls have in their religion. In the forthcoming months our people must meet obligations as never before in time of peace. In June I heard a man in public life say when addressing a graduating class that pressure from outside forces was now sufficient to make Americans hang together. I say that until our people can hang together without the pressure of outside forces, the republic is not safe. Furthermore, we cannot meet the pressure of outside forces until we can solve some of the dangers that threaten from within.

In these months of sacrifice to accomplish our total defense, our first opportunity is to extend appreciation of what we are defending; the greatest measure of individual liberty, reward in proportion to personal initiative, the world’s highest
standard of living, opportunity to profit by the results of our own failures, the greatest return for effort expended and the freedoms under which this comparatively new nation has developed into the greatest potential power on earth.

The obligation of maintaining that faith in the ability of our people to solve their problems rests most heavily upon you who have lived long under the blessings that make America.

The ability of our country to hang together without the pressure of outside force will depend largely upon the attitude of mind of its citizens. National solidarity will increase in proportion to the realization that the citizen who with unfailing loyalty endeavors to maintain the institutions of American freedom and supports them through intelligent cooperation may share equally in their benefits regardless of the street on which he lives, the church which he attends, or the fact that his ancestors came to America a century or two after yours and mine.

A golden opportunity awaits in the new requirement for the registration of aliens. Many are not citizens because they have not known how or why. Many are bewildered and some even resentful. In every community there should be a committee on duty at the post offices to give friendly explanation to those who are disturbed. The law-abiding resident has nothing to fear. There is no stigma or opprobrium attached to fingerprinting. It is required in the Army and the Navy and in some public offices, and many citizens seek it voluntarily as a means of identification. That community which uses this opportunity not alone to learn the actual needs of the alien within its midst but to help him solve his problems, many of which are due to misunderstanding and ignorance, will contribute much to greater national solidarity.

Our own Society has its opportunity in assisting those who wish help in naturalization and in the distribution of our Manual for Citizenship in the eighteen languages in which it is available. Many of these have already been distributed at the post office when aliens register.

A young American woman recently returned to the United States after a few years residence in England. In passing through a street where cans of refuse were awaiting collection she paused, tensed her muscles, tightened her fist and said, "Oh! you cannot know what it does to me to see bread in garbage pails." During the World War many of us placed new emphasis upon conservation of food, clothing and natural resources—yet how quickly it was forgotten. We must be alert to correct past errors and neglect, and one of our great national faults is wastefulness. That opportunity awaits not our leaders but every citizen.

Before every American today there is an immediate obligation. It is said that in some national elections as many as thirty million legally qualified voters fail to vote. While that condition exists the republic is not safe—for every one of those millions who fails to cast his ballot is contributing directly toward the creation of those conditions of apathy and indifference which have been so disastrous elsewhere.

To neglect this obligation is to lay into the hands of those who would destroy your institutions a weapon to use against you; "See, Democracy simply does not work." The best way to show the world that Democracy does work, that it is alive and vibrant, the best way therefore to make immediate contribution to our total defense is for the citizens of the United States to poll a record-breaking vote in the forthcoming national election.

Heroism has been described as willingness to give self completely to a cause. Its requirements change. Its sacrifices are often not loss of life, but patient courage in face of discouragement, misunderstanding or even ridicule. The heroes of this day are those who do most to preserve for Americans, new and old, a free and self-reliant spirit, those who with fearlessness and determination give themselves to the solution of current problems.

Not alone the Daughters of the American Revolution at this fiftieth anniversary, but we Americans all face golden opportunity.
Spoken After Fifty Years

After the broadcast made by the President General at the luncheon honoring the charter members, each charter member present was called upon. Many facts of great interest to the Society were brought to light when they spoke and these brief messages are printed as nearly as the actual wording could be remembered by each speaker.

On this occasion I have the honor to be a guest of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution as a Charter Member. My name is Eleanor Christy Roberts Baltzell, of Pennsylvania. My national number is 675 and my number in the Pittsburgh Chapter, of which I am a member, is 29.

Owing to my husband’s business we have resided in Canada for over twenty years and although I have seen Memorial Continental and Constitution Halls on visits to Washington, I am now enjoying my first experience in seeing the Society function in these beautiful surroundings. The last Continental Congress I attended was held in the old Chase Theater with Mrs. Fairbanks presiding, and I remember so well when the Congress went into Star Chamber Session to view the different designs for the proposed Continental Memorial Hall. Over seventy designs had been submitted and we all sat quietly, intensely interested as picture after picture was shown upon a screen. The design for the beautiful building as it is today was flashed again and again among the other pictures on the screen until the approval of this particular design by the entire Congress was obviously unanimous.

I heard the interesting debate on the proposed size of the auditorium. It was conceded that any woman’s voice had its limitations and the proposition to limit the number of delegates to the Congress to accommodate the limitations of the feminine speaking voice was seriously considered.

My name is Eugenia Washington Moncure Bradfield. The Revolutionary ancestor on whose service I joined the National Society was Colonel Samuel Washington. I was Organizing Regent of the Eugenia Washington Chapter, named for my aunt who was a founder of the National Society. My national number is 45. I was a page at the First Continental Congress held at the Church of Our Fathers at 14th & L Streets, N. W.

I have the honor of being a Charter Member of the New York City Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, my number being 543.

My mother, Mrs. George B. Prescott, was also a charter member. My name at that time was Florence Wadsworth Prescott. Several years later, after my marriage to Philip Van Wyck (in November 1891), I moved to Plainfield, New Jersey, where I had the honor to be asked by Mrs. Hall—a daughter of Julia Ward Howe—to take her place as regent, as she was retiring from the office as regent of the Plainfield Chapter. Having at that time small children and many household duties, I felt I could not do justice to such an office, but did accept the honor of being one of the Vice-Regents.

A few years later on leaving Plainfield, I became a member-at-large. In 1923 I again joined the New York City Chapter and have been a member up to the present.

I am Mrs. Edmund S. Roberts, Charter Member Number 480. My chapter is the Anne Hutchinson of Bronxville, New York. I am most grateful to the National Society and the President General for the pleasure they have given me—and all the other Charter members present—in bringing us together for such a wonderful celebration. I thank God that I have been spared to enjoy it with you.

I am Mrs. John Marshall Slaton, National Number 458, Chapter Number 5. I attended, at the invitation of Mrs. Martha Berrien Duncan, the organizing meeting of the Atlanta Chapter of Atlanta, Georgia. I was the only young girl present. My first Congress was in February, 1894. From the platform I extended an invitation to the Daughters of the American Revolution to attend our first Georgia State meeting, to be held for two days during our Cotton States and International Exposition in Atlanta in 1895. A number of the Daughters came. Among them was Mrs. Mary S.
Lockwood, who at the request of my mother, a member, Mrs. William Daniel Grant, brought and exhibited screen slides which she had presented at the 1894 Congress in Washington. Miss Janet Richards, who also attended our meeting, spoke in favor of the Star-Spangled Banner being adopted as the National Anthem. I have acted as Chairman of Pages at Continental Congress and have been for some years State Chairman of the Correct Use of the Flag Committee. I was Regent of my Chapter in 1899 and 1900.

There are many things for which I and the other charter members should thank you and the officers of this Society. One of these is you have given the most perfect series of entertainments I ever have enjoyed; your kind greetings and hospitality have been unfealing; by allowing this informal thanks you have made us an intimate part of this gathering.

By coincidence of ancestors and membership, the charter members might be considered D. A. R. grandmothers; for not giving us the “wheel-chair” status, but treating us as active, alert youngsters, I thank you with all my heart.

Last of all, you have given us a special incentive to live, so that again we may attend a D. A. R. celebration.

For these things, I thank you.

MAUD S. WILLIAMS.

I am Mrs. Wm. M. Hannay of the District of Columbia, a member of Our Flag Chapter. My national number is 155.

My name is Marie Louise Wadsworth of New York City, my Charter Number is 222. I am also the daughter of a Charter Member, Mrs. Mary E. Wadsworth, No. 221. We both went in at the same time while I was still going to Prof. Cabell’s school. I was “Page” at the first Congress and that was held at the little church at the corner of 14th and L Sts. Mother and I joined the first chapter ever formed in Washington, the Mary Washington Chapter, and I was Page at Congresses as long as I remained in the District. When we moved to New York City, we both joined the New York City Chapter under Mrs. Donald McLean and helped to work to put her in as President General. But, ladies, when I marched in the dining room last night, to the tune of the Marine Band playing the “Stars and Stripes Forever” behind our lovely President General, I’m telling you all, the years that I had spent in New York faded away and I was back in my dear old Mary Washington Chapter!

I, Grace Ferdinand Rockafellow, National number 280, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, as a Charter Member of the Wyoming Valley Chapter, which was the first chapter organized in the State of Pennsylvania. It is interesting to note that my grandmother, my mother and I, all three, were Charter Members of the National Society. It was my privilege and pleasure to attend the silver anniversary. To be present today in attendance upon the Golden Jubilee is indeed thrilling, for it is the realization of a desire to which I have looked forward with keen anticipation. Madam President General, I wish to thank you and all those who arranged this grand celebration. You have made everything most attractive and delightful for us.

My name is Amelia Neville Oliver Crittenden, National Charter number 520, member of the Pittsburgh Chapter, number one chapter in the National Society, and past Regent of the Pittsburgh Chapter. Madam President General, I cannot tell you how deeply I appreciate your courtesy and the interest and kindness you have shown to my mother, also a charter member, how much I have appreciated the wonderful entertainment, nor how much my mother regrets she was unable to attend.

And may I mention here the remarkable records, now to be found in the Library of Congress, concerning at least forty women,
who, during the American Revolution rendered priceless service to the cause of the Colonies. In my address at our first Continental Congress in 1892—we had “ORATORS” in those days!—I chose as my subject “HEROIC WOMEN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION,” in which I selected the twelve most notable cases of heroic assistance.

Again let me thank our President-General and her National Board for their great consideration of us—the Charter members, who have been able to attend the Golden Jubilee.

JANET E. H. RICHARDS.

My maiden name was Annette Trowbridge. I am now Mrs. Cabell Kinney. I joined the Daughters of the American Revolution here in Washington. I happened to be visiting a cousin who was one of the early officers and she made me copy her papers. I have always felt I owed her a great debt of gratitude for putting me into the Society. For I was rather young and not particularly interested in doing so. I also am grateful to Miss Richards for expressing the appreciation of the Charter Members of all the wonderful things that have been arranged for us—so much better than I can do myself. I belong to California Chapter of San Francisco. My National Number is 232.

I am Mrs. Benjamin S. Cowen, National Society number 808. I joined the D. A. R. through the St. Paul Chapter at St. Paul, Minnesota. We thought we were the third chapter organized, but the National Society thought otherwise and our charter was the fifth issued. I recently transferred from the Mobile Chapter, Mobile, Alabama, where I have resided many years, to the William Haymond Chapter, Fairmont, West Virginia.

At the time of the organization of the D. A. R. we were held in rather light esteem by the Press and the Public.

Later when the erection of Continental Hall was contemplated we were considered more seriously. We were told the idea of accomplishing such a project was the utmost folly, that it just could not be completed, and that money given for such a purpose would be wasted. It was suggested that it would be much better to spend the money at home for civic work.

When I gaze fondly at Memorial Continental and Constitution Halls and recall our splendid educational work, I think we are indeed a worth while Society, and I am proud to be a member.

I wish to extend my thanks to the President General and the National Board for the kindly thoughtfulness for our comfort and pleasure and the generous hospitality bestowed on the Charter members. We take with us a Golden memory of a Golden Jubilee.

I am Lillian A. Norton, a member of the Mary Washington Chapter of the District. I had the honor of being the reading clerk at the first Continental Congress. It was my duty to read reports of officers who were not present, letters and telegrams of greeting, etc.

I have tried to show my appreciation of charter membership by years of hard work in National, State and Chapter offices and Committee Chairmanships.

I wore my wedding dress to the first big D. A. R. reception, given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. D. Cabell, February 22, 1891, which so pleasantly and effectively brought the new Society to the attention of official and resident members of Washington Society.

Cherished memories are the evenings, when Mrs. Harrison’s portrait which we gave the White House, was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies, February 22, 1894; when, in April, 1906, the charter members were first honored by a special meeting, and in April, 1909, when the charter members were a Guard of Honor to escort the President General to the platform when the completion of Memorial Continental Hall was celebrated, and not to be forgotten is that very hot morning in 1905 when we held our first Fourth of July celebration in Memorial Continental Hall.

The many courtesies shown the charter members and Honorary Vice Presidents General during these Golden Jubilee festivities will be a happy memory for the future. MARIE WILKINSON HODGKINS.
GREETINGS and telegrams of congratulations were received from persons in official life, societies and organizations, former national officers and many others.

The President of the United States of America greeted the National Society in part in these words:

"The scope and range of your activities are truly amazing and reflect a zeal and energetic approach worthy of descendants of those valiant patriots who against heavy odds won for themselves and their posterity the priceless boon of independence out of which grew the free institutions which have been ever since the basis of our happiness as a nation...."

"It gives me great pleasure to send hearty greetings to all of the members of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution on the happy occasion of the Golden Jubilee. As the decades come and go I hope the Daughters will labor with unabated zeal 'To cherish, maintain, and extend the institutions of American freedom, to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty.'"

A part of the telegram from Mr. Wendell Willkie follows:

"Congratulations to the Daughters of the American Revolution on the occasion of their Golden Jubilee. Your efforts to support the Constitution of the United States deserve and have the support of every real American citizen." * * *

The Anniversary Souvenir Plates are proving more beautiful than was expected. The President General presented Plate Number One, so indicated on the back, to the National Society for the new room to house articles of interest in the history of the Society. Many of the pictures, clippings and early programs loaned for the exhibit will be permanently housed in this room which should not be confused with the Archives and Document Rooms built as an anniversary project.

* * *

The Library has regarded the preparation of the first complete inventory as its anniversary project. Work continuing for many months is now practically completed. The authorization by the National Board of Management on October 10, 1940, of the publication of a complete catalogue will become one of the most far-reaching accomplishments of the anniversary period. Through it the usefulness of the Daughters of the American Revolution Library will be greatly increased and its expansion will be assisted.

* * *

The Fiftieth Anniversary number of the Magazine received widespread favorable comment. From the editor of a national weekly came these words: "I was fascinated with my copy of the Golden Jubilee number of the NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE. Good writing—good editing—good printing—the trinity of good publishing."

The President of a college wrote: "It is a splendid piece of work and I have showed it to a number of my friends with considerable interest."

The chief of a Government bureau says: "I have looked over the anniversary project statements with great interest. The scope of these projects is surprising, and every citizen should feel grateful to the Daughters for their fine program of public service."

* * *

Of the Golden Jubilee Dinner a life-long resident of Washington wrote: "Such an atmosphere of cheer and hope! To me it was the most beautiful and inspiring public dinner I ever attended, an expression which was echoed all around me."

And from a man also residing in Washington came comment rather different from that usually applied to the Daughters: "One can't help being carried along when spontaneous enthusiasm is in the air. The ladies of the D. A. R., one and all, surely have a lot of personality—rather a peculiar thing and not easy to define. But this group has a grip on it and one needn't wonder that everything they touch spells success."
A huge birthday cake, topped by a replica of Memorial Continental Hall, was presented by the Mayflower Hotel during the anniversary dinner. It was sent to Memorial Continental Hall and was cut by Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., President General, during the celebration on October 11.

Golden Thoughts

MARY HUME RICHARDSON

Fifty years of patriotic service! And how we rejoiced at the Golden Jubilee Dinner! Gold plate, golden viands, gold balloons, gold tickets, gilt edged menus!

Pulsing through it all was the tread of women who know where they are going and why—women whose integrity, ideals of service and accomplishments through fifty years have constantly clarified the Daughters of the American Revolution metal till now, rich in leadership, we treasure the memories of a glorious past and forge ahead to fulfill a great destiny.

To me, one of the somewhat younger members of the Society, the evening glows as the highest “moment” that I have so far shared with other Daughters. Surely many of the oldsters were as stirred.

Even as we gathered in the lounge the importance of the occasion was apparent. This was not just another dinner. There were national officers in charming old gowns and more of them than I had ever seen together before. There were “Founders” and Charter Members.

Music of 1890 interpreted by the United States Marine Band Orchestra left us blissful with the perfection of the moment and we would have had time stand still for a spell.
The Mayflower cuisine surpassed itself which is presumably impossible, but did happen. Such a dinner! We had "Golden Fruit Cup," consomme liquid gold so savory and delicate, perfect hors d'oeuvres, luscious breast of capon on Smithfield Ham which is a gustatory experience, "Artichoke Eldorado," orange sherbet—but why try to tell you of it. It was truly banquet fare, to be savored, not talked about.

With the Jubilee Ice Cream roses and coffee came the release of hundreds of gold balloons and the ecstasy of that minute will be a golden memory for many of us.

Then, our President General, with superb skill and few words, voiced thanks to those who had made the gathering possible. A kaleidoscope of speeches—most of them brief, flashing bits—left us unwearied in spite of the length of the evening. Women we've admired from afar off became "Janet" and "Edie" and "Mary" and even— "Bubbles". All of their reminiscences were delightful. We chuckled when "Janet" apparently declined the courtly arm of Dr. Rowe since the party wasn't over.

Mrs. Watkins' lovely songs and the honoring of "The Staff" must not go unmentioned. We shared the pride of the daughters and officers who have been privileged to know and work with the staff.

Too soon, since time does not stand still, we were swept to the closing moment and the playing of the National Anthem. I could see your faces as we all stood, some four hundred strong. One's body may be at attention but one's thoughts cannot. And those thoughts! Never had I heard the band play with more warmth and poignancy. We stood, some four hundred strong, those younger women beside those who consummated the Golden Jubilee and all of us felt a near sob rise with our resolve to be at least one drop in the stream of unselfish patriotism that shall keep America free, and honest, and strong.

Golden Memories of a Golden Jubilee

BY THE CHARTER MEMBERS

THE Golden Jubilee of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution triumphantly crowned a successful span in its history. Every detail was most efficiently planned and carried out. The gracious attentions and honors showered upon us as Charter Members are indelibly impressed upon my memory. Great credit is due to all loyal members who worked valiantly to make the celebration of this important event a success. I was impressed with the precision and efficiency with which all committees worked. A review of the history of the Society from time to time of its organization to the present left in my mind a vivid impression of the progress, outstanding achievement and wide scope of this grand patriotic Society, together with strict adherence to the high ideals established by the founders. As a Charter Member, I treasure in memory the honors and pleasures lavishly bestowed by the National Society. It is most gratifying to have been privileged to share in the celebration of this golden anniversary, and inspiring to join in renewed consecration to the ideals embodied in our Constitution.

To our President General, Mrs. Henry [20]
M. Robert, Jr., we owe a deep debt of gratitude. Her poise, brilliance and executive ability were outstanding features in the attainment of a successful, enjoyable and memorable Golden Jubilee.—Grace Ferdinando Rockafellow.

I greatly enjoyed the Memorial Meeting and the Dinner which I was able to attend, and I am greatly impressed by the size and growth of our Society and the valuable work it accomplishes in many fields.—Lucy F. Bittinger.

I was thrilled at the Golden Jubilee celebration which was perfect in every detail except that I never had a piece of the birthday cake. The meeting was a great contrast to the little gathering which I attended at Mrs. Cabe11's in February 1891 and with which I was much impressed. The growth of the Society has been phenomenal of which I am very proud. The Pageant was greatly enjoyed as I recalled all the Presidents General and other prominent members portrayed.—Lillian S. Evans.

Words are simply inadequate to express the thrills of pleasure the celebration has given me. The Reception given the Charter Members by the District Daughters in their beautiful Chapter House was most delightful. The Charter Members Jubilee Service made me feel it was indeed an honor to belong to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Friday, October the eleventh, was another memorable day with its succession of activities. The Golden Jubilee Celebration with all its wonderful entertainment seems to be a fitting climax to fifty years of the work which our organization undertook.

I feel that I owe a great debt of gratitude to the National Society and all those who helped to make it such a success. Also the Anne Hutchinson Chapter for their part in making it possible for me—their Charter Member—to attend the festivities.—Emily Mather Roberts.

I consider it one of the greatest privileges and pleasures of my life to have been able to attend this Golden Jubilee, which has been such a wonderful occasion for all of the Charter Members able to be here and I thank those who have made this possible for us.—Florence W. Van Wyck.

My chief impression of the Golden Jubilee Celebration is; that underlying the shadow of pathos of some of the events, and the joy and laughter of the happier hours, was the comprehensive and original way in which the history, and actual accomplishments of the Society's fifty years were demonstrated. Beginning with the placing of the wreath, not on the graves of the Four Founders but on the monument erected to the success of their efforts in organizing the National Society; followed by the tribute of the Memorial Service to those who have preceded us along the pathway to purer patriotism, and then the never to be forgotten anniversary dinner—with its golden accessories, its joyous downpour of gold balloons,—all a veritable shower of sunshine lighting our way—unto the future years. The climax of the celebration was the pageant on the closing night when the history and work of the Society was told so cleverly.

As a Charter Member attending the Golden Jubilee of the National Society, I was impressed by the universal deference expressed in many ways to those women of 1890 whose vision has made the organization a part of the history of our Country. Naturally many of the surviving Charter Members of the present day were too young at that time for effective leadership, although later years show the record of their ability to follow through.

As one of the younger Charter Members, it was with sincere appreciation I accepted the tribute of these many courtesies which—in the silence of my heart—I passed on to my predecessors in this long line of patriotic women.

Yes we all had a good time. We loved being Charter Members—from the mist of tears at the memorial service, the memories aroused by the loan exhibit, to the gay scene at the District of Columbia's Chapter House on Wednesday night when the Charter Members' first honors were expressed by the camellias given us to ornament our hair.—Eleanor R. Baltzell.

To me the most impressive feature of the Golden Jubilee was the recounting of the history of our organization with the impersonation of its Founders and past Presidents General.
From the beginning the aims of the Society have been historical, patriotic and educational work. During her regime each President General has created and developed a new phase of these aims, coloring the work with her own personality. All this was beautifully and cleverly depicted in the Jubilee pageant. This wonderful Golden Jubilee Celebration is a fitting culmination to the fifty years of the Society’s growth.

The unity and completeness of the program were in keeping with the traditions of the Society, and are an inspiration for progressive work.—LAURA COWEN.

It is hard to pick out any particular “Big Moment” in the whole three days that we were so beautifully entertained. It was just one surprise after another, but I think the “Pageant” the last night will stay with me the longest. The “character-acting” of the ladies who read the articles that had been written by the former Presidents General so many years ago (most of whom I knew) was to me the most “thrilling” moment of the whole Jubilee!—MARIE LOUISE WADSWORTH.

The celebration was simply wonderful! The beautiful dinner and luncheon will long remain in my memory. I enjoyed every minute of every event which I attended—and I attended all of them!—EUGENIA WASHINGTON MONCURE BRADFORD.

It is seldom in life that realization equals anticipation. I had anticipated the Golden Jubilee for many months but never dreamed it, or anything could be so nearly perfect. It was all “Golden”. The two sunny days—the succession of affairs—each pure gold in its perfection. And always the golden spirit of kindness and cordiality permeating each hour. I long for “the pen of the ready writer” with which to express to all those who arranged the succession of perfect affairs some small part of my gratitude and appreciation of all they did to make the Golden Jubilee a perfect experience for this Charter Member. It will furnish enough Golden Memories to last all the rest of the way.—ANNETTE TROWBRIDGE KINNEY.

It has been my good fortune to attend
many Continental Congresses, as delegate, and, the last few years as a member of Mrs. Becker’s and Mrs. Robert’s Platform Committees, but never have I felt as much “at home” as at this wonderful session. We were, indeed, made one in the great family of our President General, and her National Officers household; or so it seemed to me. I felt quite happy and intimate with those whom, before, I was much in awe of. And yet the magnificence of “The Jubilee Dinner” was something one had occasionally read of, as having been given to some potentate, but never, in the most imaginative dreams, to be experienced one’s self! As long as I live I shall never forget the wonder of walking through that crowd of smiling, interested, faces to that dais; so beautifully crowned with its Golden emblems, and beautiful golden flowers! I had been much intrigued, beforehand, reading the menu of the tempting golden dishes to be offered, but I was even more delighted eating them! It was a most impressive ceremony, and one that rather caught at one’s heart-strings with its backward memories. But the forward thoughts, so beautifully expressed by our dear Mrs. Robert, who seemed to remember each person present on that dais, so that if there was the least bit of a heart-ache for an absent one, it was soon forgotten, in the “inspiration to go on for another fifty years.” I kept wondering, on my homeward way, what another “jubilee” would be like?

The Charter Members Jubilee Service was, to me, one of the most sacred and beautiful events I have ever attended. And our President General’s radio addresses, splendid. From our “President General” down, the parts assumed by the Honorary, National, and other Officers were most graphically, and splendidly portrayed; so well so, indeed, as to make one “feel” the reality and atmosphere of the decade she was depicting. It couldn’t have been better done and I thoroughly congratulate each one. In the morning on the platform, I am confident to say I never thought it could be done so smoothly and so realistically. From the first to the last, the efforts you put forth to make this “Jubilee” a success, were, indeed, not only appreciated to the full by everyone present, but were a great event successfully carried out to the minutest detail, showing forth the weeks of thought and effort.

My mother was greatly impressed by the kind attention, and the thoughtfulness shown to her and wishes to join me in her deep appreciation and thanks for your great courtesy and hospitality.—AMELIA NEVILLE OLIVER CRITTENDEN.

I think the Jubilee celebration was wonderful in every respect, and most enjoyable indeed! The charter members were treated with great courtesy and kindness. I am sure that each one in attendance will remember the occasion with the greatest pleasure.—MARY E. HANNAY.

It was my pleasure to attend all the functions of the Golden Jubilee, and I was particularly pleased that the staff of the National Society was recognized in such a happy manner. I can scarcely find words to express my appreciation for the honor conferred upon the charter members. It made me supremely happy that I was one and able to be thus honored.—LILLIAN A. NORTON.

At Christmastide

ESTHER BERGMAN NAREY

Bless the patience and the waiting
With the tread of homing feet,
Pour the wretched and the weary
Drafts of courage, golden sweet;

To the helpless bring the promise
Of far trails and sunny skies,
For the doubting and the lonely
Light new faith within their eyes.
“THese are the times that try men’s souls,” wrote Paine that dreadful winter of 1777-78, for the six months from December 19 to June 19 spent at Valley Forge were the darkest days of American history. Women were never more necessary to men than during this period. Their prayers, their cooking, their sewing, and their moral support were a motivating force; without them to help and cheer, the men would have lost heart.

The work begun by the women relief workers for the “ragamuffins of the Colonial army,” as Cornwallis called them, was the nucleus from which has grown an internationally recognized and active organization. It was this great humanitarian work, carried on from dawn to dark, that held the little Colonial army together and pulled the encampment through, welded together with better understanding and greater tolerance.

Tremendous sacrifices were made by Mary Worrell Knight and many other women who worked outside the camp at Valley Forge. At Mary’s solicitation the women of the vicinity met at the Knight home many times a week to cook, sew, knit, and weave. It was the fearless Mary, however, who took the sole responsibility of getting supplies into camp. She was often obliged to pass through the British outposts to reach the colonists. Employing her own creative ability, Mary used many guises.
of subterfuge by which to pass the pickets. So faithful was Mary in her administration to the needs of the soldiers that she won from them the nickname of "Angel." Her heart and soul were with the hungry, thinly-clad boys in camp who suffered great torture during the cold weather.

The land which William Penn and the Quakers had called "Peaceful Great Valley" was very dear to Mary's heart. It had been a haven for her forefathers; it was now a haven for herself and her brother, General Isaac Worrell, and she meant to keep it so. When the British, encouraged by the Tories, burned and destroyed the Old Forge in the valley, Mary vowed that she would even the score and she made good her word. One historian says, "Maybe one reason for destroying the Old Forge by the British is to be found in an old musket now in the Valley Forge Museum, inscribed 'Made at Valley Forge in 1777 by the American Army.'"

Trouble and chaos were abroad in the land. Mary knew, as did many of the Valley Forge officers and men, that many persons in the section were not doing their share in helping the army to pull through the winter. She also knew that many farmers and Tories were taking their produce into Philadelphia for which they were receiving gold in payment from the British. Her patriotic soul rebelled against these persons. Having the welfare of the starving soldiers at heart, General Washington issued orders for all farmers within a radius of seventy-five miles of the camp to thrash out one half of their grain by February 1 and the other half by March 1. Those not complying would have their crops seized as straw. Many farmers refused to cooperate and burned all of their surplus. This new order of things doubled the work on Mary's farm, but she managed somehow.

When General Washington and his army were forced to retreat before a superior opposing force, General Worrell, following the natural instinct of man, made a break for his home. Mary quickly concealed him in a cider hogshead and slipped quietly to the hogshead between searchings of the house to feed her brother for three days.

Instead of bewailing the fact, early in December, that Christmas was near at hand, Mary Knight and her co-workers did something about it. The warm gifts, food, and goodies made by the women were carefully concealed and taken to the camp by Mary. The gloom was dispelled as the gifts of earmuffs, scarves, chest-proctectors, socks, and sweaters were distributed.

Of the other brave women, historians record many deeds. Elizabeth Ramsey knitted sox night after night for the comfort of those men and delivered them on horseback. Hannah Tracy Grant, whose husband was exchanged from a British prison ship only to share the distress of that cold winter in camp, performed many deeds, as did Nabby Lee Ames whose father was chaplain and whose husband's father died that winter at Valley Forge; Jean Epsy had a barefoot, sixteen year old grandson to serve in the Valley, while six sons served elsewhere in the war. Inside the camp in the old Potts House it is said that the lights never went out in the women's workroom. Martha Washington assumed the leadership of the relief work and her fingers were never idle. Lucy Knox, wife of General Knox sewed and made moccasins of straw. Catherine Littlefield Greene, wife of the Quaker General, Nathanael, spent several months helping at the Forge and then rushed home to assist the soldiers who were victims of smallpox in the camp near Boston. General Schuyler's wife and her four daughters, Catherine, Margaret, Elizabeth, Cornelia, and Angelica, sewed and knitted and helped in every way possible, just as did Catherine Livingston and her sisters; and their cousin, Lady Stirling and her beautiful daughter, Kitty. Esther Reed, wife of General Joseph Reed, aided by Sarah Franklin, Benjamin's daughter and other patriotic women of Philadelphia, solicited about seven thousand five hundred dollars in funds for the army.

Women such as these Valley Forge "angels," who gave their all at a time when this country sorely needed help, little dreamed what an important part they played in fortifying the foundation of the greatest nation on earth. They probably never heard, "united we stand, divided we fall," but they believed it intuitively—they were women.

Many tributes have been paid in commemorating the memory of these tireless women of Valley Forge. One of the highest in the naming (Continued on page 58)
We generally think of colonial Christmas festivities in connection with the southern colonies, for it was not until the early nineteenth century that such festivities became common in New England. There were certain localities in the north, however, where feasting did prevail in the early days, notably among the settlers of Narragansett and among the people of New York. Of course many New Englanders, while not making Christmas a day of gayety, did observe it with appropriate viands. Even in the Shaker settlements, the observation centered around the table, since Christmas was the only day in the year that men and women sat at the table together.

From the yellowed pages of an old recipe book belonging to a New England housewife of the late eighteenth century are many of the recipes that were to become a family tradition, to be for generations associated with the Christmas holiday.

**Indian Loaf Cake**

Mix one teacupful of white sugar, beaten (this meant the loaf sugar that came in cones and had to be pulverized in a mortar) with a quart of rich milk, cut up in the milk two ounces of butter and a teaspoon of salt, put this in a pot and set over the coals until it is scalding hot, remove and sift into it as much Indian meal as to make the consistency of thick boiled mush, beat the whole hard for ten minutes and set away to cool, when about as warm as new milk (lukewarm), add three beaten eggs and cup of yeast (one yeast cake), pour into a well greased iron baking dish (an Angel Cake tin with the tubular center answers very well) put in a warm place to rise, which will take about four hours, then bake in oven three hours and a half (this was, of course, a brick oven, and an hour and a half in a modern oven is about correct). When done turn out and serve in slices with plenty of butter.

The following two fruit cake recipes were also among those prized by this same New England matron. Since the family numbered among its members a sea captain whose vessel, the Sumatra, sailed from the port of Salem to Canton and other ports according to the clearance papers, it is likely that figs were much easier to obtain in these seaport homes than in the average inland community.

**Old Fashioned Raised Fruit Cake**

1 cupful bread dough, 1 cup brown sugar, one half cup butter, 1 egg, well beaten, one
and a half cups white flour, 1 small teaspoon (scant?) salt, one teaspoon nutmeg, one teaspoon mace, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, one teaspoon of cream of tartar and one half saleratus (use two teaspoons of any good baking powder with equal success), 2 cups chopped plums (raisins), 1 cup chopped figs. Work the butter into the dough with a knife or paddle, add the egg, sugar and half a cup of milk, then the fruit and the dry ingredients, sifted together. Beat well and turn into a buttered pan and let rise half an hour, bake in a partly cooled (moderate oven) oven one hour.

**SUSANNAH’S FIG CAKE**
(This is halved from the original recipe and makes a large cake)

Two cups sugar, one half cup butter, one half cup sweet milk, five eggs, three cups white flour, one teaspoon pearlash (one teaspoon baking powder). Cream the butter and sugar until they are well mixed, and add the eggs, one at a time, beating hard then the milk and the flour last, beat well until it feels light and spread on a thin pan (sift the baking powder with flour and bake in layer cake tins) when done, and it is to be baked in an oven not too hot, cut in the middle and spread with the mixture below.

One pound of figs, 1 pound of almonds, or half a pound of almonds and half of butter, or hazel nuts, 1 pound raisins, seeded, chop all of the above until very fine and add one cup of sherry, let the mixture stand over night if possible.

**Pork Cake** is among the oldest of the New England recipes and came originally from one of the taverns in Middlesex County, Massachusetts. There is nothing in the flavor to indicate the shortening medium and its remarkable keeping qualities probably recommended it to the thrifty colonial housewife.

**PORK CAKE**

1 cup sugar (coffee or brown sugar), two cups molasses, 1 pound salt pork chopped very fine (it can easily be put through the meat grinder), 1 pound raisins seeded, one pound currants, two cups milk either sweet or sour, two teaspoons saleratus, two quarts of flower (flour), one teaspoon each of the following: spices, clove, mace, cinnamon. Mix in the order given, sifting the spices with the flour, beat well and bake in bread pans. This will make two large loaves and will keep fresh for weeks.

According to family tradition, **Goody Cakes** were only made for Thanksgiving, Christmas, and Muster Day, while **Barley Cakes**, actually more of a cracker than a cake, were nearly always to be found in the large stone crock that was called the cooky jar and well known to the children.

**GOODY OR WITCH CAKES**

One half cup powdered sugar (this meant pounded until almost a powder, use the regular powdered sugar today), 1 cup sweet butter, 1 large spoon (tablespoon) arrowroot (cornstarch), one half cup sweet cream, two eggs, a pinch of salt, 1 cup of currants, two cups of flour, one teaspoon pearlash (slight teaspoon of baking powder), one half cup of hickory nut meats, chopped very fine, but measured before chopping (any nut meat desired can be used), one tablespoon good brandy. Mix the butter and sugar well and add the eggs, salt and arrowroot, beating until light, then the cream and the flour and pearlash, saving a little of the flour to dust the currants, add currants and nut meats, roll and cut in three inch pieces, twist over twice and bake in an oven that is quite hot, taking care that they do not get too brown.

While **Comfits** were not made exclusively for Christmas, they were an ever-present bit of confection, carried in fancy boxes in the pockets of women’s voluminous skirts. The name “comfits” is said to be derived from “comfort” and no doubt these little bits were a comfort to more than one child, sitting long hours in a cold Meeting House. The seeds can be obtained at any Drug Store or easily grown. The tangy berries of the wintergreen or checkerberry were used in the same way, although they did not have the keeping qualities of the coriander seed.

**COMFITS**

Beat one pound of sugar until very fine (use powdered sugar), mix with just enough water to make a thick syrup (one cup of water to two cups pressed down of sugar). When dissolved, drop in a pound of coriander seed, then drain off the syrup and put the seed in a sieve with two ounces of flower (flour), shake well and set in the air to dry; when perfectly dry, put back in the syrup and then drain, repeating the process until the comfits are the size desired and the syrup used up. When perfectly dry they will be white and all seeds perfectly coated. Pack in boxes and they will keep indefinitely.

In contrast to the more practical recipes used by New England housewives are some
of those that were treasured by an ancestress who presided over a large plantation on the Eastern Shore in Maryland. The Plumb Cake is typical of the lavish use of ingredients. Among the many customs that were followed by succeeding generations and which likely had their origin in England was the taking of a bowl of the batter of the plumb cake, carried in state by a negro Mammy who gave it to each member of the household as well as any guests there might be, that each could give it a stir, thus insuring good luck during the ensuing year to the individual as well as unity to the household.

**PLUMB CAKE**

To make a plumb cake take ten pounds of flower (flour), four pounds of sugar and half of butter, five pounds of currants, one ounce of spices as cloves, cinnamon, and nutmeg, one pint sweet wine, one of rose water, thirty eggs, and one pint of yeast.

In a modified version, everything is cut in half with the exception of the butter, and two teaspoons of baking powder substituted for the yeast.

**CINNAMON WAFERS**

One pound brown sugar, half a pound of butter, six eggs, 1 teaspoon of cinnamon, pinch of saleratus, and flour to make a stiff dough. Mix the butter and sugar well, add the eggs, beaten, and then the dry ingredients. Roll very thin and bake until a light brown; when cool cover with the following mixture: One half cup of finely chopped nut meats, candied angelica (citron can be used), raisins also chopped very fine, moisten with two tablespoons of brandy and add enough fine white sugar to hold it together, cover the cake and decorate with colored nonpareils.

**TWELFTH NIGHT CAKE**

Two pounds of butter, mixed with two pounds of fine sugar, one nutmeg, grated, and one quarter ounce each of cinnamon, ginger and mace, beat ten minutes and add slowly, twenty eggs, yolks and whites beaten separately, beat ten minutes more and add two pounds of flower (flour), four pounds of currants, half a pound of almonds chopped fine, half a pound each of candied lemon and orange rind, a cup of angelica and a glass of brandy.

Bake in a pan filled only half full, for four and a half hours. This can be halved and still makes a large cake which will keep fresh for a long time. This was the cake served at the usual Twelfth Night ball.

**AUNT SOPHIE'S RAISIN BREAD**

One pound melted lard and butter mixed, one pound sugar (white), four eggs (2 will do), two pounds raisins, one quart milk, one cup yeast (two yeast cakes dissolved in a cup of lukewarm water), half a nutmeg, grated (one teaspoon), two teaspoons salt, flour to make a dough stiff enough to roll (about fifteen cups). At night mix the sugar, shortening, salt and milk, heat until the shortening is melted, cool, and add the beaten eggs and yeast, stir in the flour with a large spoon until too stiff to stir. Set to rise over night, in the morning put on a well floured board and roll in a sheet, sticking it as full of raisins as it will hold (usually about two pounds), cut in lengths to fit pans (it will make about four loaves), and roll, set to rise until light to the touch, and bake in an oven that is not too hot for three-fourths of a hour.

This raisin bread was only baked at Christmas and Easter in this particular southern home, one loaf being prepared especially for the young people of the household. It contained a ring, thimble, and coin. The one who was fortunate enough to obtain the ring was supposed to be the first of the group to be married. The thimble signified that the person who received the piece of bread containing it would be a spinster or bachelor, and the person who obtained the coin would, supposedly, become wealthy.

Whenever Christmas was celebrated, whether in the north or in the south, the memories which remain the most colorful are so often those associated with the products of the kitchen, whether a few extra cakes baked in a conservative New England home or sumptuous viands prepared by the negro cooks of the South. Food was one of the expressions of the time and period as represented in the faded recipes left by the housewives who thought of good cooking as an art.
The Cradle of the States
Catherine Cate Coblenz
II. The First Southern Babies

Virginia

Off a group of Islands in the Atlantic known sometimes as the Islands of Demons, and at others as the Bermudas, in the year 1609 the Sea Venture, loaded with colonists for Jamestown, Virginia, was wrecked.

Fortunately those on board were able to reach shore, and since these islands were plentifully stocked with wild pigs—which in turn may have been survivors from some other shipwreck—and the climate was mild, the colonists were able to remain on the islands nearly a year, until they had built boats for continuing on to Jamestown.

Among the castaways was the Reverend Richard Buck, and he records the christening of two children born during that period. The first ceremony took place on the 11th of February, 1610, when the daughter of John Rolfe and his English wife was christened. On the 20th of March, the son of Edward Eason was christened Bermudas.

Of Bermudas we hear nothing further, but it is known that the small Bermuda "Rose," as the minister apparently miscalled her in his records, was left, together with her mother, sleeping under the grasses and flowers of the island on which the baby eyes had looked such a little while.

As to the first child actually born in the Jamestown colony, we must depend more or less on circumstantial evidence. We know that in 1607 John Laydon, a carpenter, had come to Jamestown in one of the first ships, the Susan Constant, and the following year, fourteen-year old Anne Burrus arrived with Mistress Forest as her serving maid—the first women in the colony.

Two months after Anne's arrival she was married to John Laydon, and it is probable that the first child born in Virginia was that of the carpenter and his wife. For, when the census was taken in 1624 both John Laydon and his wife were living and were then recorded as having four children, Virginia, Alice, Katherine and Margaret.

Historians are further encouraged in the belief that theirs was the first child born in Jamestown from the fact that in 1636 a grant was made to John Laydon of five hundred acres, in addition to what he already possessed, "upon consideration expressed in the order of the court."

This "consideration" may have been the birth of the first child in Virginia, for it was about this time that a tract was granted to John West, solely for the reason that his son was the first child born at Chiskiack, Virginia, and as has been previously noted, the granting of land for the "first-child" born in a new colony, seems to have been a well-established old colonial custom.

Let us include another baby born to a survivor of the Sea Venture. On that ship
was George Yeardley, son of a merchant tailor. In Jamestown, when he finally reached that place, Yeardley found a bride, one Temperance ——, who had come over in 1609. The Reverend Richard Buck now had a pleasant task to perform, for he married the two early in 1611. Their first child, Elizabeth, was born within a year. Not the first baby, but an important one, since her father was made a knight and became a governor of Virginia.

**NORTH CAROLINA**

North Carolina boasts one of the most important first babies of all, the little and lost Virginia Dare, sometimes referred to as the first white child to be born in North America.

The statement should be qualified to “the first white child of English parentage.” For by the 18th of August, 1587, when the daughter of Ananias and Eleanor (White) Dare saw the light of day, there had been several generations descended from Snorri the Vinland born. According to tradition, a French baby, the child of Marguerite Roberval, had been born in 1542 off Canada, at a small island named the Island of Demons—the name apparently being a favorite one for islands at that time. At Fort Caroline in Florida some French boys had been born, while it is probable that Spanish babies had also been born in a colony on the Florida coasts.

The baby Virginia Dare, born on an island east of and belonging to what is now North Carolina, was the granddaughter of John White, who was also among the settlers, having been named Governor of England’s first colony, which was sponsored by Sir Walter Raleigh.

Since the English called this portion of the New World after Elizabeth the Virgin Queen, and “because this child was the first Christian born in Virginia, she was named Virginia.”

When Virginia Dare was only nine days old, John White laid his brown finger on her baby cheek for the last time. Against his wishes he had been persuaded to return to England to plead for supplies which the little colony urgently needed.

Evidently just before his departure a second baby was born at Roanoke, a baby listed in the records brought to England simply as “Harvie.” Among the colonists at Roanoke, however, according to the records, was a Dyonis and Margery Harvie, so these were undoubtedly the little one’s parents.

When John White reached England he found England at war with Spain and so great was the emergency then confronting the country that no boat was allowed to sail without royal permission and this John White was unable to obtain.

It was the third anniversary of the little Virginia’s birthday when the anxious grandfather at last reached Roanoke for a second time. No one can say what great efforts he had made to be there on that very day. No one can say either what gifts he had brought with him.

As his boat approached that island everything seemed strangely, horribly quiet. Strain his ears as he might he heard no sound of voices, no laughter, no sound of men at toil. Neither could he catch a glimpse of any person. And in the settlement where he had left his colonists he found nothing but ruins over which the wild vines were trailing.

Before his departure for England the Governor had suggested that should the colonists move during his absence to the mainland, they should carve on the trees the name of the place to which they had gone. It had further been agreed that should they be in distress at the time of leaving, a cross should be placed above the word. John White searched and finally found a carving. Twice the word Croatan had been cut into the wood. There was no cross.

That is all John White was ever to learn of his lost colony, of his daughter Eleanor and of the small Virginia Dare. It has been thought by those who write history that the little Virginia and perhaps the Harvie baby, may have been adopted into an Indian tribe. An Indian tradition to this effect, together with the fact that for many generations after this time blue eyes and light hair were sometimes found among the mainland Indians, has been quoted in proof of this possibility.

We are certain, however, of only those first nine days of this baby’s life, and be-
cause of this she is said to be the youngest person to be found in the Dictionary of American Biography, arriving at that distinction, not through virtue of that old saying, “by the skin of her teeth,” but rather, let us say, “by the hair of her baby head.”

SOUTH CAROLINA

About 1680, after being in the province ten years and trying two other sites, a few emigrants from England under the direction of their first Governor, William Sayle, settled where now the present city of Charleston stands. Thirty houses were built, but neither the number nor names of those first settlers are known. A monument, however, in the Circular Church of Charleston, which building was destroyed in 1861, stated that it was erected to the memory of Robert Tradd, “the first child born in Charleston,” and added “that he died on the 30th of March, 1731, in the 52nd year of his age.”

In the South Carolina Gazette, for March 10, 1772, the following record was published:

“Died. In Christ-Church Parish, where he was born, Mr. Edward Moran, in the 86th Year of His Age. His Mother, who died a few Years ago, is said to be the first Female white Child born in this Province.”

Since the first emigrants came in 1670, it is possible that the mother of Edward Moran was the first child born in the Province, although in that case she could not have been more than fifteen years old herself at the time of her son’s birth. Maternity at such an age, was not unusual in the early days.

However, it may be that South Carolina’s first white babies were of Spanish par-
entage, since from 1566 to 1587 a Spanish settlement existed on what is now Parris Island, South Carolina, and it is believed that children were born during those years. Some of the records relating to this settlement have been published in recent years, but no record as yet indicating births. If the war in Spain has not destroyed the records in Seville more information may someday be brought to light.

**Georgia**

Georgia, the last to be settled of the thirteen original colonies was warmly welcomed by her neighbors. Not only was this colony a place of refuge for the poor and persecuted of Europe, but it was to serve in the New World as a buffer between the English and the Spanish settlements.

Many curious gifts were given the new colony including the lending of servants to assist in the early building operations. Among these gifts was included one of a "silver boat and spoon" for the first child to be born on Georgia soil, and these according to report were presented to a Mrs. Close. There is apparently no further information concerning this mother and child.

Among the Georgia colonists were Highlanders, Germans, English, and we must not forget the two Italians skilled in the care of silkworms, for it was hoped to establish that industry in Georgia. Then too a Hebrew Congregation came to the colony in the first years of its colonization. These people came on the second ship that sailed from England for the port of Savannah and the claim has been made that Philip Minis, born of Hebrew parents, was the first child to be born in Georgia. During the darkest hours of the American Revolution Philip Minis contributed $7,000 toward paying the troops of Virginia and North Carolina. The soldiers were then fighting on Georgia soil.

**Florida**

A few Spanish words, a single line in an old letter to the King of Spain, tells us all that is known concerning the birth of white Protestant children in Florida. The letter was written by Pedro Menéndez de Aviles, in 1565 and reports, briefly, the capture and massacre by the Spaniards of the French Huguenots who had attempted a settlement on the coast, known as Fort Caroline. Among the women and children whose lives were spared, says the letter, were boys who had been born at that place.

However, while this is the first mention of children born in Florida, it is probable that some were born at the colony under the Luna expedition, which settled near Pensacola during the years 1559-61, since many of the Spanish officers had their families with them.

Concerning St. Augustine's babies, there is in Spain an old manuscript wherein a Spaniard by the name of Martín de Arguelles, son of Martín de Arguelles and Leonor de Morales, claims to be the first Spaniard born in the Spanish settlement there, the birth taking place according to the manuscript in the same year the Spaniards destroyed Fort Caroline. But somehow the documents do not ring quite true. Martín was using the circumstances of his birth in seeking royal favor, and his claim was presented many years after the event, while his "witnesses" appear to have known him only during the later years of his life.

However no one will doubt that little Maria Ximénes was born in St. Augustine, for our most ancient American baptismal record is still in existence to prove it.

It is preserved among the old parish records in the Cathedral at St. Augustine. The records are fragile as old lace, but the ink is clear and one may still read how in the year 1594 Diego Escobar de Sambrana, pastor and vicar of the provinces of Florida in the city and presidio of St. Augustine, in the name of the Bishop of Cuba and of these Provinces, baptized and anointed with oil and chrism, Maria, the daughter of S. Ximenes de la Cueva and Maria Melendez. The mother, Maria Melendez, was probably a member of the family of Menendez, the conqueror of Fort Caroline, as this was an old way of spelling the name.

Little María’s baptismal record however was in all probability not the first one to be made at St. Augustine, and she owes her fame to the fact that all earlier records were destroyed by Sir Francis Drake.

**West Virginia**

If you were disappointed when New Netherland’s first babies turned out to be
French Huguenot babies instead of Dutch babies, you may now be reconciled, for several historians declare that “the first white child born (in 1766) west of the Alleghany Mountains was a little Dutch baby, named Adam Ice.”

Of his father it is said, “The original ancestor of all of the name of Ice, so far as can be learned, in the United States was Freidrieke Ice, a Hollander, who came to the United States from Amsterdam, Holland, about the middle of the eighteenth century. He was in Maryland for a short period of time, but soon went into what was then known as the Western Wilderness. He settled at a point that is now known as Ice’s Ferry on Cheat River, in Monongalia County, West Virginia. He was married at the time and soon after settling there his first son, Adam, was born.”

Adam seems a singularly appropriate name for the first child in any locality. He too settled in West Virginia after growing to manhood at Barrackville, Marion County, where he married a Miss Bails. Adam lived to a ripe old age, and was the father of two sons (whom he should, of course, have named Cain and Abel, though we hope for their sakes, he didn’t); and three daughters.

I have given Adam’s story in full; but I very much suspect that he wasn’t West Virginia’s very first baby.

Rather from a county history it would appear that Michael arrived before Adam, which seems consistent since angels were probably in existence before Adam was created!

The full name of this baby was Michael Swope and he was born on Sept. 29, 1753 on Wolf Creek, in Monroe County, which is in the southernmost part of the state, while Adam was born in the northernmost portion.

Of Michael his recorder says modestly that he was the “first white child born in the county if not in the southern part of West Virginia.” He had an older brother, but Michael must have been lonely since his brother was captured and held prisoner by the Indians for some years. When he returned he told how one of the Indian boys had “perfumed” him with skunk scent, and how he had retaliated by scattering grains of powder in the Indians’ fire.

Michael entered for 640 acres of land at the head of Harris Creek, which was said to be excellent hunting ground. He needed to obtain plenty of provision, since he became the father of sixteen children. In 1916 Michael’s signed Bible was in the possession of one of his descendants.
From a close study of the map it appears more than likely that the baby daughter of Mary Draper Ingels opened her eyes and cried out in the darkness somewhere in West Virginia. If this assumption is correct, the Ingels baby may have been the first girl born in that state.*

Mary Draper Ingels and her sister-in-law, Betty Draper, were captured by Shawnees on a July day in 1755, while their husbands were absent, and taken from their homes on what was known as Draper's Meadows—a wide valley in Virginia. Betty Draper's baby was killed in her arms, and one of the mother's arms was broken in the struggle. With the women were captured the two small sons of Mary Ingels, one two years old and one four. The captives were put on horses and taken along the Indian trail which followed the rivers into West Virginia.

According to the report of Mary Ingels' grandson written many years later, "On the night of the third day out, the course of nature, which waits not upon conveniences nor surroundings, was fulfilled and Mrs. Ingels, far from human habitation, in the wide forest, unbounded by walls with only the bosom of mother earth for a couch, and covered by the green trees and the blue canopy of darkness around her, gave birth to an infant daughter."

Betty Draper, with her arm in a sling, acted as midwife, and the next day Mary Ingels, carrying her baby in her arms, and with her sons perhaps in the custody of their aunt, continued the journey on horseback.

It is said that Mary Ingels' cheerful disposition enabled her to go through with these trials in such a fashion that she invoked the admiration of her captors, who suggested that she poultice her sister-in-law's broken arm with leaves and deer fat.

Before her captivity—which carried Mary Ingels and new baby daughter to the Big Bone Lick in Kentucky, about fifty miles below the mouth of the Scioto River and three miles back from the Ohio River—was over, the other captives had been separated from them. The baby with her mother was kept at a Shawnee town, but the baby's brothers were sent north to Detroit; and Betty Draper taken to the present town of Chillicothe.

With Mary Ingels, however, was an old Dutch woman who had also been captured and the two white women planned to make their escape. The old woman, however, declared she would not attempt it if the baby was to be taken, since its presence would mean certain recapture. So finally Mary Ingels decided to abandon the child, knowing it was the custom of the Indians to adopt small children, and hoping that she would be able to obtain its release later. Concern for her small sons and for her husband helped her make the decision.

To make a long and exciting story short, after forty days journeying perhaps eight hundred miles on foot, the baby's mother arrived home at last and was able to send back aid for her older companion. One of Mary Ingels' sons was rescued, but the younger son had died.

As for the baby daughter, nothing was ever heard of her again. Like the little Virginia Dare, the baby had disappeared from the white man's ken. Her mother, however, lived to be an old woman, and it is said that both parents searched far and wide for the little lost daughter. Afterward several other children were born to them and their descendants are many and widely scattered.

**KENTUCKY**

There was a year when "the whole grandiose scheme of a new feudal empire in the West waited on a baby's birth." For Daniel Boone, whose name is synonymous with that of Kentucky, left his newly-established settlement at Boonesboro to return to a rough cabin on the frontier, where in late June or early July little William Boone was born, "with no aid but a neighbor's crude midwifery." The child died soon after, and by August, Daniel and his wife, Rebecca, were on their way to Boonesboro.

At that settlement in the same year, 1775, what may have been the first white child in Kentucky was born. Her name was Louise Whitley, and she was the daughter of Colonel William and Esther (Fuller) Whitley. The claim is disputed by Harrodsburg, also

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*The information about the Ingels' baby is obtained from a book written by Mrs. Ingels' grandson, but other descendants deny the wilderness birth ever took place.*
one of the earliest settlements, but the Harrodsburg child is, so far as the writer can find, not identified. It is said too that opposite the Harrodsburg fort is the oldest cemetery in Kentucky, and that a coffin-shaped stone now almost covered by sod distinguishes the resting place of the first white child buried in Kentucky. Since the two statements are in one paragraph one wonders whether they refer to the same child.

As to the father of the Whitley baby, he built the first brick building in Kentucky, the windows of which were brought in by pack horses from Virginia. He died in 1814 during difficulties with the Indians, killed by the same Indian whom he simultaneously shot and killed.

At the time of the Whitley baby's birth Boonesboro was then a group of half-a-dozen cabins, straggling along the river, where on the other side a tall bluff rose menacingly. At first there was not even a protecting palisade or defense of any sort, and yet this was a location destined to see some of the most bitter fighting with the Indians—a type of totalitarian warfare when even babies were imperilled. One of these babies was Richard Mentor Johnson destined to be ninth Vice-President of the United States. It was fortunate for destiny—and for Richard Mentor—that his sister Betsy was keeping guard above his cradle when an Indian's fire arrow landed within.

No braver frontier mothers can be found than those at Boonesboro where, for example, the pewter plate that one little girl used for her breakfast was handed over before noon to be melted into bullets. Consider for example Betsy Johnson's mother who answered her daughter's excited cry, "Mother, Jake Stucker has just killed an Indian," with the calming rejoinder, "Pshaw, what's one Indian?"

TENNESSEE

Westward they moved, those brave first settlers. Once beyond the mountains nothing could stop them, neither fear nor difficulties, Indians nor wild animals. And always brave women went with them into the wilderness, where children were born.

In 1769 a settler by the name of William Bean settled on a tributary of the Watauga known as Boone's Creek. Captain Bean had hunted with Daniel Boone and selected his camp because it was in a vicinity which Boone frequented. Bean came from Pittsylvania County in Virginia and advanced further than all others of the time into the wilderness to make his home.

Here his son Russel was born. Of him it is said that he grew up to be "the most perfect specimen of manhood in the whole country, without an equal for strength, activity and physical endurance," and "was absolutely devoid of fear." He became a gunsmith by trade and "could make more implements of war and other things of utility with fewer tools than any other man of that day."

"He went to Connecticut State after he reached manhood and brought back with him to the Western World a supply of what were then modern tools and supplies with which he established a manufactory of arms, etc." He married a daughter of Colonel Charles Robertson and was for that day and time, well read.

Russel's mother no doubt contributed her share to her son's fearlessness since it was a characteristic of her own. In 1776 she was captured by the Cherokees and taken to their camp on the Nollichucky, where despite the fact that she was facing death she gave evasive or deceptive answers to questions concerning the strength of the white men's forts. It was only natural that such women should bear brave sons.

Under the direction of James Robertson forts soon sprang up on the Watauga and the Nollichucky, and settlements developed around the forts, whose members looked to Robertson as leader. He himself was from a backwoods family of Virginia and it is said that he learned to write from his educated wife, who had been Charlotte Reeves of North Carolina.

Robertson is known in history as the "Father of Tennessee," and he was the father likewise of the first baby to be born in mid-Tennessee at what is now Nashville. The baby was born at Freedman's Station (in North Nashville), and the father, who had been stationed at a fort at the Bluffs, had come to Freedman's to inquire for his wife's welfare.
It was fortunate indeed that this was so, for his father’s presence undoubtedly saved the baby’s life on the morning following his birth, which had occurred January 11, 1781. It was Robertson’s keen ears which heard an unusual sound and he woke to find that a large body of Indians already inside the stockade. Although there were but eleven men at the Station, nevertheless they drove out the invaders, and the life of young Felix, as he was named, was saved for the first time.

To his mother Felix owed the saving of his life two months later. This time the Robertsons were at the Bluffs, when a party of Indians lured out the white men on horseback. No sooner were they at a distance from the fort than hidden Indians rushed between them and the stockade. Mrs. Robertson hearing the commotion of the dogs in the stockade suspected what had happened and threw wide the gate. Out rushed the dogs, attacking the Indians whom they hated as much as did their masters, and with their aid the men on horseback were able to force their way back inside the stockade.

It has been often told that mothers influence their children’s lives before birth, but in this instance it would appear that perhaps young Felix was influenced in his life work by an incident which took place the day following his birth when his father saved the life of a settler who had been scalped and otherwise severely wounded. James Robertson dressed the wounds and bored holes into the bone of the man’s head. This produced a granulation which kept the flesh from disintegration and recovery followed. The procedure was quite generally followed in Tennessee where at least eleven persons who had been scalped were able to live out their lives.

Felix must have heard of this operation performed by his father, and of other frontier incidents, and when he grew up he became a physician, graduating at the first medical college in the country—Pennsylvania Medical College. He became eminent in his profession and was known as a philanthropist. He married Lydia Waters of Maryland and was the father of eight children.

In his old age the “father of Tennessee,” then General Robertson, was the United States Agent to the Chickasaw Indians, against whom in the early settlement of the country he had found it necessary to fight. One of his descendants in this century was the well-known historian, Dr. James Alexander Robertson.

Alabama's first “Creole” baby—that is native French—it is generally said was Jean François. He was born October 4, 1704 at Fort Louis, about twenty-seven miles above the present city of Mobile. His father was Jean Le Can (or Le Camp), who was a locksmith of the settlement, and his mother was Magdelaine Robert—“for a wife is always, as here, called by her maiden name.”

Later in the same month a son was born to François Le May, but this baby died and was buried on the day of his birth.

The year 1704 was a memorable one, since it was then that the twenty-three brides, all “virtuous maidens”, came to the colony under the charge of two gray nuns, and were all married within a month, except one who was “coy and hard to please.”
One historian has it that the first white child born in this vicinity was Claude Jousset, the son of a Canadian trader in Mobile, whose birth took place in 1705.

In August of that year it is recorded that the master cannoneer, Jean Roy, and Renée Guilbert, his wife, presented Jean François at Fort Louis with a playmate named Jacques, the sponsors to his baptism being LeConte the master carpenter and Gabrielle Savary, wife of Saucie. After that time it is said that “births although not numerous are not uncommon.”

A description of the colony at the time of the brides’ arrival pictures it as having eighty one-story thatched houses. It says also that it possessed fourteen cows, four mules, five calves, nine oxen; also one hundred hogs, three kids, four hundred chickens—the hogs, kids and chickens carefully preserved for multiplication. Of this wealth it is stated, five oxen and one bull belonged to the King of France.

The temper of the “virtuous maidens” from France, potential mothers for some of Alabama’s first babies, may be judged from the fact that all of them rebelled at corn, and perhaps corn bread, and “for a while the Petticoat Insurrection taxed (the governor) Bienville’s patience and ingenuity.”

Mississippi

There is no information concerning the first white child to be born in what became Mississippi.

However this state very nearly was the scene of the birth of one of the very first-born white children in the Continent. For when Hernando de Soto marched into what became northern Mississippi in December, 1540, the first white woman who ever came there was with the army. This was Francisca Henetrosa, the wife of Fernando Bonista.

“She was greatly beloved by the whole army and was soon to become the mother of what would have been Mississippi’s first white child, when she was killed in the battle of Chicaca between the Spaniards and Indians.”

According to the account of one of the participants in the event, Francisca’s death was due to a very feminine trait—the love of jewels. For, says the Knight of Elvas, “A woman, with her husband, having left a house, went back to get some pearls that had remained there; and when she would have come out again the fire had reached the door, and she could not, neither could her husband assist her, so she was consumed.”

Her death, declares the record, was “deplored by all, who were ‘sensibly grieved’ over her sad fate.”

The Star

MARY ROBERTS

Throughout our land the windows glow
From lighted Christmas trees at night.
We trim the trees with sparkling snow;
Gay balls reflect the colored light.

Atop the tree we place a star,
A symbol of the brightest one
That led three wise men afar . . .
Unto the manger, where lay the Son.

The star will shine upon this earth
To guide the world in peace again
In tribute to His holy birth,
And bring good will towards all men.
A Dutiful Daughter of 1745

Elinor Emery Pollard, a frequent contributor to this magazine, has sent for publication a copy of a letter which tells of the first American tea party and the tea which "got into a captain's head" and caused him to ask for the hand of a Nantucket maid. Perhaps this marriage was a prognostic of a future "tragedy" caused by a more serious tea party. The original letter has been handed down from generation to generation of the Starbuck family to a neighbor who permitted Mrs. Pollard to copy it.

"Starbuck Plantation, Nantucket Island, Sept. 20, 1745.

My Own Mother,

It seems a very long time since you and my honored father and ever loved brother and sisters started for your new home, but I suppose you have not at this writing reached your destination, and I think of you every day and all day long, as marching, marching, following the lonely trail through interminable forests and sometimes I am tempted to repine in that my father thought it best to move to that far away settlement. But my grandfather tells me that the entertaining of such sentiment is unworthy of the daughter of a pioneer, and since it was thought best for me to remain behind for a season, I must improve my time to the best advantage. This I try to do with cheerfulness, and Aunt Content is so kind to say that I am of service to her in her household duties, and in spinning and weaving. Peradventure, my letter shall be a puzzle to you, I hasten to say that I write a paragraph or two at a time upon leisure, and when anything comes into my mind that I desire you to know, I straightway go to my uncle's desk and set it down. I do this, dear Mother, that you may know of my daily life. The principal news that I have to tell is that my Cousin Nathaniel Starbuck has returned to Boston from his late long voyage to China, and is now hourly looked for here. We are again making preparations for visitors, and if you will believe it, the large parlor which had not been used since Aunt Mehitable's wedding, is opened again!

We have just had word that Cousin Nathaniel and his friend Capt. Morris intend to arrive here on the 31st of December. Uncle Nathaniel says he will have a tea party and invite Lieut. Macy's family and Uncle Edward Starbuck's family and a few others to meet our distinguished guest, and "to sit the old year out and the new year in." We cooked a bountiful dinner, and all guests came.

Aunt Content has been much pestered in her mind because she knew not how to cook and serve the tea, and after our neighbors had assembled she confided to them her perplexities. They all gathered around the tea chest, all smiling and tasting the fragrant herb. Mrs. Lieut. Macy said she thought she had heard it ought to be well cooked to be palatable, and Aunt Edward Starbuck said a lady in Boston who drank tea, told her it needed a good quantity for steeping, which was the reason that it was expensive. So aunt Content hung the bright five gallon kettle on the crane and putting a two quart bowl full of the tea in it, with plenty of water swung it over the fire. Aunt Esther stayed in the kitchen and Lydia and Mary, to keep it boiling.
While I was laying the table, I heard Aunt Lydia Ann say, “I have heard it gives a brilliancy to the eyes, and a youthful freshness to the complexion. I am fearful that thy sister-in-law failed to put in a sufficient quantity of the leaves.” So Aunt Esther put another bowlful into the kettle.

When the tea had boiled about an hour and a half, Capt. Morris and my cousin arrived. The tea which had boiled down to about a gallon was poured into one of Grandmother's silver tankards, and carried into the dining room, and each guest was provided with one of her silver porringer; also with cream and a lump of sugar. The Capt. talked to me before dinner, and I told him before I knew I was getting confidential, how you were all off in the wilds. He said enterprise was what the country needed, and that it was not best for Nantucket to be peopled entirely with Starbuck's; that I was one of the old stock, it was plain to be seen, even if my name was Wentworth. I saw Aunt Esther looking at me so sharply, and then I remembered she had often told me it was not seemly for me to talk with men, and presently became discreetly silent. But when dinner was announced the Capt. took me in and made me sit by him. After Grandpa had asked a blessing upon the food, Aunt Content said, "I have made a dish of tea for you, but I am fearful I have not prepared it as it hath need, and would like to have your opinion." Whereupon my cousin and the Capt. looked and sniffed at the tea, and my cousin made answer, "As my loved mother desires my opinion, I must needs tell her that one spoonful of this beverage which she has with such hospitable intent prepared for us, would nearly kill any one of us at this table!" The Capt. then said laughingly, "Aunt could keep it, (the decoction) for a dye to color her next woolens." He then said he would, if she desired, instruct her how to draw tea herself. "And this young lady," (turning to me) "shall make the first dish of the beverage in Nantucket."

Dinner being over, they all remained at table excepting Capt. Morris and myself, (for Aunt Content bade me assist him as he should direct). We searched for a suitable vessel in which to draw the tea. At last I saw Uncle Nathaniel's large gray stone pitcher, into which our guest instructed me to put as much tea as I could hold between the thumb and forefinger, for each person, and one for the pot. Then he told me to pour boiling water sufficient for us all, and set it on the coals and let it remain until it came to a gentle boil. He was so kind as to say it was the best dish of tea he had ever drank. We had a wholesome dinner and an enjoyable one withall.

Cousin Nat told stories and sang songs in which latter recreation Capt. Morris joined, and the happy New Year greetings took the place of Goodbyes, when our neighbors left for their homes. My cousin's friend still lingers for the shooting, and there is not much spinning or weaving done. It takes so much time for the cooking, eating and visiting. He is very agreeable, and calls Grandpa the "Miles Standish of Nantucket". I heard him tell Uncle Nathaniel that we had good blood, and that ever since he first became acquainted with Cousin Nat, he had conceived a great admiration for the Nathaniel Starbuck, and he said something about a wife. Perhaps he remains here so long on account of Aunt Esther, but dear me, she is so prim. (I write with all respect, dear Mother,) and he is such a jovial gentleman, I do not see how such a union could be harmonious. If he has regard for her, it must be on account of the Starbuck blood.

Oh, my Mother, how can I tell you? It is not for love of Aunt Esther that Capt. Morris remains, but me, your own little daughter, and all the Starbuck's indeed, (saving Aunt Esther who declares with quite some wrath that I ought to be put back into pinafores,) have given their consent that I be married, and sail away in my husband's ship to foreign ports and see for myself all the beautiful and wonderful things of which I have heard so much of late. But I will not give my own consent until I have had that of my father and mother first. So, there is a company being made up to go with my cousin Nat and the Capt. through the winter snows to your faraway home. I am sure, dear Mother, you who know my heart so well, will not think it unseemly for me to hope that the

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DAVID KENNISON WITH THE VIAL OF TEA SAVED FROM THE CARGOES THROWN INTO THE SEA FROM SHIPS IN BOSTON HARBOR IN 1773
The Last Survivor

The Story of a Veteran of the Boston Tea Party

VIVIAN LYON MOORE

PATRIOT, soldier, scout, pioneer, showman—many a man has achieved lasting fame through but one of these channels. Many another has won a place in his country’s recorded history by service in but one of these lines. Think, then, of a man who, during his youth and maturity, filled not only one, but all of these roles, and, in addition, in his old age, became the protege of an entire city.

One wonders whether dreams of the extraordinary life that was to be his came to David Kennison, as he shared with his brothers the duties incidental to colonial farming, or romped with them in the late Maine twilight after the “chores” were done. It was a rough country back in those days before the French and Indian War, but David was a husky youngster and trained to meet all the dangers and hardships of pioneer living.

As time went on and he grew to young manhood, the war with France was fought and won; and presently the friction and misunderstanding which had been creeping into the relations of the colonies with Mother England became intensified. Patriotic to the very core of his being, David resented England’s attitude toward her offspring, and with each succeeding act of unjust legislation his resentment strengthened and struggled for expression. Opportunity for its expression was afforded at this time by certain political societies which had been organized in the various communities by the hot-headed youth of America upon the passage of the Stamp Act. Resistance to infringement of colonial rights was the avowed object of the organizations. The greatest care was taken to preserve strict secrecy, and communication between the different clubs was only through their trusted Committees of Correspondence.

David Kennison was an ardent member of the club at Lebanon, which held its meetings in a secluded room of Colonel Gooding’s tavern. For the protection of all concerned, the Colonel was kept in the dark as to the nature of the meetings and, true American that he was, he may also have closed his eyes to much that could not be concealed. Be that as it may, the club flourished there even after the Stamp Act was repealed, and when the later tax on tea again raised sentiment to fever heat, the Sons of Liberty were inspired to one of their boldest strokes.

One night early in December, 1773, after a tumultuous meeting at the tavern, David rushed home with the sensational information that three English ships, loaded with tea for the Governor, had entered and anchored in Boston Harbor. The authorities would not allow the cargo to be landed and the ships’ officers just as stubbornly refused to return with it.

Highly excited at the news, David’s mother, from whom he had inherited much of his impetuosity and absorbed much of his patriotism, paced the floor, declaring, “That settles it! From this moment I drink no more tea! Of water there is a plenty, and I drink no more tea!”

But there was no time for mere words, for plans were afoot that demanded her assistance. After a day or so of mysterious needlework, she waved God-speed to David and sixteen other members of the Lebanon club who, each bearing a bundle, were off for Boston.

The sixteenth of December arrived and the ships were still in the Harbor, still unloaded. A great town-meeting was called for the afternoon and held in Old South Meeting House, where Josiah Quincy and Samuel Adams exhorted the citizens with all their eloquence. Under the spell of their oratory and in the gathering dusk, no one noticed the forty or fifty men who had quietly collected outside. But about “candle lighting time,” into the church rushed this procession, garbed as Indians with painted faces, and carrying tomahawks. Interrupting the proceedings they shouted, “To Griffin’s Wharf! To Griffin’s Wharf!” and ran whooping from the meeting, followed [ 41 ]
by a large part of the citizenry. Arrived at the pier, they scrambled aboard the hated vessels, made prisoners of those in charge of the tea, and then, with a cry of triumph, broke open three hundred and forty-two chests and poured their contents into the sea. Thus did Boston hold the world's most famous tea party. Thus did David Kennison and the Sons of Liberty fling defiance in the face of George III of England!

When David reached home and reported his eventful trip to his mother, her joy and delight were unbounded; but when he laid in her lap as an especial treat a small quantity of the tea which had fallen into the pockets of his Indian disguise, her expression turned to scorn and she exclaimed indignantly, "David, think you that I would touch King George's tea? You heard me say I would drink no more tea and no more tea will I drink!"

And no more tea did she drink until the war was over and America was free. But throughout the years, the little cannister of tea lay in the cupboard, carefully preserved from harm for the sake of its associations. Today, in the Chicago Historical Society building, one can still see a bit of the tea in a glass vial, while on a paper beside it, bearing David's own signature, one can read:

"I declare upon my sacred honor that the tea contained in this vial is a portion saved by me from cargoes thrown into the sea from ships in Boston Harbor in the early evening of the 16th day of December in the year 1773."

David Kennison."

Two years after this, with his father and two brothers, David answered the Lexington alarm, serving in the Battle of Bunker Hill. In fact, his soldiering continued throughout the Revolution and, despite advanced years, on into the War of 1812.

Like many men of that era, David was a wanderer. In the interval between wars he trailed the tide of migration here and there, trying out settlements in Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, and New York. He even penetrated the wilds of the Northwest Territory and in 1810 he was stationed, under Captain Heald, at the log fort on the muddy shore of Lake Michigan, which was embryonic Chicago. A detail to Fort Gratiot saved him from the horrible Fort Dearborn massacre, and he returned to Maine in time to enlist for the second time against England. In this so-called "second war for independence," he served as corporal at the Battle of Williamsburg where he was wounded in the left hand. His wounded hand confined him to the General Hospital at Charlestown for several months. Upon being discharged from that institution, he was likewise discharged from the army and returned home to take up, at the age of seventy-seven, his former occupation of farm laborer.

He delighted in telling of his army experiences and used to relate with great glee how he outwitted his Indian captors after eighteen months of imprisonment and escaped from them by hiding in a hollow log upon which the braves themselves were seated as they discussed his disappearance. Another time he was saved from death by a bundle of dispatches in his pocket, in which the enemy's bullet lodged.

Kennison eventually settled in Jefferson County, New York, where he eked out a scanty living, slightly augmented by basket making. His powerful physique and remarkable vitality persisted well past the century point. It is alleged that when he was one hundred and eight he walked from Watertown to Sackett's Harbor, a distance of eleven miles, in a single day.

Meanwhile William Mack, a neighbor, a close friend, and a relative-by-marriage of Mr. Kennison, had been watching the development of the midwest and had determined to try out his fortune where "Chicago sitteth at the northwest gates,
With restless, violent hands and casual tongue, Moulding her mighty fates."

Although in 1845 Chicago was not the giant she was to become, even then her strides were attracting attention, and a desire was awakened in Kennison's breast to revisit the village he had known in its infancy. All of his family were dead or widely scattered. With no ties to hold him to New York, the centenarian gladly fell in with Mr. Mack's suggestion that he join in this enterprise. Accordingly he is next to be found ensconced in Mr. Mack's gro-
AFFIDAVIT OF DAVID KENNISON REGARDING HIS FAMOUS VIAL OF TEA. ORIGINAL IN THE POSSESSION OF THE CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Three paragraphs follow:

cery store on South Water Street, Chicago, and a valued member of the household.

And now the heyday of his lifetime had come. Patrons of the grocery store took an interest in the stalwart, long-haired old man who attended their needs. Stories of his exploits began to spread.

Chicago adopted him as her own. Being a fluent speaker, though illiterate, he was put forward in every way. His record of patriotism and his astonishing longevity made him a marked man and a drawing card wherever he appeared. He was made manager and lecturer at the Mooney Museum, a variety house on Lake Street, which had presented the first minstrel show in Chicago and also boasted of a popular wax works; but the most popular attraction was the aged David Kennison who, at every performance, told his tale of the Boston Tea Party to a wide-eyed audience. On his one hundred and twelfth birthday, being in strained circumstances, he gave himself a benefit at the theatre and his friends all rallied to his aid with donations and gifts.

He was a lifelong adherent of what is now the Democratic party and was active in his country's politics to the very last. His votes were cast for Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, and Van Buren. On July 4, 1848, when Van Buren was the presidential candidate of the new Free Soil Party, Kennison addressed an assemblage in behalf of the ex-president. As election time drew near, he published in the "Weekly Chicago Democrat" an appeal to all voters, urging them to cast their ballots for Van Buren. The newspaper featured the appeal under startling black headlines, bristling with exclamation points, saying,

"A Voice from the Oldest Man Living, and the last of that Patriotic Band who threw the Tea overboard in Boston Harbor! READ!!! READ!!! READ!!!"

Thus, as the happy, petted child of a whole municipality, David Kennison spent his last years. On February 24, 1852, his long life came to a peaceful end. All Chicago turned out to pay its final tribute to the man who was probably a unique figure in the whole United States. The cortege,

(Continued on page 94)
What Are THE AIR WAVES Saying?

STATION WDAR is on the air again with the second in its series of three broadcasts. Listen! Time is passing—History is in the making! In similar words Edwin C. Hill is nightly introduced to waiting thousands. True, they are of every period of the great drama of radio. One invention after another followed in the development of intercommunication. The attempt to carry telegraph cables under lakes and rivers gradually led to the thoughts of the submarine cable across the Atlantic. Water at first seemed quite a "bugaboo" but hard work and patience again achieved success. Dean Archer writes in his "History of Radio": "In the history of humanity few instances have been recorded of such enduring zeal for a cause, however worthy, as Cyrus W. Field's for the Atlantic cable." One, two and three attempts were made and failed. The fourth attempt, made July 29, 1858, which Field must have realized was his last opportunity, proved successful. The seventh day, which brought their ship "Niagara" into Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, and they were able to "flash" the good news to the "Agamemnon," is an historic occasion. This was followed on August 16th by the exchange of messages between Queen Victoria and President Buchanan. Again a woman figured beneficently in the making of history. Disappointments and discouragements, however, followed, when in October, 1858, the cable ceased to function. Not until after the Civil War was Cyrus W. Field again able to raise sufficient capital for another attempt. His irrepressible enthusiasm found vent in banqueting and speech-making to mark the historic setting forth of the "Great Eastern" in July, 1865, on its unique voyage—a passenger ship now heavily laden with 2,300 miles of cable—tanks and cable weighing 9,000 tons. Within 700 miles of their goal the cable slipped and vanished into the deeps of the ocean. Not until months later, after much more planning and hard labor, were they able to sail again on the "Great Eastern," and on July 27, 1866, occurred the most glorious moment of his life, which justified not only his confidence in his gigantic task, but his undying perseverance against untold odds. He not only finally succeeded in establishing transatlantic communication, but after more months of strenuous work rescued the lost cable. Thus after eleven years of undaunted faith and courage he was acclaimed as one of the great heroes of the world. Too, contrary to many other inventions, this proved a financial success from the beginning and its prosperity led to the laying of other cables in other oceans as well.

Ten years later another magical invention followed, more or less by accident. We are well acquainted with the romantic development of the telephone by Alexander Graham Bell, with the cooperation of Thomas A. Watson, through autobiographies of its inventors. Mr. Bell as a young man had been assisting in the correction of defects of speech, such as stammering and vocal difficulties of persons who were deaf. Dean Archer writes, "To the trained ears of Bell came an astounding signal—a genuine sound instead of a mechanical vibration. Instantly Bell dashed to the room where his assistant was at work crying out, 'What did you do then? Don't change anything! Let me see!'

"It was the author's great privilege to have known Thomas A. Watson quite intimately during the last thirty years of his life. The invention of the telephone was a frequent topic of discussion between them. In a social visit to the Watson study in Boston just prior to the inventor's death, Mr. Watson made the following significant remark to the author:

"'I verily believe that Fate had a hand in the invention of the telephone. No ear in all the world save the trained and sensitive ear of Alexander Graham Bell could probably have recognized that hum as a sound wave. By Fate he was in that room listening at the very instant when I was having trouble with the reed.'

"The effect of the telephone in enlarging the scope of life of individuals cannot be overestimated. It is probable that no invention in the history of humanity has meant more to the average man than the telephone. For him it has conquered distance,
enabling him to converse as if face to face with friends, relations, or business acquaintances who may be hundreds or even thousands of miles away. Without the telephone the speed and bustle of modern life would be an impossibility.

"Five years ago educational radio was a phase in search of a definition. Today it is a going concern. In thousands of schools, homes, clubs, CCC camps, educational radio is adding to the meaning of life. Radio helps the eighth grade pupil to see his geography as an exciting adventure. It brings classics of music and literature to a busy housewife. It aids citizens to know more about the Government they buy with taxes. But its possibilities for education of our people have only been scratched."

Last month we outlined excellent programs for the young and their parents. The 1940 winter schedule continues the "Coast-to-Coast On a Bus" under the direction of Madge Tucker and Milton Cross, presenting children in songs and dramatic sketches.

Also note the "Bright Idea Club." Bright ideas for bright-eyed people to put leisure time to profitable and pleasurable use are exchanged on this series by young people from five to seventeen. This program has won the acclaim of parents, teachers and organizations. It is under the direction of Madeline Grey. "The Bright Idea Weekly," a cleverly illustrated paper, may be had on request.

As a child we have all enjoyed "dressing up" in things found in the attic and giving shows, charging an admission fee of so many pins or buttons or pieces of paper representing money. You, of all ages, will enjoy and appreciate "Our Barn," in which the Lady Next Door and her children present playlets, together with a variety of entertainment by child actors and actresses, directed by Madge Tucker.

"Quiz Kids" is an intensely interesting program for children up to fifteen years. Mrs. Robert, in her Jubilee broadcast Friday, October 11, used as her subject, "Golden Opportunity." "What the Daughters Do" should be broadcast to the ends of the earth—their projects are all so worthwhile. In conversing with many folk who are generally well informed citizens, I find they wonder just what we really do.

What an interesting radio story could be written about Benjamin Franklin, "Our Great American Diplomat," as the founder of "Student Loan Work," with a plan to broadcast it in January, the month in which he was born.

How many know of our work on Ellis Island for not only the immigrants but our own good American citizens, merchant marines, coast guardsmen and federal employees, who are patients in the U. S. Marine Hospital. The D. A. R. is the only organization doing Occupational Therapy work, having carried on this work for six years. Let's tell of this work and enlist further interest.

Then comes the "Filing and Lending Bureau," giving assistance at all times whenever asked.

Genealogical Records!—Well, how many could belong to our organization without this assistance? What can each living creature do to assist in this work? Let's call to them through the "Air Waves" to search out their old Bibles and old family letters, giving important data, and to have them photostated for our files.

Girl Home Makers—What an interesting subject and what delightful experiences this committee has to tell us.

Good Citizen Pilgrims Clubs—How lovely a young girl's voice goes over the air. Let us hear from them.

Historical Research—Another part of our very foundation with so many thrilling stories written for our adaptation to the "mike."

The ideals of youth today will make our history of tomorrow and we do no more important work than with our "Junior American Citizens" and Junior Membership. Let's broadcast these noble aims and ambitions and achieve greater interest, more cooperation, and a broader field of effective activity.

**DAUGHTERS ADOPT RADIO!**

WDAR signing off—until next month, Myrtle M. Lewis speaking.

*From the 1939 Annual Report of Dr. John W. Studebaker, U. S. Commissioner of Education.*
WITH such care did George Washington conceal his many acts of kindness that only God and the angels know how full is the record. But beautiful deeds possess an uncanny living power of their own, enabling them to emerge from the dim shadows of the past and bloom in the present with the glory and the gleam of a Christmas star in a treetop.

It was on October 15, 1789, that General Washington, the first President of our United States of America, set forth to make a tour of New England. On the sixth of November, 1789, he made the entry:

“The house at Uxbridge had a good external appearance for a Tavern. But the owner being from home and the wife sick, we could not gain admittance which was the reason for my coming to Taft’s.” Mr. Taft owned a large farm on the turnpike between Boston and New York, and he gave glad welcome to his distinguished guest.

The General wrote a note to the man who had given him such a sincere welcome on the evening of November 6.

“Hardford, Massachusetts,
November 8, 1789.

“To Mr. Taft, near Uxbridge,
Sir—Being informed that you have given my name to one of your sons, and called another after Mrs. Washington's family, and being moreover very much pleased with the modest and innocent looks of your two daughters Patty and Polly, I do for these reasons, send to each of these Girls a piece of Chintz, and to Patty, who bears the name of Mrs. Washington, and who waited upon us more than Polly did, I send five guineas with which she may buy herself any little ornament she may want, or she may dispose of them in any other manner agreeable to herself.

“As I do not give things with a view to have it taken up, or even to being known, the less there is said about this matter the better you will please me; but that I may be sure the Chintz and the money have got safe to hand, let Patty who I dare say is equal to it write me a line informing me thereof, directed to ‘The President of the United States. New York.’ I wish you and your family well, and am your humble servant, G. Washington.”

This friendly little note, now faded and worn, is a treasure beyond the price of the finest gold. In the same old letter case with it, there is the other piece of paper that completes this little story of a very great and very kind gentleman. It is a single sheet, neatly folded and addressed “To the President of the United States, New York.”

“Uxbridge, December 28, 1789. May it please your Highness—Agreeable to your commands, I, with my leisure inform the President, that on the 2d inst I received the very valuable present by the hand of the Rev. Pond of Ashford, you Sir, were pleased to send me and my Sister, accompanied with a letter from your benevolent hand of 8the, ult.

“The articles mentioned in the letter, viz. two pieces of Chintz, containing 30 yds, and five guineas came safely to hand, well密封ed.

“As it was far beyond my deserving to receive such a distinguishing mark of your approbation so it wholly exceeded my expectations.

“And I want words to express my gratitude to you, Great Sir, for the extraordinary favours and honours conferred on me and our family both at the time and while your Highness was pleased to honour my Parents home with your presence. I shall endeavour to comply with your desires expressed in the letter. And as I have great reason, I shall ever esteem and revere the name of him whose noble deeds and Patriotism has laid a permanent obligation on all the Sons and Daughters of the American Empire, ever to admire their unequaled Benefactor. And my ardent desires are that the best of heaven’s blessings within this and the future would ever rest on the head of our United Empire. My Sister joins with me in the unfeigned acknowledgment I've made, likewise hon’d Papa and mama, with sincere Thank, and duly desire to be remembered to your Highness. I conclude, resting assured that its wholly unnecessary apologize for the incorrectness of the above to him whose candour will palliate the want of epistolary correspondence, especially with one of the first character on the Globe, and shall take the liberty to subjoin myself, May it please your Highness, Your sincere and most ob’t humble servant, Mercy Taft.

“G. Washington, Esq.

“Pray pardon me sir, if I mention the mistake in my name. You see Sir, it is not Patty.”

[ 46 ]
THE Warrenton Clipper, Warrenton, Georgia, on June 7, 1940, contained an account of the unveiling of a Boulder erected on the Court House Square by the Daughters of the American Revolution. Attached to this Boulder of native stone was a list of one hundred sixty-three Revolutionary soldiers known to have died in Warren County, Georgia, whose services have been verified by official records.

Among the interesting items is a reference to Henry Pool who served under General Washington. He was the father of our beloved Real Daughters, Sarah Pool and Mrs. Mary Pool Newsome. Another soldier was Joseph McMath whose Bible and powder horn are still in possession of a descendant. Ginger Rogers, the movie star, whose real name is Virginia Rogers McMath, is a descendant. Bainbridge Colby, the New York attorney, is also a descendant of Joseph McMath.

Another was Colonel William Bird, born in Birdboro, Pennsylvania, graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1769, enlisted in the patriot army in 1775, fought with Washington and also in the Canadian Expedition. Colonel Bird built the first woolen mill in Georgia at the Shoals of the Ogeechee, near the site of the present town of Jewell. The race to the mill was blasted through solid granite by burning immense pine logs on the surface and turning on cold water while hot. He also attempted to make iron from native ore. One of his granddaughters, Ann Parmelia Cunningham, organized the Mount Vernon Association for the preservation of Washington's home.

Short sketches of others listed on this Boulder are given in this issue by Grace Gililam Davidson. We are indebted to Mrs. M. B. Little, 1510 Varnum Street, Washington, D. C., for a copy of this paper and a list of these soldiers, which follow:

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS
Buried in Warren County, Georgia

Samuel Alexander
Elisha Allen
Thomas Ansley
James Acheson
John Baker
Henry Barksdale
James Barrow
Reuben Barrow
Thadeus Beall
James Beaasley
Richard Beasley
Col. William Bird
James Bishop
Capt. Henry Bonner
James Brady
Joseph Breed
Joab Brooks
John Brown
Michael Burkhalter
Jacob Burkhalter
Henry Burnley
Israel Burnley
Thomas Bush
Samuel Camp
Aaron Grier
Nicholas Harbuck
Thomas Hardin
Henry Harp
Zachariah Harrell
Abraham Heath
Joshua Hill
Richard Hill
Thomas Hill
Capt. William Hill
Ambrose Holladay
Jacob Horne
Mathew Hubert
Ephraim Ivey
Peoples Ivey
John W. Jackson
Arthur Jenkins
Robert Jenkins
William Johnson
Abraham Johnston
John Kelly
William Kendall
Thomas W. Kent
Archibald Lacy
James Napier
Capt. David Neal
Samuel Neal
Thomas Neal
Capt. Thomas Neal
Benjamin Newsome
Solomon Newsome
William Nichols
James Norris
Benjamin Oliver
Robert Palmer
John Parish
James Parker
William Parker
Joseph Payy, Sr.
Peter Perkins
Henry Persons
Josiah Persons
Turner Persons
William Pilcher
Henry Pool
Philip Pool
James Ricketson
Elisha Roberts
George Waggoner
James Waggoner
Benjamin Wheeler
William White
Richard Wiggins
William Wilder
David Wilson
John Wilson
Nathaniel Wooten
John Wynne
Robert Wynne
James Young
John Carson
James Carter
History of McKinney-Brady-Quigley families, by Bell McKinney Hays Swope, author of the History of Middle Springs Presbyterian Church of Newville, Pennsylvania; also the Clark Family, the Duzenbury Family and a copy of the report of the Brady Family Reunion, are gifts from W. H. Brady, 81 Broadway, New York City, to the Genealogical Department of the Magazine. These have been placed in the D. A. R. Library.

The Annals Buffalo Valley, 1755-1855, by John Blair Linn, was presented by Mr. Brady to the Lue R. Spencer Traveling Library, of Nebraska, since there are already two copies of this book in the D. A. R. Library.

This record of early Pennsylvania History and Genealogy is full of valuable information. This spirit of generous cooperation on the part of Mr. Brady is commendable. Many a book "on the shelf" contains unlocked secrets that might be shared and enjoyed by many. We hope this gift will be a suggestion to others to go and do likewise.

* * *

Copy of the records as inscribed in the Bible of the Johnston Family. "Imprinted at London by Robert Barker, Printer to the Kings" "Most Excellent Majestie" "Anno 1605."

This Bible is now the property of Mrs. L. A. Miller, Grove, Alabama. This copy made September 15, 1940.

This Bible is that of a prominent Johnston family of Spotsylvania County, and is of interest to many families of Virginia descent. It settles several questions long in dispute.

The Johnston Bible record as given herein, was begun about 1745, when Larkin, son of William Johnston, married Mary Rogers. A statement to that effect is written on one of the pages. Another inscription reads thus: "William Johnston was born December 19, 1697, it being on a Tuesday."

Larkin Johnston was the oldest child of William and Ann Chew Johnston. He lived for a time in Spottsylvania County, Virginia, next in Halifax County, Virginia, then in Granville and Persons Counties, North Carolina. All of the entries in the Bible up to 1800, are in the handwriting of Larkin Johnston. After that date, they were written in the hand of Littleton Johnston, who had possession of the Book until his death in 1842, in Jasper County, Georgia. It then was taken to Louisiana by the descendants of Thomas Johnston.

A separate entry reads as follows: "William Johnston was born December 19, 1697, it being on a Tuesday."

William Johnston the son of Larkin and Mary Johnston was born October 14th. 1746 Thursday about 2 of the clock in the afternoon.

Ann Johnston the daughter of Larkin and Mary Johnston was born June 22nd. 1749 Thursday about 10 of the clock in the morning.

Larkin Johnston the son of Larkin and Mary Johnston was born about 2 of the clock in the afternoon.

Susey Johnston The daughter of Larkin and Mary Johnston was born May
the 2nd. day, 1755 on Thursday about Ten of the clock in the morning.

Sarah Johnston the daughter of Larkin and Mary Johnston was born May the 18th. 1758, on Thursday, Six a clock in the morning.

Littleton Johnston Born February the 18th., 1761. Married January the 4th., 1781 to Lucy Childs # who was born Jan. the 30th. 1756. #

John Chew Johnston Son of Littleton and Lucy Johnston Born March the 17th. 1782 on Monday # in (Oring) Ossing county, N.C. # and died Wensday the 18 of July 1792 about dark being 10 years 4 months and one day old buried in Granville County # at my father's old place. #

Larkin Johnston Son of Littleton and Lucy Johnston Born September the 13th. 1783 on Saturday North Cassoling Orhang county # and died May the 12th. 1834 being 50 years and 8 months lacking one day old Monrou county Ga. #

Elizabeth Johnston Daughter of Littleton and Lucy Johnston born April the 26th. 1785 on Chusday North Carolina Caswell county.

William Johnston son of Littleton and Lucy Johnston born March the 19th. 1787 on Monday North Carolina Granville.

Thomos Johnston Son of Littleton and Lucy Johnston Born February the 5th. 1789 Thursday North Carolina # and dyed 17th. September 1848 being 59 years 7 months and 12 days old.

pr J. H. Johnston Death # (?) (could be some other word)

Nathon Johnston Son of Littleton and Lucy Johnston Born Sunday the 27th. of June 1790 Person county North Carolina # Nathan Johnston died August the 10th. 1843 Geon Jasper county. #

Franky Johnston daughter of Littleton and Lucy Johnston born March the 18th. 1792 on Sunday North Carolina Person county.

John Johnston Son of Littleton and Lucy Johnston Born 14th. of October 1793 on Munday North Carolina Person county # and died the 14th. of July 1844 Georgia Jasper county.

James Johnston Son of Littleton and Lucy Johnston Born Sunday the 13th. of December 1795 North Carolina Person county # Departed this life the last of Nov. or the first of December 1863.

pr J. H. Johnston #

Lucy Johnston Daughter of Littleton and Lucy Johnston Born May the 24th. 1800 Saderday Elbert county Georgia. Died April the 18th. 1801 Wensday Night Being 10 months and fifteen days old in Elbert county # Buried at the (?) Childs #

Richard Johnston sone of Littleton and Lucy Johnston born December the 16th. 1802 on Thursday one a clock in the afternoon Elbert county Georgia # Departed this life Febr. 1859 in Jasper county Georgia at the house of Wm S. Lanis (?) (could not be deciphered).

pr J. H. Johnston #

Larkin Johnston father of Littleton Johnston Born May the 1st. 1727 Married May the 2nd. 1745 to Mary Rogers Mother of T. Littleton and The (?) Born January th 2nd. 1727 and dyed 25th. October 1800. Larkin Johnston dyed March the 16th. 1816.

William Johnston first son of Larkin and Mary Johnston Born October 14th. 1746 oald stile now October 25th. died Deceased 29th. November 1759 13 years one month 15 days old.


3. Larkin Johnston sone of Larkin and Mary Johnston Born July the 11th. 1752 old stile Deceased March 9th. 1757 4 years 8 months and 25 days old.

4. Lucy Johnston the daughter of Larkin and Mary Johnston born May the 15th. 1755 New Stile Married to John Sanders the 30th. November 1783 Died October the 9th. 1832 Decalb County Ga.

5. Sarah Johnston the daughter of Larkin and Mary Johnston born May the 18th. 1758 Married to Francis Howard January 25th. 1778 Her first Husband Since to Henry Finlles (?) 2nd. marride.

6. Littleton Johnston sone of Larkin and Mary Johnston Born February the 18th. 1761 Married to Lucy Childs January the 4th. 1781 who was born June 30th. 1756.

8. Theodorick Johnston son of Larkin and Mary Johnston Born August the 20th. 1766 Married to Elizabeth Stuard.


10. Richard Johnston son of Larkin and Mary Johnston born March the 14th 1778 in the 52nd. year of his mother’s age Married to Elizabeth Humphel March 1802.

Lucy Sanders formerly Lucy Johnston died October the 9th. 1832 Decalb County Georgia.

Ann Wilson Childs born November the 11th. 1804 daughter of Nathon Childs Seanor (prob. means Senior) and Jane Childs his wife Elbert county Georgia.

Ann Johnston daughter of Larkin and Mary Johnston born Friday night the 29th. of October 1812.

Toil (? ) Johnston son of William and Sally Johnston born August the 4th. 1813 died November the 10th. 1817.

Elizabeth Johnston daughter of Littleton and Lucy Johnston married May the 7th. 1803 to Wiley Thornton Lucy Thornton daughter of Wiley and Betsy Thornton born Wensday the 8th. of February 1804.

Larkin Johnston son of Littleton and Lucy Johnston married June the 29th. 1803 to Sally Underwood.

John Chew Johnston son of Larkin and Sally Johnston born Friday the 27th. of July 1804 Died Munday the 17th. of June 1805 Being 10 months and 20 days old Buried at place of W* Childs.

Polley Thornton daughter of Wiley Thornton and Elizabeth his wife Born the 9th. day of April 1806.

William Johnston son of Larkin and Sally Johnston born May the 3rd. 1806 on Sadder night Elbert County Georgia.

Littleton Johnston son of Larkin and Sally Johnston born Munday the 9th. of November 1807 died February 1809.

Sophia Thornton daughter of Wiley and Betsy Thornton born Friday February 12, 1808 died the 18th. of August 1810 being 2 years, 6 months, and 25 days old.

Patsy Johnston Daughter of Larkin and Sally Johnston Born Munday the 24th. April 1809.

Patsy Johnston daughter of Larkin and Sally Johnston departed April the 21st. 1820.

Frankey Johnston daughter of Littleton and Lucy Johnston married Tuesday the second day of June 1808 to Joseph Henderson Departed this life 1871 July in Jasper county Georgia B— old grave yard (? ).

William Johnston son of Littleton and Lucy Johnston married Thursday the 17th. of November 1805 to Sary Grizel.

Lucy Henderson daughter of Joseph and Frankey Henderson Born August the 27th. 1809 Elbert county Ga.

Elizabeth Johnston daughter of William and Sary Johnston born the 24th. of October 1809.

Elijah Thornton son of Wiley and Betsy Thornton born the 18th. March 1810.

Betsy Johnston daughter of Larkin and Sally Johnston Born the 27th. of January at Knight 1811.

James Henderson son of Joseph and Frankey Henderson born the 7th. of February 1811 on Thursday night.

Patsy Usolem Johnston daughter of William and Sary Johnston bornon the 6th day of August 1811 on Tuesday.

James Thornton son of Wiley and Elizabeth Thornton Born the 8th. of March 1812 Sunday.

Nathen Johnston son of Littleton and Lucy Johnston married March 19th. 1812 to Bidy Thornton Bidde depart June 9, 1837.

Patsy (marked out) Milly Henderson daughter of Joseph and Frankey Henderson Born December the 31st. 1812 on Thursday.

(William Thornton son of Wiley and Betsy Thornton Boorn the 9th. 1814) (Entire notation marked through).

Johnston Thornton son of Wiley and Elizabeth Thornton Boorn the 9th. 1814 Munday morning.

Reubin Johnston son of Larkin and Sally Johnston born the 21st. July 1814 Thursday.
John Henderson son of Joseph and Franky Henderson born October the 7th. at Night 1814.

Thomas Johnston Son of Littleton and Lucy Johnston married January the 18th. 1816 to Pegge Gaines $ secession commenced 1860 and 61—went up in 1865 conquered whipped and abused long to be remembered and never forgotten. $

Hirom Johnston son of Larkin and Sally Johnston born June the 22nd. 1816.

Mary Henderson Daughter of Josh and Frankey Henderson born July 3rd. 1816.

James Johnston son of Littleton and Lucy Johnston Married the 12th. December 1816 to Jane Gaines.

Rachel Johnston daughter of Larkin and Sally Johnston born the 6th July (crossed out) June 1818.

Lucy Johnston Wife of Littleton Johnston departed June 9th. 1826 after living together 45 years, 5 months, 5 days.

Littleton Johnston second married to Sary Dirbin Widdow February the 12th. 1828.

John Johnston Son of Larkin and Mary Johnston deceased July the 7th. 1842 being 81 years 4 months and 18 days old.

Richard Johnston son of Larkin and Mary Johnston died January the 17th. 1837.

Sary Johnston wife of Nathon Johnston died May 8th. 1837.

Margret C. Gaines A daughter of Hiroum and Ann Gaines born December the 22nd. 1798 and died December the 8th. 1847 The wife of Thomas Johnston. Thomas Johnston Husband of the above died the 19th September 1848 $ Buried in Jasper county Georgia at Littleton Johnston graveyard known as the cross roads. pr. James H. Johnston $


John L. T. Johnston a son of James H. and Marium E. Johnston was born the 14th. May 1842 and died the 13th. of May 1862 in the Confederate States Army away from home and from friends.

Fleming D. Johnston a son of J. H. and Marium E. Johnston was born the 4th. of January 1844 Departed this life the 27th. February 1873 in Harrison Texas.

Marium Francis Johnston a daughter of James H. and Marium E. Johnston was born the 29th. 1845 and died July the 25th. 1869 leaving three little children in Milum county Texas.

Margaret Ann Livincia a daughter of James H. and Marium E. Johnston was born the 20th. of August 1846.

Luey Ann Eliza a daughter of James H. and Marium E. Johnston was born the 12th. March 1848.

Samuel F. Johnston a son of James H. and Marium E. Johnston born April the 29th. 1849.

William Lane a son born the 24th. October 1850.

Martha Elizabeth Johnston a daughter born the 4th. June 1852 and died the 7th. August 1867 in Claiborn Parrish, La.

Ferrilla Malissa a daughter born September the 7th. 1852.

James H. Johnston also a son of James H. and Marium E. Johnston born the 1st. day of September 1857.

All that are living now are in the Parrish Webster, La. This 21st. day of July 1872.

Recorded by James H. Johnston Seignia and Father.

James H. Johnston son of James H. and Marium E. Johnston died June 3rd. 1940 at 3 o'cock in the morning at his home in Grove, La. Webster Parrish.

End of Family Bible

The following taken from an old paper shown me while looking through the Johnston Family Bible written by Larkin Johnston, Father of Littleton Johnston:

Larkin Johnston and Mary Johnston were married May 2nd. 1745 Being then 18 years 1 day and my wife 17 years 3 months and one day (marked thru) old. I was born May the 1st. 1727 My wife January 2nd. and departed this life October the 25th. 1800 on the same day of the month
and the same month our first child was born.

Littleton son of Larkin and Mary his wife born the 18th of February 1761 Thursday 9 o’clock the afternoon Granville county North Carolina Marry’d to Lucy Childs the 4th day January 1781. My wife (Larkin’s) departed this life October the 25th. 1800 on Saturday and was buried by her Bro. John (Rogers) at his place on Hico on the Tuesday after she died, being kept out of the Ground four days according to her request. We lived together upwards of 55 years in which time she brought me ten children eight of which is now alive—1802.

Family tree as shown me by Mrs. Miller as taken from the family Bible by her and Mr. Miller:

William Johnston, 1697—We have no other record of this man; Born Dec. 19.
Larkin J., 1727-1810—Born May 1st; Married Mary Rogers May 2, 1745; Died March 16, 1810.

Littleton Johnston, 1761-1842.


James H. Johnston—1819-1879. John L. T.; Fleming; Marium; Margaret; Lucy Analiza 1848, married George Withies; Samuel; William; Martha; Terrilla; James H.—1940.

All the above were born in Jasper County, Georgia, and all moved to Louisiana with their parents.

I certify that this is a true copy.

(signed) Percy D. Register, Jr.
2nd Lieutenant, A.C.R.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 18th. day of September, 1940, at Barksdale Field, La.

(signed) William C. Hiffs,
1st Lieut. A.C.
Adjutant 90th B. Sydn.

* * *

Queries

Queries must be submitted in duplicate, typed double-spaced, on separate slips of paper and limited to two queries (a) and (b) of not more than sixty words each. Add name and address on same line following second query.

All information available to us is published, so correspondence regarding former publications should not be sent to this department.

Answers to queries are voluntary but information of general interest therefrom will be published. Mutual assistance to those seeking the same or related information is the purpose of this department.

Queries conforming to the above requirements will be published as soon as space is available.

L-40. (a). Price.—David Price removed after the Revolution to Fairfax County, Va., where he died 1785. Had: Anna; Benoni; Elizabeth; Hezekiah married Hannah Crane or Crain, they went to Montgomery, Hamilton County, Ohio 1810. Wanted parentage of David Price and wife.

(b). Radabaugh.—James Radabaugh born 1787 died Feb. 15, 1862, Montgomery, Hamilton County, Ohio, married 1815 Susanna Price, daughter of Hezekiah. James Radabaugh came to Ohio about 1810 probably from Hardy County, West Virginia. They had: Benjamin 1816-1890; Peter; John 1826-1898 went to Oregon; George W. 1820-1875; Catherine born 1822; Margaret Ann 1832-1920 married December 22, 1865 Joseph Shawan of Warren County, Ohio. Wanted parentage of James. Mrs. Wm. G. Hills, 6 Shepherd Street, Chevy Chase, Maryland.

L-40. (a). Ingersoll.—Parentage, ancestry, Revolutionary service, with all dates
of Eunice Ingersoll, born 1769, died 1836 in Windsor, Conn. Married in 1792 to George Griswold, born 1762 son of Lieut. George Griswold. Had seven children, Henrietta, Sidney, Jane, George, Dickson, William, Henry, and other.

(b). **Blanchard.** — Parentage, ancestry, and Revolutionary service with all dates of Jedediah Blanchard or Blancher who married Martha ——, and had son Willard, born Nov. 27, 1771, in Ashford, Conn. Was this the same Willard who married Ursula Griswold, born 1777, daughter of 1st Lieut. George Griswold? Mrs. Clifton S. Humphreys, 160 Main Street, Madison, Maine.

L-'40. (a). **Fuller.**—Want ancestry and place of marriage of Elisha Fuller married on March 31, 1774 to Elizabeth Bill, described as "aristocratic lady from Boston".

(b). **Bill.**—Was this Elizabeth Bill related to family of John Bill who came to this country in 1635? Mrs. E. A. Fuller, 213 Fourteenth Street, Santa Monica, California.

L-'40. (a). **Underwood-Todd.**—Want ancestry of Artemas Underwood who married Sally Tod (Todd) 1796; married 2nd a Mrs. Griffith. Children by first wife Salmon, Gilbert, Rachel, Laura, Nancy, Milton, Emily, Lavina.

(b).—Want ancestry of Sally Tod or Todd, wife of Artemus Underwood. She died Nov. 21, 1820, buried Waterville or Toledo, Ohio. Sada G. Barber, Silver Creek, New York.

L-'40. (a). **Collins.**—Want the parents of Joseph Collins whose will is recorded in Spottsylvania Co. Va. in 1757. His wife, Susannah, and children, John, James, William, Thomas, Lewis, Ann, Mary, Susannah, Tabitha, Drucilla and Caty were beneficiaries.

(b).—Want the children of James Collins son of Joseph, who lived in North Carolina, sold his interest in his father’s estate in Halifax Co., Va. to John Hurt in 1764. Mrs. J. S. Collins, Box 41, Middlesboro, Kentucky.

L-'40. **Murrow.**—Information on James Murrow, sometimes spelled Murrah-Murray, married Rebecca Wallingford, lived in Virginia 1775-1800, likely in Culpepper or Berkeley County, one son Nicholas born 1787 in Virginia soldier war 1812, married Elizabeth Morris in Mason County, Ky., 1812. Rebecca had a sister Phoebe who married David Blue, Soldier Rev. War. Nellie Murrow McCurnin, 614-40th Street, Des Moines, Iowa.


(b). **Redfield.**—Wanted the parentage and information about Ruth Redfield, born July 1, 1787, married Aug. 31, 1805, died Feb. 15, 1861, wife of Rodney Rathbun (born June 23, 1782). Mrs. J. C. Rathbun, 706 Riverside Drive, New York, N. Y.

L-'40. **Hart-Johns-Kemer (Keimer or Kenner).**—Wanted parents and birthplace of John Hart, b. 1742, d. 1832, Fleming Co., Ky. Who was his wife, said to have been Hannah Johns, when was she born and where did she die? Had children, Col. David Hart, married Matilda Kemer, 1796, probably Berkeley County, Va.; Hannah, (did she marry a Hart?), John; Margaret Hart Henderson; Ann Hart Shanklin. Mrs. Lula R. Boss, 480 West Second Street, Maysville, Kentucky.

L-'40. **Shires.**—Wanted name of wife and children, if any, of Nicholas Shires, who served in Continental line of Rev. War. Was head of family in 1790 Census Baltimore County, Maryland. Mrs. Pleasant T. Chapman, Vienna, Illinois.

L-'40. **Winans-Clemens (Clemmens).**—Wanted parentage of John, or John B. Winans, born about 1800, died in Missouri about 1875-1880, and his wife, Mary (Polly) Clemens (Clemmons). They married in Miami County, Ohio, 1823, and later moved to Indiana and then to Missouri. Had children named: William (a Baptist minister); Isaac; Phoebe; Ira; John or Jonathan; Amos; Benjamin; James; George; Perry; Mary or Mary Ann. Mrs. L. M. Finefrock, 621 South A. Street, Arkansas City, Kansas.

A correction. An error occurred in the numbering of some of the queries in the November issue. All queries should have been “K, ’40”. The letters indicate the month of publication.
Committee Reports

Motion Pictures

SINCE space is limited, we cannot give information on all pictures seen by your Previewing Committee each month. A monthly Guide to Motion Pictures is therefore mimeographed by the Editorial Committee in New York. The subscription price is fifty cents for the year which should be sent to your National Chairman, Mrs. LeRoy Montgomery, 7 Fairfield Avenue, South Norwalk, Connecticut.

The following pictures are listed as suitable for type of audience indicated, and the synopsis is given to aid you in selecting your motion picture entertainment. Audience classifications are as follows:

“Adults,” 18 years and up; “Young People,” 15 to 18 years; “Family,” all ages; “Junior Matinee,” suitable for a special children’s showing.

CHAD HANNA (20th Century-Fox)


Up-State New York is the background for this story of two young natives of Canastota who join a traveling circus in the late 1830’s. It is a fascinating picture of a period in our country’s development, with an excellent cast and a fine blend of excitement and humor. The beauty of the technicolor photography adds greatly to the enjoyment of the picture. Adults and Young People.
A DISPATCH FROM REUTER'S (Warner Bros.)


The background scenes of this biography are largely in England and Germany of the 1800's. The story material follows the life of Julius Reuter who founded the first international news agency, the British service which still bears his name. Reuter's sensational report of Lincoln's assassination, not believed at first but later proved correct, is a highlight of the story. The solid foundation upon which Reuter's was built is worth noting: "Service for the public good, truth to all things, to all nations and their peoples."

THE GREAT DICTATOR (United Artists-Chaplin)

Written and directed by Charles Chaplin. Cast: Charles Chaplin, Paulette Goddard, Jack Oakie, Reginald Gardiner.

Charlie Chaplin's long awaited picture is a biting, satirical comedy of a German-Jewish barber, stricken with amnesia after the first World War, who regains his memory in a Nazified homeland where Hynkel, the Great Dictator, is pursuing his totalitarian policies. After a series of bewildering experiences, and during an attempt to escape the country, he is mistaken for the Dictator and, called upon for a speech, delivers an impassioned appeal for decent humanity to unite in tolerance and brotherly understanding. The tears and laughter which the picture calls forth prove again the supreme artistry of the actor. One of the not-to-be-missed pictures. Family.

HUDSON'S BAY (20th Century-Fox)


A stirring tale of the forming of the Hudson's Bay Company through which runs a delightful love story. The production is elaborately staged and the outdoor scenic effects in the Canadian country are of unusual beauty. Paul Muni, in the role of a French trapper, gives one of his fine characterizations. Family.

LITTLE NELLY KELLY (MGM)

Director: Norman Taurog. Cast: Judy Garland, George Murphy, Charles Winninger, Douglas McPhail.

George M. Cohan's memorable New York stage hit, opens in Ireland about 1919, when a young Irish couple and the girl's father decide to leave for the United States. Several familiar tunes, such as "You Remind Me of Your Mother" and "Everybody Works but Father" brings nostalgic memories. Judy Garland is charming in her first grown-up romantic role. Family.

PHILADELPHIA STORY (MGM)

Director: George Cukor. Cast: Katharine Hepburn, Cary Grant, James Stewart, Ruth Hussey.

Based on the stage success by Phillip Barry, starring Katharine Hepburn, this is the story of a society girl who comes, for the first time in her life, to a realization of the genuine values of life and just before her second marriage refuses to go on with the ceremony, but instead remarryes her first husband who has made her see things clearly. Miss Hepburn plays the lead in the screen version and has the support of an exceptionally strong cast. Adults.

SANTA FE TRAIL (Warner Bros.)


A picture of the stirring days from 1854 to 1859. The story begins with the graduation from West Point of J. E. B. Stuart, Custer, Sheridan, Longstreet, Pickett and Hood (soon to become famous in the Civil War), and their assignment to the plains of Kansas to fight John Brown, the abolitionist, and carries through until Lee, Stuart and Jefferson Davis bring John Brown to bay at Harper's Ferry. Forming part of the story is the development of the Santa Fe Trail from a few wagon tracks on the prairie to the completion of the first link in the new railroad line. A production of exceptional historical interest and value in which Raymond Massey plays the strong role of John Brown. Family.

VICTORY (Paramount)

Director: John Cromwell. Cast: Frederic March, Betty Field, Sir Cedric Harwicke, Margaret Wycherly.

A powerful screen drama has been made from Joseph Conrad's famous tale of the adventures of a man so disillusioned by his experiences with his fellow man that he goes to live alone on a South Sea island, believing that happiness can only be found in living apart from others. A girl who also finds a peaceful haven there shares with him the final victory over inner turmoil and suspicion and over the impingement of cruelty and violence from without. The entire production is notable for the perfection of the fascinating character studies presented by the able cast. Suspense and interest are sustained throughout the story emphasizing the folly of running away from the realities of life. Adults and Young People.

Marion Lee Montgomery,
National Chairman.
Junior American Citizens

"Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my Brethren, ye have done it unto me!"

The following letter, quoted from a letter to the National Chairman from Mrs. Kenneth F. Dietz of Red Bank, New Jersey, speaks truly for the above quotation.

"This club has an amazing citizenship project which I told you about in Washington. They are all colored, and very much in love with our U.S.A. Their project is called Friendly Town. In September they have an election of officers which is carried out exactly like any regular election with little booths for voting. The children run for office, give their qualifications which they have and believe necessary for the positions they are running for. The qualities which they must have, to be able to run, are, politeness, kindness to everyone, good sportsmanship, consideration of the rights of others and their regular school work must be good. Once a month they have a town meeting. The school room is divided into town streets, such as Courtesy Place, Happy Street, Thoughtful Place, and Kind Street. Where the teacher’s desk is, they call it Patience Street. The children make a budget after the election, during arithmetic period. They write down all the necessary things to be done in school. They also decide how much should be paid for each job, considering the taxes to come in. First and second grades pay one cent a month, third, fourth and fifth pay two cents, because they use more supplies. Teacher pays five cents because she has more space. They do not pay more than two cents a month for each job which is decided by the total sum of the children’s earnings—such as the bootblack stand. The renter must pay three cents. Their Franklin Savings Bank also pays three cents a month, which is rent to swell the town budget. Once a month is pay day. When possible, the children are paid by check once a month. The bank is run on the same basis of all big banks and the children have to get their checks cashed there. They pay their money to a tax collector and the teacher holds the money until the cashier gets it on Mondays. The teacher pays the children for their jobs because she believes in teaching the youth of the country how it is run. It is her original idea."

Thus into the hearts and minds of these boys and girls, members of the Daughters of the American Revolution are guiding and encouraging and inspiring.

At Christmastide, one draws closer perhaps, than any other time of year to the real meaning of Christmas, and through the guidance of youth we hear again the words of the Master:

"Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my Brethren, ye have done it unto me!"

ELEANOR GREENWOOD, National Chairman.

Approved Schools

"I wonder as I wander, out under the sky
How Jesus the Saviour did come for to die,
For poor on’ry people like you and like I . . .
I wonder as I wander, out under the sky."

As the Christmas season approaches, this stanza from an old mountain ballad keeps running through my mind, and my thoughts turn more than ever to the children in our Approved Schools, not only those in the mountains, but the younger children in all the schools.

The Daughters of the American Revolution have been to these children a friend, in many cases a mother, and truly a generous Santa Claus at Christmas time. We must not fail them this year even though we have so many calls upon our purse strings and our heart strings.

For most of the children, especially those of the very poor mountain districts, your Christmas boxes will bring their only gifts. You have brought hope and the light of knowledge to them. Let us not forget to
add that touch which comes to us with the joy of giving so that their holiday season may be the brightest, happiest time of all the year.

Into your boxes put useful things, yes, but do not forget to add a toy or a doll, a game, or some other exciting surprise that will bring untold joy to some little boy or girl, for their lives are so barren of things to “pleasure themselves with.”

I know I can trust you for I know your generous hearts and as you send your boxes to this school and that in the southern mountains, because most of our secondary schools and high schools are in that part of the country, do not forget the boys at Hillside for they are ours too. Up there in Massachusetts I am sure any outgrown skates, skis, or sleds would be more than appreciated.

My mind cannot dwell alone on the Christmas season, however, for there is a serious condition confronting your National Chairman of Approved Schools that has to do with the heating problem at our own Kate Duncan Smith School. I realize that there are problems confronting the other schools too but this one at Kate Duncan Smith is paramount for three reasons. First, the old stoves used in heating the class rooms in the entire school building are so worn out it is doubtful whether many will last through the winter. Second, the cold, poorly heated class rooms are a health menace. Third, and foremost, they constitute a serious fire hazard, a threat not only to the large building but to the entire school. So at Christmas time I am making a plea to you to remember this project in your Chapter budgets, a heating plant for Kate Duncan Smith. Why if every single member of the D. A. R. would give one five cent piece as a Christmas gift we would have the heating plant! Please realize that I am not asking for a five cent per capita tax—just that those who can, will, out of the generosity of their hearts, give that much. What a grand Christmas present that would be for the children on Gunter Mountain.

Merry Christmas to you one and all, and may the New Year bring peace to the world.

ILEEN B. CAMPBELL,
National Chairman.

**Advancement of American Music**

**American Women Composers**

The subject chosen for December is Religious Music. One immediately thinks in terms of compositions for voice, since the desired effect obviously can be obtained more easily through the additional medium of words. Mrs. H. H. A. Beach’s Service in A (A. P. Schmidt) is an outstanding example.

Also of general interest and helpful on many occasions is the setting of The Lord’s Prayer by Josephine Forsyth (G. Schirmer) and the many musical interpretations of the Psalms. Notably among this last group is The Lord Is My Shepherd by Pearl Curran and Clara Edwards’ setting of the 27th Psalm (G. Schirmer publications). Two other solo songs, religious by nature, exhibit an extremely broad spirit. One is Omnipresence by Pearl Adams (Manhattan Music Pub. Corp.), the other, The Still of Evening by Louise Snodgrass (Galaxy). One might also mention The Promise by Mary Turner Salter (Summy); Florence Newell Barbour’s Where Thy Treasure Is (Carl Fischer); The Lord Is My Light by Frances Alliston (Boosey & Hawkes); Thy Will Be Done by Mabel Claire Ground (D. L. Schroeder) and A Prayer by Clara Edwards (G. Schirmer).

For women’s chorus, Frances McCollin of Philadelphia has composed My Peace I Leave With You (Presser) and Hail to the King of Glory (H. W. Gray). For mixed voices, Clara Edwards has an anthem, I Will Lift Up Mine Eyes (G. Schirmer).

In considering religious music, one must not overlook the arrangements with explanations, of several “good old hymns” that Mrs. Crosby Adams has made for young people (Onward Press).

Among the compositions for definite days of the church year there are several of particular interest in December. One of these is Mary Turner Salter’s Mary’s Cradle
Song (G. Schirmer) and another, Harriet Ware's Christmas Angels (Carl Fischer). Mrs. Beach has a Christmas Hymn—Bethlehem (A. P. Schmidt) and Mabel Daniels of Boston, Years, Years Ago in Bethlehem, The Christ Child (A. P. Schmidt), Christmas in the Wood, and Christmas in the Manger (J. Fischer), for mixed voices. Miss Daniels has also composed a Christmas number for women's voices which she calls The Holy Star (A. P. Schmidt). Hazel Gertrude Kinsella, a native of Iowa, chose a fourteenth century melody on which to build her Christmas anthem, A Child Is Born (J. Fischer) and Annabelle Morris Buchanan of Virginia found a folk carol in the southwestern part of her state for her Jesus Born in Bethleha (J. Fischer).

In closing, let us glance at the instrumental field of religious music. Mrs. Beach has an Invocation for violin and a Nocturne, Old Chapel by Moonlight, for piano (A. P. Schmidt); Mrs. Crosby Adams, a piano solo, Church Music (Summy); and Elizabeth Gest, a two piano arrangement of J. S. Bach's Jesu, Joy of Man's Desiring (H. Flammer). For organ there is a Meditation, subtitled Prelude Religieux by Edith Lang (Boston Music Co.) and Sunrise in Emmaus (Presser) by Marguerite Maitland of Philadelphia.

And so, one might continue, for religion with its various aspects has inspired many of our American women composers.

JANET CUTLER MEAD,
National Chairman.

Girl Home Makers

A SUGGESTION for forming a Girl Home Makers Club is furnished by Mrs. A. M. Lyons who, under the sponsorship of the San Antonio Bexar Chapter of San Antonio, Texas, has formed one in an elementary school where no Home Economic Courses are taught but where the work is carried out in the homes of the girls. After instructions on "How to make a bed correctly," each member practices on the school cot with the help of an older member. Making one bed for six weeks at home gives that girl a Home Maker credit. Other home making projects are carried out in a similar manner.

They also have meetings after school for instructions on some practical project in sewing. With materials furnished, these girls made twenty-five vestment robes for a local choir and entered dresses in the chapter "Cotton Dress Contest." The winner was sent to State Conference.

Other responsibilities shared by all members at their monthly meetings are being hostesses, making introductions, planning programs, presiding and writing the minutes, welcoming visitors, arranging flowers for tea tables, sewing, washing the dishes, and leaving all in order afterwards. For the completion of the course of duties Girl Home Makers pins are awarded.

(MRS.) ALICE LANE NEWBURY,
National Chairman.

THE VALLEY FORGE ANGELS

(Continued from page 25)

of chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution in their honor.

Mary Worrell Knight Chapter, West Allis, Wisconsin
Hannah Tracy Grant Chapter, Albion, Michigan
Nabby Lee Ames Chapter, Athens, Ohio
Jean Epsy Chapter, Fort Madison, Iowa
Martha Washington Chapters, District of Columbia and Sioux City, Iowa
Lady Knox Chapter, Thomaston, Maine
Lucy Knox Chapter, Gloucester, Massachusetts
Catherine Littlefield Greene Chapter, Phenix, Rhode Island
Catherine Greene Chapter, Xenia, Ohio
Catherine Schuyler Chapter, Belmont, New York
Elizabeth Schuyler Hamilton Chapter, Holland, Michigan
Catherine Livingston Chapter, Jacksonville, Florida
Lady Stirling Chapter, Seattle, Washington
Esther Reed Chapter, Spokane, Washington
Sarah Franklin Chapter, District of Columbia
VERMONT

More than two hundred Vermont Daughters assembled in Burlington for the forty-first annual State Conference which was held on September 26 and 27 by invitation of the Green Mountain Chapter.

State Regent Mrs. C. R. Arkinson presided over the sessions at which Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., President General, was guest of honor. Addresses of welcome and greetings were extended by many distinguished guests following the opening ceremonies.

During the Hour of Remembrance conducted by the State Chaplain, Mrs. F. Wilson Day, a poem “Nearing the End” written by Mrs. Alma P. Valentine was read by Miss Lois Harrington. The Vested Girls’ Choir of St. Luke’s Episcopal Church sang “O, Lord Most Merciful.” Following the afternoon session, the flowers from the Memorial Service were placed upon the grave of Vermont’s first State Regent, Mrs. Theodore S. Peck.

A delightful tea hour was spent at the close of Thursday’s session at the home of Mrs. A. A. Starbird.

The State Regent presided as her own toastmistress at the Golden Jubilee Banquet. Miss Theodora Peck, daughter of the first organizing regent in Vermont, was guest of honor and gave reminiscences of the founding of the State Society. One of the features of the banquet was a huge birthday cake decorated in gold and white with fifty candles cut by Mrs. Robert. Mrs. E. M. Lyon of Rebecca Hastings Chapter read a poem describing the historical name of each chapter and as each chapter was described, the regent responded with the Golden Jubilee project of her chapter. The President General gave the address of the evening.

On Friday morning at the annual breakfast meeting of the State Officers’ Club, a gift of fifty dollars was given to be applied on the mortgage of the John Strong Mansion as a memorial to Mrs. Julius J. Estey.

Forty-three members of the Regents’ Association gathered for the annual luncheon on Friday. A substantial gift was given as an endowment fund in memory of Mrs. Peck. Reports of State Officers, State Chairman, and Chapter Regents revealed a wealth of achievements. Conference Pages organized a Junior Membership Club to be known as “The Green Mountain Junior Group.”

HELEN S. DUNBAR,
State Chairman of Press Relations.

NORTH DAKOTA

The twenty-fourth annual State Conference of the North Dakota Daughters of the American Revolution was held at Minot on October 3, 4, and 5. This meeting celebrated the Golden Jubilee of the founding of the National Society and the Silver Anniversary of the North Dakota Society. Delegates from the eleven chapters throughout the state numbered twenty-nine. Many guests attended the meeting, including Mrs. George M. Young, past Vice President General.

The State Regent, Mrs. Joe Cutting, delivered an inspiring address over the radio on a state-wide hookup. The Pierre Verendrye Chapter of Minot entertained the gathering at a delightful informal dinner preceding the formal opening on Friday. Greetings were read from Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., President General; Mrs. Leland S. Duxbury, Historian General; and Mrs. Harold T. Graves, Past Vice President General.

Routine reports interspersed with musical numbers and a splendid address on “The World Crisis” by Mrs. J. A. Hofto, Past President of the American Legion Auxiliary, completed the morning session.

The Memorial Hour was conducted by
Mrs. George Smith, State Chaplain. A beautiful tribute to Mrs. R. W. Shinners, State Regent of North Dakota from 1938 until her death shortly after her return from Continental Congress in April 1940, was read by the past State Regent, Mrs. J. W. Powers.

The afternoon business meeting of the Conference was highlighted by an address, “The Challenge of Today,” by Miss Hazel McCulloch, of the Minot State Teachers College.

The Conference Banquet was held Friday evening. Nearly two hundred guests attended the function, among whom were Miss Peggy Polling and Miss Elizabeth Kjorlaug, North Dakota’s 1939 and 1940 Pilgrims. Both girls talked of their trips to Washington and the inspiration for finer work in Citizenship which the Pilgrimage gave them.

The Conference formally adjourned with the singing of “Blest Be the Tie That Binds” and the Retiring of the Colors.

EVA H. WIENBERGEN, State Recording Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA

WITH the bright fall sunshine and masses of leaves looking like spun gold, it seemed that Mother Nature had done her best to provide an appropriate setting for the Golden Jubilee Celebration of the forty-fourth annual State Conference held at Lancaster on October 14-17, when more than five hundred Pennsylvania Daughters and forty-six National and State Officers gathered to attend the sessions.

On Monday afternoon a memorial service was held. Monday evening the Juniors of Donegal Chapter presented very creditably a pageant, “Pages of the Past,” in which the young women revealed the early history of the United States in the first group and the history of the Daughters of the American Revolution in the last group. Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., President General, Mrs. Joseph G. Forney, State Regent, and Mrs. Edith K. Snyder, Regent of the Donegal Chapter, appeared in the final picture.

The Conference was formally opened Tuesday morning when a colorful procession of Flag Bearers and Pages escorted the officers and guests to the platform. Mrs. Forney called the Conference to order and the Honorable D. E. Carey, Mayor of Lancaster, welcomed the members. The Regent of the Donegal Chapter also spoke words of welcome. Greetings were extended from the Sons of the American Revolution by the President, Major W. Sanderson Detwiller, and by Mrs. Harper D. Shepard, Vice President General and a former Regent of Pennsylvania. The address of the morning was given by the President General. The reports given by the State Regent, State Officers, and State Chairman formed the keynote of the Conference.

A pilgrimage was made to Wheatland, the former home of President Buchanan, where the dining room furniture purchased by Pennsylvania Daughters was dedicated. The banquet Tuesday evening was one of the outstanding events when Mr. Robert Kazmayer, News Commentator, spoke on “The Challenge of a Changing World.”

The National Defense Breakfast on Wednesday was attended by one hundred and fifty. A Dutch Luncheon typifying the customs of that locality was held in honor of the President General.

It was announced that a student loan fund of more than one thousand and six hundred dollars raised from Jubilee funds given by the chapters had been named in honor of Mrs. Forney, who was unanimously endorsed for the candidacy of First Vice President General. Mrs. William Stark Tompkins will succeed Mrs. Forney as State Regent.

SARA LANDIS FEIDT, State Chairman of Press Relations.

MASSACHUSETTS

"Did we really do such funny things in the ‘Nineties’?" "I was thrilled at the procession of flags in the ‘War’ episode!" “It was patriotic, educational and inspirational.”
Following the presentation of "From the Nineties to the Forties" these comments were heard, as the largest audience ever assembled for a State meeting, numbering over one thousand, left the hall of the New Ocean House, Swampscott, on October 1st. With nearly every chapter participating in Massachusetts' record of progress, the tableaux, authentic old costumes, music and dancing provided a stirring background for the historical events depicted in seven episodes by Massachusetts' Daughters, in recognition of the Golden Jubilee.

The State Regent, Ethel Lane Hersey, in her message of welcome, stressed the keynote of the year, that all accomplishments are built on faith, as together we face the future with confidence.

Following a brilliant reception in honor of the President General and many distinguished guests, a surprise feature of the banquet was a large birthday cake, whose fifty gleaming candles Mrs. Robert skillfully extinguished. As the highlight of the evening's program, the President General's address emphasized the sound judgment of the early leaders of the Society.

Chapter regents gave brief reports of individual Golden Jubilee projects at the meeting on October 2nd. While differing widely, one common thought was apparent — service to youth and the community. $7,300 was expended by chapters, while State Golden Jubilee projects showed $1,760 added to the Edith Scott Magna Scholarship Fund for American International College; more than $1,000 given for the Document Room; and first prize in the Membership Expansion Contest awarded to Betsy Ross Chapter.

Features of the program were a demonstration meeting of Cher Ami Junior American Citizens Club, Methuen; an appreciation of the opportunities at Framingham Teachers' College, by Eleanor Parker, winner of a Girl Homemaker's scholarship; and Brigadier-General Daniel Needham's address on National Defense.

The retirement of the colors concluded an outstanding State meeting, long to be remembered.

Ruth D. Merriam,
State Historian.

THE annual State meeting of the New Jersey Daughters was held on Friday, October 4, in Orange in the beautiful First Church, which is more than two hundred years old. The hostess chapters were Mistress Mary Williams, Short Hills, and Jemima Cundict. Mrs. J. Warren Perkins, State Regent, presided over one of the largest gatherings of the State Society in recent years. Many distinguished guests attended, including Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., President General; Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart and Mrs. William A. Becker, Honorary Presidents General; Mrs. W. H. Hightower, Vice President General; Mrs. Loren E. Rex, Chaplain General; Mrs. Frank L. Nason, Registrar General; Miss Ethel Hersey, State Regent of Massachusetts; and Mrs. J. G. Gardner, State Regent of Rhode Island, who brought greetings to the morning session. The guest speaker was Mrs. Ober D. Warthen, who gave a splendid and comprehensive talk on Conservation. Mrs. Edith T. Bruns sang at both the morning and afternoon sessions. She was accompanied by Mrs. Caroline dePeyster Burger, State Chairman of Music.

Following the excellent luncheon served in the church dining room, the delegates gathered to listen to the Honorable Robert C. Clothier, President of Rutgers University, who spoke on the new challenges which lie ahead. Mrs. Robert, President General, then brought an inspiring message on the work of our National Society, of its desire to promote solidarity at this time, and the opportunity now to plan our work for the future so that we may be of even greater service.

After the close of the session, the President General and the National and State Officers present drove to Elizabeth where Boudinot Chapter unveiled a marker on the Old York Road, the route traveled by Washington when on his first journey to his first inauguration as President.

A dinner that evening in honor of the President General and other distinguished guests closed a busy but inspiring day.
A Toast to the King. A New England Story. Elizabeth Coatsworth. Coward McCann, Inc. $1.50

Road to Endor. Esther Barstow Hammond. Farrar and Rinehart, Inc. $2.75

Raleigh’s Eden. Inglis Fletcher. Bobbs-Merrill Co. $2.75

Trumpet in the Wilderness. Robert Harper. M. S. Mill Co., Inc. $2.50

For Us the Living. Bruce Lancaster. Frederick A. Stokes Co. $2.75

Oliver Wiswell. Kenneth Roberts. Doubleday, Doran & Co. $3.00.

This seems to be the Red, White and Blue era of novel writing.

For some time, writers, new and old, have been digging into old newspaper files, muster rolls, record books and other Americana to find the background material for stories that picture our past and our way of life. Many of these books are built around a crisis familiar to us since grammar school days; other authors prefer more obscure incidents. The result is that the ground is being rather well covered.

As an hors d’oeuvre to heartier historical fare we might choose Elizabeth Coatsworth’s charming New England story, “A Toast to the King.” It is the tale of three young Tory maidens orphaned the year after the Boston Tea Party by a father who had twice served the British crown against the Spanish in the West Indies. Two of the girls deliberately estranged their admirers with their devotion to the King; a committee of local citizens visited the three, Judith, Abigail, and Georgianna Willard, burned their precious British tea and smashed their mother’s rose luster tea service. And for fifty years thereafter they drank tea from these dainty cups, mended with metal rivets, to help them remember their loyalty to England.

This story could be dramatized into a charming costume playlet for the D. A. R. or any patriotic society. The American colonists far outnumber the loyalists in the narrative and the spirit of harmony which pervades the village after fifty years is deftly emphasized. Miss Coatsworth’s beautiful prose skillfully recaptures a time and a place of long ago, and the story is like an exquisite cameo carved from our colonial history.

Whoever picks up Esther Barstow Hammond’s “Road to Endor” expecting to plunge into tales of Salem witchcraft will be disappointed, for the road the story takes to Endor is long indeed, reaching that home of witches only in the last quarter of the book. This is the life story of Samuel Parris, born the day Oliver Cromwell declared himself Protector. The author is a sociologist and her intense interest in the psychological development of her fictional hero seems to overbalance her desire to create a flesh and blood man. He is a thesis rather than a person.

Parris, son of a London merchant, grew up without benefit of a father’s discipline because his father went to Barbados when Samuel was seven to manage a sugar plantation. His mother taught him until he was twelve, almost smothering his personality with adoration, but after her death he was sent away to school and later was awarded a scholarship to cross the ocean and study at Harvard for the ministry. However, the Devil was already tugging at his heels (to use a Puritan expression) and Samuel was called upon to go to Barbados and assume his dead father’s responsibilities as a West Indian planter and slave owner.

The conflict between Samuel’s Puritanical instincts and the life he must live there is striking, and it is in this part of the book that the author makes the best character analysis and shows the most imaginative insight. Miss Hammond’s thorough knowledge of the seventeenth century makes this a good book to read. However, the great-
The last part of the story relates the rise and fall of the witchcraft horror in Salem and thereabouts.

To read the story of the American Revolution as it is told in “Raleigh’s Eden” by Inglis Fletcher is like studying some long familiar landmark through field glasses, from a different vantage point. The struggle to exist is the same as in the northern colonies. The feeling for independence and the rising resentment against heavy taxes drove the indentured farmers first to rebellion, and later they were joined by the planters for whom the shores of Albemarle Sound had been at first a veritable Eden, but who also came to feel the injustice of oppression.

North Carolina as a royal province with its rich and varied racial background numbering among its settlers French Huguenots, Germans and Quakers, English gentlemen, yeomen and adventurers, having close association with England and the West Indies in trade and social intercourse, had a far longer road to travel to reach a state of unity and a desire for independence than did the colonies in the north.

Adam Rutledge and Mary Warden stand out as the principal characters against a background crowded with personalities both historical and created by the author. Adam’s invalid wife Sara, the slave girl Azizi, the black king Herk, Lady Caroline Mathilde and a score of other participants in the drama make the story a fascinating one to follow.

The author has given us full measure in describing the devastation which the Revolution brought to North Carolina; but she has perhaps fallen short of her own mark in devoting so little space to the after-effects of the war and the reconstruction period there. However, we might excuse her by saying there were no words left to tell more, after the rich and vivid picture she has already laid before our eyes.

Those who love Lake Erie and are familiar with its part in the War of 1812 will welcome a novel by Robert Harper, entitled (for no apparent reason) “Trumpet in the Wilderness.” This author gains reality for his story by building it around actual persons and events. He assures us that every person with rank named in the book really lived and that every order issued had been taken from the military records of that day.

The hero is Sergeant Jubal Johnson, Third Ohio Volunteers, who starts his adventures under Colonel Lewis Cass, head of a pre-war expedition against the British in Canada in the Spring of 1812. He had dropped the task of trying to help establish a newspaper in Franklinton, Ohio, and forgotten his promise to Edith back in Philadelphia to make a home for her as soon as possible—but there was adventure ahead.

Mr. Harper’s description of the routing of the British ships is in the best tradition of modern realism and conveys clearly young Johnson’s distaste for it all. Ann Sessions filled the aching void left in our hero’s heart when Edith in Philadelphia married someone else, and their love story rounds out the narrative. At some points the plot does not hang together too well, but the author’s familiarity with his subject and his direct earnestness of style compensate for lack of smoothness.

Bruce Lancaster’s “For Us, the Living” is a story of Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois in the twenties and thirties. Pioneers, including Virginians, Ohioans, Pennsylvanians and other varieties of Yankees move vigorously and profanely across its pages. Young “Abe Linkern,” six feet four inches of him, is there, too, although he isn’t the hero. That role is played by the youthful Hugh Brace who, with his father and mother, pioneers it from “Kaintuck” into “Indianny.” The Braces live near the Lincolns and Abraham—thoughtful, “figgerin’,” friendly Abe—plays a characteristic part in the action. This is the Abe Lincoln of tradition, the gaunt, sorrow-cheeked youth with slab slate, borrowed books and prodigious strength. We see him grow into young manhood developing his hatred of slavery and his talents for knowing and liking folks, and finally going into politics as a candidate for the Illinois Legislature.

The book depends on color, background and dialogue rather than on plot; the story is rather ordinary. Some of the situations are a bit self-conscious as is often the case when a great personage figures in fiction, but on the whole the book qualifies as good
reading. The title is taken from young Abe's assertion, predating Gettysburg by many years, that the men who died fighting England and the Indians had done so "fer us, the livin'."

Unfortunately your reviewer has had time only to skim "Oliver Wiswell," a stalwart addition to the lengthening shelf of titles already written by America's foremost historical novelist. Mr. Roberts, as everybody knows, is an expert on the period of the Revolution. This time, however, he takes a somewhat different tack, setting forth the cause of the Loyalists.

Oliver Wiswell, the hero, who tells the story, has many adventures in this country and in Europe. There is a romance, of course, and there is a full quota of interesting characters, including General Arnold again. But to many readers this worthy successor to "Rabble In Arms" will be most exciting in its descriptions of Revolutionary battles including Bunker Hill, the engagements on Long Island, and some middle colony campaigns that have had little attention before in American fiction.

Mr. Roberts' fame automatically—and justly—puts him on the best-seller list, and there seems no reason to doubt that "Oliver Wiswell" will long hold a ranking position on that list. After all, there is only one Kenneth Roberts, to whom we are indebted for so many good stories.

RUTH ROBINSON COOLEY.

The Battle of Cooch's Bridge, Delaware, September 3, 1777. Including: Campaigns by which it was preceded and followed; claims as to the first use of the Stars and Stripes; traditions which surround the battle; Pencader's Oath of Fidelity of 1778. By Edward Webb Cooch, Cooch's Bridge, Delaware. Lieutenant-Governor of Delaware. Member of Historic Markers Commission, 1929-1933. Author of "History of Iron Hill," "The Folks of Welsh Tract," "Pencader, Chief Chair of Presbyterianism," "Lafayette at Christiana," "Valentine Hollingsworth and Newark Monthly Meeting," etc. 1940. Price $2.25.

The story of Cooch's Bridge, Delaware, while it may have been only "a pretty smart skirmishing" was of great interest and importance to both state and nation. A prelude to the Battle of the Brandywine and the only battle of the American Revolution fought on Delaware soil. Its claim to the important place it holds in American history rests on the assertion that the "Stars and Stripes" was first exposed to the fire of enemy troops at Cooch's Bridge September 3, 1777.

The book includes the first publication of the list of 129 signers of the Oath of Fidelity for Pencader Hundred. This is a document of much importance and value. The maps and illustrations from original sources, the references from sources presenting facts, make it a book of rare historical value. It has been most carefully written.


Besides being an account of Adam Symes and his family, this book is also a record of William Duke of Charles City County, Virginia, in 1670. Little or nothing has been known of that ardent supporter of Nathaniel Bacon, the Rebel, who was accused by Edward Hill, in his Defense Against Charles of Scandal of being "one of Bacon's good justices . . . and sends two of his own servants that shed the first Christian blood." Besides records of William Duke and his wife Hannah Grendon and their kinsmen, the Grendons, Steggs, and Byrds, the descendants of Captain Henry Duke of Prince George County, Virginia, and his wife Elizabeth Taylor can follow by records their ancestors from England to Virginia, from Virginia to North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, and Missouri; much information is also given of their kin, the Eppes, Hardyman, Jefferson, Hawkins, and Bullock families.

A letter heretofore unpublished, of Colonel Henry Duke of His Majesty's Council concerning his daughter Elizabeth Duke is included, and the lineage of numerous descendants of Elizabeth Duke and Etheldred Taylor, her second husband—a marriage heretofore unknown—can be found in this volume. The book is well indexed.

MARIE TATE.
Junior Membership

New Mexico

We are happy to announce that the first Junior D. A. R. group in New Mexico has been formed in Roswell, by Mrs. M. L. Norton, State Chairman of Junior Membership.

The new group was organized with eleven charter members. The following members were elected officers; Edna Ann Malone, Chairman; Ruth Gaines Wilson, Vice Chairman; Jeanne Guthrie Cauhope, Secretary; Edith Perrine, Treasurer; Edith French, Membership Chairman. From the Roswell Chapter, Mrs. M. L. Norton was chosen as Honorary Sponsor and Mrs. Max Coll was chosen active Advisor. The officers were installed by the New Mexico State Regent, Mrs. Rolla R. Hinkle.

Being yet in its infancy, projects have not been formulated beyond the drive for membership, and the placement of flags and flag literature.

Edith French,
Membership Chairman.

“Overseas News”

Our first stop is Cuba. A Junior Group recently has been organized under the leadership of the State Chairman, Virginia Eagan.

The members are making a fine start by having the children, as well as the mothers attend the meetings. The Pledge of Allegiance, says Mrs. Eagan, was like reading a verse from the Bible to them. Some of the children have never lived in the United States and the Juniors in Cuba feel, and rightly, that this will make a deeper impression on them than it does on the average American child who has the advantages of living in this country and having an all American education.

Besides working with their own children, making them future citizens of which we may all be proud, they plan to assist the Havana Chapter with its annual patriotic contest, and to improve their own historical knowledge by study courses and quizzes.

Cuba and Mrs. Eagan, we salute you. You are carrying on in the true spirit of ‘76 and you present a splendid example to us in this anniversary year.

From time to time we will hear from other Juniors beyond the blue horizon and we wish all success to the Cuba Juniors.

Thelma LeBar Brown,
Your Overseas Correspondent.

Did You Know

That the National Committee of the 1940 Junior D. A. R. Assembly gave a beautiful gift to the Archives Room in honor of their Chairman, Mrs. George D. Schermerhorn?

That Mabel Dickenson is recovering from a broken ankle?

That Thelma LeBar Brown is interested in collecting news from Juniors across the seas?

That the Juniors had a Round Table discussion, while at the Golden Jubilee celebration in Washington?

That Massachusetts has a new Junior Group, the Old North Juniors?

That Colonel Timothy Bigelow Juniors are dressing dolls for a Christmas Fair?

That Natick Juniors have planted “Nickels” to see how fast they will grow? They are busily copying vital records from the Town Reports. They plan later to entertain the Senior members of the chapter, and a Junior member will be the speaker.

That the Greater Boston Juniors are busily working for their Christmas Sale?

Olive Webster.
Anniversary Celebrations

The year 1940 marks the sesquicentennial of Wythe County, Virginia. One of the scenes in the pageant was sponsored by the Stuart Chapter, N. S. D. A. R. It represented the wedding of Esther Thompson, a pioneer mother, who with her two husbands has the distinction of being the ancestress of many families who have aided in the development of Wythe County and Southwest Virginia. Her marriage to Samuel Crockett took place in 1735 in Prince Edward County, and in 1745 the couple moved to what is now Wythe County. The cabin which they built on the edge of the wilderness is still standing on the farm of Mrs. J. Williamson McGavock. At the age of sixty-five Samuel died, leaving a family of eight children. After a short time Esther married William Sayers. Their son, John Thompson, reared a large family whose descendants have played a worthy part in the country's development. Esther died in 1771 and was buried in the family cemetery.

The Springfield Chapter, N. S. D. A. R., of Springfield, Illinois, celebrated the Golden Jubilee of the National Society with a luncheon meeting. A play, "The Temple of Patriotism," written for the occasion by Mrs. Ronald C. Graham, a member of the chapter, was presented at the conclusion of the luncheon. Members of several surrounding chapters were present. The play told the story of the National Society from the time of its inception to the present.

As its Golden Jubilee celebration commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the National Society, the Michael Hillegas Chapter, N. S. D. A. R., of Harrisburg, Illinois, held an open meeting recently with Miss Helen McMackin, State Regent, and other state officers and chairmen of committees as guests of honor.

Following this meeting, the next morn-

ing a caravan motored to Shawneetown where a marker was dedicated commemorating the visit to Shawneetown of the Marquis de Lafayette. Mrs. John Edward Kemp, State Chairman of Americanism, gave the dedicatory address and Miss McMackin, State Regent, accepted the bronze tablet which was unveiled by Miss Edna Burnett, regent of the Samuel Elder Chapter in Eldorado and Mrs. Everett L. Hess, regent of the Michael Hillegas Chapter.

The Bristol Chapter, N. S. D. A. R., of Bristol, Rhode Island, celebrated the Golden Jubilee of the National Society at the chapter house recently. Mrs. John T. Gardner, State Regent, state officers and chapter regents were guests. Following the meeting, members of the chapter went to the Barracks House to dedicate and unveil a bronze tablet which has been placed on the house which served as barracks for the French soldiers encamped during the Revolution in 1780. In 1784, the building was drawn across the harbor on the ice by oxen.

The magic of radio spanned a continent on October 10th when fifty members of the El Camino Real Chapter, N. S. D. A. R., of Hollywood, California, met for their Jubilee birthday breakfast at the home of the regent, Mrs. Roy Dawson.

The President General's message gave the keynote for the program that followed, when the guest of the day, Mrs. Perry Wallace MacDonald, State Regent of California, outlined the program for the coming year. Armed with "Gray book," "Blue Book," Handbook, and letters she inspired her hearers to a closer study of the mechanics of our organization. Upon the conclusion of Mrs. MacDonald's talk she was presented with an Honorary Membership card in El Camino Real Chapter.

The State Vice Regent, Mrs. Frank E. Lee, together with several state chairmen and visiting regents brought best wishes for the Chapter's silver anniversary which
coincides with the National celebration this year. The projects for 1940-41 have been grouped under the three customary headings which has proved so expeditious in the past year, Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow.

Ceremonies in which period furniture installed in the Thomas Lincoln Log Cabin by the Gov. Edward Coles and the Sally Lincoln Chapters of the N. S. D. A. R. was dedicated, were recently held in front of the cabin. The furniture, all reminiscent of the Abraham Lincoln era, was collected from pioneer families of the communities and placed in the two-room cabin by members of the chapters. Many articles are not recognizable by the present generation, nor can it determine the uses to which they were put, but everything is numbered and catalogued. The east room in the cabin was furnished by the Sally Lincoln Chapter of Charleston, and the west room, which is the bedroom and living room, by the Gov. Edward Coles Chapter of Mattoon.

**Dedication of Markers**

The Greysolon du Lhut Chapter, N. S. D. A. R., of Duluth, Minnesota, recently placed a bronze tablet marking the arrival of Daniel de Gresolon Sier du Lhut on Minnesota Point two hundred and fifty-nine years ago. The tablet inscription reads:

"The nearby canal marks the site of Little Portage on Minnesota Point crossed on June 27, 1679 by Daniel de Gresolon Sieur du Lhut, Gentleman of the Royal Guard of Louis XIV, on his way to explore the upper Mississippi. Placed by the Greysolon du Lhut Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution."

The Colonel John Evans Chapter, N. S. D. A. R., of Morgantown, West Virginia, unveiled a marker which has been placed on the site of Fort Harrison, a fort built in 1774 for the protection of the settlers against attacks from the Indians. The inscription on the native boulder was cut by Harrison Dent Frum, a direct descendant of Richard Harrison who built the fort.

The Paintsville Chapter, N. S. D. A. R., of Paintsville, Kentucky, recently unveiled and dedicated a bronze marker commemorating the "Route Taken By Jennie Wiley in her escape from the Indians—1787." The address was given by Mr. John Fred Williams, Superintendent of the Johnson County Schools, who spoke on Jennie Wiley.

The Phoebe Bayard Chapter, N. S. D. A. R., of Greensburg, Pennsylvania, dedicated a native blue rock boulder bearing a bronze tablet commemorating the services rendered by Eve Oury, a Revolutionary heroine. Impressive ceremonies accompanied the dedication and unveiling which were conducted by Miss Nellie Woods, Chairman of the Historical Research Committee. The regent, Mrs. George H. Meyer, dedicated the marker and a sketch of the heroine was read by Miss Clara Steel.

Eve Oury was a young woman at the time of the first uprising of the Indians under Simon Girty during the summer of 1778. She signalized herself by risking her life in defense of the garrison at Hannastown. At the burning of Hannastown in July, 1782, Eve Oury poured molten lead into molds for bullets to supply the men who were defending the town against the Indians. Eve was granted a pension by the act of the Pennsylvania legislature in April, 1846.

**A Unique Group**

The Abigail Adams Evening Group of the Chicago Chapter, N. S. D. A. R., of Chicago, Illinois, is comprised of employed members of the chapter whose duties make it impossible for them to attend afternoon meetings. The group has done work along many lines since its organization in 1937, but the greatest interest of its members has been in the D. A. R. schools. Recently it presented to Tamassee a set of Junior Encyclopedia Brittanica with a set of twenty units of study and a Junior Display Shelf. This gift was in honor of the chapter regent, Miss Florence Deneen, who was adviser for three years. More than twenty-five members have been added to the chapter through the work of this evening group, which has been an inspiration to the entire chapter membership.
T he regular meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., at 9:30 a.m., in the Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., on Thursday, October 10, 1940.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Loren Edgar Rex, read from Psalm 117 and offered prayer.

The President General spoke of the many telegrams of congratulation and good wishes which had been received from past and present absent members of the National Board. She spoke of plans to enable members to be finger printed, and the Chaplain General, Mrs. Rex, moved That the regular order of business be suspended to permit the finger printing of the members of the Board in our own building and that the reading of reports offered for information only be omitted to give time for this public service. Seconded by Mrs. Berger. Carried. (Two-thirds in affirmative.)

The President General stated that reports not read would be printed in full in the magazine.

Report of President General

Members of the National Board of Management:

Perhaps with the possible exception of the period of the World War, the past six months have been the most significant in the history of the National Society. In the first place, the present National Board of Management had one great obligation: it owed to our founders, to our country, and to the future of the National Society an effort to make the celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of greatest possible influence. Present world difficulties increase the importance of extending an understanding of what the Society has accomplished and of its possibilities for future service.

Secondly, growing sorrows and uncertainties throughout the world have placed greater responsibilities upon the Society as a whole and upon its members as individual citizens. The Society’s purpose of perpetuation of the institutions of freedom and extension of the blessings of liberty gives to its members a heavy and inescapable obligation. They must be able to distinguish principles from personalities, to recognize that frequently a choice can be made only between two difficulties, to establish a breadth of viewpoint which recognizes propaganda, even if directed against their own society, and to maintain within a serenity of spirit that can come only from the confident belief that if the people want them to survive, the democratic institutions of the earth can still succeed.

State Regents at this moment have a greater responsibility than ever before. The members of separate states look to you for leadership, for guidance and wise decisions. This responsibility becomes your great opportunity, and through the influence of the message that you spread, the opportunity of the National Society, perhaps even for its next half century. The measure of the Society’s future usefulness will be determined by the way in which it meets its present obligations.

Since the Congress in April activities in the office of the President General have greatly increased. All preparations for the Golden Jubilee, to promote continuity and to avoid duplication, have been necessarily directed from that office. The historical research necessary for the magazine, the historical program, and for the press, the assembling of material for the exhibit, all extra letters to charter members, past national officers, detailed directions to state regents and others have been among the added duties. Preparations had to be made under uncertainties, with no pattern to follow. The vacation period both of our members and of the staff complicated problems. The President General expresses her grateful appreciation to the chairmen of all sub-committees who worked on many days of great heat and humidity in Washington that the various features of the Anniversary program might be accomplished. To the members of the staff of employees all of whom had to assume extra duties, instead of the usual lessening of strain in summer, she extends the thanks of the National Society. If inspiration for future service can come from better understanding all extra effort will be more than justified.

Progress of regular activities has proceeded as usual. In spite of added work for the Jubilee the Directory of Committees and the Brochure for
Chapters were issued by the office of the President General earlier than the year before. A new edition of the Society’s Handbook is also off the press, and from the office of the Recording Secretary General is a new compilation of “What the Daughters Do,” covering two years of reports.

Changing conditions in Europe reacted in greatly increased correspondence in the President General’s office; requests for help to those in distress, for suggestions to those wishing to serve, and for attendance at meetings called to consider ways and means of greatest immediate service. The variety of requests, many often in a single mail, can scarcely be imagined. A letter written in a foreign script which the college professor who translated it said was in the most perfect form of that particular language, asked for help to secure preferential passage for a woman from a war-torn area. The writer said that he had been given our book on “Civil Law,” his name for the Manual for Citizenship, when securing his First Papers and he hoped for our “influence” in securing passage for his wife. Another from a high ranking officer asked for a Manual for his wife, a member of the nobility, who desired citizenship. Even our own members were affected. At this very moment a former national chairman and her daughter are in serious plight in a European country. The President General has endeavored to give to these requests all of the personal attention possible. There has been a feeling of inadequacy and always the need of facing so much alone. The extent of the emergency can be judged only by one in touch with the many appeals. She has attended many meetings called to arrange plans for uniting and coordinating effort. In the hope of answering some of the many questions of our members, and of encouraging a sane and wisely considered attitude, she issued a message to the National Board, National Chairmen and National Vice Chairmen. That it may have been of use is indicated by the fact that portions were quoted widely in the press and that an emergency committee of women’s organizations meeting in New York asked for fifty copies for distribution to the heads of those groups. It is a source of regret that under pressure of duties which became an immediate obligation many of the friendly personal notes and contacts have had to be omitted. The continued courtesies of members and officers become the more helpful in these exacting days. The dedication of Golden Jubilee forests, together with other celebrations of the fiftieth anniversary, has increased the traveling. Whereas the weeks immediately following the Congress may be used for recovery and planning, the regular official visits to a minimum. The kindnesses and courtesies of officers and officers continue to be a source of inspiration. They help one to forget the weariness and long hours of steady application. They create the friendships which become a permanent blessing.

The events following in Washington soon after the Congress included: a visit to the annual convention of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution, in company with members of the National Board of Management; the annual dinner of the National Society of Daughters of American Colonists, and of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution, both on the same night; the dinner of the National Society of the United States Daughters of 1812; an interview at the House Office Building for the Radio News Reel; attendance at National Folk Festival; honor guest of Alpha Phi fraternity at annual Pan-Hellenic luncheon, and attendance at functions celebrating Fiftieth Anniversary of Pan American Union.

Journeys in May and early June permitted a visit to “Wheatlands,” home of James Buchanan, only President from Pennsylvania, the dining room of which is being restored by Pennsylvania Daughters; a reception by Donegal Chapter at the home of Mrs. Joseph G. Forney, State Regent of Pennsylvania; and a meeting at Lititz, Pennsylvania, where the President General was honored with presentation of the Huguenot Cross by the Huguenot Society of Pennsylvania. In a lovely old church used for one hundred and fifty-three years, Mrs. Forney accompanied the President General at a Moravian Love Feast.

A journey to the South permitted stops at Marion, North Carolina, for early morning breakfast with Greenlee Chapter, before starting for Crossnore to speak at the graduation exercises. North Carolina’s officers and members extended a royal welcome. The President General was privileged to present a Flag Manual to each graduate and Mrs. William Henry Belk presented a Bible to each. The doorway of Crossnore’s new dining hall, still awaiting completion, presented in honor of the President General by Mrs. Belk and her daughters, was dedicated. Following a night in Asheville with dinner by its two chapters the Edward Buncome and the Ruth Davidson, and a musicale of rare beauty at the home of a member, North Carolina’s Jubilee forest high in the Pisgah Mountains was dedicated. The Dorcas Bell Love Chapter of Waynesville entertained at luncheon. Visits to Commonwealth Chapter in Richmond, Virginia, and Colonel John Banister Chapter at Petersburg followed immediately, with luncheons and drives affording opportunity for helpful discussion in addition to the formal meetings.

The Scouterama at Madison Square Garden in New York, pageant of the Boy Scouts of America,
was one of the most inspiring events ever attended.

On May 20, the President General presented for the National Society the first award for excellence in Theoretical and Practical Seamanship to Cadet James Ford Bills, of Los Angeles, California, of the United States Coast Guard Academy at New London, Connecticut.

On Tuesday, May 21, the National Society welcomed to its buildings the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution meeting in Continental Congress in Washington. The President General extended greetings at the banquet.

The dedication of Pennsylvania's Jubilee Forest was carried out completely, in spite of heavy rains, after breakfast at Warren, with many members who had driven long distances in the storm. The opportunity to spend the night with Mrs. Livingston H. Hunter, former Treasurer General, was greatly appreciated.

At the University of Maryland, the President General was privileged to receive with others at the opening of the famous old Rossborough Inn restored to its former beauty for a faculty club house.

On June third, the President General was honored with a degree of Doctor of Literature by Lincoln Memorial University. On June fifth in company with members of the Executive Committee, she presented the Society's award for excellence in seamanship to Midshipman Edwin Malloy, Jr., of South Carolina, at the United States Naval Academy. The week following she presented the award for excellence in natural philosophy to Cadet Alan Edward Gee of the United States Military Academy at West Point. Here again storms prevailed, but the careful driving of the Treasurer General, Miss Schwarzwaelder, was adequate.

June fourteenth, Flag Day, in New York included a meeting in the interest of patriotic motion pictures, a luncheon of leaders of women's organizations for discussion of current emergencies, a patriotic program at the World's Fair where the President General made an address before many school children, and attendance at the Goodrich Arena where, with the Treasurer General, she listened to a Flag Day address by Mr. Messmore Kendall, former President General of the Sons of the American Revolution.

On July first, she extended a greeting to the Women's Overseas Service League meeting in Washington. On July second, after a speech at the Goodrich Arena at the New York World's Fair, she spoke several times over the radio and to attend dinners and meetings of other patriotic societies. In New Jersey, she participated in the marking of an old trail by the Boudinot Chapter of Elizabeth. The members of the Board participated in the delightful dinner and play given by the Maryland Society in Baltimore, the reception for the charter members by the Daughters of Virginia, and the reception opening the newly restored ballroom of Gadsby's Tavern, in Alexandria, by the Daughters of Virginia. In nearly every state special Golden Jubilee programs were arranged. The care with which the history of the Society was portrayed will be of benefit to our members for years to come.

The courtesies extended by radio, newsreel, the press and many friends and members in the preparation and recognition of the Golden Jubilee are gratefully recorded.

Losses have come to the Society and to a number of members during the summer. Mrs. Raymond W. Shimers, State Regent of North Dakota, died after a short illness on the day the Continental Congress and Mrs. Charles Read Banks, of New Jersey, past Vice President General, during the summer. The sympathy of the Board goes to Mrs. Flower of Louisiana, Mrs.
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Allan of South Carolina, and Mrs. Latimer of Connecticut, in the loss of their husbands, and to Mrs. Scott of Delaware, in the loss of her brother. The Corresponding Secretary General will send a note from the Board.

The President General welcomes each and all to the Golden Jubilee, and trusts that the many weeks of serious effort and planning will bring forth an inspiration for greater service and usefulness to our Society.

SARAH CORBIN ROBERT, 
President General, 
N. S. D. A. R.

Report of Chaplain General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

All correspondence and routine business has been finished to date. The letter to State Chaplains outlining the work for the year was sent and the supplement to the Ritual has been published.

LEDA FERRELL REX, 
Chaplain General, 
N. S. D. A. R.

Report of Recording Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

The months since my last report in April have been full of work and interest for the office of the Recording Secretary General. Immediately following the close of Continental Congress, resolutions and letters as directed by the Board and Congress were written, and many appreciative replies have been received. Resolutions were prepared and printed in pamphlet form for distribution. The amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws were prepared, and proof read, and a new edition of the Constitution and By-Laws issued. Work on the proceedings of Continental Congress took precedence, and the completed book was ready for distribution on July 19th.

Minutes of the two Regular Board meetings in April, and the Special meeting in June were written for the Magazine and proof read. The verbatim transcripts of all three meetings have been transcribed, indexed and bound. Rulings of all meetings, including Continental Congress, have been typed and delivered to each National Officer, also recopied for the Statute Book and indexed.

Notices of the Board and Executive Committee meetings were sent to the members. The minutes of each meeting of the Executive Committee have been written; copied and sent to members of the committee; recopied for binding in book form for permanent record, and indexed. Rulings were delivered to those offices affected.

The summer months have been busy ones for your Recording Secretary General and her office, during which she prepared the new edition of “What the Daughters Do,” which is now ready for distribution. The indexing of back records is being done as time permits, though less has been accomplished during the summer than expected, as a great deal of time has been devoted to helping those seeking information needed for the Fiftieth Anniversary.

Since my last report to the April 13th Board, there have been issued 2,066 membership certificates; 63 commissions to Honorary Vice Presidents General, State Regents and State Vice Regents; and 11 re-election cards to State Regents and State Vice Regents.

All correspondence and requests for information have been given careful and prompt consideration.

JULIA D. HEAUME, 
Recording Secretary General, 
N. S. D. A. R.

Report of Corresponding Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

As your Corresponding Secretary General, I have the honor to submit the following report. Since the close of Congress supplies have been mailed to chapters and individuals as listed herewith:

Application Blanks .......................... 16,554
How to Become a Member Leaflets 1,468
General Information Leaflets 895
Constitution and By-Laws 3,369
Transfer Cards 1,056
What the Daughters Do Pamphlets 7,221
Applicants’ Working Sheets 8,482
Miscellaneous 1,077

Copies of the Resolutions of the Forty-ninth Continental Congress together with the report of the President General and Constitution and By-Laws were mailed to the National Board of Management, Honorary Presidents General, Honorary Vice Presidents General and Chapter Regents, as soon as the material was received from the printers. Following this the 1940-1941 Directory of Committees were sent out and shortly thereafter the wrappers for the Proceedings of Congress were addressed for mailing. Copies of the Brochure, giving “Outlines of Work of National Committees for Chapter Chairmen and Chapter Regents” were mailed.

Orders for the D. A. R. Manual for Citizenship have been filled to the number of 123,991. The distribution according to languages follows: English—91,221; Spanish—3,504; Italian—5,325; Hungarian—1,769; Polish—5,925; Yiddish—2,359; French—1,855; German—5,102; Russian—689; Greek—1,186; Swedish—1,729; Portuguese—338; Lithuanian—1,708; Norwegian—177; Bohemian—632; Armenian—171; Finnish—294; Japanese—7.

There have been received, recorded or referred to the proper department 2,428 communications, in reply to which were mailed 1,445 letters and cards.

DIXIE COTTON Herrin, 
Corresponding Secretary General, 
N. S. D. A. R.

The Treasurer General, Miss Schwarzwaelder, read her report.
Report of Treasurer General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I herewith submit the following report of receipts and disbursements from April 1, 1940, to September 30, 1940.

CURRENT FUND

Balance at last report, March 31, 1940 ................................................. $182,577.47

Receipts

Annual dues $11,294.00; initiation fees $12,395.00; reinstatement fees $400.00; supplemental fees $1,806.00; application blanks $433.39; awards of merit $52.70; certificates $9.50; certificate folders $94.25; citizenship certificates $5.35; commission, Coca Cola $18.41; commission, Insignia $154.00; commission, medals $120.00; commission, post cards $3.05; copying lineage $4.85; D. A. R. reports $18.15; dispenser $5.40; duplicate papers $338.10; exchange $0.45; flags $21.35; flag booklets $75.75; flag codes $346.73; genealogical charts $32.20; glossies $1.20; handbooks $280.29; historical papers $72.10; insurance refund $6.00; interest $45.25; lantern slides $38.50; library books $34.60; library fees $86.10; lineage $653.17; lineage index #1 $10.00; lineage index #2 $20.00; lineage index #3 $160.00; lineage index #4 $1,015.00; Magazine: subscriptions $7,729.90; advertisements $2,992.77; single copies $1,181.82; cuts $7.39; reprints $2.00; pictures $4.00; proceedings $90.50; pilgrimage posters $6.40; regents lists $30.00; rental of flags $10.00; reprint of report $5.00; ribbon $4.97; rituals $104.89; sale of waste $21.82; songs $4.35; statuettes $60.00; telephone and telegrams $56.85; Constitution Hall Events $14,500.91; Memorial Continental Hall Events $1,795.50; Forty-ninth Congress: badges $60.50; banquet $247.45; concessions $589.96; pages check room $65.00; programs $218.05; registration fees $2,893.00.

Total Receipts ................................................................. $245,311.34

Disbursements

Refunds: annual dues $366.00; initiation fees $205.00; reinstatement fee $5.00; supplemental fees $208.00 ................................................. $ 784.00

President General: clerical service $2,698.13; official expenses $3,000.00; postage $90.00; supplies $96.44; telephone and telegrams $111.58; insurance $5.00; typewriter repairs $2.00; binding books $1.65; express $1.45; transportation $1.00; advertisement $0.75 ................................................. 6,010.00

Chaplain General: clerical service $2.00; postage $14.16; supplies $5.14 ................................................. 21.30

Recording Secretary General: clerical service $1,890.25; reporting $180.00; postage $17.10; supplies $43.53; engrossing $10.95; binding books $3.30; express $0.75; telegrams $0.71 ................................................. 2,146.59

Certificate: clerical service $870.00; postage $131.19; certificates $670.07; engrossing $2.10; express $1.05 ................................................. 1,674.41

Corresponding Secretary General: clerical service $1,020.00; postage and stamped envelopes $376.88; supplies $429.78; express $4.61; binding books $3.85; telegrams $3.14; typewriter repairs $2.50 ................................................. 1,840.76

Organizing Secretary General: clerical service $1,830.00; postage and stamped envelopes $36.08; supplies $2.60; engrossing $3.00; express $1.50 ................................................. 1,873.18

Registrar General: clerical service $7,346.70; postage and stamped envelopes $449.13; supplies $343.76; bonds $62.50; telephone and telegrams $43.93; binding books $13.00; safe deposit box $8.80; transportation $1.45; typewriter repairs $1.15; express $0.30 ................................................. 8,270.72

Historian General: clerical service $815.00; postage $10.00; supplies $6.44; medals $3.96; photographs $3.00; telephone and telegrams $16.31; express $1.39 ................................................. 856.10

Lineage: clerical service $220.00; books $42.00; express $2.98 ................................................. 264.98

Reporter General: clerical service $15.00; postage $32.50; supplies $20.69; express $0.35 ................................................. 68.54
General Office: clerical service $1,737.50; postage $117.62; supplies $250.60; brochures $835.00; committee directory $422.94; awards $205.42; S. A. R. tea $106.00; compensation insurance $74.09; Board lunch $31.75; telephone and telegrams $29.81; wreath $5.00; binding books $4.95; cartage $2.20; transportation $1.75; typewriter repairs $1.58; certificate fee $0.50 $3,886.71

Committees: clerical service $465.00; postage $40.00. Americanism—express $0.80. Approved Schools—reports $12.50; express $0.82. Buildings and Grounds—postage $0.85; telephone and telegrams $5.43. Conservation—reports $11.50; express and freight $3.15. Correct Use of the Flag—reports $11.50; express $0.30. Filing and Lending—clerical service $253.58; postage $14.52; supplies $108.50; reports $10.25; express $17.81; telegrams $0.33. Finance—postage $12.00. Genealogical Records—express $0.72. Girl Home Makers—postage $9.17; supplies $2.53; reports $10.25; express $3.94. Good Citizenship Pilgrims Clubs—reports $11.50; express $0.40. Historical Research—postage $5.00. Junior American Citizens—postage $5.00; reports $13.25; express $1.89. Junior Membership—postage $15.23. Motion Pictures—postage $47.19; supplies $70.20; reports $10.25; telephone and telegrams $13.70; express $0.74. Music—postage $3.00. Radio—postage $16.36; supplies $3.00; reports $12.50; telephone and telegrams $13.21; express $0.41. Real Daughters—reports $11.50; express $0.35. Student Loan—postage $13.20; reports $11.50; express $0.34 $1,274.27

Buildings Expense: services $13,593.74; supplies $947.16; electric current and gas $1,942.21; fuel oil $1,243.08; water rent $575.96; apartment rent $450.00; painting and repairs $408.46; compensation insurance $398.88; ice and towel service $112.79; landscaping $98.00; elevator inspection $30.00; time service $19.50; hauling $12.50; bond $2.50; cleaning $0.95 19,835.73

Printing Machine: services $900.00; supplies $285.70 1,185.70

Constitution Hall Events: services $4,870.25; check room $10.00; postage $1.48; real estate taxes $4,646.31; care of organ $100.00; telephone and telegrams $29.95; inspection fee $5.00; rebates $116.60 9,779.59

Memorial Continental Hall Events: services $292.50; electric current $147.50; fuel oil $70.00; rebates $404.50 914.50

Magazine: services $1,623.80; postage $754.17; supplies $24.08; issues $7,781.70; articles $439.50; Editorial Adviser’s expenses $246.06; commission $244.05; index $172.00; photographs $150.00; copyright $24.00; zoning $14.25; express $11.49; telephone and telegrams $6.86; binding books $3.30; refund $3.00; taxi $0.80 11,499.06

Forty-ninth Congress: supplies $2.43; reporting $305.18. Credentials—clerical service $388.04; stamped envelopes $33.00; supplies $16.37; telegrams $2.16; typewriter repairs $0.50. Guest—supplies $195.43. House—services $331.22; labor $722.43; postage $5.00; supplies $100.60; badges $30.00; rental of furniture $260.00; decoration $110.00; police and firemen $100.00; telephone $32.02; laundry $2.50. Page—services $85.00; postage $22.86. Pages’ Ball—postage $15.86; supplies $37.25; hotel accommodations $312.40. Program—clerical service $65.00; postage $2.00; printing $764.98; speakers and guest artists $448.95; piano $70.00; flowers $55.00; telephone and telegrams $31.33. Resolutions—printing $78.00. Tellers—supplies $20.00; luncheon $35.00. Transportation and Parking—supplies $0.35; buses $145.70; limousine $5.00 5,689.02

Fiftieth Congress: Credentials—stamped envelopes 191.52
Golden Jubilee: clerical service $145.86; postage $37.00; insignia $30.00 212.86
Auditing accounts 760.00
Certificate folders: refund 2.00
Citizenship certificates: express 1.31
D. A. R. reports: postage $3.00; refund $1.55 4.55
Duplicate papers: refund 2.00
Exchange 1.74
Flag booklets: postage 10.00
Flag codes: postage $51.45; printing $120.90; express $7.07; supplies $22.05 201.47
Genealogical charts: refund $4.00; express $9.6 4.96
Handbooks: postage 17.15
Interest, Life Membership 4.13
Lineage index #4: printing 3,289.05
Parliamentarian: services $350.00; postage $10.00 360.00
Proceedings: printing and mailing $4,143.88; refund $1.50 4,144.38
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Postage</td>
<td>$7.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Regents' postage</td>
<td>$469.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stationery</td>
<td>$642.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statuettes: express</td>
<td>$.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telegrams</td>
<td>$19.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone: operator's salary</td>
<td>$690.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service</td>
<td>$429.65</td>
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<tr>
<td>Administration Building: furnishings</td>
<td>$493.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constiution Hall: repairs and equipment</td>
<td>$1,813.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memorial Continental Hall: furnishings and repairs</td>
<td>$858.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Disbursements</strong></td>
<td><strong>$113,077.85</strong></td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transfers to:</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Permanent Fund</td>
<td>$1,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approved Schools</td>
<td>$2,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pension Fund</td>
<td>$10,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserve Fund for Maintenance and Improvement of Properties</td>
<td>$23,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance, September 30, 1940</strong></td>
<td><strong>$108,733.49</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PERMANENT FUND**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Endowment Fund:</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance at last report, March 31, 1940</td>
<td>$2,163.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts: contributions</td>
<td>$4,709.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helen M. Turner legacy</td>
<td>$5,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance, September 30, 1940</strong></td>
<td><strong>$11,873.08</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State Rooms:</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance at last report, March 31, 1940</td>
<td>$728.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts: contributions</td>
<td>$1,144.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Museum</td>
<td>$1,031.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance, September 30, 1940</strong></td>
<td><strong>841.72</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Museum</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance at last report, March 31, 1940</td>
<td>$3,335.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts: contributions</td>
<td>$1,427.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Rooms</td>
<td>$3,057.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance, September 30, 1940</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,705.44</strong></td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Archives Room:</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance at last report, March 31, 1940</td>
<td>$15,969.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts: contributions</td>
<td>$9,372.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance, September 30, 1940</strong></td>
<td><strong>20,363.85</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Buildings and Grounds</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance at last report, March 31, 1940</td>
<td>$164.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts: contributions</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance, September 30, 1940</strong></td>
<td><strong>138.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Constitution Hall:</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance at last report, March 31, 1940</td>
<td>$4,303.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts: commission, bracelets and plate</td>
<td>$23.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1,500.00</td>
<td>$1,523.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance, September 30, 1940</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,827.34</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disbursements: interest</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$1,500.00</td>
<td><strong>$1,500.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Balance, September 30, 1940 ........................................... $ 4,327.34

Total Permanent Fund ................................................. $ 39,722.43

**PETTY CASH FUND**

Balance at last report, March 31, 1940 ................................ $ 1,200.00

**SPECIAL FUNDS**

**Life Membership:**
- Balance at last report, March 31, 1940 ........................................ $14,675.32
- Receipts: fee .................................................. 50.00
- Disbursements: purchase of U. S. Treasury Bonds .......................... 11,367.81
- Balance, September 30, 1940 ........................................ $ 3,357.51

**Manual:**
- Balance at last report, March 31, 1940 ........................................ $18,840.27
- Receipts: contributions $714.55; sale of copies $10.56 ........................ 725.11
- Disbursements: services $210.00; postage $100.00; supplies $62.25; printing manuals $4,961.00; freight and express $71.64; copyright $20.00 .................. 5,444.89
- Balance, September 30, 1940 ........................................ 14,120.49

**Approved Schools:**
- Receipts: contributions $18,348.45; transfer from Current Fund $2,000.00 .......................... 20,348.45
- Disbursements .................................................. 20,348.45

**Carpenter Mountain Schools:**
- Balance at last report, March 31, 1940 ........................................ $ 318.20
- Balance, September 30, 1940 ........................................ 318.20

**Liberty Loan:**
- Balance at last report, March 31, 1940 ........................................ $ 821.13
- Receipts: interest .................................................. 1,500.00
- Disbursements: pensions ............................................ 1,995.00
- Balance, September 30, 1940 ........................................ 1,226.13

**Angel and Ellis Islands:**
- Balance at last report, March 31, 1940 ........................................ $ 9,858.38
- Receipts: contributions ............................................ 707.63
- Disbursements: services $2,747.40; postage $178.35; supplies $962.31; Angel Island $180.00; expenses to Congress $100.00; immigrant aid $50.00; compensation insurance $47.50; repairs $15.75; telephone $9.10; express $0.45; miscellaneous $37.77 .................. 4,168.11
- Balance, September 30, 1940 ........................................ 6,397.90

**Historical Research:**
- Balance at last report, March 31, 1940 ........................................ $ 58.48
- Receipts .................................................. 10,712.43
- Disbursements .................................................. 10,770.91
- Balance, September 30, 1940 ........................................ 58.48

**Library:**
- Balance at last report, March 31, 1940 ........................................ $14,727.98
- Receipts: interest $127.85; refund $1.22 .......................... 129.07
- Balance, September 30, 1940 ........................................ 14,857.05
### Disbursements:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Books</td>
<td>$258.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase of U. S. Treasury Bonds</td>
<td>$14,468.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest on Bonds</td>
<td>$5.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance, September 30, 1940</td>
<td>$14,732.14</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Relief:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance at last report, March 31, 1940</td>
<td>$35.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts</td>
<td>$13.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements</td>
<td>$48.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance, September 30, 1940</td>
<td>$9.02</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### National Defense:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance at last report, March 31, 1940</td>
<td>$23,955.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts</td>
<td>$2,694.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements</td>
<td>$9,545.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance, September 30, 1940</td>
<td>$17,105.17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Good Citizenship Pilgrimage:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance at last report, March 31, 1940</td>
<td>$10,148.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts</td>
<td>$419.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements</td>
<td>$5,579.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance, September 30, 1940</td>
<td>$1,988.03</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Conservation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Receipts</td>
<td>$4,211.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements</td>
<td>$4,211.90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Employees Pension:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance at last report, March 31, 1940</td>
<td>$6,845.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts</td>
<td>$10,392.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements</td>
<td>$4,427.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance, September 30, 1940</td>
<td>$12,809.75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Press Relations:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance at last report, March 31, 1940</td>
<td>$5,264.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts</td>
<td>$154.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements</td>
<td>$5,419.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance, September 30, 1940</td>
<td>$839.17</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Student Loans:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Receipts</td>
<td>$7,252.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements</td>
<td>$7,252.82</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Reserve for Maintenance and Improvement of Properties:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance at last report, March 31, 1940</td>
<td>$25,179.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts</td>
<td>$10,990.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements</td>
<td>$36,169.67</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Disbursements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Installments on cleaning Memorial Continental Hall</td>
<td>$ 9,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance, September 30, 1940</strong></td>
<td>$27,169.67</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Anne Rogers Minor Scholarship

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receipts: interest</th>
<th>$ 252.58</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balances, September 30, 1940</strong></td>
<td>$308.83</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Helen Pouch Memorial Scholarship

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receipts: contributions</th>
<th>$ 906.04</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements: Kate Duncan Smith School, Ala. $100.00; Lincoln</td>
<td>$300.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memorial University, Tenn. $100.00; Tamassee School, S. C. $100.00</td>
<td>$606.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance, September 30, 1940</strong></td>
<td>$1,163.08</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Philippine Scholarship

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receipts: interest</th>
<th>$ 210.41</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements: expenses, Emelda Tinawin</td>
<td>$ 500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance, September 30, 1940</strong></td>
<td>$663.08</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Total Special Funds

$93,873.78

### Recapitulation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funds</th>
<th>Balance 3-31-40</th>
<th>Receipts</th>
<th>Disbursements 9-30-40</th>
<th>Balance 9-30-40</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current</strong></td>
<td>$182,577.47</td>
<td>$62,733.87</td>
<td>$136,577.85</td>
<td>$108,733.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent</td>
<td>26,665.14</td>
<td>23,179.07</td>
<td>10,121.78</td>
<td>39,722.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petty Cash</td>
<td>1,200.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>1200.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life Membership</td>
<td>14,675.32</td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td>11,367.81</td>
<td>3,357.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manual</td>
<td>10,940.27</td>
<td>725.11</td>
<td>5,444.89</td>
<td>14,120.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approved Schools</td>
<td>20,348.45</td>
<td>318.20</td>
<td>20,348.45</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpenter Mt. Schools</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>318.20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberty Loan</td>
<td>821.13</td>
<td>1,500.00</td>
<td>1,095.00</td>
<td>1,226.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historical Research</td>
<td>9,858.38</td>
<td>707.63</td>
<td>4,168.11</td>
<td>6,397.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library</td>
<td>14,727.98</td>
<td>129.07</td>
<td>14,732.14</td>
<td>124.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relief</td>
<td>35.32</td>
<td>13.22</td>
<td>9.02</td>
<td>39.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Defense</td>
<td>23,955.55</td>
<td>2,694.88</td>
<td>9,545.26</td>
<td>17,105.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pilgrimage</td>
<td>10,148.51</td>
<td>419.16</td>
<td>5,579.64</td>
<td>4,988.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conservation</td>
<td>4,211.90</td>
<td>4,211.90</td>
<td>4,211.90</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employees Pension</td>
<td>6,845.13</td>
<td>10,392.50</td>
<td>4,427.88</td>
<td>12,809.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Press Relations</td>
<td>5,264.65</td>
<td>154.59</td>
<td>839.17</td>
<td>4,580.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student Loan</td>
<td>7,252.82</td>
<td>7,252.82</td>
<td>7,252.82</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserve</td>
<td>25,179.67</td>
<td>10,990.00</td>
<td>9,000.00</td>
<td>27,169.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minor Scholarship</td>
<td>252.58</td>
<td>56.25</td>
<td>300.00</td>
<td>308.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pouch Scholarship</td>
<td>906.04</td>
<td></td>
<td>906.04</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippine Scholarship</td>
<td>952.67</td>
<td>210.41</td>
<td>500.00</td>
<td>663.08</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total:** $342,058.25

**$157,705.60**

### Disposition of Funds

- National Metropolitan Bank: $242,329.70
- Petty Cash in Office of the Treasurer General: $1,200.00

### Investments

- Chicago and Alton R. R. Co., 3% Bonds, due 1949 (Par value $3,000.00): $2,314.84
- Liberty Loan Fund: Constitution Hall Notes: $100,000.00
- Library Fund:
  - Home Owners' Loan Corp. 1½% Bonds, due 1947: $9,000.00
  - U. S. Postal Savings 2½% Bond, due 1952: $500.00
  - U. S. Treasury 2½% Bonds, due 1951-53 (Par value $19,000.00): $19,621.25

**Total:** $29,121.25
Life Membership Fund:
Home Owners’ Loan Corp. 1½% Bonds, due 1947 $5,200.00
U. S. Postal Savings 2 ½% Bond, due 1952 500.00
U. S. Treasury 2 ¼% Bonds, due 1951-53 (Par value $11,000.00) 11,367.81 $17,067.81

Mountain Schools Fund:
Home Owners’ Loan Corp. 1½% Bonds, due 1947 $2,000.00
Federal Farm Mortgage Corp. 3% Bonds, due 1949 12,000.00
Federal Farm Mortgage Corp. 3% Bonds, due 1949 (Par value $1,000.00) 1,038.75
U. S. Treasury 2 ¼% Bonds, due 1951-53 (Par value $10,000.00) 10,306.25 25,345.00

Pension Fund:
Federal Land Bank 3% Bonds, due 1956 (Par value $7,000.00) 7,041.42
U. S. Treasury 2 ½% Bonds, due 1949-53 (Par value $6,000.00) 5,897.25
Capital Traction Co. 5% Bonds, due 1947 (Par value $8,500.00) 8,325.00 21,263.67

Philippine Scholarship Fund:
Home Owners’ Loan Corp. 1½% Bonds due 1947 $12,000.00
U. S. Treasury 2 ¼% Bonds, due 1951-53 (Par value $10,000.00) 10,306.25 22,306.25

Reserve Fund for Maintenance and Improvement of Properties:
Federal Land Bank 3% Bonds, due 1956 (Par value $30,000.00) 30,177.50
U. S. Treasury 2 ¼% Bonds, due 1949-53 (Par value $30,000.00) 29,486.25
Potomac Electric Power Co. 3½% Bonds, due 1966 (Par value $4,000.00) 4,390.00
Detroit Edison Co. 4% Bonds, due 1965 (Par value $5,000.00) 5,563.68 69,617.43

Anne Rogers Minor Scholarship Fund:
Virginia Railway Co. 3¼% Bonds, due 1966 (Par value $3,000.00) 3,263.04

Miss Schwarzwaelder stated that the Endowment Fund totaled over $11,000; that the Magazine was well within the black. She called attention to the beautiful appearance of Memorial Continental Hall inside and outside, and stated that the Archives Room had been completed with the exception of the furnishings—terming it all fine constructive achievement.

The Chairman of the Finance Committee, Mrs. John S. Heaume, read the report of that committee.

Report of Finance Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

As Chairman of the Finance Committee, I have the following report to submit. From April 1st to October 1st, vouchers were approved to the amount of $205,723.41, of which $20,348.45 represents contributions received for Approved Schools and Americanism; $10,712.43 for Historical Research; $7,252.82 for Student Loans; $4,211.90 for Conservation.

Following are the largest disbursements:
Clerical service $42,312.86
Services of Superintendent, Manager and employees 20,058.52
Magazine 11,499.06
National Defense Committee 9,545.26
Angel and Ellis Islands Committee 4,168.11

The Chairman of the Auditing Committee, Mrs. Vinton Earl Sisson, read the report of that committee.

Report of Auditing Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

The Auditing Committee met on October 8th and compared the American Audit Company’s report with that of the Treasurer General for the period April 1st to September 30th, 1940. The accounts were found to be in accord.

ADELAIDE H. SISSON,
Chairman.
Mrs. Sisson moved That the report of the Auditing Committee be accepted. Seconded by Mrs. Duxbury. Carried.

The Registrar General, Mrs. Frank Leon Nason, read her report.

Report of Registrar General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

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

Number of applications verified ........................................... 1,550
Number of supplementals verified ........................................... 445
Total number of papers verified ........................................... 1,995
Papers returned unverified:

- Originals ........................................................................... 43
- New records veriﬁed .......................................................... 452
- Permits issued for official insignias ....................................... 276
- Permits issued for miniature insignias ..................................... 380
- Permits issued for ancestral bars .......................................... 429

Isabelle C. Nason,
Registrar General,
N. S. D. A. R.

Mrs. Nason moved That the 1,550 applicants whose records have been veriﬁed by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Mrs. Schermerhorn. Carried.

The Treasurer General, Miss Schwarzwaelder, moved That 315 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Herrin. Carried.

Miss Schwarzwaelder stated that the reinstatements were the largest number since 1929, and that the number dropped was much less than that of any report since 1929.

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

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

It gives me pleasure to report as follows: Through their respective state regents the following members-at-large are presented for confirmation as organizing regents:

- Mrs. Edna White Wilkinson, Hogansville, Georgia
- Mrs. Lura Maling Dickson, Montezuma, Iowa
- Mrs. Elizabeth Louise Chesney Dennis, Eureka, Illinois
- Mrs. Margaret Ethel Myers Forshey, Ulysses, Kansas
- Mrs. Bertha Jones Leslie, Cannel City, Kentucky
- Mrs. Georgia K. Jones, Elko, Nevada
- Mrs. Margaret B. Rugh Henderson, New Kensington, Pennsylvania
- Miss Sarah Gladys Steadman, Block Island, Rhode Island
- Mrs. Sarah Youmans DeLoach, Summerton, South Carolina

The state regent of Virginia requests a chapter authorized for Arlington Village, Virginia, and the state regent of Maryland requests a chapter authorized for Chevy Chase, Maryland.

The following organizing regents have expired by time limitation:

- Mrs. Bessie Isard Forbes, Wynne, Arkansas
- Mrs. Helen R. Baldwin Sangwin, Murphysboro, Illinois
- Miss Nellie A. Miles, Cresco, Iowa
- Mrs. Osa Clark Nichols, Liberal, Kansas
- Mrs. Blanche M. Hopkins, Bear Lake, Michigan
- Mrs. Laura Shreve Carter, Crane, Missouri
- Mrs. Jean Ames Jones, Glen Ridge, New Jersey
- Mrs. Elvira McClenny Varalla, Ravenel, South Carolina
- Mrs. Olive Burris Myers, Livingston, Tennessee
- Mrs. Esther Richardson, Quannah, Texas

The following re-appointments of organizing regents have been requested by their respective state regents:

- Mrs. Bessie Isard Forbes, Wynne, Arkansas
- Mrs. Helen R. Baldwin Sangwin, Murphysboro, Illinois
- Miss Nellie A. Miles, Cresco, Iowa
- Mrs. Jean Ames Jones, Glen Ridge, New Jersey
- Mrs. Elvira McClenny Varalla, Ravenel, South Carolina
- Mrs. Blanche M. Hopkins, Bear Lake, Michigan

The following authorization of chapters have expired by time limitation:

- Indio, California and Crockett, Texas
- The Kosciusko Chapter at Greenwood, South Carolina, is presented for official disbandment.

Mrs. Schermerhorn moved The confirmation of ten organizing regents; the authorization of two chapters; the reappointment of six organizing regents; the official disbandment of one chapter; and the confirmation of one chapter. Seconded by Mrs. Nason. Carried.

Report of Historian General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

As your Historian General it is my pleasure and privilege to report the work accomplished on the projects as outlined in the 14 point program of suggestions issued from my office.

Believing that the study of the history of our country served both as an inspiration and as a warning, your Historian General has again stressed this year the formation of history reading groups. I wish to report that many new reading groups have been formed and increased interest shown in the study of history.

More than 250 documents have been received from Daughters throughout the states for our Document Room. These have been listed and are ready to be passed upon by a committee selected for that purpose. Chapters contributed liberally in order that the desired amount might be sub-
scribed for the construction of this room and records show that in one state every chapter contributed to this fund. More documents are desired.

You will recall that it was the aim of this National Board of Management not only to build a document room in which to house valuable documents of the Revolutionary period but also to establish a library of books pertaining to the Revolutionary period. Therefore, we ask your cooperation in finding histories of that period to be placed therein when the room is completed.

Kindly write to the office of Historian General when you have found a book which you think will be useful to the National Society, sending name, date of publication and author.

You will note that the date established for the acceptance of rare documents is 1830 in the new Blue Handbook. Since that material was sent we have consulted Archivists of note and it now seems advisable to collect material not later than 1800 and preferably not after 1800. The Revolutionary period has been rather definitely established not to extend beyond that date.

Eight states have supplied supplements to their state histories and three new state histories have been compiled and sent to the office of the Historian General. Judging from letters received in our office, more will be finished soon. Much work is being accomplished along this line.

Nearly one thousand chapter histories have been sent to my office. Please complete this file!

Twenty-two states in all have supplied their State Guides.

The request for lists of markers for our Markers’ File is being followed closely and chapters are reporting markings promptly, as they well should.

Your Historian General feels that the historical work this year has been greatly stimulated by the splendid historical programs which have been arranged by the states and chapters for the Fiftieth Anniversary Celebration. It was my great pleasure to be present at a Golden Jubilee celebration at Swampscott, Massachusetts, to witness an historical resume of the work accomplished in the state of Massachusetts, which was presented in seven episodes, entitled “From the Nineties to the Forties.” This was an inspiring program.

The state of Maryland after their Golden Jubilee Dinner depicted the founding of the National Society in a cleverly written and well acted play.

I should like to be able to give an account of all of the Golden Jubilee projects which come under the jurisdiction of the Historical Research Committee and which have been reported to me, but time and space will not permit, and the most I can do at the present time is to sincerely thank the State Regents and State and Chapter Historians for their genuine interest in Historical Research and for their accomplishments.

To report the patriotic work accomplished by the Daughters at Valley Forge, is truly a thrill to me. Since the presentation and dedication of the four State Bells and two State Flags on April 11, 1940, Alabama, Arkansas and North Dakota Daughters have completed their contributions for their bell, for which I am personally grateful. These will be dedicated in April, 1941, before the Congress. Two other states have also promised their bells and are working to this end. The enthusiastic response to the appeal for these worth while projects is truly astonishing.

There are now only three state flags missing at the Washington Memorial Chapel and it is the aim of the Historian General to urge the placing of these flags before the expiration of this administration.

LUCILLE BROWN DUXBURY, Historian General, N. S. D. A. R.

Mrs. Duxbury stated that the Document Room was now completed, and urged the members to send in documents of the Revolutionary period, and all such material, in order that the Daughters may be credited with having the finest historical and genealogical libraries in the country.

Report of Librarian General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

You will be interested in the success of the Wear and Tear Fund which we put into operation November 1939. The receipts for approximately 10 months amount to $161.50, this over the Christmas period and the month of April when no fee was charged.

The following list comprises 187 books, 56 pamphlets and 42 manuscripts which have been received in the library since my last report.

BOOKS

ALABAMA

Alabama Society Daughters of the American Revolution Year Book, 1940-41. 1940. From Alabama D. A. R.

ARKANSAS


CALIFORNIA


DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA


FLORIDA
Daughters of the American Revolution Thirty-Eighth State Conference Year Book 1940-41, State of Florida. 1940. From Florida D. A. R.

GEORGIA
Proceedings of the Forty-First and Forty-Second Annual State Conferences of the N. S. D. A. R. of Georgia. 1939 & 1940. From Georgina D. A. R.
The Life of George M. Troup, E. J. Harden. 1859. From John Laurens Chapter.
The Genealogical Record of the Banks Family of Elbert County, Ga. B. Young. 1937. From the Junior Group of the John Laurens Chapter.

ILLINOIS
Following 2 books from General Henry Dearborn Chapter:
History of Carroll County. 1878.

KANSAS
Following 2 books from Kansas D. A. R.:
Rudolph and Jacob Nef of Frankford, Pa., and Their Descendants, including an Account of the Nefs in Switzerland and America. E. C. Neff. 1886.

KENTUCKY
Following 2 books from Kentucky D. A. R.:
Historic Families of Kentucky. T. M. Green. 1889.

LOUISIANA
Three Hundred Years With the Corson Families in America. O. Corson. 2 vols. 1939. From New Iberia Chapter.

MARYLAND
Genealogical Notes of the Chalmers Family of Maryland. 1890. From Willana Thomas Chapter in memory of Miss Emma M. Loker.
Old Somerset on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. C. Torrence. 1933. From Miss Adellepine Marie Hall, Librarian of the General Smallwood Chapter, through the Chapter.
Following 2 books from Maryland D. A. R.:
Genealogies of the Members and Record of Services of Ancestors, Society of Colonial Wars. 1940.
Maryland State Society Daughters of the American Revolution Year Book. 1940.

MISSOURI

MICHIGAN
Following 7 books from Michigan D. A. R.:
Past and Present of Clinton County. S. B. Daboll. 1906. From Mrs. William M. Wilson, through Catharine Greene Chapter.

MINNESOTA

MISSISSIPPI

NEW JERSEY

NEW YORK
The Dare Family History. W. H. & N. L. Montgomery. 1939. From Mrs. W. H. Montgomery of Mahwahwaugh Chapter.

NORTH DAKOTA

OHIO
Following 18 books from Ohio D. A. R.:
Centennial History of Columbus and Franklin County. W. A. Taylor. 2 vols. 1909.
Centennial History of Hardin County. H. T. O. Blee. 1933.
Greene County Soldiers in the Late War (1861-65). I. S. Owens. 1884.
History of Greene County. M. A. Broadstone. 2 vols. 1918. From Mrs. William M. Wilson, through Catharine Greene Chapter.

RHODE ISLAND
A Brief Sketch of the Life of James Read. J. R. Chadwick. 1905. From Miss Grace C. Cummings, Regent of Old Belfry Chapter.
Marshfield, the Autobiography of a Pilgrim Town 1640-1940. From Mrs. Thomas L. Ballard, State Librarian.

SOUTH CAROLINA

TENNESSEE

TEXAS
The Ancestors and Descendants of Giles and Hannah Cutler 1743-1940. From Mrs. W. H. Montgomery of Mahwahwaugh Chapter.

VERMONT

WISCONSIN

WISCONSIN

WYOMING

NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE
The Firelands Pioneer Index 1858 to 1937. 1939. From Mrs. Myrtle C. Gardiner, through Sally DeForest Chapter.

Our First Century. R. M. Devens. 1877. From Miss Coral Zearfoss, through Bellefontaine Chapter.

The Background of Mary Alice Sharpe Yalden Thomson and Alexander Beattie Sharpe, Jr. Their Book—Cartier, Sharpe and Allied Families. E. L. Beloe Jones. 1948. From Mrs. H. C. Zeis.

An Historical Sketch of the 56th Ohio Volunteer Infantry During the Great Civil War From 1861-65. T. J. Williams.

1928. From Colonel George Croghan Chapter, through the Chapter; Program, W. P. A. 1940.

Our First Century. R. M. Devens. 1878. From Mrs. O. B. Kaiser, through Mariemont Chapter.

Following 2 books from Mrs. George D. Jenkins, Regent of Colonel George Croghan Chapter, through the Chapter; Fremont and Sandusky County. Workers of the Writers' Program, W. P. A. 1940.


OKLAHOMA

The Dairy of the Rev. Daniel Fuller With His Account of His Family and Other Matters. 1894. From Mrs. Eva F. Warden.

Pennsylvania


Recollections of 70 Years and Historical Alegories. E. B. Parke. 1886.

History of the First 100 Years in Woolrich. N. B. Rich.

1930. From Mrs. James B. Corson, through Mrs. Harry R. Hummer; State Librarian, History of Tioga County. 1883. From Mrs. Audrie C. Gillette in memory of her maternal grandmother, Mrs. Jean M. B. Allen, through Colonel William Wallace Chapter.

Texas


Subscription to Southwestern Historical Quarterly.

Vermont


Virginia


Wisconsin


Wyoming


Index to "The Stand-Stoudt-Stout Family of Ohio." 1935. From the compiler, H. F. Stout.

Memorial to Henry Fox, Gentleman, of "Huntington," King William County, Virginia, and Some Account of His Descendants. 1940. From the compiler, Geo. H. S. King.

Cordell Records. A Virginia Family. 1940. From the author, Mr. A. S. Humphreys.


A Supplement to the Genealogical Register of the Descendants of Thomas Flint of Salem. C. E. Crowell. 1939. From Mr. Elliot Flint.


From the Institute of American Genealogy.


From the Southern Historical Publishing Association.

The Women's War Service in the Revolution. 1899. From Mrs. Harry R. Hummer; State Librarian, History of Tioga County.

Some of the Descendants of Nathaniel Woodward, Mathematician. 1940. Compiled and presented by Percy E. Woodward, through Mary L. Holman.


From State Historical Society of Iowa.


Following 33 books purchased from Hugh Vernon Washington Fund:


The Shackelford Family. B. A. Davis.


From Mr. William T. Houseman.


The Descendants of Micum McNair. R. H. McIntire. 1940.

From Mr. Walter J. Young.

Archives of Maryland. Vol. 56. 1939. From the Maryland Historical Society.

Forty-Ninth Continental Congress of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. 1940.

From Wyoming D. A. R.

Letters from John Pisward to His Daughter Eliza Noel Pintard Davidson. 2 vols. 1940.

Robert Cook of Hopkinton, Massachusetts. 1940. Compiled and presented by Major Harry A. Burton, Massachusetts.


Some Descendants of Nathaniel Woodard, Mathematician. 1940. Compiled and presented by Percy E. Woodward, through Mary L. Holman.

Some of the Descendants of Giles Rogers. H. L. Rogers. 1940.


Following 33 books purchased from Hugh Vernon Washington Fund:


The Shackelford Family. B. A. Davis.


From Mr. William T. Houseman.


The Descendants of Micum McNair. R. H. McIntire. 1940.

From Mr. Walter J. Young.

Archives of Maryland. Vol. 56. 1939. From the Maryland Historical Society.


My Seven Sons (Washburn Family). Lilian Washburn. 1940.

PAMPHLETS

CALIFORNIA


CONNECTICUT


DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA


Captain Alexander Fleming & Joyce, His Wife, of "Fus-faus," Rappahannock County, Virginia. L. H. Sweeny. 1940.

From Mrs. William M. Sweeney.

MARYLAND


Massachusetts

Following 2 pamphlets from Mrs. Lydia M. Morse, Regent, & Miss Laura A. Rice, Librarian, through Wayside Inn Chapter:

Dedication of a Memorial to Major Jonas Rice, at the Reunion of Descendants of Edmund Rice. 1903.

A Brief History of the Town of Sudbury, Mass. 1839-1939. Federal Writers' Project of the W. P. A.


Three Hundred Years on Court Square, First Church of Christ, Springfield, Massachusetts. From Mrs. Harry Barlow State Librarian.


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

Daughters of the American Revolution of Massachusetts Year Book 1940-41. 1940.


MICHIGAN


MINNESOTA


The Rogerene-Quakers. E. S. Brinton. From Dr. C. M. H. McKinstry Family.

National Society Daughters of the American Revolution in Nebraska, Directory 1940-41. 1940. From Nebraska D. A. R.

NEW YORK

National Society Daughters of the American Revolution in Nebraska, Directory 1940-41. 1940. From Nebraska D. A. R.

Century History, Genesee County Fair, Centennial, 1839-1839. From Mrs. Albert E. Brown.

OHIO

Pioneer Life of the Firelands. 1939. Compiled and presented by Mr. H. C. Ellis, through Sally DeForest Chapter.

Directory and Year Book of The Old First Church, Sandusky, 1858. From Miss Lucile L. Hutson, Librarian of Maumee Pitkin Chapter.

Historical Pageant Depicting the History of Lawrence County. 1940. From Captain James Lawrence Chapter.

Glimpses into the Past. 1940. Compiled and presented by Miss Ramona Kaiser, through Mariemont Chapter.

Printers' Ink Monthly, April, 1940. From Mrs. E. P. Batcham, through Sally DeForest Chapter.

Following 6 pamphlets from Ohio D. A. R.:


Genealogical & Historical Sketches of the Fletcher Family, Descendants of Robert Fletcher of Concord, Massachusetts, 1630. 1878.

Sketches, Our Lands and People (Giffilian Family). J. B. Giffilan. 1918.

Gallopills, Ohio. Workers of the Writers' Program, W. F. A. 1940. From Mrs. Harry R. Hurn, through French Colony Chapter.

Centenary History of First Presbyterian Church, Fremont. 1883. From Mrs. George D. Jenkins, Regent of Colonel George Coghlan Chapter, through the Chapter.

OKLAHOMA

Daughters of the American Revolution of Oklahoma Year Book, 1940-41. 1940. From Oklahoma D. A. R.

Pennsylvania


History of a Distinctive Family of Scranton and Lackawanna County (Peck Family). S. F. Weyburn. From Mrs. Alfred Barker, Librarian of Philadelphia Chapter.

Following 3 pamphlets from Philadelphia Chapter:


Service Commemorating the Sailing of Swedish Pilgrims From Gothenburg, 1657, Held in St. James' Church (Old Sweden) Kensington, 1937.

Pennsylvania's Pennsylvania, 1740-1940. Following 2 pamphlets compiled by Mr. E. R. Barnsley and presented by Bucks County Chapter:

Agricultural Societies of Bucks County. 1940.

Snapshots of Revolutionary Newtown. 1940.

Texas

The Mavericks on the Occasion of Maury Maverick for Congress. F. C. Chabot. 1934. From Maury Maverick, Mayor of San Antonio, through Texas D. A. R.

OTHER SOCIETIES


One Hundred Fifty Anniversary of the Skirmish at Quin ton's Bridge and the Massacre at Hancock's Bridge. From Salem County Historical Society.


The Rogerene-Quakers. E. S. Brinton. From Dr. C. M. H. McGuigan.


Following 4 pamphlets compiled and presented by Mr. Milton Rubincam:

Colonel Joseph Tuttle, of Morris County, New Jersey, and His Family.

The Identity of the Wife of Samuel Tuttle, of Hanover, Morris County, New Jersey The Strange Career of Peter Sonmans. 1939.


County Histories of the United States. Compiled and presented by Mr. F. D. Halverson.

Some Hugenot Families of South Carolina and Georgia Supplement No. 2. David Huguenin. 1939. Compiled and presented by Major Harry A. Davis.


Descendants of John Burt. 1940. From Mr. John M. Burkett.

MANUSCRIPTS

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Following 3 manuscripts from Miss Mabel L. White:

Raudle Family, Brunswick County, Virginia. Frink Record, England and Massachusetts. McKain Family.
Following 2 manuscripts compiled and presented by Mrs. G. M. Brumbaugh, through Livingston Manor Chapter:
Index to History of Walpole, New Hampshire. C. Aldrich. 1880.

GEORGIA
Following 3 manuscripts compiled and presented by Mrs. E. Blount Freeman, State Librarian:
Early Marriages of Laurens County, 1809-23. From Mrs. Myrta Wilsey Burwash.
Early Wills of Laurens County, 1809-69. From Mrs. Myrta Wilsey Burwash.
Revolutionary Soldiers, Laurens County. From Mrs. Myrta Wilsey Burwash.

MARYLAND
1776 War Census of Caroline County. Mrs. Mary T. Layton, through Nanticoke Chapter.

NEW YORK
Following 2 manuscripts from Mrs. Elizabeth M. Wescott, through Mistress Mary Williams Chapter:
Copy of Wescott Family Tree. Robert Wescott. Ruggles Family of Massachusetts.

OHIO
Following 2 manuscripts from New York City Chapter:

PENNSYLVANIA
Ancestry of Eula May (Haynes) Shull. 1940. Compiled and presented by Mrs. Mamie B. Mason.

RHODE ISLAND

WEST VIRGINIA
1850 Census of Logan County, Virginia (now West Virginia). From Princess Aracoma Chapter.

NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE
Allen and Sherman Families. 1938.

PHOTOSTATS
CALIFORNIA

OHIO

PUBLICATIONS
Following 2 manuscripts from The Historical Society of York County, Pennsylvania; compiled by Mr. H. J. Young:
A Table Reconstructing the Arrangement of the Revolutionary Militia Companies of York County, Pennsylvania, Under the Militia Acts of Assembly of March 17, 1777 & March 20, 1780. 1940. A Table Showing the System for Calling Into Actual Service the Militia of York County, Pennsylvania, Under the Acts of Assembly of March 17, 1777 & March 20, 1780. 1940.

CHARTS
Following 2 charts from Mrs. A. H. Wright:

NEWSPAPERS
Ohio

BOOKPLATES
Maryland. New York.

GENEALOGICAL RECORDS COMMITTEE
BOOKS
FLORIDA
Dade County Marriage Records 1823-1901. 7 vols. 1940.

IOWA
Cass County Marriages. Vol. 57. 1940.

MAINE
Records of Bath, Maine, Marriages & Deaths. 1939-40.
Both of the rooms have been furnished with glass curtains.

We can report progress in the collecting of funds from the Southern states for the development of the Indian Room.

Announcement has been made by Mrs. George Whitney White, second Curator General, that she is bequeathing to the Museum her collection of approximately fifty pieces of Wedgwood, which includes one of the 49 existing Wedgwood reproductions of the Portland vase. The bequest will include the making of a special exhibition case to house the collection.

The stress during this last year of your Curator General's incumbency is upon small sums to build up the Museum Fund. We are pleased with the contributions which have commenced to come in.

In the five and one half months covered by this report, I am pleased to report the acceptance of 112 gifts for the Museum and 54 for state rooms. Outstanding among them are a glass beaker, wine glass with twisted stem, several outstanding pieces of Staffordshire ware with American scenes namely, Utica Incription plate, Ridgeway's Savannah Bank and Charleston Exchange gravy boat, Clews' Baker's Falls plate, Stubbs' Fairmount near Philadelphia plate, Wood's Commodore MacDonough's Victory plate, Wood's Landing of the Pilgrims plate, (several other American scene plates were received earlier in the year), rush light, first edition of the New York Sun, piece of 18th century wall paper, embroidered linen vest, printed textile with illustration of the Signing of the Declaration of Independence and gifts from two charter members: some newspaper clippings of early D. A. R. events by Miss Marie Louise Wadsworth, No. 222, and a button from a Revolutionary great coat by Mrs. Charles Kutz, daughter of Mrs. deP. Randolph Keim, No. 48. In the state rooms, I might especially mention the placing of an Aaron Willard grandfather clock in the Rhode Island Room, a pair of ladder back Chippendale chairs in the Michigan Room, and an elephant size Audubon print of Towhee Buntings in the Kentucky Room.

The third special exhibit, Accessories to Milady's Costume, opened at Congress time to members and on May first to the general public. The Museum secretary talked briefly about this exhibit to the D. A. R. Good Citizenship Pilgrims one evening. Except in May, attendance at gallery talks for this exhibit was negligible. In future we shall plan to discontinue the talks through the whole of the summer months.

The fourth special exhibit, The American Scene as Represented by English Potters, opened in the north gallery on September 20th. This exhibition of Staffordshire and Liverpool ware will continue until December 13th. At the request of local members, a morning gallery talk has been instiuted. We are now presenting one on Wednesday mornings and one on Friday afternoons. The audiences thus far this fall have been good sized and appreciative. Publicity has been by means of local newspapers, announcement cards sent to schools, clubs and individuals, posters distributed throughout the city and announcements in the bi-monthly Capital Transit News in street cars.
and busses, the monthly library bulletin, The Museum News and Hobby Magazine. A feature writer who has given us excellent write-ups in the New York Sun has come for a story, and an Underwood and Underwood photographer has taken some pictures for publicity purposes.

In addition to the feature exhibit, we are pleased to present a special display of a good many of the recent accessions mentioned in this report.

Several appointments have been taken for the secretary to present the current talk before special groups at other times than the regular gallery talk hours. One of these, the D. C. Museum Committee, several of whose members cannot attend during the Museum's open hours, is taking advantage of our invitation to open the gallery at night when enough people are scheduled to warrant it. The secretary also is scheduled to give talks outside of the Museum to D. A. R. and other groups, both in the daytime and evening. Letters have just gone out to all the private and art schools inviting them to make appointments.

An article on the Museum's collections of women's accessories appeared in the April issue of the National Historical Magazine. Sixteen pictures of the State Rooms, the Museum and its collections appeared in the Jubilee issue of the magazine, together with a write-up of the Museum's history. The current exhibition is the subject of the feature article in the November issue. One of the Museum's Staffordshire plates is the cover design.

Recently the life of Commodore Joshua Barney was published, bearing an illustration of this Museum's miniature of this gentleman by Isabey, and information from manuscript copy of his life in our possession.

Recent changes in the state rooms are as follows: Maine has had two chairs and a sofa reupholstered; the Rhode Island Room has had its rug and flags cleaned; two picture frames restored, a new over-drapery, a new curtain and draperies; the Tennessee Room has had its rug cleaned and a rug lining installed; the New York Room has also had its rug cleaned; the Floyetta Vining Room has new curtains; the Kentucky Room has been enhanced by the addition of an Audubon print upon its walls; the National Board Room sponsored by Connecticut has had its chandelier cleaned; the Illinois Room has had its chandelier overhauled, its rug cleaned, its floors scraped and varnished and its walls painted; and the Michigan Room has added two Chippendale chairs.

Following is a list of gifts to the Museum:

- **ALABAMA**, Mrs. John R. Hudson, Chairman. $50 honoring Mrs. E. R. Barnes.
- **ARIZONA**, Miss Nina Uncapher, Chairman. Embroidered linen vest, gift of Mrs. Frank H. Lemley, Maricopa Chapter.
- **CALIFORNIA**, Mrs. Warren D. More, Chairman. Powder Pouch, gift of Miss Beulah M. Phillips, Santa Cruz Chapter; Tiny bureau and tiny wooden tea set, gift of Miss Helen E. Dye, El Camino Real Chapter.
- **CONNECTICUT**, Mrs. Charles C. Gildersleeve, Chairman. Silver teaspoon made by B. Cleveland, gift of Fanny Ledyard Chapter; thirty-five silver spoons, Malcolm's Bible Dictionary and Memoirs of Simeon Wilksh, first edition of The New York Sun, needlecase and carved wooden egg, small tole chest, grandfather's clock and pedestal table, all bequeathed by Miss Mabel Estey Rose. Markers placed by Stamford Chapter on Sevres vases on mantel in Museum, presented by Mrs. John Parkinson through Stamford Chapter in 1937.

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**, Miss Phebe Ann Ross, Chairman. Handwoven coverlet, gift of Mrs. George B. Puller through Susan Riviere Hetzel Chapter; from great coat, gift of Mrs. Charles W. Kutz in memory of her mother, Mrs. deB. Randolph Keim, charter member, No. 46; information about Captain Thomas Moore pertaining to piece of pottery in Museum's collection, gift of Mrs. Walter Miles, Constitution Chapter. **FLORIDA**, Mrs. Charles G. Blake, Chairman. Pair of Seminole Indian dolls, gift of Everglades Chapter; money from Everglades Chapter.

**GEORGIA**, Mrs. Robert G. Hunt, Chairman. Four snuff boxes, two are gifts of Mrs. Annie Randall Stewart through Pulaski Chapter, one a gift of Mrs. Mary Bell Rhea in memory of Martha Myers Bell, and one a gift of R. G. Hunt through Pulaski Chapter; one 1795 silver dollar, gift of Mrs. Robert G. Hunt, through Pulaski Chapter; twelve volumes of British poets, gift of Mrs. Cynthia Ellis Jones in memory of her mother, Mrs. Hepsie Sims Ellis Drake; Carafe, Sheffield tea caddy and Staffordshire gravy boat—Exchange, Charleston and Bank, Savannah, gifts of Mrs. Robert G. Hunt, State Museum Chairman.

**INDIANA**, Miss Josephine Alexander, Chairman. Two mahogany pedestl bulletin boards, one the gift of Mrs. Edward B. Ball honoring Mrs. William H. Schlosser, the other the gift of the State Society, honoring Mrs. Eugene Darrach; mahogany case for life mask of Washington, gift of Mrs. Edward B. Ball, honoring Mrs. William H. Schlosser.


**KENTUCKY**, Mrs. L. G. Davidson, Chairman. Cream silk lace wedding veil, gift of Mrs. Elmer Page Fraser through Jane Lampton Chapter; leaflet of National Society, 1891, gift of Limestone Chapter; workbox and Staffordshire plate, English scene by Adams, gifts of Mrs. George Eaton and Miss Jane Eaton of Elizabeth Kenton Chapter. Gift to Kentucky room: Audubon print of Towshee Bunting, framed, gift of State Society, Mrs. William Rodes, Room Chairman.

**MAINE**, Mrs. Fred C. Morgan, Chairman. Gold earrings, gift of Mrs. J. F. Spaulding, Col. Dumser Sewall Chapter; small Staffordshire plate—
Commodore MacDonough's Victory, gift of Mrs. Edwin Stockton Cox, Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter; $100 for case honoring Mrs. Eva Paine, gifts of Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter and the State Society, and a transfer from the Maine Room fund.

MARYLAND, gift to Maryland Room: Handwoven linen woven by the mother of Francis Scott Key, gift of Mrs. Joseph W. Holland, State Museum Chairman through Thomas Johnson Chapter. Mrs. Frank C. Edmondson, Room Chairman.

MASSACHUSETTS, Mrs. Edward S. Robinson, Chairman. Wine glass, gift of Mrs. Grace L. Hayward, Boston Tea Party Chapter; glass salt cellar, gift of Miss Florence L. Bordley, Old South Chapter; two baby caps, gifts of Mrs. Frank L. Nason, Chief Justice Cushing Chapter; wool quilt, gift of Mrs. Wesley W. Blair through Lucy Jackson Chapter; woman's silk shoe, bequest of Mrs. Walter Copeland Bryant; $4.00 from State Society. Gifts to Florelta Vining Room: three brass shields for four poster bed, gift of Mrs. J. H. Sparrell, Chief Justice Cushing Chapter; new curtains, presented by Molly Varnum, Old Bay State and Lydia Darrah Chapters; two silk pillow cases, gift of Mrs. Arthur L. Power, Chief Justice Cushing Chapter. Miss Ethel Lane Hersey, Room Chairman.

MICHIGAN, Mrs. James D. Jeffrey, State Chairman. Glass beaker, gift of Mrs. Charles J. Kindel through Sophie de Marsac Campau Chapter; iron rimmed spectacles, gift of Mrs. Alexander Webb, Fort Pontchartrain Chapter. Gifts to Michigan Room: Books: Long's Expedition, Vol. 1 and Clay Acres by Pauline Benedict Fischer, gifts of Captain Samuel Felt Chapter; Collected Verse by Edgar Guest, gift of Gen. Josiah Harmar Chapter; The Loon Feather by Iola Fuller, gift of Lansing Chapter; Still Waters by Margaret Nickerson Martin, gift of Sarah Treat Pruden Chapter; The Making of Our Country and Hero Tales from History by Smith Burnham, and History of Western State Teachers College, gifts of Lucinda Hinsdale Stone Chapter; They Worked for a Better World by Allan Seager and A Woman's Life Work by Laura S. Haviland, gifts of Lucy Wolcott Barnam Chapter; Pebbles from Old Pathways by Minnie Ward Patterson and Plotto, A New Method of Plot Suggestion for Writers of Fiction, gifts of Mary Marshall Chapter; Farm Ballads by Will Carleton and Leaves from Arbor Lodge by Mary French Morton, gifts of Nancy DeGraw, gift Toll Chapter; The Story of the Goodfellows by Ernest P. Lajoie; The Crooked Tree Indian Legends of Northern Michigan, City Ballads by Miss Mabel Clay and Mrs. William J. Ward, gift of Miss Marie Louise Niles in memory of Col. Alexander Boyd Andrews; book: Homespun Handi.

Strange Conditions by Fannie E. Newberry, gift of Coldwater Chapter; Verses by Wilber E. Preston and The Yokl Makers of Michigan, A Child of the Sea and Life Among the Mormons, Joe Pete by Florence E. McClintoch and The Red Keggers by Eugene Thwing, gifts of Isabella Chapter; specimens in birchbark case, gift of Capt. Samuel Felt Chapter; miniature of Mrs. Delos Blodgett, Corresponding Secretary General 1916-1917, gift of Mrs. Delos Blodgett; two Chippendale ladder back chairs, gift of State Society. Mrs. B. H. Geagley, Room Chairman. Mrs. Glen Burkhart, Librarian.

MINNESOTA, Mrs. Walter S. Mason, Chairman. $79.00 for Textile Study Room from State Society.

NEW HAMPSHIRE Room, Mrs. Leslie P. Snow, Chairman. Small sled and cradle, gift of Mrs. Herbert Dow; Chart of Caroline Hassam Randall, Real Daughter, gift of State Society through Mrs. R. G. Rossiter; three letters of Caroline Hassam Randall, gifts of Col. Samuel Ashley Chapter through Mrs. Harvey B. Glidden; Books: Evangelical Primer, Sunday School Catechism, Mother's Catechism and New England Primer, gift of Mrs. Henry L. Green, Ranger Chapter; two pairs child's bracelets, gift of Mrs. H. H. Blodgett, Sady Knox Chapter; $5.50, gift of Miss Daisy Stickney, Captain Josiah Crosby Chapter.

NEW JERSEY, Mrs. Levi H. Morris, Chairman. Shears, lea leaf: Confession of Faith, and periodical: The Youth's Companion, gifts of Mrs. Ralph T. Stevens, Cape May Patriots Chapter; strip of wall paper, gift of Mrs. W. Brewer, Captain Jonathan Oliphant Chapter; Needlepoin pot holder, two embroidered handkerchiefs, gifts of Mrs. F. W. Weaver, Moorlestown Chapter; black lace scarf, gift of Mrs. William O. Hamblin, Bergen Chapter; miniature history of the Bible, gift of Mrs. Eva Myers, Garret A. Hobart Chapter; Newspaper: The Plough Boy 1822, gift of Mrs. Ernest A. Lucas, Garret A. Hobart Chapter; Indian stone hatchet, pestle and arrow heads, gifts of Mrs. Frederick W. Lawrence through Chinkshewunska Chapter; exhibitio case in memory of Miss Mabel Clay and Mrs. William J. Ward, gift of State Society.

NEW YORK, Miss Edla S. Gibson, Chairman. Pair of Onondaga Indian dolls and three strings of French trade beads, one string wampum beads and three pottery fragments, gifts of Comfort Tyler Chapter; four clippings of D. A. R. activities in the early 1890's, gift of Miss Marie Louise Wadsworth, Charter Member No. 222; pair green leather baby shoes, gift of Quassaiick Chapter; Gold watch with two keys, gift of Pierre Van Cortlandt Chapter through the courtesy of Mr. Robert B. McGinty; newspaper: The Union Times 1826, gift of Mrs. Mildred E. S. Ingram; Staffordshire plate, Utica inscription, gift of Miss Edla S. Gibson.

NORTH CAROLINA, Mrs. Theodore C. Turnage, Chairman. Staffordshire plate of English scene, gift of William Gaston Chapter; piece of wedding gown of Martha Royce, wife of Revolutionary soldier, gift of Mrs. Mattie Hotchkiss Stewart through Liberty Hall Chapter; ironstone platter, gift of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Andrews through the Caswell-Nash Chapter in memory of Col. Alexander Boyd Andrews; book: Homespun Handi.

Ohio, Mrs. Allen Collier, Chairman. Rush light, gift of Mrs. Charles Leas Eshleman of Western Reserve Chapter in memory of her daughter, Florence Stites Eshleman; Staffordshire plate, Landing of the Pilgrims design, wooden plate and bowl, gifts of Mrs. Allen Collier, Museum Chairman; book: The Afflicted Man's Companion by Rev. John Willison, gift of Mrs. Lowell E. Burnelle through Nabby Lee Ames Chapter; silver teaspoon made by Cowle, gift of Mrs. D. C. Stem, Mollie Grittenden Chapter; twenty-five coils of prepared flax and iron hook, gifts of Mrs. Rhea Knittle, Sarah Copus Chapter; Butter mold, gift of Mrs. Charles Leas Eshleman, Western Reserve Chapter; Niddy-noddy, gift of Mrs. Allen Collier, Museum Chairman; handknitted lace and hand-knitted stockings, gifts of Miss Anna E. Black through Pickaway Plains Chapter; Staffordshire plate, Fairmount near Philadelphia, gift of Mrs. Allen Collier, Museum Chairman; Staffordshire plate, Bakers' Falls, Hudson River, gift of Miss Cecil Turton, Turtle Creek Chapter; Whelk and clam shells, gift of Mr. Henry Frampton, Miami, Florida; book: American Historical Views on Staffordshire China by Ellouise Baker Larsen, gift of Mrs. Ellouise Baker Larsen; printed textile, with scene of Declaration of Independence, gift of Mrs. Kent Hamilton, Ursula Wolecot Chapter; Revolutionary Officer's dress sword, gift of Miss Ramona Kaiser, Mariemont Chapter; $85.00 for Textile Study Room, gift of State Society.

Pennsylvania, Mrs. J. Frank Horty, Chairman. Knitted bed spread, gift of Miss Margaret J. Marshall, Peter Muhlenburg Chapter; chair, gift of Dr. Joseph E. Baldridge in memory of his wife, Katherine H. Baldridge, Museum Vice Chairman; insignia case, gift of Pittsburgh Chapter, honoring Mrs. John Brown Heron.

Philippine Islands, Mrs. Charles S. Lobingier, Chairman. Tavern table for Textile Study Room, gift of Philippines Chapter.


Tennessee, Mrs. Virginia A. Nelson, Chairman. Spanish sword given by Mrs. Minerva McWhorter Holt; $315.00 from Chickamauga, Nancy Ward, Judge David Campbell and John Ross Chapters, for Museum Work Room, honoring Mrs. Willard Steele; $2.00 towards Indian Room from Hermitage Chapter.

Texas, Mrs. Henry R. Wofford, Chairman. Metal container for carrying hot coals, gift of Mrs. B. Rush Norvell; $3.00 from San Antonio de Bexar Chapter.

Vermont, Mrs. L. G. Swallow, Chairman. Silver teaspoon made by Davis and Brown, gift of Ottanquehee Chapter through Alice Lovell Eaton; silver teaspoon made by Thomas Burger, and Ulster County Gazette 1800, gifts of Miss Isabel L. Cole, Bennington Chapter; book, Heirlooms in Miniatures by Anna H. Wharton, gift of Lake Dunmore Chapter; book, History of American Costume by E. McClellen, gift of William French and Brattleboro Chapters; $5.00 gift of Mrs. Katharine Kittredge, Gen. Lewis Morris Chapter.

Virginia, Mrs. Henry E. Davis, Chairman. Exhibition case in honor of Mrs. Philip Wallace Hiden, gift of State Society.

Washington, Mrs. H. W. Patton, Chairman. $3.00 from Virginia Dare Chapter.

Wisconsin, Mrs. L. W. Caldwell, Chairman, $35.00 toward Textile Study Room.

From Mrs. S. W. Kearny come gifts of a lace collar, silver tablespoon, silver fork, soup plate, egg cup and cup and saucer.

KATE HINDS STEELE, Curator General, N. S. D. A. R.

Mrs. Steele stated that during the past summer there had been much activity in connection with the Museum and that the material sent in had been much better than that formerly sent, indicating closer interest in the kind of material sought. She mentioned also promises of many notable additions which members have recorded as bequests in their wills. As her personal gift to the Society's Museum the President General presented the No. 1 Golden Jubilee plate designed by Caldwell & Co., of Philadelphia, and entrusted it to the Curator General for display.

The President General spoke of the absence of the Reporter General, Mrs. Joseph Taylor Young, because of illness in the family; of the death of Mrs. Shinners of North Dakota, who was taken ill just after the Continental Congress; of Mrs. Allan of South Carolina, and Mrs. Flower of Louisiana, who had lost their husbands during the summer; of Mrs. Latimer of Connecticut, whose husband had just passed away; of the recent passing of Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee, who organized the Spanish American War Nurses Corps; and of Mrs. Scott of Delaware, who recently lost her brother. The members stood in silence while the Chaplain General offered prayer. The President General stated that messages of condolence from the Board would be sent by the Corresponding Secretary General.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Haume, read the following recommendations of the Executive Committee:

1. That with exception of inquiry from members of the National Board of Management or National Chairmen no addresses of members be given out unless approved after written request stating reasons.

Moved by Mrs. Haume, seconded by Mrs. Hoskins. Adopted.

2. That the permit for an official D. A. R. grave marker may be given only for those in active membership at the time of death and not for those
who were not members in good standing at time of death.

Moved by Mrs. H. Heaume, seconded by Mrs. Geagley. Adopted.

3. Whereas, The fact that recommendation No. 4 of the Executive Committee to the National Board of April 18, 1936, and adopted by that Board, namely, "That provision be made in the budget for an allowance for members of the Executive Committee toward defraying the expenses for attendance at Executive Committee meetings" is misleading in effect; and

WHEREAS, The conditions of this recommendation have never been carried out and have been found impracticable and impossible;

RESOLVED, That the Executive Committee recommend to the National Board that this resolution be rescinded.

Moved by Mrs. H. Heaume, seconded by Mrs. Rowbotham. Adopted.

4. Whereas, The will of Emily B. Pendleton provides: "To the Daughters of the American Revolution the sum of Twenty Thousand Dollars ($20,000) to buy a suitable home in which to have their meetings, the sum of One Hundred Dollars ($100) to be used for the purchase of an American Flag, and also the glass bowl in my possession which belonged to George Washington and which I give on condition that it shall be placed in the Museum at Mount Vernon"; and

WHEREAS, The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, already had a suitable home and flag prior to the time of this bequest;

RESOLVED, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, file no claim to this bequest as against the General Lafayette Chapter of Atlantic City, New Jersey.

Moved by Mrs. H. Heaume, seconded by Miss Schwarzweiler. Adopted.

5. That the pension for the Real Daughter, Mrs. Caroline Randall, be increased to $60 per month for added care owing to her feeble condition.

Moved by Mrs. H. Heaume, seconded by Mrs. Crockett. Adopted.

6. That the registration fee of 50¢ at the Golden Jubilee to include button and program, be approved.

Moved by Mrs. H. Heaume, seconded by Mrs. Hightower. Adopted.

7. That the necessary expenses for the Golden Jubilee over and above the revenue derived from the registration fees and the commission from the sale of the Jubilee plates be authorized.

Moved by Mrs. H. Heaume, seconded by Mrs. Haig. Adopted.

8. That in commemoration of the Golden Jubilee, the money on hand in the Ambulance Fund be used as a nucleus toward an ambulance to be purchased through the American Red Cross in memory of our charter member, Miss Clara Barton.

Moved by Mrs. H. Heaume, seconded by Mrs. Geagley. Adopted.

9. That the Magazine be continued on the same budget plan for another year, as provided in resolution of the National Board of Management October 25, 1939.

Moved by Mrs. H. Heaume, seconded by Mrs. Chiles. Adopted.

At 11:00 a.m. recess was taken to enable the members of the National Board of Management to be fingerprinted. Postmaster General Frank C. Walker, representatives of the fingerprint division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and of the Paramount News Reel were present. Moving pictures for news reel purposes were taken of the Postmaster General and the President General being fingerprinted, as an example to the aliens now being required to register, that our country requires nothing of them that its own citizens are not willing to do.

The meeting reconvened at 11:55 and the reading of the recommendations of the Executive Committee was resumed.

10. That Dr. Stephenson's request be granted for the assignment for one month of a clerk to make a survey of genealogical records in the library.

Moved by Mrs. H. Heaume, seconded by Mrs. Gilaspie. Adopted.

Informal discussion followed and it was agreed that as an example the officers be fingerprinted in their own states.

11. That the following proposed ruling be substituted for the rule adopted February 20-21, 1918, in reference to operation of the Finance Committee:

The Finance Committee shall consist of seven persons appointed by the President General. The Treasurer General, ex officio, may be invited to attend meetings of this committee. The meetings shall be held previous to the Regular Board meetings or upon call of the chairman. The chairman shall sign only such vouchers as have been properly authorized. At meetings of the Finance Committee the chairman shall report on all vouchers signed by her, and shall present in condensed form the expenditures of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. When this report has been approved after consideration, it shall be signed by members of the Finance Committee present before being presented to the Executive Committee for its information and to the National Board of Management for its consideration. The Finance Committee may report its findings at any meeting of the National Board of Management.
Management and make any suggestions and recommendations with regard to the finances of the Society as it may deem for the best interests of the organization.

Moved by Mrs. Heaume, seconded by Miss Schwarzwaelder. Adopted.

12. WHEREAS, World-wide conditions at the present time prevent certain chapters in other nations from sending their dues;

RESOLVED, That the members in those chapters shall not be dropped for non-payment of dues, until such time as affairs may be readjusted.

Moved by Mrs. Heaume, seconded by Mrs. Nathan P. Davis. Adopted.

13. That insurance readjustments be made through Washington agencies in accordance with recommendations included in survey recently made and now in the Treasurer General's office.

Moved by Mrs. Heaume, seconded by Miss Schwarzwaelder. Adopted.

14. WHEREAS, The nature of the contributions prevents suitable markings for all gifts;

RESOLVED, That a complete list of gifts to the Archives Room be compiled as a permanent record to be placed in the room, and that no individual markers be permitted.

Moved by Mrs. Heaume, seconded by Mrs. Forney. Adopted.

15. That a catalogue of the accessions of the N. S. D. A. R. Library be printed after the completion of the inventory.

Moved by Mrs. Heaume, seconded by Mrs. Steele. Adopted.

16. That the driveway in front of Memorial Continental Hall be enlarged and reconditioned, at a cost not to exceed $3,000. The sum to be taken from the Wear and Tear Fund.

Moved by Mrs. Heaume, seconded by Mrs. Haig. Adopted.

17. WHEREAS, World events have demonstrated the necessity for the immediate and total defense of the United States against involvement in present and future wars; and

WHEREAS, The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, has maintained a consistent policy of “peace through preparedness” by active support of the National Defense Act of 1920 and the London Naval Treaty of 1930, and has carried on an educational campaign against subversive elements that have deliberately sought to cripple this nation’s defenses in order the more easily to overthrow its form of government;

RESOLVED, That the National Board of Management of the Daughters of the American Revolution, assembled in commemoration of the Society’s Golden Jubilee, does hereby urge upon the President and the Congress of the United States a program of diligence and speed in providing a naval and military defense adequate for increasing needs, as the surest safeguard of the Nation's peace and freedom, and the immediate enforcement of the laws relative to proper treatment of subversive activities within the United States.

Resolved, That it pledge the renewed effort of the Society in the accomplishment of this program.

Moved by Mrs. Heaume, seconded by Mrs. Chiles, Mrs. Hightower, Mrs. Mell. Adopted.

The Chairman of the Buildings and Grounds Committee, Mrs. Frank Leon Nason, read the report of that committee.

Report of Buildings and Grounds Committee

The Chairman of Buildings and Grounds is happy to make her report as your official housekeeper.

One has but to look at our beautiful Memorial Continental Hall to see it has been cleaned outside and in. The former has brought out the beauty of the marble to a greater extent than we had remembered it. Pointing up has been done wherever found necessary. The ceiling of the south portico having been discolored has been repainted.

The document room and the room for duplicate genealogical and historical data are practically completed and far exceed ones fondest hopes in appearance. Please note particularly the lighting.

All inside walls discolored by water seepage have been replastered and painted, and many State rooms redecorated in addition to work of Museum Chairman.

Six drinking fountains in Constitution Hall which rusted have been replaced. Two new electric water coolers replaced the ice type in Memorial Continental Hall.

In Constitutional Hall, the north portico has been re-waterproofed and re-tiled to keep out the dampness, the corridor halls in the whole building cleaned, with new shades on the second floor all around and all curtains have been cleaned.

New “sunshine” has been installed in Constitution Hall which gives better light on the stage with less strain on the eyes of the audience.

The new hangings in the National Board room are the gift of the Connecticut Daughters as it is their room.

ISABELLE C. NASON,
Chairman.

The President General spoke of the undesirable effect produced by having many ancestral bars attached to the official ribbon which brings the insignia often-times below the waist line, and displayed an arrangement by Caldwell and Company to loop over the ribbon at top in order to suspend the insignia over the heart. Discussion followed and the Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Heaume, moved That the President General appoint a committee of three from this Board to
The summer months have been busy ones at both of our D. A. R. Schools, Tamassee and Kate Duncan Smith. With only one new building project in progress, most of the time was given over to general repairs and improvement of school equipment.

The following is a report of vacation activities at Tamassee. All high school pupils returned to the school for three-week periods to assist with the industries and to attend conferences held during the summer. At the close of school each student received two dozen fruit jars. These were filled with fruit and berries during vacation and hundreds returned to the commissary department on September 2.

About 70 teachers from one county in South Carolina held a two weeks' conference at Tamassee. This not only advertised the splendid work being done by the D. A. R., but proved to be a source of income as well.

Prenatal health clinics were held throughout the summer, and through the cooperation of the county health department a midwife health clinic was held during August. This clinic, the first of its kind in South Carolina, was conducted in the new Pennsylvania Health House and was attended by about twenty women and several nurses.

Children entering the boarding department were visited during the summer months, and as usual there were many more applicants than could be accepted. During the first two weeks of school, all children were given complete physical examinations and necessary health requirements were attended to.

The enrollment so far this year is 260 students, 184 of whom are in the boarding department. Of this number 120 are girls and 64 are boys. This is a total increase of 25 over last year, but an increase of 29 in the boarding school, which will naturally greatly increase the operating expenses. The completion last year of the Illinois Boys' Dormitory increased the number of boys that could be accommodated by 19. Mr. Cain writes that there are 64 beds and a boy for every bed! The Illinois dormitory, originally a $10,000 project, grew to over $15,000 with the addition of a third floor, fire escapes, and complete new furnishings. It is wonderful to note the growth of interest as a building progresses and the willingness to assume added obligations. The same may be said of the Pennsylvania Health House and Indiana Cottage as these projects were also greatly augmented by additional gifts. A suggestion to these States would be the starting of endowment funds in the near future to assure the upkeep of their fine buildings.

From the enrollment figures it is obvious that one of the greatest needs this year will be additional scholarships, $100 per student, with $15 additional if possible for clothing. These clothing funds, or scholarships as they are called, in themselves make a worthy project for small States. With increased enrollment the problem of additional classroom space becomes acute. $7,500 is on hand in cash and pledges for the first unit of a new high school building. Materials are now being hauled to the grounds. The building will be constructed of the same stone used in the Health House and Boys' Dormitory, and when completed will consist of two class-room units with a third gymnasium unit in the rear. Cost of the rooms vary as to size from $1,650 to $2,000.

Tamassee reports two recent bequests both for the scholarship endowment fund. $6,000 from Dr. Virginia Spates of Texas and $699 from Miss Carrie C. Hopper of New York. A generous check from Mrs. George N. Reed of Pennsylvania makes possible the addition of a new well and pump to the power plant given some years ago by this philanthropic D. A. R. and her husband.

Turning now to Kate Duncan Smith School, it is with regret that I report officially to the National Board the resignation of Wilson Evans as Principal. In a letter to Mrs. Earle, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Kate Duncan Smith School, Mr. Evans paid the following tribute to the Daughters of the American Revolution: "I would not want to leave without telling you something which I feel very strongly. In my few years of work as a public servant I have never worked with such fine people—so thoughtful, kind, generous and unselfish—as the Daughters of the American Revolution. The opportunity to work here at your school has been a real privilege and pleasure, and I am deeply grateful for it."

During the past three years Mr. and Mrs. Evans have rendered valuable service to our Alabama school, and our good wishes go with them to their new home in Berea where Mr. Evans will serve Berea College as Alumni Secretary.

Mr. Marvin O. Baxter, who has been appointed Principal to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Evans' resignation, assumed his new duties August first.

Mrs. Earle and Mr. Baxter report a successful school opening on September 2 with an enrollment of 582-355 in the elementary department and 227 in the high school. This is a considerable increase over last year, and with 92 pupils in the first grade there seems to be little danger that the supply of students will be exhausted. There are nineteen members on the faculty not including the school nurse.

A program of health and physical education with a trained instructor has been inaugurated this year. This will make it possible for the entire student body to participate in wholesome recreation rather than just the physically fortunate. A weekly community program will be included with the entire community, old and young, playing together in the evening.

The front unit of the main school building has been re-covered and the auditorium has been re-roofed. One additional class room, the gift of Minnesota, has been under construction and yet they are so crowded that the auditorium is being
used for classes and even an office has been converted into a class room.

One of the graduates and her husband have entire charge of Heaume and Ball Teacherages this year taking care of the houses and furnishing board for the teachers.

Mrs. Earle reports that the Alabama Golden Jubilee Farm is entirely paid for.

I wonder how many of you realize that the school building at Kate Duncan Smith has never been wired for electricity. Due to lack of proper lighting, many times on dark winter days classes have to be dismissed to prevent the children from over-straining their eyes. I do not believe that this would be an expensive project, and might even be taken up room by room. Please give it some thought, and perhaps with a number of minds working on the project we may be able to bring light into the class rooms as well as into the lives of these children on Gunter Mountain.

As the much needed sanitary project has not as yet become a reality, some rebuilding and enlarging was done on the outdoor toilets in an effort to make them more sanitary and usable.

The old stoves will be used again this year, and with the addition of three new ones begged from Alabama members, an effort will be made to keep the children warm during the winter. Better fire protection has been assured by the addition of several fire extinguishers. However, the fire hazard is still a very serious menace, and that, coupled with the health angle caused by cold class rooms, makes the central heating plant a major necessity. My earnest plea is that this project receive generous contributions during the year.

In spite of the unsanitary conditions existing, it seems advisable to stress the heating plant fund not only because of inadequate heat but also because of the aforementioned fire hazard. A little over $1,000 is now on hand and the installation of a new heating plant would cost somewhere between $6,000 and $7,000. With concerted action, I am sure that this could be raised and a new heating system installed next year. Will you take this plea back to your States. If this fund could be raised during the coming months, you would not only be doing a wonderful thing for the children on Gunter Mountain, but you would make my last year as your National Chairman a happy one indeed.

ILEEN B. CAMPBELL,
Chairman.

The Chairman of the Magazine Committee, Mrs. Victor Abbot Binford, expressed deep personal appreciation of the enthusiastic support given the committee, and of the opportunity to "show what can be done." She then read the report of that committee.

Report of National Historical Magazine Committee

The usual slight decline of subscriptions occurred during the summer months. This has been more than compensated by the increase in the month of September. Several thousand copies of the Jubilee issue of the Magazine, above the subscription list, were ordered. As long as the supply lasts, subscriptions may begin with the October issue. The high point of the subscriptions was reached on September 16 when 202 were received. Of this number, 168 were new.

It is not possible to give an accurate report of the new subscriptions or the total that would be consistent with former reports. However, on September 20, 12,263 subscriptions were listed. This is the largest number for several years and the subscriptions are still coming in moderate numbers.

Notable in the subscriptions lately received has been the number of new subscribers. It is evident that the circulation of the Magazine has broadened to a surprising degree. Due to this unprecedented increase, it has not been possible to get the Magazines out at once and the mailing is far behind.

MARCIA R. BINFORD,
Chairman,

Discussion followed on the subject of the February Board meeting, and January 31, 1941, was decided upon for the regular meeting, with a special meeting on February 1st.

The Registrar General, Mrs. Frank Leon Nason, read a supplemental report.

Supplemental Report of Registrar General

Number of applications verified ........ 162
Total number of verified papers reported to Board Meeting today:

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<td>Supplements</td>
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ISABELLE C. NASON,
Registrar General,
N. S. D. A. R.

Mrs. Nason moved That the 162 additional applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society, making a total of 1,712 admitted on this day. Seconded by Mrs. Schermerhorn. Carried.

Mrs. Nason moved That when this meeting closes it adjourn to meet on Saturday morning, October 12th, at 10 o'clock. Seconded by Miss Schwarzwaelder. Carried.

The Treasurer General, Miss Schwarzwaelder, moved That 6 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Herrin. Carried.

The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Schermerhorn, read a supplemental report.

Supplemental Report of Organizing Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

It gives me pleasure to present this additional report:

The state regent of Virginia requests the authorization of a chapter at Norfolk, Virginia.
The following chapters have met all requirements, and are now presented for confirmation:

Abigail Carey Ellery, Centralia, Illinois
Olney, Olney, Illinois
Lucretia Grissold Latimer, Eureka, Kansas
Martha Devotion Huntington, Bay Village, Ohio
Sarah Buchanan, Seattle, Washington
Alexander Stirling, West Feliciana Parish, Louisiana.

Hazel F. Schermerhorn,
Organizing Secretary General,
N. S. D. A. R.

Mrs. Schermerhorn moved The authorization of one chapter and the confirmation of six chapters. Seconded by Mrs. Nason. Carried.

Mrs. Forney of Pennsylvania extended an invitation to all present to attend the Pennsylvania State Conference, and Mrs. Doyle of South Carolina invited all to come to Tamassee on its 21st anniversary, October 30th.

The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Schermerhorn, read a second supplemental report.

Second Supplemental Report of Organizing Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

The Jesse Franklin Chapter of Mount Airy, North Carolina, having met all requirements is now presented for confirmation.

Hazel F. Schermerhorn,
Organizing Secretary General,
N. S. D. A. R.

Mrs. Schermerhorn moved The confirmation of one chapter. Seconded by Mrs. Nason. Carried.

The President General spoke of the urgent need that the people of the United States make every effort to assure a record-breaking vote at the coming National election in November. The Librarian General, Mrs. Sisson, moved:

WHEREAS, In previous National elections many millions of citizens legally qualified to vote have failed to exercise their franchise; and

WHEREAS, The neglect of this fundamental responsibility of citizenship within a republic indicates the same conditions of indifference and complacency that have led to disastrous results elsewhere;

RESOLVED, That the National Board of Management of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution assembled in commemoration of the Fiftieth Anniversary urge the members to continue their long established policy of effort to increase the vote.

RESOLVED, That it urge all citizens to unite in casting a record-breaking vote in the forthcoming National election as evidence that American citizens are alert to their responsibilities in a representative form of government, and as the best immediate contribution toward the total defense of the United States of America. Seconded by Mrs. Chiles. Adopted.

The President General announced the events to take place during the following days of the Golden Jubilee celebration.

At 1:30 p.m., the meeting adjourned until 10:00 a.m., Saturday October 12, 1940.

The meeting reconvened at 10:00 a.m., October 12, 1940, in the Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, the President General presiding.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Rex offered prayer.

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

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Heaume, called the roll, the following members being recorded as present: National Officers: Mrs. Robert, Mrs. Hoskins, Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. Rex, Mrs. Heaume, Mrs. Schermerhorn, Miss Schwarzwaelder, Mrs. Nason, Mrs. Duxbury, Mrs. Sisson, Mrs. Steele; State Regents: Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Gillaspie, Mrs. Oberholser, Mrs. Wallis, Mrs. Donahue, Mrs. Arnest, Mrs. Lammers.

The Registrar General, Mrs. Nason, read a second supplemental report.

Second Supplemental Report of Registrar General

Total number of applications verified October 10th 1,712
Total number of applications reported to adjourned Board Meeting today 141

Grand total 1,853

Isabelle C. Nason,
Registrar General,
N. S. D. A. R.

Mrs. Nason moved That the 141 additional applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society, making a grand total of 1,853 admitted October 10, 1940, and at the adjourned meeting of October 12, 1940. Seconded by Miss Schermerhorn. Carried.

The Treasurer General, Miss Schwarzwaelder, moved That seven former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Steele. Carried.

Discussion followed as to the period to be considered as coming within the Golden Jubilee celebration, and the consensus of opinion was that the coming Continental Congress, being the Fiftieth Congress, be considered as terminating the Jubilee period.

The President General spoke of the long cherished desire to have a complete collection of gowns worn by past Presidents General of the National Society, and the Chaplain General, Mrs. Rex, moved:

WHEREAS, Through lack of space for proper display the Smithsonian Institution can accept the gowns of no more of our Presidents General;

RESOLVED, That the National Board of Management express its appreciation to the Smithsonian Institution for its interest and care in preserving these costumes, and request the return of those gowns already accepted by the Institution;

RESOLVED, That effort be made to secure a gown of each President General of the National Society with a view to the establishment of a complete
and permanent collection. Seconded by Mrs. Steele. Carried.

Informal discussion followed, the members repeating complimentary expressions heard of the brilliant occasion of the Fiftieth-year celebration. The cavalcade of the growth of the National Society, and especially the script prepared by the President General was praised. The President General stated that a committee appointed to gather historical data had been working all during the hot summer months in order to make the historical pageant such an outstanding success, and deserved credit therefor. The President General expressed appreciation of the cooperation given by all in the work connected with the Golden Jubilee celebration and for the enthusiastic support of the Magazine.

Discussion followed on the desirability of taking immediate action to complete the ventilating of the Board Room, a gift in honor of Mrs. Robert, in order that she might be the first to enjoy its advantages, and Mrs. Hoskins of New Hampshire moved That the Buildings and Grounds Committee be authorized to make the changes in Memorial Continental Hall necessary to carrying out the plan to ventilate the Board Room in honor of our President General, Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr. Seconded by Mrs. Donahue. Carried.

Mrs. Lammers of Texas moved That the Board officially thank all who had part in making our Golden Jubilee anniversary such an outstanding success. Seconded by Mrs. Gillaspie. Carried.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Heaume, read the minutes of the meetings of October 10 and 12, 1940, which were approved.

The Registrar General, Mrs. Nason, moved That we adjourn. Seconded by Mrs. Wallis. Carried.

Adjournment was taken at 11:30 a.m.

JULIA D. HEAUME,
Recording Secretary General,
N. S. D. A. R.