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Copyright, 1941, by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution
Entered as second-class matter, December 8, 1924, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., Under the Act of March 3, 1879
D. A. R. MEMBERS MEET U. S. AMBASSADOR JOSEPHUS DANIELS IN MEXICO CITY. AMBASSADOR DANIELS IS IN CIVILIAN DRESS IN CENTER OF PICTURE. MRS. HARRY C. OBERHOLSER, STATE REGENT DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, STANDING TO THE RIGHT.
The President General’s Message

DEAR MEMBERS:

At this time there can be no faltering in our forward march for service with the men and the boys who have left their homes for camp training. As always, the mothers will follow—if not in person, yet in their hearts and minds they will always be near their loved ones.

It is of these mothers we are thinking:

When we do our part in helping the United Service Organizations prepare the recreation rooms which offer a bit of home life to these men.

When we buy the Defense Savings stamps and bonds in order to put away a little money for the future needs of the families as well as to help our Government finance the heavy and unforeseen expenses which increased Home and National Defense preparedness, and

When we give our blood to the Red Cross Blood Banks in order that our soldiers and sailors in training camps and in military or naval stations in this country may have this emergency aid.

This donation of your life blood may save the life of another and give him needed strength to defend his home and those near and dear to him if danger comes near or to America.

In every crisis, as in every-day existence, women always have given of themselves willingly and cheerfully in service for others. Hundreds of thousands of women are doing defense work now and may be called upon for even greater effort and possible sacrifice in the uncertain months ahead.

One devoted member, 87 years young, wrote on her D. A. R. Roll Call card for service: “Owing to my age and being a semi-invalid I am somewhat handicapped. I am confined to my room most of the time. In sewing I can do hemming, finishing seams, make button holes (worked not bound).” Her Regent wrote, “Here is the true spirit of cooperation and indomitable determination to serve.”

We are touched with tender pride to see such willingness to be of service.

We remember women of other years. Clara Barton, Florence Nightingale, Frances Willard were inspired by and imbued with love and sympathy for their fellow men. By keeping their thoughts and wills fixed on one objective they brought untold blessings to millions in this world of suffering and sacrifice.

Our duties and privileges are clearly before us and we know our responsibilities to our country and our families are endless.

Even as the women of olden days we must stand firm in our faith in God and display a united front with the patriotic women of other organizations, already well regulated and informed. We shall not yield to any tide of indifference or discouragement. We shall march steadily forward to a successful termination of the tasks now plainly before us.

We must remember that nothing less than complete unity of purpose in our National, State and Chapter policies in this time of emergency can achieve those spiritual as well as material results for which our forebears fought and died, and for which our National Society was founded.

The whole nation mourns with the President the passing of his beloved mother, Mrs. Sara Delano Roosevelt, ripe in years and wisdom. She was outstanding among American women for her leadership in many activities, her interest in them continuing beyond the proverbial three score years and ten.

A gracious hostess, her Hyde Park home was one of the few remaining stately American manors. There she had entertained royalty and her fellow countrymen with the same abiding sense of hospitality.

Even in his grief, the President must have a feeling of gratitude that his mother had lived to see him inaugurated three times as President of the United States, and that he had had her wise counsel in the trying years of his Presidency.

Faithfully,

Helena R. Bouch
A Good Will Tour to Mexico

BY MARY F. OBERHOLSER
State Regent District of Columbia

TRAVEL and historical research are two great factors in the cultural life of any people. In the United States they are appreciated and used as a means of gathering knowledge.

In order to impart true impressions of the great country of Mexico one should be endowed with the talent of the artist, for if anywhere color and form exist, it is in Mexico.

When one undertakes a pilgrimage to a foreign country there are innumerable things to be considered. The trip described in these pages is no exception to the rule.

At the time of the 50th Continental Congress, April, 1941, the Resolutions Committee presented a resolution on "Cultural Relations with Latin America."

In substance, the Congress, in adopting this resolution, recommended to the Society the study of the Latin American nations. Shortly thereafter the District of Columbia Daughters of the American Revolution consummated their plans for a Good Will Tour to Mexico.

It was not, however, until the 5th of July when Señor E. de Anzorena of the Mexican Embassy came to one of our broadcasting stations to give a talk on the contemplated trip that the keynote was sounded. His salutation to the radio audience was "Good morning, neighbors." From the time those words were spoken there was a bond between Mexico and us. Happily, we feel that it was strengthened because of our recent visit to that country.

Depart from Washington

On the 19th of July a group of thirty persons gathered at the Union Station in Washington. The usual happy farewells were said to interested friends and relatives. We boarded the two Pullman cars which conveyed us there and back by skillful shifting from railroad to railroad through the two countries.

For transportation by rail, perhaps our American railway system is the last word in efficiency.

On the morning of July 23, after having spent on the 22d an enchanting day in the Carlsbad Caverns, we arrived in Tucson, Arizona, in a downpour of rain. The welcome given us by the mayor, the president of the chamber of commerce, and the passenger agent of the Southern Pacific Railroad was so genuine that we felt the warmth of the "Sunshine City" through the raindrops that were rapidly falling on us.

At the hotel we were met by a number of members of the Tucson D. A. R. Chapter. For three hours they demonstrated their ability to do the impossible, for they showed us Tucson and the surrounding country in a downpour of rain. On our return to the station our gratitude was expressed and our departure taken amid flowers and photographers.

Of course, traveling in one's own country is simple enough. When we were arriving at the international boundary there were worried expressions regarding customs inspection. During the anxious hour, a Mexican customs official approached the State Regent and told her that inspection would be waived. Our fears were banished and we proceeded happily, not forgetting that a very nice compliment had been given the Daughters of the American Revolution at the gateway of Mexico.

Slow Journey Recalled

If it is possible to explore by train, this
party had that distinction. It had been planned that we enter the country from Nogales and proceed down the west coast. To describe the journey in detail would consume too much space, but to say that it was one of those priceless trips, made on a slow-moving (perhaps accommodation is the word in English) tri-weekly train under dangerous flood conditions will give the reader some idea of the patience and heroism of the group. They all took it calmly, even when the word came from the Mexican Government that the trainmen should proceed with extreme caution. In order to get a certain amount of exercise some of the party took platform walks, and, incidentally, saw such cities as Empalme, Matzalan and Tepic. A certain group will remember Tepic for a long time. They failed to hear the “All aboard,” a signal which caused some consternation in the train, but probably more on the platform. However, due to the strenuous bell ringing of the conductor, the engine stopped and the absent members were soon in their accustomed places.

Our arrival in the ancient city of Guadalajara fourteen hours late was regarded as a real achievement, for some almost concluded that the remainder of the journey was to be spent on the west coast train.

Our stay in this interesting city was all too brief. It belonged to other days and we reveled in its antiquity. There we saw the great painting, “The Assumption of the Virgin,” by Murillo, in the Cathedral. At the same time we were privileged to see the new murals by the noted Mexican painter, José Clemente Orozco, whose work on the walls of the Governor’s Palace was a study in modern events.

Arrival in Mexico City

Our arrival in Mexico City was marked by a cordial welcome given us by the city officials. They presented us with gorgeous bouquets and a specially arranged marimba concert was another station treat.

Our arrival on Sunday was fortunate. It gave us the opportunity of seeing the gala life of that day, particularly in the vicinity of Chapultepec Castle. The drive through the park of the same name was made colorful by charros in flashing costume, cantering by on their gaily decked and spirited mounts.

The day on which the bull fights take place is also Sunday. It was on this afternoon that the brave in heart went with enthusiasm and returned to the hotel quite satisfied almost before the show had well begun.

Each day had its high point. On Monday we were received by the City Council in their flower-decked council rooms, where we were welcomed to the city by their one woman member, Señora Amalia C. de Castillo Ledon, in an impressive and inspiring talk.

It was a very real welcome and one that the Daughters of the American Revolution might well be proud to have received from so distinguished a woman. On that same day we visited the National Palace, where the offices of the President are located. The diplomatic reception rooms with the huge doors and soundproof walls are magnificent with their golden chandeliers and hand-carved furniture. The central stairway of the palace is adorned with murals by Rivera depicting the history of Mexico.

Primitive Life Described

To have missed seeing the native Indian life in Mexico would have been a real deprivation. Our group found the journey through the Toluca Valley interesting and profitable. So it was for the Indians, too. Many a peso was left in those villages for baskets, sarapes, and countless other bits of art and craft.

As one approaches the Shrine of Guadalupe, one instinctively feels that anything
so inspiring and so sacred to so many people should be approached in the spirit of poetry. Some one has very beautifully said:

"Few lovelier tales will time unfold
Than one, four hundred years have told,
Of little Juan Diego's quest
For a sign by Maria Sagrada blessed."

This shrine was built in 1695 and is the most sacred and one of the most artistically beautiful in the country.

A short ride from the shrine and we are at the Pyramids of the Sun and the Moon. One interesting thing seems all the while to follow another. At luncheon on this day we were the guests of the city fathers in a beautifully wooded spot near the Pyramids. The event was truly enjoyable.

Received at American Embassy

An American Embassy in a foreign country is always a source of confidence and assurance to the American traveler. The American Embassy in Mexico was more than that, for many of the group were friends of Ambassador and Mrs. Daniels and the hospitality of the Embassy at the time we were invited there to tea was most gracious.
Our stay in Mexico D. F. was broken by a trip to the south. En route we stopped at Xochimilco, the lovely floating islands. All the tales of beauty and romance connected with the place are fully justified for one is transplanted to a magic realm and temporarily forgets the realities of a war-stricken world.

On leaving this Mexican Venice we proceeded to Cuernavaca, one of the most charming spots in southern Mexico. In this little city Cortez lives again. Probably the crowning glory of Cuernavaca is the Cortez Palace, on the walls of which are murals depicting the history of the country from Cortez’s day. These paintings are by Rivera, the great Mexican artist, and were the gift of the late Ambassador Dwight W. Morrow.

From points of vantage in this little city are magnificent views of the surrounding country. Fancy eating breakfast on an open veranda overlooking the gorgeous bougainvillae with an unobstructed view of Popocatepetl and Ixtaccihuatl, their snow-capped peaks gleaming in July sunshine. And fancy having a birthday anniversary in such an atmosphere as did two of our group.

Going south from Mexico D. F. about 100 miles, we found the ancient city of Taxco, the great silver center. If it were possible for any location to be too picturesque, this could be the place. Perhaps the silver stores proved the great attraction for our group, and bracelets by the arm’s length were worn away from the William Spratling store.

Special Tours Taken

We journeyed on through Puebla to Tehuacan, where Morelis made his headquarters in the Revolution of 1811. This is now a comfortable spot because of the unusual hotel facilities and the excellent water of the Garci Crespo Springs.

Without question, the most spectacular driving we did was the thirty-three miles between Tehuacan and Orizaba, the city that was seized by Morelis, who used the powers of a dictator to restore order. His efforts failed; and, like so many other rulers of this great country, he was executed several miles from Mexico D. F. His statue now stands there and he is called a hero in the fight for independence.

“Independence” is a word that never grows old and its spirit still dominates Mexico. The work of art known as the “Independence Monument” is symbolized in a beautiful marble shaft on the top of which stands the figure of a golden angel which was cast in Venice. The marble was also brought from Italy, the total height being 150 feet. It is at the base of this monument that visitors place gigantic wreaths. It was the pleasure of our group to express appreciation of our stay in the city by laying one of these floral tributes at the base of this monument. It was an honor to have been accompanied to this ceremony by Ambassador Daniels, his secretary, and aides.

Some reader may not know that there is a fine bronze statue of George Washington in Mexico City. We placed a wreath at the base of the statue of the Father of Our Country on foreign but friendly soil.

It was at this time that a wave of reverence and patriotism swept over the group, expressing a deep gratitude to the Founding Fathers for the many blessings that have been ours through the years. Many a little prayer for their continuance was breathed to the Father of us all under the blue skies of a sunlit city, in a country whose people also wish to live unmolested in their own happy way.

Snow in the Hemlocks

BY FRANCES STOCKWELL LOVELL

The quiet dignity of snow
that benisons the world below,
mutes earth and sky into a chord
of mystery in music poured.
The laden hemlocks are the lyre
plucked by slow fingers of desire
and on the windless hush I hear
breathings of a hemisphere!

My soul is blinded, as my eyes,
from carnal kind of enterprise.
The softly falling snow shuts out
the beating world of cry and shout.
My soul retreats into its shell,
white cloister of whiter cell,
and for a shortened space of time
knows peace played on a muffled chime!
October Activities of the President General

1. Massachusetts State Conference, Stockbridge Congregational Church, 2:30. Evening, Banquet and Reception at Red Lion Inn—give talk. State Regent, Mrs. Frederick G. Smith.

2. Massachusetts State Conference. Leave at noon to attend Rhode Island State Fall meeting at Manville.

7. Women of ’76 Chapter, N. Y., Reception and Tea at Sherry’s, 4 to 6. Mrs. John Whelchel Finger, Regent.

8. Indiana State Conference, South Bend—Hotel Oliver, 2:30 p. m. Fly back to New York.


17. New Jersey Juniors Fall Get-together meeting, Newark Historical Bldg. 8:30 p. m.


19. C. A. R. Dedication of Room at Moore House, Yorktown.


23. State Regents’ meeting.


25. District of Columbia State Officers’ Club banquet at Mayflower Hotel.

27. D. A. R. Group Meeting at Troy, N. Y.

31. Mary Wooster Chapter luncheon meeting, Danbury, Conn. Mrs. Edwin A. Ericson, Regent.

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PROGRAM FOR
National Board Meeting, October 1941

October 22nd—Executive Committee will meet at 10:30 a. m.

October 23rd—National Chairmen will be invited to speak to the State Regents at 10:30 a. m.

Luncheon will be served at 1 p. m.—Tickets $1.25.

State Regents Meeting will be continued in afternoon of October 23rd with opportunity to question National Officers regarding state problems.

6 p. m. Buffet Supper in Banquet Hall—Tickets $2.00.

7:30 p. m.—Tour of Business Offices.

Informatory talks by Staff members in each department. Opportunity to ask questions about work in offices will be given. Details of the arrangement of this tour will be furnished at the supper.

October 24th—National Board Meeting—9:30 a. m.

Board Luncheon 12:45 p. m.—Tickets $1.25.

9 to 11 p. m. The District of Columbia Daughters of the American Revolution will give a reception at the Mayflower Hotel in honor of the President General and her Cabinet.
Service and Defense
The Vision and the Task

By Mrs. E. Thomas Boyd, Chairman
National Defense Through Patriotic Education Committee

The vision is that of the America that will emerge from the tragedy and confusion of this world revolution—an America refined in the fire of tribulation and sacrifice, her dross melted and drained away as are the base elements in gold ore, the pure metal left in the crucible—an America that will be for the healing of the nations, where neither capital nor labor, nor any single group will govern, but a coalition of all, so that government of the people, by the people, for the people shall continue a reality—a “Democracy in a republic” which will stand like the Rockies, impregnable and sure.

Sometimes for days the mountains are obscured by clouds. A visitor will say, “There are no mountains on the horizon.” “Oh, yes,” is the answer, “They are there, only they are hidden for the moment.” Skies cannot always be blue, nor flowers bloom along the trail. The strong are not moved by obscuring clouds nor desert ways. The clouds will lift, the desert open out into smiling farmland. Character is won through struggle and hardship. He who has never met hardship, whether material or mental, has never developed his spiritual muscles, so that when a test comes he is found wanting.
D. A. R. Program Held Vital

The testing time is here for the Daughters of the American Revolution. We can give no more valuable aid to our country now than to highly resolve to live the principles which we advocate. No easy task, but who, with any iron in her spirit, desires an easy task? Remember that we have been carrying on the principles of national defense for fifty years. We are thoroughly organized and should be prepared for the present crisis. Be careful that no phase of our national program of activities be neglected or thrust into the background. All are necessary to the welfare of our country.

What we must do is to intensify the work we have done for years; be careful about undertaking new lines. We should and do cooperate with defense programs when our help is needed; our activities are reported through our chapters.

The aim of the D. A. R. is to keep our representative form of government. We are willing to aid in every way toward this end. I think we concur in the definition of democracy as given by Carl Frederick Willkie in Democracy is Different.

"In the last analysis democracy is a noble faith in the capacities and destinies of mankind, and in the sanctity and moral worth of each individual. This kind and this standard of moral values depend quite as much on the intangible spirit of a people as upon its politics."

As I see it, we have a God-given opportunity to keep alive by our patriotic education programs this intangible spirit in the people among whom we work: to keep up their standard of moral values, to inspire them with a love for America that will burn ever more clearly, because it must be fed by the oil of sacrifice. In the days to come we shall all have to do without many things which have seemingly become necessities, without things that have made life easy and beautiful. If we want Democracy, we will pay this price for it. Now has come our opportunity to profit by our years of trained, practical experience and show that there is nothing we will not do, justly and honestly, without price and without reward, for our country.

Pasteur, the great French chemist, said, "Two opposing laws seem now in contest. The one, a law of blood and death, opening each day new modes of destruction, forces nations always to be ready for the battle; the other is a law of peace, work and health, whose only aim is to deliver man from the calamities which beset him. The one seeks conquests, the other the relief of mankind. The one sacrifices hundreds of thousands of lives to the ambition of a single individual. The law of which we are instruments strives ever through the carnage to cure the wounds due to the law of war."

We have seen the vision; we have the experience and the will to transmute it into reality.

Mrs. Pouch, Blood Donor

In August Mrs. Pouch, the President General, was one of those who generously donated blood for the use of the Army and Navy through the American Red Cross. She wrote of her experiences:

"On Monday, August 25th, it was my privilege to go to the Army and Navy Blood Donor Center, which is, with the assistance of the American Red Cross, collecting and processing blood into plasma for emergency use by the Army and Navy. There I had the unique opportunity of contributing some of my blood to the Plasma Bank. This was a most interesting experience, and one which I hope will be shared by a large percentage of our members.

"After a simple examination to determine that the donating of blood would not be injurious, the doctor administered a slight local anesthetic to my arm and with a surprising absence of pain (there was absolutely none), took a half pint of my blood. There was no discomfort of any kind and the whole process was so quickly accomplished with apparently no effort on the part of anyone that I was almost disappointed."
CONNECTICUT D. A. R. Aid National Defense

CONNECTICUT D. A. R. chapters are assisting in the Flying Cadet Campaign. This program has been undertaken in response to a request by Miss Mary C. Welch, state regent, to the fifty-six chapters. Civilian cooperation with the Army Air Corps was inaugurated in New England a few months ago and it is a desire to further this national defense effort that prompted the Connecticut state regent to urge each of the chapters to volunteer.

In assisting the Flying Cadet information program, Miss Welch said in her letter to the chapter regents, the D. A. R. in Connecticut will be acting in accordance with the request of the president general of the organization that the chapters aid on national projects.

The New England Flying Cadet Committee has a Connecticut Division and nineteen local committees throughout the state. Its efforts, by request of army headquarters of the First Corps Area, is largely that of informing young men of the pilot training opportunities in the Army Air Corps and assisting those eligible to qualify for the Flying Cadet courses.

Such a plan calls for frequent informal meetings and conferences, at some of which Air Corps officers talk informally with prospective applicants, and it is the intent of the D. A. R. to assist in arranging such gatherings. There should be a party atmosphere created for many of these meetings, Miss Welch said in her letter to the regents.

The plan, said Miss Welch, brings to each D. A. R. chapter an "opportunity to support this important arm of our defenses, to help young men of your town into the service they most desire, to forward the efforts of our government for the defense of our country."
Home parties, when possible, are suggested by Miss Welch, and “if no home is available, at least make wherever you meet friendly and homelike. Why not ask the girl friends or your ‘Juniors’ to come along?”

Francis S. Murphy, chairman of the Connecticut Division of the New England Flying Cadet Committee, has expressed to Miss Welch the appreciation of the First Corps Area Headquarters of the Army as well as that of his committee.

MRS. William H. Pouch, president general of the D. A. R., has sent the NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE this pledge of loyalty which she has signed and hopes other members will sign as well.

The pledge was composed by Miss Elizabeth E. Poe, the present editor of this Magazine, when she was National Chairman of the Woman’s Naval Service in the first World War. Thousands of women signed it then and with a few changes it is presented below.

BECAUSE I believe that every citizen of the United States has a definite duty to perform in safeguarding the ideals and institutions of this country, I therefore pledge anew my support and my allegiance to the Government, the Constitution and the Flag of the United States of America.

I PROMISE that I will give national service in time of need to the Government of the United States of America and to governmental agencies and will not lend my name or my support to individuals or societies detrimental to the welfare of my country.

I PROMISE to support and advocate National Defense, and Preparedness in an Army and Navy and their Air Forces adequate to defend the United States against all aggression and to maintain the dignity, integrity and security of the Republic.

In so far as I am able, I will make my home a center of Americanism and patriotism and will endeavor to teach children and others in my care to cherish and revere Our Country, its Flag, and its History, and to uphold its honor and its fair repute in each generation.

“Heirs of Liberty” Radio Programs

UNDER the leadership of Mrs. Pouch as national chairman a group of patriotic societies in cooperation with officials of the Department of Justice presents a series of Radio Broadcasts, entitled “Heirs of Liberty.”

The first one was on George Washington, and Mrs. Pouch with a group of friends was in a New York radio station to witness the inauguration of the series.

The Reverend Francis Bland Tucker, rector of St. John’s Church, Georgetown, Washington, D. C., great-great-grandnephew of George Washington, spoke on his illustrious relative at the conclusion of the broadcast.

In particular he said:

“Back of the democratic rights and freedom which we enjoy today stand the courage, the devotion, the faith of those who won them for us. If we today can proudly say, ‘I was free-born,’ it is only because there are those who went before us who could say, ‘With a great price obtained I this freedom.’

“Valley Forge is one of the great shrines of that freedom. For there in one of the darkest times of our existence the courage of Washing-nton stood firm. Another great American (Robert E. Lee) has said, ‘Human courage should be equal to human adversity.’ And Valley Forge showed that courage in days that tried men’s souls.

“But Valley Forge is not only a monument to courage. That courage was sustained by devotion to a cause—the cause of freedom. Now freedom may mean to me the right to do what I please without let or hindrance. But to those who founded our country freedom meant the right of every man to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Had he coveted these things for himself alone Washington would not have remained at Valley Forge.
But because he sought them for every man, he was willing to give them up for himself. And no man knows the true meaning of freedom until he likewise is willing to sacrifice himself in devotion to the cause of freedom for the common good.

“But underlying that courage and devotion of Washington was his faith—his faith in Providence that guides the affairs of men.

“However dark the days his faith never wavered that such freedom is the will of God, and that such a cause must in the end succeed—and so 'he endured as seeing Him who is invisible.'

“We are the heirs of those who with this courage, this devotion, this faith won for us our freedom. We live in days that are dark, when the cause of freedom is threatened. At such a time we need to look to the past for inspiration, to such a scene as Valley Forge—and learning the true meaning of freedom as the right of every man, serve with like devotion that cause of the common good, enduring with unwavering courage and faith, however dark the days, because we know that in the Providence of God such devotion to freedom is the seed of the future.”

Suggestions for Service to Crippled Children

The William Gaston Chapter, Gastonia, N. C., of the D. A. R. under the leadership of Mrs. M. B. Wales has started a project at the North Carolina Orthopedic Hospital, Gastonia, N. C., that has already attracted more than statewide attention. The project is a Museum that can already boast of many interesting and beautiful articles.

A number of historical plates has been given to the Museum. These gifts depict scenes from Monticello, Mount Vernon, Williamsburg, and other historical sites. The pretty red, blue, and green plates make a beautiful as well as instructive display.

An interesting feature of the Museum is a display of flags from a number of states and several foreign countries. In connec-
tion with this is an exhibit of foreign dolls. Both of these exhibits are great favorites with the children and bring comments from adults as well.

The Museum possesses a model of an old Indian village in North Carolina. With this Indian exhibit is a collection of arrowheads.

The children of the Hospital are very much interested in the Museum and eagerly notice any new contributions. The Museum brings the outside world to these children. It teaches them many facts that they do not find in their school books.

The hope has been, by those who have directed this project, that other D. A. R. groups would see the opportunity and accept the challenge to do something for crippled children. Any small favor gives them more pleasure than one can possibly realize. Sometimes groups are uncertain as to what to do. For this reason, we are mentioning a few suggestions which might prove helpful to organizations.

Gifts for a Crippled Children’s Library are always needed. Any book on the accredited list (new or old) would be appreciated. Easy books, your favorite book for children (ages 1-16), statuary, historical pictures, copies of any masterpiece, are good contributions.

Subscriptions to magazines for a library are always helpful. Old copies are also eagerly read. Life Magazine is perhaps the favorite. National Geographic, Jack and Jill, Wee Wisdom, Child Life, Popular Science, and Popular Mechanics are among the most popular. The children especially like The State.

Crippled children take great interest in Museum collections. For such a project, foreign dolls are perhaps first choice. Other suggestions are old coins, old stones (quartz) arrowheads, State flags, historical place plates, and colored antique glass for glass shelves.

Flowers always help to brighten hospital wards. Cut flowers during the garden season or bulbs for the Hospital garden would delight the children.

Groups near enough to the hospital may have a party for the children. Valentine, Hallowe’en, and other holiday parties are eagerly anticipated. If a group is not near enough to do this, it might send favors for any holiday occasion. Hospital authorities are always glad to tell how many children might participate in the party and to give other such information. (The number of patients at the N. C. O. H. is 160.) Paper cups, fuss makers, prize boxes, balls, horns, children’s costumes add great fun and excitement to the party.

Any hospital for crippled children would be most grateful for any interest or favors shown. The above suggestions might be helpful to some group or organization which would like to contribute to a hospital.

R. B. MEDLIN,
Superintendent of Schools,
N. C. State Orthopedic Hospital,
Gastonia, N. C.

Boston Has Junior D. A. R. Motor Corps

The first Junior D. A. R. Motor Corps in America, made up of girls from the Greater Boston area and prepared to meet any emergency is receiving instruction from the Boston Automobile Club local division of the A. A. A. The course, under the instruction of John Haggerty and William Lynch, is supervised by Howard Kirke.

The instructors are Clarke Merrill, Austen Smith, Alfred Belcher. Given in the evening and identical with the course taken by the Red Cross Motor Corps, whose members are free to drive during the day, the training received fills the need realized by the D. A. R. Juniors for a larger number of competent drivers familiar with this area. Many of the members have also taken Red Cross first aid instruction.

The Junior D. A. R. Motor Corps, organized by Miss Alma Littlefield of Milton, chairman of Old North Junior Group, includes the Misses Harriet Littlefield, Betty Newtons; Grace Bissell, Canton; Barbara and Virginia Perry, Arlington; Dorothy Dow, Natick; Polly Lyons, Jamaica Plain; Jane Stone, Sharon; Ethel Rawlings, Boston; Frances Crosby, Janet Murray, Mrs. Joseph MacRitchie, Dorchester; Mrs. James Richardson, Walpole, and Miss Helen Symonds, Wellesley Hills.
Historic Kenmore Mecca for Selectees

FIVE HUNDRED SOLDIERS from the 44th Division of the U. S. Army were guests recently at historic Kenmore, Fredericksburg, Virginia, home of Betty Washington Lewis, sister of General George Washington, restored by the Ladies of the Kenmore Association, under the leadership of Mrs. Vivian Fleming and her daughter, Mrs. H. H. Smith, secretary of the organization.

Most of the soldier visitors were from Camp Dix, New Jersey, and had come to the vicinity of Fredericksburg, Virginia, to participate in the war games.

Quotes Commentator

What happened to them in Kenmore is best told by a news commentator who was on the spot during the visit. He wrote:

"Some 500 soldiers from the 44th Division got a lesson in patriotism yesterday. This number of lads were admitted free to the Kenmore grounds and mansion where Mrs. Annie Fleming Smith and a hard-working staff entertained them. Mrs. Smith gave her best speech and the boys listened with gaping eyes and open mouths.

"'On these very floors where you are standing once walked the great men who made America and gave us our liberties,' she explained.

"'And you can depend on us, Mrs. Smith, to protect and preserve those liberties,' said some of the appreciative lads. "'It is an inspiration to have been to this hallowed spot. We'll never let America down.'"

"The 500 soldiers were grateful for the opportunity to see Kenmore and they welcomed the chance to sit under the trees and escape the terrific heat. They had been supplied complimentary tickets but refused to part with them, saying they wanted to keep them as souvenirs.

"They enjoyed particularly the 10 gallons of tea and the 40 pounds of ginger-bread served them on the Kenmore lawn and when they were told the ginger-bread was made from the recipe used by Mary Washington when she entertained Marquis Lafayette each one took another bite."

Reception Given

On another occasion this summer the Kenmore Association and the Business and Professional Women's Club of Fredericksburg gave a reception in honor of the Officers of the 28th Division.

Marching into the grounds of the famous mansion, some 600 officers headed by Major General Edward Martin and together with the band of the 109th Field Artillery Regiment and regimental colorbearers, the officers were heartily applauded when they arrived.

View Interior

A few officers at the head of the column were greeted by the receiving line but after a momentary pause the formation broke ranks to stroll about the grounds, view the Kenmore interior, meet a number of local people, be served punch and gingerbread, listen to Negro spirituals sung by Doshia Scott and group, enjoy numbers by the 109th Band, and generally have a pleasant evening.

In the receiving line were: Mrs. H. H. Smith, City Manager and Mrs. L. J. Houston, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. A. Roy Beck, Mr. and Mrs. Chester B. Goolrick, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Chesley and Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Pratt.

Mrs. Smith welcomed the visitors, telling briefly of the history of Kenmore and some of the notables who have lived there. She reminded the officers that Colonel Fielding Lewis, husband of Betty Washington, became "the first apostle of national defense" when he began the manufacture of arms at the Gunnery for the Revolutionary forces.

"And don't forget," she said, "that when you come up these steps you are treading over the stones walked by none other than General George Washington, the father of our country."

Planes Fly Overhead

During the reception a flight of planes of the 103rd Observation Squadron now attached to the division circled high over Fredericksburg and the illuminated grounds of Kenmore.

The enlisted men of the 28th Division also have been entertained at Kenmore. Thus this historic shrine is doing its part in National Defense today.

[16]
Patriotic Program at Yorktown on October 19th

THE 160th anniversary of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis' Army at Yorktown, Virginia, on October 19th, 1781, will be celebrated by the exercises of patriotic societies on October 18 when Mrs. William H. Pouch, President General of the N. S. D. A. R., and the State Regent of Virginia, Mrs. Bruce D. Reynolds, will be guests of honor and by the dedication of a room in the Moore House by the National Society, Children of the American Revolution, on Sunday, October 19th.

At 8 p. m. on October 18 an illustrated lecture will be given at the Custom House, followed by an informal reception at the Digges House.

During the afternoon band concerts will be played and distinguished speakers will tell of the devotion of a grateful people at this shrine of all shrines.

Sunday morning, October 19th, the officers and members of the N. S. D. A. R. and of the Children of the American Revolution will attend divine services at the Colonial Grace Episcopal Church, Yorktown.

Nation's Debt to Yorktown

The great debt the nation owes to Yorktown has been fittingly described by Dr. H. J. Eckenrode, the distinguished Virginian historian. Dr. Eckenrode wrote:

"True the Fourth of July is the day we all celebrate as Independence Day, the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, that glorious document by which the Colonists declared themselves free and sovereign people. If October 19, 1781, had not witnessed the surrender of the British Army, bringing the end of the war, July 4, 1776, might be only a futile date known only to school children as the occasion of a vain declaration rendered impotent by failure of the Colonial cause. It was October 19 that assured the immortality of July 4. October 19, 1781, rang the knell of the monarchical system in Europe. A few monarchies remain to date but only a few. Most of the governments of modern Europe called themselves Republics because of the Republic that came into being on that October day at Yorktown."

A few more words of description concerning the Battle of Yorktown and the events that led up to it may not be amiss here.

Story of the Battle

During the second and third weeks of September, 1781, the Allied Armies under Washington, Commander in Chief, and Rochambeau, together with the troops under St. Simon, which had come from the West Indies, assembled at Williamsburg. In Williamsburg the troops were organized and instructed regarding the attack on Yorktown. It was on the morning of September 28 that the troops began the march to Yorktown. On arrival, the French troops encamped west of the town, with the Americans moving to the east.

For a week the army encamped around Yorktown, busily engaged in preparation for siege operations. About 16,000 troops of the American and French forces faced approximately 7,500 British. On the night of October 6 all was in readiness for the opening of the first parallel in front of the enemy works. On October 9 the batteries began firing, with disastrous results to the British works.

So successful were the American gunners that on October 11, at night, the second parallel was begun within short musket-shot range of the town. Before this could be completed, it was necessary that redoubt No. 9 and redoubt No. 10 of the British outer defense be stormed. This was done after severe fighting on October 14, and the second parallel was extended to the river without delay.

Cornwallis Blockaded by Sea

Cornwallis found himself blockaded by sea and shut in by land, with his defenses crumbling. In one last effort he tried the strength of the second parallel and found it too strong to assault; next he attempted unsuccessfully to escape by way of Gloucester Point. With no alternative, on October 17, he asked for time to discuss terms of surrender. On the following day the British, French, and American commis-
YORKTOWN CELEBRATION RECALLS

THE VICTORY MONUMENT, ERECTED IN 1881. HERE THE BEAUTIFUL WREATH CEREMONY OF THE PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES IS HELD EACH YEAR

FREEDOM WON 160 YEARS AGO

THE DIGGES HOUSE, BUILT IN 1705, RESTORED IN 1925 BY MRS. CARROLL PAUL, A MEMBER OF THE COMTE DE GRASSE CHAPTER, YORKTOWN, NOW THE HOME OF THE RECENT OF THE COMTE DE GRASSE CHAPTER

THE FIRST CUSTOMHOUSE IN AMERICA, BUILT IN 1706, NOW OWNED BY THE COMTE DE GRASSE CHAPTER OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. HERE ARE PLACED IN CARE OF CHAPTER HISTORIC SOUVENIRS OF VALUE BEYOND ESTIMATE
sioners met in the Moore House to draw up the articles of capitulation.

Actual surrender followed on October 19 when a body of French and American troops formally occupied Yorktown. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the British forces marched out to Surrender Field between a column of American and a column of French soldiers. With their flags cased and furled, and to the tune of “The World Turned Upside Down,” they stacked their arms and gave up their colors, becoming prisoners of war. General O'Hara, representing General Cornwallis, gave his sword in token of defeat. With the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, British military efforts to suppress the rebellion in the colonies virtually ceased.

Yorktown Ends Old World Dependence

The results achieved at Yorktown in 1781 have their greatest significance, perhaps, in symbolizing the end of an era of Old World dependence, and the releasing of forces long restrained which were now free to develop the vast hinterland of the continent with a democratic social objective hitherto unachieved by mankind.

After the Revolution, with the shift of settlers to new regions and the development of new inland systems of communication, Yorktown lost its position as an important Virginia port. Since 1781, however, Yorktown has remained a strategic point in wartime. During the War of 1812 the town was threatened by a British fleet and garrisoned for a period by militia. In 1862 it was the scene of a second siege, being held by the Confederate forces until abandoned before the advance of General McClellan with numerically superior forces. During the World War the harbor was used as a base by the Atlantic fleet, and today it constitutes an integral part of our national defenses.

National Park Service Directs Restoration

Under the National Park Service as part of the Colonial National Monument the central theme of the development of Yorktown has been to recreate the 1781 physical appearance of the area and to commemorate the historic events which had taken place there. This development includes the reconstruction and restoration of buildings, fortifications, roads, and other features as they existed during the siege of Yorktown.

In conformity with this idea, the Moore House, where the articles of capitulation were drawn up on October 18, 1781, has been restored as nearly as possible to its original condition and is being furnished to reflect the Revolutionary period. In like manner the Lightfoot House, dating from about 1710, has been restored. At the present time it is being used as the headquarters building for Colonial National Historical Park. The Dr. Corbin Griffin apothecary shop, now being used as the Yorktown post office, and the Swan Tavern, together with its dependent buildings, are reconstructed buildings resting on their original sites. This work of reconstruction has been based on archeological, historical, and architectural data assembled by trained Park Service technicians.

More Than All

BY FRANCES ANGEVINE GRAY

Sons of the pilgrims, the pioneers,
Daughters of Huguenots, Cavaliers,
Or later voyagers, hither turning,
Lured by Liberty's beacon burning,
We are Americans, one and all.

Haven of refuge is this, our land.
Liberty makes here a final stand.
Fleeing a world war-torn and broken,
She heeds America's promise spoken,
"Here is freedom and hope for all."

From a new order conceived in hate,
Famed for oppression, and consecrate
To ancient ills in a new disguise,
Men turn to the oldest flag that flies,
Flag of Americans, one and all.

Starry the names in history's lore
Of hero and patriot gone before.
Spirit that blazoned the past with glory,
Write on our page of that deathless story,
"They loved America more than all."
AN inspiring report for 1941 has been received from the Staten Island Better Films Council.

"The Staten Island Better Films Council was organized in 1932, under the auspices of the Richmond County Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. William H. Pouch, Regent; Mrs. William C. Orton, Chairman of Motion Pictures and the Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Anning S. Prall, Chairman for the Borough of Richmond.

"This organization has in its membership many civic organizations on the Island. They are giving more and more support as the aims are better and more widely understood.


"The President of the Council is Richmond's Motion Picture Chairman in the Federation of Women's Clubs. The young people are now joining in the work. A Junior Group of the Daughters of the American Revolution, a group from Wagner College and the Camp Fire Girls are giving good service.

"Funds are raised only through memberships.

"Owing to economic conditions, the Eastern Preview Committee of the Federation of Women's Clubs has discontinued its work. This has been taken over by Mrs. Leroy Montgomery, while National Chairman of Motion Pictures. Some of our members belong to this group and attend the study classes.

"An editorial Committee, Mrs. William J. Massa, Chairman, meets at the St. George Library every Monday morning to classify and evaluate the pictures coming to the local Theatres. The Staten Island newspapers publish lists and even those under condemnations.

(Continued on page 40)
Lord Lothian's Americana

BY ELOISE LOWNSBERY

THE late Ambassador from Great Britain, the Marquess of Lothian, was a firm believer in the high destiny of America. He well knew and loved our country through his fourteen visits to the United States; by his year of labor among us, and by his last poignant message of December 11th, 1940, the night before his death.

He knew us as we are today: he knew us as we were in the making.

For there we were—America as it was in the beginning—on the shelves of his own libraries, among the great and costly tomes of Blicking Hall or Newbattle Abbey. Even as a lad, Philip Kerr could hold us in his two hands by means of that little shelf of tracts and books comprising his family's Americana.

Born Philip Kerr

With Captain John Smith he could explore all the coasts of the new world from Maine to Florida. With the gallant Captain Underhill he could storm the Pequots and plant the English flag on their blackened palizado. He could roam the woods with William Wood in search of wilde turkies and deere and mooses. He could plant towns of Praying Indians with John Eliot, or name the church settlements with Edward Johnson. Surely these first narratives of our beginnings had some part to play in making Philip Kerr, eleventh Marquess of Lothian, a link in that long strong chain binding the two Englands, the Old and the New.

Today, these little books are missing from the shelves of Blicking Hall in Norfolk and from Newbattle Abbey in Midlothian. By one of those dramatic twists of fate, they were brought over to America, along with rare Incunabula and illuminated manuscripts and Bibles, to be sold by the American Art Association, Anderson Galleries of New York, in the year 1932. So we are linked by book plates with the Lothian coat of arms.

Family History

For a note about the Lothian family we are indebted to Mr. Seymour de Ricci, writing a foreword to the catalogue of sale:

"The Lothian family, one of the most ancient and most famous in Scottish peerage, takes its origin in two brothers Kerr, of Anglo-Norman lineage, who settled in Scotland in the thirteenth century. Their descendants branched off into two separate races of border-chieftains, the Kerrs of Ferniehirst, now represented by the Marquess of Lothian, and the Kerrs of Cessford, headed today by the Duke of Roxburghe. The Kerrs of Ferniehirst acquired, in the early seventeenth century, the titles of Earl of Lothian and Earl of Ancram, which have remained in the family until the present day. . . ."

"Successive heads of the Lothian family were booklovers from the seventeenth century. . . . The Sixth Marquess . . . married in 1793 Henrietta, daughter of the second Earl of Buckinghamshire and heiress of the estates of Blicking Hall, thus uniting in one hand two famous manors of Blicking Hall and Newbattle Abbey.

"The Library at Blicking had been brought together in the early eighteenth
century by Sir Richard Ellys of Nocton in Lincolnshire, a noted Greek and Hebrew scholar, and friend of the learned bibliographer Michael Maittaire, who was his librarian. . . . His estates passing to the family of his second wife, his library was removed from Nocton to Blicking Hall, undisturbed for more than a century.”

That was perhaps one reason why the sale of the Lothian books created such a stir among Bibliophiles, because the items, rare and hidden away even from bookworms, were now offered in the public market. Any American might buy. That is, any one who could bid from lowest to highest; from seventy-five dollars to sixty-one thousand.

Yet even if we could not secure a fourteenth century Tikytt Psalter at the top price, nor even Captain John Smith’s History of Virginia at forty-five hundred: even if most of the little Americana went to museums and libraries where we may never see them, yet we need not despair. For most of them we may find in reprints in the Collections of the Massachusetts or Virginia Historical Societies. Or, on our next visit to our Nation’s Capital, we may see duplicates or other editions of them in the Rare Book Room of our own Library of Congress.

These little books, our earliest Colonial literature, all printed in London, fall naturally into their several divisions. Some detail the troubles or the relations with the poore Natives; others are concerned alone with Virginia; others are written for young navigators, in order that they may sail a ship from the Old world to the New and home again; while still others describe the church settlements and life of New England.

Original Settlers

These cover the period, 1634 to 1652, during the first half century of the New England-to-be. They may concern our own ancestors. For, as Dr. Boynton points out in his 1898 reprint of the first history of New England, “more than twenty millions of us claim to be descendants of the original settlers.”

William Wood’s New England’s Prospect—1634.

The first detailed account of Massachusetts: indeed, the first informal description of “Northern Virginia” called New England’s Prospect was written by William Wood.

This young man might well be given a new place of importance as our first international correspondent. With his father, William Wood landed in 1629, among that large company of emigrants in six ships bearing the proud charter of the Massachusetts Bay Company. Finding Salem too crowded for comfort, the two Woods with others pushed on to found a town at Saugus, or Lynn, as it was renamed eight years later.

But though young Wood had the wilderness to conquer, he had also “a nose for news.” Blest with an insatiable curiosity, he seems to have explored the country, visiting each new settlement in turn: Charlestown, Boston, Dorchester, as well as the older Salem and Plymouth.

His descriptive letters home must have pleased the sponsors of this large colonial enterprise: Lord Brooke, Sir Matthew Boynton, Sir William Armyne. For in 1633, four years after his arrival, William Wood was invited by the London Company to return and make a report.

All sorts of tales were afloat in England; exaggerations of difficulties; stories of starvation; reports of lyons and woolfes; warranted to daunt all but the stoutest heart from embarkation to the new world. To set such tales at naught, to tell the truth about New England, young Wood left his father and his friends at Saugus to sail back over the trouble-boyling Ocean.

Chronicles History

And once in England, William set down his observations in neat chapters and made a little book of eighty-three pages which was duly published in 1634.

The author, rightly designated in the Cyclopaedia of American Literature as “cheerful William Wood,” tells the reader that to correct the scandalous and false reports, “I have laid down the nature of the Country, without any partiall respect unto it as being my dwelling-place, where I have lived these four years, and intend, God willing, to return shortly again. By my conscience is to me a thousand witnesses, that

what I speake is the very truth, and this
will informe thee almost as fully concern-
ing it as if thou wertest over to see it.’”
Indeed, his purpose may be guessed from
his title-page:

New Englands Prospect. A true, lively,
and experimental description of that part
of America, commonly called New Eng-
land: discovering the state of that Coun-
trie, both as it stands to our new-come
English Planters; and to the Native In-
habitants.

Laying down that which may both en-
rich the knowledge of the mind-travelling
Reader, or benefit the future voyager.

By William Wood. Printed at London
by Thos. Cotes, for Iohn Bellamie, and
are to be sold at his shop, at the three
Golden Lyons in Cornhill, neere the
Royal Exchange. 1634.

First Tourist Guide

This first American tourist’s guide begins
with a letter of dedication addressed to his
sponsor, Osgood of Lincolnshire, a Puritan
member of Parliament, later appointed one
of the judges to try Charles II, “the right
Worshipfull my much honoured friend, Sir
William Armyne, Knight and Baronet.” To
fruits of my farre-fetcht experience.” The
author prays that “blessings be multiplied
upon your selfe, and your vertuous Con-
sort, my very good Lady, together with all
the Stemnes of your Noble Family.” And
he signs himself, “Your worships to serve
and be commanded, W. W.”

After the dedication comes the map. A
most important map this, the first to be
published since Captain Smith’s of 1616,
with the additional discovery and naming
of the Merrimac River, whose valley is so
lauded in this little book by Wood. The
map includes all the new settlements and
old, each of the seventeen church-plantings
marked with a cross, from Old Plymouth
in the south to Bristow (later Maine) in the
north; from New-Town, not yet changed to
Cambridge, to Cape Codd.

The book is arranged in two parts; the
second, a report on the Indians; the first
is concerned with the topography of the
land, with the trees and their uses, with lists
of herbs, fruits, fish, fowl, animals; with
the climate and its effects on the health.

As he compares the new land with the
old, his enthusiasm is young and refreshing.
“The soyle,” he tells us, “is a warme kind
of earth, no cold-spewing land, no Morish
Fennes, nor Quagmires . . .”; only the
wide marshes over which the sea flows, but
very rich and easy to grow hay upon,
“which the cattle like as well as the best
up-land Hay in New England.” Indeed, he
is astonished at the amount of hayland,
“thousands of acres that was not yet
meddled with.”

He finds that all wild herbs and fruit, all
fish and fowl grow larger and finer than in
England, and are to be had for the gathering.
After the fashion of his age, he is fond
of enumerating his lists of nature’s wonders
in verse, which he follows by a lively de-
scription of their uses.

Writes Final Chapter

So, having told of the church-towns along
the rivers and bays so glowingly that surely
new colonists will be enticed to venture
over, the young author turns practical and
writes an engaging last chapter on the voy-
age itself, to many souls perhaps the most-
to-be-dreaded of all this “farre-fetcht ex-
perience.”

Then once again, William Wood reiter-
ates his purpose: “Because there are some
noble spirits that devote their states, and
their persons to the common good of their
King and country, I have . . . for their
direction and delight, made this relation:
For as the end of my travell was observa-
tion, so I desire the end of my observations
may tend to the information of others: as
I have observed what I have seene, and
written what I have observed, so doe I de-
sire to publish what I have written, desiring
it may be beneficall to posteritie, and if
any man desires to fill himself at that foun-
taine, from whence this tasting cup was
taken, his own experience shall tell him as
much as I have here related.”

Is it any wonder that this little book was
avidly read by that growing army of
harassed souls oppressed by king and
church alike? That it became a best seller
is evidenced by its four English editions of
1634, 1635, 1637, and 1639. Boston did
not publish an edition until 1764. Two
hundred years later, the Prince Society of
Boston made a reprint of 1865. And the
last was made in 1898 by a descendant of
Since he could not obtain a single copy of
any edition under one hundred dollars, he
thought it highly advisable to allow any one
to purchase it for a dollar and a half, and wrote for it a most able introduction.

As for the original first edition, there are in America at least seven copies in public or private libraries.

**Lothian's First Edition**

Lord Lothian's own first edition copy brought only $210.00 because it lacked its valuable map. A perfect first edition, the A. T. White copy, sold in 1920 for $28,000.00. And Goodspeed's *Catalogue of Rare Americana* lists a copy sold in 1927 for $25,000.00. In the Robinson Catalogue of the sale of Americana from Sir George Grenville's library in London last year, a first edition brought £240, a second edition £90 and a third £65. And that, even in war time.

Perhaps all this would astonish William Wood today quite as much as the changed appearance of America; as much as the increase of population in Massachusetts, from a scant ninety souls to some three million.

Mr. Boynton tells us that the young reporter returned to Massachusetts in 1635. And very glad the people of Saugus or Lynn must have been to see him for they chose him to represent them the following year at Boston General Court.

Evidently, William Wood was made of the stuff of dauntless pioneers. For two years later he led a colony of fifty souls to settle in Sandwich, to plant there a new church-town, which he served as town clerk. He also established a residence along the Merrimac for trade with the Indians, with whom he must have been on most friendly terms.

**Colonists Arrive**

According to Boynton, as a result of his book, shiploads of colonists arrived to settle along the Merrimac river. They include such family names as Sewell, Sumner, Appleton, Emery, Lowell, Longfellow, Greenleaf, Whittier, Emerson, Bartlett.

So, although William Wood drops out of public record by 1639, yet his influence was far-reaching, as more and more emigrants came over to drink at that fountain whence came his tasting cup. After all, it may be only once in a millennium that young man could gain the distinction of writing, from personal observation, a first guide book to a new world—state.

**Thomas Lechford's Plain Dealing—1642.**

Lord Lothian's second offer to Americans of a history of New England, in time sequence, was Thomas Lechford's *Plain Dealing*, or *News from New England*, published in London in 1642.

Although but eight years removed from William Wood's narrative, it is a world apart in experience. For young Wood, life in the new world had the thrill of adventure. Contact with the Indians, with "the beasts that live on the land" made life exciting and piquant. Each new church-planting was but one more gay conquest of the wilderness under the beneficent eye of Providence.

Thomas Lechford looked deeper. He found in the planting of a new commonwealth grave difficulties of church and state government that were to form the travail of our nation's birth.

It was on one of the twenty ships of the Great Emigration of 1638 that Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Lechford came sailing into Boston harbor. The town was already eight years old. It boasted wharves for ships and houses for men, and a General Court in its large meetinghouse to which all the church-towns sent deputies. Mr. Lechford, then nearly fifty, hung out his shingle: Barrister at law; the first practicing lawyer of Boston, of all New England.

**Boston's First Lawyer**

He had come out of great tribulation, both national and personal; out of imprisonment and a sentence of banishment following Prynn's trial. He had high hopes of making a fresh start in this new world, free of Laudian tyranny. But clients were not forthcoming. For Boston’s first lawyer found that he must first take the oath of a freeman; and in order to be free he must first join the church. And before church membership was granted, he must first make confession of his religious beliefs. And since Mr. Lechford was well used to reducing his ideas to writing, he handed his confession of faith to Mr. John Cotton, the Teacher of Boston Church, to submit it in turn to Mr. John Wilson, the Pastor.

Yet the two churchmen found his confession as unsound as the Deputy-Governor Thomas Dudley to whom the author next submitted it. This righteous magistrate agreed with Pastor Wilson and Teacher Cotton that "it was easier stopping a breach when it began than afterward." He cited
their leniency with wicked Anne Hutchinson, Roger Williams, Lady Moody, Gorton and their like, before banning them.

Time passed. Church membership was withheld; so also the oath of freeman. However then was Barrister Lechford to earn his living? Such small services as came his way earned him but small change; "by writing petty things, which scarce finds me bread," as he mourns in his journal.

Indeed, an item for July, 1640, two years after his arrival, reads: "I have not yet here an house of my owne to put my head in, or any stock going." He was still renting a part of a house.

So Thomas Lechford found no foothold in New England, nor any such fountain as William Wood promised, wherein he might drink. He could not overcome the charges brought against him both by church and by state. First, because he was a lawyer, and Massachusetts Puritans had little use for legal aid. The Fathers were a law unto themselves. More serious still, Lechford, taught by his profession to respect law, whether of church or of state, maintained that a man could not at will sever the apostolic succession of Bishops: that every church should be governed by some established and recognized central authority.

There was in his character an inbred British conservatism and suspicion of radical change. No matter how the bishops misused their power, there was something inherently right in their office. As Mr. Lechford visited the various church settlements, he saw certain evils of dissension which he felt would be dissolved by some wisdom beyond that of laymen. He wished to save them all from the very intolerance and controversies that were to rend and tear the hearts of New Englanders in years to come.

Returns to England

Later in 1640, his advice rejected, Lechford said his farewell to the Court, gave a note for his debts, took his wife by the arm, and sailed back to England, a wiser and a chastened man. Once in London, he put down his thoughts and his observations about New England in a book called: Plain Dealing; or News from New-England. A short view of New England’s present Government, both Ecclesiastical and Civil, compared with the anciently received and established Government of England, in some material points; fit for the gravest consideration in these times. By Thomas Lechford of Clements Inne, in the County of Middlesex, Gent. London: Printed by W. E. and I. G. for Nath. Butter, at the signe of the Pyde Bull neere S. Austins gate. 1642.

Lechford wanted through his book to "redeem the colony by the authority of king and church, and so make the Commonwealth an example to all Countries." He wanted their new freedom tempered by an ancient law. He was not ready for "independency." As Mr. Trumbull observes of him, "he was not one to lead colonies or to found states."

Truly, such a democracy as ours was not evolved without toyles and teares. And although New England churchmen were to establish a kind of "giant integrity," yet it was to take nearly a century and a half before the principle of free worship and free speech might be written into our National Bill of Liberties.

Mr. John Cotton of Boston Church wrote of Lechford: "When he came to England the Bishops were fallen, so that he lost his friends, and hopes, both in Old England and in New. Yet he put out his Book (such as it is) and soon after dyed."

His book (such as it is), is in reality most valuable as a detailed account of those years 1638-1641. With malice toward none, with charity for all, he writes a fascinating and minute "Relation" of each pastor and magistrate. A second edition was brought out in London in 1644 under the title: New England’s Advice to Old England.

In 1815, when the book was reprinted by the Massachusetts Historical Society, the editor noted: "This is very rare, the copy of Hon. Francis Boyles is the only other copy to that of Harvard University." However, the E. D. Church Catalogue of 1907 lists at least eleven other copies, besides two in Canada and one in the British Museum. The Lothian copy brought $525.00.

In 1867, the book was again reprinted, with an able introduction and annotations by Mr. J. Hammond Trumbull.

In spite of Lechford’s grave fears, though Congregationalism still maintains its individual church authority, it has not faltered nor failed. Nor has the author’s plea gone entirely unheeded. Presbyterians have their Synods, and Episcopalians and Methodists their Bishops. And all three forms of church government have contributed
greatly to the building of our national government.

Even as we stand today on the foundation of the Constitution, so also does the Constitution stand on the foundations of that godly state of Massachusetts Bay laid down before 1650.

**Edward Johnson’s Works**


If two of our earliest histories of New England were written by a young international news reporter, and by a staid English barrister, a third was written by America’s first author-businessman-captain, by that most ardent Puritan gentleman, Edward Johnson. He came over early, in 1630, probably along with Governor Winthrop, and the year following the arrival of William Wood: he landed at Charlestown.

Could a man of property make his way in the wilderness? Could a man who had broken with the overbearing bishops in his own Cathedral town of Canterbury establish a new way of life for himself and his family?

Satisfied that he had found an answer in the affirmative, he sailed home again to wind up his affairs and to return in 1636 with his wife Susan, their seven children, three servants, their goods and chattels. For the remainder of his useful life, thirty-six years, Mr. Edward Johnson was to help to build a new nation.

With six other pioneers he obtained a grant of four square miles at the edge of Charlestown to establish the town of Woburn. His description of the making of this new town is a classic in American literature.

At the opposite swing of the pendulum from Thomas Lechford, thoroughly orthodox from the strictest Puritan viewpoint, Mr. Johnson as he was addressed from the beginning, became a leading citizen, a pillar of society, a man of affairs, not only in Woburn, but in the Commonwealth. Elected in 1643 to Boston General Court, he was reelected, except for one term, for the following twenty-eight years. He served as town clerk, chairman of the selectmen, a member of many important military committees. As captain he fought the wars against the Indians. He was foremost among those sent to whip the heretic Gorton. He traveled widely about the colonies.

Given large grants of land in several communities, he and his strong sons built houses and barns, planted orchards and corn fields. Indeed, the full extent of his large holdings revealed in his will left to Susan and to his children and grandchildren is in marked contrast to Thomas Lechford’s wistful plaint of having no place to put his head.

Now when Mr. Johnson had been a leading citizen for fifteen years, full of religious fervor and of gratitude for his blessings, he sat him down before his warm fire to write the story of Sion’s Providence to his chosen people. Not a mere tract, mind you, but a book of two hundred and thirty-six pages.

A History of New England. From the English planting in the Teere 1628 until the Yeere 1652. Declaring the form of their Government, Civil, Military, and Ecclesiastique. Their wars with the Indians, their Troubles with the Gortonists, and other Heretiques. Their manner of gathering of Churches, the commodities of the Country, and description of the principal Towns and Havens, with the great encouragements to increase Trade betwixt them and Old England. With the names of all their Governours, Magistrates, and eminent Ministers . . . London: Printed for Nath. Brooke, 1654, and sold at his shop at the Angel in Cornhill.

Dr. W. F. Poole who made a reprint of the book some two hundred years later, calls it “the most important record of New England’s life which the first hundred years brought forth.”

And this seems just praise, in spite of the author’s “indulgence in the vicious habit of verse-making.” For if it be not a strain on the author to eulogize in verse all the pastors and magistrates for thirty years, it is certainly hard on the reader. However, he has an engaging way of inviting us to “goe on with the Story.”

And the Story begins with that day on the eleventh of July or thereabouts, in the year 1630, when the soldiers of Christ set foote at Charles Towne, where they pitched their tents of Cloath.” So this church organized at Charlestown under Pastor John Wilson becomes the cornerstone of New England, out of which *Mater Ecclesiastica* issue a large offspring of churches, one by one; New Towne, Dorchester, Boston—being “the center Towne, and Metropolis of this Wilderness.”
First American "Who's Who"

On he goes to the twenty-seventh Church-town at Springfield. After which the author lists the civil magistrates, "part Aristocracy and part Democracy—whom Christ called from all the corners of Britain to our democracy." And he not only names them but recites their personal qualifications for public service. This, in addition to Lechford's earlier list of all Pastors and Magistrates constitutes our first American Who's Who.

The author looks up from his detailed account to ask the reader, "Who could have told these men, being scattered abroad through the Island of Great Brittaine, they should meet on a Wilderness 900 Leagues remote, and there keep Court together to study the preservation of Christ's poore scattered flocks?" Who indeed; And now he turns to the citizens themselves to ask, "Assuredly, how you came by large inheritances some of you, and estates of hundreds, and thousands, yourselves best know, but believe it, the Lord intended it for this very worke."

Highlights of Nation Given

So, again and again, this first Captain-businessman-historian reiterates his thesis: The Hand of the Lord hath builded it. He marvels that even in his own time he has seen such wonderful alterations: "A Nation to be born in a day, a Commonwealth orderly brought forth from a few Fugitives. All the Forraign plantations that are of forty, fifty, or a hundred years standing, cannot really report the like, although they had the greatest encouragements earth could afford; Kings to countenance them, staple commodities to provoke all manner of merchants to resort unto them, silver, gold, precious stones." All of which he contrasts with the "remote, rocky, barren, bushy, wild-woody wilderness, acceptable for Lions, Woolfes, Beares . . . and all kind of wilde creatures, a place that never afforded the Natives better than the flesh of a few wild creatures and parcht Indian corn incht out with chestnusts and bitter acorns, now through the mercy of Christ become a second England for fertileness in so short a space, that it is indeed the wonder of the world."

After the writing and publication of his book, Mr. Johnson continued on as recorder for Woburn town all the rest of his life. In 1665 he had the honor to be chosen by the General Court one of three deputies to confer with the commissioners sent over by Charles II. Curiously, an ancestor of the author of this account, Captain Fisher from Dedham, was another member of this committee of three.

Reprints of the book include one by the Prince Society of Boston in 1736; another during 1814-1819, and in 1846, in several volumes of the Massachusetts Historical Society Collections; a reprint in 1867 by William Frederick Poole, librarian of the Boston Athenaeum, with an important introduction. And lastly, a reprint with valuable introduction and notes by Dr. J. Franklin Jameson, published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1910.

The copy of the original edition in the Library of Congress, a thick quarto bound in brown calf, bears on the reverse of the title-page a stamp marked "British Museum. Sale Duplicate 1786."

The Lord Lothian copy sold for $350.00. It is listed in the E. D. Church Catalogue as one of some thirteen copies known in the United States in public or private collections.

All in all, we may be grateful indeed to that great-hearted, late lamented Philip Kerr, Marquess of Lothian, for restoring to America three such histories of us as we were in the beginning. Reading them, we shall better know ourselves, and shall marvel, like Edward Johnson, at "the goodness of God in the settlement of these colonies."
Wines were much in vogue during the 18th century and no well stocked table was without Madeira, Oporto and Malaga from the vineyards of Europe. The sale of liquors was licensed in several of our provinces and it was considered quite proper for bakers, apothecaries and grocers to carry a line of "spirits."

Formal toasts with the cheerful clinking of glasses were the usual accompaniment to dinner parties, perhaps more of a ceremony than a compliment to one's health. Chastellux, the celebrated Frenchman who has given us such delightful sketches of this period in America, says despairingly, "They have the barbarious English habit of drinking each other's healths at the dinner party, calling out names from one end of the table to the other, so that it is difficult to eat or converse. . . ."

The 18th century wine glasses, or "wines," shown here look to America for their origin. Note the careless precision and liquid quality they possess. Here the blower was free to express himself both as a craftsman and as an individual. Artistry in glass blowing was produced by the man who fashioned it. In patterned glass this does not apply, for the true artist was the man who made the mold into which all articles of this pattern were pressed into shape.

No two wines are ever just alike but all possess that sincere quality and artistry which typifies the 18th century glass blower's art.

These glasses are being shown in the exhibit of an 18th century man's accoutrements and attire which will continue through December in the Museum of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Memorial Continental Hall.
N the pageant of human history often too little attention has been paid to the first husbands of women who after their deaths married men of great distinction.

There is an element of pathos in this fact. One is brought to wonder whether Josephine in the imperial splendor to which her second husband, Napoleon Bonaparte, elevated her ever cast a glance backward to her youth when she had been the happy bride of a certain Vicomte Alexandre de Beauharnais.

Did Dolly Madison as she reigned almost as a queen in the White House ever think of young John Todd, a rising lawyer of Philadelphia and a member of the Society of Friends, whom she had married as her first husband?

As Martha Skelton, wooed by the magic oratory of Thomas Jefferson and the sweet melody, listened to this dual enchantment did her thoughts ever wander to her early love and first husband, Bathhurst Skelton, now a mere name in the story of her life?

Of course the charm of the widow for masculinity is almost proverbial. In every age and generation they have exercised their sway over the hearts and fancies of mankind. So often in the half forgotten romances of American history do we find the women in these stories had loved and wed before they met the notable men whose careers entitled them to a place in this series.

In all the millions of words written about George and Martha Washington at the bicentennial in 1932, a few thousand only were needed to tell the story of Martha's early romance with that colonial planter and gentleman, Daniel Parke Custis.

Yet without the later lustre of the name of Washington there is but little doubt that Martha Custis would have gone down in American history as one of the outstanding women of colonial America.

And had not death cut off Daniel Parke Custis in his prime there is every reason to believe that he would have held his own as a colonial leader although probably never reaching the eminence attained by George Washington.

Daniel Parke Custis came from distinguished stock. Loyalty to the martyred King Charles the First of England brought the Custis family to the New World via Holland. It was a family of unusual distinction in its native England and they brought with them staunch moral integrity and upright character.

Colonel John Custis, the 4th and his wife, Frances Parke Custis, were the parents of Daniel Parke Custis. His mother, Frances Parke Custis, was the daughter of Colonel Daniel Parke, of Williamsburg, where her marriage to Colonel Custis took place in 1706.

Among their children was Daniel Parke Custis, born at Queen's Creek, October 15, 1711.

Daniel Parke Custis grew up to be a force in the Old Dominion of colonial times, well liked and erudite. An old commentator said of him: "He was a gifted and refined man of eminently polished and agreeable manners, and the possessor of a generous nature, which rendered him widely popular."

When Daniel Parke Custis was twenty years old a daughter was born to Colonel and Mrs. John Dandridge of Williamsburg whom they named "Martha," a favorite name for little girls in Colonial times.

This was in May, 1731. The little girl grew up happily in her New Kent home. When she entered her teens she began to enjoy the social pleasures of Williamsburg, not far from her home and where, as Paul Wilstach says, in his "Mount Vernon," "social life of the young women of that time began at an age almost inconceivable now. It is small wonder to read that, when according to modern ideas she should have
been in the nursery, or at most in the school room, she was ‘presented’ in Williamsburg during the administration of Governor Gooch. There’s a whole panorama in the phrase, for in the picturesqueness of brocade and laces, jewels and small swords, powdered coiffures and tie-back wigs, indeed in all the formality of manner and observance, the Royal Governors in the colony of Virginia held a veritable court.”

Naturally the swains of the times flocked about pretty Martha and besought her hand. Their pleas were vain, however, for she was awaiting her Prince Charming.

She found him first in the person of Daniel Parke Custis. He came into her life first when she was but sixteen years old. She is described as being “rather below the middle size, but extremely well-shaped, with an agreeable countenance, dark hazel eyes and hair and those frank engaging manners so captivating in American women. She was not a beauty, but gentle and winning in her nature.”

When she was seventeen one June day in 1749, there was a wedding in St. Peter’s Church, New Kent County. The high contracting parties were Daniel Parke Custis and Martha Dandridge, escorted by a bevy of maidens representing the blue blood of the entire region. All was happiness and the couple retired to the “White House,” the Dandridge home in New Kent County, for their honeymoon. In Williamsburg they maintained a town house which took its name “Six Chimney” House from the fact that it possessed six of those necessary outlets for roaring open fires typical of Virginia hospitality of those good old times.

For eight years their married life was an ideal one. Their friends surrounded them and three children came to enhance their joy. Then Daniel Parke Custis’ health began to fail. After the death of their son, Daniel Parke Custis, Jr., the bereaved father grew rapidly worse. Now the full realization of what life holds for everyone, of sorrows as well as of joys, came to Martha Dandridge Custis.

Their romance was to be severed by death. When she was twenty-five this blow fell and she was left a lovely young widow with two children, John Parke Custis and Martha by her side. Daniel Parke Custis left her well provided for so far as this world’s goods are concerned. Wide lands were hers now and with the cash and other possessions she was one of the richest widows in the colony.

Naturally, as the years passed new suitors appeared for the widow’s hand. Ten years she remained obdurate to the claims of other affection, cherishing the memory of Daniel Parke Custis. When George Washington appeared, love awoke anew in her heart and they were married in January, 1759. Yet we can believe, knowing the constancy of Martha Washington’s heart that Daniel Parke Custis’ memory was cherished by her as an enduring part of the dear dead past. She remains in American history not only as the worthy companion and wife of the great Washington but as a loyal mother and grandmother as well.

Truly her children and her children’s children could rise up and call her “blessed.” There is no higher form of encomium for any woman.

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**Daguerreotype**

*(Of My Great-Grandmother)*

**BY MYRTA LYON URQUHART**

*Today I gaze upon your calm, sweet face;*
*Such grace!*
*The while*
*I trace*
*Your lovely smile*
*Like softly patterned lace*
*(That grief could not erase)*
*Reflect your anguish without guile.*
*When loved ones left to fight and die,*
*You carried on their bravery to outvie.*
*And yet they tell me I resemble you.*

*Tis true.
*I know*
*I do.*
*My mirror tells me so.*
*May I more like you grow*
*And calmly say adieu,*
*Serene and grave when brave young soldiers go.*
*My sorely aching heart beguile,*
*May I go on with tranquil smile.*
The Charles Towne Path

BY FRANK H. GROWS

HISTORIC Cambridge, Massachusetts, can proudly boast of many old houses and streets, the oldest of which is now Kirkland Street.

It was first called "The Charles Towne Path" and was a connecting way between the now Charlestown, settled in 1628, and Watertown which was founded soon after. Thus this street antedates the city of Cambridge itself which was settled in 1631.

Fortification Planned

A place was sought for a fortified town, which should be the seat of government. A description of the plan runs as follows: "At this time, those who were in place of civil government, having some additional pillars to underprop the building, began to think of a place of more safety in the eyes of man than the two frontier towns of Boston and Charlestown were, for the habitation of such as the Lord had prepared to govern this pilgrim people. Wherefore they rather made choice to enter further among the Indians than hazard the fury of malignant adversaries who in a rage might pursue them, and therefore chose a place situate on Charles River, between Charles Towne and Water Towne, where they erected a town called New Towne."

It was originally planned that New Towne should be the metropolis, rather than Boston, but this was later abandoned.

Began at Charles River

The little hamlet of New Towne began at the Charles River, or Quineboquin as the Indians called it, and extended in a northerly direction to what is now Harvard
GATEWAY TO THE NORTON ESTATE. WHAT PERSONAGES OF THE PAST MAY NOT HAVE WENDED THEIR WAY UP THE WINDING DRIVE TO THE OLD MANSION?

Square. This section lay south of "The Charles Towne Path", and all of the region lying north, east and west of it was a vast wilderness.

The land nearest to the river was named "Windmill Marsh, Ox Marsh, Ship Marsh, Common Marsh and Long Marsh." All of what is now Cambridgeport was then known as the "Great Marsh."

The hamlet was surrounded by palisades, and the high ground outside was used as a pasture, the section northwest of the town being called the "Cow Common" and that to the northeast the "Ox-Pasture." The palisades ran along a line a little north of what is now Quincy Square, and the land outside was covered with a forest of pine, oak and walnut. Only a narrow wood-road wound through the wilderness.

A plan of New Towne in 1635 shows allotments of land extending from the Charles River to a point as far north as "Cow-Yard Lane" which ran in an easterly and westerly direction about in line with
Massachusetts Avenue at Harvard Square. Nothing appeared north of that point because "The Charles Towne Path" was outside the palisades, and no settlers lived along its way.

The old "Path" came over the now Washington Street, Somerville and through Union Square, followed Kirkland Street to the Common, crossed to Brattle Street—the famous "Tory Row"—and then continued on to Watertown along the present Mount Auburn Street.

Harvard College Founded

In 1636 Harvard College was established. It was placed in New Towne for two reasons: because of the convenient situation of the town and because it would be "under the orthodox and soul-flourishing ministry of Mr. Tho. Shepheard."

New Towne became Cambridge in 1638, and, in the same year, the college was called Harvard. A student, named Belknap, reports that a great many bears were killed in and around Cambridge at that time.

In 1700, no bridges connected Cambridge with Boston, and the settlement had a distinctly colonial character. Besides the few buildings adjoining the Charles River, there was only one in East Cambridge, four in Cambridgeport, and about seven west of Harvard Square.

One of these was built about 1652 by Thomas Danforth whose daughter married Francis Foxcroft. On Danforth's death, the property went to his daughter, Mrs. Foxcroft. A realistic picture of the region in 1699 is given in his description:

"My new dwelling house in Cambridge, with all my other lands, swamps, medows, pastures, corn lands, adjoining thereto, the whole being by estimation about one hundred acres more or less, and all fenced round about."

Foxcroft Street Laid Out

The estate was almost equally divided by "The Charles Towne Path." Foxcroft Street
was laid out in the southern part, and its name was subsequently changed to Cambridge Street. The property included what is known as the Norton Estate and the Norton Woods. Some of the trees on this estate very likely belong to those days of grandeur. The old house is a fine example of Colonial architecture.

A plan dated "about 1750" shows that the settlement had branched out. The "Path" was now named "The Way to Charlestown." The "Coledge" was shown on the south of it, and on the north side, a single house called "Mr. Foxcroft's house."

During the Revolution, the old street had warlike associations. In April, 1775, a detachment of British troops passed north of it on Milk Row, now Beacon Street, Somerville, on their way to Lexington and Concord. On their retreat from those battles, the harassed British again went along Milk Row on the return to Boston.

Before the battle of Bunker Hill, the Committee of Safety held a meeting in a house at the head of what is now Kirkland Street. This was the headquarters of General Ward, and from that house issued the order for the American troops to march over the old Charlestown road on the night of June 16, 1775 to fortify the heights in Charlestown. Troops destined to take part in the historic battle of Bunker Hill thus marched over the old "Charles Towne Path" that night.

It was over this road that General Warren hurried on his way to the battle. Colonial troops returned that way after the fight, and it was over this route that the wounded were brought to the hospitals. Chief among the wounded was Colonel Thomas Gardner of Cambridge, commander of the first Middlesex regiment.

Old Cambridge Recalled

In the History of Middlesex County, Mr. John Holmes, brother of the poet, tells his own recollections of old Cambridge. He says that most of the houses on Kirkland Street were erected about 1821, and that east of the spot now occupied by Memorial Hall was a swamp extending to the higher ground and there terminating in the forest. He states that he himself has seen Indian corn growing where the Scientific School now stands, and that, early in his recollections, but one house stood on Kirkland Street, "a dilapidated, untenantable Foxcroft house."

"The Charles Towne Path" was variously named in deeds as "The Highway from Watertown to Charlestown," "The Road that leads from Cambridge to Charlestown," "The Charlestown Road" and "The Great County Road." About 1830, it was given the name of Kirkland Street, in honor of Harvard's president from 1810 to 1828.

For years, Kirkland Street was lined with stately elms and spacious houses with well-shaded lawns, and all attempts to make the historic street conform to modern habits failed. But it is no longer the quietest street in Cambridge, which is eminently fitting, for it has always felt the movement of hurrying feet—both in peace and war.

The frontiers are not east or west, north or south, but wherever a man fronts a fact.

—Thoreau.
GENERAL WILLIAM MOULTRE, WHO WAS INTIMATELY ASSOCIATED WITH THE OLD EXCHANGE BUILDING IN CHARLESTON
IN the Middle Ages certain necromancers were wont to claim that they could read a person's past, present and future by virtue of the mere handling of some object of intimate association belonging to that person. A lock of hair or a garment worn by one was believed to take on a definite quality of the person to whom it had belonged and to reveal that quality to the conjurer properly attuned to divine the revelation so imparted.

However skeptical we may be of such a claim we are firmly convinced that places, and especially houses, harbor some intangible, but none the less palpable, quality derived from the individuals who have actually walked through those rooms, opened those very doors and looked out through those same windows.

Why else do we experience such a thrill in visiting historic shrines?

Or why, indeed, preserve shrines at all?
Why not just say, “George Washington lived in Virginia” and then let Mount Vernon crumble to dust?

Or, “Thomas Jefferson heaped up a little mountain whereon to build a mansion” and then let briars and brambles overrun that mountain?

Or, “Abraham Lincoln was born in a log cabin in Kentucky” and then plant corn where now stands enshrined in a marble temple that humble cabin at Hodgenville?

Historic Shrines Preserved

One reason that we, Daughters of the American Revolution, wish to preserve such historic shrines is that they make real and materialize the personalities that have inhabited them in a sense that no “tale that is told” can ever quite accomplish.

In Charleston, South Carolina, this sense of living history is breathed in with the scent of flowering jasmine, heard from the throat of the mocking bird at dawn, and seen in glimpses through grilled court yards. And when the reverent visitor finally goes inside the Old Exchange Building, he is a dull clod indeed if he does not feel the accumulated force of all the personalities whose careers have been identified with this single building. I know of few places which so excite one's interest and challenge one's imagination.

Standing on East Bay Street at the end of Broad it is entered from a wide gallery having stone steps at either end guarded by a gracefully curved iron railing. The triple arched door way admits one to a wide central hall. On the left of this is the large Assembly Room where one is greeted by a gracious and intelligent guide who is a member of the Rebecca Motte Chapter of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. This lady tells the high lights in the history of the Old Exchange from its erection in 1771 down to the present day.

We learn that this site was formerly occupied, in Colonial days, by the Guard Post where the gentleman pirate Stede Bonnet was imprisoned and from where he was led to execution in 1718. We learn that the present building originally cost “the sum of Forty-four thousand and sixteen pounds, five shillings and seven pence currency”: that, in 1818 it was purchased from the State of South Carolina by the United States Government to be used for a Custom House and Post Office. It was then that it was christened The Old Exchange. It remained a Custom House until 1879 and a Post Office till 1896. Then, for a time, it was used by the Light House Service.

Houses Museum Pieces

By 1912 the Government, having no further use for it, ordered it sold. The Rebecca Motte Chapter of the D. A. R. interceded in the interest of the preservation of this structure so rich in associations of local and national history. Through their efforts it was given to the Daughters of the American Revolution of the State of South Carolina and by them entrusted to the Rebecca Motte Chapter.
The large Assembly Room is used as a meeting place for the chapter and also to house many valuable museum pieces. Among these latter is the silver service formerly used on the battleship South Carolina. Perhaps the most interesting group of objects in this room is the large semicircle of chairs used by the Rebecca Motte Chapter at their regular meetings. Each of these is a thing of beauty in its own right, but, aside from this fact, they hold one's attention because each chair is an heirloom from the family of the member of the chapter who has placed it there. Naturally, no two are exactly alike, but in a general way they are similar. It would be interesting to know the history of each one of those chairs.

We are taken to the dungeon where "as many as sixty-one of the leading citizens of Charleston" were imprisoned from August to September, 1780. It seems incredible that so small a space could have held so many men. Still to be seen are rings in the rafters where unruly prisoners could be hung up by their thumbs.

Within this dungeon there is a smaller dungeon formed by a wall across one end. We climb up on some steps and look through an opening about three feet square into a black hole where, in 1780, General William Moultrie stored 10,000 pounds of powder. The opening was walled up with bricks and for three years the powder remained undiscovered. During this time the city of Charleston and the Old Exchange were held by the British. When they evacuated in 1783, the powder was found to be still concealed in the inner dungeon.

First Independent Government

And so we come to those personalities whose imprint is so indelibly impressed on this venerable structure. None of these is more intimately associated with the Old Exchange and with Charleston than General Moultrie (1730-1805). He was born in Charleston. He was a member of the first Provincial Congress which is said to have set up the first Independent Government in America. He was also a member of the second Provincial Congress of South Carolina. Both of these Congresses met in the Old Exchange, and from the steps of this building the Governors of South Carolina were proclaimed as long as Charleston remained the capital of the state.

General Moultrie designed what is said to be the first American battle flag—"blue, with a white crescent in the dexter corner, inscribed with the word 'Liberty'". In March, 1776, General Moultrie took command of the palmetto fortified fort on Sullivan's Island in Charleston harbor. The British bullets sank into the soft palmetto wood and stayed there, much to the surprise and consternation of Sir Peter Parker and his British sailors. Ever since that day, June 28, 1776, South Carolina has been the Palmetto State. Shortly after this engagement the fort on Sullivan's Island was named Fort Moultrie and so it is named today being a station of the United States Marine Corps.

Served as Governor

After the Revolution General Moultrie was twice Governor of South Carolina—1785-1787 and 1792-1794. Yes, Charleston owes an everlasting debt of homage to General William Moultrie and one way of keeping up the interest on this debt is to preserve the Old Exchange Building as it is being preserved by the South Carolina Daughters of the American Revolution.

In 1780 Isaac Haynes, the patriot and martyr, was imprisoned in the Old Exchange and on August 4, 1781 he was led forth from there to his execution by order of Colonel Balfour and Lord Rawdon. The British Parliament was the scene of most acrimonious debate on the subject of this most cruel and unjust action.

After the Revolution, in 1791, Washington made a grand tour of the South. In Charleston he was received with great éclat and from the steps of the Old Exchange he witnessed a grand procession in his honor. Succeeding this there was a grand ball in the Assembly Room and next day the same scene was set for the Governor's dinner to the President.

Truly these stones and timbers enclose an atmosphere that is holy. Let us tread here softly and reverently so that we may not lose any low whisper that may speak to us out of the past and give us the privilege of sharing, be it only for one transient moment, a companionship with those who have here struggled to establish and maintain a way of life that has made possible for you and me a better and a happier existence than we could otherwise have attained.
In Memoriam

THE entire membership will sympathize with the Texas Daughters of the American Revolution in the death in September of Mrs. Alvin V. Lane, Honorary Vice President General.

Mrs. Lane was buried from the First Methodist Church in Dallas, Texas, on September 5th.

Mrs. Lane was a member of the Jane Douglas Chapter.

In 1910 she became State Regent of Texas and served in that capacity for two years. In 1915 she became Vice President General and occupied that position until 1919. In 1936 she was elected Honorary Vice President General.

Mrs. Lane’s interest in the Daughters of the American Revolution was unflagging. She was prominent in other patriotic organizations as well and was a leader in church work in her community.

* * *

IT IS with a profound sense of loss that we record the sudden death, by an accident in Canada, of Mrs. Harriet Vaughn Rigdon, former Treasurer General of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Rigdon had been spending the summer at her home in Syracuse, Indiana. Early in September she started on a Canadian cruise accompanied by Mrs. Grace Lincoln Hall Brosseau, Honorary President General, and Mrs. William Sherman Walker, also an ex-National Officer of the D. A. R.

While sightseeing in Chicoutimi, Quebec, Mrs. Rigdon was hurt in a traffic accident on one of the narrow, winding streets of the little town.

After lingering several days, Mrs. Rigdon died. Her son, Jay Rigdon, and a daughter, Mrs. William C. Abbott, were with her on Friday, September 5, when she died. Her burial took place in Wabash, Indiana, where she had lived for many years.

Mrs. Rigdon was born in Chicago, Illinois. Her ancestors came from Maine and Rhode Island.

Her D. A. R. record was a long and notable one. She had served in various chapters and state offices in Indiana, notably as State Treasurer, and was National Treasurer General under Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart, President General. Mrs. Rigdon also had been National Vice-Chairman of the National Defense Committee of the D. A. R.

At the beginning of her administration Mrs. Pouch appointed Mrs. Rigdon as National Chairman of the Magazine Committee. Mrs. Rigdon held this post until early in June.

Mrs. Rigdon was prominent in other patriotic organizations as well. She had been State Treasurer of the Dames of the Loyal Legion; an officer in the American Coalition of Patriotic Organizations, and only recently had been appointed National Chairman of Legislation of the General Society of Mayflower Descendants.

Mrs. Rigdon also was a member of the Daughters of American Colonists.

A devout student of Christian Science, Mrs. Rigdon was a member of the Mother Church of Boston.

Possessed of ability along executive and financial lines, Mrs. Rigdon’s counsel was much sought in the organizations to which she belonged.

* * *

It is with regret that we announce the death of Mrs. Z. Lewis Dalby of 1615 Longfellow Street, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Dalby served as Regent of the President Monroe Chapter of the District of Columbia Daughters of the American Revolution and was also State Chairman as well as National Vice-Chairman of the National Historical Magazine.

She was a member of the State Officers Club, Daughters of the American Revolution, and was active in the work of the Mayflower Society of Washington.

Mrs. Dalby was a Miss Dorothy Bowles and was born in Cherryfield, Maine. She married Lieut. Col. Z. Lewis Dalby. She was a descendant of distinguished colonial families in Maine.

In her death the Daughters of the American Revolution has lost a valued member and the District organization one whom it will be hard to replace.
District Daughters of the American Revolution mourn the death also in August of Mrs. Ralph P. Barnard who was Chairman of Credentials in the Administration of Mrs. William A. Becker for 1936-1939.

Mrs. Barnard was a member of the Dolly Madison Chapter of Washington, D. C., and active in its work.

* * *

It is with sorrow we record the death on September 6, 1941, of Miss Marie L. Beyerle, whose passing occurred at Long Beach, California, while on a visit to her nephew. Miss Beyerle was a valued member of the Conrad Weiser Chapter, D. A. R., of Reading, Penna., and had held many offices in the Chapter, including its Regency. Always interested in work with children, she later became National Vice President of the C. A. R., representing Pennsylvania on the National Board for five years. She will always be remembered by them as a dear friend, faithful and devoted. Quiet but capable, Miss Beyerle did in a liberal way whatever was for the best interest of the Children’s Organization, and there, especially, she will be missed. Miss Beyerle was at one time National Chairman of the Finance Committee for Constitution Hall.

Navy Day Observance October 27

October 27 is Navy Day, celebrated since 1922 in the interest of the United States Navy. At no time has that interest been so universal as it is today. “The United States Navy in National Defense” by Secretary of Navy, the Hon. Frank Knox, is one of a group of publications distributed by the Press Relations Division of the Navy Department. It is comprehensive and up-to-date, covering every field of activity. An addenda reviews the subject of United States Naval Policy, fundamental, general and immediate. Published by the American Council on Public Affairs, these little books may be had from the National Defense Committee at the special price of fifteen cents each while the supply lasts.

“The United States Navy,” published as a Senate Document, prepared by Senator David I. Walsh, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, with the assistance and cooperation of the Navy Department, gives a brief history of the United States Navy and an analysis of the set-up of the Navy Department, Shore Establishments, the Fleet and Personnel. Chapters are devoted to the United States Naval Academy, Enlisting in the Navy, the Naval Reserve and to the Marine Corps. Copies may be had from the Superintendent of Documents, United States Government Printing Office, for ten cents each.

Inspiring Report Submitted

(Continued from page 21)

“The library has set aside shelves for books, pamphlets and announcements of motion pictures and a bulletin board on which stills are displayed. As the picture moves to the different Theatres, the stills and data are sent to the library nearest the Theatre in which the picture is to be shown.

“Mrs. William Erath, the Librarian, is a most enthusiastic member of the Council, cooperating in every way with the managers as well as the Council.

“The Producers are most generous in sending stills for exhibit purposes. These are the outstanding pictures and generally relate to the books on the library shelves. This is arousing the interest of the young people and increasing demand is made for the books.

“The High School Motion Picture Clubs are forming Motion Picture Clubs and previewing pictures through the courtesy of the National Board of Review. The teachers come to the committee for advice which is willingly given.

“We have three open meetings a year, with outstanding speakers from the industry.

“With the co-operation of the press and theatre managers, the standard of pictures shown has been raised and the work in the Borough of Richmond has proven very successful.”

JOSEPHINE LEE DETON,
President, Staten Island Better Films Council.
IN turning over the pages of the life of that dynamic American Revolutionary General, Anthony Wayne, as written with colorful touches by Harry Emerson Wildes the thought occurs even to the casual reader that there is a parallel between the days when the nation was founded and the present Emergency.

It was only the few, Wayne among them, who saw the handwriting on the skies and urged personal as well as military preparation for defense.

There was grumbling of soldiers who drilled with broomsticks and were made to stand watch and drill continually against an enemy that was not yet upon them.

It was Wayne's voice that insisted all through the pre-Revolution, the Revolution and post-Revolution days that it was important for victory and success to have proper uniforms and equipment for the fighting forces. He stressed the inspiration this would be to the soldiers. He, too, was bold enough to say as there are those who are bold enough to make some such assertions today, that clothing, equipment and proper food must be given to the men even though the civilian population go without some of its accustomed comforts.

The author has given Anthony Wayne his full credit as "trouble shooter" for Washington. He points out his military genius, powers of careful planning, military imagination and courage on the field of battle, yet he has not forgotten to delineate the strictly human qualities of this early crusader for liberty.

The courtship and marriage of the young continental officer to Mary Penrose are rehearsed.

His popularity with the fair sex, his "flirtation" and excerpts of letters written to fair ones and his failure to go home to see his wife "Polly," or even to write to her frequently as the years wore on, are all frankly told in this masterful presentation of one of the most fascinating characters of American history. His episodes as a society dandy, his love of fine raiment and his despair and protests when his uniforms and those of his men became ragged revealed a phase of the character that won him the cognomen "Dandy" Wayne much more fairly than the familiar one of "Mad Anthony" Wayne.

That Wayne chafed at inaction and often urged his opinions on Washington is revealed in this book.

Once Wayne said to Washington, in a tone no other ordinary brigadier would have dared to use to his superior, "There never was, nor never will be a finer opportunity of giving the enemy a fatal blow as the present."

"This urgent and imperative demand," Mr. Wildes writes, "must have made a fearful dent in Washington's accustomed calm. Anthony Wayne, however, was no respecter of rank; when he thought Washington timorous and over cautious he prodded his commander into action. Had one of Wayne's own captains dared to send a note of such character, Anthony would have blistered the presumptuous fellow with a searing blast, but Washington, understanding and forgiving, measured Anthony's enthusiastic optimism accurately. Far from taking offense at Wayne's peremptory demand, Washington approved of it. 'Give me,' he replied, 'the earliest information of your moves, that I may know how to govern mine by them.'"

When Washington needed shock troops he called on Wayne and his Pennsylvanians. Wayne covered more territory than even Washington himself. He was always in the thick of the fighting from the ill fated invasion of Canada to the struggles in the Carolinas, in Georgia, and at Yorktown.

As commander of the Army appointed by Washington over the protests of his enemies and others anxious for this post themselves he won new laurels. Fourteen years after Yorktown he waged a successful campaign against the Indians in the Northwest territory, and thus was the pathfinder to that region which is fraught with history of American settlers in that part of the country.

Wayne was a picturesque character in the agricultural and political life of the nation when he bought a plantation in Georgia, and became a politician.

His political life was a stormy one in Georgia. He took his seat in Congress in
Philadelphia November 1, 1791, as a representative from that state.

But he was builder of an empire in the West. The chapters on his accomplishment "Down the Ohio" and "Western Triumph" show us a man who could get things done; who was a man with a man’s virtues and failings. He liked the finer things of life as well as clothes. All his life he championed the theatres which had rocky going in the early days of the republic.

He died with "his boots on" deep in his military duties December 15, 1796, at the frontier post Presqu’Isle. Twelve years later his body was interred in the family plot in the churchyard of St. David’s at Radnor, Pennsylvania, and the Society of the Cincinnati, together with companies of militia from Philadelphia, Chester and Delaware counties erected a stone monument with the inscription “His military achievements are consecrated in the history of his country and in the hearts of his countrymen.”


It is not merely a catch phrase that Thomas Kernan uses when he describes “Nazi carpetbaggers on the Seine” in his story of France and the new serfdom in the book written since his return from seeing the German occupation of France.

He means what he says in the title of this book, too, for “France on Berlin Time” is literally true. The people of France are forced, he points out, to observe Berlin time which gets them up for their morning tasks after the middle of the night and before dawn.

This is a timely and important book. This young Washingtonian, who was a boy when the last World War was fought, is a very successful author in his efforts to make the American people understand what a Nazi victory in this war would mean to this country.

“American confidence in their continued production superiority reminds me of French optimism before 1940,” Mr. Kernan writes. “The French when they thought in terms of production at all, at least could point to great producing countries for assistance in a pinch. If Britain fails who will there be to offer aid to America? The industrial power of German organized Europe will be the greatest the world has ever seen.”

France under the Nazis, this author declares, is “being cleverly kneaded into one great industrial, commercial and agricultural plantation with the French as industrial, commercial and agricultural serfs or tenant farmers.”

This is not merely a tale of what happened in the months after German occupation, although that part is told vividly enough. But it is the story of why it happened and the psychological effect of what has happened since the German occupation.

Many French leaders told Mr. Kernan the reason France had broken down was because “we were rotten, absolutely rotten.” The French character did not meet the test when the challenge came, he indicates.

He does not indict the whole French people because he believes that a vast majority are opposed to Germany and want Britain to win. He is familiar with their sterling qualities, having lived among them as a successful American business man for years.

He has something to say of the school teachers of France who taught their pupils that those who died in the World War were dupes. Thus they caused many a young man when France needed them to decide not to be dupes again. Some of this powerful group of teachers, he points out, declared openly that “slavery is better than war.”

Thomas Kernan was born in Virginia. He was educated at Georgetown University and graduated one of the youngest in his class—cum laude.

He went to New York and was given a position by Condé Nast, a Georgetown alumnus, and made rapid progress in that organization until he became publisher of the French Edition of Vogue and the head of the Nast publications in Europe. For more than six months after the occupation of Paris he had dealings with the Nazis and saw some of the inside of their methods of taking over business.

FRANCE ON BERLIN TIME—By Thomas Kernan. 312 pages. Illustrated. J. P. Lippincott, Philadelphia. $2.75.
The importance of kindliness and courage in winning a war is brought home to Michael and Merry who visit Quebec and the Ile d’Orleans with their adored Uncle Tony in “Haven for the Brave,” by Elizabeth Yates. Merry and Michael learn much from the hard working habitants of the Canadian countryside. They cannot but admire their spirit as they go cheerfully about raising food and weaving woolens. They are fascinated with the scenery of our own New England and they climb mountain tops in New Hampshire. They become used to and happy in a small New England village when Uncle Tony has to leave them to return to England.


Boys and girls who like to go out to see the country themselves—and what boy or girl does not—will enjoy reading of the adventures into the West of a small boy, Benjamin Stone and his family. They went into the West to the far off Ohio Country from Rutland, Vermont.

It all happened far back in February, 1789, when this country was young.

The same joy of adventures is experienced by girls and boys of today when they read of the travels in the covered wagon, the fishing for food in the streams and the other happenings along the road.


What Will You Do?

BY JOHN C. THOMPSON

And what will you do when your country calls; You, who are young, and strong, and brave; You with the dreams that whate’er befalls, Your dreams still lie beyond the grave? Oh, I will give what I have to give In boyhood’s dreams, and hopes, and fears; A body clean, and a will to live, And no remembrance of my tears.

And what will you do at your country’s call, Mothers of sons mature, and when? I will give my boy, that’s my all in all, In an hour when my country’s needing men. I will give my son, and I’ll risk the life I risked to bear him at his birth. If he shall perish in the strife, I have not risked in vain his worth.

And you, old man, who are over-age, What will you give in the deadly strife? I’ll give the one last fight I’ll wage, To save a friendly neighbor’s life. For age I claim no right to slight My duty: If God restored my youth, I’d join the boys that will fight our fight For Him and the things we hold of Truth.
Junior American Citizens Committee

DOES your Chapter sponsor a Junior American Citizens Club? Then, will you, please, give the children a message? Tell them that just forty years ago this month—October, 1901—the first club like theirs was formed by Mrs. John A. Murphy, in Cincinnati, Ohio. Explain that gradually the scope has widened and the activities increased: the first club was only for small boys of “foreign birth and parentage.”

They’ll tell you that now J. A. C. clubs welcome all boys and girls, regardless of race or creed, and that everyone can afford to belong because there are no expenses—and they’ll proudly show you their red, white and blue starry-patterned pins which the D. A. R. has given them (the President will display his special button!); they’ll tell you that they study, and hold discussions during meetings, so they are able to answer classmates who “keep saying things about our country,” and that their Director is teaching them ways of helping their parents, the school, the community, their country, and unluckier children overseas—and that’s what they most wish to know: how, at their present age, they can really serve.

Perhaps you’ll be surprised to discover just how close the children feel to the D. A. R., and how much they value your friendship. It gives them courage and a sense of security to know that intelligent, well-informed “grown-ups” share their patriotic
aims and ideals—and you'll take back to your Chapter some of their fresh hope and faith.

* * *

Your Chapter doesn't sponsor any J. A. C. clubs?—hasn't even a chairman?—doesn't know much about the work? Then won't you write to your State Chairman of Junior American Citizens for a Handbook—and a sample pin, if you wish—and—well—I can think of a grand way for your Chapter to celebrate this “forty years after” month—can't you?

HELEN GRACE HARSHBARGER,
National Chairman,

Americanism Committee

During the Golden Jubilee Year of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution there was compiled valuable data concerning the early history of the organization. In studying this material it is evident that the Founders had two very definite ideas in mind when they perfected the plans of organization. The first was the eligibility clause for membership and then closely linked with it was the additional and necessary requirement that the members be “patriotic women.”

As the years passed, this new group of women grew from a few in number to a large and forceful group and with this rapid growth came added patriotic duties and objectives. By the year 1919, the need was felt by the officers of the National Society for a committee whose purpose would be citizenship training for the foreign born and the teaching of the ideals of American government to citizens. Thus the Americanism Committee was created.

The patriotic background that has been developing during the past fifty years makes a thorough preparation and groundwork for the patriotic objectives which the members are now urgently asked to accomplish during this, the most serious period in the history of the government of the United States. The State and Chapter Chairman have the instructions found in the Brochures and are busily perfecting the plans of the chapters for effective Americanism work in each community. But the endeavors of these loyal chairmen is not enough if we as patriotic women are going to carry on a program of patriotic instruction and education that will be of value to our government. As long as this national emergency lasts every member must become an active and enthusiastic worker for Americanism. Each member is well fitted for Americanism work—she need not have specialized training to do her part. It may be done thru any activity whether it be in the home, the church, the school, in business circles, over the tea cups or while plying the knitting needles or in any other activity that may be included in a day's work. It may be asked by some, “Where can I find materials that will help inform me on this subject?”

A clever and successful workman sees that his tools are in perfect order before tackling any job—so must you a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution select the implements offered by the National Society. What better preparation can be had than is found in the Magazine, the National Defense thru Patriotic Education Committee materials, the Manuals, or the Flag Codes? Combining the knowledge contained in these pamphlets with intelligent thinking when reading or listening to the radio gives the best preparation one can secure that will assist in carrying on this personal and individual program of Americanism. If you will follow these suggestions—you that member who thought you were not fitted for Americanism work will point with pride to the success you have made at the end of the year's work.

Our Government is urging unity in this great crisis. In the Daughters of the American Revolution is found that unity of purpose and undivided allegiance to the program of Americanism which shall be the salvation of the great Democracy of the United States of America. Theodore Roosevelt said, “There can be no fifty-fifty Americanism in this country. There is only room for 100 per cent Americanism, only for those who are Americans and nothing else.” Are you as an individual member willing to become an active worker for citizenship training in the United States and accept for a slogan

“Every member an Americanism worker in 1941?”

Accept this challenge and the aid given the government by the National Society will become a vital and important part in
perpetuating American ideals and traditions for future generations.

Lucile Nye Cary,
National Chairman,

Advancement of American Music Committee

Early American Hymnody

When the early colonists came to America, especially the Pilgrims of New England, they brought with them the Ainsworth Version of the psalms. Soon the Puritans brought their copies of the Sternhold and Hopkins Version. Not long afterward there was produced the American book of psalms, called “The Bay Psalm Book.”

While American hymnody is mostly embraced within the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, it is true that in earlier days there was some interest in original hymns. Among those in America who showed this interest were Dr. Samuel Davies, the able president of Princeton University; Timothy Dwight, the distinguished president of Yale, whose outstanding hymn, “I love Thy Kingdom, Lord,” is widely used today.

Such able men as Mather Bayles, Joel Barlow and the famous Connecticut Indian preacher, Samuel Occum, did much to prepare the way for the later hymnodists. Harry Alline was perhaps the most copious hymn writer of that early day, his “Hymns and Spiritual Songs” containing four hundred and eighty-seven hymns from his own pen. The scholarly Nathan Strong, the eccentric Elder John Leland and Oliver Holden also made contributions of worthy note.

George Washington, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson were deeply interested in hymns. The former frequently copied entire hymns in his letters. It should be remembered that Benjamin Franklin’s first issue of a book from his printing press was “Psalms and Hymns.”

With Thomas Hastings came the beginning of a more distinctive American hymnody, for he brought out the hymnal and tune book. His greatest work was the improvement of singing in American churches, so greatly needed.

The work of Bishop George Washington Doane is most important. The following forceful lines are more appreciated now than ever before:

Fling out the banner, let it float
Skyward and seaward high and wide,
The Sun that lights its shining folds,
The Cross on which the Saviour died.

Ruby Davis Berry,
National Chairman.

National Historical Magazine

It should be highly encouraging to members of the Society everywhere that our Magazine can go forward in high gear at a time when it is the fashion to quote taxes as a reason for cutting expenditures. The rise, present status, and prospects of this publication are due to the amount of energy put into it, which is quite enough to have created a new magazine.

Mrs. C. A. Swann Sinclair, National Chairman, has contributed her time unstintingly, together with Miss Elizabeth E. Poe, our new editor. Of course, we are well aware that continuous effort lies ahead, which only those unfamiliar with magazine history and present conditions will take lightly. If success is gained we must all work for it.

But, if I may paraphrase Whitman, to have an interesting magazine we must have interested readers too. So it is gratifying to find such warm-hearted response as there has been to Mrs. Sinclair’s message of September, in which she invited suggestions from members of the Society.

From the Seven Divisions specified by our President General, Mrs. William H. Pouch, in the “Foreword” of the new Directory of Committees, have come many delightful letters from Vice Chairmen, State Chairmen, and Chapter Chairmen, who promise us subscribers and advertisers.

Space cannot be spared for comment on specific aspects of the Magazine, but especially praiseworthy, it seems to me, are the regular departments, the Genealogy Department alone being worth the price of subscription, as are the articles.

The “Historical Programs”—more of which are asked for, illuminate one another, with individual chapter experience taking on new meaning. As these are timeless documents of the human tradition, they deserve a place on each member’s book-
Enthusiasm for a task is a happy beginning. I feel this, hopeful that my efforts will win true significance worthy of the confidence which our President General and Mrs. Sinclair have placed in me.

May we not have your loyal cooperation?

LESLIE T. DYKSTRA
(Mrs. Sylvester H. Dykstra),
Assistant Chairman.

Good Citizenship Pilgrims Clubs

Your National Chairman is receiving letters every day which show that the work among our Good Citizenship Pilgrims Clubs continues to grow. A few interesting items are as follows:

The Iberia Parish Good Citizenship Pilgrims Club, New Iberia, La., sponsors a fifteen minute broadcast over local radio station. Each Thursday morning they have a program in the interest of “National Defense Through Patriotic Education.” The Jeanette Acklen Good Citizenship Pilgrims Club of Rutherford County, Tennessee, is collecting unpublished historical stories as a club project. California Good Citizenship Pilgrims Clubs put out a paper called CALIFORNIA PILGRIMS PROGRESS and Rhode Island Good Citizenship Pilgrims Club has a two page news sheet publication called PILGRIMS PRIDE. Aapt names, are they not? Massachusetts Good Citizenship Pilgrims Club puts aside ten cents of dues for a fund to be given some day to a Good Citizenship Pilgrim for a Scholarship.

The Good Citizenship Pilgrims Club Committee would call attention of members to read the National Chairman’s report for the last three years in the Proceedings. This will not only give interesting and valuable information, but will give the entire history of the work of this committee since its very beginning. To read these reports will inspire each and every one of us. We are still pioneers in the work of this committee but with the cooperation and enthusiasm of every member we will continue to grow and grow.

It is the hope of the committee to get out this year a Bulletin as a National project. So watch these columns for more news.

ELIZABETH BROWN RAHN
(Mrs. Arthur John Rahn),
National Chairman.

National Chairmen of National Committees

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<td>Mrs. E. Thomas Boyd, 1313 Clarkson St., Denver, Colo.</td>
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<td>Mrs. C. A. Swann Sinclair, 505 W. Braddock Road, Alexandria, Virginia.</td>
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<td>PRESS RELATIONS</td>
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<td>Mrs. Myrtle M. Lewis, 809-90 Eighth Ave., New York City.</td>
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<td>REAL DAUGHTERS</td>
<td>Mrs. J. Harris Blackman, 318 Magnolia Ridge, Baton Rouge, La.</td>
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The Plan of the Motion Picture Committee

BY ETHEL M. MARTIN
National Chairman

As your new Chairman I extend to you greetings, and best wishes for our success working together on the Motion Picture Committee. At all times I hope you will feel free to contact me on any phase of the work and I shall do my utmost to fully respond to all suggestions, inquiries or criticisms you make.

To forward Photoplay Appreciation in the high schools, I believe essay contests on current movies would be a most helpful plan to work out. Possibly a small cash prize to the winner, with passes to the best movie theatres in your locality for the second and third best compositions on the subject.

If private club or recreation rooms in your territory are being opened to soldiers of the nearby camps, one of the best forms of entertainment for them is interesting, educational and historical movies. Some individuals now have their own movie camera and projection equipment (usually the 16mm size) which they are happy to use for the pleasure of others. Also many movie theatre managers will co-operate and furnish regular 35mm films and projector with licensed operator at a minimum or no cost.

Continue to emphasize and encourage the moviegoing public to choose their entertainment wisely from advance information as to the theme and values. We especially urge parents to know in advance the pictures their children are to see and to select those suitable for their age and understanding. It is well to have Saturday morning showings for the children as frequently as possible. Most theatre managers are willing to give these shows if the full cooperation of the parents is given by having sufficient children attend so that it is worth the effort put forth by the theatre staff.

Daughters of the American Revolution Motion Picture Previewing Committees East and West Coast issue reviews of current films as follows:

East Coast Monthly Bulletin—50 cents annually.
Address: Mrs. LeRoy Montgomery, General Chairman, East Coast, 7 Fairfield Avenue, South Norwalk, Connecticut.


It is planned to have these reviews from East and West Coast sent by special air mail to the National Chairman in Washington who will compile an up-to-the-minute report of pictures for the motion picture page in the National Historical Magazine. This is an innovation for this committee and it is hoped it will prove acceptable to the membership.

Urge the production and use of more authentic historical films, which are so sorely needed to be shown nationwide in our Country today to help make all of us more thoughtful and realize fully this heritage that is ours. We must all join the ranks and do our full share, in one capacity or another, to preserve our American life of Liberty and Freedom. This class of film should be encouraged for Family Night showings.

Urge more Saturday morning movies for the school children. You will find your theatre managers usually are very willing to do their part if the parents co-operate by having the children patronize these shows.

There is much to be done on our Committee, so let us all bear in mind what can be accomplished for the good of our Nation and for each of us as an American citizen.

Outstanding Pictures of Today

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.
ALL THAT MONEY CAN BUY (RKO Radio)


The fantastic Saturday Evening Post story by Stephen Vincent Benet that won the O. Henry Award under the title of "The Devil and Daniel Webster" is the basis for a powerful film directed by William Dieterle. The background is a New England farm in the years 1840 to 1847 and the odd story concerns a debt-ridden farmer who sells his soul to the Devil for seven years of prosperity, regrets his pact when he realizes the consequences and enlists the help of Daniel Webster, a Massachusetts senator. The story is an allegory, superbly acted. Adults and Young People.

GLAMOUR BOY (Paramount)


Hollywood is the background for a story of the motion picture studios in which a former child star of the screen is given the task of coaching a radio quiz kid for a broadcast of "Skippy." Jackie Cooper, gives a good characterization of the young coach in a well made picture of young people and their problems. Family.

HERE COMES MR. JORDAN (Columbia)


An exceptional picture with a novel theme that treats with delicacy and good taste a human drama of life after death, under scoring the comedy elements. The camera work is breathtakingly lovely in places and the realistic treatment of the unconventional theme, strengthened by fine acting, place the film among the best of the year. Family.

HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY (20th Century-Fox)


An admirable screen version of Richard Llewelyn's best-selling novel. The voice of Huw Morgan, now sixty years old, tells the story of his little Welsh mining village and of the death and departure of all his loved ones in the valley. A saga of the Welsh coal mines, of cheap labor, and of strikes and the resultant suffering, of lowered wages and disaster. It is directed and acted with distinction. Adults and Young People.

IT STARTED WITH ADAM (Universal)

Director: Henry Koster. Cast: Deanna Durbin, Charles Laughton, Robert Cummings, Richard Carle, Margaret Tallichet.

A pleasantly romantic story of a young man's substitution of a fiance when the real one is not available to satisfy a supposedly dying father and the complications which follow when the father recovers and learns what has happened. Fine acting and capable direction plus the singing of five songs by Deanna Durbin make this an exceptionally enjoyable picture. Family.

THE PRIME MINISTER (Warner Bros.)


A dramatization of the life and times of Benjamin Disraeli with particular emphasis on his leadership of the British nation during the events that led up to the Berlin Conference in 1878. The treachery and intrigue among the nations in the 70's parallels to some extent the history that is in the making today. The picture was made in England while the bombardment was at its height and the scenes are based on historical facts. It is a film to be watched for. Family.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS (Universal)

Director: Gregory La Cava. Cast: Irene Dunne, Robert Montgomery, Preston Foster.

A sophisticated comedy with a triangle theme filmed with good taste in which Miss Dunne plays a role reminiscent of BACK STREET. The direction is competent, the dialogue amusing, and Miss Dunne's songs add to the enjoyment of the picture. Adults.

MARION LEE MONTGOMERY, (Mrs. Le Roy Montgomery), National Chairman, Preview Committee.

Bombs and British Churches

Nazi bombers have damaged 2,659 English churches of all denominations since the start of the war, according to the British Press Service. Among the famed landmarks either destroyed or "very seriously" damaged are the cathedrals of Llandaff and at Coventry; St. Paul's, London; and City Temple, London. Churches less seriously damaged include Westminster Abbey, Westminster Cathedral, and the Deanery at Canterbury Cathedral. In addition, 108 vicarages, 304 church halls, 236 church schools, and 36 convents have been wrecked.

The genealogical committee of Syracuse Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, has determined that Winston Churchill, British War Premier, is eligible for membership in the organization through three ancestors who served against England in the war that freed the American colonies.

The ancestors were Sergeant Samuel Jerome, Major Lebbeus Ball and Private Reuben Murray. Members of the Jerome family settled at Pompey, Onondaga County, after the revolution and the Prime Minister's mother was Jennie Jerome. Members of the Jerome family, cousins of Mr. Churchill, are still numerous in the Pompey section.
Children of the American Revolution

On Sunday afternoon, October 19, the National Society Children of the American Revolution will pass another milestone on the road of progress; for, on that day, we shall dedicate the Children’s Room in Moore House, Yorktown, Virginia.

Whether we are children or adults, we all know that it was in Moore House that Lord Cornwallis surrendered the British forces to General Washington on October 19, 1781. The room in which the Commissioners met to discuss and sign the Articles of Surrender is known as the “Surrender Room,” and was handsomely furnished several years ago by our Mothers, the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution. The room just adjoining the Surrender Room is now being furnished as a family “sitting room” by the Children of the American Revolution, and will be ready for the dedication on October 19th. We are indeed proud to say that while we have received some gifts from members of our Senior National Board which are deeply appreciated, the greater part of the funds came from the Juniors by the simple plan of each child giving ten cents! It takes a long time to get any substantial sum of money by this plan, but it was approved and endorsed by our Junior National Board at our Convention in Washington last April; and we began our active campaign as soon as we returned to our homes. The results have been surprising—not only to those who said it “couldn’t be done,” but to those of us who believed it could, and who have gleefully watched the growth of the fund.

The U. S. Park Superintendent at Yorktown, Mr. Elbert Cox, has been most cooperative and, through his kindness (we might say enthusiasm), we have secured the active assistance of Mr. Cogar, who is in charge of the Williamsburg restoration; and who, in his search for lovely and authentic old furniture, has found some choice pieces for our room, and has made this added responsibility a labor of love. All who have seen what Mr. Cogar has accomplished at Williamsburg will know just how fortunate we are, and our most sincere gratitude is here expressed. When our room is finally completed the visitor will see upon the old Secretary-desk a Memory Book which will contain the names of all Societies and individuals who have by their contributions helped to make our work a success. We hope that not one State will be lacking.

So, when we meet in Yorktown on the Anniversary of a great historic occasion where we will also make a little history for the Children of the American Revolution, we invite not only the Children but the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution to meet with us, and as we attempt to visualize the stirring scenes of one hundred and sixty years ago, join us in giving thanks for the Peace we have in America today!

Donald K. Becker,  
Junior National Treasurer and Junior National Chairman for Moore House

A Soldier Speaks

In every county open to the sky,  
Peacefully planned, and passionately tended,  
Sweet English gardens! If I have to die,  
It will be you that I shall have defended.

Specially a cottage garden by the brook,  
Where old McNair his milk-white lilies raises  
The rockery where I read my childish book,  
A certain cedar, and some yellow daisies.

Constance Miles

Cancelled Stamps will Aid Little Children

There is a chance to aid little children in war torn London who have been the victims of bombs by saving your useless cancelled stamps. The largest source of revenue for the Queens Hospital for Children in a poor district of London is through the sale of cancelled stamps from which dyes are extracted.

The American stamps are of the finest quality for this purpose.  
Already friends in the United States support two beds in the hospital through this means.  
Tear off the stamped corners of your envelopes and send them to the Queens Hospital for Children in London.
JUNIOR Members of the Daughters of the American Revolution have long been urged by the Junior Membership Committee, and the officers of the National Junior Assembly to include in their program of work at least some small service to the Crippled and Underprivileged children of their community and state. They have recognized, with pride, the manifestation of this interest in their wholehearted support of the D. A. R. and Approved Schools, and of their own Helen Pouch Scholarship Memorial Fund. Nor would they have this interest either crowded out or curtailed by similar work for others. Rather it is their wish that we add to our plans for the year to come as much work as we feel able to shoulder for these appealing little creatures right at home.

Let us hasten to say that all of us who urge this work on you are also members of Junior Committees whose time already seems more than filled. Yet those of us to whom the appeal has been strong enough, have found just a little more time and just a little more effort, and have gained a thousandfold in the happiness of these children served. Look about you at the crippled, the undernourished, the underprivileged, the delinquent children. Try to get in your own mind a vivid picture of their need, then, with this in mind, read these scattered reports that show you what other Juniors are doing, and see if they do not suggest to you your call for service.

 Needless to say, we most heartily recommend to you whatever service you may render in the annual Easter Seal campaign.
Not only is this an educational movement, to make the public more crippled children conscious but also the money thus acquired goes for the treatment of many a tiny twisted limb or misshapen back. Lend a hand with this if you can.

However the very small membership of the average Committee makes organized Campaign work practically impossible. Yet a "committee of one" can still do something, if only to take some little tot to a clinic for his treatments, or to school when he is unable to get there otherwise. It is not the size of the service that counts. "And whosoever shall give to drink unto one of these little ones a cup of cold water" was our Lord's reminder to us of the importance of the smallest effort, in His Name.

In the Northern Division, the Massachusetts Juniors now have a State Chairman of Crippled Children, Mrs. Kay Shaalman, of Melrose. During the past year two large boxes of clothing and scrap books were sent to the State Orthopedic Division. The Head of this Division also visited Groups, and instructed them in the work being done. This fall they plan to visit various hospitals, and to adopt a crippled child for a day, at which time they will carry him to the medical clinic and pay for his lunch and other essentials.

In the Central Division, The Wheel and Distaff Group of the Mary Penrose Wayne Chapter of Indiana do a great deal of work for children in their local hospital, sewing scrap books and telling stories to them. The Wheel and Distaff Groups of the Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter of the same state own and operate a Lending Toy Shop, really two of them. Toys are gathered up and mended and are kept in these two shops, located in the poorer districts of Indianapolis. Here neighborhood children may get the toys, and keep them a week, entirely free of charge. The Saginaw Juniors, of Michigan, sent four children to camp this summer. The Fort Pontchartrain Juniors of the same state sent two children for a week each, to camp, and gave $10 to the Michigan Crippled Childrens League. They held weekly sewing bees all summer, and made dresses for underprivileged children. Last year their efforts netted one hundred thirty dresses.

In the Western Division, the Kansas Juniors report that they have been trying to get people interested in taking their children to the Crippled Children's Clinic. Surely all of us may follow the example of these girls, for when they found the actual work being carried out, made for themselves a job of spreading propaganda for good.

In the Eastern Division, West Virginia Juniors report donations of money and gifts to the Crippled Children's Hospital. They have helped to organize and direct the Girl Scouts, and to secure their uniforms. Delaware Juniors are interested in the Brandywine Sanitorium for tubercular patients. Last year they purchased glasses for some children there, and have sent one to a specialist, whose care has changed her serious visual impediment to almost one hundred percent vision. They also give a Christmas party for these small patients, presenting each with gifts. The Major Bloomfield Juniors of New Jersey first began helping a child at Crossnore, but, inspired by the need increased their service, until now they do all they can for the entire family, and even some of their relatives. The New Jersey Eagle Rock and Nova Caesara Juniors concentrate on a child in a D. A. R. school. Of the same state, the Boudinot Juniors add, to similar work, service among all types of children through Junior American Citizens clubs. The Rebecca Cornell Juniors, of New Jersey, are proud of one member who gives singing lessons to other children. Of the same state, the Shrewsbury Towne Committee collect old toys during the year, repaint and mend them, then distribute them at Christmas time to needy children, from a list furnished by the Red Cross. The Bergen Chapter Junior Committee of New Jersey have many Homemaker Clubs in the tenement section of Jersey City, most of whose members are children of the foreign born. The Monmouth Juniors, also of New Jersey, have two Junior American Citizens Clubs. They furnish clothing, books, etc., to many of the young members, and at Christmas time gave them a fine party. At one time one of these clubs was composed entirely of physically handicapped and problem children. They also send a box of clothing and books to Crossnore, and scrapbooks and gifts to children in wards in hospitals. In Pennsylvania the Bellefonte Juniors gave $50 for a bed in the children's ward of a hospital. The Germantown Committee of the same state gave parties for
mothers and babies of the Crittenton Home, and the members make personal calls on the patients there. Independence Hall Juniors of Pennsylvania gave a Christmas party for children in a Salvation Army Home, another afternoon of songs and stories, and also collected 300 books, 44 games and toys, and purchased $102 worth of playground equipment. Pittsburgh Juniors work in the Children’s Hospital and the Crippled Children’s Home. The Juniors of the Quaker City Chapter, of the same state, sent toys, 268 articles of clothing, books and crayons to the Calvary settlement, and sent travel and scrap books to a Crippled Children and Cancer Hospital.

Southeastern Division Juniors report one hundred percent support of the D. A. R. schools and the scholarship funds. In Alabama the Princess Sehoy Juniors do active work at the Crippled Children’s clinic. The Francis Marion Committee of the same state has a fine field of service through their work with the girl scouts. In Florida, the Saint Nicholas Juniors give toys, candy, fruit, nuts, and sweaters to underprivileged children at Christmas time. Last year they were host to 2000 children. In Georgia, Atlanta Juniors sponsor a Junior American Citizens Club, serving refreshments at each meeting, and giving them fall and Christmas parties. The C. A. R. they sponsor is led to contribute to the Milk Fund and give gifts to the Crippled Children’s Hospital at Christmas time. Of the same state, the Nancy Hart Juniors sent a girl to camp, and the Elijah Clark Committee work in the schools of a mill district. John Bennings Juniors of Georgia also find their service for children in American Citizens Clubs. Mississippi Juniors have adopted aid to Crippled Children as one of their projects. At Easter children of the wards were remembered, in July they made scrapbooks and bound funny papers for them. They also help raise money for the crippled children, as well as to raise $360 for Girl Reserves. In Tennessee the Juniors of the Ocoee Chapter reach many children through C. A. R. work, and Bonny Kate Juniors make contact with the schools with regard to Good Citizenship Pilgrim work. In North Carolina, the Junior State Chairman of Crippled Children’s work is Mrs. D. M. Stone. In Charlotte the Juniors have planned occasional parties for the patients of the Orthopedic Hospital, such as the Valentine party they gave which also celebrated birthdays that fell between that date and that of the last party. They sent to this hospital 25 books, Bibles to each patient leaving, magazines, toys, scrapbooks, pictures, and one member sends birthday cards to each patient on his or her birthday. The members also make special visits to the children, though the hospital is not in Charlotte.

We regret that we were unable to hear from every Junior Committee in the Society, for we feel that each has done some service, however small for these children who appeal so to their hearts. And we know that, great though their contribution has been in the past, they will be unwilling to stand still in this year now beginning, but will go on to renewed effort, and will find their greatest happiness in the joy of service.

The Qualities of Washington
In a letter to General Schuler, who had said that he and General Montgomery wished to resign their commissions, owing to the general apathy and opposition of Americans in the Revolution, General Washington wrote:

“God knows, there is not a difficulty that you both very justly complain of which I have not, in an eminent degree, experienced, that I am not every day experiencing; but we must bear up against them, and make the best of mankind as they are, since we cannot have them as we wish. Let me, therefore, conjure you and Mr. Montgomery to lay aside such thoughts—thoughts injurious to yourselves, and excessively so to your country, which calls aloud for gentlemen of your abilities.”

Endurance
I like the rugged things of earth—
A gnarled old oak, wind-lashed, unbent;
A granite cliff of age-old birth;
The sea whose strength is never spent.

I like the rugged ones of earth
Who go life’s way with heads unbowed,
Mature in wisdom spiced with mirth,
Buffeting the years, dauntless, proud.

Ione Steen Kelltner
MOLLY PITCHER AT THE BATTLE OF MONMOUTH IS DEPICTED IN A FLOAT SPONSORED BY THE STAMFORD, CONN., CHAPTER, D. A. R.

THE Stamford, Conn., Chapter, D. A. R., entered a beautiful float in the parade of that city’s centenary.

The float had been decorated by the Junior group of the Chapter. Mrs. Allen Blackman was its chairman and Mrs. Charles L. Johnson the chapter regent.

The float depicted Molly Pitcher at the Battle of Monmouth. Molly was portrayed by Mrs. Robert Dugdale, Chapter Registrar.

This float was given much acclaim during the parade which lasted for more than three hours.

George Ford Honored

In August the Anthony Nigo Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Mentone, Indiana, dedicated a marker in the old Palestine cemetery, northwest of the present cemetery, at the grave of Mrs. Elizabeth Ford Frush, a daughter of George Ford, a Revolutionary soldier.

Elizabeth Ford Frush was the fourth child of George Ford. The Fords were of English ancestry and emigrated to the American colonies prior to the Revolutionary War. Two Ford brothers came first to these shores, one settling in New York state and the other one in Virginia. At the time of the Revolution, the family contributed four sons to that memorable struggle of whom George Ford was one. George Ford married Charlity Calvert, a descendant of Lord Baltimore.

After the surrender of Cornwallis the Fords left Maryland and moved to Virginia, where they resided for over fifty years before any of the family began moving west. By then the lands were opened to settlers, and in 1836 the first Ford family arrived by covered wagons to Kosciusko county.
Their neighbors were Indians. The Fords purchased from the government 160 acres at $1.25 per acre and the tract was described as “A dense forest with hardly a stick amiss.”

One hundred years have passed since then. The descendants of the first Ford family who attended this dedication were Miss Rozella Ford, of Warsaw, who is a great granddaughter of George Ford, the soldier; Orr W. Ford, of Claypool, a great-grandson, his daughter, Thelma Wharton and Martha Lou his granddaughter; Allen Blue, Jr., of Logansport, a great-grandson of the soldier.

Members of this family present from Chicago were Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Knox and son, John Knox, Mrs. F. B. Felton and Mrs. Mary Bulkley; Mrs. Harold F. Bulkley and son, Jonathan, of Pelham Manor, N. Y.; and Mrs. F. R. Burns, state treasurer of the D. A. R., who took part in this dedication.

The marker was unveiled by little Jonathan Bulkley, of Pelham Manor, N. Y., a great-great-grandson of Elizabeth Ford Frush.

Allen Blue gave a short history of the people in this community. The Pottawattomie Indians, who settled here, were friendly with the settlers. John Knox, an attorney and S. A. R., from Chicago, gave an interesting history of the Ford family.

**Boothbay Harbor, Maine**

A tablet marking the site of the old stone fort overlooking West Harbor Pond which in Revolutionary War days served as a military garrison and a storehouse for food and provisions for the people of Boothbay was placed and dedicated in June by Pemquid Chapter, D. A. R., Boothbay Harbor, Maine.

The tablet, as pictured, lists the names of the officers of the small but valiant band of Boothbay soldiers, some of whom served in seacoast defense of this town, some of whom served as marines aboard fighting vessels, and others of whom served in the regular army.

What is now West Harbor Pond was in Revolutionary days a deepwater cove, and it was a favorite hiding place for colonial ships which ran the British blockade.

The location of the old fort is on what was formerly known as the George B. Reed property on the road which runs along the southerly side of West Harbor Pond. The fort was opposite a schoolhouse which was formerly known as No. 8 Schoolhouse. According to “Greene’s History,” old residents of the town recalled as late as 1905,
playing as children among old, tumble-down stone walls, laid up in mortar from field stone, nearly three feet in thickness. Six-pound cannon balls have been found occasionally on the site even in recent years.

**Col. Fremont, Kit Carson Honored**

Quivera Chapter, N. S. D. A. R., of Fairbury, Nebraska, on May 18, dedicated a bronze tablet bearing a facsimile of names of Col. John C. Fremont and Kit Carson, his guide, carved on the sandstone cliff at Quivera Park. Mrs. Robert M. Armstrong, State Regent gave the dedicatory address.

A tea honoring Mrs. Armstrong followed at the home of Mrs. S. R. Merrell with 60 guests present.

**Iroquois Chiefs at Ceremony**

Unique among the ceremonies in the world today is the “Border Crossing” of the Iroquois or Six Nation Indians! With boundaries of countries closed and guarded the border of the Canada-United States was thrown open to the Indians and their friends.

Once a year the Indian Defense League musters its delegates and crosses from Niagara Falls, N. Y., to Niagara, Ontario, taking goods, cattle, horses and home manufactures. They file past immigration officers and customs’ clerks unmolested and unchallenged.

To this ceremony the Indians invite their friends. This year on the 19th of July Chief Clinton Rickard invited Mrs. A. Howard Johnson State Chairman of the D. A. R. Indian Committee of New York, and Mrs. Arthur C. Parker, National Vice Chairman of the D. A. R. Committee of American Indians.

Together with Chief Complanter and Chief Big Kettle they witnessed the adoption ceremonies and the dances of the Iroquois.

The observance goes back to the John Jay treaty of 1794, a treaty in which George Washington was interested. This treaty was made with Great Britain permitting the divided Six Nations to cross and recross without interference from either government. Later, however, the great governments forgot their promises and were halting the sovereign Iroquois and demanding payment of customs. Fifteen years ago Chief Clinton Rickard, a veteran of the Spanish War took the matter to the courts, demanding recognition of the old treaties. The courts upheld the right of the Iroquois and the legality of the John Jay Treaty. The “Defense League” thereupon organized a “Border Crossing.” It is a symbol of the ancient right to pass and repass across the “white man’s border” through their own domain.

**Honor Miss Barnard**

Honor was paid to Miss Emily Persis Barnard, oldest Daughter of the American Revolution, in Long Beach, California, when she was feted at a luncheon in the Alexander Hotel by officers and members of Western Shores Chapter, D. A. R., on the occasion of her ninety-fourth birthday. She cut a decorated cake and was presented with gifts.

The nonagenarian is an honorary member of the chapter and is the oldest Daughter of the American Revolution in the state of California. She resides at 3833 East First Street, seldom misses a meeting of her chapter, which is one of four in this city, and she always plays the piano—as she did on her birthday—when the “Star Spangled Banner” was sung in unison.

Mrs. Clifton Dwight Tucker, Western Shores Chapter regent, presided over the meeting and presented Miss Barnard with the cake, which was decorated with pink rosebuds and white doves, and inscribed with birthday greetings.

**Oregon’s Mrs. Montgomery**

On July 4, 1846, Mary Phelps was born in Springfield, Missouri. Fifty years later, only five years after the national society had been formed in Washington, D. C., she organized Multnomah Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, the first chapter in the state of Oregon. On July 4, 1941, Mary Phelps Montgomery, who still takes an active interest in the society and who is a familiar figure at its meetings, celebrated her ninety-fifth birthday.

Even before Civil War days Mary Phelps’ life had begun to be interesting. She is the only person now living who rode in the first overland stagecoach in the 1850’s. When she was thirteen, Edward VII, then Prince of Wales, visited St. Louis while the Phelps family was there. Mrs. Phelps was invited to the ball given for the prince, and she took Mary because she felt it might be her
daughter's only chance to see royalty. After he had greeted his hostesses, the prince led young Mary Phelps out for the first dance! After the battle of Wilson Creek, which took place near Springfield early in the Civil War, Mary Phelps was sent to a convent in St. Louis, but not before her father's plantation had been taken over by rebel soldiers. When they withdrew, Mrs. Phelps cared for wounded union soldiers in her home and sent Mary to St. Louis. It was on this trip that Mary Phelps first met U.S. Grant when her party was stopped in Jefferson City and taken to the headquarters house. Grant, in command of his first regiment of soldiers, knew Mr. Phelps, and the party was allowed to continue to St. Louis.

On October 23, 1866, Mary Phelps and James B. Montgomery were married, and on July 7, 1870, the couple arrived in Portland, Oregon, then a town of about 8000, to investigate the new Northern Pacific railroad in which Mr. Montgomery had invested heavily. Since then Portland has been home for Mrs. Montgomery, though she has spent a great deal of her time in the East and abroad.

One four-year absence from home was spent acting as hostess for her father, John Smith Phelps, during his term as governor of Missouri.

Preserved in the vault room of the Pioneer Mothers’ memorial log cabin at Champoug, a building erected by the Oregon society, Daughters of the American Revolution, is a picture of Mrs. Montgomery wearing the dress in which she was presented to the late Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany in 1908 on her fourth trip to Europe.

A stop in Washington, D.C., on her return from Europe in 1892 shortly after the organization of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, and her friendship with Mrs. Benjamin Harrison (Caroline Scott Harrison) gave the necessary impetus for the organization of the first chapter in the state of Oregon.

The first Continental Congress was held February 22, 1892, and Mrs. Montgomery attended. Her friend, Mrs. Harrison, was reelected president general. Mrs. Montgomery, whose national number is 1064 (the first 800 were charter members), was named organizing regent for the state of Oregon shortly before the meeting of the second Continental Congress, as it was considered important that each state should be represented. “I was the only one available,” says Mrs. Montgomery, but those who know her feel that her interest and capability were also deciding factors.

Finally, on February 21, 1896, Multnomah Chapter was organized in Portland, Oregon, with seventeen charter members. Mrs. Thomas B. Anderson was the chapter’s first regent.

Mrs. Montgomery continued to serve as state regent until April, 1908, and has lived to see nearly 1100 members and 28 chapters added to the state society in which she still maintains a keen interest.

Observe 40th Anniversary

The 40th anniversary of Lydia Darrah Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Lowell, Mass., was observed at the Parker home, 137 Pine street. Mrs. Arthur B. Parker and Mrs. Harry M. Parker were hostesses.

More than 30 members were present. A buffet luncheon was served in the shady garden where the group enjoyed the beautiful flower display. The remainder of the afternoon was devoted to a meeting held on the stone flag terrace under shade trees.

Mrs. Earl C. Hart opened the meeting by extending greetings on the important occasion. Devotions were led by Mrs. Walter Hoyt. The pledge of allegiance and the American’s creed were led by Miss Augusta Newbegin, member of the state committee of the correct use of the flag.

History of Chapter

Mrs. Hoyt read a history of Lydia Darrah Chapter written by Miss Maria Mack. Mrs. Walter E. Morse impersonated Lydia Darrah. A song about the chapter, written by Miss Genevieve E. Lawrence, was sung by Mrs. George Burns to the tune of “Long, Long Ago.”

Two charter members were presented, Mrs. Mary Hartley and Mrs. Charles Sheridan of Cape Cod. Both read reminiscences of early days in the chapter. The past regents were given roses. Charter members
and Mrs. Hart wore red, white and blue corsages presented by Mrs. Morse.

Greetings Read

Greetings were read by Miss Ruth Hathaway, corresponding secretary, from Mrs. Isaac Smith, Mrs. Rachel Dexter and other past regents who were unable to be present. In attendance were these former regents: Mrs. Walter Hoyt; Mrs. W. E. Morse; Miss Maria Mack; and Mrs. A. B. Parker.

Mrs. Burns sang "America Hold High Thy Torch," composed by a former organist at All Souls Church. The meeting closed with the singing of "God Bless America," led by Mrs. Burns.

Highlight of the luncheon was the serving of a three-layer birthday cake decorated with white icing and 40 tiny candles and flags, a gift of the hostesses. Favors were brosetted baskets of candy.
Parliamentary Procedure

“Among the best men are diversities of opinions; which should no more, in true reason, breed hatred, than one that loves black should be angry with him that is clothed in white; for thoughts are the very apparel of the mind.”—Sir P. Sidney.

IN the August issue (1941) of the NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE the article on Parliamentary Procedure carried information on the “Revision of By-laws.”

All during the summer, beside a great volume of other mail, Chapter By-laws have been coming at the rate of two or three or more sets per day and have been accompanied by voluminous letters explaining the problems of individual Chapters and asking information regarding POLICIES rather than Parliamentary Procedure.

Now it is my earnest desire to help Chapters in every way possible, but it is not my prerogative, certainly not my business, to undertake to solve difficult problems that belong to the other departments of our National Society. Information regarding lineage papers and so forth must be secured from the Office of the Registrar General, and any dissatisfaction must be expressed to the Registrar General, and unless there is some Parliamentary phase attached to the situation please do not call on me for an opinion. So it is with the office of Treasurer General. Questions having to do with fees and dues and so forth should be directed to that office.

I do not have the D. A. R. Handbook, in my possession for sale. These Handbooks must be secured (6 for $1.00) from Headquarters, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C. Copies of the National Constitution and By-laws are free and must be secured there also. I am surprised at the number of times I have requests to give Chapter members, very often Chapter Regents, information that is given in the Handbook in no mistaken fashion. Regents and members evidently do not realize the value of our Handbook. It is a source of definite information, simply worded, that is invaluable to both member and Regent. Beginning with page 102 to page 123 inclusive, you will find a wealth of information along the line of Parliamentary Procedure. On page 107 through to 112, you will find a “Suggested Model for Chapter By-laws.” This model set can be adapted to large Chapters as well as small, and the provisions prescribed in this model set are in harmony with our National Constitution and By-laws.

Now to go back to the revision of By-laws: If Chapters about to revise their By-laws will write to me and ask me for a copy of the instructions to the Committee on Revision of By-laws, (page 371 of Robert’s Parliamentary Law) I will be glad to send this information to them. As I have told you many times before, the restrictions imposed upon amending ordinary amendments, proposed to By-laws, do not apply to amending a revised set of By-laws submitted by a Committee on Revision. And, on the other hand, every requirement of the By-laws for their amendment must be strictly complied with the same as if the amendment had been proposed by a member instead of by a committee. When you simply amend an article or section of your By-laws, you change that one or two provisions in your By-laws, but when a Society appoints a Committee on Revision of the By-laws, that in itself is sufficient notice that the Committee may submit an entire set of By-laws and members should be prepared for any kind of change in every one of the articles of your By-laws.

Please do not write to your Parliamentarian and ask her to take your old By-laws, “CORRECT THEM” and give you a draft of any and all changes to be made. I do not have the time to write out sets of By-laws for you, and if I would do it for one, I would have to do it for all. I will correct your old By-laws and send them back to you and they should be turned over to your Committee on Revision of the By-laws for their careful consideration. From this time on, your Parliamentarian will be obliged to send back to you, your copies of By-laws written in longhand. When you are simply amending your By-laws, send me a copy of your present By-laws. I prefer to have a copy of your By-laws at hand rather than to have you quote certain parts of your By-laws to me. When you have appointed a Committee on Revision and you send me a copy of the newly revised set of
By-laws, do not send me a copy of your old By-laws, as I have no time for comparison and the old set of By-laws are not pending and will not be taken into consideration.

When the “Revision” is presented to the Chapter for adoption, each Article may be amended, if so desired, by a majority vote, and when no further amendments are proposed, the Regent puts the question on adopting the newly revised set of By-laws as “a substitute” for the existing By-laws and this will take a two-thirds vote. Do not take a vote on adopting the separate Articles or Sections! Be very sure that you have a provision in your By-laws for amending them—“If no provision is made in the By-laws for their amendment, they may be amended at any meeting, by a vote of the majority of the entire membership without notice being given of the proposed amendment; or they may be amended at any regular meeting by a two-thirds vote; provided the amendment was submitted in writing at the previous meeting, or they may be amended at a special meeting by a two-thirds vote, provided the call for the meeting contained a copy of the proposed amendment with notice that it was to be offered. In other words, THE MEMBERS must have a fair notice of the proposed change in the By-laws.” (Robert’s Parliamentary Law, Page 368.)

Do not allocate in your Chapter By-laws too much power to your Executive Board. I have noted—in a number of cases—that Chapters prescribe a ruling, in their provision for amending their by-laws—that: “Amendments to By-laws must have the endorsement of the Executive Board before they may be presented to the Chapters.” This is a very restrictive measure and certainly limits the rights and privileges of a member. All the power for amending the By-laws is within the hands of the Executive Board. Each and every member in good standing have certain rights and privileges, and have a right to propose and to debate any question that relates to the objects of the Society, provided that debate is not prevented by two-thirds vote; also, to vote on all questions before the Society; to hold office; and to present their views to a committee on a question referred to it, provided they request a hearing of the Committee. The above is according to Robert.

In some organizations, Chairmen of Committees, APPOINTED by the President may become members of the Executive Board. But in the National By-laws of the N. S. D. A. R. there is a Provision prescribed to the effect that all officers must be elected! So, when listing the officers of your Chapter in your Chapter By-laws, do not include the Chairmen of your Committees! That would be in conflict with your National Ruling.

The new By-laws go into effect as soon as adopted, unless some provision to the contrary is adopted by the Society previous to, or simultaneously with, the adoption of the new By-laws. For instance, if the new By-laws omitted Directors, the moment the new By-laws were adopted the present Directors would be legislated out of office. So when you adopt your amendments be very sure that you are prescribing exactly what you want and do not discover, immediately after adoption of By-laws that you have done something you did not intend to do.

The question comes often—“May an amendment to the By-laws be reconsidered?” Yes—A DEFEATED AMENDMENT may be reconsidered! And it only takes a majority vote to reconsider a defeated amendment! Robert says, “An affirmative vote on this motion cannot be reconsidered”—which of course means that a negative vote can be reconsidered.

A By-law cannot be said to be illegal unless it conflicts with the Constitution of the National Society or some State or National law and your Chapter has a perfect right to adopt a By-law requiring a vote of three-fourths of the membership to amend its By-laws—but such a provision would be very unwise. In large Chapters it would be almost impossible to secure a majority of the membership, in attendance at a meeting.

Every Chapter should have a set of By-laws, and every member is entitled to have and to hold—all her own, a copy of her Chapter’s set of By-laws.

Faithfully yours,

ARLINE B. N. MOSS
(Mrs. John Trigg Moss),
Parliamentarian, N. S. D. A. R.
ROMANCE and reality played the leading role in the development of the middle west of which Nebraska is a part. Less than fifty years after Columbus discovered America, Coronado and his Spaniards from the region of the Rio Grande sought the wonderful lands far across the plains "where rivers were six miles wide and in which were fishes as big as horses. In this land of the Quivera the King slept under a great tree with golden bells on its branches which made music as they swung to and fro in the winds that always blew".

Instead, Coronado found only Indian villages of grass huts and "hump-backed cattle" which he graphically described in his report to the King of Spain.

These were the first white men to visit the Kansas-Nebraska plains.

They were followed by Spanish and French explorers among whom were the Mallett brothers from Canada who reached the forks of the river they called the Platte. In 1803 the Louisiana Purchase from Napoleon Bonaparte of France was made by President Thomas Jefferson for about three cents per acre. He commissioned Captain Meriwether Lewis and Captain William Clarke and a party to explore this region.

Linked with the history and traditions of those days are Manuel Lisa, the Astorian Fur Traders of the American Fur Company, the Expedition of Major Stephen H. Long who gave this region a bad name.

Next came the missionaries, Reverend Moses Merrill and his wife Eliza Wilcox; Father DeSmet, well beloved by the Indians; John C. Fremont, the Pathfinder; Major Frank North and the Pioneer scouts; "Buffalo Bill" Cody and others.

Thousands of emigrants crossed the plains over the Oregon, The California, the Mormon and The Denver trails, some in quest of gold, others seeking a haven from religious persecution. This was followed by the Pony Express and the building of the first trans-continental railroad, the Union Pacific, all of which gave to Nebraska a leading role in The Winning of the West.

The Daughters of the American Revolution have commemorated these historic people and places in the names of many of their chapters such as Quivera, Point of Rock, Bonneville, Niobrara, Oregon Trail, Fort Kearney, Sioux Lookout, 37th Star, Fontenelle, Katahdin, Kithihaki, General George A. Custer, Twin Cottonwood and others of local significance.

With the signing of the Free Homestead law by President Lincoln on May 20, 1862, the real development of Nebraska began. Homestead Number 1, patented by Daniel Freeman of Gage County, is now a National Park.

At the close of the Civil War, settlers flocked to Nebraska and on March 7, 1864 the state was admitted to the Union and became the 37th Star on the American Flag.

Nebraska has 48 Chapters of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. Facilities for genealogical research are limited to the Omaha and the Lincoln Public Libraries, the Nebraska State Historical Society Library and genealogical sections in many town libraries. The Lue R. Spencer Traveling Library, established in 1921 and named for its founder, comprises volumes valued at $3000, secured through purchase and gifts. It affords assistance to the many genealogically hungry in the various localities visited. Many chapters boast of complete files (166 volumes) of the D. A. R. lineage books, and all deeply regret the discontinuance of its publication for in many cases these are the only available sources of genealogical information.

In our D. A. R. Library are histories of various counties in Nebraska, Tales of the Oregon Trail; Lancaster County Marriages 1873-1938 by the Genealogical Records Committee; Records of Presbyterian
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Church of Kearney; Records of First Methodist Episcopal Church of North Platte; Trinity Parish, Omaha; Douglas County Pioneers and Bible Records; Spring Bank Monthly Meetings; Nebraska and Midwest Genealogical Records, 16 volumes; Nebraska Historical Society Collections, 26 volumes; Pioneer Reminiscences by D. A. R.; Histories of Nebraska, 5 volumes, by A. E. Sheldon, from which much of this historical information is gleaned.

**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.

J-41. (a) Tucker-Shobe.—James Monroe Tucker (1808-89) came from Culpeper County, Virginia, to Warren County, Kentucky, in 1827; married 1831, in Warren County, Elizabeth Shobe, daughter of Jacob Shobe (1781-1827) and Chlorah (Clorey) Stookey (1783-1857). His brother William Fountain (Fontaine) Tucker (1804-35), came before 1827. Who were their parents, grandparents, names, dates, where from and any information.

(b) Stookey-Ford.—William F. Tucker married Nancy Jameson and had issue: Monroe M., James T. and William M. Was James M. Tucker’s mother a Ford? If so, want Ford data. Want name of wife of Abraham Stookey (Stucker), (Chlorah’s father) and her parents’ names; also full name of wife of Jacob Stookey (Abraham’s father), where they resided, dates and any information. Did they have Revolutionary service?

Mrs. J. V. Hardcdstle, Route 1, Bowling Green, Kentucky.

J-41. (a) Waring-Wood.—Wanted names of parents and lineage with dates of birth, marriage and death, of Benjamin T.— Waring, born probably Marlborough, Massachusetts, 1794; removed to Marlborough, New York, about 1800. Drummer Boy in War of 1812; later lived in Brooklyn, New York; died 1871; married, as his second wife, Ann Wood of New York City.


J-41. (a) Lee.—Levi Lee probably of Virginia, later to New Jersey, born ca. 1770, married Elizabeth Compton, sons John, Levi, David, Nathaniel, William; daughters Polly, Betsy, Sarah, Nancy. Was he son of Levi, born 1748, Virginia, who may have been the Levi, 1790, of Gates County, North Carolina.


J-41. Harnett.—Wanted the name of husband and children of Mary Harnett who lived in or near Baltimore in 1788. This family had charge of a Tavern at Berkeley Springs, Virginia, during a part of the Revolutionary period. A daughter, Ann, was born in or near Baltimore in or about 1788; in 1796 at McKeesport, Pennsylvania, married John Spier, former Baltimore merchant. Mrs. B. B. Montgomery, 224 W. Main St., Grove City, Pa.


J-41. Valentine.—Wanted information concerning the parentage of Charles Valentine, born March 28, 1791, Monmouth County, New Jersey. His first wife was Elizabeth Borden.

(b) Wish name and ancestry of William Thornton’s wife—birth and death dates—names of children. Mrs. B. J. Baskin, 204 East Ninth Street, Cameron, Texas.


J-41. Valentine.—Wanted information concerning the parentage of Charles Valentine, born March 28, 1791, Monmouth County, New Jersey. His first wife was Elizabeth Borden.

(b) Was his father John of Upper Freehold Township, Monmouth County, who mentions children Charles, George, John, Mariah, in his will, inv. 1800. Estate divided in 1809. Wish birth, marriage and death dates.

J-41. Roe-Argo.—Betsy (Elizabeth) Roe, married John Argo, born North Carolina, Randolph County. They moved to McMinnville, Tennessee. Who were parents of Betsy and John.

(b) Hawley.—Who were wife and children of John Hawley, Addison County, Vermont. Did he move to Perry County, Indiana? Did he have Revolutionary service? Mrs. C. H. Sturtz, 3014 East 6th Street, Kansas City, Missouri.
(a) Bannister.—Wanted information or names of parents of Nancy Phoebe Bannister of Foster, Rhode Island, born about 1795 to 1800. Married George Pray, of Killingly, Connecticut. Her father's name, which is thought was Samuel who served in the Revolution. His daughter Nancy was born about 1800. Mrs. William J. Haelsen, 58 Homewood Avenue, North Providence, Rhode Island.

J-'41. (a) Curtis-Spencer.—Wanted ancestry of Moses Curtis, born July 7, 1792, wife Deborah Spencer, born December 30, 1795, married 1813 at Brunswick, Maine, supposed to have been born there. Both buried near Cadiz, Harrison County, Ohio. Children: John, Robert, Mary, Benjamin, James, George (?) perhaps others. Benjamin October 18, 1838, married Margaret Lowler (Loller) born May 25, 1822, Pennsylvania, Cumberland County. Married Harrison County, Ohio, but moved to Ashland County, Ohio; near Jolloway. Want information on Loller family. Mrs. George A. Cunningham, 3324 Monte Vista Boulevard, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

J-'41. (a) Townsend-Green.—Parentage wanted of Abigail Townsenn, born March 3, 1775, died 1853, married October 30, 1791, Peter Green, born July 25, 1772, Southfield, Orange County, New York. They moved about 1810-15 to Hunterdon County, New Jersey, where they are buried. Of their eleven children the 7th was Peter Green, born February 20, 1806, Southfield, New York, married 1846, in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, Esther (Miller) Farley.

(b) Baker.—Wanted parents of Lydia, second wife of Henry Baker, baptised New York, September 26, 1660, as Henricus de Backer (son of Jacobus de Backer, married New York 1655, Margaret Stuyvesant, half-sister of Governor Peter). Henry Baker resided Elizabeth, New Jersey, 1676, died there February 4, 1734. 1st wife Susanna, daughter of John Weinaus. Eleven children: Eleventh, Samuel, John, Daniel and Deborah. Samuel married Elizabeth Tyler, daughter Timothy Tyler, lived near Mansfield, Ohio.

(b) Hazzel-Loller.—Information of ancestry and descendants of James Hazzel, wife Mary, born Pennsylvania, died and buried near Cadiz, Harrison County, Ohio. Children: John, Robert, Mary, Benjamin, James, George (?) perhaps others. Benjamin October 18, 1838, married Margaret Lowler (Loller) born May 25, 1822, Pennsylvania, Cumberland County. Married Harrison County, Ohio, but moved to Ashland County, Ohio; near Jolloway. Want information on Loller family. Mrs. George A. Cunningham, 3324 Monte Vista Boulevard, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

(b) Custer-Backer.—Wanted ancestry of Thomas Franklin Dutton of Augusta, Maine. Also his father's name, which is thought was Samuel who served in the Revolution. Thomas was born about 1800. Mrs. William J. Haelsen, 58 Homewood Avenue, North Providence, Rhode Island.

(b) Overturf—De Bolt.—Wanted ancestry of William Overturf, born about 1800. Married Deborah De Bolt, of Wellersburg, Pennsylvania. A daughter Hanna was born April 6, 1824. A son John was married September 3, 1849, at Wellersburg to Delilah Kennell. Mrs. W. Weniger, 1010 North 29th Street, Corvallis, Oregon.

(b) Horn.—Want any information of William Horn born 1804, son of Sarah (?) Horn, both born in Virginia. Mrs. Perry P. Coon, Princeton, Missouri.

(b) Tucker.—Wanted ancestry of Littleberry Tucker, born Virginia in 1768, died Hancock County, Georgia, February 13, 1841, married Priscilla Collier or Cotton. Think Littleberry Tucker must have been named for his father and perhaps had brothers Benjamin and Thomas, also a master who may have been Benjamin or James Jr. of El居gh.

(b) Whitehead.—Wanted ancestry of Bird Whitehead, born January 17, 1799, North Carolina, died December 18, 1828, Hancock County, Georgia, married Ann Collier or Cotton Tucker. Did James Jr. serve in Revolutionary War? His father's name, which is thought was Samuel who served in the Revolution. Thomas was born about 1800. Mrs. William J. Haelsen, 58 Homewood Avenue, North Providence, Rhode Island.

J-'41. (a) Glenn.—Wanted names and dates of birth, marriage and death of parents and of the wife of James Glenn, a Revolutionary soldier of Fayette Township, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. Died before 7-1-1829. Had seven children: Son James, daughters, Jane Roscherby, Margaret McElroy, Elizabeth Porter, Isabella McElroy, Mary Walker, and Lydia Erwin.


J-'41. (a) Harper-Williams.—William Harper (James 1, John 2) born Nodales Island near Boston, Massachusetts, September 14, 1729, married Margaret Williams at Albany, New York, April 13, 1760. She was born Philadelphia February 1740; he died 1817, Milford, New York. Want data of wife and list of children of this marriage. (b) Archibald Harper (James 1, John 2, Col. John 3) born Cherry Valley, New York, June 14, 1764, Revolutionary soldier, married and had one son before 1790. Want data of his wife and children.


J-'41. (a) Harwood-Fletcher.—Wanted parents of Amy (?), wife of James Fletcher. He died Brunswick County, Virginia, will dated 1733. Joseph and Philip Harwood, Sussex County, Virginia, executors. Was Amy their sister? The name Amy is in many generations of the Harwood family. John Fletcher, her son, was godfather for Amy, daughter of Philip Harwood, 1745. A Harwood son, Nathan, named Fletcher. Miss E. C. Wilkins, Star Route, Roanoke Rapids, North Carolina.

J-'41. (a) Garret.—Wanted parentage of Judith Garret, born in Atlanta, Georgia. Also place of death in Missouri. Married to Allen McCready, June 1827 and moved to Missouri. Allen McCready was born September 3, 1803, in Kentucky. Children: Margaret, Julia, Jane, Eveline, John, Elijah, Charles, Allison, Mary.

(b) McCready.—Wanted parentage of John Adam McCready, Sr. Son, John Adam McCready, Jr., born 1772, Barnwell District, South Carolina. Married Mary Odem. Their children: John Adam III, born 1802 South Carolina. Married Mary Odem. Their children: John Adam III, born 1802 South Carolina; Joseph Hartwell, born July 25, 1803, South Carolina; Mary, born 1800, South Carolina; Samuel, born —; Elijah, born January 15, 1818. Mrs. John O. Pfahl, 688½ South Catalina Street, Los Angeles, California.

J-'41. Hawkins.—Want parentage of William Hawkins, born in 1773, married Lucy Merritt, born in 1774. She was the daughter of Michael Merritt and his wife Lucy Chittenden (Major William Chittenden, first settler of Guilford, Connecticut). William Hawkins died at Georgia, Vermont, October 1, 1810, age 37 years. Lucy Merritt, his wife, died in Georgia, Vermont, October 11, 1855, age 81 years. Anna Hawkins Smith, 98 Blossom Street, Fitchburg, Massachusetts.

J-'41. (a) Coston.—Ebeneczer Coston (1) reported in New York State papers and family traditions to have been a scout in the French and Indian wars, going to and from Canada on snowshoes; was a long time in the army. Would like to confirm this service to the colonies, and his discharge from service as a Minute-man in 1778. Document in Pension Bureau, Washington, records this enlistment.

(b) Ebeneczer Coston.—(2) born in Londonerry, Connecticut, in 1765, said to have died in Lysander, New York. Served in Commander-in-Chief's Guard. Search by one of his descendants failed to locate the grave in cemetery at Lysander. Does any one know whether his grave has been found and marked? Mrs. C. V. L. Cady, 311 South Wiener Street, Jackson, Michigan.

J-'41. (a) Newcombe.—Want information of Abigail Newcombe who lived in Warren, Ohio, in 1819, and at that time she was 89 years old. She was the grandmother of Sarah Sibley of Bridgeton, New Jersey. I have a letter written by her in that year to my great-grandmother, the above Sarah Sibley. However I find no trace of her in the family history.

(b) McMullen.—Wanted information of a McMullen family who went from Maryland to Kentucky. Perhaps Daniel McMullen (son of John (?)) went to Mt. Vernon, Indiana, first and married Sophia Butler of Eastern Shore, Maryland. Later moved to Louisville, Kentucky. A given name in the McMullen family was Marietta. Daniel had a sister who married a Webster of Maryland. Another sister married a Tarbow, Mrs. M. A. Burnett, The Cedars, Hendersonville, North Carolina.

J-'41. Herbert.—Wanted information in regard to Bridget Herbert who lived in Middletown, New Jersey, in 1673. Maiden name, first name of her husband and port of entry into this country, Catherine A. Newton, 2450 39th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

J-'41. (a) Joyner-Joiner-Cartwright.—Wanted name of parents, with Revolutionary service, of Lyttleton Joyner, born North Carolina, in West Tennessee Militia, War of 1812, Captain Hamilton's Company Infantry. Tradition is Lyttleton Joyner's wife was Parthenia, daughter of Peter Cartwright member Council of Safety, North Carolina. Will appreciate proof, wife's name, and all available data on either family.

(b) Scott-Nelson-Burnsides.—Want name of father of William Milton Scott, born South Carolina, 1794, moved to St. Clair County, Alabama, 1818, married Anna Scott, born 1799. Father was Revolutionary soldier. Desire dates, wife's name, and Revolutionary Service of parents of John Nelson and wife, Nancy Burnsides, Hillsboro, Orange County, North Carolina. Daughter

J-'41. (a) Wood-Grayson.—Wanted information of William Wood of Albemarle County, Virginia, and Sarah, his wife. What was her maiden name? Their children: John, Isaac, William, Ann, Abner, Richard, Susan, and Jesse. Isaac, born 1741, married Susanna, daughter of Captain William Grayson of Albemarle, in 1763. Who was the father of Captain William Grayson?

(b) Winn-Johnston.—Who were the parents of Jesse Durrett Winn, born 1752, of Caroline County, Virginia, later of Kentucky. His first wife, Catherine, daughter of Stephen Johnston. Also, who were the parents of this Stephen Johnston, and what Johnston family were they—their origin. Virginia Stewart, 300 East 40th Street, Kansas City, Missouri.

J-'41. Adams.—Hannah Adams married at Charlestown, Massachusetts, February 4, 1708, James Holden, born 1685, died 1769. Hannah’s brothers were Charles, Aaron and Thomas, of Worcester, Massachusetts. Hence she was not the Hannah born to John Adams and Hannah Bent of Sudbury in 1688, as assumed by some. What was the birthplace of Hannah, whose brothers were Charles, Aaron and Thomas? Herbert Bebb, 1652 West 102nd Street, Chicago, Illinois.

J-'41. Provence-Province.—Wanted information of the family of David Provence (lawyer) son of John Stewart and Lydia Finch Provence (his first cousin), born November 1827, near Madison, Indiana, and died November 1874, Strouther, South Carolina. His paternal ancestor, Jean Provence (son of a French nobleman) settled in Pennsylvania. His first wife was Miss Stewart and second wife, Miss Finch. Mrs. Ethel G. Rabb, Melrose, Florida.

J-'41. (a) Farwell-Smith.—Calvin Farwell, born 1762, married 1789 Sally Smith. Moved to Chesterfield, N. H. Children: Luther, Levinia and Leonard. The children married in Livingston Co., N. Y. Where and when were they born? Where did Calvin die, and who were the parents of Sally Smith?

(b) Clement-Knapp.—Samuel Clement (Clemons), born 1772, Northbridge, Mass. His parents Samuel and Elizabeth (Knapp) Clemons moved to Croyden, N. H. What became of them? Samuel, Jr., married Ruth Hibbard, daughter of David and Leah (Cronkhite) Hibbard and settled at Pompey Hill, N. Y. Who were the parents of Elizabeth Knapp? Mrs. Frank Farwell, Coldwater, Michigan.

J-'41. (a) Fuller-Colburn-Shattuck.—Data of Joseph Fuller, who married, Hartford, Vermont, July 1, 1821, Sarah Colburn. Had daughter Sarah Ann, born July 23, 1824, married Hartford, Vermont, October 20, 1844, Alonza Shattuck.

(b) Ashley-Wight.—Data of Lemuel Ashley, died Barnard, Vermont, March 11, 1799, age 58, married Wrentham, Massachusetts, September 21, 1763, Olive (5) Wight. Mrs. Franklin N. Rogers, 401 North River Road, Manchester, New Hampshire.

J-'41. (a) Mitchell.—Harford County, Maryland. Were James (born 1752) and Martha, or Kent (born 1743) and Hannah, the parents of Hannah who married Thomas Chesney ca. 1806. Chesney Family records say “Hannah Mitchell sister of Kent Mitchell wealthy bachelor of Baltimore”. In 1776 James had a son Kent.


J-'41. (a) Allen.—Wanted ancestry of Jemima Allen, born March 18th in Kentucky. Married Alford Davenport Oliphint and moved to a plantation in Mississippi, near Lexington. Later removed to San Augustine County, Texas. Died there January 9, 1833.

(b) Oliphint.—Wanted ancestry of Robert Oliphint, born February 19, 1771, died August 17, 1841. Lived in Kentucky, but probably born in Virginia, or South Carolina. Died in San Augustine, Texas. Also want ancestry of his wife, Abigail, born July 1, 1783, died July 12, 1841, in San Augustine, Texas. Mrs. C. T. Hockmeyer, 1205 Markhill Street, Houston, Texas.

Abba's Bible

BY LOUISE MOSS MONTGOMERY

By my bed,
Dingy, small, and old and worn—
With its pages thumbed and torn,
Held together by a thread.

1800 is the date
Scrawled upon its cover when
Abba was a girl of ten,
Small, beribboned and sedate.

Here's an old daguerreotype
In the middle of the book.
It is priceless! Won't you look?
Grandpa Henry with his pipe!

Here's another! Abba when
Old and worn with time and tears,
Weighted bodily with years—
Proud and precious, even then!

Abba's Bible by my bed,
With the mark of centuries
Clinging to its yellowed leaves—
Obviously loved and read.

Let me handle it with care,
With a reverential touch.
If I hold it very much
It will crumble into air!
The Mountain Patriot

BY LESLIE DYKSTRA

At the Unveiling of the Monument to William Peery, Volunteer in the Revolutionary Struggle, and Pioneer of the Settlement of Jeffersonville, Now Tazewell, Virginia

All night a savage wind attacked this hill;
The earth was torn by bullet-drops of rain;
But now hot sunbeams, pressing leaves, distil
Perfume of laurel. In their free domain,
Where bluegrass flows across a mountain-side,
Red cattle graze. Our land is deified
By its own beauty; over distant woods,
The rambling farms, a peaceful spirit broods.

Up the old hill to his old home, at last,
On acres he had given for the town,
He climbed, from far green uplands of the past.
I saw him later, pacing up and down—
A bronzed, hard-muscled man, by freedom wrought,
Patrolling borders of portentous thought;
Or poised, in light and shadow, as though art
Had carved him from a mountain's marble heart.

A crowd had gathered near him, unaware,
For pageantry that his own thoughts pursued;
The Stars and Stripes unfurled on gusty air,
And Boy Scouts his rugged youth renewed.
"Salute!"—So silvery rang their bugle call,
It seemed to groove a shaft of granite, tall
And eloquent of him whose valiant name
Strikes music from a chord of chiseled flame.

I whispered, "Sir, if Peery, himself, were here
And knew how danger looms, as in his day,
To folk, who still hold liberty most dear,
What would that war-scarred, Christian soldier say?"
His voice came low, and with supreme endeavor,
As might a soul from anguish disgorge;
A home worth having is worth striving for:
If threatened, fight!—but make no trade of war."

I saw the yellow capes of girls flash by
Like golden plover, brief against the sky;
I saw Anne Peery's hands unveil a stone,
Where he had stood, bemused by a bugle call,
Was only a shaft of granite, bronzed and tall.

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Delaware Signers of the Oath of Allegiance

By Eleanor B. Cooch

Registrar General, N. S. D. A. R. and Member of the Public Archives Commission of Delaware

(The Public Archives Commission of the State of Delaware granted the writer permission to copy for publication their alphabetical file of the signers of the Oath of Allegiance in Delaware. Grateful acknowledgement is made of this courtesy.)

This important alphabetical list of the signers of the Oath of Allegiance in Delaware is continued from our September issue.—Editor's Note.

Key
1st name in alphabetical order is signer.
Date given is when he signed.
2nd name is Justice before whom he signed.
Vouchers are so designated.
N. C. Co. stands for New Castle Co., Delaware.
Del. Arch. stands for Delaware Archives.

References
Del. Arch. File 160 contains original or photo-stat of all known Delaware lists.
Historical Society of Delaware, Old Town Hall, Wilmington, Delaware, owns lists as indicated.
“Battle of Cooch’s Bridge” by Edward W. Cooch, pub. 1940, contains Pencader Oath, so called because most of the signers lived in or near Pencader Hundred, N. C. Co., Del.
American Jewish Historical Society, New York City, owns list as indicated.

(Continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Justice</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crampton, John</td>
<td>June 29, 1778</td>
<td>Wm. Allfree, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crook, Benjamin</td>
<td>July 24, 1778</td>
<td>Wm. Allfree, Jacob Caulk, Hist. Soc. of Del.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

D

Dunhopher, James, June 27, 1778, Wm. Allfree, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.

E

Elliot, James, June 30, 1778, Wm. Allfree, N. C. Co., Hist. So. of Del.
Gamble, James, June 30, 1778, Wm. Allfree, N. C. Co., Hist. So. of Del.
Green, Humphreys, date affirmed, Aug. 8, 1778, Wm. Allfree, N. C. Co., voucher, Abram Boyer, Hist. So. of Del.

(To be continued in our November issue)
FOLLOWING is the list of ancestors whose records of service during the American Revolution have recently been established, also giving the states from which the men served. This list will be contributed to from time to time by the Registrar General as a supplement to this Department.

A

ADAMS, Jonathan.............N. J.
ALEXANDER, Francis.........Del.
ANDERS, John, Jr...........N. C.
AUGSBURG, Philhelm........Conn.

B

Baldwin, Thaddeus.........Conn.
Ball, Nathaniel, Sr........N. H.
Beall, Elijah, Sr........Mass.
Beale, Jeremiah...........Md.
Beasley, Isaac............Va.
Bennett, Abraham, Sr.......N. Y.
Berry, Benjamin...........Va.
Bevier, Jacobus...........N. Y.
Bingham, Charles..........Pa.
Blitch, Thomas............Ga.
Braley, Samuel...........I. L.
Brewer, Peter..............Md.
Brown, James, Jr.........Conn.
Brownings, Charles........N. C.
Burdick, John.............Mass.
Burley, Jacob, Jr........N. H.

C

CADE, William..............S. C.
Campbell, John...............Pa.
Campbell, John.............R. I.
Carr, Gilden..............Va.
Carr, Thomas, Sr...........N. H.
Chaffee, Frederick.........Conn.
Chapman, George...........Va.
Chapman, Nicholas.........Pa.
Cheek, William.............N. C.
Clark, Samuel, Jr.........Mass.
Cole, Richard.............Md.
Conkling, Nathaniel, Sr....N. Y.
Connell, Zachariah.........Pa.
Corliss, Samuel...........Pa.
Craig, Samuel..............Pa.
Cramer, Matthias..........N. J.
Cranch, Isaac.............Md.
Crawford, John.............Pa.
Chiswell, Robert...........Pa.
Cumings, Eliezer...........N. H.
Curtis, Jeremiah.........Conn.

D

DAKIN, Jonathan.............Del.
DANIEL, Benjamin Woodson....N. C.
Dare, Reuben..............N. C.
Davis, John.................Va.
DEYO, James.................N. Y.
DEYO, Simon (Simon) ........N. Y.
Donald, James..............S. C.
Dulin, John.................Va.
DUNN, Alexander............N. C.

E

EBERESFOR, Christian........Pa.
ELLISON, John...............Va.

F

Fife, John...................)N. H.
FINCH, Henry................Va.
FOARD, William.............Md.
Foster, James..............Mass.
FRANK, Valentine...........Pa.
FRANKENFELZ, Philip Peter...Pa.
FULLER, Aaron..............Conn.

G

GILBERT, Benjamin, Sr.......Ga.
Goldsby, William..........N. Y.
Gratz, John.................Va.
GREEN, Samuel Harris.......Mass.
GREGORY, Joshua.............N. Y.
GRIFFITH, Thomas...........Md.

H

HAL, Thomas................Va.
HAMILTON, George..........N. C.
HANCOCK, Jacob............Va.
HARMON, John................Va.
HAWES, Isaac...............Va.
Hawley, Elijah..............Mad.
HAYFORD, John..............Mass.
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HOLLY, Nathan..............Conn.
HOLT, Ephraim..............Mass.
HOLT, James................Conn.
HooKINdRECK, Eliza........N. Y.
HOTCHKINS, Henry, Jr.......Conn.
HouSTON, Joseph...........Md.
HOTY, Samuel.................Pa.
HUGHES, Jonathan...........Va.
HUGUEWIN, Peter...........N. Y.

I

ISAACS, Jacob..............R. I.

J

JOHNSON, Isaac..............Va.
JURDYN, Edmund............Mass.

K

KELLEY, James..............Va.
Kendall, David.............Mass.
Kendall, James.............Pa.
KILLICUT, Thomas...........N. H.
King, Ashbel..............Conn.
KINGSBURY, Nathan.........Mass.

L

LAMBERT, Jeremiah.........N. J.
LANCASTER, Daniel.........Mass.
LANCE, George..............N. J.
LIE, Andrew...............S. C. & Ga.
LIEFERTS, Jan.............N. Y.
LEIGHTON, Havelle, Jr......N. H.
LEWIS, Alexander...........Pa.

M

MAHAN, James...............Va & N. C.
MARSHALL, Thomas.........Mass.
MARZIN, William............Va.
MAXWELL, Robert...........Pa.
McClellan, Robert.........N. Y.
McCUBDY, James............Pa.
McDowell, Andrew...........N. J.
MECK, Philip................Md.
Merrick, Daniel...........Pa.
Moore, Samuel..............Md.
MTYS, Jacob...............Pa.

N

NASH, Simeon.................Mass.
NAUDAIN, Elias..............Del.
NELSON, Daniel.............N. H.
NORTON, Levi..............Conn.
NOXON, Benjamin...........N. Y.
NUTTER, Thomas...........Mass.

O

OOTHOUT, Henry.............N. Md.
OCCURRI, William...........Md.

P

PADDock, Stephen...........N. Y.
PARKE, William.............N. J.
PARELL, Jacob..............Pa.
PARMENTER, Israel..........Mass.
PASS, Nathaniel...........N. C.

Q

Quinlan, Patrick...........Conn.

R

Ramsay, John..............N. C.
Ramsay, Thomas.............Pa.
Redding, George, Sr.......N. Y.
Richard, Nathaniel........Mass.
Richardman (Richmond), Daniel

S

Schumaker, Peter..........Pa.
SHELLY, Thomas............Pa.
SHEPARD, Isaac.............Mass.
SHUBE, William.............Pa.
SMITH, John...............Pa.
SIMONS, Moses..............N. Y.
SINGLETON, Edmund.........Va.
SINNETT, Patrick...........Va.
SKELLY, John..............Pa.
SKINNER, Josiah...........N. Y.
Sloan, Robert.............N. C.
Smith, Edward..............Pa.
Smith, Samuel..............Conn.
Snuffer, George...........Pa.
SPENCER, Richard.........Pa.
STROH, Jacob..............Pa.

T

TAGGART, Patrick.........Pa.
TAINTER, John, Jr..........Mass.
TEMPLETON, Alexander.......Pa.
TERRILL, Joel (Joseph).....N. C.
Terry, Thomas............. Va.
THOMPSON, Hambleton.......N. J.
TILLMAN, Joshua Bethma...N. Y.
TOLER, William............Pa.
TUCKER, George............Va.
TURNER, James..............Va.

U

Utt, Adam...................Pa.
UTTERBACK, Jacob.........Pa.

V

VAN GILDER, Jacob..........Pa.
VAN LOON, John, M..........N. Y.
VINSON, Aaron..............N. C.
VOORHIES, Peter...........N. J.

W

WAGNER, Frederick.........Pa.
WASHBURN, Benjamin........Va.
WASHBURN, Moses............Mass.
WELLS, Zachariah...........Mass.
WESTOVER, Moses............Mass.
WHITEFIELD, Thomas........Pa.
WILLIAMSON, Alden........Pa.
WOOD, Andrew..............N. Y.
WOODSON, Tarleton.........Va.

Y

York, Henry.................N. C.

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1941

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16—Emanuel Feuerman and Reginald Stew-
art—Joint Recital.
19—Christian Science Lecture.
21—Philadelphia Orchestra.
26—Arturo Rubinstein, Pianist.
30—Eleanor Steber and Ossy Renardy—
Joint Recital.

NOVEMBER
2—National Symphony Orchestra (Hans
Kindler, Conductor).
5—National Symphony Orchestra.
11—Don Pasquale—Grand Opera.
13—The Barrere Trio.
14—National Geographic Society.
16—National Symphony Orchestra.
21—National Geographic Society.
23—National Symphony Orchestra.
25—Serge Rachmaninoff, Pianist.
26—National Symphony Orchestra.
30—James Melton and Gladys Swarthout—
Joint Recital.

DECEMBER
2—Philadelphia Orchestra.
4—Jan Peerce and Frances Nash—Joint
Recital.
5—National Geographic Society.
7—Don Cossack Male Chorus.
9—John Charles Thomas, Baritone.
12—National Geographic Society.
13—National Symphony Orchestra.
16—Martha Graham Dancers.

1942

JANUARY
2—National Geographic Society.
4—National Symphony Orchestra.
7—National Symphony Orchestra.
11—Lily Pons, Coloratura.
13—Philadelphia Orchestra (Fritz Kreisler,
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16—National Geographic Society.
18—National Symphony Orchestra.
22—National Geographic Society.
23—National Symphony Orchestra.
27—Lauritz Melchior and Lotte Lehmann—
Joint Recital.
30—National Geographic Society.

FEBRUARY
1—National Symphony Orchestra.
3—Lawrence Tibbett, Baritone.
4—National Symphony Orchestra.
6—National Geographic Society.
8—National Symphony Orchestra.
10—Jascha Heifetz, Violinist.
13—National Geographic Society.
15—National Symphony Orchestra.
18—National Symphony Orchestra.
20—National Geographic Society.
23—George Washington University.
24—Vladimir Horowitz, Pianist.
25—National Symphony Orchestra.
27—National Geographic Society.

MARCH
1—National Symphony Orchestra.
3—Philadelphia Orchestra.
6—National Geographic Society.
8—Yehudi Menuhin, Violinist.
11—Salvatore Baccaloni, Basso-Buffo
13—National Geographic Society.
15—National Symphony Orchestra.
17—Philadelphia Orchestra (Efram Zim-
balist, Soloist).
20—National Geographic Society.
22—Jan Kiepura, Tenor.
24—Fritz Kreisler, Violinist.
25—National Symphony Orchestra.
27—National Geographic Society.
31—Boston Symphony Orchestra (Serge
Koussevitzky, Conductor).

APRIL
3—National Geographic Society.
7—Nelson Eddy, Baritone.
14—Grace Moore, Soprano.
15—Philadelphia Orchestra.
19—D. A. R. Congress.
20—D. A. R. Congress.
21—D. A. R. Congress.
22—D. A. R. Congress.
23—D. A. R. Congress.
24—D. A. R. Congress.
25—D. A. R. Congress.
26—Christian Science Lecture.
29—National Folk Festival.
30—National Folk Festival.

MAY
1—National Folk Festival.
2—National Folk Festival.

JUNE
10—George Washington University.
11—Columbus University.

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