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**Issued By**

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Publication Office: MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL, Washington, D. C.

Single Copy, 25 Cents. Yearly Subscription, $2.00, or Two Years for $3.00

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Entered as second-class matter, December 3, 1924, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., Under the Act of March 3, 1879

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DEAR MEMBERS:

ONCE again Americans will gather in all parts of our great country to observe Independence Day, the 165th anniversary of our nation’s freedom. Once more we must heed the slogan, “United We Stand—or Divided We May Fall.”

There are no half measures in patriotism. All must be united for patriotic service and sacrifice for their homeland. Women and children must learn the practical every-day methods of caring for their homes and the family from cooking, sewing, or cleaning rooms to driving cars, operating switchboards or acting as interpreters.

Replies to the roll call on Home Defense sent to every member of our organization show that the Daughters of the American Revolution are prepared to give immediate service to our government.

Be sure to answer the Civilian Defense call when it is sounded in your community and register for any service you may be able to give to your country.

The United Service Organizations have the approval of every patriotic citizen and our members should cooperate to the fullest extent with this splendid movement.

Since the founding of our Society fifty years ago the Daughters of the American Revolution in all times of national emergency have always led in service and loyalty to their country.

This month of July is vacation time. All through the land preparations for camping or other recreations or just for days of rest are in order. These days will do much to build up physical and mental strength for our people.

But what of those who are denied these stimulating, healthy occupations? The need for nourishing these bodies of our other citizens of the future is greater than ever at this time. It is part of our National Defense program to see that these young people are given the necessities of life.

There are many ways in our patriotic society of obtaining the money necessary for these vacations and bodily care. We can deny ourselves and give fewer social functions, buy simpler clothes, serve simple refreshments, give fewer flowers to officers and guests.

In this national call for assistance our Daughters of the American Revolution will be the first to respond and give the savings thus realized to worthy causes in their communities.

At one large reception this spring a group of hostesses decided to curtail some of the proposed refreshments. Hundreds of dollars were saved and contributed to feed, doctor and give a crippled child hospital care for over a year.

Think what an opportunity we have to strengthen these unfortunate little ones and give them a future of service for their country.

There is a wonderful demonstration of what such care can do for a crippled child in the life and remarkable achievements for the youth of this country of the Chief Scout Executive of the Boy Scouts of America.

During his early childhood he was a helpless cripple. But through the aid of kind friends and hospital care, added to his own determination to surmount all obstacles, he has made a grand contribution to the world in service and forceful leadership. He has been an inspired and dynamic leader for the character building of the youth of America. This surely is a challenge to all of us and a promise for the future defense of our land.

As we hear the Bells of Liberty ring loud and clear on the blessed Fourth of July let us each be thankful for the men and women who gave their lives for their friends and for this land of freedom. Let us pray for continued protection for our people from the Great Protector of all of us, our Father in Heaven.

Faithfully

Helena P. Bush

July, 1941.
Revolutionary Period Art in American Louvre

BY ELISABETH E. POE

In this group of artistic pilgrims is the large and celebrated portrait group by Edward Savage entitled “The Washington Family.”

In this large portrait group George Washington is shown at Mount Vernon with his wife Martha Washington and their adopted children, George Washington Parke Custis and Eleanor Parke Custis (Nelly Custis) who were grandchildren of Mrs. Washington.

Washington Portrait Described

The engraving by Savage from his own painting was most successful. It is recorded in a letter written by the artist to Washington that over four hundred people subscribed to the print in the first three weeks.

As the years passed on this engraving appeared in the majority of American homes. It was one of the most popular prints in existence and no drawing room or dining room was considered properly decorated if a copy of that print was not on the walls.

In the description in the catalogue of the National Gallery of Art it is stated that Edward Savage was born in Princeton, Massachusetts in 1761. In 1791 Savage became a pupil of Benjamin West in London. Before that he had made sketches from life of the Washington family in New York in 1789.
After Savage returned to the United States he finished the portrait group painting in Philadelphia.

Mr. Savage contributed this painting to the Columbian Museum in Boston.

Visitors to the National Gallery of Art may inspect the original painting.

The painting is 84 inches in height; width, 111 1/4 in.

It shows George Washington, his right arm resting on the shoulder of his adopted grandson, George Washington Parke Custis, seated to the left of a table on which is spread a plan showing the location of the Capital. Mrs. Washington sits opposite and points with her fan to the chart.

By her side is another grandchild, Eleanor Parke Custis; behind her, a negro servant, Billy Lee. A curtain has been pulled back revealing the Potomac in the distance.

Works of Gilbert Stuart

In the group of paintings are five by Gilbert Stuart. One of them is the "Portrait of Washington" which was brought to this country from Ireland, where it had been sent by Stuart and remained until 1919.

Gilbert Stuart, born in Rhode Island, was a favorite pupil of Benjamin West. He achieved considerable success in England and Ireland but he was possessed of an overwhelming desire to paint George Washington. In 1795 he returned to the United States for this purpose and painted his first portrait of Washington in Philadelphia at that time.

The present portrait in the National Gallery of Art is known as the "Vaughan-Sinclair Washington" and is a replica painted by Stuart of that first portrait in Philadelphia in 1795.

It was formerly in the Collection of Sir Edward May, Belfast, Ireland.

Gilbert Stuart became obsessed with the idea of painting Washington. Again he painted him when Washington sat for him, the result being what is known as "The Athenaeum head" on an unfinished canvas showing the left side of the face.

Of his Washington portraits Stuart executed many replicas.

Stuart once said that General Washington was the only person in whose presence he felt embarrassed. He painted many other Revolutionary worthies.

When Stuart came to Washington in 1805 he painted many portraits of leading personalities.

Painting of John Randolph

One of these portraits is now in the National Gallery of Art. It is of John Randolph when about 32 years of age. It represents John Randolph at half-length seated in front of a window with his left arm over the side of a light brown chair. He has a youthful appearance and wears a dark green coat with a dark collar.

The Randolph portrait was formerly in the Collection of Charles Washington Coleman of Washington, D. C.

In the new Stuart group at the National Gallery of Art is one of the artist's finest portraits. It is of Mrs. Richard Yates, a grande dame of the Revolutionary period. She is represented at half-length, sewing, her body in profile to the left. Her
head is slightly turned and she looks at the spectator. She wears a dress and bonnet of a silvery gray color, which contrasts with the red of the chair in which she sits.

Other Stuart portraits in the group are his portraits of Joseph Coolidge, and Lawrence Yates.

Admirers of the work of John Trumbull, himself a patriot who fought in the war for American Independence, and who distinguished himself by doing historical paintings, recording the events of that war, will rejoice in his “Alexander Hamilton,” a head and shoulders portrait of the greatest of all Secretaries of the Treasury.

Hamilton a Favorite Subject

Alexander Hamilton was a favorite sitter of Trumbull. He made a number of portraits of him. This particular portrait is a replica by Trumbull of one he painted to hang in the New York City Hall in 1804.

He painted the replica for Dr. David Hosack, the physician who attended Hamilton after his duel with Aaron Burr.

It was formerly in the Collection of Mrs. Mary Gilpin of New York.

In the portrait the left side of the face is shown. Hamilton wears a black coat with a high collar and a loosely knotted white tie.

It is fortunate indeed that included in this group is a painting by Benjamin West who won his fame in England but who was born in Pennsylvania of Quaker stock.

His first successes were as an eighteen year old boy in Philadelphia where he made portraits of many worthies of that day.

Historical Painter in London

Before the American Revolution he settled in London as an historical painter. King George the Third took him under his direct patronage. He was a founder of the Royal Academy and received a commission as historical painter to the King.

After the death of Sir Joshua Reynolds in 1792, Benjamin West succeeded him as President of the Royal Academy.

West never returned again to America but he displayed the utmost interest in American painters who found their way to London.

His studio was placed at their disposal and he gave them long hours of instruction and criticism.

Through that means he might be said to have been one of the predominating influences on the art of the Revolution although he lived serenely in London while the actual conflict was under way.

In the National Gallery of Art Mellon Collection he is represented by a fine portrait of Colonel Guy Johnson, raider of the Mohawk Valley in 1778. Colonel Guy Johnson was the nephew and successor of the famed Sir William Johnson, beloved champion of the Mohawk tribe and translator of the Book of Common Prayer into the Mohawk dialect. Standing directly behind him may be seen his Indian guide and secretary.

The painting is very colorful and done with the finished style typical of the work of Benjamin West.

(Continued on page 42)
OF ALL the pacifists and non-combatants until recent years, the members of the Society of Friends, or Quakers, have been considered the leaders. In Delaware, except for civil services, such as Joseph Tatnall rendered by his gifts of corn and flour to the Continental Army, Quaker ancestors have furnished few bases for claims for membership in patriotic societies today. Recent research has found a number of accredited members of the Meeting rendering military service, at least for home defense.

In September, 1777, following the Battle of the Brandywine, British soldiers entered Wilmington, and taking the Governor of the State prisoner, occupied the Borough until the following December. After the withdrawal of the British troops, Washington sent General Smallwood to take possession and put the town in the “best possible position of defense”.

The Continental troops remained in Wilmington until Spring (1778). The first division withdrew on May 25, and the second on the 28th, when they again joined General Washington’s army. Thus the State was left open to the raids of the enemy.

Exempted From Bearing Arms

In March, 1778, the Delaware Legislature had passed “laws urging people to promote agriculture especially the cultivation of sheep. * * * An act providing for the future security of the State, required all citizens to take the Oath of Fidelity to Congress and the State Government. It imposed the duty of bearing arms on all except members of the Society of Friends. These were required to pay an equivalent for their personal services”. (Three Centuries under Four Flags, by Anna T. Lincoln, 1937, pp. 98 & 99.)

A return on March 7, 1778, of non-enrollees in upper Christiana Hundred, location of Centre and Kennett Meeting-houses, includes the names of a number who appear in the Militia lists of 1778, Delaware Archives, Vol. III, page 1082: “Capt. John Garrit’s Co. in Christiana Hundred, as they stand classed, commanded by Col. Thos. Duff, 1778”, and on page 1083, “The North Division of the Borough of Wilmington.” Possibly the payment of an “equivalent for their personal services” may have had a direct bearing on overcoming their conscientious objections to military service.

In these two militia companies enlisted in Christiana Hundred, the names of nineteen members of the Wilmington Meeting and twelve of the Centre (then Kennett) Meeting, are found. These names which follow may not include all who were Friends, but are all that are known to the authors at this time and found on the Records of the Meetings in Christiana Hundred, which then included Wilmington, Delaware.

Genealogy Records Cited

Members of Kennett (now Centre) Meeting, as shown by the Records at the Friends Historical Society Library, Swarthmore, Penna.


Mar. (2) Phebe Kirk, dau. of Adam Kirk. She was born Aug. 16, 1751, d. Nov. 1, 1841. For children by both wives see Chandler gen., p. 296. Which children belong to first or second wife is not known, except Sam-
uel who was son of Prudence. (See will below.)

1. Samuel, b. 3.21.1771; d. 8.13.1820; mar. Elizabeth Lisbon.
2. Tamar, b. 2.29.1774; d. in 9th Mo. 1858; mar. Abner Wilson.
3. Caleb, b. 1.11.1776; d. 1810, in Greenbrier, Va.

James Canby, born January 30, 1781, at Wilmington and died there in 1859. His father, Samuel Canby, was a member of the North Div., Borough of Wilmington, Delaware, militia during the Revolution and as such was one of the "Soldier Quakers of Delaware."

4. William, b. 11.27.1778; d. 10.14.1856; m. (1) 11.8.1804, Grace Moore; m. (2) 10.24.1811, Sarah Stewart; m. (3) in 1835, Patience Jeffries.
5. Benjamin, b. 12.20.1785; d. 8.8.1856, m. 4.30.1816, Rebecca Hyndman.
6. Elihu, b. 2.12.1785; d. in 1802 of yellow fever.
7. Jehu, b. 4.16.1788; d. 9.15.1822, in Annapolis, Maryland.
8. David, b. 10.11.1790; d. 8.28.1820.
9. Hiram, b. 5.24.1793; d. 11.29.1799.

Will of Jemima Stapler, widow of John S., prob. Aug. 2, 1796, (0 175, New Castle Co. Court Hs., Del.) mentions Samuel Grubb, son of Brother Issac; Samuel Chandler, son of Christopher and Prudence Chandler; Phebe Chandler, wife of Christopher; and others.


They had twelve children as follows:

1. Spencer, b. 1.23.1758; d. 8.26.1841; m. about 1782, Ruth (Tate) Dixon.
2. Susanna, b. 10.10.1760; d. 5.12.1849; m. 3.22.1781, Abraham Darlington.
3. Esther, b. 11.6.1762; d. 10.31.1764.
4. George, b. 10.21.1764; d. 9.7.1823; m. Mary Hollingsworth.
5. Jonathan, b. 2.21.1767; d. 12.16.1849; m. 9.28.1791, Martha Coulson.
6. Swithin, b. 4.1.1769; d. 3.18.1839; m. 12.2.1794, Ann Gregg.
7. Joshua, b. 7.23.1771; d. 7.11.1798; m. about 1795, Hannah Shortlidge.
11. Phebe, b. 12.15.1781; d. 10.13.1864; m. 5.2.1811, Lewis Lamborn.
12. Margaret, b. 1.15.1785; d. 7.13.1836; mar. 6.13.1811, John Gray.

3. Chandler, Jesse, b. March 6, 1750; d. July 20, 1785. (Kennett Meeting Births and Deaths, pp. 34 & 54.) Son of Thomas Chandler and his 2nd wife,
who was Ann Hickline. Will of Thomas Chandler, his father, (p. 98, Calendar of New Castle Co., Delaware Wills), prob. June 4, 1782, mentions his sons, Thomas and Jesse; father, Swithin, dec'd; bro. Swithin and Ann, his wife. Jesse mar. Martha Tate. Issue 1 child, Jesse Chandler, b. 9.21. 1785; d. 3.14.1850; m. (1) 10.15. 1806, Rebecca Marshall; m. (2) 1.14. 1830, Alice Wilson.

4. Chandler, Thomas, Jr., son of Thomas, Sr., and Ann (Hickline) Chandler, (See Jesse, above.) Will of Mother, Ann Chandler, widow, Christiana Hundred, Delaware, prob. May 22, 1799. (Calendar of Wills, N. C. Co. Del. 0 470) mentions grandson Jesse Chandler; dau. Dinah Gregg; son Thomas, exec.


Will of Samuel Gregg, Christiana Hundred (Calendar of N. C. Co. Wills, p. 64), prob. Oct. 9, 1767, mentions wife Ann; sons, Samuel and John; sons, Joseph and Thomas; 4 daus., Betty, Sarah, Hannah, Mary; execu., wife Ann; trustees, bro.-in-law, George Robinson, nephew, Harmon Gregg. The widow Ann’s will (same Ref. p. 75), prob. May 18, 1774, mentions same children.


Issue of Samuel and Dinah:

1. Ann, b. 7.20.1775; d. 8.25.1897; mar. 11.25.1795, Thomas Hoopes, h. 10.7.1770: d. 10.14.1826.

2. Mary, b. 4.19.1777; m. John Robinson.

3. Thomas, b. 4.1.1779; m. Margaret Moore.


5. Jesse, b. 7.18.1785; m. (1) Mary Walraven; m. (2) Hannah Simmons.

6. Hollingsworth, Emmor or Amor, b. May 29, 1736 (p. 50. Des. of Valentine Hollingsworth, Sr.); d. Feb. 18, 1826. He was the son of Thos. and Judith (Lampley) Hollingsworth, dau. of Nathaniel and Susan (Bezor) Lamp.

(Continued on page 23)
LEADERSHIP is the crying need of the day. Now is the time for those whose forebears founded this nation, shed their blood and "sacrificed their lives and fortunes" that it should endure, to speak in no uncertain tone and without fear; to act with vigor, in season and out of season, in order that government of, for, and by the people shall be maintained.

Can we put a price on liberty? Are we content to sit in our comfortable homes, carry on our ordinary lives when our Republic calls on every citizen to be on guard?

That great, militant Christian, St. Paul, who knew the world conditions of his day through extensive travel and personal contact with the people of the Roman Empire, puts the necessity of strong leadership in words that ring out that challenge today to the Daughters of the American Revolution: "For if the trumpet give forth an uncertain sound, who shall prepare himself for the battle?"

Duties of American Citizens

Listen to the trumpet call of our Society: "To perpetuate the memory and spirit of the men and women who achieved American Independence. * * *

"To carry out the injunction of Washington in his farewell address to the American people," "to promote as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge," thus developing an enlightened public opinion, and affording to young and old such advantages as shall develop in them the largest capacity for performing the duties of American citizens.

"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."

Here is no uncertain tone. We must prepare ourselves for the battle. We must set up a standard. Recall the Constitutional Convention over which Washington presided. He took no part in the debate until it appeared that there was danger that the aim of the Convention would be defeated by half-hearted opinions and jealous debaters. At this crisis Washington arose and spoke these words: "It is too probable that no plan we propose will be adopted. Perhaps another dreadful conflict is to be sustained. If, to please the people, we offer what we ourselves disapprove, how can we afterward defend our work? Let us raise a standard to which the wise and honest can repair; the event is in the hand of God." Only fifty-nine words, but they immediately changed the entire complexion of the Convention, with the result known to posterity.

These are the marching orders of the General to the descendants of those men, "Raise a standard to which the wise and honest can repair."

Early History of Country Cited

In all the years of recorded history there has been no such successful experiment in government as has been tried out in the United States of America for the past 150 years, since March 4, 1789. Faulty, yes! What human institution has not faults? But the fact remains that under this government fundamental liberties are guaranteed its citizens. This is proven by the great immigration to this country of peoples of many lands in order to secure these liberties.

Democracy is very precious these days. Things that we consider priceless—honor, regard for treaties, justice, fair play—are crashing on every side. We are repelled by the injustice in this world inflicted by the tyrants who are dominating the nations of Europe. "We can talk about democracy until the word is as worn as a thin dime" but unless we discern that the underlying foundation is the value of the individual and his right to life, liberty and happiness, our words are less than nothing. It is no worth to wave a flag, to know all the words of the National Anthem and sing it lustily, if we are not willing to accept the responsibility of helping to preserve this same liberty. These are challenging days, days
of dangerous adventure. The fidelity and enthusiasm of those who worship the pagan gods of brute force and cruelty put us to shame.

It may not be popular to carry the standard under which the Daughters of the American Revolution have marched for fifty years, a standard which has never retired from a position taken. Often the Society found that,

“To side with truth is noble,
When we share her wretched crust,
And 'tis prosperous to be just;
Then it is the brave man chooses,
While the coward stands aside
Till the multitude make virtue
Of the faith they had denied.”

Everything of note that has been done in this world has been accomplished by people who were not afraid to oppose wrong.

**Liberty Held Precious**

Democracy is threatened everywhere, even in America. It costs something to be free: a willingness to accept hardship, eternal vigilance and self-discipline; a capacity to work diligently to keep the liberty that seems more precious now that it is threatened.

Are Americans growing soft, physically, mentally, spiritually? Not long ago, without warning came the wind and the water over a large section of our country. Down went the power lines, railroads were paralyzed, homes wrecked, desolation reigned, danger on every hand. What happened? Out went the linemen, the section hands, the road gangs, the firemen, the police, the Red Cross. There were hardships to be endured, they endured them. There were risks to be taken, they took them. They climbed and waded; rebuilt and restored. There were no medals bestowed. It was all in the day’s work, “simple service simply given in time of need.” That is the spirit of America, thank God, still alive in every part of the country.

We have been letting facts take care of themselves. The logic of events are now forcing facts upon us, reluctant though the acknowledgment may be.

The National Society’s position on national defense is thoroughly known to every Daughter. It stands for a powerful navy and marine force, to protect our coasts, an incomparably superior air force, an army thoroughly equipped for modern warfare. We are peace-loving, but guard our liberties, the bounden duty of every American.

For years the Daughters of the American Revolution have been deeply concerned about the growth of communism in the United States, and have lost no opportunity of bringing this danger to the notice of the people and their law makers, particularly in regard to the influence exerted to gather young people and children into communist youth organizations.

**Chapters Exert Influence**

It has been a long time since America was a homogeneous nation. Within its borders are millions of people whose race stems, history and ideals are far separated from those of this country. Thousands of these people have been totally forgotten. Probably in every town of size in the United States there is a chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. What an influence the chapter can exert! What a responsibility rests upon the chapter, because of the opportunity!

In the emergency that now exists, in the dark and dangerous days that lie ahead what can the Daughters of the American Revolution do? They must provide leadership; work for patriotic unity; be willing to sacrifice time and means; learn facts about subversive organizations, bring them out into the light; plan for patriotic education of adults, youth and children through the Junior American Citizens’ Clubs, the Girl Home Makers, the C. A. R., assisting with money, books and clothing, the D. A. R. owned and operated schools at Tamassee, South Carolina; Kate Duncan Smith, Alabama, and the approved schools; cooperate with Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, 4-H Clubs and other youth organizations whose aims are the same as those of the National Society. In these schools and clubs are American citizens in the making. There is no distinction because of race, color or creed.

(Continued on page 27)
Pennsylvania's Real Daughter Celebrates 98th Birthday

Pennsylvania’s only living Real Daughter, Mrs. Anna Knight Gregory, celebrated her 98th birthday recently surrounded by flowers and gifts from the members of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Gregory was the honored Regent of Conrad Weiser Chapter of the D. A. R. for eight years. After the death of her husband in 1907, Mrs. Gregory made her home with her son, Forest Gregory, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania.

Her life story is an interesting one. She was the former Anna Marie Knight, daughter of Richard and Sarah Berry Knight, a child by her father’s second marriage, he having been seventy-five years of age at her birth. Richard Knight had a brilliant military career, having entered the Revolutionary War from Littlestown, Pennsylvania, as a drummer boy, at the age of eleven years, who, with his father, joined Captain Beatty’s company under Col. Robert Magaw, of the Fifth Pennsylvania Battalion. His name appears also in the roster of Capt. Walter Finnig’s Company of the Sixth Pennsylvania Regiment, 1778. When the War of 1812 broke out he volunteered and arose through the ranks to a Captainscy in the First Regiment of Pennsylvania Militia.

Mrs. Gregory was born in Liverpool, Pennsylvania, and matriculated at the Freeburg Academy, Snyder County, a select boarding school of that day when fourteen years of age, continuing to live in Snyder County until her marriage to Mr. Benjamin Franklin Gregory on November 25, 1861.

(Continued on page 22)
Activities of the President General

JUNE

3. Executive Board Meeting, 2 p.m., Washington.

4. Special Board Meeting, 12 o'clock, Washington.

5. Reception and Tea given by the Poe Sisters in honor of Mrs. Pouch at the Newspaper Women's Club, 1604 20th St., N.W., Washington.


9. American International College trustees meeting, 11 a.m., at Library on Campus, Springfield, Mass. Afternoon to West Point to present saber to honor student.

10. Richmond County Country Club, Staten Island. Regents Club luncheon at 12:30—business meeting at 2 p.m.


13. Donegal Chapter luncheon, Lancaster, Pa., 1 p.m. Mrs. Walter Snyder, R.

14. Annual County Luncheon (6 chapters) at Bath, N. Y. Mrs. Willson R. Campbell, Regent, Baron Steuben Chapter, Bath.

15. Show films at Lutheran Chinese Church, E. 199th St., at Valentine Ave., N. Y.

16. Anne Cary Chapter Luncheon.

18. Suffolk County Chapters, 12:30 p.m., North Fork Country Club, Cutchogue. Dr. Elizabeth C. Wells, Regent, Suffolk Chapter.


23. Walter Scott School Commencement, 55 West 68th St., N. Y.

24. Meeting of Board of Consultants, D. A. R.

25. Speak at Graduation Exercises of P. S. No. 104, 410 East 17th St., N. Y.


27. Ontario Chapter, Pulaski, N. Y.—Luncheon and Tea at home of Mrs. Hugh Barclay, Douglaston Manor, Pulaski.

Four Posters

BY FLORA GILL

Sturdy there, like four great trees,
It stood, with neat four-poster ease;
Canopied with lacy blobs
That furled amid the maple nobs.
Regal, delicately bred—
There's grace about a poster bed.

It breathes of hoop and powdered wig,
Great ladies who'd give not a fig
For beaux by dozens,
Titled cousins,
But stand with grace,
Serene of face.

The wand that wrought four-poster craft,
Four masts amid a lacy raft,
Must be a regal sort of wand,
SCEPTRE-like, of master bond.
High and slender, fine as thread,
There's pride about a poster bed.
The story of Jean Lafitte’s participation in the Battle of New Orleans, published in the March issue, brings to mind another tale of privateering which is set forth in the following article about the Danglade family of Bayonne, France, and later of America.

Did you ever sit in a big city railroad station, watching the moving stream of humanity, wondering what each of those men and women had for breakfast and just what he was thinking about? If you are possessed of normal curiosity, I know you have! Then, did you go a little farther in your mental ramblings and “guess” the innumerable personalities represented in that stream? That one is good-natured; he is grouchy! She must be intelligent; but she looks stupid! He looks honest; but I wouldn't trust his companion!

If you have even a smattering of biological information, you know that animals and plants can be bred for types until there are practically identical individuals. Among human beings, however, there is no such uniformity. We may guess at a man’s race, within limits, with a fair degree of accuracy. But in America these limits are very narrowly circumscribed. The four hundred years that our nation’s crucible has been amalgamating and assimilating so many diverse elements has made an output which is almost unpredictable. Yet this output—this stream of humanity in every railroad station—is the inevitable result of whatever elements were put into the crucible in the first place.

One of the many facets of interest in the study of genealogy is that which has to do with discovering just what went into the crucible and what has come out of it. When this interest is stimulated by a personal acquaintance with numerous members of a given family and by unusual documentary evidence as to that family’s beginnings, the result is especially enlightening. Such a combination of interests exists to a remarkable degree in the case of the Danglade family.

Among many fascinating French documents that have come to hand is a passport, issued in March 1831 by the French Consul at New Orleans. Valid for one year, it shows evidence of hard use during that period. Constant folding has separated the whole into eight parts, but, by piecing these together and reading on both sides one learns that it was used by Jean Louis Armand of Bayonne, France, for three round trips from New Orleans to his native country, all made in 1831. One visa states that Armand was returning to New Orleans as a passenger. On the margin is a personal description of Monsieur. From it we learn that he is twenty-nine years old, one meter and seventy-three centimeters in height, has chestnut hair and eyelashes, brown eyes, a high forehead, pointed nose, medium mouth, round chin, and an oval face. For this passport he paid ten piasters (dollars) and received, in addition, a receipt for the sum of twenty francs covering his passage and a receipt for the sum of six francs ten sous for his board on shipboard after departure from Havre.

Jean Louis Armand must have been an importer of foreign merchandise to this country, but there is no positive proof of this theory. We know that he was in this country before these trips from New Orleans because his son, Theophile, was born in Cincinnati in 1826. Back in 1831, steamboat traffic on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers was comparatively new, but it was already an important factor in the commercial development of the Middle Atlantic States. From Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and Louisville to New Orleans by steamboat was a luxurious journey. Jean Louis Armand Danglade, when he went trading in New Orleans, undoubtedly met merchants who had come down the river on the newfangled boats. In time, he, too, went up stream with the traffic and married Nancy Beebe of the “Connecticut Beebes” who had moved with that great wave following the opening of the Western Reserve section of Ohio to settlement. Jean Louis Armand and Nancy soon found their way to southeastern Indiana where they made a home. [14]
and founded a family. Danglade became a naturalized citizen of the United States at Vevay on the twentieth of April, 1840.

When the immigrant ancestor of a now varied progeny came to America from France, he brought with him, most thoughtfully a certified copy of his own birth certificate:

"City of Bayonne, Department of the Lower Pyrenees.

"Extract from the register of births of the city of Bayonne for the year 10.

"In the fourth Brumaire and the sixth of the French Republic. Birth certificate of Jean Louis Armand Danglade, born the second of this month, at six o'clock in the morning, son of Jean Baptiste Danglade, ship's Captain, and of Marie Lissabe, his wife, living in this city in the Rue de Basques. The sex of the child is known to be male.

"First witness, Jean Louis Claverie, aged fifty years, gentleman, resident of Bardos, Department of the Lower Pyrenees, maternal uncle of the child. Second witness, Frances Lacase, aged twenty-seven years, wife of Martin Danglade, wine merchant, resident of the same city, paternal aunt of the child. Upon the request being made to me by the aforementioned Jean Baptiste Danglade, father of the child, I have copied this certificate which has been signed by the father and by the witnesses.

"Copied according to law by me, Mayor of the City of Bayonne performing the duty of a public official of the civil state."

A careful inspection of this certificate reveals considerable information as to the family background of Jean Louis Armand Danglade. His father was a ship's captain, his maternal uncle a "gentleman," and his paternal uncle a wine merchant. And then there is the street, Rue de Basques. How many of us know the exact street in which our immigrant ancestor was born?

Jean Louis Armand obviously valued, not only his own identity, but also that of his father. A passport issued to the latter at Philadelphia has been preserved. This is of particular interest because it is a French passport, originating in this country. It reads:


"According to the declaration made to me this day in the office of the chief commissioner by Mr. Jean Baptiste Danglade, head captain of the ship 'La Josephine' bound for Bordeaux, representing the French Nation, in the year 1802.

"I pray all who may be asked to permit the free passage of Mr. Jean Baptiste Danglade, native of Bayonne in the District of the Lower Pyrenees, going to Bordeaux, without giving him any hindrance or permitting any one else to give him any hindrance. This passport is good for thirty days after departure from the United States.

"Given at Philadelphia the 9th Brumaire, the first year of the Empire, under the seal of the office of the Commissioner.

The Commissioner Fourcroy."

A description of Jean Baptiste gives the following: Age twenty-nine years; height, one meter, 677 millimeters; hair and eyelashes, chestnut; forehead, high; none, round; face, oval.

Jean Louis Armand preserved his father's beautifully hand-drawn parchment scroll which is a certificate of membership
in the Masonic order and a statement of membership as a Royal Arch Mason. There is also the commission of Jean Baptiste as Ensign in the French Navy. Numerous ship’s clearance papers show that the senior Danglade, over a long period of years, captained merchant vessels doing a French coastwise trade and also those sailing to the Spanish Main, especially to Santa Domingo. A chart of the harbor of “Hispaniola or Santa Domingo” explains to a navigator how to get into that harbor:

“Santa Domingo is the chief place on the island, having a very commodious harbor. It is deep enough for ships to go into and out of, fully laden. A ship may lie close to the shore to take on freight, only needing to place a plank from the ship’s side to the shore.

“To sail into St. Domingo, run in straight towards the castle to within a mile. Then you will be in fifteen fathoms of water with a high point on your larboard side and a small fort on your starboard side. Run straight in. You cannot go amiss. The fortifications of this place are as follows:

on the point on your starboard side, there is hid among the trees a small fort of six guns and over against it on the east is a church, or cloister, called Nostra Signora de Besaria and a fort of twelve guns with a green parade. On the same side, half a mile to the eastward, stands a fortification of twenty guns, and within that two tiers of about fourteen guns each. Then you come to the castle with a flat steeple in which are twenty guns. Fourteen of them are brass. And within that a round tower of guns which is the landing place. Towards the sea there is no kind of danger.”

The description of fortifications reminds us of the fact that piracy was particularly rife in Spanish waters for more than two hundred years. It was here that the words “buccaneer” and “filibuster” originated. It was here that nations, in need of adequate navies, were glad to avail themselves of the services of those sometimes questionable operators called “privateers.” As early as 1670, a treaty known as the “Treaty of America” was made between Great Britain and Spain in an attempt to end buccaneering. But it was more than a century later that the black flag ceased to wave on ships sailing these beautiful West Indian waters.

Many are the blood-curdling tales of this traffic in which no quarter was given or asked. In speaking of piracy, so just a jurist as Blackstone says:

“He (the pirate) has renounced all the benefits of society and government, and has reduced himself afresh to the savage state of nature by declaring war against all mankind... and every community hath a right by the rule of self-defense to inflict that punishment upon him which every individual would in a state of nature have been otherwise entitled to do for any invasion of his person or property.”

It was the common practice, when pirates were captured at sea, to hang them to the yard arm without trial and without priest. Some such gruesome punishment must have been meted out by Captain Danglade, else how would he have possessed a contract which is such patent evidence of the wickedness of these diabolical searovers? Of all the documents that have been preserved in the Danglade family this past century and a half, none holds the attention or excites the imagination quite so strongly as this contract. As an agree-
ment between parties, it is a clear, concise statement which provides for every contingency except that very one which evidently did arise, namely the capture of the pirates themselves. Seeing that such a contingency would be the end of them, it was, of course, useless to consider such an outcome.

This contract, penned on a very fine, tough sheet of pale blue paper about fourteen inches long by eight wide, is clearly written in excellent French.

THE CONTRACT

"A contract between the citizens composing the crew of the French corsair, L'Eugenie, felucca, Captain Hermand, and the citizens Dumas and Hermand, outfitters and owners of the said corsair.

ARTICLE I.
The expense of arming and provisioning shall be borne by the outfitters for a cruise of three months.

ARTICLE II.
The cruise shall be directed entirely by the captain.

ARTICLE III.
Come what may, the prizes shall be shared half to the crew and half to the owners; no one will be able to put aside any merchandise be it silver, jewels, or anything whatsoever which may be found. First, when a boat is captured, before anything else, there is taken from what is shared between the owners and the crew that which would amount to the salary of the crew during the cruise.

ARTICLE IV.
In case any member of the crew should conceal any part of the prize, and this is proven, he shall lose his part of the prize.

ARTICLE V.
The prize shall be sold for an accounting and, in case of some particular market, the crew may name one of their members to guard their interests.

ARTICLE VI.
In case of landing, either in a neutral country or in a French port, the crew is obliged to do all the work necessary to unload the corsair without claiming extra pay or damages and the time of landing is not to be counted against the cruise.

ARTICLE VII.
Subordination and obedience between grades shall be scrupulously observed and, if any one of the crew should stir up conflict or sedition, he shall be tried for it verbally so that he may be punished according to law.

ARTICLE VIII.
Any man who shall leave the corsair during the cruise shall be declared a deserter and shall lose his share of the prize and also the part held out for salary against which he would have had a claim.

ARTICLE IX.
In case of an engagement those who are wounded in the fight and are out of service during the cruise shall have, besides their share, one half share as a donation from the whole prize, and, if it is found that he is disabled for life so that he cannot earn a living, he shall be allowed eight hundred gourds taken from the gross proceeds of the prize not including his share. A man's claim for such a donation shall be established by verbal inquiry and the verdict signed in duplicate by a representative of the crew and a representative of the owners.

ARTICLE X.
If it is found that the first of the prizes is made up of arms, such as muskets, pistols, sabers, these shall belong to the corsair which shall have the right to take first those objects which are necessary to her.

ARTICLE XI.
Whoever shall first sight a boat, which shall be captured, shall have one half share as a donation besides the profit of the prize.

ARTICLE XII.
Pillage will not be permitted on a boat which is taken without resistance.

ARTICLE XIII.
There will be allowed to the outfitter, according to custom, five per cent commission for the sale of the prize.

ARTICLE XIV.
In case of a storm, a private expedition will be conducted in port. The crew will be obliged to rejoin the corsair, if the captain decides it is necessary, on pain of losing their share of the prize; their expenses for the expedition will be paid from the gross receipts of the prize.

ARTICLE XV.
When they go to board a boat the first of the crew to jump aboard shall have, over and above his share, one half share as a donation.
ARTICLE XVI.

All expenses incurred in taking a prize shall be levied on the gross receipts.

ARTICLE XVII.

In case the corsair should sink in a fight and the enemy boat become a prize the hull of the aforesaid boat and the equipment shall belong to the outfitters in the name of indemnity for the corsair.

ARTICLE XVIII.

The captain of the corsair shall be allowed 2 1/2% on every prize, which percentage shall be based on the gross.

ARTICLE XIX.

Any advances made to the crew shall be taken out of the first prize.

ARTICLE XX.

The crew shall be allowed to share as follows:

Then there is the Memorandum which is written on a scrap of ancient paper about three inches square, in French altogether

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so archaic that it has an atmosphere quite palpable.

“In the garden of the big house there is a tamarind tree in the trunk of which there are four nails in the shape of a cross. It is in this place that there are seven thousand silver coins. At the entrance of the fence there is a stump of a tree near which there is a large stone. This is the place where there are three thousand silver coins. Under the threshold of the big house there are nine thousand gold coins.”

Do you suppose the treasure was unearthed?

Jean Louis Armand, the son of the ship’s captain, married Nancy Beebe. Among the children of this couple was Theophile who was a captain in the Civil War, serving in the Medical Corps. He married Sarah Ann Pleasants, a direct descendant of that doughty Quaker of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, who suffered banishment from Pennsylvania to Winchester, Virginia, rather than violate his conscience by aiding the Revolution.

And so the melting pot seeths on. By a study of such families as the Danglades we come to have a better understanding of what it means to be an American. Our inheritance is so mixed that it is within our possibility to choose the best of each of our many strains and by so doing develop an individuality of greater strength than would have been possible without such diversity of background.

AUTHOR’S NOTE: For the privilege of reading the various Danglade manuscripts mentioned, I am indebted to Miss Annette Danglade, granddaughter of Jean Louis Armand and Nancy Beebe Danglade.

A Proud People

ONE OF THE NOBLEST THINGS that have been said in England during this world war was by the Bishop of Portsmouth at the burial in Kingston Cemetery of those who died recently through an air raid over that town.

“We are a proud people today,” said the Bishop, “proud in the best and highest sense. We have been called by Almighty God to make our sacrifice in the name of our common humanity, our decencies of life, our homes and all that they mean. We have made our sacrifice, we hold high our head, and restrain our quivering lip.

“We are proud as we pray to Almighty God for our happy dead. We have committed them to His keeping as men and women who in the hour of the call of duty were not found wanting.

“Under the brightness of this south country sun, within the sound of our southern sea, with a happy thought of the victory they have won and the mark of honour set upon them, we proudly leave their bodies to lie in this hallowed place and think of them as citizens in the City of God. Happier than we are they because we seek here no continuing city or citizenship, for, as Holy Scripture hath it, we seek one to come. They have found it.

“Lift your eyes, ye sons of light
Zion’s city is in sight.
They are happy now and we
Soon their happiness shall see.”
Once when I was fourteen, my mother, in a rare moment of exasperation because I questioned the truth of a romantic but somewhat vaguely authenticated incident in history, called me a “doubting Thomas.” I might add, by way of making the situation clear, that my mother could be described as the answer to a Tower of London guide’s prayer. She not only would believe that every brown stain had oozed straight from the veins of the third Richard’s nephews, but would fight fiercely for the privilege of believing so.

Since that day I have, if anything, become more credulous, but I am still a doubting Thomas in matters where family tradition is involved.

The family traditions of America are precious legacies in which we too frequently have shown an unforgivable lack of interest. By failure to write down the reminiscences of the older members of our families, most of us have allowed to slip into oblivion historical and family data that America as a nation cannot afford to lose. Every possible scrap of family tradition should be garnered and preserved, but it should be documented as family tradition and not as family history until it has been painstakingly investigated and indubitably proved.

Few ways of spending spare time are more pleasant or valuable than in the quest of material about your own or another person’s family history, yet so many people take an amused attitude toward genealogical research (during which time I have never been able to consult source material), I have proved to my own satisfaction and to my husband’s (and have found a concuring opinion in a reliable historical quarterly), that his family cannot possibly be descended from the daughter of Powhatan. I have even found the correct line from which they are descended, but the moral of the story is that for more than a hundred years I was, so far as there is any record, the only person in the family to challenge this myth.

Incorrect family tradition, however, frequently surrounds other things besides genealogy. Several years ago I became interested in the colonial architecture of my adopted state and lost no opportunity to drive about the countryside photographing the earlier houses. One day I came upon an old dwelling in front of which the state historical society had erected a marker saying that this particular house was built in 1691.

Now in our section seventeenth century houses are scarce and worth getting excited about, so I examined this one, inside and out, with more than ordinary interest, and arrived very soon at the conviction that the house was a typical specimen of the architecture of the 1840’s and ‘50’s, and that no part of it was a day older than that.

For weeks I fumed and fretted. I tried to convince the state historian (a portly and very polite gentleman who treated me with the rather condescending kindness that one always shows to those who are slightly feeble-minded) that the house could not
date from the seventeenth century, but had no success. After interviewing all that I could locate of the descendants of the man said to have built the house, and finding them all ready to swear to its age, I was on the point of giving up—not convinced, but beaten—when I obtained the address of the oldest living member of the family, a gentleman then residing in Florida.

Perhaps he thought that he was far enough away from the rest of the family to risk giving the correct facts. At any rate a letter to him brought a reply that the house in question was built in the 1840’s, and that the old house, built in 1691, had occupied a site nearly a mile away but had been pulled down when he was a small boy. The marker has now been removed, but I feel sure that the majority of the family are still unconvinced.

Several amusing, though at the time rather exasperating, incidents occurred during my interviews with the descendants. One emphatic lady appeared to feel that I was questioning her personal integrity when I asked her (as tactfully as I knew how) what proof there was that the house was built in 1691. She replied that the proof was “right there,” and when I said “Right where?” she retorted with some heat, “Why, right on the marker!”

This same descendant observed that she owned a piece of the “wedding china” of the ancestor who supposedly built the house in the seventeenth century after his marriage. Naturally, I was all agog to see it. Produced, it turned out to be an utterly charming little pink lustre pitcher that could hardly have been made a day earlier than 1770 and gave every evidence of dating from around 1815.

Anyone who has devoted much time and serious interest to genealogy and local history has undoubtedly encountered any number of incidents such as these.

The truth is that in almost all cases, family tradition contains some germ of actuality, and if properly interpreted can be revealing and extremely valuable. But to accept it blindly and to tenaciously cling to it, either without seeking proof or in the face of proof, can only neutralize the value of what might otherwise be worthwhile research into family and local history.

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Mission Santa Barbara

BY ELNA FORSELL PAWSON

The sun has shone so long upon
This gray walled Spanish Mission:
So many souls have entered here
Heart heavy with contrition.

These walls have known baptismal rites,
Have witnessed lovers meeting;
And heard their low unfaltering tones
The marriage vows repeating.

The grounds still seem to echo with
The padres measured treading;
And murmuring of low toned prayers
Their words of courage spreading.

Historic years and men have come
On lifes short expedition;
Historic years and men have gone:
Calm stands the gray walled Mission.
D. A. R. and Defense

By Florence Fisher Parry in the Pittsburgh Press, May 26, 1941

A S I wrote down the name of Grant Wood, there inevitably came to mind the painting which made him famous—"The Daughters of the American Revolution," the three caricatured females which to him represented the D. A. R.

I always have deeply resented this painting, for all its artistic excellence, for it did the D. A. R. incalculable and undeserved harm. For an organization of its character and dignity to be ridiculed by any prominent person, least of all an artist of repute, was an unfortunate, deplorable circumstance.

Were I to name the group of women who have done the most signal work for America and the preservation of its ideals, I should unhesitatingly name the D. A. R.; and I rejoice that today this grand organization comes into its fullest justification.

For the D. A. R. has always been distinguished by its unyielding, stubborn stand for national defense. For years its members suffered ridicule for adopting so unpopular and bristling a stand for militant preparedness. Today its hecklers have had to eat their every word.

For pure unswerving patriotism, adherence to the principles upon which our republic was conceived; for uncompromising attack against all subversive, communistic, alien and leftist influences which, but for the D. A. R.'s hostility and vigilance, would have obtained a firmer foothold in America, the Daughters of the American Revolution have had no peers. Praise to them now for their indomitable spirit!

Pennsylvania's Real Daughter

(Continued from page 12)

This is a birthday message from Mrs. Gregory:

I have lived a long, interesting and eventful life, with much happiness, joy and sorrow. The Mexican, Civil, Spanish-American, and World War No. 1 have occurred in my lifetime, and World War No. 2 seems to be well on the way. I have lived from candlelight through kerosene, gas and electric light; from river arks, canal boats, stage coaches, horse and buggy days, and railroads, to those of automobiles and airplanes; from the pony express to the wireless telephone and radio; from the spinning wheel and hand-loom to textile plants and factories. Now, at the close of the Fiftieth Year of D. A. R., in my ninety-eighth year, the wish, the request, the admonition that I would leave with you and those who come after, is that you inculcate into the minds of our youth the lessons of the hardships and sacrifices which have entered into the making of our country, and that if we would keep our nation what our fathers made it, the present and coming generations must work and struggle and save and keep away from lives of idleness and ease.

Friendship

BY FRANCIS QUARLES

The perfect model of true friendship's this:
A rare affection of the soul, which is
Began with ripened judgment: doth persevere
With simple wisdom, and concludes with Never.
'Tis pure in substance, as refined gold
That buyeth all things, but is never sold,
It is a coin, and most men walk without it;
True love's the stamp, Jehovah's writ about it;
It rusts unused, but using makes it brighter,
'Gainst Heaven high treason 'tis to make it lighter.
Quaker Soldiers
(Continued from page 9)

ley. Emmor married, Feb. 26, 1766, Mary Chandler. (P. 272, Marriage Records of Kennett and Centre Meetings.) She was born June 26, 1742, d. Oct. 30, 1821, aged 79, dau. of Jacob and Martha (Greave) Chandler. (P. 285, Chandler Gen. Also p. 17, Kennett Monthly Mtg. Births and Deaths.)

Emmor and Mary had issue, seven children. (P. 94, Des. of Valentine Hollingsworth, Sr.)

1. Isaac, b. 1767; mar. (1) Cassandra Divers, mar. (2) Ruth Stanbury. He died 1837.
2. Elijah, b. 1770; went South; unmar.; d. 1794.
3. Joel, b. 1773; mar. Phebe Kirk; d. 1848.
4. Mark, b. 1777; d. 1855; mar. Waitstill Tileston; went to Boston, Mass.
5. Rachel, b. 1781; d. 1865; mar. Thomas Harvey, 1802.
6. Amor, b. 1785; d. 1838; unmarried.
7. Sarah, d. 1794.


Emmor mentioned as member of Kennett Meeting, July 17, 1777. (P. 613, Minutes of the Men’s Meeting of Newark and Kennett Meetings.)

9. Hollingsworth, Christopher, b. March 15, 1742; d. ?; son of Thomas and Judith (Lampley) Hollingsworth. (See will under Emmor above.) Was member of Newark and Kennett Monthly Meeting. (P. 919, Records 1739-1791.)

Mar. (1) April 24, 1765, Elizabeth Chandler, dau. of Thomas and Elizabeth (Gibson) Chandler. (Newark and Kennett Monthly Meeting Marriages, 1704-1821, p. 269; Chandler Gen. p. 287.)


The marriage certificate of Christopher Hollingsworth and Elizabeth Chandler is copied in full (p. 299, Chandler Gen.). They had one child. Elizabeth, b. 2-1-1766; d. 9-7-1825; mar. 10-25-1787, Ezekiel Webb.

Christopher and Sarah, his second wife, had issue, William, Sarah, Christopher and Samuel.


His will, prob. Nov. 23, 1795, Christiana Hundred, New Castle Co., Delaware (New Castle Co. Ct. House, 0 124), mentions wife, Hannah; sons, Jesse, Joseph and Benjamin, Job, Eli; daus., Judith and Hannah.

Job and Jesse were twins, b. 8-24-1770. Jesse d. 1843.

Joseph and Benjamin, also twins, b. 3-10-1774. Joseph died 7-1-1842.

Judith, b. 12-21-1776; mar. David Preston, 1797.

Hannah, b. 7-2-1781; mar. Lewis Williamson.

Eli, b. 1-28-1784; mar. Lydia Pierce.

(For these children see Desc. of Val. Hollingsworth, p. 89, as well as will above.)

day 4th mo. 1781. (Kennett and New-
ark Meeting Marriages, p. 346.)

Their children were: (Hollingsworth
p. 100)

1. Judith, b. 1782; d. young.
2. Jehu, b. 1784; mar. Sevoir Mc-
Daniel.
3. John, b. 1786; d. 1843; mar. 
Elizabeth Nichols.
4. Jemima, b. 1790; d. 1851; mar. 
— Hesket.
5. Jane, b. 1795; d. 1860; mar. 
Samuel Neptune.
6. Sarah, b. 1798; d. 1875; mar. 
Isaiah Nichols.
7. Hannah, b. 1799.

The will of Thomas Hollingsworth,
father of John, was prob. April 7, 1799
(New Castle Co. Calendar of Wills,
p. 147), mentions wife, Jane; children,
Thomas, John, Err, Levi, Joshua,
Nathaniel, Susanna, Mary and Jane;
exec. Thomas and Levi.

Thomas was John’s twin brother.

4, 1755 (Kennett Meeting Records),
d. Sept. 2, 1834; son of Thomas and 
Jane (Smith) Hollingsworth; mar.
Oct. 22, 1783, Abigail Green, dau. of 
Robert Green.

Nathaniel settled in Harford Co.,
Maryland, going from Centre Meeting 
in 1806. He and Abigail had ten chil-
dren (see Desc. of Valentine Hollings-
worth, pp. 51 and 123), as follows:

1. Robert, b. May 7, 1784; mar. 
Elizabeth West.
2. Hannah, b. 1786; mar. Joel 
Carter, 1823; d. 1872.
3. Aaron, b. 1788; d. 1806.
4. Mary, b. 1790; d. young.
5. Thomas, b. 1791; d. 1820; mar. 
Eliza Garrett, 1819.
6. Eli, b. 1793; mar. Edith Carter, 
1831.
7. Jesse, b. 1796; d. 1863; m. 1821, 
Guilema Maria Spicer.
8. Abigail, b. 1798; unmar.; living 
1884.
9. Nathaniel, b. 1801; d. 1851; m. 
Mary Warner, 1834.
10. John, b. 1805; d. 1874; mar. 
Rachel Benson, 1834.

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ware.

Records of the Kennett (Centre) Monthly 
Meeting; Custodian: Friend’s Historical 
Library, Swarthmore, Pa.

New Castle County Wills, Court House, 
Wilmington, Delaware. Calendar printed 
by the National Society, Colonial Dames 
of America, in the State of Delaware, 
pub. 1910, covering the period 1682-
1800.

Secondary Sources

Three Centuries under Four Flags, a His-
tory of Wilmington, Delaware, by Anna 
T. Lincoln.

Silversmiths of Delaware, 1700-1850, by 
Jessie Harrington, 1939.

Descendants of Valentine Hollingsworth, 
Sr., by J. Adger Stewart, 1925.

Ancestry and Posterity of John Lea, 1906, 

Geo. & Jane Chandler and their Descend-
ants, arranged by L. Gertrude Fryburg, 
1937, for Chandler Fam. Asso.

Scharf’s History of Delaware.

Friends, as shown by the Records of the 
Wilmington Monthly Meeting 
4th & West Streets, Wilmington, Delaware.

1. Andrews, John, born June 2, 1736, 
d. Nov. 21, 1778, son of William and 
Miriam Andrews; (Wilm. Mon. Mtg.) 
mar. 1763 to Sarah Ferriss. (See will 
below, of Sarah.)

Will of William Andrews, yeoman, 
Christiana Hundred, written 23rd d. 
11th mo. 1747, prob. March 25, 1748, 
(New Castle Co. Court Hs., Wilming-
ton, Del. G. 109), mentions wife, Mir-
iam Andrews, dau. Ruth and Hannah 
Andrews; son, Ezekiel Andrews; son, 
John Andrews.

The Will of Miriam Andrews 
(widow to William), Wilmington, 6th 
mon. 20th, 1750, prob. Sept. 12, 1750, 
(G 419), mentions cousin, Jane Hart-
ley, wife of Thomas Hartley; sons, Ezekial and John Andrews; dau., Hannah West, Ruth Andrews.

Will of Deborah Ferriss, Wilmington, written 2nd m., 18th, 1773, prob. March 24, 1773, (New Castle Co. Calendar of Wills, K 64, p. 72), mentions father, David Ferriss; mother, Mary Ferriss; sisters, Sarah Andrews and Mary Lightfoot; brothers-in-law, John Andrews and William Lightfoot; cousins, Samuel Andrews and Isaac Andrews; nieces, Susanna, Mary and Deborah Lightfoot; cousins, Samuel Lightfoot, Hannah Townsend, Elizabeth Ferris, Elizabeth Newlin; exec., David Ferriss, Sarah Andrews.


2. Blackford, Gerrard or Garrett, b. 1758-6-19, son of Garrett and Mary Blackford; listed both ways in records of meeting, but children are all given as of Gerard. Mar. (1) Elizabeth; issue, 1766-8-10, Benjamin, son of Gerrard and Elizabeth, died 1833-2, in the 67th year of his age.
   Mar. July 12, 1781 (2nd wife) Sarah Price, (Wilm. Monthly Mtg., also page 139, “Friends in Wilmington”); issue:
   1782-8-18, Blackford, Joseph—son of Girard and Sarah.
   1784-4-23, Blackford, Jacob, son of Girard and Sarah.
   1788-1-31, Blackford, Lydia, dau. of Girard and Sarah.
   1790-3-5, Blackford, George, son of Girard and Sarah.
   1793-2-4, Blackford, Mary, dau. of Girard and Sarah.
   1798-2-24, Blackford, Sally, dau. of Girard and Sarah Girard died Jan. 19, 1801.


The children of Samuel and Frances (Lea) Canby were,
   Elizabeth Canby
   Margaret Canby
   James Canby
   Ann Canby
   Esther Canby
   Sarah Canby, b. Wilm. March 12, 1788, d. unm.
   Samuel Canby, b. Wilm. May 17, 1790, d. unmar. in England.
   Frances Canby
   Mary Canby, 2nd.

   The Will of Issachor Green, prob. 1752 in Wilmington, names as guardian of his minor children, “Olliver Canby, (Miller).”

   It was through the military service of Samuel Canby, which was accepted by the National Society, D. A. R., that this group of patriotic Friends who took up arms in defense of their Country, was discovered.


5. Gilpin, Vincent, mar. Abigail—as proved by the birth of their son, “1792-4-26, James Gilpin, son Vincent Gilpin
and Abigail, mar. Sarah Littler, dau. of John Littler and Sarah, his wife.” (Friends’ Marriage Records, Wilm. Meeting.) Residence both, Wilmington.


Children of Job Harvey and Sarah, as shown in the Birth Records, Wilmington Meeting:

1761-11-30, Jonathan
1764-3-4, Benjamin
1766-6-16, Abner
1769-3-1, Mary
1771-7-1, Isaac
1773-9-9, Samuel
1776-7-15, Joseph

Will of Job Harvey, Fuller, Pencader Hd. N. C. Co. Del., written Sept. 6, 1766, Prob. Sept. 20, 1766 (H & I 154, New Castle Co. Ct. Ho.), mentions wife, Elizabeth Harvey; son, Job Harvey; children, Josiah, Susannah and Elizabeth Harvey; Joseph, Samuel and William; daus., Jemima and Keziah Harvey; exec., wife, Elizabeth Harvey.

Will of Edward Dawes, Esquire, Wilmington 5th mo. 21, 1774, prob. June 6, 1774 (K 142), mentions “wife”; son, Cephas (stepson of present wife); son, Jonathan; dau., Sarah; son, Rumford; son, Abija (children of second wife); grandson, Jonathan Dawes; son-in-law, Job Harvey. Exc., Job Harvey, Griffith Minshall.


Children of James and Elizabeth (Gibson) Lea (see pp. 68 & 79, Ancestry & Posterity of John Lea):

John Lea
James Lea, b. Wilm., Del., Jan. 1784.
James and his bro. George sailed from Wilmington on the Brig “Phoebe Ann,” one of their father’s vessels on Aug. 21, 1804, and were never heard from. It is supposed the vessel foundered with all on board during a tremendous gale Sept. 3rd.

Thomas Gibson Lea
Margaret Lea
George Lea, see above.
Isaac Lea
Hannah Gibson Lea
Elizabeth Lea, d. unmar. Sept. 25, 1877. Adopted the two children of her sister Susan.

Susan Gibson Lea

Henry Lea.


9. Martin, John, born —, d. Oct. 28, 1795 (Burials Wilm. Monthly Mtg.); mar. (no date) Rebecca Reynolds, b. 1755-11-21, d. ——.

(Continued on page 50)
The Trumpet Call
(Continued from page 11)

Organize the children in rural districts, teach them American history, the stories of the men who helped give them this free country. Plan night classes for the older boys and girls who must work.

Take an intelligent, active interest in the schools. Examine the text books. Discuss them without rancor, with the teachers, the principals, the superintendents and the school boards. Few members of the school boards are conversant with the text books used; naturally the selection is left to those whom the board members deem competent to choose. One of the resolutions adopted by the Continental Congress reads in part, after commending the action of local Boards of Education that have removed such text books from the schools: “Urge that all text books in local schools be carefully reviewed and that a persistent effort be made to eliminate any which are unAmerican in content in order that sound Americanism and the ideals of our American government may be taught.”

UnAmerican Textbooks Removed

The writer's experience shows that if this matter of unAmerican text books be put before school authorities reasonably and logically, it will be found that the large majority will investigate the books designated and when proof is submitted will remove the books from the schools.

A prominent man of affairs in one of our cities was asked, “When you hear D. A. R. mentioned, what is your reaction?” After a moment's thought he answered, “If you should go to the principal of each school in this city and request him to ask the pupils of his school, ‘What organization does the most, in teaching respect for the Flag and love of America?’ he will receive a universal answer ‘The D. A. R.’” This gentleman further said, “That will be likely all they will know about the Society, but if it does that job well, it will play a large and important part in education.”

Teaching democracy through patriotic education is one of the prime objects of the National Society. It is a sure means of promoting National Defense.

To the several states belong the responsibility and control over public education. These powers are reserved to the states by the Constitution. Any legislation that would take from the states these powers is firmly opposed by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

It is axiomatic that persons in positions of public trust who are paid from public funds be required to take the Oath of Allegiance to the Constitution of the United States of America. In states where all such persons are not now required to take this Oath, it is the duty of the chapters in these states to do all in their power to see that this legislation be passed and enforced. It is difficult to understand why any American should be unwilling to promise to uphold the government of his country.

All chapters are requested to become familiar with the Nationality Act of 1940. This Act is a bulwark of National Defense.

It is gratifying to know that the registration of aliens by the Department of Justice has been completed and that there are now before Congress recommendations to provide for the legal status of aliens who have demonstrated over a period of years their fitness for American citizenship; also that recommendations have been made by the Department of Justice to deport both criminal and enemy aliens of the United States, thus promoting security for this country. The Society supports vigorously all such legislation.

 Warns Against Subversive Groups

There is on foot a movement in the United States which plans to resign national sovereignty in favor and behalf of world government. These plans are put forward in the names of peace and the new social order.

The National Society has registered its opposition to all proposals for world union, such as the movement known as Union Now. All members are urged to inform themselves on the full implications of such movements and to stand firmly against them.

There is an opportunity for many chapters to provide a wholesome community life for the thousands of men in the service of the United States. These young men are away from normal home and community
life. Many places are totally unprepared to meet their needs. “Begin where you are, with what you have” now, to provide in these communities for the leisure hours of these young men. Cooperate with community centers that may be already established.

The cards for the Membership Roll Call for Defense have been sent to each chapter regent for distribution. This is the National Society’s Roll Call for its own members and is not a part of any other organization call. Each member is asked to return her card to the President General. The duplicate remains with the chapter.

In the National Defense office in Memorial Continental Hall there is a wealth of material for patriotic education. There are beautiful posters, large copies of the Pledge of Allegiance, the American’s Creed decorated with the Flag in colors. These are especially adapted for hanging in community recreation centers for service men, community centers and schools. A price list of all of the leaflets, pamphlets, books and posters may be had upon request. Since quantities of literature must be sent free, chapters are asked to help by paying for the literature they order. The prices are very moderate. Because of the need of a full line of material for reference and study by students, clergy, legislators and others who come to the office for information, the cost of keeping this material in stock is great. The chapters can be of much help if they will purchase their supplies. This office with its fine selection of patriotic education material and unequalled facilities for providing information on many defense programs is unique, and fills a need not met by other organizations.

Patriotic Education Is Safeguard

Another problem that confronts thinking people is that of the migrant, the uprooted American who follows the seasonal harvesting of crops. These people, because of the conditions under which they live, may become likely subjects for subversive propaganda. The government is building camps for the migrants in some districts. If one of these camps is near a chapter there is a wonderful opportunity for patriotic education. The children will love the colorful posters and the stories. Their parents will respond to kindly, neighborly friendliness. Help them to uphold democracy.

The greatest danger to the United States is not the enemy without but the enemy within its gates—communism which includes fascism, the words are spelled differently but the political doctrine is the same. Against this deadly foe whose declared object is to overthrow the American form of government there must be a solidarity of patriotism. The best way to combat subversive propaganda is by constructive, all-out education in the American way of life. This must be done in the family, in the schools, in the community, by speaking out boldly when the occasion arises; to stand firmly against all forms of unAmerican activities, to investigate them and report the facts to the proper authorities; to study and know the Constitution and the rights it gives the American citizen, and to maintain these against those who would overthrow them.

A chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in a community should be a bulwark of Americanism. It should stand for intelligent leadership; firm for civic righteousness, and for that patriotism which finds no room for communism and socialism; for that patriotism which sees in love of country a giving of self to keep America free.

The Daughters of the American Revolution with fifty years of constructive work behind them, cannot neglect their plain duty nor shirk their responsibility in these days when loyalties are being tried as by fire.

They have set up a standard for the continuance of free government in America to which the brave and honest will repair.

God asks only for consecrated labor; if this be given, the event can be safely left in His hands.

In Memoriam

We announce with sorrow the passing on June 2, 1941, of Mrs. Olive Decatur Campbell (R. B.) of Kansas, Vice President General 1929-32; State Regent of Kansas, 1923-29.
THE importance of the work of collection of records is emphasized by the announcement by the War Department of the evacuation of the northern third of Caroline County, Virginia, by its 1,256 residents, the tract to be used as a training ground for the Army.

This tract comprises about 1,100 acres in a triangle between Fredericksburg, Bowling Green and Port Royal. Within this tract is old Liberty Baptist Church, near Mica, Virginia, established in 1811, and the nearby burial place of many residents of the neighborhood. In addition, about 20,000 acres south of this tract are to be used as an Artillery Range, at which time additional communities including Delos and Upper Zion will be wiped out.

The report states that one of the War Department problems is these graveyards within these areas, the solution of which may call for the removal of the graves to a central or to a section outside the camp. The government promises that these graves will be taken care of in an appropriate manner.

This, and similar situations, is a call to our Membership to collect these records immediately, for in many cases tombstone and church records are the only sources of information that prove descent. It is important not only to prove ancestry generations back, but such proof is often required for Social Security and Old Age pensions.

We owe this to the memory of those who have “Made and preserved us a Nation”.

The value and far reaching effect of the work of the Genealogical Records Committee are apparent to those who have access to the thousands of unpublished records in our Library.

A fine example is the contribution of the Philadelphia Chapter, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1935, of Bible Records collected and compiled by Mrs. John L. Fryburg, Chairman, and her assistants, Mrs. Alfred Barker, Mrs. Anita L. Eyster, and Mrs. Clarence K. Klink.

Volume 3 contains 250 pages, alphabetically arranged, beautifully typed and indexed, and attractively bound in buckram.

On page 60 is the Peter Goodman, Sr., Bible Record, which follows. It will be noted that he had 14 children, 80 grandchildren, and his descendants through four generations number many thousands. His service in the Revolution has been accepted by our Society.

**Peter Goodman Bible**

“When my sister, Mrs. Ada E. Mac-Williams, was packing to move to Easton, Pennsylvania, she came onto Peter Goodman’s Family Bible printed in heavy black type with old style ff at the end of words instead of ss as now. As R. F. Goodman of Marinette, Wisconsin, is the oldest lineal descendant of that surname, she sent the Bible to him and he sent her a check for one hundred dollars which came in very good at moving time. The following is a copy of the records from that Bible.”

**Marriages**

Peter Goodman was married to Ann Mary Smith January 30, 1804.

**Births**

Peter Goodman was born January 22, 1782.

Ann Mary, wife of Peter Goodman, was born July 9, 1786.

Christhena Goodman was born May 13, 1805.

Margaret Goodman was born August 2, 1807.

Barbara Goodman was born May 11, 1810.

Owen Bruner Goodman was born January 19, 1812.

Jacob Smith Goodman was born December 5, 1814.
Mary Ann Goodman was born March 5, 1816.

Deaths

Jacob Smith Goodman died Monday eve. April 12, 1847 at Laurel Hill, Louisiana, age 33 years 4 months 7 days.
Owen Bruner Goodman died February 3, 1849, at Wellsboro, Pennsylvania, age 37 1 month 14 days.
Peter Goodman died Thursday April 26, 1855, at Salem, Pennsylvania, age 73 years 3 months 4 days.
(Copied by Margaret Guss S. N. Selinsgrove, Pennsylvania.)

Names of Children

Peter and Christenananna Goodman had 14 children (2 named John, the oldest died in infancy. Conrad died age 7).
Jacob Goodman—4 children—lived Columbia County, Pennsylvania.
Conrad died age 7.
Charles Goodman of Wooster Ohio.
Mary Goodman—11 children—married Brower, lived at Prospect, Butler County, Pennsylvania.
Peter Goodman no information—think he lived at East Salem, Juniata County, Pennsylvania, married Ann Smith or Ann Marie Smith.
Hannah Goodman—11 children—married—Wiilhelm of Lycoming County, Pa. (another paper in the above Bible has this).
Conrad and Margaret Smith had 5 children.
Catherine Smith Criley had 5 children—lived in Chester County, Pennsylvania.
John Smith married Mary Thompson—lived in Ohio.
Ann Maria had 6 children.
Jacob Smith married Elizabeth Watson—6 children—lived in Ohio.

Recorded in a Ledger Book from Mansion House, Reading, Pennsylvania, now at Berks County Historical Society.

REV. ROSSELL'S MARRIAGES

A copy of the marriage records performed by Reverend Joe Rossell, Justice of the Peace, and Minister of Flatwood Baptist Church at Redstone, Pennsylvania, is a valuable contribution to our Library presented through the Genealogical Records Committee by the Mound Chapter, D. A. R. and attested by Julia McCracken, Chairman.

Reverend Rossell was born July 9, 1813, in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, died in Greene County, Pennsylvania, September 21, 1884, married Marie Louise Layton of Fayette County, Pennsylvania, 1833. Reverend Rossell was a saddler and harness maker by trade and was ordained minister when nearly 40 years of age. He was the prime mover in the organization of the Fork Ridge and Wolf Run Baptist Churches of Marshall County, West Virginia. The value of these records lies in the proximity of Reverend Rossell's home to the Marshall County, West Virginia Line, and in the fact that Marshall County, organized in 1835, had a marriage law from that date, while in Pennsylvania, when it ceased to be a province, the law requiring license to marry was suspended and was not enforced again until October 1885. Hence Reverend Rossell became the "Marrying Parson" across the line, to whom the marrying couples went galloping on horseback to get the knot tied without the expense of license. As a result, neither Marshall County, West Virginia, nor Greene County, Pennsylvania, registered the marriages. This record contains a register of over 400 marriages. This valuable record, the original of which is in the possession of his granddaughter, Mrs. Idesta McCleary McDonald of McMechen, West Virginia, was loaned to the Mound Chapter, D. A. R. for copying.

1 On the 26th day of June A D 1845 Before me appeared Wm. Kirkpaterick & Elizabeth Lynch Both of Perry Township Being of full age & Free from any prior Obligation Ware Lawfully united in matrimony Job Rossell Justice of The peace
2 In the Summer of the year A. D. 1845
Ware Married Mr. Stewart to Miss March
Bothe of Washington Township Fayette County Pa. By me Job Rossell J.P.
7 Mr John Wheatly of St. of Ohio to
Mary Ann Pearsal Fayette Co Pa in the fall of
1849. (from Memory) —J R J P
13 Married on the 28th day of April A. D
1852 Miss Laramour of Grapeville Westmorland County Pa to Mr Janes of
fee $10 Job Rossell
16 Married by the Subscriber on the 13th
Day of January A. D 1853 Mr. William Gittings, Farmer, Son of Lilburn & Mary
Gittings resident of Westfinley Township Washington Co Pa Birthplace Canton
Township of said Co To Miss Nancy Feaster of East Finley Township of said Co
Daughter of John & Sarah Feaster fee $3
Job Rossell
17 Married by the Subscriber on Monday
May 2nd 1853 Mr. William Henry Rose,
Glassblower Birthplace & Residence Monongahela City Washington Co Pa Son of
John & Susan Rose To Miss Maria Cullar Daughter of Michael & Mary Cullar Resi-
dent in Carrol Township Washington Co Pa Job Rossell fee $2.50
19 Married on the 3rd Day of July A. D
1853 Mr. Robert Campbell Resident of Co-
lumbia Washington Co Pa Resident of
State of Delaware Castle County To Miss
Margaret Baldwin of Columbia of said
County & State Daughter Caleb and Re-
becka Baldwin, Color White fee $5
Job Rossell
54 Married on the 22 Day of December
A. D 1864 Mr Robert Dickey of Marshall
Co Va to Miss Sara Ann Mellon of Green
Co Pa fee $3 Job Rossell
60 Married Oct 11th 1865 Mr Henry
Mires to Miss Mary McMillen Both of
Marshall Co Va fee $5.10
Job Rossell
65 Married Nov 15th 1866 Mr. Daniel S
Ogle to Miss Ella J Baldwin Both of Mar-
shall Co Va fee $5.10
Job Rossell
99 Married Nov 23d Mr Lewis Baker to
Miss Mary Catharine Lydick Both of Mar-
shall Co Va J Rossell
120 Married Sept 23d 1869 Mr James
Durbin to Miss Maria Funk Both of Rich-
hill Township Green County Pa fee $5
Job Rossell
163 Married June 5th 1873 Mr James
Carmichael to Miss Julia Allen Both of
Marshall Co W Va fee $2 Job Rossell
296 Married October 22nd A D 1879 Mr
Henry I McCracken of W Va & Miss
Elizabeth Gary of Green Co Pa fee $2
Job Rossell
301 Married Nov 30th A D 1879 Capt
John Morris Center TP Green Co and Miss
Elizabeth Phillips of Marshall Co W Va
fee $2 J R
314 Married June 17th A D 1880 Mr
Frank Tyson and Miss Durel Burden Both
of Moundsville W Va fee $2 J R
336 Married August 4th A D 1881 Mr
William Lydick Esq and Miss Allie Hill
Both of Marshall Co W. Va. fee $5 J R
422 Married Sept 13th A D 1884 Mr
Frank Rogerson and Miss Hannah M. Way-
son of Marshall Co W Va fee $1 J R

Continental Soldiers

Order Book 1774-1782

Contributed by the PEAKS OF OTTER CHAPTER,
D. A. R., Bedford County, Virginia. Mrs. George P.
Parker, Historian.

page 130
Robert Clark appointed to purchase pro-
vision for the wife and children of Jacob
Hutts & Christopher Johnson for the wife
& children of William McMinimy—who
are in the service of the United States.

page 133
Ordered that it be certified to the Treas-
urer that Margaret Irvine widow of
Abraham Irvine deceased who was a
Soldier in the Service of the United
States of America be allowed the sum
of Ten pounds.

Ordered that it be certified to the Treas-
urer that Rebeckah Watts wife of Aaron
Watts a Soldier in the Service of the
United States is allowed ten pounds by
this court for the Support of her & her
family to be laid out by Robert Stith,
Gent.

Ordered that Ursula Conner be allowed
ten pounds in the hands of Charles Tal-
bot Gent, for the Support of her & her
family during the absence of her Hus-
band Wm. Conner who is in the Service
of the United States and that the Same
be certified to the Treasurer.

page 135
Christiana Hutts wife of Jacob Hutts a
Soldier in the Service of the United States is allowed 14 pounds in the hands of Robert Clark for the support of her & her family in the absence of her said Husband which is ordered to be certified to the Treasurer.

Eliza Nickols wife of Wm. Nickols a Soldier in the Service of the United States allowed 16 pounds, 7 pence & 3 shillings in the hands of Wilson Maddox for the Support of her & her family in the absence of her said Husband which is ordered to be certified to the Treasurer of Virginia.

Catharine McMinimy wife of Wm. McMinimy a Soldier in the Service of the United States allowed 14 pounds in the hands of John Hunter Gente. for the Supporte of her & her family in the absence of her said husband which is ordered to be certified to the Treasurer of Virginia.

Jemima Going wife of William Gowin a Soldier in the service of the United States allowed 10 pounds in the hands of Wm. Leftwich Gent: & ordered to be certified to Treasurer.

Mary Ross wife of William Ross a Soldier in the service of the United States allowed ten pounds in the hands of Wm. Leftwich Gent. & ordered to be certified to Treasurer.

Elizabeth Childers wife of Hen: Childers a Soldier in the service of the United States allowed ten pounds in the hands of Capt: Will: Trigg and ordered to be certified to Treasurer.

Mary Davenporte wife of Joseph Davenporte a Soldier in the Service of the United States allowed Ten pounds in the hands of Wm. Leftwich Gent. for the support of her & her family in the absence of her said Husband which is ordered to be certified to the Treasurer.

Elizabeth Boyd wife of James Boyd a Soldier in the Service of the United States allowed 15 pounds for the Support of her & her family for 1 Year which is ordered to be certified to the Treasurer.

Rebekah Watts wife of Aaron Watts allowed ten pounds in the hands of Wm. Callaway Gent. for the Support of her & her family for 1 Year from this time which is ordered to be certified to the Treasurer.

This Court Doth Recommend to his Excellency the Governor Charles Lynch Esq. for a Colonel—Jeremiah Early Esq. for a Lieut. Colo., Wm. Callaway Esq. for a Lieut. Colo. & William Trigg & William Leftwich Esqrs. for Majors as proper persons to act as Militia officers in this county.

Jacob Early, John Callaway, John Otty, John Trigg, Robert Adams, Thomas Watts, Anthony Pate, Jonathan Richerson & William Rentfae are recommended as proper persons to act as Militia Capts. in this County.

Jesse Tate, Robert Alexander, John Phelps, Wm. Hudnall, Thos. Helm & Henny Davis recommended to his Excellency the Governor to act as 1st Liets, in this county.

Bowen Price, Augustine Leftwich & James Adams & David Martin, John Helm recommended to his Excellency the Governor as proper persons for 2nd Liets.

Robert Irvine, Wm. Verdiman, Edmund Franklin & Owens Franklin recommended to his Excellency the Governor as proper persons to act as Ensigns in this county.

Jeremiah Early Lieut Colo. William Callaway Lieut. Colo. & William Trigg & William Leftwich Majors—produced Coms. from his Excellency the Governor & qualified according to Law.

John Otty, Thos. Watts, Anthony Pate & Jonathan Richardson Capts. Qualified according to Law.

Mary Ann Robinson wife of Stephen Robinson a Soldier in the Service of the United States allowed 10 pounds (to be paid into the hands of Robert Church) for the Support of her & her family for one Year which is ordered to be certified to the Treasurer.

Ordered that the order of last court allowing Elizabeth Boyd 15 pounds be set aside and the Said Sum be allowed to Elizabeth Baldwin wife of James Bald-
win a Soldier in the Continental Service (to be paid into the hands of Robert Church) for the Support of her & her family one Year which is ordered to be certified to the Treasurer.

page 146
Jacob Early & John Trigg Capts. Qualified according to Law.
It appearing to this Court that Margaret Irvine has been allowed a Sum of Money by the assembly for her support and she having signified her Disapprobation ag't. receiving the Ten pounds allowed her by this court in the hands of Wm. Leftwich Gent. ordered that the said Leftwich pay the Money aforesaid to Mary Ann Robinson allowed this day the Said Sum of Ten pounds & that no Cert. Issue for the Drawing of the same from the Treasurer.

page 149
Elizabeth Beline wife of Barnabas Beline a Soldier in the Service of the United States allowed 10 pounds in the hands of Wm. Callaway Gent. which is ordered to be certified to the Treasurer.

page 150
Mary Prewitte who has a Son in the Continental Service allowed 10 pounds in the Hds. of Chas. Talbote Gent. which is ordered to be cert. to the Treasurer.
Mary Leister wife of Wm. Leister a Soldier in the Service of the United States allowed 10 pounds in the Hands of John Fitzpatrick Gent. which is ordered to be cert. to the Treasurer.

page 151
William Hudnall & Jesse Tate 1st Lieuts. & Augustine Leftwich 2nd Lieut. Qualified according to Law.
Margaret Edger wife of John Edgar allowed 10 pounds in the hands of Capt. Chas. Watkins which is ordered to be cert. to the Treasurer.

page 152
Wm. Trigg, Isaac Rentfrae, Thos. Arthur & Jonathan Richardson are recommended to his Excellency the Governor as proper persons to be added to the Coms. of the peace for this county.
Robert Watkins Capt. Qualified according to Law.

page 157
John Callaway Capt., Robert Alexander 1st Lieut. & Bourn Price 2nd Lieut. Qualified according to Law.
Robert Clark Capt., James Bullock 1st Lieut., Edmund Tate 2nd Lieut. & Thos. Johnson Ensign recommended to his Excellency the Governor as proper persons to act as Militia officers in this County.

page 161
Stephen Goggin Jr. Lieut. & Hinman Wooster Ensign under Capt. Tate recommended to his Excellency the Governor as proper persons to act as Militia officers.
Ann Witt allowed 15 pounds for the Support of her & her family 1 Year in the absence of her Son a Soldier in the Service of the United States which is ordered to be certified.
Ursly Conner wife of Wm. Conner allowed 10 pounds in the hands of Charles Talbot Gent. which is ordered to be cert. Jemima Going wife of Wm. Going Jr. allowed 8 pounds for the support of her & her Family for Six months in the absence of her Husband a Soldier in the Service of the United States in the hds. of Wm. Leftwich Gent. which is ordered to be cert.
Judith Holly wife of John Holly allowed 20 pounds in the hands of Chas. Watkins Gent. for the Support of her and her family (in the absence of her Husband who is captivated with the Indians) for 6 months which is ordered to be cert. to the Treasurer.

page 175
Robert Irvine Ensign in the Militia of this County Qualified according to Law.

page 181
Upon the motion of Elizabeth Childers wife of Henny Childers a Soldier in the Service of the States is allowed for the Supporte of her & her family to be paid into the hands of Wm. Leftwich Gent.

page 182
On the motion of Mary Kelly wife of Michl. Kelly a Soldier in the Service of the United States is allowed 10 pounds
for Six months in the hands of Wm. Leftwich Gent.


On the motion of Mary Pervin wife of John Pervin a Soldier in the service of the United States allowed 15 pounds for Six Months to be paid into the hands of Colo. John Quarles and this further ordered that William Leftwich pay 5 pounds part of the pounds allowed Jemima Going which is taken from her as her Husband is returned from the Service.

Edith Goodman wife of Ansel Goodman who was captivated by the Indians upon Kentuckey allowed 18 pounds for the Support of her & her family to this day which is ordered to be cert. to the Treasurer.

Mary Ross wife of William Ross a Soldier in the Continental Service allowed the sum of Twenty pounds as an allowance for twelve months from this day—to be paid into the hands of William Leftwich Gent. which is ordered to be cert. to the Treasurer.


Guy Smith Gent. produced a coms. from under the hand of the Governor bearing Date the 17th Day of Oct. 1778 appointing him Sheriff of this County Dureing pleasure who made oath & gave Bond & Sec'y. according to Law.

Upon the motion of Guy Smith Gent. David Wright, Stephen Goggin, Jacob Moon Jun. & Nicholas Mead Qualified as under sheriffs for this county.

John FitzPatrick & John Callaway Gente. Qualified into the Coms. of the Peace for this county.

Harry Innis Esq. produced as Coms. from under the hand of the Governor appointing him Deputy State Atty. in this county & Qualified according to Law.

Upon the motion of Lenah Hutts wife of Jacob Hutts a Soldier in the Service of the United States she is allowed 20 pounds in the hands of Robert Clark which is ordered to be certified to the Treasurer.

Robert Clark produced his acco. of Money laid out in behalf of Lenah Hutts which is allowed him.

William Henderson one of the Gent. Mentioned in the Coms. of the peace Qualified according to Law.

Moses Rentfrae & Isaac Rentfrae two of the Gent. Mentioned in the Coms. of the peace qualified according to Law.

Rebekah Watts wife of Aaron Watts a Soldier in the Service of the United States She is allowed 32 pounds for the Support of her & her family for 1 yr. from this Time (to be paid into the hands of Colo. Wm. Callaway) which is ordered to be certified to the Treasurer.

Elizabeth Childers wife of Henry Childers a Soldier in the service of the United States she is allowed 20 pounds for Six months in the hands of William Leftwich Gent. which is ordered to be certified to the Treasurer.

Thomas Pate Ensign Qualified according to Law.

Osaac Rentfrae 1st Lieut. Qualified according to Law.

Stephen Goggin Jun. 2nd Lieut. Qualified according to Law.

James Buford one of the Gents. mentioned in the Coms. of the peace for this county Qualified according to Law.

Thos. Johnson & Wm. Bryan Ensigns Qualified according to Law.

James Callaway County Lieut., Jeremiah Early Colo. & Wm. Trigg Lieut. Colo. Qualified according to Law.

On the motion of Elizabeth Baldwin wife of James Baldwin a Soldier in the Service of the United States is allowed 25 pounds for the Support of her & her family to be paid into the hands of Gross Scruggs Gent. which is ordered to be certified to the Treasurer.

On the motion of Mary Kelly wife of
Michl. Kelly a Soldier in the service of the United States is allowed 20 pounds to be paid into the hands of Wm. Leftwich Gent. which is ordered to be cert. to the Treasurer.

page 222
William Leftwich Coroner Qualified according to Law, who gave Bond and Secy. according to Law.
Thomas Helm 1st Lieut. Qualified according to Law.
Ursly Conner wife of Wm. Conner a Soldier in the Service of the United States allowed 25 pounds in the hands of John F. Patrick Gent. which is ordered to be certified to the Treasurer.
Rebeckah Watts wife of Aaron Watts a Soldier in the service of the United States allowed 25 pounds in the hands of Guy Smith Gent. which is ordered to be certified to the Treasurer.

page 228
Eliza. Childers wife of Henry Childers a Soldier in the Service of the United States allowed 50 pounds to be paid into the hands of Wm. Leftwich Gent. which is ordered to be certified to the Treasurer.
Thomas Watts & Jonathan Richeson two of the Gent. mentioned in the Coms. of the peace qualified according to Law.

page 230
On the motions of Mrs. Ann Witte (who has a Son in the Continental Service) she is allowed 30 pounds for the Supporte of her & her family to be paid into the hands of William Leftwich Gent. which is ordered to be certified to the Treasurer.

page 231
William Thornhill appointed Ensign under Capt. Otty.
Andrew Irvine 2nd Lieut., Demoss 1st Lieut., David Wright Capt., Daniel Mitchell Ensign & Joel Cheatwood Ensign Qualified according to Law.

page 234
George Dooley 1st Lieut., Wm. Vermiman 1st Lieut., Henry Jeter 2nd Lieut. & Thomas Nance Ensign qualified according to Law.
On the motion of Mary Pervin wife of John Pervin a Soldier in the service of the United States she is allowed 40 pounds in the hands of Colo. John Quarles which is ordered to be certified to the Treasurer.

page 235
On the motion of Mary Leister wife of William Leister a Soldier in the Continental Service she is allowed 40 pounds for the Support of her & her family to be paid into the hands of John F. Patrick Gent. which is ordered to be certified to the Treasurer.
Uriah Leftwich Ensign Qualified according to Law.

On the motion of M. J. Hanson whose Husband & two Sons are in the Contl. Service she is allowed 50 pounds to be paid into the hands of John Callaway Gent. for her Supporte 6 months which is ordered to be certified to the Treasurer.

page 236
Robert Alexander Capt., Robert Irvine 1st Lieut. & Bourn Price 1st Lieut. Qualified according to Law.

Queries

Queries must be typed double spaced on separate slips of paper and limited to two queries (a) and (b) of not more than sixty words each. Add name and address on same line following last query. Queries conforming to above requirements will be published as soon as space is available.
The purpose of this section of the Genealogical Department is mutual assistance to those seeking information on same or related families.

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


(b) Wood-Slover.—Want parentage of Adelia Melvina Wood ("Melcenie") born 1818 on plantation near Danridge, Tennessee, married 1837 in Tennessee or Georgia, George Washington Slover. She
was a daughter of a widower and widow (both with children). Her known sisters were: Charlotte ("Lottie") married Mr. Lowe; Isophene married John Pate; Adeline, married John Slover; —— married Mr. Richey. Mrs. Edward Spear Atkinson, 1502 Stuart Street, Houston, Texas.

G-41. **Royall-Farrar-Harris.** — Wish date and place of death of one Joseph Royall Farrar, who was commissioned Captain of Militia, in Virginia, before the Revolution and moved to Fayette County, Kentucky, in 1785. His son Bernard Gaines Farrar was a prominent physician in St. Louis for many years. One of his daughters married William Harris in Virginia. Mrs. T. H. Seay, 4935 Quebec Street, Washington, D. C.

G-41. (a) **Sharp.**—Wanted information on parentage of Henry Sharp, born May 2, 1772, in Sussex County, New Jersey. Later lived in Washington County, Pennsylvania, where he married Hannah ——? They lived in Clinton County, Illinois, where he died 1815.

(b) **Wright.**—Did Capt. John Wright of 3rd Battalion, Pennsylvania Regiment, have a daughter Amelia who married William Litherbury (Leatherbury) of Delaware? Mrs. Lester McKee, Greenville, Illinois.

G-41. **Jennings.**—Wanted name of father of Dorothy Jennings, who married Woodson Clark. Both of Virginia, and lived after marriage in either Bedford or Amherst County. Children born of this couple were: sons: Woodson Floyd Clark, Robert M. Clark, one other, name not known. Daughters: Fanny Elizabeth Clark, Georgia Clark, Evelin Clark. Dorothy Jennings Clark died about 1846. Mrs. Thomas J. Sappington, Eastman, Georgia.


(b) **Wright.**—Wanted information and ancestry of Jonathan Wright, born 1782 in Fredericksburgh, Virginia. He married Lucy Wells about 1834, in Muskingum County, Ohio. He died 1860. His son, Willis Wright, born February 26, 1836, married Jane Heaton in 1859. Both died in Marshall County, Indiana. Mrs. E. S. Strang, 39 Cleveland Road, New Haven, Connecticut.

G-41. (a) **Ayres-Fountain.**—Elizabeth Ayres married John Fountain, 1806 Sussex County, New Jersey. Want Ancestry. Ayres Fountain, Quaker, in Ohio as early as 1835. Want ancestry.

(b) Did any of Anthony Fountain's descendants live in Sussex County, New Jersey? Mrs. C. M. Winn, 315 Castro Street, Norman, Oklahoma.
State Conferences

OREGON

The twenty-eighth annual State Conference of the Oregon Daughters of the American Revolution was held in Portland on February 28 and March 1. The chapters comprising district No. 1 were hostesses.

The State Regent, Mrs. Howard P. Arnest, presided over the sessions at which Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., President General, was the guest of honor.

Following the processional and opening ceremonies, addresses of welcome and greetings were extended by many distinguished guests including Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., President General, Honorable Earl Riley, Mayor of Portland, Mr. F. S. Gannett, National Vice-President of the Sons of the American Revolution, Mrs. John Y. Richardson, National Chairman of Americanism, Mrs. J. B. Montgomery, organizing State Regent, and many others.

Routine reports were interspersed with lovely musical numbers.

The President General, Mrs. Robert, led a round table discussion which proved very enlightening.

The Good Citizenship Pilgrim, Miss Anne Ellen Wendling, was the guest of honor at the first luncheon. All were delighted when she sang with the Triple Trio of her high school.

Mrs. John Y. Richardson, Ex-Reporter General and National Chairman of Americanism, gave an inspiring address on that topic.

A tea honoring the President General, Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., and the National Chairman of Americanism, Mrs. John Y. Richardson, was given at the attractive home of the State Regent, Mrs. Howard P. Arnest.

On Friday evening, the Junior State Assembly dinner with the President General as honor guest, was a lovely affair.

Later, the showing of an Approved School Film by the State Chairman, Mrs. U. G. Smith, was much enjoyed. An informal reception honoring the President General and Honorary State Regents followed.

Saturday morning a beautiful Memorial Service for Oregon “Daughters of the American Revolution Who Have Entered Into Eternal Life” was conducted by Mrs. E. H. Barendrick, State Chaplain. A special tribute to Mrs. John A. Keating, Ex-State Regent, was given by Mrs. John Y. Richardson.

The Conference was then called to order by the State Regent and Reports of the four districts were given.

This year the Regents did not give reports at the Conference, but, instead, brought constructive ideas and ways to improve the Oregon Society’s activities.

At the Golden Jubilee Projects Luncheon reports were given by Mrs. F. S. Gannett, Chairman of the Oregon Bell for the Carillon at Valley Forge, who said that they expect to dedicate the bell during the Jubilee Year; and by Mrs. Harry E. Northup, Chairman of the Marker to Madam Marie Dorion at Vista House. Mr. J. Nielson Barry gave an address on the “Astor Overland Expedition.” When he finished his most interesting narration, we all felt quite well acquainted with Madam Dorion.

The final business of the Conference was completed including the passing of resolutions to raise the fund for the Oregon Bell in the Carillon at Valley Forge, to provide a scholarship to an outstanding girl at Chemawa Indian School to be known as the Florence B. Harding Scholarship, and to give $100 (one hundred dollars) annually for a scholarship to be called the Anne Margaret Lang Tamassee Scholarship.

After the retiring of the colors, the Conference was adjourned.

Many drove out the scenic Columbia River Highway to the Vista House. There Mrs. Harry E. Northup presided at the dedication of the Marker to Madam Marie Dorion, one of Oregon’s Golden Jubilee Projects. Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., dedicated the Marker, Mrs. Howard P. Arnest presented it to the state, and Mr. Henry F. Cabell, Chairman of the State Highway Commission, accepted it for the State of Oregon.

The climax of the Conference was the formal banquet. Governor and Mrs. Chas. A. Sprague were honor guests as also was the President General, who gave us a very
splendid address. We were charmingly entertained with a musical sketch of "Jenny Lind" presented by Roma Church, lyric soprano, and Grace Evelyn Scheel, pianist.

On Sunday afternoon, March 2, the Board of Governors of the Pioneer Mothers Memorial Cabin at Champoeg held Open House honoring the President General.

JEANNETTE I. DENTLER,
State Recording Secretary.

MICHIGAN

BETWEEN Hotel Harrington, where subscription breakfasts, luncheons and the formal banquet were held, and the Women's Benefit Association, where business sessions proceeded like clockwork, flowed an endless stream of the 300 women attending the 41st Annual Conference of the Michigan Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, held in Port Huron, March 26 to 28.

Ottawawa, Port Huron, and Alexander Macomb, Mt. Clemens, were hostess chapters; regents, Mrs. Jacob Burley and Mrs. Thos. W. Cross and conference chairman, Mrs. O. J. Richards and Mrs. P. K. McWethy, were responsible for the success of arrangements.

Mrs. Osmond Dore Heavenrich Jackson, state regent, presided at all sessions of this, her first conference, except chapter regents' afternoon Thursday, conducted by state first vice regent, Miss Laura Cook, Hillsdale.

Board meeting Tuesday night and Wednesday morning preceded the delightful state regent's luncheon Wednesday noon, for state officers, chairmen, chapter regents, and prominent guests.

A most effective memorial service in the afternoon was conducted by Mrs. Harry Boardman, state chaplain, sister of the state regent, for the seventy-five members who died during the past year. Music by the Port Huron Vocal Ensemble, featuring Mrs. Agnes Skillen Tibbetts, added much to the beauty of the ceremony. Mrs. Tibbetts appeared again during Conference.

The Daughters enjoyed a ride over the "Blue Water Bridge" with police escort before attending a tea given at the lovely home of Mrs. David McMorran.

The speaker for the opening session Wednesday evening was Dr. Carroll Sibley, Los Angeles, Dean of Los Angeles College of Arts and Letters, President of League of Western Writers, whose subject, "America 1950" brought out advances in education, wealth, industry, medicine, literature, and other lines, surprising to his listeners. He predicted a much greater nation in 1950.

Thursday, reports of state officers, chairmen and chapter regents showed definite advancement in the work of the Society.

Josiah Q. Bennett, an authority on first editions, gave a review of "Tree of Liberty", Elizabeth Page's truly historical novel, during the afternoon.

The banquet, Thursday evening, was a gorgeous affair, in the smilax decorated dining room, with Mrs. Emma A. Fox, noted parliamentarian, a very special guest, since she was to be 94 Saturday the 29th. A huge birthday cake was presented to her, cut and passed to the assembly. Guests from other states included Mrs. James Crankshaw, Honorary Vice President General of Indiana, and Mrs. Lafayette LeVanPorter, state regent of Indiana; and Mrs. James F. Donahue, state regent of Ohio. Mrs. Henry B. Joy, Honorary Vice President General, Chairman, Real Daughters, National Vice President Children American Revolution; Mrs. Bessie H. Geagle, Vice President General from Michigan; Mrs. George D. Schermerhorn, Organizing Secretary General, and Mrs. Chas. F. Bathrick, past state and national officer (all from Michigan).

S. L. A. Marshall, military critic of the Detroit News, and Dr. Eugene B. Elliot, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, were the speakers. "The United States and the War," Mr. Marshall's subject, broadcast from the banquet room, was especially timely, in view of present domestic and international situations. He has become a national authority on the war through his recently published book "Blitzkrieg." He said: "If the nation remains calm and united it will survive the storm and arise to far greater heights than it has even known.” "Passing the lease-lend bill has brought us closer to the brink of war. Serious and dangerous days lay ahead, but," he added, "in union there is strength."
Dr. Elliot proposed a 13 point program to improve civic education in Michigan schools and to eliminate from the school system undemocratic practices and others inconsistent with community advancement. He also proposed that teaching practices inconsistent with a total community school program be eliminated and that students be given greater responsibilities in school government and civic leadership. He especially recommended that Americanization programs be set up for unnaturalized aliens.

Legislation to curb and punish strikers and saboteurs in defense industries; to bar subversive political organizations from the ballot; to require fingerprinting of persons who pawn articles; and to force tourist camps to register their guests, was approved at the final session. One resolution approved urged the state to provide better equipment at the State School for the Deaf at Flint. The Society assailed the “Union Now” movement for permanent union of United States with the British Empire as an “international invasion of our rights as free and independent citizens of the United States.”

Miss Lucille Barnes, Grosse Pointe, was chosen Good Citizenship Pilgrim for the Washington trip. Miss Margaret Davis, Alma, and Miss Joyce Denherder, Zeeland, were alternates. The group of 165 Pilgrims were addressed by Clifford O’Sullivan, Port Huron attorney, whose main thought was, “Let us keep ourselves a pattern from which a better world can be formed after its present troubles are ended.”

State membership showed a decided increase, Charles Meseroll chapter of Union City getting first prize in the below 70 group, and Ft. Pontchartrain, Highland Park, first in above 70. Charles Meseroll also took first for % increase in publicity. First prize for press scrapbook went to Gogebic chapter, Ironwood; second to Genese, Flint. Junior Group, Louisa St. Clair chapter took special prize for exquisite Memory book.

Invitation to hold 1942 Conference at Jackson closed proceedings.

JANET Y. GAULT
(Mrs. John Z.),
State Press Chairman.

CALIFORNIA

THE thirty-third annual State Conference was held March 11-14 in Santa Cruz. The State Regent, Mrs. Perry Wallace MacDonald, presided at all sessions of the Conference, the theme being, “Home and Country.” After the opening ceremonies, an address of welcome was given by the Hon. C. D. Hinkle, Mayor of Santa Cruz. Mrs. Theodore Hopping welcomed the delegates, and Mrs. Elmer Horace Whittaker of Santa Barbara, Past Vice-President General, graciously responded. After an inspiring address on “The Heritage of America” by Mr. James Mussatti, of the State Chamber of Commerce, an informal reception was held.

Wednesday morning’s session consisted of reports of the State Officers.

Luncheon honored Mrs. Joseph Taylor Young, retiring Reporter General, and Mrs. Charles B. Boothe, an Honorary Vice-President General. Dr. Aurelia H. Reinhardt, president of Mill’s College, spoke on “Our Nation: Yesterday—To-morrow.”

In the afternoon the regents of Southern California read their reports. “What the Daughters Do” was the theme of the evening for the reports of the National and State Committees.

Thursday morning the resolutions and a proposed amendment to the State By-Laws were read. Luncheon in honor of Mrs. Elmer Horace Whittaker and Mrs. John Whittier Howe Hodge followed. Mrs. William H. Pouch, Honorary President C. A. R., made the luncheon address.

Thursday afternoon the regents of Northwestern California read their reports. Then followed an impressive memorial ceremony for members who had passed away during the year. In the evening the usual banquet was held in honor of Past State Regents, State Officers, and honor guests. Ruth Comfort Mitchell Young charmed the audience with her very apt expressions in her address, “Crown our Good with Brotherhood.”

Friday morning and afternoon the business of the Conference was completed. The luncheon on that day was in honor of the
State President and State Officers of the Children of the American Revolution. Mrs. James Van Kirk Whittingham, State President, C. A. R., made the address.

Before the opening of the Conference on the afternoon of March 11, the State Society placed a bronze marker at the spot where Don Gaspar de Portola camped October 20, 1769, while looking for Monterey Bay. The campsite is located on the Rancho del Oso, the home of Mr. Jesse Theodore Hoover. After the unveiling of the tablet the party climbed the steep trail to the grave of Mrs. Hoover, Past State Regent of California, where a marker was placed in her memory.

SARA MAYNADIER WATERS RIDDLE
(Mrs. Lawrence Melville Riddle),
State Historian.

SOUTH CAROLINA

THE forty-fifth annual State Conference was held in Charleston, March 3-5, 1941, with the Rebecca Motte chapter as hostess. Mrs. William Sutherland Allan, state regent, presided.

The conference began Monday morning with a meeting of the Good Citizenship Pilgrims Clubs and was followed by a memorial service conducted by the State Chaplain, Mrs. J. D. Todd. The service was very impressive, a beautiful tribute being paid to the memory of Mrs. William B. Burney, Honorary Vice-President General. A dress parade by the Citadel Cadet Corps honored the Daughters.

The formal opening of Conference Monday evening included greetings from a number of civic and patriotic organizations. The address of the evening was given by Thomas Pettigrew Lesesne, who spoke on "The Old Exchange—and Charleston."

During reports of State Officers and State Chairmen given the second day, many important activities held the attention of the delegates.

At the annual Tamassee luncheon Tuesday, greetings were brought by Ralph H. Cain, Superintendent of our mountain school, and the guests were entertained with songs by a group of Tamassee girls.

Following the luncheon the delegates and visitors were taken on a tour of historic homes and buildings of the city. A series of teas ended the afternoon's program.

Chapter Regents Night was featured Tuesday evening. A pageant depicting the history of American music, arranged by the State Chairman, Mrs. Herman C. McCain, was given during the evening.

Greetings were brought the Conference from the National Society by Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig, Vice-President General and Mrs. John Morrison Kerr, National President of the Children of the American Revolution.

MRS. ROBERT K. WISE,
State Press Relations Chairman.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

THE fortieth annual conference of New Hampshire Daughters was held April 1-2 at the Hotel Carpenter, Manchester, with Molly Stark chapter acting as hostess. The State Regent, Mrs. Ralph L. Crockett, presided throughout the conference.

At the opening session on Tuesday afternoon, the members were welcomed by the Hon. Damase Caron, Mayor, and by Mrs. Thomas O. Parnell, regent of the hostess chapter. The response was given by Vice State Regent, Mrs. Robert F. Crosby.

The highlight of the afternoon was an address by Miss Eleanor Greenwood, National Chairman of Junior American Citizens' committee. This was broadcast through the Manchester radio station. Other guests who brought greetings were Mrs. Frank L. Nason, Registrar General; Mrs. Frederick P. Latimer, Vice-President General in Connecticut; Mrs. Victor A. Binford, Past Vice-President General in Maine; Mrs. Carl S. Hoskins, Vice-President General in New Hampshire; and Mrs. Earle F. Newton, State President New Hampshire Children of the American Revolution.

Reports of state officers followed and attested to a fine spirit of cooperation with the wishes of our state regent and the national committees. The following outstanding achievements were worthy of note: the New Hampshire terminus of the old
Coos Trail which extended from Colebrook, N. H., to Hallowell, Maine (1803), was suitably marked with a large granite slab bearing a bronze marker; a supplement of the New Hampshire D. A. R. History, covering the period from 1930 to 1940 has been completed and will be printed in book form; also one of the Golden Jubilee Projects, the Penny Pine Planting, was completed. Thirty thousand pines were set out in a tract of thirty acres in Allenstown.

An impressive memorial service was conducted by Mrs. Edward D. Storrs, State Chaplain, and Mrs. J. Wendall Kimball, State Registrar.

At the close of this meeting, the Daughters were invited to visit the Old Stark House, once occupied by General John Stark and his family, now owned by the Molly Stark Chapter and used as a museum and chapter house. The Currier Gallery of Art was also opened to the D. A. R. visitors. Tea was served in the auditorium of the Y. W. C. A. by members of the hostess chapter assisted by members of the Elizabeth Page Chapter of the Children of the American Revolution.

A banquet was held in the evening following a reception to state officers and honored guests. Music was furnished by members of the Manchester Central High School. At the close of the banquet, Mrs. Crockett as toastmistress called on ex-state regents, state officers and honored guests to relate some incident of a humorous character which had occurred during her term of office. Besides the honored guests previously mentioned, there were in addition, the heads of several outstanding organizations which "follow different paths ending up in much the same place," Mrs. Frederick B. Preston, President of the State Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. James B. Kemper, State President, New Hampshire Daughters of Colonial Wars; Mrs. Charles L. Jackman, Acting President of the National Society, Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America; and Mrs. Edward B. Stearns, State President of the Daughters of 1812.

On Wednesday morning, Mrs. Nason addressed the conference, presenting the various phases of D. A. R. work in a most interesting manner.

The reports of chapter regents and state chairmen followed. These were unusually interesting. A great many of the chapters carried out special Golden Jubilee Projects.

The conference unanimously endorsed State Regent, Mrs. Ralph L. Crockett, for office of Librarian General in the coming national election. Mrs. Crockett was also unanimously elected Honorary State Regent.

In June, the New Hampshire D. A. R. will cooperate with New Hampshire University in celebrating the 75th Anniversary of the founding of the University by sponsoring a dinner and an evening speaker.

The following new state officers were nominated and elected: Regent, Mrs. Robert F. Crosby, Derry; Vice Regent, Mrs. Edward D. Storrs, Concord; Treasurer, Miss Eliza Gee, Keene; Registrar, Mrs. J. Wendall Kimball, Lancaster; Historian, Mrs. David W. Anderson, Manchester; Librarian, Mrs. Alpha H. Harriman, Laconia; Chaplain, Mrs. Frederick D. Runnells, Nashua. Mrs. Crosby appointed as State Secretary, Mrs. Frank C. Foss of Rochester. The new officers were called to the platform and presented to the Conference.

Vocal solos by Mrs. Catherine Robinson during the Memorial Service and by Mrs. Sara Dickey Simpson at various times during the conference were greatly appreciated.

Courtesy resolutions were read, the colors adjourned and the conference was declared adjourned.

GRACE DUNLAP FOSS
(Mrs. Frank C.),
State Historian.

WISCONSIN

THE WISCONSIN State Conference held its forty-fifth annual State Meeting at Waukesha, Wisconsin, March 12-14, 1941.

At 8:00 P.M. a general meeting convened in the Congregational Church. After a prelude of music by Mrs. Ardath Olson and Mrs. Alfred Gregory, the speaker of the evening was introduced—Dr. Gerrit T. Vander Lugt, President of Carroll College. Using the title "This Too Shall Pass," President Vander Lugt gave a masterly
address concerning the present state of affairs in a world at war.

Thursday morning reports of State Officers, Committee Chairmen, etc., filled an extremely busy morning. The reports from President and Treasurer were especially heartening because both gave official notice of the completion of our State Project No. 1—the Library at Northland College which is a replica of Wakefield, the birthplace of George Washington. This had been made possible by the generosity of our former State Regent, Mrs. Helen Kimberly Stuart, of Neenah. She had not only redeemed the D. A. R. pledges of $10,000 for this purpose, but had added $5,000 in her own name. Later in the day President Brownell spoke at some length of the Library, explained that the entire collection of 26,000 volumes had been placed in their new home, and included by inviting all D. A. R.'s to the formal dedication in June.

At the luncheon meeting on Thursday the speaker was Mr. W. A. Titus of Fond du Lac, President of the State Historical Society, who spoke to the theme, "Pioneer Reminiscences."

Business occupied the entire afternoon session. At the close the President General, Mrs. Robert, gave a most helpful talk directly upon D. A. R. policies, projects and programs.

The Committee on Local Arrangements, headed by Mrs. Clara Boardman Ganfield, merited gratitude and praise for their management of the Golden Jubilee Banquet on Thursday night. Mrs. Letitia Jones Hase, accompanied by Mrs. Bahr, furnished the musical numbers. Mrs. Mendenhall spoke on "The D. A. R. Way of Life" and Mrs. Robert provided a fitting climax by her address touching upon the attitude and influence of the Daughters of the American Revolution in the present world crisis.

The session Friday morning was devoted to business, in which the outstanding feature was the adoption of a proposed and thoughtfully prepared set of resolutions. Business ended, the Convention sang "Auld Lang Syne"; the colors were retired for the last time, and the forty-fifth Convention passed into history.

MAUD HAMILTON MENDENHALL,  
State Historian.

(Continued on page 58)

REVOLUTIONARY ART
(Continued from page 6)

Copley, Pupil of West

Among the pupils of Benjamin West was John Singleton Copley, born in Boston in 1738.

His work in youth was influenced by contemporary American painters, notably Greenwood, Smibert and Feke. From 1760 to 1774 he was a successful portrait painter in Boston. In 1775 he became a pupil of Benjamin West in London. In 1783 he was elected a member of the Royal Academy. He has a painting in the National Gallery of Art entitled "Richard, Earl Howe."

Post Revolutionary period artists represented in the group are Chester Harding and Mather Brown.

Chester Harding was a self taught—save for two months instruction at the Philadelphia Academy—American artist born in 1792. He earned fame in America as a portrait painter went to France and England where he exhibited in the Royal Academy.

His painting in the National Gallery of Art is of John Randolph. It was painted in 1829 at Richmond, Virginia, where the artist painted many statesmen who attended the Convention there to amend the Constitution.

Another version of this painting is in the Corcoran Gallery of Art. The Mellon Collection painting formerly was in the Collection of John Randolph Leigh of Danville, Virginia.

Mather Brown whose portrait of William Vans Murray in the National Gallery of Art is attracting much attention was a pupil of both Gilbert Stuart and Benjamin West. He painted portraits of George III and Queen Charlotte and was appointed painter to the Dukes of Clarence and York.

Boston born in 1761, after studying with Gilbert Stuart for a while, he followed the art trail to London.

The portrait of William Vans Murray was painted in London about 1785. It was formerly in the Collection of Thomas B. Clarke of New York.

Members coming to Washington should not fail to include in their tour of the National Capital a visit to the National Gallery of Art—the gift of a great American—and to inspect these notable examples of Revolutionary period art.
THE Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter D. A. R. of Bloomington, Ill., placed five markers in county cemeteries during the month of May.

The unveiling and dedication was held on May 29. More than one hundred people were in attendance. The markers were one near Lexington at the grave of General Joseph Bartholomew, a Revolutionary soldier; one near Ellsworth at the grave of Eliza Dawson Henton, a daughter of a Revolutionary soldier of Virginia.

Three were placed in the Smith Grove Cemetery near Towanda; one to George C. White, a son of a Revolutionary soldier of N. Y.; and the official member markers at the graves of Ellen White Conger and Anna Jones Hilts.

Flag Presentation

Manhattan Chapter, N. S. D. A. R., New York City, at their regular April meeting, presented an American flag to the Manhattan Council of Girl Scouts for Troop No. 79. Miss Betty Withall, Director of Scouts, officially accepted the flag in its standard, participating in a brief ceremony with the Leader and entire troop of Scouts. Each member was given a D. A. R. Manual for Citizenship. Mrs. Thomas Baldwin Lowerre is regent of Manhattan Chapter.

The Logan-Whitley Chapter, D. A. R., of Stanford, Ky., recently unveiled a beautiful town marker of bronze and D. A. R. blue, which concluded the chapter’s Golden Jubilee projects. The marker was un-
veiled by the two-year-old Morram twins, even as their mother in colonial costume. They are descendants of Benjamin Logan, founder of the town.

Guest speakers were Mrs. Keene Arnold, past vice president general of Ky., Mrs. Bright Hawes, Ky. State regent, and Mrs. Scott Glore, State regent at the time of organization in 1915. The inscription reads:

**STANFORD**

Founded in 1781, on the Wilderness Trail, by Benjamin Logan, established in 1786. Logan built Fort St. Asaph, 1775. The first court house in Ky., 1781.

**LINCOLN COUNTY—1800**

One of the three original counties of the State, named for Benjamin Lincoln, Revolutionary Soldier. Home of Isaac Shelby, first governor of Ky., and William Whitley, Indian conqueror.

Dedicated to Lincoln County Pioneers. Erected by the Logan-Whitley Chapter, D.A.R.

A buffet luncheon for the chapter and guests preceded this interesting program.

**Jeremiah Burnett Honored**

Descendants of Jeremiah Burnett, Revolutionary soldier, and members and friends of the Independence (Missouri) Pioneer Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, joined in a grave-marking ceremony Sunday afternoon in the Blue Springs Cemetery. A beautiful bronze marker was placed on the soldier's grave by the D. A. R.

Jeremiah Burnett, a native of Henry County, Virginia, is one of thirteen Revolutionary soldiers buried in Jackson County. His grave is the second to be marked by the chapter. The old home of his daughter, Mrs. Rhode Burnett Harris, where he lived when he came to Jackson County, is on a hill adjoining the cemetery.

The marker, previously set by the Johnson Monument Company, was veiled by a scarf of blue and white, the chapter colors. Little children, descendants of the soldier, placed flowers, blue and white carnations donated by Bunyar's, on the grave. A picture was taken of the ceremony by John H. Grinter to be sent to the national D. A. R. Magazine.

Mrs. Rubey B. Mitchell, the chapter regent, opened the program. The salute to the flag was given by Mrs. Joseph W. Greene and the singing of “America” led by Mrs. Rebecca Harris Patton followed.

The program was arranged and announced by Mrs. John H. Grinter, historian and chairman of the marking of graves of Revolutionary soldiers. The Rev. Orville T. Unger of Blue Springs gave the opening prayer, and the address on “Jeremiah Burnett” was given by Rufus Burrus, a descendant. Lawrence Randall Pigg, a descendant, sang “God Bless America.” Rebecca Burrus Harris and David Chiles unveiled the marker and Beverly Ann Burrus and Rufus Burrus, Jr., placed the flowers, which were distributed by Mrs. Edith Harris Webber of Kansas City.

As a closing feature, the Rev. Harold M. Hunt of Independence sang Kipling’s “Recessional” and Mrs. W. B. Dickinson, chapter chaplain, gave the prayer.

**Noble Mason Remembered**

On June 5, 1941, Lucy Jackson Chapter, D. A. R., of Newton, Massachusetts, placed a handsome bronze marker on the grave of Noble Mason at Swansea, Mass. Those taking part in the exercises were Mrs. Holcombe J. Brown, Regent, Mrs. Alex D. Salinger, Chaplain, Mrs. J. Walter Allen, Ex-Regent, Mrs. Clarence W. Williams, and Miss Olive Webster, the latter a direct descendant of this Revolutionary soldier. Miss Webster also placed on the grave an American flag which was formerly on the grave of a soldier of the World War in France and which was given to her there when the flags were replaced by new ones.

Best wishes for a speedy recovery go to Miss Page Schwarzwaelder, former Treasurer General N. S. D. A. R. who suffered an accident in which she injured an ankle recently.

The many who served with Mrs. Mary H. Rossman on the Congressional Credentials Committee of the D. A. R. when she was National Vice Chairman year after year and the Society in general sorrow over the

(Continued on page 58)
Junior Membership

NOËL WALKER ROBBINS, Editor

THE Junior section of the National Historical Magazine has undertaken, for this year, to present to the members of the Society a series of articles on the actual work and aims of their younger members who are banded together in the Junior Committees of their chapters. It is our hope that by so doing we may attract to our ranks more of the young women who have not yet enlisted in this part of the work, and may also gain the sympathy and attention of more of the chapters which have not yet seen the necessity for such a committee in their instance.

For every story there must be a beginning, and behind each beginning is always the birth of the idea in some fertile brain. And so we want to go back to those first days when the need for a means of attracting new and young members to the Society began to be felt, and then bring the story up to the present day.

This history thus begins during the administration of Mrs. Russell William Magna, President-General 1932-1935, when she and her able Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Frank H. Parcells, saw that the Society’s membership was not only decreasing, due to death and other causes, but also that the young women, eligible for membership, were not being attracted to the Society in sufficient numbers to insure its continued growth and advancement in future years. These ladies studied the situation, taking into their counsel the other National Officers, and many of the state and local regents, and as a result the plan for committees or groups made up of women between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five years, organized especially to attract others of their own age group to membership in the society was formulated.

Mrs. Parcells put these plans and ideas together in a pamphlet which has been the basis for the work of these committees ever since. She set forth the reasons for the need of such groups as follows: to gain young members; to gain the interest and the cooperation of the younger members of the Society in its activities; to prepare young members for service in the chapters; and to form a connecting link between the Children of the American Revolution and the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The seeds planted with such loving care began to sprout during the next administration, 1935-1938. Our President-General, Mrs. William A. Becker, and her very efficient Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. William H. Pouch, took up the nurture of this tender young plant, and with love and patience helped it to grow and to become a vital force in the Society. At every opportunity during their first year they preached the gospel of Junior Membership, and as a result of their efforts, by the time of the 1936 Congress sixty-four groups had been formed.

On April 20, 1936, Mrs. Pouch called the first Dutch Treat Breakfast at the Mayflower Hotel. This was attended by the
pages and other young members who were in Washington for the Congress. A very lively round table discussion followed, and the following conclusions were arrived at: that the young women were heartily in favor of the movement; that another get-together was necessary at this Congress, to continue the plans and iron out the difficulties; and that a Junior Dutch Treat Breakfast should be held hereafter at the beginning of each Congress.

On the afternoon of the same day the Juniors again came together at the hotel, this time with such a large gathering that an extra room was needed to accommodate them. They were honored by the presence of Mrs. Becker, Mrs. Magna, Mrs. Parcells, Mrs. Belk, and many interested state regents and other Daughters. Mrs. Pouch presided. Again the discussion showed very active interest on the part of the Juniors, and it was decided that a National Junior Assembly, as well as the Breakfast, should be held at each Congress, the first to be held in 1937. It was also suggested that the President General appoint a chairman for this Assembly, and that some plan be worked out for representation in each state and chapter.

Mrs. Becker and Mrs. Pouch brought to the attention of the Congress the fact that the membership of the Society had decreased 25,000 during the past eight years, and told them of the Junior Groups which were being formed. Following the Congress Mrs. Becker appointed Miss Dean Van Landingham, now Mrs. Norman Corson, as Chairman of the 1937 Junior Assembly, to work under the guidance of Mrs. Pouch, Director of Junior Groups.

A very prosperous year ensued for the Juniors, and by the 1936 Congress one hundred and thirty-four groups had been organized. Juniors from many states attended the second Breakfast, then gathered for the first National Junior Assembly on April 20, 1937, in the Mayflower Hotel. By this time the groups had begun to do outstanding work, not only helping their chapters with their projects, but also organizing C. A. R. Societies, helping Becker children, doing work for the blind, and so on.

At this Assembly the Poster Contest which had been begun in order to find a suitable insignia for the Juniors, was decided, and the groups adopted the now familiar Emblem which was made up of the regular D. A. R. Emblem with the three young women grouped below, and labeled "Junior Membership, Daughters of the American Revolution." This was used until the last year when it has been replaced by a small-sized D. A. R. insignia and the Junior Bar. This Assembly elected its officers for the 1938 Assembly, Mrs. Frank L. Harris being chosen as Chairman. Miss Helen Scott was elected as editor of the Junior Page of the Magazine.

During Congress attention was called to the work of the groups, and the need for an active committee formed for the purpose of increasing membership among young women. This Congress authorized such a committee, to be known as the Junior Membership Committee. Mrs. Becker designated Miss Van Landingham as National Chairman of Junior Membership, with Mrs. Pouch retaining the work of Director of the Junior Groups. Each state was also asked to have a chairman of Junior Membership, and she in turn was to try to get a local chairman in each chapter of her state. It is interesting to know that at the 1941 Junior Breakfast the last state appointed such a chairman, the goal being reached in four years.

As the work grew, a need was felt for some means of letting the groups know about each other's progress. The secretary of the 1938 Junior Assembly, Mrs. Edmund A. Blowers, answered this need by starting the mimeographed news-sheet, which was called "Echoes of the Junior Daughters of the American Revolution." This added greatly to the progress of the work, but also entailed expense. This need in turn gave birth to the idea of a Junior Bazaar, to be held during the Congress, the articles to be sold being donated by the groups.

The 1938 Assembly was held in Memorial Continental Hall, and consisted of representatives from most of the groups, now numbered over two hundred. Again they welcomed the friends that have attended every Assembly held, Mrs. Becker, Mrs. Magna, Mrs. Parcells, and many others. As a tribute to Mrs. Pouch, the Juniors voted to begin a National Junior Scholarship Fund, the money to be given
to students of D. A. R. and Approved schools. The Fund was called The Helen Pouch Scholarship Memorial Fund, in honor of the beloved daughter of the National Director, whom the Juniors now knew as their "Aunt Helen". The enthusiasm for this cause was so great that $123 was raised on the floor as a nucleus for the fund. Miss Dorothy Evans was elected Chairman of the 1939 Assembly, and the same editors were retained.

During this 1938 Congress the Juniors formed a procession, and marched into Constitution Hall during the last part of the Youth Program, and at this time Mrs. G. Harold Welch, Connecticut State Chairman of the Junior Membership spoke to the Congress on "The Value of Juniors to Our Organization."

The incoming President General, Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., was very sympathetic with the efforts of her younger members, and did all in her power to help them grow and become a more valuable part of the Society. Her Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. George D. Schermerhorn, who was also National Chairman of Junior Membership, adopted the groups as her beloved children, and because of her untiring work with them and in their behalf, the Junior Committees, as they are now being known, continued to increase in number and in worth to the organization.

By the time of the 1939 Congress the groups now numbered over three hundred, and representatives from twenty-eight states attended the third Assembly held in Memorial Continental Hall on April 18, 1939. During this Assembly the Scholarship Fund, now on a permanent basis, was found to have grown enough to give a one hundred dollar scholarship to each of the D. A. R. schools, and a similar one to one of the Approved Schools, the latter to go to a different one each year until all had been remembered. During this time the Coca Cola Booth was added to help the Bazaar bring in the necessary funds, and an Exhibition Booth was also started. Miss Olive Webster became Editor of the Junior Page of the Magazine, Miss Margaret Gilliam Editor of the Echoes, and Miss Thelma LeBar Brown was elected Chairman of the 1940 Junior Assembly.

On April 20, the Juniors made a notable stride when, following a large processional, the Chairman of the 1939 Assembly, Miss Dorothy Evans, gave a report to the Congress, following the report of the National Chairman of Junior Membership, Mrs. Schermerhorn.

The Junior Membership Committees again had a banner year, adding more than a hundred new groups to the list. The Echoes, now known as the "Echoes From the Juniors," became a printed newspaper, many times larger than the original sheet, and containing news from all parts of the country, due to the fine reporting of the seven Divisional Chairmen. Over eight hundred dollars was collected for the Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund, the five hundred dollars of which left, after the scholarships were given, being made a permanent part of the sinking fund. During this time the Chairman for this Fund was Mrs. Frank L. Harris.

Both the Breakfast and the Assembly of 1940 had a record attendance. At this time we not only heard reports from groups and states, but also from many State Assemblies and Regional Conferences which had come into being to fill a growing need. Every phase of the Society's program was found to be included in the work of the Juniors. The new Chairman elected for the 1941 Assembly was Mrs. Charles W. Dickenson, and Miss Eloise Bonnett became second Chairman of the Scholarship Fund.

The 1940 Congress showed increased interest in the work of the Committees by listening to reports not only on the Assembly but also on their work for Americanism, Approved Schools and Scholarships, Braille, Conservation, Junior American Citizenship Clubs, National Defense, and the Echoes.

It is not necessary for us to point out to you the strides made in the past year, for you have just listened to a glowing account of the work in the report given by Mrs. Schermerhorn at the last Congress, as well as the reports of the Junior Officers during the same session. Suffice it to quote just one statement from the report of the retiring Organizing Secretary General, that the Juniors have brought into the membership (Continued on page 58)
Children of the American Revolution

“Come Into My Parlor” Said the Spider

As it grew toward dawn, Jonathan Smith looked for a hiding place. A huge fallen tree among the bracken had rotted at its heart, and he crawled into the hollow center gratefully. He lay listening for some time, for he was sure the Indians would follow, seeking him. He went over all the forest lore they had taught him, to be sure he had made no slip that would lead them to him and to his re-capture.

His thoughts went back ten years.

His mother had been baking, his father chopping wood, and he, a boy of nine, had been hoeing maize. The day had been warm and hazy and all was quiet except for the echoing of his father’s axe. Suddenly a hand was on his mouth and strong arms were around him; and he was carried powerless into the wilderness, from where some wandering Indian Scouts had seen him.

Then came the long silent march to their camp. He could hardly drag his weary feet. Once he had stumbled and had been jerked up roughly by the leather thong which bound him, cutting him cruelly. Finally, after long gruelling marches and skimpy meals of parched corn and water, they had reached camp.

Iroquois Indians

The Indians, who were Iroquois, kept him as a slave; there would be no sport in torturing him, a small and badly frightened boy. At first, they kept a strict watch on him, but in time gave him more freedom. Once, when he was twelve, he had tried to escape but was captured and beaten in such a way as to make him know death would be the penalty if he tried it again.

So the years went by, and he grew up learning all they could teach him. How to track bear; what wood was best for a fire; which herbs to use in sickness; how to skin the beaver, bear, and deer; and all such Indian lore.

Then he began planning for escape. He thought he could do it with all his forest knowledge. He began storing food, a little at a time, so it would not be noticed, and hiding it in the folds of the teepee. He had known he could do it—he had to!

Ages and ages ago, though in reality only three nights before, he had made his way toward freedom; traveling by night and hiding by day. Once they had almost caught him, but he had eluded the Indians in time by hiding in a pond.

Spider Drops in Hand

A spider dropped on his hand and went scurrying toward the open log-end and daylight. “Just like me, that spider,” he thought, “trying to escape his enemies.” Somewhat reassured by the silence, he fell into a deep sleep.

The grunt of a tired Indian squatting on the log that concealed him, woke him with a start of panic.

“He gone, we go back to wigwams. He back-tracked,” said an Iroquois. That would be Omahawpa.

“Thought him hide in log, but spider web cover both ends. Not disturbed,” said Monomo, a cruel, unfriendly brave.

After a short rest the two Indians went off, soon dropping into the dogtrot that made for long distances and endurance.

When dark came, Jonathan crept out and stretched his aching body thankfully. Then went on his way with new courage.

Two days later, a weary bedraggled youth shyly greeted the sad-faced beautiful mother he had not seen in so long, and he looked down on the little man, his father, with amazement. He who once had seemed such a giant.

He told his tale and there was great rejoicing.

The little spider was not forgotten; but it was the Indians who had fallen into its web.

Rosalind Atwater Smith, Army and Navy Society, D. C.

This is based on a true story of Illinois, told in my family.
No doubt some worthy Puritan lived here;
Stern, thrifty, with that certain curious vein
Of iron, which made inevitable this plain
And sombre place. A charm no less austere,
But seasoned, precious now lies on it, dear
As frail loved things outmoded. In the lane
Bloom froths along the stone as when the wain
Curved homeward, and the jar is strangely near.

Now in the keeping room, the sun has found
The hearthstone's mica and the polished plate.
The droning clock computes its murmurous freight
Of hours—weird voice from out the past, whose sound
Conjures in fancy, wandering to and fro,
A poor Ghost dogged, grim, and loth to go!
Silent Tongues
BY MARION H. ADDINGTON

The church bells are silent in England;
In Devonshire, Cornwall and Kent;
The slow-climbing scale and the jangling
Sweet chimes that were wafted and blent
With the song of the skylark in flowers
Whence he spiralling rose as he sang;
And rooks make their nests in the towers
Where muted, the iron tongues hang.

The church bells are silent in England;
In Gloucester and Wilts and Hants,
And chants of the choir-boys are mingling
With sirens of stern vigilance;
The searchlights that sweep the green meadows
Blot out the bright fireflies of dusk
Where nightingales sang in the shadows
From roses dew-heavy with musk.

Oh tongues that are silent in England,
We listen with far-straining ears
For the jubilant bell-tones whose ringing
Shall ease all the sorrow and tears;
For that peal of so joyous a clamor,
Some morning, sun-bright and dew-pearled,
When the swinging iron tongues of them hammer
Brave news: that “All’s well with the world!”

Quaker Soldiers
(Continued from page 26)

Children of John and Rebecca Martin:
(Ref. Births, Wilmington Monthly Meeting.)
1776-2-18, Hannah Martin.
1780-2-1, John Martin.
1785-4-16, Elizabeth Martin.
1791-9-25, Joseph Martin.
1794-10-16, Henry Martin.

10. Newlin, Cyrus, b. 1750, buried Mtg. yard, 1824. He apparently was mar. twice; 1st mar. not found in Wilmington Meeting records. In the Ancestry and Posterity of John Lea, page 67, the statement is made, “The Quaker Records in Wilmington at this period (about 1765-1772) are in a deplorable condition.” Two children were born

(Births, Wilmington Meeting) to Cyrus and Abigail, as follows:
1785-3-15, Newlin, Cyrus.
1787-10-29, Newlin, Abigail.

Cyrus Newlin mar. June 24, 1790, Sarah Shipley, b. 1755, 9-6 (Wilmington Monthly Meeting), d. April 16, 1824, the same year that Cyrus Newlin’s burial is recorded (p. 161 “Friends in Wilmington”) in the Meeting Yard. Sarah is referred to in the Meeting records as “2nd wife” of Cyrus, and their children are recorded as follows:
“Born 1793-2-26 d. 1793-2-26, Newlin, Cyrus, 2 children named Cyrus by Cyrus and Sarah.” “1795-11-1 Newlin, Mary, dau. of Cyrus and Sarah. (Sarah second wife).”
“Mary released 1838-11.”
Besides the burials of Sarah and Cyrus, the parents, in 1824, there are burials of five Newlins recorded, in the following years, 1830, 1832, 1833, 1838, all described as "child of Cyrus". More detailed records at the Historical Society of Delaware, may disclose their given names.

Will of Thomas Shipley, Christiana Hd. written lm. 8-1788, (N 68), mentions "wife Rebecca; sons, Joseph and William; daus., Mary Buckley, Sarah and Ann Shipley, ... Cyrus Newlin". This was written before Sarah's mar. in 1790.


Will of James Robinson, Tanner, Bor. of Wilm. 11 m. 16, 1787, prob. May 28, 1790, (N. 128), mentions wife, ; daus., Mary and Rachel; sons, Francis, James and Thomas; two grand-daus., Mary and Eleanor Hamilton, daus. of dau. Rachel; grandsons, James and Caleb Robinson, sons of son Francis; sister, Elizabeth Robinson of Ireland; present wife of son Francis; and others; exc., bro. Nicholas Robinson, Joseph West and dau. Mary. (Ref. Cal. of New Castle Co., Del. Wills, p. 121.)

12. Shipley, Wm., Jr. (3rd Gen.), son of Wm. and Sarah, probably the Patriot on page 1083, vol. III, Del. Archives, but he cannot be established in the Wilm. Meeting records available to the writers. A burial permit was issued for "William Shipley, not a member", died Aug. 17, 1829. (See note on condition of Wilm. Mtg. records, under Cyrus Newlin.)

1st gen. William Shipley, from Leicestershire, England, came to Wilmington, from Ridley, Penna. He mar. 1st in England, Mary Tatnall, and after her death, Elizabeth Levis of Penna. in 1728. Children of William and Mary were Thomas, b. 1718 m. Mary Marriott; Ann, mar. Joseph Maris; Elizabeth m. (1) Oliver Canby in 1744 and (2) Wm. Poole in 1761; Mary. Children of William and Elizabeth, his 2nd wife, were Sarah m. 1750, Robert Richardson; William mar. Wilm Mon. Mtg., Sarah Rumford, Dec. 27, 1753, dau. of Jonathan.

The will of Wm. Shipley, the emigrant, is found twice in the Calendar of New Castle Co. Wills, p. 52, where it is recorded under the date it was written, Sept. 9, 1754, and p. 66, under date it was probated, March 17, 1769, (H and I 241). He is described as Yeoman, Bor. of Wilm. Christiana Hd., and mentions his wife, Elizabeth and all the children listed above.


October 1807, in a list taken of members of the Meeting, three children of William and Sarah Shipley are mentioned, John, Sarah and Thomas, with a note that John was "disowned".

"Friends in Wilmington", p. 163, list many Shipleys buried in the Meeting Yard, among them two Williams, one buried 1816, and the other 1829, mentioned above as "not a member" was possibly the Patriot, "William, Jr."


Isaac and Margaret Starr rec‘d certificate from Wilm., Del. to So. Dist. of Phila., Pa. 15 Apr. 1795.

Isaac Starr, Jr.‘s will, Brandywine Hhd. Del. written Sept. 6th, 1799. He died Sept. 12, 1799, and will prob. Oct. 22, 1799, (0.503), mentions wife
Margaret, children, Elizabeth Tatnall Starr and Isaac Starr. Exc. father, Isaac Starr, Sr.
His widow, Margaret (Tatnall) Starr, mar. 2nd, 1802, James Price.
(See pp. 89 and 90, Ancestry & Posterity, John Lea.)

14. Warner, Joseph, b. 9 mo. 29, 1742 (o. s.) son of William and Mary Wilton Warner, who came from Phila. to Wilmington about 1732. Joseph Warner was a silversmith living in Wilmington, as shown by an adv. in the Penna. Gazette, Sept. 25, 1775. (See "Silversmiths of Del." by Jessie Harrington, pub. 1939, by the Nat'l So. Col. Dames of America, in the State of Delaware, pp. 15 and 16.)
Joseph mar. Mary Yarnall. Their issue were mentioned in his will, made Feb. 14, 1794, probated Sept. 1, 1800, two sons, John and William, co-exec. with their mother, Mary, and three daus., for whom Bancroft Woodcock and Isaac H. Starr were appointed "Trustees of the Children".


Will of Nathan Wood written, Wilm. 10 m. 11, 1793, Prob. Oct. 25, 1793, (N 369), mentions dau. Rachel; son, Joseph, exc., wife, Rebecca.

16. Woodcock, Bancroft, born 7 mo. 18, 1732 (o. s.) will proved 1817, son of Robert and Rachel Woodcock, mar. 6 mo. 28, 1759, Ruth Andrews, dau. of Wm. Andrews "late of Wilm., dec'd." Bancroft is described in the Wilm. Monthly Mtg. record, marriages as "Goldsmith". Miss Montgomery, in her "Reminiscences of Wilmington", as quoted in "Silversmiths of Delaware", p. 9, says "This person was a remarkably plain, stiff-looking Friend, re-minding one of a bones and sinews, yet famous for his agility. In skating he excelled the youths of his day; no one could equal him."

Bancroft and Ruth Woodcock had a son Isaac, also a silversmith, who went by way of Hagerstown, Md., soon after 1795, to Bedford Co., Pa. and a dau., Rachel (Woodcock) James.

17. Webster, John, b. — , d. — , of Chester, Pa. son of John and Hannah Webster, mar., (Wilm. Monthly Meeting), 1780-4-13, Lydia Mendinghall of Wilmington, dau. of Benjamin and Hannah Mendinghall.


Children of John and Elizabeth Yarnall, (Ref., Births, Wilm. Monthly Meeting), 1776-4-20, Phebe; 1778-8-18, Rachel mar. 1822-12 to Henry Battin.


If articles featuring source material are desired by readers of the Magazine, kindly advise the Registrar-General, N. S. D. A R., Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.
Committee Reports
Motion Pictures

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.

BLONDIE IN SOCIETY (Columbia)
The happiness of Blondie’s home is disrupted for a time by a Great Dane champion show dog. Dagwood makes the mistake of loaning some money to a boyhood chum without first telling Blondie and from that slight incident stems a series of happenings that threaten to wreck the entire Bumstead family. A light and inconsequential comedy, which will entertain those who follow the fortunes of this happy-go-lucky family.

BLOSSOMS IN THE DUST (MGM)
A timely picture inspired by the life of Mrs. Edna Gladney, superintendent of the Texas Children’s Home and Aid Society, who has devoted thirty years to the work of child welfare. The story, one in which color is used as a part of the dramatic construction and action, is that of a woman, unable to have children of her own, who devotes her life to finding homes for thousands of friendless foundlings. There are stirring un-
forgettable scenes in a drama which offers a deserved tribute to one of America’s foremost humanitarians. Beautiful color effects, a tender romance, and a powerful social theme are all part of a film of exceptional worth. Adults and Young People.

**CAUGHT IN THE DRAFT** (Paramount)


A rollicking story of the trials and tribulations of a movie actor who lands in the Army as the result of one of his own practical jokes which unexpectedly boomerangs on him. Once in, he gives army life an original interpretation which everyone should enjoy, the draftees in particular, gives army life an original interpretation which everyone should enjoy, the draftees in particular, gives army life an original interpretation which everyone should enjoy, the draftees in particular, gives army life an original interpretation which everyone should enjoy, the draftees in particular, gives army life an original interpretation which everyone should enjoy, the draftees in particular, gives army life an original interpretation which everyone should enjoy, the draftees in particular, gives army life an original interpretation which everyone should enjoy, the draftees in particular, gives army life an original interpretation which everyone should enjoy, the draftees in particular, gives army life an original interpretation which everyone should enjoy, the draftees in particular, gives army life an original interpretation which everyone should enjoy, the draftees in particular, gives army life an original interpretation which everyone should enjoy, the draftees in particular.

A purported romance of Franz Schubert is told against a background of music. Intercut throughout the story is a modern romance of two young people who are attending a symphony concert of Schubert’s music at Carnegie Hall in New York City. The scenes in Old Vienna, where Schubert is a poor school teacher entertaining his pupils with music instead of teaching them mathematics, are well presented as is the Hungarian farm where he first meets Anna with whom he falls in love. A fine cast does excellent work, with Albert Basserman outstanding in his role of Beethoven. The picture is an out-of-the ordinary one with unforgettable lovely music. Included is the Unfinished Symphony and Ave Maria. Family.

**NEW WINE** (United Artists)


A purported romance of Franz Schubert is told against a background of music. Intercut throughout the story is a modern romance of two young people who are attending a symphony concert of Schubert’s music at Carnegie Hall in New York City. The scenes in Old Vienna, where Schubert is a poor school teacher entertaining his pupils with music instead of teaching them mathematics, are well presented as is the Hungarian farm where he first meets Anna with whom he falls in love. A fine cast does excellent work, with Albert Basserman outstanding in his role of Beethoven. The picture is an out-of-the ordinary one with unforgettable lovely music. Included is the Unfinished Symphony and Ave Maria. Family.

**SANDY STEPS OUT** (Universal)

Director: Harold Young. Cast: Baby Sandy, Edward Everett Horton, Donald Woods, Raymond Walburn.

Baby Sandy, left in the care of three bachelors, saves a business firm from ruin, breaks up an unhappy engagement, throws a sedate club into a turmoil, and finds a new father for herself. An entertaining story, well acted by a good cast and directed with an understanding of the comedy values. Family.

**THE SHEPHERD OF THE HILLS** (Paramount)


Harold Bell Wright’s famous story of the Ozark Mountains and its people comes to the screen as a strongly beautiful and moving film in which Harry Carey, as The Shepherd, gives one of his finest characterizations. The story, a socially significant one, concerns a man who goes to the Ozarks to try and redeem himself in the eyes of his son, whose mother he once deserted. Finding the young mountainer’s family under what the superstitious mountain people believe is a curse, he works to break it and brings about a reunion with his son. The well-chosen cast does fine work in a film drama that will be particularly enjoyed by the many who have read the book. Adults and Young People.

**Short Subjects**

**BEAUTIFUL ONTARIO** (Columbia)

A travel film of great charm, photographed in color, of the interesting province of Ontario. It takes the traveller through the eight locks of the Welland Canal from Lake Ontario to Lake Erie; through the fruit districts to Kingston, where the first British fort, Fort Frederick, was built some three hundred years ago and now has become an Officers’ Training school. Family.

**COFFINS ON WHEELS** (MGM)

A Crime Does Not Pay subject exposing a racket operating in the shadow of legitimate business enterprises, which annually takes millions from an unsuspecting public and often causes the loss of many lives. The film explains that the used car business on the whole is important, responsible and ethical, but that there is a small minority among the thousands of legitimate dealers who regularly and knowingly cheat their customers. It is with these the picture deals. Informative and valuable. Adults and Young People.

**HOOLA BOOLA** (Paramount)

The third in the series of “Madcap Models” Puppetoons. These puppet films (in Technicolor) are the newest type of short subject, and feature for the first time in American short subjects miniature sets and stringless puppets with third dimensional depth. Over seven thousand puppets were used in the making of this animated subject. Family.

**A LETTER FROM CAIRO** (20th Century-Fox)

An Australian soldier visits Cairo in Egypt and writes a letter home describing the mysterious city with its ancient and modern settings, mosques, street markets, the Pyramids and the venerable river Nile, 3500 miles long. Narration by Lowell Thomas. Excellent. Family.

**WATCHDOG OF A NATION** (MGM)

The latest short in John Nesbitt's Passing Parade Series is the story of Harvey Wiley, the pioneer in food chemistry who exposed food racketeers, and proved to President Theodore Roosevelt the need of a pure food law. That small (Continued on page 58)
On the American Bookshelf

The Rivers of America Series
(Published by Farrar & Rinehart)

“The Brandywine” by Henry Seidel Canby, illustrated by Andrew Wyeth.

“The Hudson” by Carl Carmer, illustrated by Stow Wengenroth.

“The Sacramento, River of Gold” by Julian Dana, illustrated by John O’Hara Cosgrave II.

“Suwannee River, Strange Green Land” by Cecile Hulse Matschat, illustrated by Alexander Key.

“The Kaw, the Heart of a Nation”, by Floyd Benjamin Streeter, illustrated by Isabel Gate and Harold Black.

“The Delaware”, by Harry Emerson Wildes, illustrated by Irwin D. Hoffman.

“Powder River, Let ‘er Buck,” by Struthers Burt, illustrated by Ross Santee. $2.50 per volume.

AMERICANS owe Constance Lindsay Skinner a tremendous debt. For this author, whose own works dealt with American History, and who knew perhaps more about the various localities of America and about their local heroes than did any other writer of her day, dreamed of a series of books. This series should deal with the Rivers of the different portions of our land. For, reasoned Miss Skinner, history has always been told in terms of rivers. They have provided the simplest way of journeying, have insured moisture for crops and made certain the harvest. About rivers have grown up civilizations, conditioned to a large extent by the character of the river, along the banks of which through every age the people have gathered.

The River Series, now consists of many volumes, each by a different author, chosen from along the banks of his or her river, always one whom the editors had reason to believe had become so much a part of the country where he dwelt that the song of the river of that section would flow easily through his pen.

There has been no strict outline for the books, beyond an introduction to the river itself in the first chapter. Then, like the rivers, the books take their own individual ways, held in leash only by the fact that the main story is always that of the river, the folk who have dwelt beside it, the stories and traditions which have grown up along its banks. It is not surprising that under these conditions the writers have interpreted their rivers in very different fashions.

Perhaps the last book to be issued, “The Brandywine,” by Henry Seidel Canby, is one which conveys to its readers the greatest sense of intimate association with its subject. One never forgets what river is murmuring its way gently along the pages. It was the Brandywine where America was so nearly lost to us in one of those early battles of the Revolution. It was here that the Finns first taught Americans to build log cabins, and laid the pattern for the architecture of the frontier, and here the Conestoga wagon was likewise designed, which played an important part in the westward moving of that frontier.

Here the star-gazer’s stone was put in place to mark the boundary between Maryland and Pennsylvania, a boundary which was to rank high in American History, and whose name no student was ever to forget. To Henry Seidel Canby no river except the Thames, he thinks, is held in so affectionate regard as that river of which he so ably tells—The Brandywine.

“Great River of the Mountains,” Henry Hudson named the beautiful river in New York State, which is always associated with his name and memory. Henry Hudson was an Englishman sailing for the Dutch Government, and somehow traditional memories and characteristics of both nations have intermingled ever since along the Hudson’s banks. Here are broad estates, some with castle-like structures on them, deliberately designed to give an old-world flavor. Here are found many Dutch names, both for the smaller rivers and the towns, and for the people themselves, for here is the estate of Franklin Roosevelt, the President of the United States, very proud of his Dutch heritage.

Here in the old days from the meadows of Alsace and Lorraine and from many a town along the Rhine came refugees, lured by the tales of freedom and of the Great River. One of them, John Peter Zenger, published daring truths against political corruption in New York State, and was jailed for his daring. His acquittal stands in our history as a monu-
ment to free speech in a free land. Now many of the old estates are passing, are becoming the property of institutions, are returning as it were to the people. They it is, says Carl Carmer, author of The Hudson, who have won the river.

It was Benedict Arnold's plan to surrender the Hudson to the British. The British documents of the plan have recently been purchased from the British Government and await a perusal that, according to Carmer, "may radically alter the conception current in America for more than a hundred and sixty years, and may destroy more reputations than Arnold's." Whatever secrets the papers may reveal, the waters of the Hudson have never whispered them.

Since the books themselves have followed no particular plan in their issuing, you might turn next to The Sacramento, River of Gold, by Julian Dana, a book well named, since its waters have carried billions of dollars worth of gold. The Sacramento, according to its author, is a river with a strong rhythm, an American rhythm. Also, like America, it is shining with adventure, a place where unexpected gold is still discovered.

The river has served as a highway with many different names. As late as 1939 a small band of sea otters, thought to have been extinct for a century, was found and photographed on the Monterey coast. And most amazing of all in 1908 the last of the Yahi Indians was here overtaken by civilization. Until that year he had succeeded in living as a man of the stone age. The story of the discovery of Ishi and his subsequent life, spent under the observing eyes of university professors, is one of the most astonishing tales America has to offer. But California always was a land of amazing tales, perhaps none more amazing than that of the Swiss named Sutter, who built himself a private empire and played a tremendous part in California's early history.

The Sacramento has seen golden wheat follow the first crop of golden sands, and now it sees its third crop of gold, the gold of Hollywood. Out of the beauty of the Sacramento's waters has been built up many a locale for many a river. In The Good Earth it served as a Chinese river. It has served Huckleberry Finn, and the Steamboat Around the Bend. The history of the Sacramento we might say has become streamlined.

Turn back now from the hurrying tempo of the Sacramento to a river which runs slowly, a river about which all Americans sing, and about which few Americans know anything at all, the Suwannee River.

The "Suwannee River, Strange Green Land," is written by Cecile Hulse Matschat, and is in a different key from the rest of the books, a book bringing to the reader the river's own slow, lush rhythm, redolent with the heavy scented air from the green swamps, gleaming with shining eyes, and thick with Spanish moss and trailing creepers. Here the cranes fill the air with their wings and dance in the spring air, while the orchids drip blossoms from the trees above one's head. This volume has more of river, more of folk, than of history. There is an account of the author of America's best loved song, Stephen Collins Foster, which you will enjoy. After reading the volume, you will sing his song with more understanding than before. You will understand, too, why that song was written. The "Suwannee" is a river which weaves an inevitable spell.

Now, let us take The Kaw. Floyd Benjamin Streeter gives you history aplenty here. This river was named for the Kansa or Kaw tribes of Indians which lived on its banks from an early date. The word Kansa or Kansas means Wind People, or People of the South Wind, and the story of The Kaw goes back into our country's dim past.

Coronado reached the territory of the Kaw, and men have been coming there ever since, and after the men the cattle were driven across its rolling land. Here the route of the Chisholm Trail can be followed even today by the size of the grain. For where the cattle passed by the thousands, the wheat and corn is shorter and thinner, and in dry weather this strip of grain is the first to wither.

The Kaw, the Heart of a Nation holds many fascinating details. Among them you will find the tradition which gives to the Mennonites from western Prussia the honor of bringing Turkey wheat to the land in 1783, that hard winter wheat which was
able to withstand the cold winters and hot, dry summers of Kansas, and was largely responsible for the picture which the author paints later on of a Kansas scene:

“The west was golden, the wheat field was golden, the wheat ricked in the corner of the field was golden, all for only a few moments. The more brilliant colors faded to blues and lavenders of early night as the men made their way to the house where already a yellow golden glow could be seen in the windows . . .”

The story of the Kaw is the story of early wagon trails across the “prairie ocean,” of bloody border wars, cattle drives, wheat, and the revolt of farmers against injustice. It is the story of the building of a prairie empire.

Now, will you come back to the east for a little, back where “The Delaware” is a symbol rather than a stream, “marking the place where cultures clashed, where varied peoples blended into true Americans, where a nation was born and where, by bitter battle, the United States was saved.”

Here the English, Swedes and Dutch came, to a place which they gave one of the loveliest names among America’s many lovely names, a place called Zwaanendael, the place of swans. It does not matter of course that the “swans” were really wild geese. The rush of wings is still in the name.

Perhaps your attention should be especially called to macaronis. Macaronis, according to the author, Harry Emerson Wildes, were the “cultural descendants of the beaux and bloods who formerly were social leaders at the British Court, and were cut from the same cloth as the dudes and jitterbugs of later days.” They took their name from the gay young blades who came home from the Grand Tour, with exaggerated ideas of European sophistication, and who, to symbolize their travels, dined on a dish of macaroni. Ah, yes, “Yankee Doodle” will sound very different to you when you know just what it signified.

In this book, too, you will enjoy reading of the tea party which almost took the headlines from Boston, but didn’t quite come off after the New Englanders celebrated, since there was then no need. The gesture had been made. So the tea was simply shipped back to England.

Here too is a splendid version of Caesar Rodney’s celebrated ride from Delaware to Philadelphia to vote for Independence, and a discussion well worth reading of the Betsy Ross story. On the Delaware an army was brought into existence through suffering at Valley Forge. And because of this, declares the author, it is only just to point out, it was here that the Revolution was really won. For wars are always won in the hearts and will of a people, long before actual victory is celebrated. The Delaware molded men. Men molded a nation.

Perhaps I have kept the most cheerful book for the end, the book by Struthers Burt, “Powder River, Let ‘er Buck.”

Even if this particular volume did not contain excellent writing, with a lift and swerve and now and then a sudden bucking, strangely reminiscent of a cow pony on a round-up, even if through the medium of words you did not hear constantly the rhythm of hoofs and sense the western breeze, which for some reason is always a strong one, this book should be on your library shelves, if only for the purpose of making you acquainted with two heroes of The Powder—two American Heroes of whom you may be proud; Portugee Pete, the white man; and Red Cloud the Indian. Perhaps you have never met either. If not, you can never have a better introduction, and after association with these two dauntless personalities, you yourself will never be quite the same. These are heroes of the Powder which no American interested in tradition should overlook.

While if you would like to fill a whole shelf in your library with a unique and unusual series of books, you will find “The Rivers of America” an increasing delight. A word should be added concerning the illustrators for the various volumes of this series. Like the authors, they too have been chosen with care from the particular locale with which the volume itself is concerned, and so well do they fit themselves into the mood of the various authors, and rivers, that the resultant harmony is unusual to say the least. The very covers mark the mood of the contents.
Other Books Recommended:


If your memory of America's beginnings is a little rusty; if you are not quite certain of the various points of difference, and agreement, between the colonies and the mother country; then read the vigorous and simply-worded book which Dr. Klingberg, of Kansas, has prepared. "When," says the foreword "the American system is being challenged, it is of the utmost importance to possess a knowledge of the forces which made America great."

"My Treasure House," by Edith McDowell Beeken, published by the author. Address, Bloomfield, N. J.

If you possess a great many household treasures and are the only one who knows the various stories concerning them, you may be interested to learn how one woman has solved the problem, by gathering the stories together as a permanent family record. Her method is recommended.

CATHERINE CATE COBLEN'TZ.

Committee Reports

(Continued from page 54)

label on a jar or can reading: "Pure, wholesome, unadulterated" and "Prepared in strict conformity with the Federal Pure Food and Drug Act" represents the lifetime struggle of Harvey Wiley. Informative and interesting. Family.

YOUR LAST ACT (MGM)

John Nesbitt, noted commentator of the Passing Parade Series, investigates some last wills and testaments and uncovers a number of amazing stories. Most famous is the will of Charles Lounsberry about whom little is known except that he was once a wealthy lawyer and after long years of illness died a bankrupt. With no earthly possessions to distribute he left "to fathers and mothers, in trust for their children, all little words of praise"; "to children, exclusively," he left "the fields and the flowers with the right to play among them freely"; and to those who are old he left, "the knowledge of what a rare, rare world it is." Family.

MARION LEE MONTGOMERY,
Chairman.

News Items

(Continued from page 44)

recent death of this pioneer in club work in New England.

Mrs. Rossman was a resident of Keene, New Hampshire, but was born in Deerfield, Mass. She received her education at Deerfield Academy and in the School of Music at Smith College.

Mrs. Rossman had served as Vice Regent of Ashuelot Chapter D. A. R.

On the credentials committee of the General Federation of Women's Clubs at its triennial gatherings Mrs. Rossman also served faithfully. She was an incorporator and trustee of the Elliot School Committee.

Sincere sympathy goes to the family and friends of Mrs. Jeannie Dailey Grant, past president general of the National Society, Daughters of the Revolution and of the National Society of New England Women, who died several weeks ago, in her 84th year.

Mrs. Grant was deeply interested in civic as well as patriotic endeavors and in 1925 gave a 44 acre tract as the site for a summer camp for boys built by the Brooklyn Rotary Club.

She was the founder and first president of the Society of Massachusetts Women.

Junior Section

(Continued from page 47)

of the Society over 12,000 new members, replacing by half that first great deficit quoted.

Needless to say the Juniors are going forward, as they have in the past, to try to carry out the ideals and plans of their past National Officers and Advisors, and will strive in the future to come up to the hopes and expectations of their President General, our own Aunt Helen.

NOEL WALKER ROBBINS,
Editor Junior Section.

State Conferences

(Continued from page 42)

PENNSYLVANIA

THE State Conference of Pennsylvania will open on Tuesday, October 14, at 8 p. m., continuing October 15, 16 and 17. Headquarters: William Penn Hotel, Pittsburgh, Penna.
OFFICIAL MINUTES
NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT
SPECIAL MEETING

June 4, 1941.

The special meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. William H. Pouch, in the Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., Wednesday, June 4, 1941, at 12 noon.

Led by the Chaplain General, Mrs. W. H. Belk, the Lord’s Prayer was repeated in unison, followed by the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. William H. Schlosser, called the roll, and the following members were recorded present: National Officers: Mrs. Pouch, Mrs. Forney, Miss Chenoweth, Mrs. Belk, Mrs. Schlosser, Mrs. Cox, Miss Mullins, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Cock, Mrs. Wallis, Mrs. Murray. State Regents: Mrs. Oberholser, Mrs. Stapp, Mrs. Goodfellow. State Vice Regent: Mrs. Davis. Regent of Rome Chapter, Italy: Mrs. Kemper.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Samuel J. Campbell, moved that 42 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Stapp. Adopted.

The Registrar General, Mrs. Cooch, read her report.

Report of Registrar General

On April 21, when I assumed the duties of the Registrar General’s office, I was informed that there were on hand 884 unverified applications and 1,650 unverified supplementals. New papers have come in since that time at approximately the same rate at which the office is able to clear papers. Therefore, it has been an uppermost problem to know how the accumulation of unverified papers can be reduced. This will be met by the employment of temporary help and while the summer brings with it the many absences from the office for those of the staff taking their annual vacation, it is hoped that the accumulation of many years may be considerably reduced by the time of the next National Board meeting October 24.

I would like to take this opportunity to say a word for the staff. Their zeal for the work, their loyalty to the Society and the personal co-operation which they have given me is entitled to recognition. I would like to mention each by name, but will content myself by saying that they are all that could be desired on the part of a new officer, who not only has much to learn about the routine of such an office, but who also has ideas which she desires carried out.

I have the honor to report 564 applications presented to the Board, which is 10 more than were reported in June 1940, and the verification of 237 supplementals since April 21, 1941.

ELEANOR B. COOCH,
Registrar General,
N. S. D. A. R.

Mrs. Cooch moved that the 564 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Mrs. Wallis. Adopted.

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

Report of Organizing Secretary General

The State Regent of Pennsylvania requests the appointment of Mrs. Harriet Lawrence Scholl, as Organizing Regent at West Newton, be confirmed.

The State Regent of Texas requests the reappointment of Miss Laura Underwood, as Organizing Regent at East Columbia, be confirmed.

Through the State Regent of Massachusetts, the Liberty Tree Chapter requests permission to change its location from Boston to Milton, where they feel that they can function to a better advantage.

The Eli Pierce Chapter of Whitewater, Wisconsin, having met all requirements according to the National By-laws, is now presented for confirmation.

MARION MULLINS,
Organizing Secretary General,
N. S. D. A. R.

Miss Mullins moved the confirmation of one organizing regent, the reappointment of one organizing regent, the change in location of the Liberty Tree Chapter from Boston to Milton, Massachusetts, and the confirmation of the Eli Pierce Chapter of Whitewater, Wisconsin. Seconded by Mrs. Murray. Adopted.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Schlosser, read the minutes of today’s meeting, which were accepted as read.

The meeting adjourned at 12:15 p.m.

GEORGIA D. SCHLOSSER,
Recording Secretary General,
N. S. D. A. R.

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THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS
OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

(Founded—October 11, 1890)

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

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT
1941-1942

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MRS. WILLIAM H. FOUCH
Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

1st Vice President General
MRS. JOSEPH G. FORNEY
85 Spencer Ave., Lancaster, Pa.

2nd Vice President General
MRS. JOHN WHITTIER HOWE HODGE
158 N. June St., Los Angeles, Calif.

3rd Vice President General
MRS. FLOYD WILLIAM BENNISON
330 Prospect Ave., So., Minneapolis, Minn.

Vice Presidents General

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<th>Term of office expires 1942</th>
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<tr>
<td>MRS. JOHN LOGAN MARSHALL,</td>
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<td>Clemson College, S. C.</td>
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<td>MRS. ARTHUR J. RAHN,</td>
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<td>113 Hawthorne Ave., Lewistown, Mont.</td>
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<td>MRS. CARL S. HOSKINS,</td>
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<td>Lisbon, N. H.</td>
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<td>MRS. ROBERT J. JOHNSTON,</td>
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<td>MRS. REUBEN EDWARD KNIGHT,</td>
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<td>907 Cheyenne Ave., Alliance, Nebr.</td>
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<td>MRS. WILLIAM HARRISON HIGHTOWER,</td>
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<td>North Church St., Thomaston, Ga.</td>
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<td>MRS. JACOB FREDRICH ZIMMERMAN,</td>
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<td>14819 Main St., Harvey, Ill.</td>
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<td>MRS. FRED C. MORGAN, 326 Main St., Saco, Maine.</td>
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<td>MRS. WILLIAM WESLEY BROTHERS,</td>
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<td>750 N. Garfield Ave., Pocatello, Idaho</td>
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<td>MRS. JAMES F. DONAHUE,</td>
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<td>2850 Chadbourne Rd., Shaker Hts.,</td>
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<td>Cleveland, Ohio</td>
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Chaplain General

MRS. W. H. BELK, 220 Hawthorne Lane, Charlotte, N. C.

Recording Secretary General
MRS. WILLIAM H. SCHLOSSER
Memorial Continental Hall

Corresponding Secretary General
MRS. ELIZABETH M. COX
Memorial Continental Hall

Organizing Secretary General
MISS MARION D. MULLINS
Memorial Continental Hall

Treasurer General
MRS. SAMUEL JAMES CAMPBELL
Memorial Continental Hall

Registrar General
MRS. EDWARD WEBB COOCH
Memorial Continental Hall

Historian General
MRS. FREDERICK ALFRED WALLIS
Memorial Continental Hall

Librarian General
MRS. RALPH L. CROCKETT
Memorial Continental Hall

Curator General
MRS. C. EDWARD MURRAY
Memorial Continental Hall

Report General to Smithsonian Institution
MRS. HARRY E. NAREY, South Hill Avenue, Spirit Lake, Iowa
### National Board of Management—Continued

#### State Regents and State Vice Regents for 1941-42

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<td>NORTH CAROLINA</td>
<td>Mrs. Joseph Simpson Silverstein, Tryon, NC</td>
<td>120 Broad Street, New Bern.</td>
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<td>NORTH DAKOTA</td>
<td>Mrs. William G. Gemeinhardt, 718 Main St.</td>
<td>250 Main St., Williston.</td>
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<td>OREGON</td>
<td>Mrs. Richard C. Langan, 322 N. W. 25th St.</td>
<td>229 N. W. 25th St., Oregon City.</td>
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<td>OHIO</td>
<td>Mrs. Robert B. Judkins, 523 West 10th St.</td>
<td>523 West 10th St., Erie.</td>
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<td>PENNSYLVANIA</td>
<td>Mrs. William Stark Tompkins, 116 North St., Greenwich, Conn.</td>
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<td>PHILIPPINE ISLANDS</td>
<td>Mrs. Ruth Bradley Sheldon, 1903 No. 9th St., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.</td>
<td>1903 No. 9th St., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.</td>
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<td>RHODE ISLAND</td>
<td>Mrs. Howard B. Gough, 209 Point Street, Providence.</td>
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<td>SOUTH CAROLINA</td>
<td>Mrs. William Sutherland Allman, 5 Bennett St., Charleston.</td>
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<td>Mrs. John H. Combs, 320 W. 27th St., Sioux Falls.</td>
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<tr>
<td>TENNESSEE</td>
<td>Mrs. John A. Wilson, 10 5th Ave., N. W., Aberdeen.</td>
<td>10 5th Ave., N. W., Aberdeen.</td>
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<tr>
<td>TEXAS</td>
<td>Mrs. Edwin Stanton Lammers, P. O. Box 5, Alamogordo.</td>
<td>P. O. Box 5, Alamogordo.</td>
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**HONORARY OFFICERS ELECTED FOR LIFE**

**Honorary Presidents General**

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<tr>
<th>State</th>
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<td>UTAH</td>
<td>Mrs. Percy Herbert McPherson, 2681 Taylor Ave., Ogden.</td>
<td>2681 Taylor Ave., Ogden.</td>
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<tr>
<td>VERMONT</td>
<td>Mrs. Henry Batcheller, Wallingford.</td>
<td>265 First Ave., Salt Lake City.</td>
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<tr>
<td>VIRGINIA</td>
<td>Mrs. Donald Blake Arnold, Bethel.</td>
<td>265 First Ave., Salt Lake City.</td>
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<tr>
<td>WASHINGTON</td>
<td>Mrs. Starr Shearer, 709 University Ave., Walla Walla.</td>
<td>709 University Ave., Walla Walla.</td>
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<tr>
<td>WEST VIRGINIA</td>
<td>Mrs. Paul Bellingham, Stillwater, Burton.</td>
<td>301 W. Road, Morgantown.</td>
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<tr>
<td>WYOMING</td>
<td>Mrs. Fred L. Wales, Thermopolis.</td>
<td>1004 W. Grand Ave., Fort Washington.</td>
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<tr>
<td>CHINA</td>
<td>Mrs. John C. Galt, Greybull.</td>
<td>1004 W. Grand Ave., Fort Washington.</td>
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<tr>
<td>CUBA</td>
<td>Mrs. Edward G. Harris, The Argonne, 1629 Columbia Road, Washington, D. C.</td>
<td>1629 Columbia Road, Washington, D. C.</td>
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<tr>
<td>FRANCE</td>
<td>Mrs. Charles Claire Perkins, 30 E. Cerrito Road, San Mateo, California.</td>
<td>30 E. Cerrito Road, San Mateo, California.</td>
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**Honorary Vice Presidents General**

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<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>MRS. GRACE L. H. HESSEK</td>
<td>North St., Greenwich, CT.</td>
<td>120 Broad Street, New Bern.</td>
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<tr>
<td>MRS. LUCY FLETCHER HOBART</td>
<td>312 Fairfield Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio</td>
<td>312 Fairfield Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio</td>
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<tr>
<td>MRS. HARRIETT WILLIAM MAGNAN</td>
<td>178 Madison Ave., Holyoke, MA.</td>
<td>178 Madison Ave., Holyoke, MA.</td>
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<tr>
<td>MRS. WILLIAM A. BECKER</td>
<td>Newton St., Summit, N. J.</td>
<td>120 Broad Street, New Bern.</td>
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<tr>
<td>MRS. HENRY M. ROBERT, JR.</td>
<td>53 Southgate Ave., Annapolis, MD.</td>
<td>53 Southgate Ave., Annapolis, MD.</td>
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</table>
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Washington, D. C.

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Mr. Glyn A. Morris
Pine Mountain, Kentucky

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