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March 3, 1879
John Paul Jones bidding good-by to his victorious ship: the Bon Homme Richard
The President General’s Message

DEAR MEMBERS:

HAVE you ever stopped to consider the enormous value of women’s work in every period of our country’s history, and how, at the present moment, every woman’s national organization in America is united in the desire to give service in whatever line of activity she is best fitted to enter? Think what this unity of spirit will mean in the life of our nation. After fifteen years of intense national defense service many organizations whose members did not look upon our work as important, now have begun most constructive preparation for nationwide defense programs. Truly the Lord works in mysterious ways His wonders to perform. Is there anything less than danger to our homes and children which would have brought together all types of women for united service and home defense? Through our Committee on National Defense through Patriotic Education; both state and local, our work will be carried on in cooperation with every patriotic project. Members are urged to remember that no service is too insignificant to be of value to some one. For our own information we hope that all will send these records to their chapter chairman of National Defense.

Do not forget to begin study and practice of the many homely tasks which may fall to the lot of women, and even to our boys and girls, during these days of preparation for emergency calls.

The first-aid classes which are awaiting our enlistment will be one means of aiding the health of our nation. It is of the utmost importance that careful attention be given to the strengthening of our people. A strong body makes a clear mind, and, in these days of excitement and emotion, we need strong minds.

There was universal observance of Independence Day this year. On the Fourth at 4 P. M., Eastern Standard Time, following the address given by the President of the United States, Daughters of the American Revolution with members of other patriotic and historic societies and all loyal Americans pledged their allegiance to the American flag and to the United States of America in united loyalty and devotion to this land of the true and the home of the brave.

We are reminded that, in this connection, those fifty-six patriots, who signed the precious document of Declaration of Independence, did so only after days of prayer. The beautiful shrines, which were prepared in 1932, for use in public buildings and schools, should be visited and studied by young and old alike.

There have been many ceremonies commemorating this momentous event. In a few weeks we shall once again give thanks for the wisdom and foresight of the men who gave us the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. There will be a special celebration this year for the Bill of Rights under the direction of the Citizenship Educational Service.

Daughters of the American Revolution and women of America, the hour of trial is upon us. We shall be judged by our acceptance of the new obligations which have fallen upon our shoulders. We shall be under constant observation as to our discharge of these strange and unusual conditions in our home and business activities. Let us remain firm in our faith in God, which carries with it belief in our own powers of right thinking and acting. Let us not be hasty in condemning and scorning the opinions of others, and be very certain of the justice of our own tenets.

Let us never forget the founders of our country and their noble companions, their wives and mothers whose faith in themselves and belief in God made this the United States of America.

The women are ready for any and all service to their country and their homes. The old song “Keep the Home Fires Burning” means as much, or more, today as it did in those tragic days of 1914-1918.

Faithfully,

[Signature]

[3]
Man's Noblest Heritage of Green

BY ELISABETH E. POE

HENRY BESTON wrote in his “Herbs and the Earth” this notable paragraph:

“A garden of herbs need be no larger than the shadow of a bush, yet within it, as in no other, a mood of the earth approaches and encounters the spirit of man. Beneath these ancestral leaves, these immemorial attendants of man, these servants of his magic and healers of his pain, the earth underfoot is the earth of poetry and the human spirit; in this small sun and shade flourishes a whole tradition of mankind.

“This flower is Athens; this tendril, Rome; a monk of the Dark Ages tended this green against the wall; with this scented leaf were kings welcomed in the morning of the world. Lovely and time-less, rooted at once in gardens and in life, the great herbs come to the gardener’s hand our most noble heritage of green.”

In a time, even as this, when the good earth is given over to the harness of war in so many parts of the world it is well to remember the part herbs have played in the history of mankind.

Disappearing from Markets

Many herbs have disappeared almost entirely from our markets. Sage, it is predicted, will be $2 a pound by Christmas. What then will our housewives do for their turkey dressing? This situation is serious not only from the culinary point of view but from a medical one as well.

Herbs form an important part of many medicines. Much of the lore of yesterday will be forgotten if herbs are not plentiful so far as remedies are concerned.

Put a few herb plants in your garden this summer. Even now it is not too late to introduce them. As a matter of fact, it will be a part of national defense to do so. If you do not know where to obtain herb plants write to me care of this Magazine and I will be glad to send you the information.

And in your herb garden, no matter how small, you will hear the serene footsteps of the year pass by.

Furthermore, your store of legend and tradition will be increased thereby.

Poets and bards have sung their glory and they appear again and again in literature.

Shakespeare Loved Herbs

If one may take the testimony of his writings, Shakespeare must have wandered through many a knot garden of herbs and delicately scented flowers, stooping to catch an elusive fragrance here from an herb leaf or there to draw in the breath of a scented rose. As country lad he knew the secrets in the book of old Mother Nature.

Once Shakespeare called herbs “the flowers of winter.” We can see his herb garden in the Stratford-upon-Avon home today. It may have been his wife, Ann Hathaway, who, even as many ladies of her day, planted herbs and used them in her household for flavor, for fragrance and for healing.

In my own little herb garden at Rosemary Farms, in Washington, I have gathered what I could of herbs mentioned in Shakespeare’s plays or poems.

What bits of Shakespearean wit, wisdom and philosophy they recall to my friends as I show them proudly the little plot where they abide—living witnesses to the genius of a great bard.

For instance, that green clump of camomile. Through the centuries sounds the voice of Falstaff in my Washington garden: “The camomile, the more it is trodden on, the faster it grows, yet youth, the more it is wasted, the sooner it wears.”

A fragrant thyme plant arouses another echo, this time from Oberon in “A Midsummer Night’s Dream.”

“I know a bank where the wild thyme blows, Where oxlips and the nodding violet grows: Quite over-canopied with lush woodbine, With sweet musk roses and with eglantine.”

And again, in “Othello” Shakespeare makes a character say: “Our bodies are our gardens, to that which our wills are gardeners; so that if we will we plant nettles or sow lettuce; set hyssop and pull up thyme; why—the power and authority of this lies in our wills.”
How enchanting a philosophy and a way of life!

Brought by Pilgrim Mothers

When the Pilgrim fathers and mothers packed in Holland for their great adventure by sea on the good ship Mayflower it is said that among the treasures the women tucked away in their baggage were seeds of flowers and herbs from the homeland of England.

Wise indeed were those Pilgrim mothers! They knew that in the new land beyond the dark ocean wastes their gardens would come to life again and they would promote the health and increase the happiness of their families by use of the magic blends and herb lore they had in turn learned from their own mothers.

With what care they cherished those precious seeds. They were not just dead things to the Pilgrim mothers. They knew that within each tiny kernel was the promise of a plant to be.

In colonial gardens in New England today we may find descendants of herb seeds brought over on the good ship Mayflower.

Mrs. Helen Noyes Webster, the great herb expert, tells us that in Plymouth, by the Pilgrim Spring, grows "today the descendant of a mint, planted, if not in the first year of the settlement, then very soon after."

She also reminds us that fifty years after the landing of the Pilgrims a certain John Josselyn, Gentleman, wrote a book about plants in New England gardens. In the list were parsley, chervil, burnet, winter and summer savory, thyme, sage, Spearmint, Ambrosia and Feverfew. Verily the Pilgrim Mothers' Herb Seed Bag had yielded good fruit.

Mount Vernon Kitchen Garden

The kitchen garden at Mount Vernon as restored largely under the supervision of Mrs. Webster "holds an alluring collection of healing simples, culinary and pot herbs."

We find many herb friends in the Catalogue of the Plants in the Kitchen Garden at Mount Vernon.

Among these are Thyme, Sage, Germander, Santolina, Chives, Rosemary, Lavender, Sweet Marjoram, Rue, Lemon Balm, Sweet Fennel, Angelica, Mint, and Mugwort.

Washington knew and loved the herbs and refers to them frequently in his diaries. Nothing that happened in the Garden failed to attract his attention.

My marigolds are nodding to me as if
to say: “Do not forget, we were once classed as herbs.” And so they were, and many of the early herbalists attributed to them extraordinary virtues.

The flowers were used in puddings, they were pickled and a marigold wine was a great favorite of gallants in days when knighthood was in flower.

_A Favorite of Virgil_

Virgil, the great poet of the ancients, once watched a swarm of bees leave a hive
and rush to what he called “sweet waters and leafy shades.” Then he gave the sage advice that the bee keeper should lay “bruised balm” about so the fragrance might detain the honey makers on their headlong flight.

It seems a far cry indeed from the days of Virgil to A.D. 1941. But the lure of balm for bees still holds true.

When I walk through my little herb garden nowadays the “buzz, buzz, buzz!” about my bee balm bushes, with their branches sweet with the good smell of lemon and the tiny white flowerets, each with its particular dainty within it, proves to me that the old time power of balm to attract these busy creatures has not failed.

So eager are the bees in my herb garden to garner the hidden sweetness of the bee leaf that the human intruder is not noticed. I feel certain that I could put my hands on the plant without fear of molestation from these insects other than a “buzz, buzz” request “to please move over and give us room for our own feast.”

**Sage Promises Immortality**

Not far from my balm bushes is another wholesome perennial, beloved of mankind from earliest days—the sage plant.

From the dawn of human history sage has been honored because of its health-giving properties and its general usefulness. It seems to be the universal herb that all men and women know about.

The tradition has grown that sage possesses the secret of immortality. Anyway in some colonial manor gardens huge sage bushes may trace their proud descent from ancestors flourishing from the days before the United States became a nation.

For a long time the principal use for sage was a health-giver for use in medicine and in magic. Then its culinary virtues became better known.

“Sage,” as some one has written, “was one of the first kitchen herbs of the new dispensation, having been forsaken by medicine, and with the canisters it has stood ever since, an amiable household presence to this hour.”

**Kipling Knew Herbs**

The late Rudyard Kipling had a real conception of the ancient service of herbs to humanity.

He once set this belief forth as follows:

“Excellent herbs had our fathers of old—Excellent herbs to ease our pain.
Alexander and Marigold,
“Eyebright, orris and elecampane,
Basil, rocket, valerian, rue,
(Almost singing themselves they run)
Vervain, dittany, call-me-to-you,
Cowslip, melilot, rose of the sun.”

It will be noticed that in this group the British poet included elecampane—a stately herb whose origin is connected with Helen of Troy.

It seems that when Paris, son of Priam, invaded the home of Menelaus, King of Sparta, and kidnapped his wife, pearly tears fell from her eyes and from these tears sprang up Elecampane.

All this is legendary, of course, but it has been taken so seriously that Helen’s name has been given to the plant, “Inula Helenium” being its botanical name.

Another noble herb is Angelica, supposed to have been revealed to mankind by an angel—hence its name. A poet once wrote of the herb:

“Sent down from Heaven by some celestial scout
As well the name and nature both avow.”

In Mary, Queen of Scots’ garden in Holyrood Abbey that unfortunate Queen planted an herb and flower garden. In it she put the herbs and flowers she had come to love in sunny France. Angelica was included in her list.

**Recalls Colonial Days**

Margaret Mitchell’s book, “Gone With The Wind,” has had one unforeseen result—it has acquainted the United States anew with the virtues of lemon verbena—favorite fragrance of the Old South.

Our grandmothers gathered lemon verbena and put it in sweet bags with scented geranium leaves, lavender and ambrosia and hung them on the old wing chairs popular in that day. Such a practice kept the parlors scented for days with this natural form of fragrance.

In my herb garden clumps of lemon verbena are close neighbors to a wide variety of thymes.

They seem to go well together, and it is an easy transition from smelling the delicious leaves of lemon verbena to crush (Continued on page 27)
Our Navy in the Revolution

BY CHARLES LEE LEWIS

THE important role played by naval forces in winning American independence has sometimes been entirely overlooked or but vaguely understood. Most people will recall that a certain romantic figure, named John Paul Jones, gained fame during the Revolution, but just where and how they would not be able to answer very definitely. A still small-er number might be able, in the same vague manner, to associate the name of John Barry with our struggle with the mother country. This would probably be, except to the special student in this period of American history, about the average extent of knowledge of the naval achievements in the War for Independence, if something like a Gallup Poll could be taken.

Such comparative neglect is unfair to the men who fought for American freedom just as valiantly on the water as did the soldiers on land. That this contribution of the seamen to the success of the great and noble cause was by no means negligible is borne out in the deliberate opinion of Gardner W. Allen, whose Naval History of the American Revolution is a standard work in the field. He declares therein (Vol. II, p. 668) without any qualification: “It is certain that the Revolution would have failed without its sailors.” Let us examine the justification for such a sweeping statement.

States Had Navies

In addition to the ships of the regular Continental Navy and the privately owned vessels known in war as privateers, there were also state navies which by no means must be overlooked.

All of the thirteen colonial states except New Jersey and Delaware had small navies for the defense of their coasts, bays, and rivers. The Virginia Navy, the largest of these, according to Robert Armistead Stewart’s History of Virginia’s Navy of the Revolution, cooperated with the merchant marine in transporting large quantities of tobacco to Europe and the West Indies, by which credit with friendly nations was gained for the purchase of munitions and other war supplies in the early years of the struggle. Virginia men-of-war also captured several prizes, prevented plundering, and with the assistance of the Maryland Navy interfered heroically with British operations in the Chesapeake Bay.

One of Virginia’s ships, the brig Liberty, C. O. Paullin claims in his Navy of the American Revolution, “saw more service than any other State or Continental vessel of the Revolution. She was in the employ of Virginia from 1775 to 1787.” These services of the Virginia Navy may be taken as typical of those of the ships of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and the small state navies.

Some of the state governments as well as the Continental Congress issued letters of marque authorizing privately owned merchant ships to engage in the war by making captures of enemy vessels. The number of these American privateers was astonishingly large. During the entire war the Continental Congress issued letters of marque to 1,697 merchant vessels, which carried a total of 14,872 guns and 58,400 men. If the privateers authorized by the states are
added, the total number would easily exceed 2,000. The maximum for any one year was reached in 1781 when there were 450 ships, 6,700 guns, and about 20,000 men. The regular Continental Navy, by comparison, was at its maximum in 1777 with only 34 ships and less than 5,000 men; while the Continental Army normally numbered less than 20,000 men.

**Privateering Returns**

It would certainly have been better for the American cause if the prize money so easily won in privateering had not tempted so many away from enlistment in the regular naval service, and thus handicapped the proper manning of government men-of-war. That the returns from privateering were a strong temptation is evident in the fact that during the year 1776 alone 300 British ships were captured by privateers with profits so great that in some sections agriculture was almost abandoned.

The British likewise engaged in privateering and it is estimated that they captured about the same number of prizes as did the Americans. But it is claimed that the war supplies captured by American privateers, particularly in the first three years of the war, were much more necessary to the American colonies than were the goods taken by the British needed by their government. Hence the results, commensurate to need, were strategically on the side of American privateers.

Moreover, the injury to British commerce was serious enough to make the war very unpopular in England, where the insurance rates rose to a figure previously unknown. In addition to commerce destruction, the privateers engaged in battle with British ships of war, escorted merchant ships, and carried munitions and other military supplies.

**Continental Navy**

Turning from the work of the state navies and the privateers to that of the regular Continental Navy, we find that the third group also rendered great service in supplying munitions to the army when it was practically destitute in the early stages of the war. Shortly after Washington took command of the army before Boston, he began fitting out armed ships with the particular purpose of capturing British store ships and transports on their way to Boston. The seven small vessels comprising "Washington's Fleet," under the direction of Commodore John Manly, in the six months preceding the British evacuation of Boston, captured thirty-five prizes. One of these, the Nancy, was an ordnance ship, and it is claimed that she contained munitions which it would have taken the colonies eighteen months to manufacture.

From this point of view, the first cruise of the first squadron of the Continental Navy, composed of eight ships under the command of Commodore Esek Hopkins, which is sometimes looked upon as a laughable failure, was not completely barren of results. More was expected of the commanding officer in this cruise in the spring of 1776 than was possible under existing circumstances, and his removal from the service in disgrace because of the disappointment of Congress was too severe a punishment, for his little squadron despite British men-of-war then in American waters sailed to Nassau in the Bahamas where it captured 24 casks of powder, 15 brass mortars, 21 cannon and other military stores which were safely conveyed to New London and turned over to the army.

**Jones Takes Prizes**

Later that same year John Paul Jones in command of the Providence gained his first distinction by taking sixteen prizes off Nova Scotia. Then in the Alfred he captured three more prizes off Louisburg. One of these was the Mellish which contained 1000 complete uniforms intended for British soldiers in Canada. This news particularly cheered General Washington in those dark days preceding the Battle of Trenton when his soldiers were in need of warm clothing.

Continental ships of war also convoyed American merchant ships carrying products to the West Indies to be exchanged there for munitions, and they themselves conveyed munitions, capturing prizes en route at every opportunity. Deserving of special mention for this service were John Barry, Nicholas Biddle, and Lambert Wickes, though there were many others. When the Congress decided to endeavor to secure munitions and other aid abroad, regular naval vessels were ordered to convey diplomatic and commercial agents across the sea.

The first was the Reprisal commanded by Wickes, which sailed in October, 1776 with
Franklin as head of a mission to France. Franklin's success in later gaining France as an ally was, of course, a decisive factor in winning the war. This vitally important service was continued throughout the struggle by the Continental men-of-war. Communications with France were thus kept open and diplomatic correspondence of great importance was made possible. Only one prominent diplomat, Henry Laurens, was captured. This prevention of the isolation of the American colonies contributed, as nothing else could have done, to developing the interest and sympathy of Europe which led to alliances with France and Holland.

_Act as Commerce Raiders_

Continental naval vessels likewise engaged in important commerce destruction in British waters as well as on the American side of the Atlantic. Deserving of special mention are the cruises of Lambert Wickes in the _Reprisal_, of Henry Johnson in the _Lexington_, and of Gustavus Conyngham in the _Surprise_ and in the _Revenge_ during the years 1776 and 1777. They made numerous captures, and the _Revenge_ on two occasions boldly entered British ports where she refitted. The effects of Conyngham’s cruises are set forth in a letter from Silas Deane to Robert Morris, written August 23, 1777, as follows:

“Conyngham’s cruise effectually alarmed England, prevented the great fair at Chester, occasioned insurance to rise, and even deterred the English merchants from shipping goods in English bottoms at any rate, so that in a few weeks forty sail of French ships were loading in the Thames on freight—an instance never known before. . . . In a word, Conyngham, by his first and second bold expeditions, is become the terror of all the eastern coast of England and Scotland.” When Captain Conyngham was finally captured in 1778, he was treated with such cruelty by the British that the Continental Congress on July 17 of that year passed a resolution stating that his treatment was “contrary to all dictates of humanity and the practice of civilized nations.”

Another important service rendered by the regular naval vessels was their cooperation and support in military operations on land. One instance was the aid rendered Washington’s troops by Hopkins’ fleet after its arrival at New London following the cruise to Nassau. By covering the transport of the army through Long Island Sound to New York, the navy supported Washington in a difficult situation.

Another instance was in the autumn of 1777 when Continental war vessels together with ships of the Pennsylvania State Navy made a heroic but vain effort to aid Washington in keeping the British from gaining control of the Delaware River below Philadelphia after they had captured that city.

But the most important example of cooperation was the naval action on Lake Champlain, which Mahan called “a strife of pygmies for the prize of a continent.” Believe it or not, the man whose dogged fighting and courageous, intelligent leadership in this engagement saved Washington’s army from destruction was the very man who later betrayed Washington and the cause of American independence—none other than Benedict Arnold. The British plan for dividing the colonies in the autumn of 1776 provided for General Guy Carleton to proceed southward from Canada with an army of 13,000 men. This army was to cooperate with General Howe’s main force in defeating Washington’s army which mean-
while was to be forced up the Hudson north of New York. To succeed with this plan the British had to have complete control of Lake Champlain lying squarely between their two armies.

Arnold Built Ships

Arnold, who earlier in his career had sailed merchant ships to the West Indies, fully realized the situation. For weeks he engaged in a shipbuilding race with the British on the lake and then on October 11 he fought such a stubborn engagement with the superior enemy fleet that, though he was defeated tactically, he gained a decisive strategic victory, for the British had been so delayed by Arnold that they postponed their campaign until the following year. This gave the American forces more time to gather. The situation meanwhile changed at New York, and when General Burgoyne continued the campaign the next year, he was confronted by a well prepared American army under General Gates who forced the surrender of the entire British army at Saratoga.

When the news of the victory reached France on December 2, 1777, the French government was so favorably impressed that the foreign minister on December 16 informed the American commissioners that the king was ready to recognize the independence of the colonies and make a commercial treaty and a contingent defensive alliance. On February 6, 1778 such a treaty was signed. Sea power thus became a determining factor in a campaign which was really the turning point in the entire war.

French Aid Cited

Emphasis has thus far been placed upon the work of state navies, privateers, and Continental naval vessels preceding the entrance of France into the war, for certainly the greater credit should go to those who fought during that trying period when the American colonies stood entirely alone against the might of Great Britain. French aid indeed came at a critical time in the unequal contest, when American commerce had been almost entirely swept from the seas and American naval forces were being reduced to a dangerous minimum. Of course, the services rendered by American seamen, after the crisis had been passed with the arrival of French aid, were of great value in hastening the end of the struggle.

It was in this later stage of the war that the most spectacular deeds of John Paul Jones were performed. He did not arrive in the Ranger at Nantes, France, until December, 1777, and on the 14th of February following this ship in Quiberon Bay became the “first American vessel to exchange salutes with a foreign nation.” Just eight days previous the treaty with France had been signed. Then followed Jones’s cruise around Ireland in the Ranger during which he attacked and captured, on the 24th of April, the British sloop-of-war Drake. According to Jones’s report of the battle, “The action was warm, close, and obstinate. It lasted an hour and four minutes, when the enemy called for quarter.” With his prize he returned in safety to Brest. More than a year later came the famous cruise entirely around the British Isles with a squadron and the epic battle between his flagship the Bonhomme Richard and the English ship Serapis off the east coast of England on September 23, 1779.

Jones Gains Victory

In this desperate engagement victory was gained largely through the indomitable determination of Jones. This was exemplified in his famous slogan. When the British captain inquired at a critical moment of the battle if Jones had surrendered, the American commander shouted: “I have not yet begun to fight!” With all the odds against him, Jones continued to fight though the Richard was a leaking wreck, and he finally forced Captain Pearson to haul down his flag. Jones then transferred his men from his own sinking victorious ship, and in his prize sailed proudly into the Texel, Holland. For this most dramatic naval achievement of the war, Jones was knighted by the French government, and given a sword by the king; later in America he was voted the thanks of Congress.

Other successful cruises deserve mention. In the spring of 1779 a squadron led by Commodore J. B. Hopkins in the Warren east of Cape Henry captured eight prizes filled with provisions and military supplies. In June of the same year another squadron commanded by Commodore Samuel Nicholson captured a privateer of 24 guns and two other prizes. In July still another squadron under Commodore Abra-
ham Whipple fell in with a convoy homeward bound from Jamaica, and took eight prizes safely into Boston.

In 1780, Washington wrote: "Disappointed . . . especially in the expected naval superiority, which was the pivot upon which everything turned, we have been compelled to spend an inactive campaign, after flattering prospects at the opening of it."

To convince the French government that the war could not be ended victoriously without a superior naval force General Washington decided to send to France, Colonel Laurens of his staff and Thomas Paine. The frigate Alliance, commanded by Captain John Barry, was intrusted with the duty of conveying these emissaries to France. That they were highly successful is evident from the fact that, only six months after their arrival, a great fleet under Admiral de Grasse defeated an English fleet off the Capes of the Chesapeake and thus made inevitable the surrender of Cornwallis's army at Yorktown, where on October 19, 1781 they marched out and laid down their arms to the tune of "The World's Upside Down."

Peace Treaty Signed

The war, however, did not end with the victory at Yorktown, as is sometimes carelessly stated. The Provisional Treaty of Peace was not signed until November 30, 1782; and the final definite treaty not until September 3, 1783. But the heavy fighting which continued was between England and France. The Americans continued the fight, however. In April, 1872, Lieutenant Joshua Barney, commanding the privateer Hyder Ally, captured the British sloop-of-war General Monk after a severe action which lasted an hour. For this he received "an elegant sword" from Pennsylvania, a promotion to the rank of captain, and the command of the prize which had previously been the American vessel General Washington. In his new command, Barney cruised successfully during the years 1782 and 1783, capturing many prizes.

Barry's Activities

Captain Barry was also active to the very close of the war. On his return voyage from France in the Alliance, even before Yorktown, on May 29, 1781, he engaged the British ship Atalanta and the brig Trepassy off Nova Scotia, and after a bloody engagement lasting three hours he captured both vessels. Then between August, 1782 and January, 1783, still commanding the Alliance, he cruised near Bermuda and off the Newfoundland Banks where several captures were made, and chased a homeward bound convoy from Jamaica, from which he took three more prizes. Finally on March 10, 1783 he fought the last engagement of the war on the sea, as he was returning from Havana where he had been dispatched to bring home specie for the Congress and a recently purchased ship, the Due de Lauzun. With characteristic resourcefulness and courage, Barry, assisted by a French ship, fought off three British ships and brought home safely both specie and convoy.

Though the losses of American ships during the war had been very heavy, all the original thirteen frigates having been captured or destroyed by its close, they were neither carelessly nor foolishly sacrificed. After due consideration of their employment, both tactically and strategically, as has just been briefly outlined, one is practically forced to agree with Gardner W. Allen in his contention that the American Revolution would have failed without its seamen.

When I consider how my light is spent
Ere half my days, in this dark world and wide
And that one talent which is death to hide
Lodged with me useless, though my soul
more bent

To serve therewith my Maker, and present
My true account, lest He returning chide:
"Doth God exact day-labour, light denied?"
I fondly ask; but patience, to prevent
That murmur, soon replies . . .
"They also serve who only stand and wait."

—JOHN MILTON.
Quilts Are Documents

"The hand that wrote it does not survive." (From the Gaelic.)

BY FLORENCE PETO

The art of making quilts and coverlets, an early American handicraft, was practiced almost exclusively by women.

Men cultivated the raw materials, raised the sheep, sowed the cotton seed, tended the flax, but their womenfolk carded and spun the thread, wove and dyed the cloth which they fashioned into garments and bed furnishings to keep the family warm.

After creating an object of utility a man's next step always has been to decorate it; women make something pretty and then try to find use for it!

Life in the new land was far too grim for futile gestures, but when three layers of a bed cover were laid together the necessary stitchery to hold them in place soon became as ornamental as the skill and invention of the quiltmaker allowed.

The metamorphosis of the humble bed quilt into an item of aesthetic value has interest for the student of design and all types are documents to the student of social history, for they tell a story.

Inspired by Historical Events

Distinguished examples taking their place in museums reflect an elegance in design which was a heritage from Europe, a memory of the beauty left behind in the homelands. More modest pieces, lovingly cherished in private collections, bear decoration which often is crude and primitive but vital. Such patterns, inspired by historical events, regional customs, political excitement or personal adventures, make them truly representative of American folk art. They are an interpretation of the past and a revelation of the philosophy and the psychology of the women who made them.

In the class of quilt of homestead manufacture three items have come to my attention. All were made in the last quarter of the eighteenth century in New England and all show identical characteristics.

A top layer (two widths) of sturdy home spun and home woven woolen cloth, dyed indigo blue; an interlining of fleecy wool; a backing of wool blanket dyed buff—colors of the uniform of the Continental soldier. One of the three examples shows that the blue top has been treated with a gum solution, giving it a body and a glossy finish which has survived the passage of one hundred and fifty years. Though planned primarily for warmth, such spreads were used as counterpanes and all three bear beautiful quilting in designs of pineapples, palmetto, pomegranates, roses and graceful vines—done in wool yarn.

Mrs. Mabel H. Haring, member of Nova Caesarea Chapter and owner of one of the blue and buff spreads, writes:

Judith Wight Quilt

"This is the workmanship of my great-great-aunt; her name was Judith Wight and her ancestors, from the Isle of Wight, came to America in 1634 and settled in Dedham, Mass. Judith was born there in 1770 and then the family moved to Huntington, Hampshire County; they arrived just before 1800 and in this peaceful hillside homestead the quilt's materials were grown and woven and the quilt made. Judith dyed her cloth with home-made dyes; the backing is a finely woven woolen blanket of buff color. This quilt for a great number of years was on the bed in the homestead's best bed chamber, where the shades always were tightly drawn so the sun could not fade either the carpet or the bed spread. Judith Wight died in 1860, aged ninety."

Many quilts of early periods have come down to us mellowed but intact and one of the very good reasons for this is the darkened bed chamber, a tradition in old manor houses and, indeed, in more humble dwellings; such a room was opened only for spring and fall cleanings and the overnight visit of favored friends. Dim light may have preserved colors but such stuffiness encouraged ghosts and many an ancient house boasts a "ghost room." There was the uneasy spirit which haunted the guest chamber of the Van Cortlandt Manor House in Croton-on-Hudson, built in 1681.

A list of guests entertained by the hospitable Van Cortlandts would include names...
of many of the great men of our history—George Washington, La Fayette, Benjamin Franklin, Steuben, de Rochambeau and others. In the ghost room stood a great high bed with canopy top and side draperies; over the foot of the bed was folded a handsome quilt. More than one visitor occupying the room testified to having seen the ghost which, from descriptions, was said to have been that of an elderly housekeeper once accused of having stolen the family silver!

The strangest manifestations took place when there were no visitors. Into the chamber left in perfect order with blinds drawn, the ghost would come at night; proof was furnished in tales told by maids and housekeepers who, many mornings, found the coverlet in strange disorder, as if someone had sought warmth within its.
folds and then had departed in haste at dawn.

Silk Embroidered Spread

Unfortunately the quilted design on the dark surface of the Judith Wight quilt does not lend itself to photography but, strangely, the design on the Silk Embroidered Spread is not unlike it in feeling; though one is quilting and the other embroidery the floral formations and tendril lar lines are suggestive of Oriental influence, or the western and European conception of eastern design. Otherwise, two more unlike pieces, planned ostensibly for the same use, do not exist. One was made in the cold and austere New England atmosphere to serve a basic need; the other was a product of sheltered nuns in a Belgian convent, beauty alone the aim of its creation; it evolved from a well established culture and a land rich in luxury.

The Silk Embroidered Spread was purchased by a British officer, belonging to the suite of Lord Wellington just before the Battle of Waterloo in June, 1815, and about the time the Dukedom was bestowed upon Wellington. Later, he presented the piece of needlework to Mrs. Chapman as an expression of gratitude because of kind attentions rendered to him while suffering a severe attack of illness on board the British man-of-war commanded by her husband.

Captain Chapman's vessel was the one which had conveyed the Duke and his officers from England to the Continent on their way to Waterloo. Captain Chapman and his wife were the great-grandparents of the present owner of the spread, Miss Helen L. Felter, member of Polly Wyckoff Chapter. Three widths, three yards long and twenty-seven inches wide, of heavy cream-colored satin in which not a break appears, forms the background of this exquisite piece of needlework; the embroidery employs a lavish variety of stitches done in silk floss of colors ranging from carmine to shell pink, light, medium and dark blues, several soft shades of green and touches of black. All stemming is in bright golden yellow as well as the centers of the large flower forms. Long and short satin stitch has been used but much of the embroidery has been done in the economical method of "laid-on" work, many strands in thick layers having been laid upon the parts of the flowers to be covered and then have been fastened down with decorative couching stitches in threads of contrasting colors.

Thus, the maximum of stitchery appears on the face of the spread while only the thinner, finer couching thread pierced the satin foundation. The central sunflower medallion and the six surrounding palmetto motifs show golden strands lain on while Bokahara couching stitches in dark blue and black give the effect of seeds. Large spaces thus filled permits a pretty play of light on the lustrous silks and makes this spread a sparkling item of beauty as well as one endowed with the glamour of romance.

The Peden Sunburst

In America the quiltmakers have left evidence of the struggle to create something practical and at the same time satisfy a craving for color and beauty. Old quilts show the use of both coarse homespuns and fine English calicoes on one piece. The Sunburst design shown here is an example. Homespun cotton cloth, yellow with age, backgrounds the pattern of calico suns fashioned of fine imported prints in warm shades of brown, rosy beige, old rose and light blue. The quilt was made in Martensburg, Lewis County, New York, by Jane Harwood Peden who had been born in New York City in 1802, her father having come to America from London in 1795.

A letter written by the quilter's granddaughter reads:

"Martensburg was a beautiful place with about three hundred inhabitants. We children used to go there every summer. Grandma and Auntie" (Miss Caroline Peden) "always had a big jar of molasses cookies waiting for us—a child remembers those things. They used to get up in the morning with the birds and go to bed by candle-light—they made their own candles—we still have the pewter candle-form in which they were made. Grandmother's needlework was exquisite, for she and Auntie used tiny needles and finest thread. They were sociable women and held quilting parties, but after the quilters had gone the work was inspected with sharp eyes and unless the stitches matched their own for evenness, they would rip out the work and do it over again, hurrying lest a mem-
ber of the quilting party called and have her feelings hurt.”

It was as important in that day to be considered a good quilter as it is today to be a good bridge player and the penalty for not being one was probably the same in both cases—no second invitation. The illustration testifies to the meticulous care of Jane and Caroline Peden and the quilt is now in the author’s collection.

**Sunburst or Compass Pattern**

A unique employment of rich silks with humble calico is exemplified in a quilt made by Martha Washington DeWolf, born on the “Nook,” West Deerfield, Mass., in 1815. In 1840 Martha married Amariah
Briggs and continued to live on the “Nook.” In design her quilt is similar to the Peden Sunburst, only the unit blocks are larger and show more divisions to the circle. Its claim to distinction lies in the textiles of which it is composed. Family tradition says the silk patches were saved from gowns which had once belonged to Colonial dames of the period following the year George and Martha Washington spent in Boston; indeed, one or two of the handsomest moires are said to have come from costumes once worn by the First Lady. It is strange to see luxurious silk blocks set into squares of undistinguished checked calico. Such contradictions in fabrics, designs and quality of craftsmanship fills the research worker with the zest to find answers to many “whys?” Martha’s quilt is owned by Julia Butler Briggs.

There were cultural and social opportunities for women in the New England States which were denied women living in more restricted localities. Very early in Deerfield there was a cultural background introduced and fostered by the widely known Deerfield Academy, an educational institution whose high aims determined the careers of thousands of ambitious students. The Academy was for youths.

What did women have?

George Sheldon in his “History of the Town of Deerfield” states that in 1813 they had a Young Ladies Literary Society, an
organization founded on a high plane of aspiration. Its Constitution began: “Happiness is the great and only pursuit of man. Many men are lured by the charms of sensual pleasure, they do not perceive the thorns that lie concealed under them. Science and Literature is an object supremely worthy the pursuit of rational beings.” Therefore, lady members pledged themselves to “elevated sentiments, a study of high examples of Poetry, eloquence, history; to have contempt of external fortune and to admire that which is truly illustrious and great.” After this noble resolution it was strange the Society was a “secret” one, the real name never divulged. In spite of this rarified atmosphere New England women made many beautiful quilts but for the most part they favored patterns which required only straight-line seaming. It was the Pennsylvania-Dutch women and women faced with frontier loneliness who had the time and the heart-rending patience to manipulate curved-line piecing and to quilt with infinitesimal stitches.

Mariah Cole’s Quilt

As a general thing quilts in small-unit squares were evolved for convenience in handling, the homespun sheet or background to which cut-out designs were appliqued were a “lapful” to manage and the border quilts almost as unwieldy. Mariah Cole’s Quilt, made in Staten Island sometime in the 1820’s, is an example of the early method of fashioning a bed spread in a series of borders surrounding a central medallion; three borders are pieced successively of triangles, squares and diamonds.

A handsome bird-and-rose chintz forms the central star set into what is now ivory-toned homespun; the right-angles show chintz appliqued in crossed stripes and the square corners have naive flower sprays. A chintz patterned with a tropical landscape borders the central medallion while the outer, framing border is made of printed cotton dyed madder rose and showing a white stag snuggled in brown oak leaves and acorns. Geometric simplicity and rich coloring endow this quilt with timeless charm; there is a homespun lining and the quilting has been done with home spun thread.

Mariah Cole’s Quilt is owned by Mrs. Arthur H. Yetman, regent of Abraham Cole Chapter. From records of the family Bible:

“Cornelius, son of Cornelius and Ann Disosway, was born the fourteenth day of April in the year of our Lord 1802.

Mariah, daughter of Abraham and Mary Cole, was born on the sixth day of October in the year of our Lord 1804.

Cornelius Disosway and Mariah Cole was Maried by the Rev William Cole, Rector of the Methodist Church on Staten Island, on Wednesday at four o’clock in the afternoon on September the twenty-ninth, A.D. 1830.”

Three sons were born to Cornelius and Mariah. Under “Deaths” the family record continues:

“Our father Cornelius Disosway was taken sick Nov. 12th, 1866. Confined to his bed Dec. 8th. Died on Thursday evening at 8 o’clock January 10th, 1867. Funeral on Sunday 13th,—Pastor George W. Treat. Text, Phillippians 1st. Chap. 21st. verse—‘To Die is Gain.’

Our mother Mariah Cole Disosway Died on Sunday morning (Easter) at 10:15 o’clock April 21st, 1889. Buried April 24th inst at 2 o’clock. Pastor N. Van Sant.”

With positive evidence of the dates of birth of the quiltmakers an approximate date may be placed on the quilts which formed equipment for their dower chests. In two instances the finishing of a “bride’s quilt” was considered of enough importance to receive a notation in the family Bible. When such evidence is not available a study of the heirloom spread may be illuminating.

Textiles bear witness to supply and demand of materials in the young states, workmanship bears testimony to personal ability; pattern names tell a story of inspiration;—more obvious as documents are the quilts which carry signatures, dates and inscriptions. Sometimes a date of birth, frequently a date of marriage and occasionally a notation of death. In Maryland there seems to have been an impulse among the quiltmakers of the 1850’s to reproduce tombstones in applique work on Memory, Album, Friendship and Autograph Quilts, a type characteristic of both period and region. Such a block was a memorial to a local or national war hero and was appropriately decorated with flags, guns, flowers, a dove (symbolic of the flight of the
spirit) and an enlightening inscription. In more than one instance the heirloom quilt has revealed a name linked with a date or has supplied a verification of handwriting and other evidence not available because of lost records.

Generally quilts of this type are composed of squares made by different persons and of a medley of patterns—Sampler Quilts some call them. In period they belong to the 1840's and 1850's. Artistically they vary greatly in merit.

Friendship Quilt

Margaret Cleland's Friendship Quilt is a happy example. Margaret and her sister Rebecca taught school in New York City but it is thought the quilt may have been assembled in Hempstead, L. I., where they lived at one time. The blocks, each made by a friend, are signed and dated, either 1849 or 1850.

The quilt fan will have no trouble in recognizing such old favorites as: Bach-
elor's Puzzle, True Lover's Knot, Sunflower, Chimney Sweep, Aunt Eliza's Star, Compass, Tri-lobed Tulip, Old Gray Goose, Carpenter's Wheel The Reel, Cross and Crown, Feathered Star and in each of the four corners the Double-Heart or Friendship Block.

Baby's Building Blocks

A calico printed in a patchwork pattern known as Baby's Building Blocks fills the right-angled spaces along the borders. Signatures, in ink, are: Eliza Woods, Hannah Caldwell, Jane L. Betts, Agnes McNeil, Mary Banks, A.B.I., Elizabeth King, M. Shields, Jane Ferguson, Eliza Dunlap, Bridget Kurmen, Sarah Taber, S. A. Hinckley, Cousin Julia and other names now illegible. One of the corner, Friendship Blocks, bears an inscription which took time to identify and even longer to secure a translation. It is in Gaelic and grateful acknowledgment is made to friends, including Enoch Pratt Library in Baltimore, for their interest and help. All the way from Dublin, Professor Osborn Bergin sends word that the "sampler" verse is a corruption of a well-known colophon found
on old manuscripts. The translation from Margaret’s quilt reads:

“Sad that is, O fair little sampler,
The day will come and true it will be,
Over thy flat surface one will say:

‘The hand that wrote it does not survive.’
Mary Epworthy.” (Mairi Elpurthi).

The Margaret Cleland Friendship Quilt is owned by Mrs. Robert Rue.
APPLIQUE QUILT—FROM THE COLLECTION OF NEWARK MUSEUM. NO AVAILABLE HISTORY. MID-NINETEENTH CENTURY, PROBABLY SOUTHERN PROVENANCE. COLORS: ROSE AND FRENCH BLUE. DISTINGUISHED QUILTING. FABRIC DROPPING INTO HOLES.
The Old Mission Dam At San Diego

BY EDITH WARD BERWYN

IN 1769 Father Junipero Serra with his faithful followers came from Mexico to San Diego to found California's first Mission. He named it, Mission San Diego de Alcala.

At first it was located on Presidio Hill overlooking San Diego Bay, but on account of the difficulty in obtaining water it was moved in 1774 four miles up the river, to its present location.

The San Diego river is what might be called a seasonal river. In the winter or rainy season, the water runs in abundance over its bed, but in the summer, the water sinks into the sands leaving a barren waste.

Until 1773, during the dry season, water was taken from holes dug in the river sands, then ditches were made with sand and brush diversion dams, followed by small reservoirs and masonry wells.

In the early years of 1800, there was little rain, causing poor crops and lack of grain at the Mission which compelled the Fathers to increase their efforts to obtain water by irrigation.

After completing and dedicating the church and vestry in 1813, Father Sanchez and Martin made this report December 31st of that year.

"We are working on an aqueduct to bring water to the Mission. We hope with the help of God it may succeed for the worst difficulties have been overcome."

The Fathers say in their report of December 31st, 1814, "Work on the aqueduct is progressing."

We find nothing more concerning the aqueduct and dam after 1816.

Dam’s History Cited

From the Mission the Fathers traveled up the river through a gorge impassable on horseback, until they found bed-rock and there, the river was dammed by a solid masonry wall 224 feet long, 13 feet thick, 12 feet in height and coated with a cement as hard as rock, made from sea shells.

An aqueduct constructed of tiles resting on cobblestones carried a stream one foot deep and two feet wide from the dam to the Mission lands, a distance of six miles. The aqueduct often crossed gullies from fifteen to twenty feet wide and deep, and was so strong that it supported itself after the foundations were washed out by the floods.

One historian writes: "There is nothing more remarkable about these priestly builders than the versatility of their talent and the manner in which they met all demands. Thus, they were able to supply the engineering capacity to solve the problem of a permanent water supply. It is this achievement which gives the Mission Fathers a high place in the history of irrigation. The remains of this work are still in existence."

On May 17th, 1941, the San Diego Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution placed a marker at this historic site. A fine granite boulder weighing fifteen tons was found a mile and a half below the dam deeply embedded in a clay bank.

Inscription Is Given

Through the generous aid given us by Mr. Walter Bellon, Chairman of the County Board of Supervisors, the boulder was transported to and set on a line with the dam. On the face of the boulder we had inscribed in sand-blasted letters:

OLD MISSION DAM,
Built 1813-1816.
A PART OF THE FIRST PERMANENT IRRIGATION PROJECT BY WHITE MEN IN CALIFORNIA.
MARKER PLACED BY THE SAN DIEGO CHAPTER, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.
May 17th, 1941
PROGRAM
for
DEDICATION OF MARKER
at
MISSION DAM
MISSION VALLEY—SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA
by
THE SAN DIEGO CHAPTER
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

2:00 P. M.
May 17, 1941

Music .......................................................... 1:30 to 2:00 P. M.
Call to Order ...................................................... Mrs. Meinard A. Schur
Regent, San Diego Chapter
Invocation ......................................................... The Most Rev. Charles Francis Buddy, D.D.
Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag .......................... Led by Mrs. E. A. Hommersand
Flag Chairman, San Diego Chapter
Greetings .......................................................... Mrs. Meinard A. Schur
Introduction of Guest Speakers:........Mrs. Edith Ward Berwyn, Chapter Historian, General Chairman
Mr. John Davidson ........................................ San Diego Historical Society
Mr. Albert V. Mayrhofer ................................... Native Sons of the Golden West

PARTICIPATING IN DEDICATION OF MARKER AT SITE OF OLD MISSION DAM, BUILT 1813-16, BY THE PADRES OF
SAN DIEGO MISSION, WERE (LEFT TO RIGHT STANDING): MRS. JOHN WHITTIER HOWE HODGE, SECOND VICE
PRESIDENT GENERAL; WALTER BELLON, CHAIRMAN COUNTY SUPERVISORS; ERNEST J. BOUD, SAN DIEGO
COUNCILMAN; MRS. MEINARD A. SCHUR, REGENT SAN DIEGO CHAPTER. SEATED (LEFT TO RIGHT): MRS. EDITH
WARD BERWYN, CHAPTER HISTORIAN; MRS. FRANK E. LEE, CALIFORNIA VICE REGENT; MRS. LAWRENCE M.
RIDDLE, CALIFORNIA HISTORIAN. MARKER PLACED MAY 17, 1941, BY SAN DIEGO CHAPTER D. A. R.
The boulder was veiled with the tricolors, in form of two curtains. At the given signal two Girl Scouts drew the ribbons that unveiled the marker.

Mrs. Hodge’s Address

The following dedicatory address was given by our beloved Junior Past State Regent, now Second Vice-President General of our National Society, Mrs. John Whittier Howe Hodge:

“To remember the past is to conserve strength for the future. As we study history, we feel a spirit of thankfulness to those pioneers who have gone before and who have left us such a glorious heritage—we are, indeed, the heirs of high endeavor. Let us be truly grateful that we are privileged to reap the rich fruitage of their lives—their loyalty and faith, their courage and self-sacrifice—these are the foundations of our beloved nation. California has a particularly rich inheritance—the memory of the early Mission Fathers and gratitude for their Christian unselfish lives will ever be in the hearts of all loyal Californians.

“Whatever is kept in memory, as we are doing today, will always live and endure. Therefore, as an officer of the National Society, in behalf of the San Diego Chapter, I have the great pleasure and privilege to dedicate this Marker, in grateful recognition of the significance of this spot. May it help to keep alive an appreciation of our indebtedness to the past and may the blessing of God rest upon and abide forever.”

Momentary silence followed this beautiful address, then, after the retiring of the colors—our Chapter flag being carried by the United States Marine Corps color guard—we bade a lingering goodbye to this historic spot, which seemed a hallowed shrine, as we looked across the river gently flowing by the ruins of the old dam and into the gorge where the Padres with their Indian workers had toiled fair days, rainy days, hot days and cold days to bring water to their Mission lands that meant food and life for all.

Waiting

BY JOHN BURROUGHS

Serene, I fold my hands and wait,
Nor care for wind nor tide nor sea;
I rave no more ’gainst time or fate;
For lo! my own shall come to me.

I stay my haste, I make delays,
For what avail this eager pace?
I stand amid the eternal ways,
And what is mine shall know my face.

Asleep, awake, by night or day,
The friends I seek are seeking me;
No wind can drive my bark astray,
Nor change the tide of destiny.

What matter if I stand alone?
I wait with joy the coming years;
My heart shall reap where it has sown
And garner up its fruit of tears.

The waters know their own and draw
The rill that springs in yonder height;
So flows the good with equal law
Unto the soul of pure delight.

The stars come nightly to the sky;
The tidal wave comes to the sea;
Nor time nor space, nor deep nor high,
Can keep my own away from me.
Man's Noblest Heritage of Green
(Continued from page 7)
the almost equally sweet-scented leaves of lemon thyme in my hand.
The Greeks held thyme to be an emblem of courage and gave it the name which attested to that virtue in the hero.

Plant Herbs Now
A little labor in your gardens this summer will assure you a supply of dried herbs in the autumn. It will be a matter to home defense to grow them, for they will be sorely needed for many uses in your household.
Remember how your grandmother and your great-grandmother hung their attics with tempting bunches of herbs hanging from the rafters.
There was something wholesome about such a habit, that of drying herbs and other plants against the winter's need. A storing of present plenty against the future want.
When the autumn comes here is a hint for the housewife who wishes fresh herbs during the winter.
Fix a small window box securely in your kitchen window. In it plant sturdy plants of chives, parsley, thyme, sage, sweet marjoram, rosemary, pot marjoram and tarragon.
Your reward will be in fresh herbs throughout most of the winter.

Faith

BY MARGARET R. M. BONE

"Faith is the substance of things hoped for."

Not yet I know how wide will grow the rift
   Between the clouds, now just one thread of gold
Shows through the rock-like grey of vapor drift
   Where hope may into sunlit day unfold.
Not yet I hear the birds' full choir of dawn.
   One hedge-sparrow is twittering in the night,
Half stirred from sleep by the swift passing light
   Of a lamp lit, soon covered and withdrawn.
Not yet I see the buttercups' gold field
   Spread where the hawthorns throb with nightingales;
Not yet the blossoms in the bud concealed,
   Break forth to that new life that never fails.
But I have paused to hear a robin sing
   In the pale sunlight of a winter's day,
And faith upholds me, on that soft, small wing
   While I stand still and pray.
"All Through the Night . . ."

BY MARY ESTHER TULL

LONG after U. S. Army camps see the Stars and Stripes lowered at sunset, it flies through the night at the grave of Francis Scott Key, author of the National Anthem. Rain or sun, day or night, "the flag is still there." Pilgrims from far and near travel to Frederick, Maryland, to visit the spot directly within the entrance gates of Mt. Olivet cemetery. Now that Maryland National Guardsmen are encamped at Fort George G. Meade, the flag is no longer seen above the State Armory at Frederick. But it still flies at the grave of Key. As far as can be learned, it is the only place in the country where a large American flag is never furled.

Sons and Daughters of the Pilgrims Society and representatives of Daughters of the American Revolution from Baltimore and elsewhere went to Key's grave recently and held ceremonies in tribute to him, raindrops falling from a murky sky, but the Red, White and Blue as ever atop its lofty pole to the right of the pointing hand of Key. Erected over 40 years ago by public subscription from many states, the monument, a heroic statue of the bard, surmounts his grave and that of the pretty wife for whom he wrote sonnets she once used as curl papers.

Home Still Stands

Key was born in Frederick County, Md. (now Carroll), studied at St. John's College, Annapolis, third oldest educational institution in the nation; then began to practice law in Frederick as a contemporary of his brother-in-law who was later the distinguished Chief Justice Roger Brooke Taney. In 1805 he moved to Georgetown, near the nation's capital, where his former home still stands. (It may become a community boat house, if Federal funds for its restoration become available.)

Lawyer, poet, churchman, Key had other achievements to his credit than writing a national anthem. He "pleaded before Chief Justice John Marshall for the release of Aaron Burr's messengers, defended Sam Houston in his dramatic trial in the U. S. House of Representatives, served as defense counsel for a minister in the Peggy Eaton quarrel that wrecked President Andrew Jackson's cabinet, opposed Nullification and the U. S. Bank" and, according to his jurist biographer, was Jackson's conciliator in "one of the most stirring episodes in the history of Alabama."

Wrote Other Poems

He wrote numerous poems. But his fame rests upon the one penned "by the rockets' red glare" over Fort McHenry in 1814. From a cartel ship, a temporary prisoner of war as a result of his having gone to seek the release of his old friend, Dr. Beanes, he lived through a night of battle and was so thrilled by "the dawn's early light" revealing The Stars and Stripes not only there, but proudly flying in the morning breeze, that after release, he hastened to complete the poem, later sung to the tune of Anacreon In Heaven—and so won his place in American hearts forever! He died in Baltimore in 1843 and was buried there. Later his remains were re-interred in the Frederick cemetery, where American Legionnaires (Francis Scott Key Post, No. 11) provide the flags that fly at that hallowed plot.

Since patriotism flares anew, by radio, magazine and newspaper, attention has been called to the statement that at Key's grave the Flag flies day and night; and the patriot poet has been nominated for inclusion in New York University's colonnaded Hall of Fame on Morningside Heights. A controversy has arisen, because not infrequently the statement is made that the custom of having a flag continually at his grave is authorized by law, an exception to official regulations. At the Capitol, in Washington, an American Flag may remain over either branch of Congress while it remains in session during the day or as far into the night as the session continues; but then it disappears. Some persons have said that the flag at Fort McHenry, near Baltimore, is the only exception other than at Frederick. But not even at Fort McHenry does the American Flag wave after sunset!
Apparently, there is no law, Federal or state, authorizing or prohibiting the flag flown in tribute to the patriot, Key. The Mt. Olivet Cemetery Association, its superintendent, the Frederick Chamber of Commerce and individuals have investigated the question thoroughly through legislators in Washington, the War Department and other official sources. Publicly approved by patriotic organizations and persons of national prominence, including the Hon. William Tyler Page, author of The American's Creed and former Clerk of the U. S. House of Representatives, honoring a man who did not shed his blood for his country but, instead, wrote a poem ringing with love for her—the flag flies always at the grave of Key.

A little bunch of flow'rs,
Of simple wayside flow'rs,
Here shall you find
No rare exotic kind
But only simplest of the simple joys—
Childhood, its love, its loveliness, its toys—
Which some may prize and some may hold to scorn,
As some pass by
Heedless of summer sky,
Of blackbird's song, of poppies in the corn.

—FREDERICK STILL.

NOTE: THE BRONZE MARKER ON THE FRONT OF THE TANEY HOUSE (WHERE THE CHIEF JUSTICE LIVED WHEN NOT IN WASHINGTON), WAS PLACED, BY FREDERICK CHAPTER, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
GEORGE CLYMER, of Pennsylvania, was one of the 56 signers of the Declaration of Independence. Though we celebrate the anniversary of the adoption of that momentous measure on July 4th each year, most Americans do not know that the document was not signed until August 2nd, 1776. The first printed copies distributed throughout the thirteen new states bore only the signatures of President Hancock and Secretary Thompson. After completion of the engrossed parchment it was suggested that all the members of Congress sign it. Some who voted were not there to sign. Others who signed had not been present to vote.

This engraving of George Clymer is one of 56 currently shown as a special exhibit by the Museum of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Washington. It was presented by Mrs. Nathan Vidaver, Knapp Chapter, New York.

At seven the boy Clymer became an orphan. An uncle, William Coleman, undertook to bring him up and give the child an adequate education, placing him, at the end of his studies, in a counting house in Philadelphia to prepare for the mercantile business. He spent most of his life in the company of Robert Meredith, his father-in-law. Most of his uncle's fortune came to George by inheritance.

Early he embraced the Republican cause, and was appointed to many posts of public responsibility—captain of the local militia company, the Council of Safety, and delegate to the Second Continental Congress. However, he took his seat after July 4th, 1776, so was not a voter for independence. He was present to sign the document on August 2nd, and remained in the Congress until 1777.

The British seem to have marked him especially as a person to molest, because no sooner was the Battle of Brandywine over, than the Clymer family were pursued and narrowly escaped capture. All their personal property was destroyed by the pursuers.

From 1780 to 1782 he was again in Congress. As a "deputy" to the Constitutional Convention Clymer was one of the six signers of the Declaration of Independence who also placed their names on the Constitution.

He was supervisor of revenue in Pennsylvania, first president of the Philadelphia Academy of Arts and Sciences and one of the founders of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society.

It was 165 years ago this month that George Clymer with those other patriots who pledged their "lives, fortunes, and sacred honor" placed their signatures on the Declaration of Independence.

Next in this series will be an illustrated article in connection with the Museum's fall exhibit of accoutrements of a patriot of the time of the Revolutionary War.
Women and National Service

A Call to Service

By Saidee E. Boyd

Chairman, Committee on National Defense through Patriotic Education

The D. A. R. Every Member Enrollment

Cards for National Defense are coming in rapidly and are being sorted and filed by the National Defense Committee to which your President General has entrusted the care of these valuable records. The National Defense Committee will endeavor to coordinate the work of the D. A. R. in the various communities with that of the many other participating organizations.

It is not desired that any organization lose its identity or support a super structure. All voluntary offerings for the work of the United Service Organizations should follow regular channels through Chapter and State Treasurers, and all work participated in by members should be reported as D. A. R. National Defense work.

Service Is Voluntary

It is most important to keep the voluntary nature of the many undertakings clearly in mind. All effort should be made to support morale and provide wholesome surroundings and recreation for the Nation's defenders, and the many called from home in national defense work.

It is also important that each home community be organized for Home Defense—women doing the many things that dislocated conditions make imperative, and helping one another in the difficulties that beset ordinary existence.

Mrs. Pouch, our President General, states:

The cards are expected to be returned immediately to headquarters, where they will be kept for service when needed. They will not leave our custody.

The record of service which members can give is only in case of emergency, a special call from the American Red Cross, or a call from our Society; there is nothing binding in the record. There is no thought of enthusiasm for war, which every member of our Society prays may not come, but, with the departure of our men from their homes to training camps, there are many ways in which women's work will be needed.

One member of mature years who felt that there was no way in which she could serve, upon hearing of another, distributing pencils, postcards, and cigarettes to trainloads of boys, exclaimed enthusiastically, "Oh, I could do that!" Our D.A.R. Roll Call is a record of whatever our D.A.R. can do whenever their services are needed.

Serves on State Council

Your National Chairman has been appointed by the Governor of Colorado, Honorable Ralph L. Carr, to a place on the National Defense Council of her State. Close contact with our state program, and a further opportunity to serve, is created by this privilege.

In addition to the regular annual report to the National Chairman, State Chairmen are being requested to keep in close touch with their respective National Vice Chairmen by reporting outstanding activities that may be inspirational to others, and that should come to the immediate attention of the President General and your National Chairman.

The National Chairman and the National Vice Chairmen are eager to be helpful. Do not hesitate to write to them. The National Chairman is anxious that our Defense Committee, a finely organized department functioning well for many years, shall be a closely knit service unit for the preservation of American Constitutional Government in this world crisis.

Periodicals Sought

We find that magazines and periodicals of late date are in demand. Let us read our magazines quickly and as quickly get them to the recreational centers while they are new. A chapter chairman may need an assistant in the chapter to take charge of this particular duty. Report your chapter participation in the campaign to gather aluminum for defense. Hostesses are look-
There is an astonishing amount of talent among our members; use it.

Give the boys a taste of home life. Enroll for hospitality. Have a regular schedule. Invite a certain number of boys once a week, once in two weeks, once a month, different ones, so that as many as possible may be invited. This is being done already by hundreds of Daughters. Do not make a party of the dinner, just give your guests a place in your ordinary home life.

Groundwork

BY FRANCES A. COX

A GREAT deal of actual groundwork is being done in Maine. Hundreds of tons of dripping soil has been lifted from the South Portland shipyards where new cradles for new ships are being built. Much of that tonnage of wet dirt has been carted to the top of Meeting House Hill and dumped into an exhausted gravel pit. Next year it will be dug out again to make cellars for new houses. Eight thousand men will soon be added to the present increased population of South Portland.

Airports are providing another kind of actual groundwork in the northeast corner of the United States. Miles of runways are being built on paper and on earth to “Keep ‘Em Flying.”

To some people “Keep ‘Em Flying” refers solely to planes; to others it means the colors. The Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution specialize in the groundwork of character necessary to keep our Flag flying, free and unsathed.

Last March, Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter of Portland invited the Old Falmouth Chapter, S. A. R., to a dinner meeting in the Columbia Hotel. That evening the Rev. William Dawes Veazie, Chaplain-Major of Portland Harbor Defenses, and State President of the Sons of the American Revolution, told of the rapidly expanding forces of coast artillery, and that in spite of the excellent work of the War Department it had been impossible for them to furnish the thirty recreation rooms. New barracks and mess halls had been built and furnished, but the recreation rooms were simply heated and lighted. The Major said it would be a patriotic service to supply the men with some of the comforts found in a living-room at home.

The number of men in the forts at Portland doubled; then tripled; and now is about five times the pre-emergency status. The Regent of Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter knew of their division into batteries, and then Major Veazie spoke of the Corps Area Service Unit.

“What’s that?” asked the writer.

“Cooks,” replied the Major. “The men in the Unit are learning to make army food attractive as well as nourishing.”

The Corps Area Service Unit studies calories and vitamins, and it needed its room equipped for study as well as recreation. The men learn to cook at the forts, and also in the most modern hospital, in the pitched camps, and in mobile kitchens. The Regent accepted the assignment of their recreation building, bearing in mind that an army marches on its stomach.

Before the end of the week the Corps Area Service Unit had a piano, a Victrola with 70 records, an RCA-Victor console
Receive Gifts for Recreation Center

Radio, ping-pong, books, magazines and chairs. Later two library tables, seven card tables, five lamps, ash stands and ash trays were provided. The one-story building has fifteen windows and a committee of Chapter women was appointed to make curtains and provide lampshades. Heavy green material was selected; it had a stripe of leaves the color of the walls.

Of course, the Regent enjoyed the thanks of the army men, but the high-spot of her term of office came on the evening of her return from the state conference. The chairman phoned her and said, “Madame Regent, while you have been away, the committee you appointed has made, pressed and hung the curtains at the fifteen windows at Fort Williams.”

Mass Meeting Held

At a mass meeting of organizations an American Legion Commander made the statement, “We’ll all go to ‘bat’ for Bill Veazie.”

Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter supported its Regent’s pet project.

Besides the big main room, two small end rooms have been furnished as writing-room and reading-room respectively.

The men of the Unit put their own maps on the walls, but a Chapter member gave her “Honorable Mention” photograph showing the same view of the harbor as that from the Unit’s room. In the foreground of the big black and white print is the transport San Mihiel nearing Ram Island lighthouse. The picture is framed.
in black. While the Regent was busy in the room one noon two young men in dungsarees plunged through the door, then halted and explained that they had eaten hurriedly in order to see the picture. They had crossed the Pacific on the San Mihiel and had been told about the photograph while at mess. Was the picture as sincerely appreciated while it hung in the exhibition?

Brigadier General Robert C. Garrett accepted the furnishings April 2nd. At the June meeting of Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter a collection was taken to buy an electric clock for the room, and to replace ping-pong balls and defray other minor expenses of the summer. At the meeting eleven members volunteered to mend hospital garments, on call from Miss Kennedy, 1st Lieut. Nurse.

The morning after the June meeting a Portland furniture store provided two big chairs for the D. A. R. Fort work. The Regent accepted them, but had them sent to the recreation room of a new search-light battery on an island two miles from the mainland.

It takes groundwork to "Keep 'Em Flying!"

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**By Sallie Trice Thompson**

Two magazines on my desk—Library Journal and National Historical Magazine—are rich news of national defense work and plans for many forms of service to our country in this time of world crisis. It fires the soul with courage and hope to read about what these and other institutions and organizations are doing to defend our principles and to prepare our people for continued efforts to fortify ourselves for the tasks before us.

There is real added strength in knowing that we are all tied together in a common cause. For each to know what the others are doing gives a comfortable feeling of companionship, and reveals opportunities for wider cooperation. To reaffirm our allegiance to our allies, and restate the aims of our leaders, establishes a solid front of defense.

The D. A. R. membership roll-call for National Defense has enlisted each of its thousands of members in some form of service. What needs to be done is listed under many headings, so that each may find a place of duty to fit her abilities. In addition to these emergency activities, our chapters are carrying on regular activities in various departments; it is in this field that libraries and D. A. R. have fullest scope for cooperation.

For they have been working together since their beginnings, and are well acquainted with methods of giving and receiving help. Officers and committee chairman find special material in the library to coordinate with assignments to fit the needs of the present, and they know how to use it with the minimum of demands on the staff.

In 1773, while the Revolution was brewing, Jared Bean, a New Haven librarian, wrote in his Almanack: "The librarian may be justly compared with him who keeps an armory of Weapons . . . and it is his duty to see that his armory (which is the library) be well stocked with the fittest Weapons, and that they be put into the hands of such as can use them at the proper time." Just now a most widely quoted slogan is the statement of John Studebaker: "Books are among our best allies in the fight to make Democracy work." Many times it has been repeated that this is a war of ideas. It is of the utmost importance that we have right ideas and do straight thinking in order to understand the purposes of our government, and know the reasons for their urgency.

D. A. R. members may fortify themselves for their war service by repairing to the libraries in their respective communities, not only to use the material at their command, but for physical and spiritual refreshment. In each section of our country, the library (where there is a library) is the most comfortable place in the locality—cool in summer, warm in winter, clean and
well ventilated, with capable attendants to place before us whatever is requested. When we have become wearied and heart-sick with the daily struggle, we may retire to the sanctuary of the library and renew our strength in the quiet retreats of poetry, gardening, toy making, philosophy, the history of remote periods, so like our own, and get a correct perspective on what is happening now. If we think we have not the time for such indulgence, we may find that we make time by taking time for this exercise or relaxation, however we consider it, rest or change of work.

In order to be effective allies, each party to the compact should give service to the other. For full cooperation, our chapters give as well as receive. The most urgent need is for books and magazines to supply the demands from camps to our men in training. Every kind of worthwhile book in good condition needed, and each D. A. R. home may furnish some.

When we entered the World War in 1917, the American Library Association organized the most gigantic system of camp book service, collecting, organizing and distributing many millions of books to soldiers, administered from gift buildings in the camps. So far, in our preparation for defense, local libraries are attempting to supply the camps in their neighborhoods. For our army can read, and the men are ravenous for the books assembled in the Service Clubs, distributed by bookmobiles, and in the reading rooms of libraries in the military centers.

Not the hoardings in our garrets and cellars of our childhood favorites of story and fable, and out-of-date technical books, but the titles that would stimulate and inspire our high school and college friends who are in training. Some team work by our library chairmen and the head of Defense service in the libraries will produce some satisfactory results.

About fifteen years ago Americanism committees in D. A. R. chapters discovered and uncovered subversive activities of Soviet Communists in the U. S. Government and industries. The reception given these revelations and warnings was not all that could be desired, but Congressman Martin Dies and his committee have made impressive reports that amplify and corroborate the charges that were made, and they are bearing fruit.

This is no time to say “I told you so,” or to boast of our alert patriotism, but these experiences give us confidence in expressing our opinions and lead us to hope for a respectful hearing.

To recognize our weak places and call attention to means of remedying the condition is a high form of loyalty. Isaiah’s ancient prophecy against Judah has been fulfilled in many countries in recent months. We may yet avert the tragedy of “falling by the sword that is in our own land”. Through eternal vigilance and persistent endeavor of each citizen our nation will stand firm and protect the freedom that each generation must show itself worthy of possessing.

Mrs. Pouch Offers D. A. R. Services

Doughters of the American Revolution placed its membership roll call for national defense at the disposal of the Federal Government on June 15 for any use which the administration may find expedient.

The far-reaching action was taken by Mrs. William H. Pouch, President General, who outlined the proposal in a letter to Paul V. McNutt, administrator of the Federal Security Agency. The letter said:

At the adjournment of the D.A.R. Continental Congress in April, one of the first acts of the present administration was to prepare a card to be sent to our 143,817 members enlisting their cooperation in a Roll Call for National Defense.

In response to this movement, we have received thousands of these cards from all parts of the country, signifying the qualifications of our members to render local duty in case of national emergency.

As part of our patriotic duty to the nation in these days of serious planning, it is now my privilege to place at your disposal the information from this file of membership qualifications. We offer this enrollment to you for whatever purpose you may find expedient.

You will recall that this is the result of
the plan under consideration which Mrs. William H. Schlosser of Indiana, our Recording Secretary General brought to your attention in April.

Response to Roll Call

In response to this letter, the Society has received commendation from highest governmental circles on the generous response of the members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution to this Roll Call for Home Defense and expressions of gratification that the national defense program has the wholehearted support of the National Society.

Each member of the D. A. R. has received a defense roll call card asking her how she can best serve the country’s defense. A number of subjects are listed on each card including:

- Foreign languages — professional services
- telegraphy — nursing — clerical work — driving car — sewing — gardening — recreation — religious guidance — cooking, etc.

As the roll call cards pour in at national headquarters the three subjects checked by most members are clerical work, cooking, and driving an automobile. Many however express proficiency in speaking French, Spanish and German.

Professional services listed are singers, teachers, chemists, social service workers, draftsmen, accountants, dieticians, laboratory technicians, lecturers and speakers on patriotic and historic subjects.

One member said she is an ordained minister. Some declared they could train pigeons for messenger service. Others said they were skilled in first aid, in photography, writing and in animal husbandry.

Mrs. Pouch in explaining the proposal said that members of the National Society are ready to serve their country in the present emergency in every way they can. Insofar as possible they are eager to perform a multitude of tasks and do work which will release men for vital defense work.

Administrator McNutt was a speaker at the last Congress of the D. A. R. delivering a stirring address on “The Civilian in National Defense.” Since he is the Administration’s Coordinator of Health Welfare and Related Activities, Affecting the National Defense, the letter announcing the society’s proposal was sent to him.

A Splendid Hint For National Service

MRS. William H. Pouch, President General of the D. A. R. who is “Aunt Helen” to the Junior Membership and the Children of the American Revolution, of which she is Honorary National President, received a letter from a soldier in Camp Lee recently that contains a splendid hint for National Service.

It read:

Dear Aunt Helen:

Excuse the pencil but no ink is available here as yet.

I have been at Camp Lee, Virginia, for a week but am now permanently settled at Fort George G. Meade in nearby Maryland.

While at Camp Lee I had a very pleasant surprise. In the recreation room were stacks of weekly magazines donated by friends—one which was read by the soldiers was the D.A.R. Monthly “National Historical Magazine.”

I thought it would be a good idea if the D.A.R.’s all over the nation would contribute their copies to their nearest Army camp.

It makes very interesting reading and they were in circulation all the time at Camp Lee.

I am looking forward to my first week end at home which won’t be until next Sunday at the earliest. After a little more than a week here it seems like ages away, but it’s all just been grand.

If I note any way in which the D.A.R.’s can help I’ll let you know—such as the Magazines.

Your new soldier,

Grahame.
Home Defense March Dedicated to D. A. R.

The Daughters of the American Revolution have been complimented by the dedication to them of a stirring, melodious March by a fellow member belonging to Fort Oswego Chapter, Oswego, New York.

The composer is Margaret Uperaft. She is a talented musician as well as a patriotic woman.

Her composition is entitled “The Home Defense March” and will be used primarily to entertain our Home Defenders in the Recreation Halls of the Camps.

Over five hundred copies of the March in band arrangements have been sent to forts and camps with the compliments of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

This gift of music is a wonderful opportunity to show our encouragement and friendship for the boys and our appreciation of their willingness to give up cherished plans and home comforts to be trained to protect their homes and loved ones.

The members of the National Society are grateful to Margaret Uperaft for her gracious courtesy in dedicating this beautiful Home Defense March to them. They trust that many a lonely boy may be cheered by the inspiring strains of this patriotic gift.

Pennsylvania D. A. R. Gives Ambulance

A fund of $1,500 has been raised by the Daughters of the American Revolution of Pennsylvania. This sum will be given to the American Red Cross to purchase an ambulance and to furnish 100,000 units of blood plasma for the portable “blood bank.”

Mrs. Daingerfield Groome, of Media, State chairman of the Red Cross committee of the Daughters, states that the Pennsylvania Daughters of the American Revolution is the second group to supply a portable blood bank for the Red Cross. The first ambulance was a gift of the National Society, D. A. R., given at the annual Continental Congress in Washington in April. At that time all members of the organization were urged to support the Red Cross project of conserving sufficient blood to supply the emergency demands of the American armed forces and the training camps.

A Suggestion From the President General

There is an individual service that each and every one of us can render to our country just now and that is to buy United States Defense Savings Bonds, and Defense Savings Stamps.

The benefit from such action is three fold, as it were.

In the first place, you are lending your money to Uncle Sam with which funds may be provided for the equipment of our brave defenders for the defense of this land. Then you are cultivating habits of thrift yourself. We have Poor Richard’s word for it that saving is a most profitable business for all concerned.

And, in addition, the possession of Defense Savings Bonds is a provision for your own future.

The government has done its best to make the buying of Defense Bonds and Defense Savings Stamps as easy as possible.

The Defense Postal Savings Plan for installment buying of United States Defense Savings Bonds offers a quick and easy way for every loyal man, woman and child in this country not only to put aside funds for future personal needs, but at the same time to give valuable help toward national defense.

You will be surprised and pleased to find how quickly you may through frequent purchases of Defense Savings Stamps accumulate funds for the regular purchase of Savings Bonds and how many of these bonds you may own through these convenient partial payments.

Consult your postmaster or your bank about the way to start savings for a Defense Bond at once. He will furnish you with an attractive booklet entitled “Postal Savings Plan for the Purchase of United States Defense Savings Bonds.” It depicts on its cover an Eagle carrying the American Flag and a superb engraving of one of our great dreadnoughts.
Genealogical Department

BY LUE REYNOLDS SPENCER

Genealogical Editor

NOTE: All letters pertaining to this department should be addressed to the Genealogical Editor, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

Personal letters should be addressed to 713 19th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

In these days of world upheaval and unrest, the people of the United States are clinging tenaciously to the fundamental principles of democracy upon which our Nation rests.

As members of Society pledged "to perpetuate the memory and spirit of the men and women who achieved American Independence... and to record the individual services of Revolutionary soldiers and patriots" our efforts should be directed toward securing those records of individual services before it is too late.

Our goal is to double our membership before 1944. If each of us secures just one member the task will be accomplished. We have chapters in every state in the Union. Now let us have a chapter in every county in every state.

In order that we may visualize our possibilities for growth, we present the first of a series of maps indicating the counties in which we have chapters, together with suggestions for further historical and genealogical research.

As a preliminary survey, Dr. Jean Stephenson, National Chairman of Genealogical Records Committee, presents the following:

"Except for a few pioneers, the settlement of Alabama by those of other than Spanish and French descent did not begin until 1784. For the next fifty years groups from the older states moved into Alabama. A few are mentioned below as examples. In nearly all cases the settlers were sons of Revolutionary soldiers and in some instances were the soldiers themselves.

"It was in 1803, at the time of the Louisiana Purchase, that Alabama came under the cognizance of the United States. After fifteen years of territorial Government it became a state in 1818.

"In the present Washington and Choctaw counties there were American settlements from the Revolutionary period on. About 1800 there was a large migration to near St. Stephens from that section of Georgia which had been at one time in Burke County, i.e. Screven, Jefferson, Warren, etc. After the Louisiana Purchase, when St. Stephens was capital of the Territory, there was a large influx of settlers from the New England states as well. Among the Georgia contingent mention might be made of Francis Coleman, as he was born in Virginia, 1744, moved to Georgia about 1760, served in the Revolution, moved to Alabama, 1800, died in 1823, and was buried in Washington County. Many of his descendants are still resident in Alabama, the family names being Coleman, Tillman, Womack, Williamson, Shaw, Chaney, Allston. Another of this group who was son of a Revolutionary soldier was John Womack, who is buried in Washington County. The surnames of great-grandchildren in Alabama were Joyce, Pettis, Gordy, Repsher, Helm, Prince, Bryan, Kimbrough, Hopper, Atchison, Stribling, and Faith. Incidentally this Womack family had moved into Georgia in 1765 from Lunenberg County, Virginia.

"At the opposite end of the state, when Alabama became a state in 1818, there was a large migration from the central section of Tennessee, notably Maury County, into what is now Lauderdale, Limestone, Lawrence, Colbert, and Franklin Counties. Again, these were chiefly children and grandchildren of Revolutionary soldiers. For example, William Stephenson, a Revolutionary soldier, had died in Chester County, South Carolina, in 1809. In 1794 his son Hugh had moved to Smith County, Tennessee, and in 1819 to Lawrence County, Alabama. Among the surnames of descendants still in Alabama are: Julian, Halsey, Stephenson, Fennell, Simpson, Martin, Smith, Morrison, Kerby, Pickens, Roberson, Jackson, Dement, Easter, Strong, and Wear.

"About 1826 there was an extensive migration from the vicinity of the present Wake County, North Carolina, into this same section of Alabama. Notable among
Alabama—Shaded Counties Have D. A. R. Chapters

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this group were Hartwell King, John Rand, Drury Vinson, and Aldridge Myatt. Among the surnames of these families are King, Jones, Fennell, Davis, Kimble, Felton, Mullins, Lampkin, Cook, Fort, Downs, Eckford, Clifton, Rand, Lile, Goodwin, Kumpe, Vinson, Pillow, Hardy, Napier, Hinton, and many others." 

Alabama has forty-three D. A. R. Chapters in twenty-seven counties. The records in our Library of this state consist of histories of various counties, and valuable unpublished records submitted through the Genealogical Records Committees.

The Peter Forney Chapter of Montgomery, Alabama, presented the Alabama Land Grants, 1767 to 1810. This shows the counties, once a part of Mississippi territory, created by Act of Congress March 3, 1817; those created by territorial legislation and from cessions by the Creek, Choctaw, and Cherokee Indians and by later legislation which constitute the sixty-six counties.

The map published herewith is reproduced from this booklet. The darkened area indicates the counties where chapters are now located.

Among other valuable contributions to our Library are sixty-nine volumes of Alabama records, by Gandrud and Jones. Each volume consists of about a hundred pages of county records, wills, deeds, orphan court records, marriages, land patents, pension applications, etc., which are of untold value. It is noticeable that many of these records are from counties in which there are no D. A. R. Chapters and the groundwork is thus laid for possible expansion.

A similar survey of Maine will be given in the September number.

Bedford County, Virginia Court Records
(Continued from July Issue)

page 241
Harry Innis Gent. produced a Comsn. appointing him an Escheator in this County and qualified according to Law.

Thomas Driggers proved in court that he had duly served as a New Levy in Colo. Byrd's Campaign in the Year 1760.

On motion of Guy Smith Gent.— Zachariah Gilliam Qualified an under Sheriff.

page 249
John Conner & James Noland proved to the satisfaction of this court that they duly served in the Old Virginia Regts. under Colo. Washington in the year 1755 & never Transfered their Titles to the 50 acres Land they were by Law Entitled to which is ordered to be certified to the register of the Land Office.

John Adams & Abril Mead proved to the satisfaction of this Court that they served as regular Soldiers under Colo. Byrd in the Yr. 1760 & that they never Transfered any claim to Land allowed them for that Service which is ordered to be certified to the register of the Land office.

Judith Holly wife of John Holly a Prisoner taken at the Kentucky allowed 50 pounds which is ordered to be cert. to the Treasurer of Vg. (to be paid into the hands of Ch. Gwatkins, Gent.)

page 252
On the motion of Eliza. Childers wife of Henry Childers a Soldier in the Service of the United States she is allowed 50 pounds for 6 months hands Wm. Leftwich Gent.

On the motion of Ursly Conner wife of Wm. Conner a Soldier in the Service of the United States she is allowed 50 pounds for 6 months in hands of John F. Patrick Gent.

On the motion of Rebecca Watts wife of Aaron Watts a Soldier in Service of the United States she is allowed 50 pounds for 6 months in hands of Wm. Gallaway Gent.

On the motion Jean Rose wife of Thomas Rose a Soldier in the Service of the United States she is allowed 50 pounds for 6 months in hands of Thomas Logwood.

On motion of Sarah Ruff wife of Ben Ruff she is allowed 50 pounds for 6 months in hands of Robert Ewing, Gent. On motion of Susanna Smith wife of James Smith a Soldier in the Service of the United States she is allowed 25 pounds for 6 months in hands of John Ewing.

James Gallaway Ensign Qualified according to Law.

page 258
George Rusher proved to the satisfaction of this court that he served in Colo. Byrd's Campaign in the year 1760 and that he never transfered his claim to any
Land he was Entitled to for that service which is ordered to be certified to the register of the Land office.

Henry Woody a native of Virginia proved to the satisfaction of this court that he served a regular Soldier under Colo. Byrd in the year 1760 and that he never transferred his claim to any Lands to which he might have been entitled to for such service which is ordered to be certified to the register of the Land office.

Thomas McReynolds Capt. & John Hunter Ensign Qualified according to Law.
John Gilbert Capt.—Daniel Gilbert 2nd Lieut. & Benjamin Butterworth Ensign qualified according to Law.
Alexander Steel 1st Lieut. qualified according to Law.
Zach. Gilliam 2nd Lieut. qualified according to Law.
Cornelius Noel 2nd Lieut. & Simon Miller Jr. Ensign Qualified according to Law.

Wm. Thorp a native of Vg. produced a certificate from under the hands of Ch. Scott B. G. that he had served as a Serjeant from Year 1755 to the year 1762 in the French War & made oath he never Transferred his Claim to any Land which he was Entitled to for such service which is ordered to be certified to the register of the Land office.

Preston Gilbert 1st Lieut. Qualified according to Law.
Wm. Thorp Heir at Law of John Thorp Deceased proved to the Satisfaction of the court that the said John Thorp Died a Soldier under Genl. Forbes in the year 1758 & that he never claimed the Land which the said John was Entitled to by virtue of such Service which is ordered to be certified etc. served 6 months.

Wm. Donnaway proved to the satisfaction of the court that he served a regular Soldier under Colo. Byrd in the yrs. 1759, 60, 61, 62 & that he never claimed any Land which he might have been entitled to for such service which is ordered to be certified.

Arch Lamb proved to the satisfaction of this court that he served a regular Soldier under Colo. Byrd from the year 1759 'til the year 1762 & that he never claimed any right to the Land which he might be Entitled to for such service.

Daniel Driskill proved to the satisfaction of the court that he Served a regular Soldier in the Year 1758 under Genl. Forbes & that he never Transferred his claim to any Land which he might be Entitled to for such Service which is ordered to be certified to the register of the Land Office.

Peter Terril Capt., Wm. Jones 1st Lieut., William Jordan 2nd Lieut. & John F. Patrick G. Ensign Qualified according to Law.

Chatten Doggett Capt., Moses Greer 1st Lieut., Mark Rentfro 2nd Lieut., Qualified according to Law.
William Leftwich Lieut. Colo. & Harry Terrill Major Qualified according to Law.
Matthew Pate 1st Lieut. Qualified according to Law.

Eliza. Childers allowed 2 Barrels corn & 100 Wt. pork to be Purchased by Wm. Leftwich Gent. which is ordered to be certified. etc.
Jane Elam 4 Barrels corn & 200 pounds of pork to be purchased by Jonathan Rosser which is ordered to be certified, etc.
Susannah Runyan wife of John Runyan allowed 4 Barrels of corn to be purchased for her by Capt. Thos. Arthur which is ordered to be certified. etc.
Mary Leister wife of William Leister allowed 2 Barrels corn & 100 pounds pork to be purchased by John F. Patrick Gent. which is ordered to be certified, etc.

James Buford Gent: Guardian of John Buford and Executor of Capt. Thomas Buford deceased late of Bedford County proved to the satisfaction of this court that the said Thomas Buford served in the year 1754 as a Serjeant under General Braddock & was then discharged & the year 1755 as a Serjeant under the command of General Braddock & was then discharged—and that in the year 1756 he served as a Lieutenant under Colo. Washington & then discharged—in the year 1758 he served a Lieut: under Colo. Byrd
& then discharged—and in the year 1759 he served in another Regiment under Colo. Byrd and was then discharged—that the said Thomas Buford deceased in his Lifetime never received any satisfaction in Land, or transferred his claim to any person, (for such Land as he might be entitled to for such services) which is ordered to be certified to the Register of the Land Office.

Judith Holley wife of John Holley now a prisoner with the Enemy allowed four Barrels of corn & two hundred wt. of pork in the hand of Capt. Gwatkins which is ordered to be certified.

John Helm a Second Lieutenant in the Militia of this county Qualified according to Law.

James Noland proved to the satisfaction of this court that he served in the old Virginia Regiments under Colo. Washington in the year 1755 & under Colo. Byrd in the year 1762 & was then discharged & that he never transferred his claim to any Land—which he may be entitled to for such service which is ordered to be certified to the Register of the Land Office.

John Irvine first Lieutenant in the Militia of this county & Hugh Muckleroy second Lieutenant both Qualified according to Law.

Jane Ealy wife of Thomas Ealy a soldier in the service of the United States allowed two hundred weight of Pork in the hands of Jonathan Rosser which is ordered to be certified.

(To be continued)

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.

H-'41. Church.—Wanted: Father of Electa Church b. Jan. 9, 1769 (Hadley Mass. or Brattleboro Vt.) m. Nov. 7, 1790 at Brattleboro Israel Smith Jr. b. South Hadley Dec. 15, 1764, son of Israel Smith Sr. who moved to Brattleboro 1774 and served in Revolution. Eber Church of Hadley, son of Nathaniel, moved to Brattleboro. He and brothers Timothy and Jonathan served. Mrs. A. H. Brenner, 940 Hickman Road, Augusta, Georgia.


(b) Stapleton. — Edward Stapleton will 1780, Rowan Co., N. C. mentions son Joshua, now living Prov. of Maryland, and son-in-law and daughter James and Hannah Harris. Is Edward Stapleton father of Joseph above, and is James Harris mentioned in Edward Stapleton's will the James Harris who was living in Harford Co., Md. in 1775? Mrs. Royal E. Burnham, 3201 Tennyson St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

H-'41. Burton.—Wanted ancestry of Basil Burton (1815-1894). Born Frederick Co. Va. Brothers: Amos, born about 1800 d. 1869. m. Mary Shane (copied Nancy in Frederick Co. records) in 1827; Levi, born about 1798 d. 1862. m. Susan or Susannah —. Mrs. David Corn, 210 S. 9th St., Petersburg, Indiana.

H-'41. (a) Hereford.—Who was the mother and father of Elizabeth Hereford b. c. 1760 d. 1830 m. Jacob Thomas Shaw b. 1747 Hagerstown, Maryland d. March 18, 1835. After marriage went to Kentucky and were in Lincoln, Bourbon, Shelby and Daviess Counties.

(b) Hereford.—Want name of wife of George Hereford b. Virginia 19th February 1733 d. Loudoun County, Virginia. Who was John Perfect, Daniel Moxley and Ann Moxley who were bondsmen for Milly Hereford and Edmund Curd who were married Shelby County, Kentucky in 1800? Mrs. A. H. Hyde, 1255 31st Avenue, San Francisco, California.
H-'41. (a) Hassell.—Wanted the names of the parents of and information concerning—Mary Hassell, married Zebulon Tarkington in Tyrell County, N. C. and daughter Keziah Tarkington, married Balaam Ezell.

(b) Tarkington.—Did Josiah Tarkington (b. 1730) serve in Revolution? He was a son of John Tarkington who emigrated in 1668 with his wife Prudence, and three other sons, settled in Cecil Co., Md. Joshua, Jr. married Zelphia Alexander. Of what family was she? Mrs. C. H. Bolinger, 216 East 6th Ave., Pine Bluff, Ark.

H-'41. Rifle.—Information is desired as to the full name and place of residence of Black Rifle, a famous Indian fighter on the western Pennsylvania frontier in colonial days. Any facts concerning him or his family will be gratefully received. Lida B. Earhart, 2901 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.

H-'41. (a) Worthington.—Wanted parentage of Chas. Worthington, born in 1803 in N. C., and married Miss Montgomery. He had one son (perhaps more), Geo. Washington Worthington, who married Augusta Ann Ford. Geo. Washington Worthington was born in Va. in 1824 and died in Arkansas.

(b) Craddock.—Want names of parents of Wm. Craddock, died 1855—about 90 years old—in Texas. Had lived in Uniontown, Ala. One son, Sydnor (perhaps others), married Susan Whitworth. Family lived on Rivers Edge—so stated in old Bible (in Va. or N. C.).—L. W. Painter, 2318 Prospect Ave., Houston, Texas.

H-'41. (a) Byrd-Bird.—Wanted ancestry of Wm. Teackle Bird (Byrd), Edgefield District, S. C., mar. (1) Caroline Reardon, no issue; mar. (2) Temperance M. Marvin, 1844. Wm. had no brothers, six sisters. His father Teackle B. became Methodist minister.

(b) Eldred.—Are there any Eldred families in South Carolina or Connecticut?—Miss Edna M. Dickey, Monticello, Arkansas.

H-'41. (a) Stoughton-Card.—Want genealogical data about Lucy Stoughton, born Mch. 20, 1820; d. Apr. 19, 1873; m. Ezra Card (1818-1881) in New York State about 1840; they lived in Broome County, New York; moved to Wisconsin in later years. Want her ancestors data.

(b) Mason-Van Dyke.—William Mason (1741-1794) and wife, Mary Van Dyke (1747-1819), came from New Jersey to Mt. Bethel, Northampton County, Pa., in 1770. Want data about both of them and their ancestors. Ernest Mason Card, 117 North Tacoma Ave., Tacoma, Washington.


H-'41. (a) Dunn - Elam - Eiland - Edens.—Lewis Dunn came from Virginia to Kentucky (Warren Co.) around 1800, died 1848 in Warren County, married Rebecca —— (Eiland, Elam, Edens (?)) or whom. Want her maiden name, parents' (Continued on page 62)
Our John Flood

THIS is John Flood, a fifteen year old New York City boy who has just graduated from the Walter Scott School for Crippled Children in the great Metropolis.

John, like most boys, is shy and says little about himself. He has achieved much in his short life by rising above his infirmity and taking advantage of the opportunities offered by the School. Tall, dark-eyed and with heavy black hair, John is a personable lad but must use crutches.

**Brighter Days Ahead**

However, there are brighter days ahead for John. And it all came about this way.

All agree that in this time of uncertainty and readjustment it is well to use judgment in the expenditure of money.

At the time of the Candidates' Reception at the 50th Continental Congress it was deemed wise to put this policy into effect.

In consequence, a goodly sum was conserved. It was decided to give this for the care of some child—preferably one who was crippled.

When John Flood was found in the Walter Scott School of which Mrs. Russell William Magna, Honorary President General has been president and to which her father, Colonel Walter Scott gave his time and loving support, it was decided to help him.

**Held Privilege**

It means much to Mrs. William H. Pouch, the President General and the members of her Cabinet that they have been privileged to help one of the children from this School of beautiful memories.

What has been done for John Flood can be done for other children in like circumstances. The Junior groups of our Society for several years have been clothing and caring for crippled children. Why should not the members of the Society continue this form of human conservation under the Committee on Conservation!

**Fund Set Up**

There is now the nucleus of a Fund for this cause in the treasury of the Society.

Should any members or chapters care to contribute to this cause they will find much happiness and interest in sponsoring the cases of little ones who may become well and strong because of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

John Flood plans to attend the Textile High School in New York City next fall.
Parliamentary Procedure

"It is not so difficult a task to plant new truths as to root out old errors, for there is this paradox in men: They run after that which is new, but they are prejudiced in favor of that which is old."

—SCHOPENHAUER.

Revision Of By-Laws

MAY I advise the Chapters of the N. S. D. A. R. that the summertime is a very good time, indeed, to take up the matter of revising their by-laws? I am still receiving copies of By-laws of such dates as 1927, 1930, etc. Few changes have ever been attempted in these Chapter By-laws all these years, although the National By-laws have been amended a number of times.

On page 371 of Robert's Parliamentary Law you will note that: "When a society appoints a committee on revision of By-laws, that in itself is sufficient notice that the committee may submit an entirely new set of By-laws, and therefore members should be prepared for any kind of a change." The committee, to revise the By-laws, should be one composed of members who are interested and who understand the existing By-laws, both of State and National. Each member of the committee to revise the By-laws should equip herself with a copy of the National By-laws, a handbook of the latest edition (1940), and a copy of Robert's Rules of Order. I advise Chapters not to use the By-laws printed in Yearbooks of other Chapters. They may be very perfect in content and in harmony with the National By-laws; however, 9 cases out of 10 I have found this not to be the fact.

Large Committee Favored

The Model Set of Chapter By-laws, as suggested in the Handbook, are very adequate, with slight changes, for any size Chapter; and, what is more, they are in accord with the National By-laws. I recommend that the committee on the revision of By-laws be a large one, and previous to their open discussions, which will no doubt consume a lot of time, they should study the Handbook and National By-laws separately and then together. If a copy of Robert's Parliamentary Law may be secured, I recommend that the committee pay special attention to Chapter 36, as it is very important, indeed, to understand the arrangement of articles in a set of By-laws.

I receive letters from Chairmen of revision committees something like this: "We are very fearful of making many drastic changes in revising our By-laws, as the Chapter is very much opposed to creating new rules in place of those which have 'stood the test' for years. It will be impossible, almost, to secure the consent of older members to these newer changes."

I feel very certain that if these "older members" were given to understand that the amending of the National By-laws makes their own Chapter By-laws quite out of order and in conflict with the National Rulings, they will accept the fact that Chapter By-laws conflicting with National Rulings should be immediately declared "Null and Void."

By-laws should be revised every few years. By-laws should be brought up-to-date to conform with the National Rulings. By-laws that have "stood the test" for 10 or 15 years and have not been brought up-to-date during the interim when National Amendments have been adopted can not be declared of much authority.

Typewritten Copy Sought

There is one point I wish to make very definitely: I ask that the revision of By-laws of a Chapter (or State Organization), when completed by the committee, be sent to me TYPEWRITTEN. Do not send this typewritten copy of your revised By-laws to your National Parliamentarian for correction after they have been adopted by your Chapter or by your State. Send them to me for correction before adoption because after adoption you are required to make any changes according to the provision in your By-laws for amending them. Over half of the By-laws sent to me for correction have been adopted, and this complicates matters for you very much indeed.
Chapters must be reminded that Chapters are organized for "purposes of convenience" and that they are only the avenues through which applicants may join the National Society. There is only one rule for admitting applicants into the National Society through a Chapter, and it is as follows: "An applicant for membership must be endorsed by two members in good standing to whom the applicant is personally known. The name of the applicant, with the signatures of her endorsers, shall be proposed in writing at one regular meeting (of the Executive Board or the Chapter) and shall be voted on at the next regular meeting (of the Board or Chapter, or by both). The vote shall be by ballot and a majority vote shall elect."

The above provision is in accord with Article I, Section 1 of the National By-laws. This By-law was amended April, 1940, and this is the prescribed requirement for all Chapters in accepting applicants for membership. NO OTHER REQUIREMENT IS IN ORDER.

One more point regarding your By-laws, which I have stressed many times before. The "Objects of the National Society" must, of necessity, be the prescribed "Objects" of each Chapter. Do not elaborate on this Article. Chapters can not "amend" (or change) a National rule.

The eligibility clause is identical with the National Ruling. Chapters may not insert words nor change the article in any way. It is important also that Chapters provide for the payment of dues on "dates" that harmonize with those prescribed by the National Society. Chapters have sometimes kept members in good standing on the books of the Treasurer-General by advancing their National dues. This has frequently resulted in confusion, and, more or less, Chapters have been faced with serious difficulties. When these Chapter Members are in good standing in the National Society it offers great complications if these Chapter Members should want to resign from the National Society. The National Society is powerless, and must grant these members a resignation, and Chapters must be prepared to stand the loss entailed.

I have a number of questions carried over from Congress, and I would like to answer these questions at this time.

QUESTIONS

Ques.—For how long a period is the information as given in the Hand Book of 1940 good? Particularly that pertaining to Organization of new Chapters, page 14-15?

Ans.—The "information" is given according to provisions prescribed in the National By-laws, and this information is "good" until the By-laws are amended and these provisions are changed. All of the information given in the Hand Book is based upon the National Rulings, or upon Robert's Rules of Order Revised.

Ques.—It is now two weeks since we have elected a new Treasurer. The old Treasurer (who has "served for a long period of years") will not consent to having her books audited. She insists that her books be audited in her presence, at her own house, with her help. The Chapter chose an expert Accountant to audit the books, and he requests that the books be turned over to him. What shall we do?

Ans.—The Report of the Treasurer, together with her books, bank books, and check book, and canceled checks or vouchers, should be turned over to the auditors or to the auditing committee, and the Treasurer should not be a member of the auditing committee. When the teller's books are audited at the bank—the auditor walks in and the teller walks out, leaving his books in the auditor's hands. Now—right here—may I call attention to the fact that the National Society recommends "Rotation in Office." Do not permit terms of office "over a long period of years." Rotation in office is essential to growth and development—and, I might add—to "harmony" also.

Ques.—Our Chapter is divided in the opinion as to how to vote in the matter of "A Budget." Our Finance Committee reports at the first meeting and presents a Budget Plan, and this is accepted. Does that dispose of voting on each of the various allotments of sums?

Ans.—It is my opinion that when you plan a Budget system, you approximate all regular expenditures, and expenses of the organization, so as to keep them well within your income, but you seldom name exact amounts. It is my opinion that expenses may be less than the amount named in the Budget plan—but that an organization can
not make a practice of going over the amount allotted by the accepted Budget Plan. Hence, while the Budget Plan was accepted, the various amounts should be voted upon when it came time for disbursement, guided, of course, by the plan outlined in the budget system.

Faithfully yours,

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

Connecticut Daughters Welcome the President General

Mrs. William H. Pouch, President General, was the guest in whose honor Mrs. O. G. Pouch entertained the members of Alice Dickenson Lee Chapter D. A. R. Chapter, Guilford, Conn. and the State Regent, Miss Mary Charissa Welch, State Board and Past National Officers of Connecticut at a reception in her home, Sachem’s Head in that State, on July 12th.

To a Doll in an Antique Shop

BY ELAINE ENGLISH GORDON

Who loved and cherished you
O china doll, with puffy cheeks
No longer red?
What chubby fingers tenderly
Smoothed back your yellow hair
So grimy now? And where the lips
That pressed you soft at night
When you were placed within
Your tiny bed?

And when nurse put her leggings on
She must have wheeled you gravely down the street
With a possessive pride.
Triumphant ride
In your rubber tired carriage in the sun
And you and she were more alive
Than any you were wont to meet—
April’s capricious wind, or the
Impertinent crocus that you spied
And stopped to greet
In the park.

And did she rummage through the sewing room
To steal bright pieces all
For clothes for you?
I venture it was a rainy afternoon
She made this very frock which you still wear
And whipped the lace as neatly round the neck
And hem as e’er she could, and spared no care
In measuring these tiny tucks

In rows for you,
And did she make a petticoat to match
And ruffled panties too?

Perhaps you were the confidante
Of deep-down secrets of her heart!
Did she first whisper in your ear discoveries
Of Mother Goose and Jack and Jill?
And when some boy at school made spring seem sweeter,
Did she breathe to you the thrill?
And after last spring, this spring, next spring,
Did she say, “this is my doll. I love her still?”

How came you here
In this dark, dingy room, so stale with must?
Up on that crowded shelf you sit,
Your arms stretched stiffly out.
Who’d want to lift you down and carry you away?
Do you not know your dainty dress is all begrimed with dust, and that decay has stiffened it?
And that the paint worn off your cheeks gives you an air of droll bewilderment?

I’d rather have a bit of pottery—a pewter jug—
These candle snuffers, or a silhouette, or patchwork rug.
Most anything would be more fit
To carry home!
State Conferences

ALABAMA

The Forty-third Annual Conference of the Alabama Daughters was held in Dothan, in Foster Street Methodist church, March 13-15th; the Emaassee Chapter was hostess.

Welcome was received from the hostess Chapter—Mrs. Clifford T. Schwalb, Regent of Emaassee Chapter and General Chairman; City—Dr. I. C. Bates, President, City Commission; Foster Street Methodist church, Dr. Norman McLeod; Alabama Federation of Women's Clubs, Mr. E. F. Moody, Second Vice President; United Daughters of the Confederacy, Mrs. W. H. Yarbough, President of Dothan Chapter; Men's Civic Clubs, Mr. Arthur H. Johnson, Secretary of Dothan Chamber of Commerce. The response was from Mrs. Robert T. Comer, State Vice Regent.

Greetings also came from the National Society, D. A. R.—Mrs. Val Taylor, Vice President General; American Legion—Mr. Files Crenshaw; Children of the American Revolution, Mrs. Lamar Williamson, State President.

The presentation of Good Citizenship Girl was made by Mrs. J. C. Bonner, State Chairman.

An address was given by Mrs. Louise Mosely Heaton, National Vice President of C. A. R.

Preceding the first session an Executive Board meeting of the State Society was held in the Houston Hotel, Mrs. A. S. Mitchell, State Regent, presiding, and the meeting of the State Officers Club, Mrs. T. H. Napier, President. The address by Mrs. Louise Mosely Heaton, on the opening night, was most instructive.

An interesting phase during the morning session was the introduction of the Societies of the Children of the American Revolution by the State President, Mrs. Lamar Williamson. The number of societies has grown to seventeen.

Reports of State Officers and Chairmen were most gratifying, culminating in the excellent report of the State Regent. It was a summary of progress in the year's work.

The State Officers Club Banquet with "St. Patrick" the theme of the program was most enjoyable.

Mr. Ralph Holberg's address at the State Banquet proved inspirational. The subject was "Patriotism—1941."

On Regents' Night, Colonel W. R. Brewster, President of Georgia Military College, spoke to the Assembly on "Citizenship."

A Memorial Service for deceased members was held in Foster Street Methodist church. It was conducted by the State Chaplain, Mrs. T. L. Moore.

The social affairs during the Conference included a luncheon at the Houston Memorial Library, a tea, and automobile ride.

The Regents' Breakfast held in the Houston Hotel, and the Pages Breakfast, held in the Register's Cafe, were well attended.

Projects completed this year and to be dedicated are the Alabama Bell in the Carillon at Valley Forge, and the forty-three-acre Penny Pines Forest, in memory of Ono David Hooper, Alabama hero of the World War.

The contribution of music during the sessions by Mrs. W. S. Wilson was outstanding; it added greatly to the success of the Conference.

Espy Vance Cobb
(Mrs. R. G.),
State Historian.

VIRGINIA

The Forty-fifth Annual Conference, Virginia Daughters of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, was held in the beautiful ballroom of the Hotel Roanoke, Roanoke, Virginia, March 25, 26 and 27, 1941.

This hotel, one of the outstanding in the State was a perfect setting for the occasion, nestled, as it is, in the heart of the beautiful Blue Ridge Mountains.

This Conference, one of the largest ever held in Virginia, with approximately three hundred delegates registered, was entertained by the George Pearis Chapter, of Pearisburg, the Allegheny Chapter, of Blacksburg, the Colonel William Christian
Chapter, of Christiansburg, the Floyd Courthouse Chapter, of Floyd, the General William Campbell Chapter, of Radford, and the Count Pulaski Chapter, of Pulaski.

Among the noted guests attending were, Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., President-General, Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig, Vice-President General of the District of Columbia, Mrs. John Morrison Kerr, National President, Children of the American Revolution, Mrs. Joseph Forney, State Regent of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Harry Oberholser, State Regent of the District of Columbia, Mrs. Graham Kemper, State Regent of Rome Italy Chapter; Miss Lillian Chenoweth, Past State Regent of the District of Columbia; Mrs. Geoffrey Creyke, Vice-Regent of the District of Columbia, D. A. R.; Mrs. William H. Wagner, State Chaplain of the District of Columbia; Mrs. Roy C. Bowker, State President of New England Women and State Recording Secretary of the District of Columbia; Dr. Bessie Randolph, President, Hollins College, Roanoke; Dr. D. W. Peters, President of the State Teachers College, Radford; Dr. Charles Smith, President, Roanoke College; Dr. Walter W. Wood, Mayor of Roanoke; Miss Elizabeth Wysoor, Vocalist; Mrs. W. F. Genheimer, President of New England Women and State Recording Secretary of the District of Columbia; and Mrs. Lucien H. Cocke, Charter member, N. S. D. A. R., Roanoke.

Following the impressive procession, the Conference was called to order by our gracious State Regent, Mrs. C. A. Swann Sinclair. Greetings were brought by our many distinguished guests, but the speaker of the evening was our President General, Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., who told her Virginia Daughters, and a radio audience, that "the organization believes that if our people through a steady and consistent policy of educational defense, had looked our problems in the face, when the first unwholesome signs became evident, had thought straight with interest instead of apathy, with vigor instead of complacency, great current problems might not have developed." National Defense was stressed throughout the entire address.

A musical program followed by the Choral Club of the State Teachers College, of Radford, and a solo, beautifully sung by Miss Elizabeth Wysoor, a native of Southwest Virginia, and a singer of note. After the presentation of other distinguished guests and the Virginia State Officers, the session adjourned and the six hostess Chapters entertained for the President General and all their guests, with a beautiful reception. At the State Officers Club breakfast, the next morning, Mrs. Anthony V. Shea, of Richmond, was elected President for the coming year, succeeding Mrs. Arthur Rowbotham.

Wednesday was given over to reports of State Officers. The State Regent, Mrs. Sinclair, gave an outline of the work done by the Virginia Daughters, during the past three years, the outstanding features of which included the payment of all debts, amounting to over $2500.00, the completion of the Golden Jubilee Project, the restoration of the ballroom in Gadsby’s Tavern, Alexandria, the commencement and realization of their memorial forest, in which 60,000 trees have been planted. This forest was dedicated to the memory of the eight men from Virginia who helped frame the Constitution. Last, but not least, the presentation of the Museum Case, costing $300, in honor of Mrs. Philip Hiden. Next followed the reports of the State Chairmen and the State committee Chairmen.

An hour was given, in the afternoon, to the Junior group, to present their program. This meeting was presided over by Mrs. George Ross, their Junior Chairman, and Mrs. Robert, the President General, was the speaker.

The Conference then recessed to attend the Memorial Service, held in the Ballroom of the Hotel Roanoke, under the direction of Mrs. Joseph Betram Preston, State Chaplain. After the placing of the white flowers for the departed Daughters, three red roses were placed, one in memory of Miss Eugenia Washington, founder from Virginia, and whose National Number is 1, one for Mrs. Virginia Ellet Cabell, National Number 6, and another, for one well remembered and loved in Virginia, who just passed on within the past few years, Mrs. Marshall McDonald, National Number 25.

The wreath with its loving tributes, was taken later to the grave of Mrs. Samuel Jamison, fifth State Regent of Virginia, many members joining the motorcade which left from Hotel Roanoke, to witness the ceremony of the placing of the wreath by Mrs. Charles Blackwell Keesee.

Wednesday night was “Regents Evening.” Over sixty Regents were there to give their two-minute reports. Mrs. Robert, our Presi-
dent General, was compelled to leave, after the first group of Regents had reported. But before she left, the State Regent, in a few well chosen words expressing our love and admiration, presented her with a first edition of R. E. Lee, in four volumes, by that distinguished author and Virginian, Dr. Douglass Southall Freeman and autographed by him.

One of the features of Thursday morning's session was the presentation, by our State Chairman of Good Citizenship, of Virginia's 1941 Pilgrim, Miss Betty Byrne. By a strange co-incidence, Miss Byrne was serving our Conference as personal page to Mrs. John Morrison Kerr, National President, C. A. R., and was a Blacksburg girl, making it a delightful surprise, for the Chapter to which her mother belonged. She is a lovely girl and is one more Pilgrim in which Virginia Daughters have reason to be proud.

The hour of eleven of the closing session having arrived, the Conference proceeded with the election of officers to serve for the next three years. The State Regent called for the report of the Chairman of the Nominating Committee, Mrs. Arthur Row-botham. The election of Mrs. Bruce Reynolds, of Charlottesville, on the first ballot, to be State Regent followed, to succeed Mrs. C. A. Swann Sinclair, of Alexandria, retiring Regent. Mrs. Sinclair was endorsed for the office of Vice President General. All business being concluded, Mrs. Sinclair asked all the lovely girls who had served as Pages, to come up to the front, where she personally thanked them in the name of the Virginia Daughters for their great helpfulness and efficiency, under the able leadership of Miss Suzanne Ellet and Miss Evelyn Williamson, Co-Chairmen of Pages.

Thanking the Virginia Daughters for their many courtesies to her during her term of office as State Regent and especially for their loyalty in once again presenting a united front, and for their great accomplishments during the past three years, bidding them God Speed and continued success. With the singing of "Blest Be the Tie That Binds," the Forty-fifth Virginia State Conference was adjourned.

MRS. JAMES E. KING,
State Chairman of Publicity.
Va. D. A. R.

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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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**News Items**

**Battle of the Great Cane Brake Commemorated**

The Behethland Butler Chapter, N. S. D. A. R. of Greenville, S. C., dedicated a marker on May 22nd, commemorating the “Battle of the Great Cane Brake,” which was fought December 22nd, 1775, in Greenville County, S. C. Both State and National Officers were present as well as a large number of friends and Chapter members. In the above picture of the marker are seen reading from left to right, Mrs. William S. Allan, State Regent, of S. C.; Master John McPherson III, great-great-great-grandson of James Harrison of the Revolution; and Mrs. Harry B. Iler, Regent of Behethland Butler Chapter.

An Official D. A. R. Marker was placed recently at the grave of Mrs. Mary Cunningham Walker by Behethland Butler Chapter, N. S. D. A. R. of Greenville, South Carolina. Appropriate exercises were held honoring the memory of this faithful member who served her chapter as Registrar for twelve years, having been a member for twenty years.

**Chicago Chapter's Golden Jubilee**

Chicago Chapter held its Golden Jubilee on March 20, just fifty years to the day from its first or organization meeting at which its Charter was signed, when a number of the present members re-enacted the full proceedings of that historic first meeting dressed in the costumes of that day. This was made possible due to the profuse and very minute minutes of that first meeting which was held “In the Headquarters of the Lady Managers of the Columbian Exposition,” better known as the Chicago World’s Fair, at which Mrs. Potter Palmer was the hostess.

Following the re-enactment of the proceedings Chapter meeting, a pageant was given depicting the various activities of the Chicago Chapter during the past fifty years, of which the following were some of the high lights: members of the Y. M. C. A. and the Red Cross wore the uniforms which they had worn years ago; R. O. T. C. boys in uniform wore their D. A. R. medals; D. A. R. Good Citizenship Pilgrimage Girls wore their pins; foreign children from the settlements represented Ellis Island work and settlement work; the Conversation Group carried branches of trees, and the Real Daughters, the Junior Group, the Evening Group, the C. A. R.’s and Approved Schools were represented.

A feature of the pageant was a Gold Star mother carrying a large poster on which was displayed the many gold stars and blue stars, the sons of the members of our Chapter taking part in the World War.

Standing back of these various groups was a beautiful woman in white and blue drapery representing the Spirit of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

**D. A. R. Joins in De Soto Celebration**

The Rosannah Waters Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Clarkdale, Mississippi, cooperating with the Society of Colonial Dames of America and the Coahoma County Chamber of Commerce, assisted the Delta Staple Cotton Festival Association in staging one of the outstanding celebrations held in the state of Mississippi recently when the De Soto
celebration was observed on May 19th, 20th, 21st and 22nd.

The four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the Mississippi River at Sunflower Landing was observed with proper pageantry of historic nature. The display of antiques was largely supplied through the efforts of the Clarksdale Chapter, of which organization Mrs. E. C. Brewer is regent and Mrs. T. A. Frazier the efficient chairman. The dedication of an eight-ton monument commemorated one of the outstanding historical events of the western hemisphere.

The Tomb of General Marquis Calmes

A project completed this year by the General Marquis Calmes Chapter, N. S. D. A. R. of Versailles, Kentucky, has been the restoration of the tomb of the patriot for whom the Chapter was named.

This unique tomb is about ten feet square and eight feet in height and is built of native limestone without the aid of mortar. It is an unusual example of stonemasonry. The roof is a continuation of the four side walls, tapering to a conical shape with an opening in the exact center. It is believed that General Calmes got his inspiration from the ancient cairns of Ireland, which bear some resemblance to this rock tomb built under the personal direction of the General by one of his slaves who was a skilled stonemason.

General Calmes was the son of a noble French Huguenot family. He was born in Frederick County, Virginia, in 1755 and he died in Kentucky in 1834. He served as a Lieutenant Colonel in the Continental Army during the American Revolution. He saw active service in the war of 1812, serving as a brigadier general.

After the American Revolution he received a large grant of land in what is now Woodford County, Kentucky. In 1783 he settled on this land, naming his plantation Caneland. His adjoining neighbors were Major John Crittenden and Colonel Thomas Marshall, the father of Chief Justice, both veterans of the Revolution.

General Calmes was one of the founders of the new town of Versailles, Kentucky. He had the honor of naming it, and he named it for Versailles, France, because of his admiration and affection for the great Lafayette, his comrade during the Revolution. Several years ago the mother city, Versailles, sent to her namesake a
beautiful silver urn. This urn remains on display in the Versailles Postoffice, by special permission of the Federal Government.

All traces of Caneland are obliterated. A fire destroyed the old dwelling a few years ago. Only the rock tomb, so unusual in design and remarkable in construction, stands to mark the spot, and within this mausoleum, as he had wished, the remains of General Calmes and his wife reposes.

It is through the kindness and generosity of William Railey, historian and genealogist, that the General Marquis Calmes Chapter D. A. R. has been able to have this work of restoration done. He donated one hundred copies of his History of Woodford County for the creation of a fund to be used in this work.

Park Marker Placed by Syracuse Chapter

On June 19 Comfort Tyler Chapter of Syracuse, New York, dedicated a marker in the city park which had been named for Comfort Tyler, one of Syracuse's greatest and earliest pioneers. No landmark had previously been named for Comfort Tyler until the chapter which bears his name chose this as their Golden Jubilee Project.

An unusual dedicatory plan was worked out by Mrs. Elmer E. Price, who was regent of the chapter when the project to name the park was launched. The parks department of the city donated the granite stone for the marker and on the day of the dedication erected a platform for chairs for the guests present, and had several mounted patrolmen in attendance also.

Mayor Rolland B. Marvin and Parks Commissioner William A. Barry were present and accepted the marker for the city, speaking briefly of their appreciation for the marker and of future plans for the park, which is the most scenic in the city and the center of the winter sports activities.

Guests who hold positions which Comfort Tyler was first to occupy were Sheriff Edwin R. Auer, Postmaster Cornelius J. Nugent, Coroner H. Ernest Gak, also City Engineer Nelson F. Pitts, Assemblyman George B. Parsons, Superintendent of Schools Dr. G. Carl Alverson, Charles P. Morse, president of the Sons of the American Revolution and a member of the American legion, representing the soldier ele-

ment, since Comfort Tyler served in the American Revolution and the War of 1812, and Crandall Melvin, an outstanding citizen, president of the Merchants National Bank, representing the Masonic Fraternity since the first Masonic Lodge within the limits of Syracuse was formed in the home of Comfort Tyler and a painting of that meeting hangs in the Merchants Bank lobby. An exhibit of paintings and other Tylerana was shown in one of the large windows of the bank during the week of the dedication.

Mrs. Frederick D. Keppel, regent, presided, assisted by Mrs. W. Scott Tompkins, chaplain. Assembly and taps were sounded by a Boy Scout Bugler, Richard J. Kenyon, Jr., Assistant Scoutmaster of Troop 12, and Walter V. Price unveiled the marker. Mrs. Price read a sketch of the life of Comfort Tyler, including excerpts from a similar sketch written 45 years ago for the Onondaga Historical Association at their second annual Pioneer Day. At that time the president of the Association referred to Comfort Tyler as the earliest and greatest pioneer of the many really great men of that period and mentioned that it was through his energy and enterprise that the salt industry was developed and the foundation laid for the large and growing city of today.

The tablet in the park reads:

COMFORT TYLER PARK

Colonel Comfort Tyler one of the first settlers of Onondaga County, soldier in the American Revolution and War of 1812. Born February 22, 1764 in Ashford, Connecticut. Came to Onondaga May 22, 1788. Felled first tree; built first turnpike road west of Fort Stanwix; was first postmaster; helped survey military tract; assisted in first manufacture of salt; served as sheriff, county clerk and in the State Legislature. Died August 1, 1827.

Erected by
Comfort Tyler Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution

Plaque Unveiled at Cedar Lake, Indiana

The memory of Lake county's lone Revolutionary War veteran, Obadiah Taylor, was commemorated Friday morning, June 6th, with the unveiling of a plaque near the site where he is buried at Cedar Lake, Indiana. The following program was presented at
the unveiling by the Daughters of the American Revolution of Lake county, Indiana. Chapters participating were Timothy Ball Chapter, Hammond; Julia Watkins Brass Chapter, Crown Point; Calumet Chapter, East Chicago; Pottawatomie Chapter, Gary, and the Obadiah Taylor Chapter, Lowell, N. S. D. A. R.

The ceremony was directed by Mrs. James Dye, Regent of Timothy Ball Chapter, and Mrs. Vivian Hayden, Obadiah Taylor Chapter, co-chairman of the ceremonies.

The American Legion Post of Lowell posted the colors. The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag was led by Mrs. Herbert Lamprell, Timothy Ball Chapter. Invocation was given by Mrs. J. D. Gorrell, Chaplain of the Pottawatomie Chapter, and a vocal solo was rendered by Mrs. H. G. Lahr, Calumet Chapter.

An address, “Our Heritage,” by Mrs. Lafayette L. Porter, State Regent, was a high light of the ceremonies. The Biography of Obadiah Taylor was read by Miss Ethel Vennedge, a descendant of the Revolutionary Soldier. Flowers were placed by Marilynn Joyce Prage of Hobart and Jean Vennedge of Creston, great-great-great-great-grandchildren of Obadiah Taylor.

John Taylor, 98 years old, of Lowell, a great-grandson and a veteran of the Civil War, unveiled the monument, which is a native boulder. The Plaque mounted on the Boulder has the inscription “Ten rods north lies the grave of a Revolutionary Soldier, Obadiah Taylor, 1762-1839. Placed by Lake County D. A. R. Chapters.”

Dick Meyerm, 12 year old Boy Scout, descendant of Obadiah Taylor, sounded taps. Benediction was pronounced by Mrs. J. D. Gorrell.

Those who attended the dedication were Mrs. James B. Crankshaw, Honorary Vice President General, and the following state officers: Mrs. Lafayette L. Porter, State Regent; Mrs. J. Harold Grimes, State Vice Regent; Mrs. Voyles E. Martindale, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Frank R. Baker, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Furel R. Burns, Treasurer; Miss Mabel Claxton, Registrar; Mrs. Howard L. Hancock, Historian; Mrs. Gerald Murray, North Director; Mrs. Louis Keck, South Director; Mrs. Sarah McFadden, Honorary member of Timothy Ball Chapter; also the Regents, officers and members of the five Lake County Chapters, members of Daughters of the Union Veterans of the Civil War, Women’s Relief Corps of Hammond, Old Settlers and Historical Association of Lake County and Descendants of Obadiah Taylor Association. William Rose provided the site for the boulder.

Following the ceremonial, Timothy Ball Chapter was hostess to the distinguished guests, state officers, at their year-end meeting at the Woodmar Country Club, Hammond. Mrs. Christian Christianson was the general chairman of the luncheon. Seventy-five Daughters of the American Revolution were seated at tables lined with fernery and decorated with bouquets of daisies and bachelor buttons, patriotic name cards and flags marking each place. Near the head table on standards the American and D. A. R. flags were placed.

Mrs. James Dye, outgoing regent, presided. The group sang “The Star Spangled Banner” and recited the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag. Mrs. John McFadden of LaPorte, offered grace.

In her interesting talk as chief guest and speaker of the day, Mrs. Lafayette L. Porter, state regent of Greencastle, Indiana, spoke on “Assets and Liabilities.” “Our assets as Americans are such things as freedom, calmness and tranquillity of home life and the wealth and natural resources of our country. The liabilities are the many responsibilities which are now upon us, all of which call for constant alertness,” she said.

Mrs. J. C. Graves presided during the installation of the new officers of Timothy Ball Chapter. Mrs. Byron Downing, the new regent, spoke.
Dear Juniors:

As your newly appointed National Chairman of Junior Membership I greet you. Many of us are old friends, having worked in Junior Membership for the past six or seven years, and others of you are new friends whom I am very anxious to know.

As you all know the Junior Membership Committee in the past has been under the leadership of the Organizing Secretary General, and now it is a Committee of its own. My one great hope is that we will be able to carry on the splendid record of our Past National Chairman, Mrs. George D. Schermerhorn. In the past three years Junior Membership has increased beyond our wildest dreams and the number of Junior Chairmen appointed in the Chapters astonishing. Six thousand Juniors registered on the books of the National Society, what could be more assuring.

In Mrs. Schermerhorn’s message to you in the May issue of the National Historical Magazine she asks one request of the Juniors, that of: “Not failing to gather in other Junior Members who will follow in our footsteps when our service moves on to the wider fields of the National Society.” This is indeed one of the most important moves in Junior Membership. The Graduates of the C. A. R., too old for C. A. R. activities and too young to take up the seriousness of regular D. A. R. activities. Let us as Juniors make it our business to invite these young women to our Junior meetings.

The Junior American Citizen Clubs require the assistance of these young women, fixing up boxes and repainting toys for the underprivileged or for the Approved Schools, the transcribing of Braille or the assisting of the blind or the crippled children to and from school. Could not these younger women take the story hour in the children’s library of the orthopedic hospital, or teach the small children how to knit? They might also assist as hostesses at Junior Meetings. Many would be glad to do the Motor Service for your Red Cross.

We as Junior Members for our year’s work, especially want to keep on increasing our membership, our number of hours volunteered in Red Cross work, and ever increasing interest in the cause of the crippled child.

Let us also remember the projects of the Junior D. A. R. Assembly, that of the Scholarship Fund, our news sheet “Echoes,” and our articles for the Magazine.

Let us not forget the service we may render to the young men who are daily leaving for the training camps. If your D. A. R. Chapter is not near a camp ask your local Red Cross Chapter, if you as a group may assist in the personnel service. They will be happy to have you work with them. Many a young selectee will be glad to have one of the Juniors hand him a few stamped envelopes, or several postal cards that he may have at hand when he reaches camp. Perhaps he would like a letter mailed, or the Juniors might have a few (Continued on page 62)
THE roll of drums, the shrilling of fifes, the rattle of musketry as troops occasionally marched by, the romantic misconception youth has of army life and the hatred of the enemy that the emotionally young develop to such a high degree, made it increasingly hard for young Ichabod Wood to continue working on the family farm near Middleboro, Massachusetts, while his father and other elders were with the Continental Army.

Ichabod, age fourteen, was not alone in his desire to join the army nor the only boy kept on a farm in spite of his longing for a gun and uniform. It was the custom of Ichabod and four of his friends to meet whenever possible to practice the manual of arms and discuss military tactics. It was their constant hope that some day they would have the opportunity to do some bold deed that would help the States win their freedom, and late in the summer of 1779 their chance came.

A British man-of-war had come to anchor in the harbor off Plymouth and news of this menace spread quickly over the countryside. There was a small body of troops stationed in that vicinity, but, being equipped only for land fighting, they waited for the British to attack.

Perhaps the soldiers were just as well pleased when day followed day and no Red Coats disembarked from the ship, but, to the eager boys, the waiting to see the defeat they hoped for was unbearable—something had to be done. If neither the British Marines nor the American soldiers would start the battle, it was clear to the boys that they would have to take independent action.

Plans were carefully laid and late one afternoon, with their chores done, they slipped away from their homes and started for Plymouth, where they arrived after dark. Ichabod carried a gun which he had managed to get out of the house without his mother’s knowledge and the other boys carried the wooden rifles they used in drill. Reaching the wharf, they slipped by the sentries and found a row boat into which they cautiously climbed and shoved off silently toward the British man-of-war, the lights of which were gleaming far out in the harbor. Enveloped in darkness they approached to within about twenty-five feet of the vessel undiscovered by the watch. Then Ichabod, pointing his gun in the air, fired.

That sudden shot coming in the stillness of the night created a great commotion on the battleship. Officers shouted, alarms sounded and sailors jumped to their posts. Port holes were thrown open and the ship bristled with the muzzles of guns.

In the deep voice which was his most recently acquired claim to manhood, Ichabod shouted, “We have you completely surrounded and will board the ship unless you surrender.” Unfortunately, at the word “surrender” his voice broke into the high soprano which still occasionally embarrassed him, and the result was a roar of laughter from the deck. Lanterns were lowered over the side and the lone boat, with its formidable attacking force of boys, discovered.

Chagrined at the failure of their enterprise, the boys started to row for shore but, interested in the thought of seeing the battleship, they were allowed to row to shore under an agreement that they would not attack another British man-of-war until they were fifteen.

The escapade gained such notoriety in the colony and the boys were so admired for their daring venture that, although they were still too young to realize their ambition of becoming real soldiers, they were given an honorary status in the local militia company.
Early Settlers’ Sampler Contest

HOPING to stimulate interest in grandparents in every generation, Janet Wethy Foley, who designed the chart, offers a prize of $5.00 to that member of the Children of the American Revolution, who records in the most attractive way his forefathers on an “Early Settlers’ Sampler,” and sends that chart to the Business Office, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C. before April, 1942.

There will also be some prizes of $1.00 each.

Begin on the lowest line on the left with your name, date and place of birth, and continue writing names and records of each ancestor, as you know them, on the lines plainly marked for each generation. When names are not known, vacant lines may be filled with some fact about the one whose name is on the next line, or with pictures, either sketched or photographed, of an ancestor or his home. If you know names of many ancestors beyond the seventh generation, use one line for two or more.

The contestant need not compile the records, but all writing, drawing, etc. must be his handiwork. Stars, boats, flags, coats of arms etc. may be pasted on chart.

These charts, priced at $1.50 each, may be purchased for this contest for only 50c, plus 15c if ordered by mail.

Charts will be on sale during the D. A. R. Congress and C. A. R. Convention and may be ordered by mail from Thomas J. Foley, Akron, N. Y.

Junior American Citizens

MAY I introduce Irene? She’s thirteen years old, but she seems younger for she’s underweight and timid. Irene’s home surroundings haven’t made for self confidence, but now as she speaks she raises her eyes to yours, and there’s the strength of certainty in her usually hesitant voice: “I wish that all boys and girls could belong to Junior American Citizens clubs, so they could learn to grow to be worthy of America.”

—Here’s Edwardo—he’s about Irene’s age, but he’s huskier and his skin is as dark as hers is pale—indication of his Mexican descent. Edwardo’s father, too, wishes to meet you; he is proud and his eyes shine as he says: “My son was the President of a Junior American Citizens club, so I, his father, have become an American citizen!”

—And now seven-year-old Charlotte, the Regent’s daughter: she is organizing her playmates into a Junior American Citizens group because she visited the Junior High School girls’ club sponsored by her mother’s Chapter, and is enthused over their war relief activities: “They’re making clothes for tiny new babies in England!” Her mother has promised to help Charlotte and her young friends.

These children feel a deeper love for the United States of America because their D.A.R.-sponsored J.A.C. clubs have interpreted patriotism in terms which they could understand—answering their questions, giving reasons (based on history and illustrated by stories about famous citizens of the past and present) why this country is worthy of devotion, and encouraging good citizenship, of which an essential part is consideration for and service to others.

Alertness on the part of Daughters of the American Revolution in recognizing—or anticipating—local needs brought by swiftly changing conditions, will discover more and more places where J.A.C. clubs can be helpful. The flexibility of the program will enable it to function effectively no matter how challenging the emergency.

Shouldn’t we grown-ups make a genuine effort—now—to fulfill, at least in part, little Irene’s wish that all boys and girls might share with her the chance to “learn to grow to be worthy of America”?

HELEN GRACE HARSHBARGER
(Mrs. Asa Foster Harshbarger),
National Chairman.
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.

CHARLEY’S AUNT (20th Century-Fox)

This hilarious comedy by Brandon Thomas, popular since its initial production in London in 1893, and which has been playing continuously in some part of the world since that time, loses none of its humor and appeal in its screen version. The well-known story concerns a young Oxford student, trying for ten years to pass a three year course there, who impersonates the aunt of a friend to help him out in his love affair and finds the aunt is aware of his ruse. The film is well cast and ably directed and has many highly amusing scenes. Family.

CRACKED NUTS (Universal)

A light and amusing tale of a plodding small town boy with a slow moving brain who outwits the city “slickers” attempting to relieve him of the money which will make it possible for him to marry his childhood sweetheart. It is well directed and has an excellent group of comedians in the cast. Adults and Young People.
FORCED LANDING (Paramount)
A tropical island in the Pacific is the setting for an exciting drama dealing with the important subject of hemispheric defense. A grounded American pilot is caught in the sky web of Fifth Columnists bent on sabotaging the island's defense program. There are daring aviation scenes, romance, suspense and some unusual photographic scenes in this interesting tale of danger and adventure. Adults and Young People.

MY LIFE WITH CAROLINE (RKO Radio)
Director: Lewis Milestone. Cast: Ronald Colman, Anna Lee, Charles Winninger, Sigrid Holmquist, Gilbert Roland, Katherine Neal, Hugh O'Connell.
A bright and sparkling romantic comedy, gay with laughter, introducing the new British star, Anna Lee, as a susceptible wife and with Ronald Colman giving a superb performance as the understanding husband who subtly handles each romantic interlude. Lewis Milestone's sensitive and able direction makes this an intriguing film. Based on the French comedy, "Train to Venice," with screen play by Jules Furthman and Arnold F. Schaefer.

SERGEANT YORk (Warner Bros.)
Director: Howard Hawks. Cast: Gary Cooper, Walter Brennan, Joan Leslie, Margaret Wycherly, George Tobias.
The simple story of Alvin York comes to the screen as a biography of outstanding worth. A trouble-raising mountaineer finds love and religion, is drafted and goes to war in spite of being a conscientious objector. He becomes the No. 1 hero of the A. E. F., returns home famous, but refuses easy living and goes back to his simple life in the Tennessee mountains. The cast is outstanding with Gary Cooper's interpretation sincere, sensitive and honest. Although there are battle scenes the interest of the picture is centered in the character of Sergeant York rather than in the war. He has consistently refused to make the picture for the past twenty years but finally decided that with the inauguration of the present draft the time was ripe to tell of his own thinking on the subject of war. The film should serve as an incentive for strengthening the morale of American men now in army camps. Family.

THIS WOMAN IS MINE (Universal)
Director: Frank Lloyd. Cast: Franchot Tone, Walter Brennan, John Carroll, Carol Bruce, Nigel Bruce, Leo G. Carroll.
The novel, "To James Lewis," by Gilbert Gabriel is the source material for this story of a trip around the Horn in the year 1810 on one of John Jacob Astor's fur trading ships. It centers around a girl stowaway who stirs up feuds and jealousies because of her love for a member of the crew and because of the fact that she is loved by the hardbitten captain and by Astor's manager—against her will. A spectacular adventure tale excellently acted by an exceptional cast, beautifully photographed and handled with meticulous attention to details by that master director, Frank Lloyd. Fascinating film fare. Adults and Young People.

Short Subjects

BROKEN TREATIES (Columbia)
(This Changing World Series, No. 1)
Raymond Gram Swing, noted author and radio commentator, makes his screen debut in this latest motion picture series. Aided by the process of screen animation and the new Dunning color, Mr. Swing brings to the screen the first film record of recent history-making events. The subject deals with the sanctity of treaties and the utter disregard shown them by some of the dictators. The film reveals what has taken place since 1939 when Hitler entered into non-aggression pacts with Poland, Czechoslovakia and Russia. Mr. Swing speaks of it as "the bitterest lesson in preparedness ever taught." A powerful film chronicle which should be seen and pondered by every American. Family.

GHOST TREASURE (MGM)
Narrated by Carey Wilson, the strange tale this film relates is of the fabulously rich Rose Quartz gold mine buried somewhere in Death Valley, and of the only three white men who ever saw the mine although hundreds lost their lives searching for it. The long history covered by this interesting story is from 1843 to 1887 during which time every effort was made to find the treasure, but today its secret and location are still unknown. Family.

HARVESTS FOR TOMORROW (U. S. Dept. of Agriculture)
A motion picture in the documentary manner produced by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration which tells of the growth, decline and present-day rebirth of the American soil on which all things of the nation depend. It shows why and how the energy of the rural New England people is being applied to making their worn out lands productive. The setting is New England but the story is of man wherever he has cleared the forests to build a lasting home. Frank Craven, remembered for his unique role in "Our Town," is the narrator and his voice represents a friendly, philosophic bystander of the New England scene. A special musical score has been composed for the picture of John Alden Finckel. An out-of-the-ordinary film with lovely scenery to look at and worth while things to think about. Ask for it at your theatre. Family.

HERE COMES THE CAVALRY (Warner Bros.)
A dramatic and exciting patriotic subject dedicated to and produced in cooperation with the U. S. Cavalry. It is made in technicolor and filmed at the Fort Bliss Cavalry Base in Texas. One of the high points of the film is a mock battle in which over 17,000 motorized cavalry and horsemen combined forces. Family.

(Continued on page 62)
Between Your Book Ends

By Pattie Ellicott

The part that the Indian Agents have played in the drama and the saga of Indian life in the United States from the early days of the Republic to the present hour, is fraught with romance and adventure.

With great understanding and without bias, Flora Warren Seymour has written the story of these men who played such an important part in the development of the West and the settling of what once promised to be a lasting threat and a critical racial problem.

No one can turn the pages of this book without realizing the excitement through which these men lived. The author writes as an expert on Indian affairs. Before her marriage to George Steel Seymour of Chicago she spent six years in the United States Indian Service. Later she was appointed by the President as the first woman member of the Board of Indian Commissioners.

Mrs. Seymour makes no attempt to defend those who failed, as some of these agents did, but writes more particularly of those who succeeded in the important allotted task of creating workable understanding between the Red man and his white brethren.

Such historic and romantic figures as Kit Carson, Buffalo Bill, Samuel Houston, General Winfield, General Hugh L. Scott, Andrew Jackson, General Nelson A. Miles and others; their relations and exploits with the Indians are depicted with a glowing pen by Mrs. Seymour. The story of General Hugh L. Scott, whose death several years ago was greeted with deep sorrow in all Indian reservations, has been treated with great appreciation by Mrs. Seymour.

It is an epic tale that will live long in the chronicles of this country. It is the story of an American soldier graduated from West Point when the news of Custer’s defeat at Little Big Horn and the Indian Chief Sitting Bull was the current topic of the day.

His first tour of duty as second Lieutenant was in the 7th Cavalry regiment so badly depleted by the fight and his first station among the Sioux.

Thus began a long career of service to the nation, not the least being his service to his country with his association with the Indians equaling that of his service as World War Chief of Staff of the United States army.

Not the least of his service in creating better relations among the Indians was when he was Chief of Staff of the Army in 1916, and left his post at the request of Secretary of War Garrison to settle a dispute between the law and the wandering Piutes in the Utah Sage brush.

After his retirement he became a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners and renewed his acquaintance with Indian friends. All his life he studied Indian lore and sign language. His book on the Indian language was published by the Bureau of Ethnology of the Department of Agriculture.

No story of the triumphs, trials and tribulations of Indian agents could be written without reference to that thorn in the side of the Indian agents, Sitting Bull and his followers. Mrs. Seymour has given a unique picture of the old Indian leader who was killed in the exchange of shots caused by the taunts of his followers at the “old malcontent’s willingness” to go when the Indian police came to bring him from Grand River.


“How a miracle came to pass” might well be the title of the story of the old and the new Williamsburg, Virginia, as told by Hildegarde Hawthorne. This author has gone further than just a mere statement of the restoration of Old Williamsburg to make it the living symbol of our early American history, people and customs.

She has injected in her story much of the fascinating sense of achievement all who took part in this great restoration must feel.
As delightful as it is intriguing is Hildegarde Hawthorne’s way of making the reader live once more in the old Williamsburg of the days of Washington and Jefferson, and the restored Williamsburg of today as well.

It is only fair to say that perhaps a major share of the worth of this book is due to the brilliant drawings delicately in sympathy with the old time atmosphere of the town by E. H. Suydam who accompanied the author on her visits to places and people in Williamsburg.

There is much imagination, although a particularly effective meticulousness in these drawings, as though the artist, who wished to catch the lines of the mellow old streets and buildings, dreamed of those other days as he drew. To appreciate and really enjoy journeys about the old town it is necessary to know its customs, people and the motives that actuated them in the old days. This author has written in a vivid but direct fashion that makes the book easy to read.

She has depicted the Williamsburg under the Royal Governors; through the Revolution and through the days before the Restoration began.

The reader must follow with deep interest the problems and difficulties that confronted those in charge of the restoration and the story of the restoration of Old Bruton Church; the Wythe House, The Capitol, the wonderful gardens, the Gaol, Raleigh Tavern and other points of special interest.

The story begins with Jamestown and ends with informative descriptions of Yorktown and Carter's Grove.

WILLIAMSBURG, Old and New, by Hildegarde Hawthorne, illustrated by E. H. Suydam. 284 pages. Published by D. Appleton, New York and London. $4.00.

The statue of a man who walked with Washington and called him “friend” must, of necessity, have been great. Joseph M. Waterman in his tensely interesting book on the life of Brigadier General Hugh Mercer of the Continental Army points out the long friendship, deep understanding and trust that existed between Washington and this general. Under the title of “With Sword and Lancet, the life of Hugh Mercer,” Mr. Waterman has narrated a tale of high adventure and bravery which began when young Hugh Mercer, fourth year medical student at Marischal College, Aberdeen, Scotland, started his life of adventure as assistant surgeon in the army of Prince Charles Edward Stuart.

He hoped with the rest of the army to raise him to the throne.

Stuart’s army was defeated under Lord Cumberland at the Battle of Culloden Moor. To escape Cumberland’s vengeance on the Scotch rebels, in March, 1747, Mercer boarded a ship for America.

He soon became an ardent patriot, frontier surgeon in Pennsylvania, Indian fighter, and then went to Virginia, where he met Colonel George Washington and Dr. James Craik, who became his life long friends.

He became a resident of Fredericksburg and, through the influence of Washington, civilian doctor to the Virginia militia regiment. Mercer lived a happy home life in Fredericksburg with his wife Isabella and their four children. His apothecary shop, now a landmark in Fredericksburg, was a successful adventure. He belonged to that group of Virginia patriots who were to play such an important part in the American Revolution.

His military career has been vividly outlined by this author to the time a British bullet shattered his horse’s leg in an orchard in the Battle of Princeton and he fell beneath the blow of a musket and became a prisoner in the British hands. He lingered in agony in the British camp until Washington sent Major George Lewis with a flag of truce and a letter to Lord Cornwallis asking that every attention be shown General Mercer and that Lewis remain. Major Lewis did remain and Lord Cornwallis sent his own surgeon to help attend the fallen revolutionary general.

At the end he cried, “What is to be is to be! Goodbye, my native land. Farewell, my adopted country! Into thy care O America I commit my fatherless family. May God prosper our righteous cause.”

WITH SWORD AND LANCET, The Life of General Hugh Mercer, by Joseph Waterman. 177 pages. Published by Garret and Massie, Inc., Richmond, Virginia. $3.00.
Committee Reports

MEMORIES OF EUROPE (MGM)

James Fitzpatrick presents a vivid, vital document of prewar Europe—Paris at its gayest, Holland in tulip time—Denmark in peace and plenty, and Czechoslovakia at work and at play. It is fortunate that this history of a happier day is recorded on film and may be reviewed as a relief from the anguish of current conditions, as a renewal of our faith in men and of our courage to carry on the battle for freedom. Family.

YOSEMITE THE MAGNIFICENT (MGM)

A Fitzpatrick travelogue in Technicolor of one of the most awe inspiring natural wonders of the Western Hemisphere, the famous Yosemite Valley located in the High Sierras of California. The five great waterfalls are pictured as is the Mariposa Grove of Big Trees. A film filled with beauty and color. Family.

MRS. LeROY MONTGOMERY, 
National Chairman,
Motion Picture Committee.

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chocolate bars handy. Above all a cheerie
good by will mean a lot.

The field is great for us, as Juniors, our
projects unlimited, our enthusiasm and
strength unbounded. May the American
way of life be our way, and may God give
us strength and the will to show all those
who are in doubt that it is the only way.

My best wishes to you all and may we
find much happiness together in the com-
ing year.

Florence Clarke Harris,
National Chairman,
Junior Membership.

Mrs. Schermerhorn’s Greetings

The summer days have been swiftly fly-
ing by and plans are made for the ever-
broadening program of service for Junior
Membership committees. Well can I ima-
gine how busy young members are this
summer in the national defense program
work for the American Red Cross, as well
as the routine work of our Society, re-
ports will show vast accomplishment along
all lines of patriotic endeavor about which
our members are so well informed, for
which they are eager for service, and so
capable.

I consider it an honor to be one of the
assistants to the National Chairman of
Junior Membership and trust that I shall
be able to give genuine assistance. My
greetings and loving good wishes to all.
Hazel Schermerhorn, Past National Chair-
man on Junior Membership.

Genealogical Department

(name, where resided, dates and any in-
formation. From what county in Virginia
did Lewis Dunn come? (b) Edmund Dunn,
father of Lewis, died 1819, in Warren
County, Kentucky, married Sally ——.
Children: Lewis, Polly Brown, Betsy
White, Nancy Haly. Want Sally’s maiden
name, parents’ names, and where from,
also Edmund’s parents’ names, where from,
any information; and dates. Were they
in Revolution? Where did Edmund Dunn
come from to Kentucky, and when? Mrs.
J. V. Hardcastle, Route 1, Bowling Green,
Kentucky.

H-'41. (a) Moffett.—Full name and
ancestry, probably Huguenot, of Margue-
rite, wife of Henry (George Henry?) Mof-
fett, married about 1775, probably South
Carolina, lived in Hancock, Clarke, Jones
County, Georgia, after 1790. Will pro-
bated in Marion, Perry County, Alabama,
1829, names children: Nancy Lea, married
Temple Lea; Gincy Eiland, married Asa
Absolom Eiland; Margaret Lea, married
Greene Lea, son of Gabriel A. Moffett.
(b) Ancestry and children of Gabriel Mof-
fett who lived in South Carolina in 1790
when first United States Census was taken;
wife’s name and ancestry. Most certainly
Huguenot refugees from France about
1690. Mrs. J. A. Thompson, 5321 Dora
Lane, Houston, Texas.

H-'41. Gilliam.—Want parentage of
Martha Gilliam of Southampton County,
Virginia, who married William Folkes
(Fulks) about 1771. What relation was
she to Martha Burwell who married Colo-
nel Henry Armistead of Gloucester County,
Virginia? Children of Martha Gilliam
Folkes or Fulks and William Folkes or
Fulks are: James, Benjamin, Edward,
Henry, Miles, Robert, William, Burwell,
Mary, Martha. Information desired for
Folk Genealogy. May Folk Webb, 101
West 85th Street, New York, N. Y.
## Department of the Treasurer General
### D. A. R. Membership

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OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Organized—October 11, 1890

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