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MRS. WILLIAM H. POUCH, President General
National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution
DEAR MEMBERS:

"Without a humble imitation of the Divine Author of our Religion we can never hope to be a happy nation."

THESE words of George Washington echo in our ears with constant insistence and we are compelled to pause and think of some way in which we, as members of a Christian organization, can promote this truth in our beloved country.

Perhaps because of this, the thought of a Prayer Service in which our members in all parts of the United States could unite came to some of us and when this was mentioned at a State Conference some weeks ago received unqualified approval.

Many hearts have been saddened by the enforced change of place of the Continental Congress, and it seemed as though some recognition should be given to the 19th of April, a date so full of significance to every Daughter of the American Revolution.

In consequence of this fact, a call from the President General has gone forth to members, asking that from 3 to 4 o'clock, on the afternoon of April 19th, 1942—allowing for the difference in time in different parts of the country that individuals or groups will devote that hour to meditation and prayer.

We shall pray for the protection and guidance of our Heavenly Father for the Nation and for our Society that strength and courage be given to the President of the United States and all others in authority and to our valiant defenders and loved ones.

We shall have the cooperation of the Children of the American Revolution—our own children—whose prayers like those of all little ones as well as the older ones—will be heard always by a loving Father.

The Right Reverend James E. Freeman, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of Washington, has promised to speak to us, and those who are to be present will meet, as has been the custom in other years, in our loved Memorial Continental Hall at the time appointed.

The wreath for the Founders will be placed by Miss Janet Richards and those placed at Arlington and Mount Vernon will be placed as usual by the President General and the State Regent of Virginia, or her representative.

The services will be under the direction of the Chaplain General, Mrs. William Henry Belk, and her committee. Mrs. Towner, President of the Mount Vernon Ladies Association, will welcome the members at Mount Vernon.

When these lines meet your eyes we shall have had this service—God willing—but it seemed as though you should have this little explanation of how and why this ceremony was arranged.

This is Easter Eve and the hearts of our members are attuned to the heavenly message they shall hear in the Easter Service. May we follow in the footsteps of our blessed Redeemer and realize that the results of that wonderful Resurrection morning is our Christian Faith which we must express in our daily lives—with God's help.

These last two months have been very precious in the happy meetings with friends throughout the country.

To clasp the hands and look into the faces of members has been a source of refreshment and inspiration and each day brought your President General untold blessings and happiness.

If only more of our members could experience the concentrated welcome which awaits every Daughter who can take the time to visit the States so far from headquarters.

It is an opportunity to realize what membership in the National Society really means. When one thinks of the number of National Officers and National Chairmen who have had this pleasure one can better understand why the bonds of friendship and affection have been made so strong and precious.

There is this same intangible element in all great organizations, but a Daughter of the American Revolution likes to feel that it is a more vital force in her membership than in any others.

The facts just mentioned play a very important part in the advantages of annual or monthly meetings.

A unity of spirit and effort emanates from such gatherings which play a powerful part in the work of the world and should never be ignored or lost.
It is most heartening to find that State and Chapter Regents are guiding and upholding their members in a high pitch of patriotic service as well as holding steady D. A. R. meetings and conferences from which this spirit is born.

In spite of heart aches and sacrifices all through this society, there is no faltering in community service for our men and boys, also for Great Britain and China.

There is the sentiment in every locality that we must look to the future.

This terrific war cannot mean the end of everything and nations.

The future of the nations must have those to serve who now are children.

To that end our attention must be given to the strengthening of their minds and bodies—and our members, I am proud to state, are doing those very things.

During my trip I heard no expressions of fears over war conditions, rather a fixed determination to meet each situation as it is, and to fight for their own rights and for those things which will safeguard their men and boys in the struggle for Victory.

Eternal vigilance is the price of safety and Pearl Harbor will be an ever present reminder of this truth.

All pray and hope for the return of peaceful conditions and as they pray, they give and serve—having learned that caring for the sorrows of others is the only way to ease their own pain.

These women, like their sisters of pioneer days whose heroism and tender care of their loved men folk have endeared them to all true Americans, are the wellspring of the courage and spiritual force of the world.

God give them the physical strength to withstand the shocks and burdens they must have for many days of anxiety—suspense and sadness lie ahead—but with faith and prayer Victory is bound to come.

Every moment of this wonderful trip and visits with our members is engraved on my heart and mind—and my love, admiration, and gratitude for each gracious and friendly welcome will endure always.

May our Lord watch between us while we are apart and bring us all together in spirit on April 19th is the prayer of

Serve and Deserve

BY MINNIE FAEGRE KNOX
(Regent, Campanile Chapter, Oakland, California)

This is the hour to serve our native land,
To show ourselves true children of that breed
That crossed the ominous seas to make a stand
For liberty of voice and act and creed.

This life, our homes, these ways we hold so dear,
We owe to men and women of our blood
Who nobly served this country yesteryear
With hearts where love of freedom was at flood.

Today the nation’s sons cross seas to war
That we at home may still live proud and free;
And some will sleep upon an alien shore,
Flag-wrapped beneath a spicy tree.

If we deserve this freedom which they serve,
O never from our homeland duties swerve.
Program for the
Fifty-first Continental Congress

The program for the Fifty-first Continental Congress, which will be held in Chicago, Illinois, May fourth through seventh, has gone to press. Many things had to be different this year and it was necessary to make quick changes in many instances. We trust that this Congress will be as outstanding as it is different due to circumstances beyond our control.

The Program Committee,
Mrs. Frances Washington Kerr,
Chairman.

Pre-Opening

The Memorial Service will be held in the Boulevard Room of the Stevens Hotel Sunday afternoon, May third, at two o'clock. A beautiful and impressive service to our departed members has been arranged by the Chaplain General, Mrs. William Henry Belk. Mrs. James Shera Montgomery, prominent organist of the District of Columbia, as well as vice chairman, in charge of music, of the Program Committee, will render the organ music for this service.

By invitation of Mr. Joseph H. Cudahy and the Chicago Historical Society, of which Mr. Cudahy is President, in honor of the President General and delegates to the Fifty-first Continental Congress, a tea will be given from four thirty until seven o'clock Sunday afternoon, May third, in the Society's Museum Building. This museum is very beautiful, and portrays the story of American history through the chronological arrangement of period rooms. Each exhibit is displayed so as to deal with a specific subject and its related facts as a unit. We are very grateful to Mr. Cudahy and the Chicago Historical Society for this opportunity which is a highlight of the social as well as educational part of the Congress.

Monday afternoon, May fourth, at two o'clock, in the Boulevard Room of the Stevens Hotel, the 1942 National Defense Symposium will open. Mrs. E. Thomas Boyd, National Chairman of National Defense Through Patriotic Education, will preside. Outstanding speakers from the Army, Navy and Marine Corps have accepted to speak, as well as authorities on fifth column activities, the alien problem and war objectives.

Fifty-First Continental Congress

The Fifty-first Continental Congress will be called to order by the President General, Mrs. William H. Pouch, on Monday evening, May fourth, at eight thirty o'clock in the Medinah Temple. This is the only meeting that will be held outside the Stevens Hotel, our headquarters for the Congress. Due to the limited seating capacity of the Grand Ballroom of the Stevens Hotel the Illinois D. A. R. secured this large auditorium for the opening session. The seating capacity is about five thousand.

The music will be furnished by the Navy Pier Band. The Bishop of Chicago will offer the Invocation. Honorable Edward J. Kelly, Mayor of Chicago will extend a welcome. The Honorary Presidents General will bring greetings; also, our sponsored organization, The Children of the American Revolution, as well as our compatriots, the Sons of the Revolution and the Sons of American Revolution.

The Honorable Dwight H. Green, Governor of Illinois, will make the principal address. Our 1942 "D. A. R. Pilgrims" will be presented to the Congress. The colorful Medinah's Golden Chanters will furnish musical entertainment.

Following the opening session the President General, National Officers and State Regents will hold a reception.

Tuesday Morning, May Fifth:

The National Officers will give their yearly reports during this session. Following the President General's Report a representative from the Defense Savings Staff of the U. S. Treasury Department will address the Congress. This address will be followed by our Honorary President General, Mrs. Russell William Magna, who will sell defense stamps and bonds from the platform.
Among the Chairmen of the 51st Congress

MRS. JOHN MORRISON KERR
Chairman of Program for the Congress

MRS. E. E. WOOLLEN
National Chairman of Victory Dinner Committee

MRS. REX H. RHOADES
Chairman of Credentials

MRS. CHARLES C. HAIG
General Chairman of Arrangements

MRS. E. E. WOOLLEN
National Chairman of Victory Dinner Committee

MRS. J. DEFOREST RICHARDS
Local Advisor of 51st Continental Congress
TUESDAY AFTERNOON:

Reports of National Committees will be given. The State Regent of France will speak on "Living in Occupied France and my Return Home." Exemplification of several committees is scheduled, including American Indians, which will be demonstrated by Woodrow Crumbo, a Potawatomi.

TUESDAY EVENING:

The music for this evening will be furnished by the Woman's Symphony Orchestra of Chicago. A half hour concert will precede the opening. Two addresses by outstanding speakers will furnish much information in connection with the present war emergency. Miss Edith Mason, soprano, of the Chicago Opera Company, will be the soloist. Nominations of candidates for office will follow. A Dance for the Pages of the Fifty-first Continental Congress, and for the service men of the Army and of the Navy will be given in the Boulevard Room at ten o'clock.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY SIXTH:

Reports of National Committees continued. Voting—polls open at eight a.m. Speakers on Civilian Defense and War Production as well as a nationally known authority will address the Congress following the report of the Chairman of National Defense Through Patriotic Education.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON:

Reserved for meetings of State Delegations and National Committees.

WEDNESDAY EVENING:

State Regents' Reports will be given in reverse order of entrance of States into the Union. All American Music will be used on this program. The music will be furnished by the Fine Arts Trio, and group singing of familiar tunes will be used at intervals. Following the report of the Tellers, the newly elected officers will be presented.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY SEVENTH:

Reports of National Chairmen continued. Judge Camille Kelley of the Juvenile Court of Memphis, Tennessee, and Judge Louis Schneider of the Common Pleas Bench of Cincinnati, Ohio, two outstanding speakers will exemplify the work of the committees scheduled.

Following this session the President General will receive in her Reception Room those wishing to make gifts to the National Society.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON:

The Approved Schools will have the first hour on this program. Dr. James E. West, Chief Scout Executive of the Boy Scouts of America, William Berner, Junior National President of C. A. R., our Juniors presenting a half hour of entertainment, and Joseph Francomano, of Metropolitan Junior Achievement, will be highlights of the last session. The Installation of Officers will conclude the Fifty-first Continental Congress.

THURSDAY EVENING:

Victory Dinner is scheduled for seven thirty p.m. in the Grand Ballroom. Chairman, Mrs. E. E. Woollen.

Special Meetings at the Fifty-first Continental Congress

ROUND TABLES BY NATIONAL OFFICERS

Curator General—Mrs. C. Edward Murray, West Ball Room .......... Monday, May 4, 9:30 A.M.
Historian General—Mrs. Frederick Alfred Wallis, Room 430a .......... Monday, May 4, 11:00 A.M.
Librarian General—Mrs. Ralph L. Crockett, Room 657 ............... Wednesday, May 6, 8:30 A.M.
Organizing Secretary General—Miss Marion D. Mullins, Room 612a ... Wednesday, May 6, 3:30 P.M.
Registrar General—Mrs. Edward Webb Cooch, Private Dining Room 1 ... Monday, May 4, 11:00 A.M. followed by National Membership Meeting—12:30 P.M.
Treasurer General—Mrs. Samuel James Campbell, Room 656 .......... Wednesday, May 6, 8:30 A.M.
NATIONAL COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Advancement of American Music—Mrs. Walter M. Berry, Private Dining Room 1 Monday, May 4, 4:00 P.M.
American Indians—Mrs. Loren E. Rex, Room 440a Monday, May 4, 10:30 A.M. (Dedication of Indian Room)
Americanism—Mrs. Horace Jackson Cary, Private Dining Room 1 Monday, May 4, 1:00 P.M. (A speaker will talk on the Alien in the United States. A Round Table discussion will follow)
Approved Schools—Miss Harriet Simons, Private Dining Room 2 Monday, May 4, 10:30 A.M.
Conservation—Miss Emeline A. Street, Breakfast, South Ballroom Tuesday, May 5, 7:30 A.M. Tickets obtained from Mrs. James F. Trottman before May 1st at 2225 East Woodstock Place, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. After May 1st she will be at the Stevens Hotel. Mrs. Helen Worth Gordon, Conservation Specialist in the U. S. Forest Service, will speak on “Conservation Is Defense”.
Correct Use of the Flag—Miss Elizabeth M. Barnes, Room 605a Wednesday, May 6, 3:30 P.M. (Officers, Regents and Members are invited to meet with Chairmen to discuss general subjects on the Correct Use of the Flag. It is expected that a moving picture film will be shown at this time)
D. A. R. Good Citizenship Pilgrimage—Mrs. John T. Gardner, Dinner Friday, May 1, 6 P.M. Luncheon, University Club Sunday, May 3, 1 P.M.
D. A. R. Manual for Citizenship—Miss Helen M. McMackin, Private Dining Room 2 Monday, May 4, 4:00 P.M. (Members of Advisory Committee, National Vice Chairmen, State Chairmen, and all former National Chairmen please attend)
D. A. R. Museum—Mrs. C. Edward Murray, West Ball Room Monday, May 4, 9:30 A.M.
Ellis Island—Angel Island—Mrs. Maurice D. Farrar, Breakfast, Private Dining Room 2 Wednesday, May 6, 8:00 A.M.
Girl Home Makers—Mrs. William Wesley Brothers, North Assembly Room Monday, May 4, 9:30 A.M.
Good Citizenship Pilgrims Clubs—Mrs. Arthur J. Rahn, North Assembly Room Monday, May 4, 1:00 P.M.
Historical Research—Mrs. Frederick Alfred Wallis, Room 430a Monday, May 4, 11:00 A.M.
Junior American Citizens—Mrs. Assa Foster Harshbarger, Room 656a Wednesday, May 6, 3:00 P.M. Breakfast, North Ball Room Wednesday, May 6, 7:45 A.M.
Junior Membership—Mrs. Frank L. Harris, Breakfast and Assembly, North Ball Room Monday, May 4, 8:30 A.M. Junior Registration, North Ball Room Monday, May 4, 8:30 A.M. to 11:30 A.M.; Tuesday, May 5, 8:30 A.M. to 3:30 P.M.
Dinner, Private Dining Room 1 Sunday, May 3, 7:30 P.M.
Helen Pouch, Junior D. A. R. Scholarship Fund Committee, National Chairman’s Room Sunday, May 3, 9:00 P.M.
Motion Picture—Miss Ethel Martin, Room 657a Wednesday, May 6, 4:00 P.M.
National Defense Symposium—Mrs. E. Thomas Boyd, Boulevard Room Monday, May 4, 2:00 P.M. Meeting, West Ballroom Wednesday, May 6, 8:00 A.M. Exhibit, second floor elevator lobby, May 3 to 7.
National Historical Magazine—Mrs. C. A. Swann Sinclair, Breakfast, South Ball Room Monday, May 4, 8:00 A.M.
National Membership Meeting Monday, May 4, 11:00 A.M.
Press Relations—Mrs. Joseph E. Pryor, North Assembly Room Tuesday, May 5, 8:30 A.M.
Radio—Mrs. Myrtle M. Lewis, Room 656 Wednesday, May 6, 3:15 P.M.
Real Daughters—Mrs. J. Harris Baughman, Room 658 Wednesday, May 6, 2:00 P.M.
Resolutions—Mrs. Julian G. Goodhue, Private Dining Room No. 4 Friday, May 1, 3:30 P.M.; Saturday, May 2, 10:00 A.M.; Mon., May 4, 10:30 A.M.; Tues., May 5, 8:00 A.M.; Wednesday, May 6, 3:30 P.M.
SPECIAL MEETINGS

President General's Meeting for National Chairmen—West Ball Room—Monday, May 4, 11:30 A.M.
Credential Committee—Eighth Street Check Room—Friday, May 1, 12 noon
Informal State Regents Meeting—South Ballroom—Friday, May 1, 2:00 P.M.
National Chairmen's Association—Mrs. Henry B. Joy, President,
Breakfast, Private Dining Room 2—Sunday, May 3, 9:00 A.M.
National Officers' Club—Upper Tower Ball Room—Friday, May 1, 10:00 A.M.
Luncheon, Lower Tower Ball Room—Friday, May 1, 1:00 P.M.
Dinner, Upper Tower Ball Room—Saturday, May 2, 7:30 P.M.
Informal Talks on Parliamentary Procedure—Mrs. John Trigg Moss,
Room 605—Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, May 5 to 7, 8:00 A.M.
(These talks are open to all, and last about one and one-half hours)

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE MEETINGS

House Committee—Grand Ball Room (Register, 10:00 A.M.)—Monday, May 4, 10:30 A.M.
Page Registration—Room 601—May 3 to 7
Assembly—Antique Lounge; Chairman Headquarters—Private Dining Room 8,
Meeting—Grand Ball Room—Monday, May 4, 12:30 P.M.
Rehearsal—Grand Ball Room, 1:00 P.M.
Platform Committee—Grand Ball Room—Monday, May 4, 12:00 noon
Reception Committee—Lounge—Monday, May 4, 9:00 A.M.
Reception Room Committee—Lounge—Monday, May 4, 10:00 A.M.

Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig is General Chairman in charge of hotel arrangements for the
Fifty-first Continental Congress, Mrs. J. DeForest Richards, Local Advisor, and will be at
their desks in the hotel beginning Thursday, April 30.

STATE MEETINGS

State Regent's Address       State Meetings

ALABAMA—Stevens Hotel

Meeting—Monday, May 4, 11:00 A.M., Stevens Hotel.

ARKANSAS—Stevens Hotel

Luncheon Lower Tower Ball Room, Tuesday, May 5, 1:00 P.M.
Meeting, Room 539a, Stevens Hotel, Wednesday, May 6, 2:00 to 3:00 P.M.

COLORADO—Stevens Hotel

Dinner—Private Dining Room 1, Stevens Hotel, Wednesday,
May 6, 6:00 P.M.

CONNECTICUT—Stevens Hotel

Dinner, Chicago Woman's Club, 11th St. near Michigan Blvd.,
Monday, May 4, 6:15 P.M.

FLORIDA—Stevens Hotel

Dinner—South Ball Room, Wednesday, May 6, 6:00 P.M.

ILLINOIS—Stevens Hotel

Dinner—Boulevard Room, Stevens Hotel, Sunday, May 3,
8:00 P.M.

IOWA—Stevens Hotel

Meeting—Private Dining Room 9, Monday, May 4, 10:00 A.M.

KANSAS—Stevens Hotel

State badges, tickets for State Luncheon and Victory Dinner—
Private Dining Room 5, Monday, May 4, 10:00 A.M. to 12 noon.
State Luncheon—Continental Room on West Terrace, Wednesday, 1:00 P.M.
State meeting—Room 653a, Wednesday, May 6, 3:00 P.M.

MASSACHUSETTS—Stevens Hotel

State Supper—South Ball Room, Stevens Hotel, followed by
meeting, Sunday evening, May 3, 6:30 P.M. (Tickets obtainable from Mrs. Frank Roberts, 158 Newbury St., Boston, Mass.)

MISSISSIPPI—Stevens Hotel

Luncheon—Private Dining Room 5, Wednesday, May 6, 1:00 P.M.

MISSOURI—Stevens Hotel

Meeting—Room 516, Stevens Hotel, Wednesday, May 6, 2:00 to 5:00 P.M.
NEW HAMPSHIRE—Stevens Hotel Informal meeting—Private Dining Room 2, Stevens Hotel, Sunday, May 3, 7:00 to 9:00 P.M. Luncheon—Private Dining Room 11, Wednesday, May 6, 12:00 noon.

NEW JERSEY—Stevens Hotel Luncheon—Stevens Hotel, Wednesday, May 6, 1:00 P.M.

OVERSEAS—Stevens Hotel Meeting—Private Dining Room 11, Stevens Hotel, Monday, May 4, 11:00 A.M. to 12:30 P.M.

PENNSYLVANIA—Stevens Hotel Luncheon—Ball Room of Blackstone Hotel (opposite Stevens Hotel), Wednesday, May 6, 1:30 P.M.

RHODE ISLAND—Stevens Hotel Meeting—Monday, May 4, 9:00 A.M., Stevens Hotel.

TEXAS—Stevens Hotel Meeting—Private Dining Room 4, Sunday, May 3, 6:00 P.M.

VERMONT—Stevens Hotel Meeting—Luncheon—Chicago College Club, Wednesday, May 6, 1:15 P.M.

WASHINGTON—Stevens Hotel

WEST VIRGINIA—Stevens Hotel Meeting—Luncheon—Wednesday, May 6, Stevens Hotel.

WISCONSIN—Stevens Hotel Meeting—Council Room, Monday, May 4, 11:00 A.M. Luncheon—Room 605, Wednesday, May 6, 1:30 P.M.

May Activities of the President General

May 1. Business meeting National Officers Club, 10:45 a.m.—meeting at 10 of Board of Management—luncheon at 1. Stevens Hotel, Chicago. Informal State Regents meeting at 2 p.m. President General to meet Pilgrims at 8:30 p.m.

May 2. National Board meeting, 9:30 a.m.—luncheon at 12:45—meeting continued at 2 p.m.


May 4. Junior D. A. R. Breakfast, 8:30 a.m. President General’s meeting for Nat’l. Chairmen, 11:30 a.m. 2 p.m., National Defense Symposium. National Historical Magazine Breakfast.


May 8. Meeting of National Board, 9:30 a.m.

May 12. National Credit Men’s Association Convention, Cincinnati, Ohio, Credit Women’s Group.

May 17. John Alexander Chapter, Alexandria, Va.—show motion pictures.


May 22. Nassau County (N. Y.) Regents luncheon, Garden City, L. I.—Mrs. Harold G. Dow, Regent Col. Aaron Ogden Chapter.


May 25. Florida Society in the East, Mrs. Frederic Allen Williams, President. 8:30 meeting—show Australia and New Zealand films.

May 26. Show films at Hunt’s Point Church, N. Y. at 8 p.m.

May 27. Greater New York Regents Round Table reception and tea, Hotel Roosevelt—Mrs. H. D. McKeige, Chairman. Presentation Ceremony, West Point Academy.
Your Victory Garden and Mine

By Pattie Ellicott

FROM the White House to the four corners of the country, Victory Gardens are being planted this spring by thousands of American women as a means of growing more food stuffs with which to aid the Allied Cause.

Every item of food you can grow in your Victory Garden will release just that much food for victory.

That does not mean that Uncle Sam wants you to tear up your lawns and turn them into vegetable patches. That is not necessary in this country, at the present time, at least.

But if you have a spare plot of land, where the sun can reach it day by day, with good drainage, you will be surprised at the amount of vegetables you can grow on it. It need not be large but the care of it must be a daily task that is not neglected.

Some one has wisely said that the Victory Garden will produce in volume just about what you yourself put into it.

No matter whether your plot is 10 by 12 feet or an acre, keep it working throughout the season.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture recommends three groups of vegetables from which gardeners may select eight to ten kinds for their planting.

The first group is of leafy vegetables. They lend themselves to fall and winter gardens, that is—harvest time, particularly in the south. In this group lettuce, cabbage, kale, turnip greens, chard, collards and spinach are mentioned.

One may store the harvest from the second group of vegetables recommended by
the Department, "root vegetables." Two of this number, beets and carrots, may even be canned with average success. Turnips, parsnips and rutabaga complete the list of root vegetables.

The third group is of miscellaneous vegetables—tomatoes, snap and lima beans, peas and onions. Then there are squash, cucumbers, peppers, broccoli, all easily grown, the harvest of which will mean dollars in your pockets and a fine sense of having done your bit in supplying some

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<th>Kind of vegetable</th>
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<th>Thiamin</th>
<th>Ascorbic acid</th>
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<td>Beans, lima</td>
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1 Excellent sources of each nutrient are indicated by XX; good sources by X.

of the foodstuff the world so sorely needs today.

We are told in a Department of Agriculture Bulletin No. 483 that vegetables differ greatly in their vitamin and mineral contents. Some of those easiest to grow, fortunately, are the most valuable.

Above is a table concerning this prepared by the Bureau of Home Economics of the Department of Agriculture which will serve as a guide in this matter.

A warning note is sounded by the government in the matter of Victory Gardens.

"No profit will accrue to the Nation or to the individual if prospective gardeners undertake the impossible or even the impracticable," the Bulletin declares. "It is wasteful and unwise to devote energy, seeds, fertilizer, and tools to gardening under conditions where success is very doubtful. As long as the United States has the task of helping to feed much of the world, seeds and fertilizer should be carefully conserved. There will probably be enough if they are used with care, but there will be none to waste.

"Perhaps the worst waste among gardeners has resulted from neglect and abandonment of gardens planted in a flush of enthusiasm but without adequate means or will to carry each crop through to harvest. The Nation cannot afford such waste of labor and materials when it is at war. Every crop planted should be properly sown at the right time, tended to harvest, then harvested at the proper stage of development, and utilized without waste. Unless the product is actually consumed by those who need it, there is no point in spending seeds, fertilizer, and energy in growing it.

"When growing vegetables for vitamins and health, a continuous supply of a few health-giving kinds should be the goal. One should guard against planting so much of one vegetable at one time that it will result in a surplus and probable waste only to be followed by long periods during which nothing is available. Although some vegetables are suited to planting at intervals over a long period to furnish a continuing supply, others are suited to such a narrow range of changing seasons that successive plantings are not recommended. Thus, a number of kinds of vegetables or varieties of one kind must be depended upon to provide a continuity of fresh produce. Single plantings, however, of lima beans, some pole beans, chard, and tomatoes and, in the South, of fall collards, kale, spinach, and turnips remain in a usable stage in the garden for a considerable time.

"Some understanding of the behavior of each of these crops under local conditions is necessary in order to plan the best planting schedule and get the most out of the facilities and resources available. It should be understood that effective gardening requires thought and work before and all through the entire season and, in the South, the year round."
Let us consider your Victory Garden as a very small one, 30x50 feet, approximately 1/30 acre. Here is a plan to plant a Victory Garden therein from Bulletin No. 483. It will be a project congenial to the spirit of your Colonial ancestry. In the days of the American Revolution the members of the Continental Army were fed from the gardens of patriotic women who planted more seed that their gallant defenders might have fresh vegetables in their diet.

Many of the progenitors of these seeds were brought from England in the seed bags of the Pilgrim Mothers. These founding Mothers remembered that the seeds of their familiar plants and vegetables would be needed in the New World.

Which reminds me that in that Pilgrim Mother Seed Bag were seeds of herbs that would mean much to the flavor, fragrance and medical values for the new colony.

Herbs are growing scarce in this country. Many of them have been imported from foreign lands and now the flow of them has stopped.

So take a few feet of your Victory Garden and put in an Herb Patch. It will repay you four fold.

The best advice I can give you concerning your Herb Patch is a quotation from...
the writings of Rosetta Clarkson, one of America's foremost herbalists. She writes:

“When we consider the boundary for the herb garden itself, there are several possibilities. It might be a low fence of white pickets, woven cedar palings, or wire lattice. Or you might have a hedge of perennial herbs, hyssop or rue, with one plant of a taller herb, myrrh or silver king, on each side of the entrance. The purple dwarf basil, an annual, would make a striking hedge because of its peculiarly distinctive shade of purplish red. Plants of the sweet or curly basil would be effective at the entrance.

“After you have determined the size of your garden and the number of herb varieties, there comes the exciting part of collecting the seeds and plants. Several herbs you either must or should buy as plants. Some believe that the best rosemary plants are those obtained from seed. Possibly so, but you are probably letting yourself in for discouragement. Incidentally, that holds true for lavender and lemon balm. The seeds of those three herbs germinate so slowly, and their growth during the first year is so slight, that frost will overtake them before the plants are strong enough to remove to the house for the winter. So I would start with plants. The true tarragon, *artemisia dracunculus*, has to be bought as plants since it does not produce seeds, and I can see no particular point in trying to raise chives or mints from seeds. Plants of chives are so inexpensive and increase so easily by dividing the clumps every year or so. Only a few plants of any of the mints or of lemon balm are needed because they will fill the bed before the end of the first summer if you “layer” them. This is done by pegging down a few ends, covering with soil, and after a few weeks when they have rooted, cutting them off from the main plant and so getting separate plants which later may also be layered.

“From seed sown outdoors when there is no further danger of frost, I should raise all the annuals, the biennials caraway and parsley, and the perennials burnet, sage and thyme. The size of the seeds will determine the treatment for sowing. The large seeds should be sowed thinly and covered with about an eighth inch of soil. The heavier the soil, the thicker you sow the seeds and the less you cover them. The danger lies in getting them too deep in the ground. Some seed should be sown in the bed where they are to grow, particularly anise, chervil, coriander, dill and fennel, because the roots are such a network of fine threads that they do not recover easily from the shock of transplanting.
"Small seeds should be mixed with sand for ease of distribution over the ground. Such are lemon balm, marjoram, savory, thyme, and parsley. Have the surface soil very fine, water before sowing, letting it drain off well, then sprinkle the seeds over the surface and then firm down the whole bed with a flat board but do not cover with soil. Keep these small seeds covered, however, during germination by paper or burlap to keep out the light. Water through the cover or with a fine spray to avoid washing the seeds about. If you soak slow germinating seeds in water for a few hours, drying the surface before planting, you will be helping them start swelling, particularly such seed as parsley, which has the reputation of 'going 9 times to the devil and back' before starting upwards. A prevalent belief among 16th century gardeners was that plants grown from seeds soaked in scented water would take on that sweet odor. Thomas Hyll wrote of soaking seeds of artichokes in rose water or lily juice or oil of bays, and then drying in the sun before sowing them so that 'the frutes will yelde the same savour as the licour in which the seeds were soaked.'

"As soon as the seedlings show four leaves, the weaker ones may be thinned out or if the seeds have been sowed in a seed bed, transplanting may take place. Be careful in transplanting, thinning, and weeding, to hold down the neighboring seedlings so their roots will not be disturbed. Maintenance of the herb garden is really quite simple. Keep the soil loose by cultivating about once in ten days and after a rain as soon as the soil can be worked. In hot weather a little cultivation will prevent loss of moisture. Weeding will have to be done more in the plots of slow growing herbs like anise, caraway, marjoram and parsley, but after the leaves of plants touch each other, they themselves are strong enough to keep down the weed growth. If you are the one elected to do the weeding, console yourself with the thought you were not earning your living as a garden worker in medieval times. A head gardéner received $60 a year, laborers from 4 to 12 cents a day. Women were hired for weeding and watering at 4 to 6 cents a day!"

From your Victory Garden and your Herb Patch will come real dividends this year. Dividends of better food, health and the satisfaction that they represent definite war service on your part.

**Attention!**

**IMPORTANT NOTICE**

Your attention is called to the amount of money which should be sent in for the purchase of microfilms for the 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880 Census records. Please note that the offer of a bonus is calculated on 10% of the amount of money given by the State. It is not calculated on the cost of the Census. The offer is made that 10% of the amount given will be added from the Carrie Meeker Wood Legacy as long as it lasts. (See Registrar General's Report, National Historical Magazine for March, 1942, page 259.) The costs of the Census years for all the States will be found on page 220, same issue.

To illustrate: if a microfilm costs $27.50, you send $25.00 and 10% of your contribution will be added, $2.50, making the $27.50, the amount necessary. If any States have miscalculated the amount to be sent in, please send balance at once. While this does not amount to very much in some cases, we must treat all alike. To take the shortages out of the Carrie Meeker Wood Legacy would not only be unfair, but would reduce the number we would be able to help.

Thank you for your prompt and generous co-operation in supporting this project, which will enable our genealogists to spend more time at their desks on the application and supplemental papers, rather than on trolley cars and in taxis, going back and forth to the Census Bureau, which is across the city.

Eleanor B. Cooch,
Registrar General, N. S. D. A. R.
LOOK on the back of your dollar bill. See the two circular emblems? On the left is an unfinished pyramid, under which are the words, “The Great Seal.” On the right, you see the familiar eagle, under which are the words, “Of the United States.”

You’ve looked that eagle in the eye ever since you were old enough or lucky enough to have a dollar, yet the chances are you took the feathered bird for granted, not realizing that a seal of the same design is the one affixed to all important documents of state. It probably never occurred to you that it took the Great Seal of the United States 65 years of evolution to get that way. From July 4, 1776, until 1883 Congress bickered about its final design.

It all started on the hot afternoon of July 4, 1776, in Philadelphia. A committee (including Benjamin Franklin, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson) was named to design the seal. From the moment the gavel fell there was discord. No one could agree on a design and no one in the group could draw well enough to illustrate his own ideas.

Liberty Theme Proposed

A West Indian Frenchman, Eugene Pierre Du Simitiere, was called in to do the design. He wanted a seal which would portray the many nations whose people came to this country. On the reverse side, he wanted Liberty with her pileus, and a rifler, with gun in one hand and tomahawk in the other. The rifler must have looked more like a pirate than anything else. Perhaps that is why Benjamin Franklin is on record as objecting emphatically.

Franklin, who always had a penchant for biblical allegories, wanted on the design Moses lifting up his rod, dividing the Red Sea, with Pharoah and company engulfed. He wanted a motto beneath reading, “Rebellion to tyrants is obedience to God.”

Thomas Jefferson had other ideas. He, too, favored biblical symbols. His approach was different. He wanted the children of Israel being led through the wilderness by a cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night. All of that was to go on the reverse side. How he expected to cram night and day on one side of a metal disc is not clear. On the front he would have had Hengist and Horsa, the Saxon chiefs from whom we like to boast we are descended.

Mr. Jefferson had another design, which he submitted in hope that it might meet with the approval of the committee. In this he wanted Gribelin’s Hercules resting on his club, while Virtue, pointing to her mountain, persuaded him to ascend. On the other hand, Sloth, wantonly reclining on the ground displaying the charms of her person, was trying to seduce him to vice.

Like Franklin’s idea, this was too complicated, and most of the committee members had their pet designs, anyhow.

Committee Adopts Seal

After much wrangling, the committee decided on a seal with a huge center shield bearing the arms of the United States, with symbols of each foreign country and 13 inset smaller shields representing the colonies. Flanking the shield on either side was the Goddess of Liberty and the Goddess of Justice. Liberty was armed with a spear and was clad in half armour. Justice held a sword in her right hand and scales in the other. On the top was the Eye of Providence from which radiated glory.

On the reverse they agreed on the inevitable Pharoah in his chariot, passing through the suspended walls of water, while on the opposite shore stood Moses, hand extended over the sea. The motto, “Rebellion to tyrants is obedience to God”, was the inscription. Apparently Benjamin Franklin’s famous perseverance stood him in good stead.

The design was endorsed on August 10, 1776. It would seem that that was that; The United States had its Great Seal. But it was not to be. No one was very happy about the whole thing and the final report was put aside. The United States did business without a seal of any kind for about four years.

Again, in January 1777, another attempt was made to design the official emblem. William Ellery, of Rhode Island, was chair-
The Lovell Design

This time a Boston school teacher and Harvard graduate headed the committee. He was James Lovell, who had written the report for the first seal group in 1776. Lovell's group wanted a seal three inches in diameter, with 13 diagonal stripes of silver and red. On the right side, they wanted a warrior with sword in hand and on the left side, a lady with an olive branch, representing peace. At the top they conceived a cluster of 13 stars, with a motto at the base, "Bello vel paci" while in the larger circle around the edge was to be inscribed, "The Great Seal of the United States."

On the reverse, they proposed a seated Goddess of Liberty holding a staff and cap, with the motto, "virtue perennis" underneath the date.

It is recorded that the United States used this design for some time, but so frequently was the design changed that it was difficult to recognize the true seal from month to month.

On May 17 the seal was recommitted. Many of the seals were finished with stripes alternate white and red, although the report had called for stripes of red and white. A second and rougher design was made. The stars in the constellation were changed. The warrior with sword was replaced with a naked Indian carrying a bow and arrow. If such a change had been made today, some newspaper wag would certainly ask if that meant the government had given the country back to the Indians.

Two drawings were made for the reverse. They were so similar that only major points of difference are worthy of mention. In one the figure carries in her left hand a sword instead of an olive branch. The motto was struck out and at the bottom the date of our independence was inscribed.

Committee Report

Mr. Lovell's committee had made an excellent start. His was the first design to use the constellation of 13 stars, the shield and the white and red, and red and white stripes. But, just when the nation had become accustomed to its Great Seal, the report of the Lovell committee was recommitted.

In May, 1782, Arthur Middleton and Edward Rutledge, of South Carolina, and Elias Boudinot of New Jersey, were appointed to design a seal. Boudinot knew what he was doing. He had knowledge of medals and coins. Later he was appointed director of the mint in Philadelphia. Boudinot decided to call in an expert. It was about time that someone with specific training was consulted. He was William Barton, A.M., of Philadelphia. Barton had studied heraldry and he was pretty good with an art pencil.

Barton changed the 13 diagonal stripes to horizontal and divided them with six bars on one side and seven on the other. Between them he left an oblong in which he drew an eagle displayed on top of a Doric column. This design was flanked on the right by a maiden with loose auburn tresses, wearing a gold crown and a draped white garment trimmed in green. On the left, stood a soldier in armour, his helmet encircled with a laurel wreath and crested with white and blue plumes.

Eagle Makes Appearance

But Barton was not satisfied with his first idea and he illustrated his second in color, his first device being written and not illustrated. In his drawing he raised the eagle to the crest of the shield which eliminated the cock. At the summit of the crest he drew a phoenix rising from flames. He took the armour off the warrior and dressed him in the uniform of an American Continental. Where before the soldier held a lance, Barton now gave him a baton. The eagle made its first appearance on the Seal of the United States in this design.

The committee apparently was pleased with Barton's device and reported it to Congress May 9, 1782. But again the design was rejected. Congress referred the matter to the Secretary of Congress on June 13.

Charles Thomson was the next man to attempt the impossible task of pleasing everybody. Thomson decided to try some-
thing different. He placed the eagle in the center, specified that it be an American Eagle, rising and not displayed. As an emblem of war he drew a bundle of arrows in its left talon instead of the flag which Barton used. While in the right talon he drew an olive branch for peace. For the crest he used the constellation of 13 stars surrounded by clouds as was done by the second committee. He then arranged the red and white stripes, which the second group had made diagonal and Barton horizontal, in chevrons, one side of red and white and the other of white and red. From the first committee's report he took the motto, "E pluribus unum", and inscribed it in a scroll from the Eagle's bill.

Another Change Made

On the reverse side he adopted Barton's device, changing only the mottoes. They were from Virgil. "Audicibus Annue coeptis." (Favor my daring undertaking). Whether intended or not, it was an appropriate prayer. He had made a radical departure in the design and he well might have prayed that Congress favor his "daring" design. Underneath, at the base of the unfinished pyramid, he inscribed "Mag- nus ab intergro seclorum nascitur ordo' (The great series of the ages begins anew).

Above the pyramid, he drew the Eye in a triangle surrounded by glory. Over the eye he wrote "Annuit coeptis" and on the base of the pyramid the date of our independence, and underneath the words "Novus ordo seclorum", the design and motto which you will discover still appear on the reverse of our Great Seal.

Thompson's design was returned to Barton, who again changed it by inserting pales for the chevrons and colors alternating white and red. He restored the displayed eagle as in his own design and specified that there be 13 arrows. He also recommended that on the bottom the date of American Independence, and in the margin the Latin legend, "Sigul. Mag. Reipub. Confoed.," This was left out in the final design.

This was the first Great Seal to be made. It continued in use for 59 years. In 1841, when Daniel Webster was secretary of state, the seal of 1782 was discarded and a new die cut. Edward Stabler, of Sandy Spring, Md., did the job and was permitted to cut a die with several discrepancies. One of the most important flaws was that Stabler forgot to use 13 arrows.

Congress Acts on Seal

To preclude the possibility of such an oversight or change in its design by any temporary authorities, Congress made the design permanent.

In 1856 a separate pendant treaty seal was made at the insistence of the State Department. Previously the Great Seal had been used on all types of documents. Again in 1869 the use of the different seal for treaties was abandoned and the Great Seal was affixed to all documents.

In 1883 there was another move in Congress to change the design. Some members claimed it looked more like a fraternal order than the arms of a mighty nation.

The design for the eagle side was determined with great care in 1884. It was an enlargement, with some modification of the seal of 1782. The only changes brought the design closer to the directions in the law creating the seal. The eagle's crest was removed, making it an American Eagle as was earlier specified.

The Great Seal survived its final test in 1902, when John Hay, Secretary of State, ordered it recut. Amazingly enough Congress appropriated $1,250 for the job and not a single member suggested a change in its design.

Seal Interpreted

It is not surprising that Congress has found no flaw in the Seal, for there is no line in its design without symbolic meaning. The shield on the eagle's breast is the entire nation. The stripes are representative of the several states and the blue bar across the top signifies the Congress which supports them all. The motto in the Eagle's beak, of course, alludes to the Union. The colors of the stripes were taken from the flag—white for purity and innocence; red for hardiness and valor. The bar, representing Congress, is blue because that color is the ground of the American uniform and signifies vigilance, perseverance and justice.

The meaning of the crest is obvious as is that of the olive branch and arrows. The escutcheon in the breast of the eagle is an ancient mode of bearing. The eagle displayed is an Heraldical figure.

On the reverse side, the pyramid signifies strength and duration. The Eye over it
and the motto allude to the many signal interpositions of providence in favor of the American cause. The date underneath is that of the signing of the Declaration of Independence and the words signify the beginning of the American era.

This story and explanation of the Great Seal, forgotten and never learned by many in today's swift march of events, is a story which closely parallels the saga of the colonies and their evolution into the great nation in which we now live.

Grandmother's Letter

BY CATHERINE LE MASTER ECKRICH

(Honorable Mention May D. A. R. Poem Contest)
Member McPherson Chapter, Aberdeen, South Dakota

An old letter, delicate with age
Lies before me. On its eggshell page
I read, “August, eighteen-eighty one,
Dear Daughter and Dear Son:"

So Grandmother began her letter,
To tell my aunt and father things were better.
The grasshoppers had flown above the wheat,
And gone to Pawnee County, there to eat
The Pawnee fields. A pity. The corn
Was green, and three more calves were born.
But fever had broken out the other day:
Six new cases down Tecumseh way.

An old old letter, full of long-cold news,
But through the closely woven lines are clues
That make me think the weather was much like
The kind I know, since fever yet can strike,
And calves be born, and grasshoppers devour
The winter's bread in one industrious hour.

This letter is familiar, though it carry
In Grandmother's precise vocabulary,
No news of Stuka, bomb, or submarine.
But all the rest is there: the August scene,
The heat, the tumbleweed, the meadowlark,
The cooling breast of prairie after dark,
The lifting drouth, the way the twilight lies
Upon the cornfield, a sick child's tired cries.
Yes I, like Grandmother when she was wife,
Breathe in these essences of time and life.
IT was in May 1758 that the young widow Martha Dandridge Custis met the Virginia colonel who fell in love with her so promptly that he asked her to become Mrs. Washington before the month was out.

Martha was the seventeen year old belle of the Williamsburg vice-regal court when she married Daniel Parke Custis. Eight years later her beauty and winning manners easily captivated George Washington. Woollaston painted a portrait of her as young Mrs. Custis but it is as the dignified and matronly mistress of Mount Vernon that Martha Washington is best recognized. Gilbert Stuart painted her after she was sixty and it is his well known portrait that served as a study for the marble bust in Memorial Continental Hall.

This bust presented in 1912 by the Martha Washington Chapter, District of Columbia, was the work of Mrs. L. MacDonald Sleeth (now Mrs. Thomas Spencer Miller of Laguna Beach, California). The sculptress after studying with MacMonnies and Whistler taught sculpture and painting for many years in Washington where examples of her work may be seen in the Corcoran Art Gallery.

The D. A. R. bust is familiar to all for it is none other than the likeness of Martha Washington which appears on the penny and a half stamp issued by the U. S. Post Office. The stamp was designed, from the above photograph, by William Schrage of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and the steel die for the miniature portrait was engraved by L. C. Kauffman and J. T. Vail of the same Bureau. The stamp was put on sale May 1938.
A D.A.R. Work Relief House

D. A. R. Workrooms are springing to life. New ways for service are opening to alert minds. One member in Rome, New York, finding herself with more house space than she has any use for with dear ones away, has donated two rooms and a bath for the use of Home Nursing Classes. “About sixty women come five times a week for instruction and practical demonstrations in this work”, writes Mrs. Reid, a former National Vice Chairman and one who in earlier days of the National Defense Committee used her home for an educational center on subversive activities. She is acting as publicity chairman for Nutrition Classes about to be started in her home.

She doesn’t know “any better use to make of this big house” than to offer “the use of the library, living-room and dining-room” to Colonel McPike, officer in charge of “a very large Air Depot being built on the outskirts of Rome.” It is her expectation that “the kitchen and ice box will come in for their share of attention.”

With one son a Major in the Medical Corps, and at present in charge of Military Tactics of the Medical Corps at Syracuse University, and the other a Captain in the Marine Corps in charge of the Eye, Ear and Throat clinic at West Point, one entire family and its possessions are out for Victory.

Another D. A. R. Work Room

A Chapter in Lora-Locke, Kansas, has opened a D. A. R. War Relief Work Room, hours to be daily from 9 to 5. Members will have their special assignments and all local war agencies are invited to make use of the services of this room; those desiring to work are invited to come.

As in the case of the Roosevelt Hotel in New York City, the manager of the Lora Locke Hotel has placed a large and convenient room at the disposal of the Dodge City Chapter, with no price attached.

Some of the activities to be conducted according to Mrs. Braddock, Vice Regent of the Chapter, are the following: National Defense Savings Stamps will be sold, assistance given in the purchase of Bonds, information furnished to potential Blood Donors, sewing and knitting carried on for the American Red Cross, training classes organized and arrangements made, cancelled stamps collected for England, Bundles for Americans collected and dispatched, comfort bags made and outfitted, books collected for the U.S.O. services, books collected for the American Merchant Marine Floating Library, enrollment made of citizens in service, directions given for finger-printing service.

In other words the Dodge City Chapter has established a National Defense office which will serve the entire community and further the work for Victory. It will draw the community together and create the cooperative spirit. Red Cross, Civilian Defense and Home Service will all be advanced.

Greater New York Workroom

The D. A. R. War Work Committee of Greater New York has been in its own headquarters at the Roosevelt Hotel for two months now. Twenty-two chapters with a membership of 3500 are working to make their cooperation 100% active.

Besides the sewing and regular salvaging of materials needed, finger-printing and Blood gifts are encouraged. Nutrition and First Aid Classes have been started and a Canteen Class is in prospect. Several hundred dollars have been collected for a vehicle for the use of the Army Morale Department.

Making a Chairmanship Count

One member of the Fairfax County Chapter in Arlington, Virginia, Chairman of American Music, makes her chairmanship a very real service. Every Saturday and Sunday night sees her playing the piano at the Arlington Recreational Center for servicemen to dance and to sing;
and do they love to sing! They call for the well-known hymns and for good old American songs, and they gather round her with joy, and call her pet names, and ask her to bring their favorite songs.

At the midnight closing hour on Saturday and at 10:30 on Sunday night soldiers, sailors, marines, young ladies and chaperones assemble on the large dance floor and sing “God Bless America”.

From the National Defense Office she takes booklets, songs, posters, whatever she thinks will give a happy moment to one of her boys.

This same ardent member is Chairman of Genealogy and spends days upon days in the D. A. R. Library digging up foundations for prospective members. She plays for patriotic singing at the Creative Arts Club of Arlington and places posters of the History of the Flag in many public places. For this particular interest she claims to have sold three-hundred copies. Mrs. Snyder is all for her Country and for bringing sunshine to those who labor for it.

A Civilian Defense Family

One State Chairman writes: Our Civilian Defense set-up is ready to go. My husband is Traffic Director or Policeman, my brother-in-law is an Air Raid Warden, my son a Fire Watcher, and I am on the First Aid Squad, to use my family as an example. Liberty, Missouri, a town of 3500, is ready for what we hope will not come.—Forgot to add that my basement is post headquarters for our sector.”

Oregon Workers

The Acting Director of Group Activities of the O. C. D. quotes a paragraph from a report of the Oregon State Director on work being done by the D. A. R. in the Oregon mobilization of women. It states: “The Daughters of the American Revolution estimate that they have about 300 members registered for Civilian defense. These women are engaged in working at the Red Cross Production rooms, assisting with the War Relief Drive, serving as hostesses for recreation centers, taking courses in First Aid, Home Nursing, and Nutrition, and doing Canteen work. The Portland Chapter has adopted the project of U. S. Defense Bonds as one of its major wartime projects, and is putting all its reserve funds into these securities.”

An Old Knapsack!

In Fort Ticonderoga there is an old knapsack that was carried during the revolution by one Benjamin Warner, who enlisted from New Haven, Connecticut, May 8, 1775. He served the entire eight years of the struggle. During these eight years he endured hunger, improper clothing, bitter cold, horrible sanitary conditions and, in addition to being poorly equipped himself, he faced what was then the best trained and best equipped army in the world. Many times during these eight long years, he must have wondered whether it was worth it and what it was all about.

On a scrap of paper attached to this old knapsack Benjamin Warner gives his answer:

“This Napsack I cary’d through the war of the Revolution to achieve the Mercian Independence. I transmit it to my olest sone Benjamin Warner, Jr. with directions to keep it and transmit it to his oldest sone and so on to the latest posterity and, whilst one shred of it shall remane, never surrender your libertys to a foren envador or an aspiring demegog.

“Benjamin Warner,
Ticonderoga, March 27, 1927.”

War Work Films

Films relating to various aspects of the war effort are produced by the Office of Emergency Management Film Unit and are made available to the public, for transportation charges only. They are all 16mm sound and cannot be run on a silent projector.

The Story of Aluminum takes nine minutes to show; the Army in Overalls, seven minutes; Bomber, ten minutes; and Building a Bomber, twenty minutes. Other subjects are Defense Review, Men and Ships, Safeguarding Military Information, Homes for Defense, Power for Defense and Women in Defense.

Certain of these films may be purchased. They range in price from $4.97 for Army in Overalls to $15.91 for Men and Ships. A free study guide is available. Borrowers are, of course, responsible for damage to the films. Depositories are located with the Y. M. C. A. in New York, Chicago, Dallas and San Francisco.
Chapter Conducts School Registration

In June 1941, when it was thought “it couldn’t happen here,” Mrs. Paul Billingsley, vice regent of Washington State Society, D. A. R., presented a plan to the State board meeting for the registration of children of preschool age. The plan was sanctioned by the board and Mrs. Starr Sherman, State Regent, asked Mrs. Billingsley to present her perfected plans at the State Conference in March 1942. Then came Pearl Harbor, with blackouts and greater precautionary defense in vulnerable Pacific Coast areas, and we knew “it could happen here.” The plan approved by local and state Defense Authorities was quickly perfected and the 37 chapters of the state started the registration and fingerprinting of children at the various schools in their communities. The plan consists of a systematic registration of all children up to 6 years of age. The cards are prepared in duplicate and each bears a registration number with a corresponding number on a small aluminum disk and the initials DAR, which the child is to wear at all times. Further information on the cards is names and addresses of relatives and friends preferably out of the city and the parents’ and child’s names and addresses. Fingerprinting is another precaution and optional. One of the cards is to be filed with local Civilian Defense Volunteer Office, and the other in the state headquarters of the D. A. R., thus guarding against possible destruction of the record. Mrs. William H. Pouch, President General, on her visit to Seattle this spring, praised and congratulated the Washington State Daughters, on originating and undertaking this worthy and patriotic service and said she hoped it would be taken up by other states. Already two children, lost and picked up by police, have been returned to their parents thru their D. A. R. identification tags. The entire project is being financed by voluntary contributions of the members. Of course it is hoped that the cards and tags will never have to be used. But should disaster come we feel that there would not be a lot of young children, too young to give information about themselves, lost completely as in Europe today.

Lucille Leonard Fenton,
State Press Relations Chairman,
Seattle, Wash.

A Prayer

By Thelma B. Skipper
(Honorable Mention)
Member Waxhaws Chapter, Lancaster, South Carolina

Protect each poppy seed, dear God,
Deep from the conqueror’s iron heel,
Let the dead sleep, let them not feel
This awful thud of bursting bombs.

Let them not hear the war drums beat,
Ours the faith to keep and if we die
See that the graves in which we lie
Bear not the print of iron heel.

Nurture each life germ tenderly,
Enrich the soil, send warm sun, spring rain,
Red blanket war torn sod, again
Let poppies bloom in Flanders Field.
Committee Reports
Junior American Citizens Committee

THE J. A. C. CLUB OF INDIAN CHILDREN AT SPARES, NEVADA. ORGANIZED FEBRUARY 15, 1942, WHEN MRS. POUCH VISITED THE SCHOOL.

If the Daughters of the American Revolution were opportunists only, they would surely find prevailing conditions most excellent for intensive effort to further the organization of Junior American Citizens Clubs. Perhaps never before in our history has the value, as well as the necessity, of training our youth along all lines of patriotic service to home, community and country been more apparent. Now is the time to instill in our youth a full appreciation of all the privileges they enjoy under our form of government and to teach them that they have special duties to perform for their government.

Not being opportunists, we were prepared to meet the existing emergency. As our National Chairman, Mrs. Asa Foster Harshbarger stated in her letter, last fall: "The Daughters might well be starting Junior American Citizens Clubs, but instead, we have an organization already 225,000 strong, composed of the finest natural national defense material: boys and girls who are learning at every meeting actual reasons why the United States of America deserves their loyalty, and practical ways of expressing their devotion through service at home and school and in their own communities."

In time of war our prime objective is to preserve as many activities as we can. We must not lapse in the slightest degree in our efforts to provide proper means for normal development of children. We must provide them with a sense of security, a freedom from tension or fear and cause them to feel their worth as Junior American Citizens.

The present is a most opportune time to
re-double our efforts in the organization of J. A. C. Clubs. When communities realize the value of these clubs their leaders are willing to co-operate.

It is surprising how little is known about our youth program. As an example: when the various phases of our educational work was explained to an interested member of the American Legion, he remarked, “I believe you have the finest youth program of any patriotic organization. But so few know anything about it.” One Superintendent of Schools thought the clubs an excellent means of directing training in citizenship and welcomed the idea, but hadn’t known any organization was pushing such a project.

Perhaps one reason why so little is known of the Daughters’ efforts along this particular line can be explained by the fact that only some D. A. R. members have been sold on the idea.

Clubs may serve a dual purpose to fine advantage, as the following report indicates:

The membership of McKinley Junior American Citizens Club consists of fourteen boys, all of whom are children of either alien or naturalized parents. At their first meeting they voted an assessment of five cents a month for each member, the money to be used to purchase a large American flag.

“A merit system has been set up on a point schedule. Points are awarded for their knowledge of the Constitution, the Declaration of Independence, and other historical and patriotic documents. The children of alien parentage are awarded points if either or both of their parents enroll in the naturalization school. The parents’ progress in school also contributes points to the children. This method endeavors to instill in the child a desire to assist his parents in becoming an American citizen. In most cases the children aid the parents with their lessons. The purpose of this is twofold, the parents and children are receiving instruction and the children are receiving merits.”

The four boys having the highest number of points are awarded a one week trip to the mountains.

This report speaks for itself. Let us work for more clubs like it.

RUTH C. MIDDLETON,
(Mrs. A. G.),
Nat’l Vice Chr., J. A. C. Committee.

Mrs. Middleton lives in Montana. That State won first honors this year for the greatest net gain in Junior American Citizens Clubs and Members (in proportion to the number of D. A. R. Chapters and Members in the State). The State Chairman, Mrs. Enoch Sales, notes that a major part of the increase was due to Mrs. Middleton’s efforts in her own community. She has expressed her sincere belief in J. A. C. work by productive action!

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

National Motion Picture Committee

At this critical time in our history, motion pictures are a valuable contribution to Democracy and National Defense. Proof of this is the fact that in England, where the theaters were closed for a time, they were re-opened and had an average weekly attendance of 23,000,000 persons, some 20% greater than any previous peacetime record. The motion picture is an art of the 20th century, just as printing, etc. was for the 15th century. Pictures influence individual character and the social life throughout the world today. Today we are at war. We must have solidarity among our people to win. We must see that the Motion Pictures show the aims, aspirations and ideals of our great Nation at all times.

We are advised by members of the motion picture industry that they respect and depend upon the opinions of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Let us as Daughters of the American Revolution do our part and avail ourselves of the unlimited possibilities of the motion picture to preserve the American principles of Liberty and Freedom.

West Point today is the world’s greatest military academy. We are justly proud of the wonderful record it has maintained for more than a hundred years. Most notable are three unique features of the Academy: its military training, based on discipline, designed to develop leadership and make
great soldiers, giving us such great generals as Ulysses S. Grant, Robert E. Lee, Tasker H. Bliss, John F. Pershing, Malin Craig, George Marshall, Douglas MacArthur; its educational methods, which have produced such distinguished engineers as George W. Goethals, Thomas Casey, George W. Whistler, Andrew Talcot; and its honor system, originated and maintained by the cadet body, a system so much the essence of West Point morale it is eloquently expressed by the cadet's cryptic "All right."

But this glory that is West Point came only after years of discouragement. Brigadier General Henry Knox made the first proposal for a national military school, May 16, 1776. George Washington repeatedly urged its establishment at West Point, which he called the "Key to America." In 1802, Congress passed the necessary bill, after Alexander Hamilton had outlined a comprehensive plan for military education. The Academy at West Point was opened July 2, 1802, with ten gentleman cadets enrolled. However, the school was not properly supported; it virtually died in 1811, then was reorganized by a Congressional bill in 1812. Not until 1817, when Sylvanus Thayer, "the Father of the Military Academy," became the superintendent, did the West Point of today begin to develop.

"We, sons of today, we salute you—
You, sons of an earlier day;
We follow, close order, behind you,
Where you have pointed the way—"

Thus, in their stirring battle hymn, The Corps, West Point cadets salute their forefathers. These "sons who pointed the way" are the heroes of the Twentieth Century-Fox patriotic film, Ten Gentlemen from West Point. Their training, diversions, and ideals have been woven into semi-historical fiction by Ben Hecht and Richard Maybaum for Producer William Perlberg who wished to pay tribute to the men who foresaw the imperative need of a military academy for the United States. Most of the factual incidents were taken from the Congressional Record. Of the Ten Gentlemen, Shippen was a nephew of Benedict Arnold. The tavern-keeper, Benny Havens, was the inspiration for West Point's most popular ballad. Other historical characters in the film are Secretary of War Eustis, Henry Clay, President James Madison, Tecumseh, and General William Henry Harrison. The principal roles are played by George Montgomery, Maureen O'Hara, John Sutton, David Bacon, Laird Cregar, and Joe Brown, Jr. Ten Gentlemen from West Point has not yet been previewed, but it should prove diverting entertainment and arouse interest and pride in our great military academy.

Because of the Consent Decree, it is difficult to review a film before its general release; a picture opening in Chicago may not have its first run until weeks later in Los Angeles or New York.

However, by visiting sets, reading scripts, and inquiring as to script treatment, I feel safe in saying that Take a Letter, Darling will be one of the summer's most hilarious comedies. Versatile Rosalind Russell, twice designated as one of the ten best-dressed women, wears smart creations designed by Irene as only clever Rosalind can wear them. Fred MacMurray and Robert Benchley handle their roles with finesse. The story tells, wittily, of complications that develop when a woman executive falls in love with the man secretary she has engaged to amuse the jealous wives of her clients though she has expressly stipulated that there is to be no sentiment in his relations with herself.

Motion Pictures and National Defense

BY MARION LEE MONTGOMERY

"THE World in Action" is a new series of two reel war films, each based on a different strategy of the war, produced by Warwick Pictures and distributed by United Artists. The series, which consists of twelve issues a year, will be released at monthly intervals and judging from those already issued, will be well worth watching for. All the material contained in these subjects is of authentic news origin, nothing is reenacted. Some of the film is from confiscated German sources, intercepted en route to America by American and British war censors at Bermuda; other reels are original documentary material.

Today's new military weapon is the
camera. Every Nazi division has its movie unit in army uniforms; its camera trucks and trailer laboratories. The crack cameramen of U.F.A., the largest German film company are now assigned to filming the war for Goebbels and it is their films, shot in action by Luftwaffe crews and cameras on submarines that are shown in the first of this "World in Action" series:

"Churchill's Island" which was recently given a special award by the Academy of Arts and Sciences in Hollywood.

The theme is a Nazi marching song, sung by the crew of a German submarine sailing against England. It is counter-attacked in the film with the strong faces of British seamen, survivors of tanker and convoy sinkings, and scenes of the People's Army of Britain, armed with hoses, brooms and stirrup-pumps, ready for attack even before it came. The picture contrasts the best of the captured Nazi films of the invasion of Britain against the best of the R. A. F. and shows on the screen what the chances are on the BATTLE FOR BRITAIN.

The second in the series is:

"This is Blitz," the first pictorial statement of the facts behind the Nazi Blitz. It shows camouflage in Russia, China, and England, and the principle of natural protection used by the United Nations to counter-attack Blitz warfare.

The third in the series is:

"The Battle For Oil." This deals with the urgent need of oil in modern war and stresses the necessity of keeping open England's supply lines into oil-producing friendly nations.

Each successive film in "The World in Action" series will attack a different strategy of the war, not from a specific local angle, but from the world point of view.

Watch for these vital films at your local theatre and ask that they be shown in your community because of their informative material.

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.
IN THIS OUR LIFE (Warner Bros.)

Director: John Huston. Cast: Bette Davis, Olivia de Havilland, George Brent, Dennis Morgan, Charles Coburn.

A poignant screen drama based on the successful novel by Ellen Glasgow and featuring a brilliant cast. The setting is the South and concerns an old and proud family who have lost much of their money and prestige. Miss Davis plays brilliantly the tragic role of a selfish, inconsiderate girl who believes that her own happiness is the only important thing and the suffering of others of no account. She never gains that happiness and brings only havoc into the lives of those with whom she comes in contact. John Huston has directed the film with a deft artistry and the members of the carefully selected cast shine in their roles. Miss Davis plays her vixenish part with sensitiveness and with tragic undertones. Max Steiner's fine musical score adds to the story's interpretation. One of the year's important pictures. Adults.

LADY IN A JAM (Universal)

Director: Gregory La Cava. Cast: Irene Dunne, Patric Knowles, Ralph Bellamy, Eugene Pallette.

A well directed story of a young, eccentric heiress who squanders her wealth. The executor of her estate asks that a psychiatrist be assigned to study her and after some interesting experiences in the West, she finally marries the psychiatrist who has been appointed to study her case. It is light, amusing entertainment with Miss Dunne playing the role of the bankrupt heiress in her usual charming and efficient manner. The supporting cast is expert as is the direction. Enjoyable entertainment. Adults and Young People.

SABOTEUR (Universal)


A worker in an aircraft factory is unjustly accused of sabotage when the plant burns and a co-worker dies. In an attempt to clear himself, he becomes more deeply involved but is able to unearth information for the F. B. I. which brings about the capture of a ring of American traitors. The story is told by a master story teller and in the best Hitchcock manner with a man hunt that covers much of the country and comes to a climax in New York harbor, where the Statue of Liberty plays a vivid role. A timely, gripping film that moves at the speed for which Hitchcock is famous. Adults and Young People.

THE JUNGLE BOOK (United Artists)

Director: Zoltan Korda. Cast: Sabu, Joseph Calleia, John Quilen, Patricia O'Rourke.

A lavish and expansive film edition of Kipling's classic tale of the native boy, Mowgli, lost in the jungle and brought up by wolves. He returns to civilization and his mother but is so disillusioned by man's greed that he returns to his jungle friends. Done in gorgeous Technicolor, it is one of the most ambitious animal pictures ever screened. The settings are highly spectacular but they serve only as a background for the fascinating animal actors well known to all readers of Kipling's great story—Bagheera, the Black Panther, Shere Khan the Tiger, Kaa the Python, and many others. The effective device used is to have the tale told by a beggar and professional story teller in India to an English girl for a few silver rupees. It is a picture to be seen more than once for it is impossible to grasp the many extraordinary details when first seen. The exotic background of the jungle and its many animals offer perfect material for the scenes in color. As powerful and impressive a picture as has ever been filmed. There is a fine musical score by Miklos Rossa. Family.

TORTILLA FLAT (MGM)


A story of a group of paisanos living near Monterey, California, told by John Steinbeck in a novel of the same name, has been given screen treatment of integrity. It is a comedy of a gentle, friendly, carefree people who shun work and spend their time thinking up schemes for getting their food and wine without working for them. Spencer Tracy as the irresistible rogue, Pilon, dominates the picture and creates one of the most colorful and fascinating characters of his career. The supporting cast is excellent, faithfully presenting the courteous, simple people whose philosophy of life may be exasperating but is always amusing. The settings are true to life and Franz Waxman, in an elaborate musical score, has made use of old Spanish California themes as a guide for an entirely original composition. An exceptional film. Adults and Young People.

ETHEL M. MARTIN, National Chairman.

American Indians Committee

SAINT MARY'S has the distinction of being the only high school in the world for Indian girls. It is located on the high bank of the Missouri River in the little town of Springfield, South Dakota. The beginning of this school dates back to 1871 when Mrs. Stamford of Baltimore, Maryland, lived at Ponca, Nebraska, with her son, Reverend J. Owen Dorsey, and took a few Dakota children into her home to teach. Her efforts were so successful that it soon became evident that boarding schools were necessary in the Indian field. It was arranged so that children could
make their home at the Santee Indian Mission, and later the school was organized under the name of Saint Mary’s. Twice the building burned to the ground, and as many times it was rebuilt; finally it was established in Springfield where it continues to occupy the chalk stone house built in 1884 for Hope School. The organizers of the school were early day missionaries. Only girls who qualify and are fitted to benefit by a high school education are now admitted into the school. The course of study is under the inspection of the County and State Superintendents of Instruction.

The school is far from being institutionalized; instead there is a home like and friendly atmosphere. The aim is not only to give the girls a high school education but also a thorough training in social science, hygiene, and domestic science. There are courses in vocational guidance, biology, shorthand, and typewriting. Every girl studies music, learning to sing and play the piano or reed organ—their glee club is excellent. The day begins and ends with chapel exercises, and once a week a minister leads the services. When an Indian minister comes to the school (there are twenty-five of them in South Dakota) the services are given in the Dakota language. The girls are encouraged to speak their own language as well as English. During vacations the girls learn from the older people of the Dakotas what they can of picture writing. When they return to school they bring with them what they have learned and compile it. This is done so that the art of picture writing may not become extinct. They also do beautiful bead work and learn the symbolism of the patterns they create. Always there are more girls qualified to enter the school than can be accommodated, therefore there is a constant waiting list. Every girl is asked to pay $50 per year when attending Saint Mary’s, but even this small amount in many cases is out of the reach of the students. The cash donations, used clothing, and many other ways in which the Daughters of the American Revolution assist are truly appreciated, and it is only because of such cooperation that this educational institution can carry on. No funds are ever solicited, but if the chapters in all states will remember this school more and better work can be accomplished. The school is manned with student labor in which every student shares. Larger quarters are needed, or a few additions should be made as now only forty girls can be accommodated. In all the schools in South Dakota about 10,000 Indian children are enrolled, and the population is on the increase.

In volunteering for the defense of our country and in the buying of bonds and stamps the Indians seem to be more loyal than the whites. Even the women with their pennies and small sums of money exceed their quota for Red Cross—in addition they knit, roll bandages, and give so willingly any service of which they are capable. A list of Indian graduate nurses trained for war service has been started, and if our Society can cooperate in providing funds for training in this field a most needed and timely service will have been rendered. To take the training for this nursing a girl must first have a high school education—let us hope that from Saint Mary’s may come many of these Angels of Mercy to help in the defense of our country.
The Red Man was here—the White Man came—have the accounts been balanced? Be that as it may the Indian is out in the front ranks fighting in cooperation with the Palefaces to the end that together we may maintain our American freedom.

MRS. LOREN EDGAR REX, National Chairman.

Approved Schools

THE Approved Schools of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution are furnishing a continuous stream of young men for the armed forces of the nation, and we know that they will bring credit to themselves and to those who have made it possible for them to secure an education. Reports coming to us from all of our schools are burdened with the stories of these sacrifices by our finest young men in responding to the call of their country.

From Lincoln Memorial University, at Harrogate, Tenn., we receive word that the enrollment in boys has decreased more than twenty-five per cent, and taking into account the new students enrolling in the Freshman class, this would indicate that the young men entering the service or engaged in important defense work in the last twelve months has stripped the upper classes of nearly fifty per cent of the boys. While this has been true of the boys, we are glad to say the enrollment of the girls has shown an increase.

The honor roll from this memorial to Abraham Lincoln is constantly growing. Word comes that the first young man to respond to the call after the national emergency was declared eighteen months ago, is now with the American forces on the Bataan peninsula. Harry Lafon, of Harriman, Tenn., quit in the middle of his senior year to enlist in the mechanized artillery, and today is a captain in the Tank Corps in the Philippines. Dozens of upper classmen are now in the Air Corps, some in combat service, and others instructors at military training fields. On widely separated sectors of the present war are these representatives of Lincoln Memorial University, and the heroic saga of a new struggle for freedom begins to enfold.

There is something about these young men from the Southern mountains which typify the finest in America. Descended from forebears who have fought in every war in which our country has been engaged, nurtured in an atmosphere of self-denial, self-reliance, individual initiative, and the hardships of honest toil which characterize the humble folk of the rural regions of the Southern highlands, these young men represent the flower of the communities from which they come and have
the added advantage of receiving scholastic training at an institution dedicated to the principles of Abraham Lincoln.

Through the years which the D. A. R. has been interested in this unique memorial to the Great American we have observed the type of young men and young women who are trained there. We have witnessed their evolution into competent leaders who lift the whole level of community life wherever they are located. We have rejoiced at this growing service of Lincoln Memorial University.

In the self-complacency and readjustment following the first World War, when our Society warned against the rising tide of alien influences in our educational institutions, the insidious doctrines taught, the revolutionary and un-American principles sponsored in many colleges, we were proud of the record of our Approved Schools. Nothing alien was found in them, and when our country finally woke up to the infiltrations of Communism and other destroying doctrines so pronounced in even political high places, we were glad to say that our schools did not have to change a single curriculum. They had been teaching and emphasizing only Americanism all along!

At Lincoln Memorial University, in the department of history, courses in good citizenship are taught. Also, there is a full year course in Abraham Lincoln, the study of his life, principles, writings, and philosophies. This has become one of the most popular courses, and by the time the students leave the college they are steeped in the traditions of their country, and inspired by the life and example of one of its greatest leaders. With a passionate love of country and an appreciation for the opportunities which it gives, it is no wonder that these students respond so quickly to their nation's call in a time of crisis.

HARRIET SIMONS,
National Chairman.

When I Can Hear

BY EDNA GREENE HINES

If I can hear a bluebird sing
And see a cottontail run by,
With white flag flying in the wind,
And over all an azure sky;
If I can find a white birch tree
Whose graceful branches sway and swing
A nest of wild birds homing there,
I could not ask a lovelier thing.

If I can tramp the woods by day,
Or roam the fields where blossoms fling
Their fragrance on the country air,
And meadow-larks are on the wing;
Then I will ask no other wealth,
Since I am rich as any king,
And Nature's purse-strings I unloose,
When I can hear a bluebird sing.
**Between Your Book Ends**

**Valiant Libertine,** by John Bryson. Published by D. Appleton-Century Company, New York.

The publisher confides two things to us on the jacket of Mr. Bryson's book—one, that here is swashbuckling fare, the other, that this is no historical novel.

Since author Bryson has selected Boston, 1775, for his setting, with the aforementioned swashbuckling as action, it is just as well to be told early of the pseudo-historical aspect—so that when the Revolution happens in now and then you are neither surprised nor chagrined. There is action aplenty without tangling with undue history.

Even so, there are the plots and intrigues of a seething city, a post-tea-party Boston with Concord and Bunker Hill battles about to pop in the suburbs. There is ample opportunity for Mr. Bryson's hero to unsheathe his sword.

You are dealing with Ian Macfarlane, son of a wealthy New York merchant who has just arrived from a French education replete with dueling, and a foppish vocabulary. He forthwith becomes embroiled with a colonial maid, a noble heiress and a rebel spy ring. The love story, which is the greater and better part of the tale—you can never become quite enthralled over the adventuresome element—is one of those hair-raising businesses in which the audience knows quite well that the hero loves the heroine and the heroine loves the hero—but the hero and heroine themselves have not been let in on the secret, and are much too modest to ask. The suspense is monumental!

A Canadian adventure, much talk of petticoats, the charm of Lady Barbara (Mr. Bryson has written himself an appealing heroine) are important ingredients of the story. It's written in the first person, a device duly illuminated—in this case by putting "o" for "of" now and then.

Generals Gage, Burgoyne and Clinton are about informally here and there to lend an air of authenticity.

This is beguiling material for those who like their history light.

**Destination West,** by Agnes Ruth Sengstacken. Published by Binfords & Mort, Portland, Oregon.

Here is a personal story told simply, with no so-called literary style, that turns out to be more absorbing literature than any number of best sellers.

Mrs. Sengstacken records the life of her mother, as her mother related it. Because that life was interesting and colorful, and because the one who lived that life was evidently a gracious person, keenly interested in all that went on about her, the story takes on a vivid quality, although not a scrap of dialogue illuminates it and incidents are related tersely.

This is another of the "Oregon Trail" sagas, but this one has a personal quality that brings it forward. There is such a wealth of incident in the trek west of a school teacher and her wanderlust spouse that we can picture an accustomed author projecting it to tome length. Yet this is a slender 200 page volume, skipping from incident to incident.

Earnestly recommended for those with pioneer in their souls.

**Welcome Soldier!** by Clark McMeekin. Published by D. Appleton-Century Company, New York.

Two Louisville ladies blend their surnames for the nom de plume of Clark McMeekin. Under this name they jot down a light, rambling essay contrasting camp life of World War I with that of World War II. 1918 and 1942 are set against each other with a nostalgic pattern that gives the benefit of the deal to the era the authors appear to remember most happily.

Main plot thread has to do with a Louisville deb of 1918 who attributes her 1942 spinsterhood to one who never came back from over there. When the gentleman re-appears with a soldier son in the current era, she is taken aback.

The heroine is fatuous, the hero impossible. The novel is written naively with an uneven quality which suggests possibly that one of the collaborators has had more experience than the other. Certainly of the
characterizations hint that the authors have been profoundly nourished by Katherine Brush, with that author's polished results.

Lightweight material in magazine serial tempo.


There is a naively quaint quality to this volume that has merit. It is not a history, really, as the title suggests; it's rather a compilation of records, of every vital statistic available to a 200 year old town.

The 200th Anniversary Committee for the town of Holden has published Miss Prouty's work. And no feature has been overlooked—there is even a section devoted to the gasoline stations, who owns them, and what street they're on.

The photographs are a priceless collection of Americana—everything from the State Police station to the Holden Municipal Light Department.

As a record of an American town with a past, the book is of interest. It's regrettable it has been written in such a matter-of-fact manner as to render it readable only to Holden's citizens and their kin.

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FRANCIS EPES, HIS ANCESTORS AND DESCENDANTS. By Eva Turner Clark. Published by Richard R. Smith, 120 East 39th Street, New York City.

Genealogists and descendants of the well-known Epes-Eppes family of Virginia will be interested in Miss Clark's compilation of data in a realm where destruction has made it a vigorous task.

Loss of records in the James River county whence the family stems has made the pursuit of genealogical information a stumbling-block for years. Miss Clark has brought together a wide assortment of notes, assiduously compiled, which she hopes will provide numerous clues for further research.

She has begun with abstracts dating back to Canterbury and brought the family up to date. Many famous American names are linked and interwoven in the pages.

F. G.

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**Hermit Thrush**

**By Susan Sharp Adams**

One time I read, how at the fall of night,
When woods are still, and scarce a vagrant breeze
Bestirs, and straying shafts of sun lie light
Upon the upland underbrush and trees,
It sometimes happens, as the dusk enfolds
The heart of one who tarries there, in tune
With Heaven's laws, and who in being holds
The key to Peace, that Nature grants a boon,
As unexpected as a sudden flash
Of lightning from a fair and cloudless sky;
As satisfying as the vibrant clash
Of silver chimes, in perfect harmony.
So, once, I chanced to hear at twilight hush,
The rare, supernal song of Hermit Thrush.
Parliamentary Procedure

“He that questioneth much shall learn much.”—BACON

Out of the Question Box

It seems to me that it is quite an appropriate time now to answer questions which have been accumulating in the past few months. Some of these questions are very simple, but the fact that members stop long enough to write to the Parliamentarian and ask these questions shows clearly that they do not understand National rules and policies and do not know how to interpret them, so it is my intention, ever so often, to devote an article in the Magazine to certain questions that come to me from the Lay Members, the Chapter Officers, and officers and members of the State Societies.

Ques. (a) Are the application papers of a member accepted at the meeting of the National Board of Management in Washington, and is it necessary for the Board to pass on these application papers?

Ans. (a) Yes, the application papers sent in by members are voted upon by the National Board of Management. If you will turn to Page 8 of your National By-Laws, Article I, Section I, you will note the procedure, and just how the National Board of Management votes upon the question of admission to membership. I draw your attention to the fact that in the National Board of Management “a majority vote shall elect.” Please understand, therefore, that any other vote is not in harmony with the National By-Laws, because a Chapter has no right to make it any more difficult for an applicant to join the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution than the National Organization itself, makes it. Please take note of this.

(b) The National By-Laws, Article VI, Section VI, says that the National Board of Management shall meet at least four times during the year, and that special meetings may be called by the President General. There is nearly always a special Board Meeting for the acceptance of new members in the months of June and December.

Ques. In the March issue of the D. A. R. Magazine you say Chapters are not supposed to act or vote on transfers. Article IX, Section IX, of the National By-Laws, has the following sentence, “If the member to be transferred is accepted by the Chapter, the transfer shall become effective upon the receipt by the Treasurer General of a statement to that effect from the Chapter receiving the member.” How do you reconcile this last proviso in the By-Law with, “Chapters are not supposed to act or vote on transfers”?

Ans. If you had read the rest of the paragraph on transfers, Page 222 of the March Magazine as closely as you did the first part of it, you would have noted very quickly that I was referring to the Chapter out of which the member was transferring. In the very next sentence of my article, Page 222 of the March Magazine, I say: “Transfers should receive immediate attention, and THE CHAPTER TO WHICH THE MEMBER WILL TRANSFER IS THE ONE VERY OFTEN HOLDING UP THE TRANSFER BY NOT IMMEDIATELY NOTIFYING THE OFFICE OF THE TREASURER GENERAL OF THE ACCEPTANCE OF THE MEMBER.” In other words, the Chapter to which the member is going to transfer into, is the one that takes action immediately. Every Chapter has a right to act on the name of an applicant and has just as much right to act upon a member coming by transfer as to vote upon the name of a new applicant. In the office of the Treasurer General, a transfer will not be recognized nor recorded until the notice of acceptance is sent to that office by the Chapter receiving the member. I believe Chapters are more or less very lax in some localities in receiving members by transfer.

Ques. Following right along the line of the above question, comes this question. Do you think that a member coming to us by transfer should be “wished on us arbitrarily”, and that we should accept her without a question and have nothing to say in the matter?
Ans. I certainly do not think your Chapter, nor any other Chapter, should have a member come to you by transfer “wished upon you arbitrarily”, as you express it, and your Chapter certainly has something to say about the matter, and that sentence, "If she is accepted by the Chapter, the transfer shall become effective upon the receipt by the Treasurer General of a statement to that effect from the Chapter receiving the member,” prescribe the National ruling, and you will find that on Page 21, top of the page, Article IX, Section IX.

Ques. I know that a Vice President General must be endorsed by ballot at the State Conference of the State in which she resides, but I do not know whether the Honorary Vice President General must be endorsed in the same way. Will you please tell me what course we shall pursue?

Ans. The By-Law covering this matter is taken care of in Article II, Section VII, of the National By-Laws, and there is no requirement prescribed that an Honorary Vice President General shall be endorsed by her own state. “The title of Honorary Vice President General may be conferred for life at any Continental Congress by a two-thirds vote upon a member who has held the office of Vice President General, provided the number of Honorary Vice Presidents General shall at no time exceed thirteen.”

Ques. In March, 1940, one of our members who had served as Vice President General was nominated for the office of Honorary Vice President General. Nothing was done about it at the Congress in 1940, as there were several candidates and few vacancies; and the matter was not considered in 1941 during Congress. Would it be necessary now for her name to be re-endorsed before presenting it at the 1942 Congress as candidate for the office of Honorary Vice President General?

Ans. I think you will find your answer in the question and answer previous to this one. There is no ruling prescribing that a candidate for the office of Honorary Vice President General shall be endorsed by the members of the State Conference in the state in which she resides.

There is one phase of this question I would like to dwell upon for a few moments. It is very unfair for a candidate for the office of Honorary Vice President General or for the office of Vice President General to come out in advance one year, two years, or three years before time is due for the election. It has been recorded in several states where members were nominated for the office of Vice President General and were defeated, but their names were still “kept on the books” as the candidate for that office from that state. This seems to me to be very unfair, indeed. When a member comes out as a candidate for a certain office, and her name is voted upon and she is defeated, then to become a candidate for that office at any future time, she would have to receive the nomination (or the endorsement) from her state again. In a number of states, candidates for the office of Vice President General are endorsed a number of years ahead of time. Sooner or later, this will work out to the detriment of someone, and when such endorsements are given so far ahead of time, there should be a definite proviso made as to the time allotted in such an agreement.

In other words, when endorsing a candidate for the office of Vice President General, the election to take place several years hence, the exact year should be stipulated and the endorsement read something like the following: “Mrs. John Smith unanimously endorsed for the office of Vice President General subject to election at Congress, 1945.” In my opinion, such a procedure is entirely out of order. However, it is true that when State Conferences are held in March, the endorsement of a candidate for April a year hence is to be expected.

Ques. How many alternates shall we elect in our Chapter to be the Regent’s alternates, and how many shall we elect to serve as alternates to the Delegate; and if, when it comes time for Congress, neither the Regent’s alternates nor the alternates elected to serve for the Delegate are able to attend, may we at the last minute elect someone else to serve in their place?

Ans. In the first place, I wish you would take your National By-Laws and turn to Page 20 and read Paragraph (c) of Section VIII of Article IX. There you will note that the alternates elected shall not exceed twice the number of representatives to which the Chapter is entitled, and that does not mean that you designate any certain two alternates to be the alternates of the Regent nor of the Delegates specifically, and if you will read a little further on, you will note that: “A Chapter Regent is author-
ized to fill vacancies in its Delegation to the Continental Congress or Special Meeting of the National Society from duly elected alternates. Your alternates should be elected at one time, not later than the month of February, because the Credential Blanks must be returned to the Credential Committee on or before March 1. Elect alternates or Delegates whose dues for the current year have been received in the office of the Treasurer General on or before the first day of February preceding the Congress; and no Regent or Delegate or Alternate whose dues have not been paid before that date shall be entitled to represent her Chapter at Congress. But, I want to make it very clear that the Regent is authorized to choose anyone of the Alternates to represent her—she does not have to take the list as the names come. She is supposed to fill the vacancy, choosing the one to be the Representative.

**Ques.** I understand that Chapters may elect Associate Members. Can an Associate Member be Chairman of a Committee?

**Ans.** Read Article IX, Section XIII, of your National By-Laws. Yes, Chapters may elect Associate Members, but persons so elected must be members in good standing in the National Society (in some other Chapter or at large). Such Associate Members shall not be counted in any membership representation, nor shall they have a right to vote or to hold office in the Chapter. It is my opinion that if an Associate Member has no vote and cannot hold office and is not counted in any membership representation, that she should not be given the Chairmanship of any important Committee. It would seem to me that the Chairmanship of the Program Committee is one which takes a lot of initiative, and it would seem rather difficult for one working in that capacity to have no privileges whatsoever (except attend meetings and speak informally from the floor).

**Ques.** We have five members who live several miles away and cannot attend meetings regularly, and they would like to have their names placed on the Associate Membership List. They want to remain as members in good standing in the National Society, however. May we place these members on your Associate Membership List if they pay their National and State dues?

**Ans.** No, they cannot be placed on your Associate List. They are members in good standing with all rights and privileges through their membership in your Chapter. Their membership must be counted in your Chapter’s representation, and they pay regular National dues. State dues are paid by the Chapter and not by individual members. Now, if those five members belong to the National Organization through some other Chapter and then joined your Chapter as an Associate Member, that would be all right, but they cannot belong to your Chapter as regular members, and at the same time be on the Associate List. I should think it would be very much better for them to remain as regular members of your Chapter, even though they don’t attend regularly.

I will continue these questions in the next article.

May I take this opportunity to impress you with the fact that the National Organization has issued a new Handbook (January, 1942)—these may be secured from the Treasurer General, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C. The price is twenty-five cents.

May I also tell you that all copies of By-Laws and questions pertaining to parliamentary law must be accompanied by return postage. The National Organization feels that Chapters should be willing to pay the postage in exchange for the services of a Parliamentarian, as that is all the National Organization asks for this service. May I ask you, also, to weigh your mail before you send it to me. There has been as much as twelve cents due, and the National Organization objects to paying this extra postage.

Faithfully yours,

**ARLINE B. N. MOSS**

(Mrs. John Trigg Moss),

Parliamentarian, N. S. D. A. R.
VIRGINIA

THE Virginia Daughters of the American Revolution held their Forty-sixth Annual State Conference March 17, 18, and 19, 1942, in Smith Memorial Hall, Randolph-Macon Woman’s College, Lynchburg. The Hostess Chapters were Blue Ridge, Poplar Forest, Lynchburg and James River of Lynchburg; and Amherst, of Amherst. Mrs. Bruce D. Reynolds, State Regent, presided over all sessions.

The opening session, Tuesday night, was preceded by a dinner at the Virginian Hotel, for the distinguished guests, regents of the hostess chapters, and the State Officers, Mrs. Reynolds serving as official hostess.

The colorful procession escorted by pages with the official flags, ushered in the opening ceremony. Hon. Lewis E. Lichford, Mayor of Lynchburg, in welcoming the Conference, presented to Mrs. Reynolds the key to the City.

The State Regent introduced Mrs. Eugene N. Davis, Vice-President from North Carolina; Mrs. Charles B. Keesee, Honorary State Regent, National Vice-Chairman, D. A. R. Good Citizenship Pilgrimage, and Past Corresponding Secretary General; Mrs. Arthur Rowbotham, Honorary State Regent, and Past Vice-President General; Mrs. Sylvester H. Dykstra, assistant to the National Chairman, NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE; the National Vice-Chairman of Committees, and the State Officers.

Captain E. M. Williams, U. S. N. Retired, Professor of Naval Science, University of Virginia, Naval R. O. T. C., delivered the principal address of the evening session, speaking on the parts played by blockade and the protection of lines of communica-
tion in the history of the United States Navy.

A reception given by the Kirkwood-Otey and Old Dominion Chapters of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, followed in the drawing room of Smith Memorial Hall. Mrs. S. W. West and Mrs. E. N. Wise, Presidents of the two Chapters, headed the receiving line.

Prior to the Wednesday morning business session, the State Officers’ Club held its annual breakfast in the Red Room of the Virginian Hotel.

The reports of the State Officers and State Chairmen showed work well done in all fields, and especially emphasized activity in National Defense work.

The State Regent, in her inspiring report, reminded Virginia Daughters that the days lying ahead give every opportunity to prove worthy of their ancestors; and told of the National Defense work being done throughout the organization. “Daughters of the American Revolution never have been at a higher level of patriotic enthusiasm than they are now,” she declared.

A net increase of forty-eight members was reported by Mrs. Walter B. Ellett, State Registrar.

Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, State President of the Children of the American Revolution, announced an increase in membership in 50% of the Societies.

Further pledges of $700 were made for a boys’ dormitory at the Blue Ridge Industrial School, one of the approved schools of the National Society. This building is the principal project of the Virginia Daughters this administration.

Miss Lucille Peake, the Good Citizenship Pilgrim from Virginia, was presented. She was sponsored by the Col. Charles Lynch Chapter of Altavista.

The Conference accepted a resolution offered by Mrs. William V. Tynes, State Treasurer, that the State Society buy two Series F United States Defense Bonds, maturity value $1,000 each. A resolution urging military training in high schools and colleges, and strong national defense after the war, was also passed. Another resolution establishing an endowment fund for maintenance of Kenmore, home of Colonel Fielding Lewis and his wife, Betty Washington, passed.

Mrs. Everett L. Repass, State Chaplain, led the impressive memorial service held Wednesday afternoon. A white carnation was placed in a large wreath for each member who has passed away during the year. Mrs. C. A. Swann Sinclair, National Chairman, NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE, placed the wreath on the grave of Maria Ball Tucker, great niece of George Washington.

Wednesday evening was Chapter Regent’s Night. The Regents, with the State Regent, the Recording Secretary, and the Pages with flags, formed a beautiful procession. Interesting reports were made, stressing National Defense work in all its phases.

The Conference had the honor of electing Mrs. C. A. Swann Sinclair as Honorary State Regent; of endorsing Mrs. Nathaniel Beaman for the office of Honorary Vice-President General; and of electing Mrs. Frank G. Berryman as State Vice-Regent to fill the unexpired term of Mrs. Mayo M. Fitzhugh, who resigned.

It was voted to hold the Forty-seventh State Conference in Roanoke.

Miss Maude Larkin, who has played a prominent part in musical programs, had charge of the music, presiding at the piano or organ. Beautiful soprano solos were given by Mrs. J. Newton Gordon, one of the hostess regents, and several others during the Conference, which was formally adjourned with the singing of “God Bless America” and the retiring of the colors.

LILLIAN E. JOHNSON
(Mrs. Robert E.),
Recording Secretary.

OKLAHOMA

THE Thirty-third Annual State Conference was held March 12th, 13th and 14th, in Tulsa, with the State Regent, Mrs. Nathan Russell Patterson, presiding.

After the usual opening exercises, including addresses of welcome and responses, Miss Marian Mullins, Organizing Secretary General, gave an inspiring address, “These Things We Can Do”, delineating definite duties for Daughters for the duration, most timely suggestions. A reception followed the program.

The following day, reports of State Offi-
ceters and State Chairmen were given. A Memorial Service was conducted. A book shower for the State Genealogical Library was held.

Our beloved President General, Mrs. Pouch, arrived in time for luncheon. While at State Conference she made broadcasts over National Broadcasting Company and Columbia Broadcasting System networks. A reception at Philbrook Art Museum was a feature of the afternoon.

At the evening session, the banquet board, beautiful with its floral decorations in patriotic colors, formed a charming setting around which Oklahoma Daughters listened to our President General’s informal address, followed by chapter regents’ reports. A mixed quartet sang “Oklahoma”, composed by Mrs. C. E. Bush of Tulsa. The Good Citizenship Pilgrim, Miss Kathryn Batteen of Enid, was introduced and spoke briefly. A breakfast honoring Mrs. Pouch was given by the Juniors.

As Oklahoma Daughters are financing advanced education for a young Cherokee Indian, John Baldridge, a graduate of Bacone (Junior) College, the “money” corsages given at breakfast to the President General and the State Regent, as well as other checks and gifts given the state treasury, were all placed in the Indian Scholarship Fund. Throughout the Conference checks were presented instead of corsages.

For British Air Raid Shelter, checks were given by the State Society to Mrs. Pouch and Miss Mullins.

The State Historian presented a volume of source material entitled “Unpublished Pioneer Narratives”, which has been assembled during her regime by chapter historians. The book, illustrated, paginated, indexed and bound in hand-decorated parchment, will be filed in the Historian General’s office.

Mrs. T. Stearnes Cox, personal page of Mrs. Pouch, will serve as page to the President General during Continental Congress. Mrs. Fred S. Clinton, chairman of music, delighted the Conference with many musical features. In general, the Conference Committee, with Mrs. L. E. Tomm, chairman, had well executed plans.

In the last session, election of officers was held with installation by Mrs. James J. McNeill, honorary state regent. With the acceptance of the Oklahoma City Chap-

Tuer’s invitation for the 1943 Conference, sessions adjourned.

PEARL M. SEARCY, (Mrs. Howard Searcy), State Historian.

MASSACHUSETTS

THE Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution held their annual State Conference on March 18 and 19 at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, Boston. The formal opening was on Wednesday morning when Mrs. Frederick Glazier Smith, State Regent, preceded by pages, state officers and distinguished guests, took her place upon the platform and pronounced the 48th conference in session.

The conference was honored by the arrival of Mrs. Russell William Magna, who brought to the assemblage an inspiring message. Other distinguished guests were: Mrs. Carl S. Hoskins, Vice President General from New Hampshire; Mrs. Robert F. Crosby, State Regent of New Hampshire; Mrs. T. Frederick Chase, State Regent of Rhode Island; and Mrs. John T. Gardner, National Chairman, Good Citizenship Pilgrimage Committee.

The Governor of Massachusetts, Leverett Saltonstall, extended the greetings of the Commonwealth. The city of Boston was represented by Thomas A. Flaherty, substituting for Mayor Maurice J. Tobin.

In the balcony of the ballroom, colorful with its patriotic setting of one hundred flags and yards of bunting, there were seated 182 Good Citizenship Pilgrims. Following an address by the State Commissioner of Education, Walter F. Downey, Miss Barbara Donegan was selected as the winner in the pilgrimage contest to represent this State at the National Congress in Chicago.

Mrs. John T. Gardner brought greetings.

The opening of the afternoon session was devoted to an impressive memorial service conducted by Mrs. James R. Turner, State Chaplain.

A feature of the afternoon program was an address by Mrs. A. F. Ufford, a Wellesley graduate, who has been a resident of China since 1908, under the auspices of the American Baptist Foreign Mission So-
ciety; her subject, "They Want 'Ft -
China."

Reports of state officers and chairmen revealed that much fine work has been accomplished this year, combined with a vast amount of defense work.

An evening reception preceded the banquet at which honored guests, including Captain C. Wesley Patten, State President of the Sons of the American Revolution, brought greetings. The address was by the Reverend George S. Cooke; his subject, "The Evolution of the Latin American Policy of the United States."

During the Thursday morning session, reports were resumed, State rules revised, and all business completed.

The retirement of the colors brought to a close a most interesting conference.

EMMA C. TRIPP,
State Historian.

OREGON

THE Twenty-ninth Annual Conference of the Oregon Daughters of the American Revolution was held in the Elks Temple, Klamath Falls, Oregon, February 16-18th. The beautiful Elks Temple was made available for this conference through a special amendment to their by-laws and added considerably to the success of the entertainment provided by Eulalona Chapter. Following the processional, the conference was called to order by the State Regent, Mrs. Howard P. Arnest.

National Officers attending the conference were: Mrs. William H. Pouch, President General, and Mrs. John Y. Richardson, Special National Adviser of Americanism. National Vice Chairmen attending were Miss Ethel May Handy, Correct Use of the Flag; Mrs. Wilbur P. Reid, Student Loan; Mrs. Roy D. Armstrong, Press Relations. Honorary State Regent, Mrs. Boone G. Harding, and Ex State Regent, Mrs. Gilbert E. Holt.

The Children of the American Revolution was represented by Mrs. Howard P. Arnest, National Vice President, and Mrs. Wilbur P. Reid, State Vice President. A cordial welcome was extended on behalf of the city of Klamath Falls by the Mayor, Hon. John H. Houston, and the Hostess Chapter, Mrs. Ida M. Olson, Chairman, and Mrs. Wm. D. Foster, Regent.

"Mrs. Wm. Horsfall" to State State Regent, responded gladly on behalf of the State Organization.

Routine reports from State Officers, State Chairmen, and District Chairmen, with remarks from the Chapter Regents was the order of business until noon of the second day.

The reports were 100 per cent complete and contained much valuable information revealing a steady growth and continued activity in the work of the Society.

The Chapter Regents responded to the invitation of Mrs. Arnest by suggesting ways to increase the efficiency of the Chapters. One suggestion was that conservation be the key thought for the coming year, that time and energy be conserved for war work. One Chapter bought merchandise from Berea, Kentucky, and sent the profit from the sale of this merchandise to Tamassee School. Another suggestion that we support National projects in Oregon, such as the Mary Wickham Roe Memorial Scholarship at the Umatilla Indian Agency. It was also suggested that the NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE be sent to each member and that enough advertising be secured to support the Magazine. A travelling genealogical library of from ten to twenty volumes was suggested to assist in research to help prospective members.

Outstanding was the report of the membership net increase of fifty-two members. One new Chapter has been organized and two more will be organized before April first. Grande Ronde Chapter with an increase of 21 per cent won the price of $10 offered by the State Regent.

Wahkeena Chapter won the $5.00 prize for the largest number of subscriptions to the Magazine given by the State Regent.

Girl Homemakers, Mrs. Bert B. Lowery, Chairman, offered prizes in dressmaking, and the following prizes were awarded: First, $10, Wahkeena Chapter, Portland; second, $7, Crater Lake Chapter, Medford; third, $5, Chemeketa Chapter, Salem.

Speakers heard during the conference were: Mrs. L. H. Stone of Klamath Falls, who gave an interesting and informative background of the Klamath country; Mr. Earl Reynolds, Klamath County Co-ordinator, who spoke on Civilian Defense.
Mrs. Sadie Orr Dunbar, Past President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, urged a total war for victory, her topic being "Trans-Antarctic Solidarity.

Mrs. John Y. Richardson, Special National Vice Chairman of National Defense, addressed the conference Tuesday evening. Her subject was "The Land of Liberty." Mrs. Richardson begged the daughters to demand additional east and west coastal defenses and to realize that an all-out effort is necessary. Following this address, the conference was entertained with motion pictures and colored slides of the Schmink Museum, Lakeview; Ellis Island Immigration Station; Junior group activities and Indian history near Klamath Falls.

Mrs. William H. Pouch, President General, addressed the conference at a banquet in her honor. She asked the members to co-operate with the government in the war effort. The State Regent presented Mrs. Pouch with a gift from the State Conference for the Helen Pouch Memorial Fund.

Oregon's 1942 Good Citizenship Pilgrim, Barbara Guderian, from Pendleton, was presented to the Conference by Mrs. Gilbert L. Holt, at the banquet Wednesday. The decorations and music deserve special mention. Mrs. E. D. Lamb, chairman of decorations, carried out the theme of "Forest to Fireside" at the banquet honoring Mrs. Pouch. A display depicting the progress of trees from the forest to a home created a great deal of interest. Mrs. Don J. Zumwalt, chairman of music for the conference, presented a number of accomplished musicians who were greatly appreciated. The Revolutionary Ballads were most interesting and the wonderful group of a cappella singers from the High School, directed by Charles Stanfield, were exceptionally well received.

Mrs. Howard P. Arnest, our State Regent, was unanimously endorsed by the Conference as a candidate for the office of Vice President General at the Fifty-first Continental Congress, April 1942.

Officers elected for 1942-44 are as follows:

- Regent, Mrs. Wm. Horfall, Coos Bay Chapter, Marshfield.
- First Vice Regent, Mrs. Sidney Caldwell, Portland Chapter, Portland.
- Second Vice Regent, Mrs. Lloyd J. Goble, Eulonia Chapter, Klamath Falls.
- Chaplain, Mrs. Clarence A. Kopp, Grande Ronde Chapter, La Grande.

- Recording Secretary, Mrs. E. H. Barendrick, Yamhill Chapter, McMinnville.
- Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Albert Powers, Day Chapter, Marshfield.
- Treasurer, Mrs. Sadie Orr Dunbar, Willamette Chapter, Portland.
- Registrar, Mrs. R. S. Stearns, Multnomah Chapter, Portland.
- Historian, Mrs. Charles A. Sprague, Chemeketa Chapter, Salem.
- Librarian, Mrs. Bert B. Lowrey, Crater Lake Chapter, Medford.
- Custodian, Mrs. Alton P. Coates, Linn Chapter, Albany.

Thursday, February 19th, Mrs. Pouch was entertained in Portland by District Number 1 with a luncheon commemorating George Washington's Birthday. Mrs. Henry Roe Cloud of the Umatilla Indian Agency, Pendleton, gave Mrs. Pouch the name, "Hi-nook-cho-in-gah," which in Winnebago language means, "the first woman who leads the way." Mrs. Cloud told the audience about the educational work being done by and for the Indians and praised Mrs. Pouch for long years of interest and service to the Indian people.

Mrs. J. B. Montgomery, Honorary State Regent, and "Mother of the Oregon Daughters," was an honor guest.

The banquet at the Heathman Hotel in the evening, given by the Junior Regional Assembly, honored the President General, Mrs. Wm. H. Pouch, the Special National Vice Chairman, Mrs. John Y. Richardson, the State Regent, Mrs. Howard P. Arnest, and other State Officers.

Mrs. Roy D. Armstrong,
State Chairman, Press Relations.

ALABAMA

The Forty-fourth Annual Conference of the Alabama Daughters was held at the Battle House, Mobile, March 19, 20 and 21, with one hundred and twenty-five in attendance; Mobile, Virginia Cavalier, and Needham Bryan, hostess chapters; Regents, Mesdames Edmund De Celle, J. C. Hope, and C. C. Peavy.

Preceding the evening session, the State Board meeting was held; the State Regent, Mrs. A. S. Mitchell, presiding; followed by the Officers Club meeting, Mrs. T. H. Napier, President.

The evening session opened with a procession of National and State Officers,
led by the Pages, carrying the National Flag, Alabama State Flag, and the flags of the hostess chapters; Mrs. Sextus Smith in charge. Welcome was given by the General Chairman, Mrs. W. K. Smith, and the response by Mrs. Robert T. Comer, State Vice Regent; City, Mr. Chas. A. Baumhauer, Mayor.

Greetings from Patriotic Organizations: National Society, D. A. R., Mrs. C. R. Barnes, Vice-President General; Sons of the American Revolution, Mr. F. Taylor Peck; Colonial Dames, Mrs. E. D. Bondurant, Vice-President; Daughters of Founders and Patriots, Mrs. Macartney Pearson, State President; Colonial Governors, Mrs. T. F. Robinson; United Daughters of the Confederacy, Mrs. J. T. Jones; Daughters of the American Colonists, Mrs. Grady Jacobs, State President; American Legion Auxiliary, Mrs. R. B. Redwood, National Vice-President of the Southern Division; Children of the American Revolution, Mrs. Lamar Williamson, State President. Presentation of Good Citizenship Girl, Mrs. J. C. Bonner, State Chairman.

The high light of the evening was the address of the President General, Mrs. William H. Pouch, who was introduced by a Past Vice-President General, Mrs. Zebulon Judd; her subject, "Soldiers All", received much applause.

The Officers Club banquet was held in the Gold Room with "Victory" the theme of the program and Mrs. Napier as Chairman. Decorations were carried out in a patriotic motif. Delightful music was rendered. Mrs. E. R. Barnes, newly elected President, gave an interesting talk on the A. B. C.'s of Victory. Miss Margaret Hope, attired in victory costume, led in the patriotic songs. At the conclusion, on behalf of the Officers Club, the State Historian, Mrs. Cobb, paid tribute to the retiring President, Mrs. Napier, for two years of splendid service to the Officers Club and presented her with a gold Victory pin.

The morning session was devoted to reports of State Officers and State Chairmen, the State Regent, Mrs. A. S. Mitchell, presiding. The reports were gratifying and culminated in a splendid résumé of the year's achievements, given by the State Regent. An interesting feature of the session was the presentation of the C. A. R. Chapters in the State by the President, Mrs. Lamar Williamson. Mrs. Val Taylor, State Chairman of the Endowment Fund, reported that a donation of $4,000.00 had been given the Kate Duncan Smith School by Mrs. A. S. Mitchell, which received cordial appreciation by the Assembly.

The outstanding social function was a tea given in Mrs. A. S. Mitchell's beautiful historic home, honoring the President General and other distinguished guests. Mrs. D. H. Edington was Chairman of Arrangements. Spring flowers adorned the rooms.

Other social functions included Regents and Pages Breakfasts; Mesdames R. E. McWilliams and Cecil Ward were Chairmen; luncheon in the Plantation Room of the Battle House, Mrs. Carl Smith, Chairman; the tea given by the Children of the Confederacy, honoring the Children of the American Revolution, in the home of Mrs. Harold Reed; Reception held in the Gold Room in honor of distinguished guests and delegates, Mrs. Norman Farrar, Chairman. These proved most successful affairs.

At the morning session Mrs. P. P. Brooks of Montgomery, active in D. A. R. Circles for many years, was introduced as the newly elected State President of the Children of the American Revolution. Mrs. Pouch, our beloved President General, in a gracious manner presented Mrs. P. P. Brooks with a substantial check towards carrying on the children's work. The award of $25.00 to Peter Terrell, Society, C. A. R., of Uniontown, for membership activity, was given by Mrs. A. S. Mitchell.

Regents of forty-one D. A. R. Chapters gave their reports on "Regents Night". Honor ribbons were presented by Mrs. Grady Jacobs, Treasurer, to Chapters attaining one hundred per cent record. Alabama Day trophies were awarded to Princess Sehoy Chapter of Birmingham and Canebrake Chapter of Uniontown; Mrs. Walter Huston, Trophy Chairman, made the presentation.

The final session on Saturday morning opened with an impressive Memorial Service conducted by the State Chaplain, Mrs. T. L. Moore, for those members departed from this life.

As a feature of the program, students of the Kate Duncan Smith School presented songs and folk dances. Mr. M. O. Baxter, Principal of the School, gave an instructive talk on the school's activities which claimed much interest. The State Regent presented
each of the twenty-five children with a book of Defense Savings Stamps in the name of the Alabama Society. Mrs. Pouch and Miss Hazel Glessner, State Chairman of approved schools from Pennsylvania, explained to the students the necessary attitude during war time and also stressed the importance of approved schools.

The James Bland Chapter was awarded the C. A. R. membership prize for an increase of one hundred and sixty per cent in membership.

Mrs. D. T. McCall presented a program of beautiful music during the Conference. Those who contributed their talent were: Mesdames Rose Palmat, William Schock, Earl Joseph, Richard Redwood, Henry Wright, John Moulton Dodd, Edith Wkeford, and Misses Loretta Schwaemmle, Irene Jarvis and Eloise Adams.

The beautiful decorations in the Auditorium were the artistic work of Mrs. George K. Sossaman. A window display of exhibits of Coats of Arms and relics was most instructive; these were arranged by Mrs. J. E. Beck and Mrs. Harvey E. Jones.

The Conference was brought to a close by members pledging support to all National defense measures.

The hostess chapters dedicated the program of the Conference to our State Regent, Mrs. A. S. Mitchell, whose unselfish and faithful service to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution has been freely given and whose interest in education has made life's pathway brighter for many of Alabama's youth.

ESPY VANCE COBB
(Mrs. R. G.),
State Historian.

CONNECTICUT

THE Connecticut Daughters held their 49th annual State Conference in Danbury, March 24-25, with Mary Wooster Chapter as hostess. Distinguished guests present were Mrs. George Maynard Minor and Mrs. Grace Lincoln Hall Brosseau, Honorary Presidents General; Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel, Honorary Vice-President General; Mrs. Fred P. Latimer, Vice-President General, and Miss Page Schwarzwelder, former Treasurer General.

The first session of the Conference opened Tuesday afternoon with a colorful procession. The State Regent, Miss Mary C. Welch, presided over all sessions, with efficiency and despatch, and the reports given attested to a fine spirit of co-operation and accomplishment under her able leadership. A memorial service was conducted by the State Chaplain, Mrs. George Maynard Minor.

Among the outstanding reports given by State officers and chairmen were: 162,923 hours of work for the Red Cross, with 12,352 articles sewed and 3,621 knitted; 14 boys and girls aided by $1,550 in student loans; the complete furnishing with new furniture of one of the ten "day rooms" at Bradley Field, the Windsor Locks Air Base; a gain of 38 Junior American Citizen Clubs with 174 members this year, and the gift of $7,746.48 to Approved Schools.

Tuesday evening a banquet was held at Hotel Green. Ex-Governor Raymond E. Baldwin, the speaker, gave a stirring patriotic address. At this session and throughout the Conference, delightful music was furnished by the hostess chapter.

Wednesday morning an address was given by Dr. Stuart W. McClelland, President of Lincoln Memorial University, who made a moving appeal for continued support of D. A. R. schools.

Ruth Wyllys Chapter of Hartford won the prize for the best press-relations scrap-book; Nellie Haley of Windsor received the first prize in the Cotton Dress Contest (this dress will be sent to Chicago for National Competition), and to Charlotte Andrews and Enid McDonald, of the South School, Oakville, went the prize for the best Junior American Citizen Song.

As this year marked the close of Miss Welch's term of office as State Regent, Connecticut Daughters unanimously elected her Honorary State Regent, and as an expression of affection and appreciation of her fine service to them, furnished completely a room at Kate Duncan Smith School, named in her honor, at a cost of $400.

At the closing session the newly elected officers were presented to the Conference. Following adjournment Mary Wooster Chapter entertained at a charming tea in honor of the retiring and in-coming officers.

M. ADELAIDE RANDALL,
State Recording Secretary.
THE twelfth Annual Nevada State Conference, luncheon and business meeting, of the Daughters of the American Revolution, was held at the El Cortez Hotel in Reno, Nevada, on March 13, 1942.

The State Regent, Mrs. B. R. Addenbrook, welcomed the membership and guests present, and thanked all for their loyal cooperation during the past year.

The congregation joined in giving the National Flag Salute, and sang "God Bless America."

We were favored with vocal selections by Corporal Lloyd Stone of the United States Army, accompanied by one of our own members, Mrs. W. J. Atkinson. The Ritual was conducted by our Chaplain, Mrs. Wayne Wilson.

Reports of the elective State Officers were read and placed in the hands of the State Regent. Our State Regent had visited our President General in New York during the year, and had visited at Memorial Continental Hall, and has conferred with the duly appointed Organizing Regent at Elko, Nevada, and asked permission for appointment of an Organizing Regent, at Las Vegas, Nevada. Her watchword for her term of office is "Service."

Reports of State Chairman of National Committees were read. Emphasis has been given to Red Cross and Defense work. Every member has made a contribution of time and money. We have a 100% Red Cross membership. A filing system has been introduced and each member reports her activities and hours in various fields of the work. We are represented on the State Board of Civilian Defense, the local Red Cross Board, the local Council of Social Agencies Board, the State Nutrition Board, and members serve on many other committees.

About 20% of our membership is represented in the Armed forces of the United States government, thru sons, husbands, fathers and brothers.

Gains in membership in the Grandmother’s Club, the Children of the American Revolution, and the Juniors' is reported, and the total gain in membership has been about 18% over the previous year, so that we won the $25 prize offered by the Second Vice-President General, Mrs. Hodge, for the State in the Western Division with the greatest percentage increase in membership.

The visit of the President General to Nevada on February 15, was a highlight of the year, and at that time a Junior American Citizen Club was formed, and later named the Helen R. Pouch Club.

One program during the year was devoted to the newly acquired Nevada State Museum, another was devoted to a musicale featuring American Music with Recorded records of the many Original Indian Chants and songs. The Christmas meeting was devoted to preparing and distributing gifts to the members of the Sparks-Reno Indian colony.

Members have been active in Americanism work, distribution of Flag Codes and Citizen Manuals, have assisted in National Art Week, the choosing of the Girl Pilgrim, presenting an annual scholarship to a deserving University of Nevada student, and presenting two awards to 4-H club members for summer camp, have collected Genealogical records and have sent materials to Angel Island.

This year our press Chairman, Mrs. R. H. Towner has had news articles published in every newspaper in the State of Nevada. Four radio programs were presented during the year.

Our hearts were saddened by the loss of two Past-State-Regents, Mrs. F. H. Sibley, and Mrs. N. B. Nelson, and by the passing of a faithful and willing member, Mrs. Emily Dodge, and Silent Tribute was paid to them, by those present.

EDNA B. BROWN,
(Mrs. Ernest S. Brown)
State Historian.

KENTUCKY

THE Forty-sixth Annual Conference of the Kentucky Daughters of the American Revolution was held in Ashland, March 11, 12, 13, 1942, in the Henry Clay Hotel, with the Chapters of the Sixth District as hostesses. Mrs. George Bright Hawes, State Regent, presided at all sessions.

Mrs. Hugh Russell entertained the State
Officers’ Club in her beautiful home Tuesday evening with a delicious buffet supper followed by a business session and social meeting of the Club.

The Conference opened at ten o’clock Wednesday morning with the ever impressive processional led by the pages bearing the National Flag, the State Flag, and the flags of the Hostess Chapters.

The Honorable D. Shanklin, Mayor, welcomed us to Ashland. Greetings were extended by Mrs. John Logan Marshall, National Vice-President General from South Carolina; Mrs. Frederick A. Wallis, Historian General; Mrs. Robert Keene Arnold, Honorary State Regent, Past Vice-President General; Mrs. Curtis Marshall McGee, National Vice-Chairman, Correct Use of the Flag; Mrs. William Preston Drake, National Vice-Chairman, Historical Research; and heads of various patriotic organizations.

The Sixth District Chapters were hostesses at a tea at Bellefonte Country Club Wednesday afternoon honoring the National and State Officers.

The regents gave their reports at the Regents’ Dinner on Wednesday evening at which Mrs. W. D. Carrithers, State Vice-Regent presided. Their work was chiefly War Relief and Defense Projects. Patriotic decorations were used.

The Press Breakfast Thursday morning, arranged by Mrs. Verner Moore, State Press Relations Chairman, was an innovation which proved successful and enjoyable.

A luncheon was given on Thursday by Mrs. Iley B. Browning honoring Mrs. Everett Sowards, State Librarian, for the old and new Boards in the Coral Room of the Henry Clay Hotel.

Mrs. George Bright Hawes, State Regent, broadcast at noon Thursday with “The History and Work of the Good Citizenship Pilgrimage” as her subject. In closing, she introduced Mrs. Robert Dunn, Chairman for the Kentucky Society, who in turn introduced the pilgrims for the Ashland schools. The work of this committee has been outstanding and on April 10, all of the 105 pilgrims selected have been invited to attend a State Pilgrimage arranged at Frankfort, where they will be greeted by Governor Johnson and Mr. John Brooker, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and other state officials and the State Board of the Kentucky Society.

The presentation of certificates will be in the House of Representatives. Kentucky’s First Lady will receive in the Governor’s Mansion, and they will be shown historical spots of great interest. The climax of the Pilgrimage will be held in the Senate Chamber of the old Capitol, which is now a museum, and they will be served from the huge, silver punch bowl from the battleship “Kentucky.”

Mrs. Robert Keene Arnold, Organizing Secretary, introduced Miss Virginia Hudson Cleveland, our first State Chairman of Junior Membership. Our First Junior Assembly was held February 14, at the Brown Hotel, in Louisville.

A program by the American Junior Citizenship Class of the Putnam Junior High School, directed by Miss Marie Hamm, was given at the Thursday afternoon session which was a most interesting and practical demonstration to encourage good citizenship and patriotism.

This Club is one of the first organized in the state and no doubt will be an inspiration for many more clubs to be formed in the state.

A very impressive Memorial Service was held under the direction of the State Chaplain, Mrs. L. Alberta Brand.

The elaborate Conference banquet on Thursday evening, at the Henry Clay Hotel, was addressed by the Honorable Andrew J. May, Chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, on “Our National Defense”. His address was broadcast over WCMI.

Beautiful music was contributed by Ashland musicians throughout the Conference, and Miss Lucille Stephens, Chairman of Music, led in patriotic songs.

The Conference formally adjourned Friday, at 10 A. M., with the singing of “God Be With You Till We Meet Again” and the Retiring of the Colors.

WOODY STOUT JOHNSON (Mrs. Greene L.),
State Recording Secretary.

MISSISSIPPI

THE thirty-sixth annual Conference of the Mississippi Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, was held in Jackson, the state capital, March 6 and 7, 1942,
with the Ralph Humphreys and Magnolia State chapters D. A. R. as hostesses, and all sessions held in the Victory Room of the Heidelberg Hotel. This shortened meeting of the State Society had been arranged by the State Regent, Mrs. Hanun Gardner, of Gulfport because of war conditions, and the one evening and one day meeting was found adequate for the business of Conference.

A pre-convention courtesy was a lovely tea in honor of the State Officers tendered the Conference Friday afternoon, at the Executive Mansion by Mrs. Paul Johnson, wife of Mississippi's governor.

The annual banquet of the State Officers Club at 6 o'clock Friday evening was presided over by the president, Mrs. L. J. Barksdale.

The opening session of Conference at eight o'clock Friday evening was called to order by the State Regent, Mrs. Hanun Gardner, after the usual assembly formalities. Formal welcome was extended by the Honorable Walter A. Scott, Mayor of Jackson, and Miss Mabel Bridges, Regent of Magnolia State Chapter. Mrs. Harry Ogden of Mississippi Delta chapter responded.

Mrs. W. S. Shipman, Regent of Ralph Humphreys chapter, introduced the State Regent, who extended greetings and presented the speaker of the evening, Dr. William D. McCain, who gave a scholarly address on the timely subject of the Monroe Doctrine.

A Junior Membership breakfast on the Heidelberg Roof was presided over Saturday morning by the State Chairman, Mrs. H. A. Alexander, previous to the morning session of Conference, which opened promptly at nine o'clock.

The report of Mrs. J. D. Simmons, chairman of credentials committee, showed eighty-four delegates in attendance at Conference, besides a number of visitors. The organization of the James Gilliam chapter at Darling, Mississippi, with Mrs. Rex Malone as Regent, was reported by Organizing Secretary, Mrs. L. F. Garrett. After other business and reports the morning session adjourned for the Conference Luncheon in the Rose Room of the hotel at which Mrs. J. O. Donaldson, State Treasurer, presided.

The afternoon session saw the adoption of the revised by-laws presented by State Parliamentarian, Mrs. T. C. Hannah, and the re-election of those holding offices to be filled this year.

An impressive memorial service was conducted by Miss Ruth McNeil, after which Mrs. E. C. Brewer of Clarksdale read the report of the courtesy committee.

Among the resolutions unanimously adopted by Conference was one offered by the State Board of Management which recommended that Conference authorize the State Society to expend the sum of $5,000 for certain furniture for Rosalie, the State D. A. R. Shrine at Natchez.

Also unanimously adopted was the resolution presented by the Officers Club of the State D. A. R., providing that the State Society should honor Mrs. Walter Sillers, Jr., and Mrs. Frederick D. Brown, with a gift to each, to be placed at Rosalie in appreciation of their services to the Shrine.

Magnolia State Chapter offered a resolution to the effect that the State Society go on record as urging earnest efforts toward the passage of legislation that would definitely remedy conditions in war work so as to ensure continued maximum production of vital war materials, with no stoppage on account of labor grievances. Further, that the State Regent be instructed to send copy of resolution to Mississippi Senators and Representatives in Washington, urging their cooperation in securing such legislation. This resolution was also unanimously adopted.

NEW JERSEY

The New Jersey Daughters of the American Revolution met in Trenton on March 19 and 20 for the Annual State Conference.

The State Regent, Mrs. Raymond C. Goodfellow, presided over all sessions.

After the opening ceremonies, the distinguished guests were introduced.

First Vice President General, Mrs. Joseph G. Forney, gave the Conference an inspiring talk in which she urged all to preserve the precious things of our ancestors in order that those who come after us may be privileged to live in "The American Way."

Mr. George Shay, an executive aide to Governor Edison, stressed the importance
of every one knowing the functions of their government. “Our present adversity offers us a challenge which we must accept unless civilization is willing to acquiesce to catastrophe,” said Mr. Shay.

It was fitting that at this time 67 Good Citizenship Pilgrims were introduced and presented with certificates. Miss Elizabeth McIntosh Green has been selected as this year’s Pilgrim to the National Congress.

Mrs. C. Edward Murray, curator general, brought a message of encouragement to the Conference for the days ahead.

An impressive memorial service, with a lighted taper for each departed member, was conducted by Mrs. Albert C. Abbott, state chaplain.

The banquet on Thursday evening was preceded by a reception.

Reports were given both days and a few of the achievements were: 12,492 magazines and 2,230 books given to army camps; the sponsoring of defense training courses; the furnishing of recreational centers at forts; the distribution of 12,865 D. A. R. Manuals for Citizenship, and 588 pounds of canceled stamps sent to Queens Hospital, London, for the benefit of crippled children.

Mrs. Alfred R. Diggles, chairman of national defense through patriotic education, reported that she and Mrs. Goodfellow had visited three army camps in New Jersey in order to find out how the New Jersey Daughters of the American Revolution could best serve these camps. The request from all three was for “Buddy Bags,” not only for the soldiers on our soil at Christmas but also for those on foreign soil.

The Conference voted to purchase microfilm records of the New Jersey census for the years 1850, 1860, 1870 and 1880 for the use of the office of the Registrar General, and for the readers in the Library of the National Society.

On Friday, Virginia Boyd Reisner, soloist, and the boys and girls of the William Trent Junior American Citizen Club entertained with a program of songs.

Elsie S. McFaddin,
State Historian.
RHODE ISLAND, the little state with the big history, a state of great importance, especially from an historical and genealogical standpoint, is represented by 201 volumes in our Library. These consist of town and county histories, nineteen volumes of published Vital Records, by Arnold, and nineteen volumes of unpublished material contributed by the Genealogical Records Committees of Rhode Island, 1926-1940. The compilation by these committees of Bible, marriage and court records, wills, deeds, etc., represent downright hard work on the part of public-spirited members. Some day such work will cease to be the "unsung" projects of our Society, but will take its place among the foundation principles of our organization.

Our sketch this month is contributed by Edgar Homer West, Genealogist and Historian. Mr. West is Vice President of the National Genealogical Society, a native of Newport, Rhode Island, and one who certainly knows his New England. His extensive research from source material has carried him over all New England and the Middle Atlantic states, besides the four older Provinces of Canada. For many years he has studied the history and people of Rhode Island and has published many articles on Portsmouth before 1700.

Rhode Island

"Rhode Island was first settled in June 1636 by Roger Williams, after his expulsion from Massachusetts. On the 7th of March 1638, eighteen men under William Coddington signed a Compact in Boston, shortly thereafter purchasing, from the Narragansett Indians, the Island of Aquidneck (now the Island of Rhode Island). They settled on the northern part of it, the town later being named Portsmouth. Some of these settlers founded Newport, on the southern part of the Island in May 1639. Samuel Gorton, banished from Plymouth in 1638, and his company purchased Warwick in October 1642, settling there the following November. This was the start of the Colony of Rhode Island which obtained its first charter in 1644 and its second in 1663, this latter being in force as the constitution of the state until 1845. Even now this illuminated parchment, given by King Charles, rests in a special safe in the office of the Secretary of State. From the very first a desire for religious liberty brought many new settlers to this colony, much to the discomfort of the Bay Colony. In 1695, Cotton Mather wrote—"I believe there never was held such a variety of religions together on such a small spot as have been in this Colony."

As nearly one-eighth of the state is salt water, many of the towns were seaports and the residents were seamen, which, together with the issuing of letters of marque to privateers, accounted for the colony's participation in nine wars between 1682 and the Revolution. These seaports also accounted for the close relationship between Rhode Island and Georgia, North and South Carolina. Not only sea-captains and their families, but other Rhode Island families settled in these three southern states, while even in the early part of the eighteenth century a number of families from the south spent at least part of each summer at Newport.

While the Continental Congress debated, Rhode Island acted and on the 15th of June, 1775, Capt. Abraham Whipple chased
RHODE ISLAND

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a tender of the British frigate Rose on the Conanicut shore and captured her. This was the first naval engagement of the Revolution. On the 4th of May, 1776, the Rhode Island Assembly passed the first Declaration of Independence, when they formally renounced their allegiance to Great Britain. Several days later they passed a law forbidding any minister to pray for the King. The Declaration of Independence (of July 4th, 1776) was ratified by the Assembly, sitting at Newport, on the 18th of July, 1776. This same day the name of the Colony was changed to the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

During the Revolution Rhode Island men served in all parts of the country as well as on the sea. No state produced finer soldiers than Rhode Island, while its unsurpassed officers included Nathaniel Greene, James M. Varnum, Christopher Greene, Christopher Lippit, Simeon Thayer, Israel Angell, Stephen Olney, Daniel Hitchcock, John Topham and Jeremiah Olney. Capt. Caleb Gibbs, who was the first commander of the Washington Life Guards, served in that organization from 1776 to 1779. On the sea were Esek Hopkins, the first commodore of the American Navy, Captain Abraham Whipple, John B. Hopkins, and Hoysted Hacker, to say nothing of Silas Talbot, who served on both sea and land.

Rhode Island also had its share of the enemy as the Island of Rhode Island was occupied by the British. What can be said to be the shortest official record of this occupation appears on a page of the Portsmouth Town Meeting Book, probably to account for there being no meetings held while the British were in possession. “On Sunday ye 8th Day of December A. D. 1776 About Eight Thousand Troops landed and took possession of the Island and Remained until Monday ye 25th Day of October A. D. 1779, for which time the Inhabitants were greatly Oppressed.” In August, 1778, an unsuccessful attempt was made to drive the British off. One of the merchants of Providence, whose privateers by the failure of the attempt were forced to dodge the British batteries, wrote to General Greene complaining about the attempt and its failure. The reply of General Greene not only gives an insight into the character of the man, but is also applicable to present-day conditions. He wrote, in part, “I cannot help feeling mortified that those that have been at home making their fortune, and living in the lap of luxury, and enjoying all the pleasures of domestic life, should be the first to sport with the feelings of officers who have stood as a barrier between them and ruin.”

Rhode Island has town government and only court records are to be found in the county seats. All deeds and probate records are in the towns to which they belong. These records, dating from the beginning of the town, are practically complete, although the records of Newport were taken to New York by the Tory town clerk when the British evacuated the Island. On the way the vessel was sunk near Hell Gate, and when the books were finally returned to Newport, many of the pages had been ruined by salt water. Although the colony passed laws at an early date for the recording of vital records, the penalties for nonrecording were not enforced, consequently the records are far from complete. The printed copies of these vital records are not entirely reliable, as they contain many errors.

In the State Archives are a wealth of records dating from 1638. Among these is the first book of the Island of Rhode Island, in which was written the Compact, and various census, maritime and Revolutionary records. Here, too, is a complete record of the legislature, besides thousands of petitions, all indexed, which contain many names found in no other record.

This smallest state in the Union has sent its descendants into every other state and Canada, to say nothing about other countries. Starting in 1667, when she helped populate Monmouth County, New Jersey, she has never stopped sending out her children, and still her population is larger than ever. In fact, Rhode Island has the largest number of inhabitants per square mile of any state in the Union.

Little did those men think who signed their Compact in Boston on the 7th of March, 1638, when in their desire to be independent of the Bay Colony they pledged “as He shall help will submit our persons, lives and estates unto our Lord Jesus Christ”, that a hundred and thirty-eight years afterward, a man from their own Island (William Ellery) in his desire to be independent of Britain, signed a compact (or declaration) in which the signers mu-
NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

Edward H. West.

Today, as never before, we are studying maps in order to have even a limited understanding of world events. To understand our early history and in order to realize the difficulties of verification of lineages and of services in the Revolutionary War period, one needs to study the maps of the then United Colonies. We should realize that at the time of the adoption of our Constitution that the Territory of Maine belonged to Massachusetts. The Territory of Vermont was in ownership controversy between New Hampshire and New York. All lands north of the Ohio River was the Northwest Territory, which included the present states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. Virginia stretched from the Atlantic Ocean on the East to the Mississippi River on the West and included the present state of Kentucky. South Carolina also extended to the Mississippi River and included parts of what is now Alabama and Mississippi. Georgia extended from the Atlantic on the east to the Mississippi River on the west and included the remaining parts of the present states of Alabama and Mississippi.

So, with the scattered and isolated settlements, the lack of communications, and the hostility of Indian tribes, it is indeed remarkable that we are able to secure, through our Society alone, authoritative records of descent from over three thousand Revolutionary patriots who offered their lives and fortunes in the cause of American Independence. Are we equally patriotic today?

The March issue of our Magazine, page 220, contains a list of Census schedules from 1850 to 1880, inclusive, that are available to our Society to be microfilmed and placed in our Library. The price for each is stated and some states have already pledged the cost. This project was “mothered” by our Organizing Secretary General, Miss Marion D. Mullins, and our Registrar General, Mrs. Edward W. Cooch. It is one of the most outstanding projects ever achieved for the benefit of our Society and the verification of our papers.

Many of our members have not had the privilege of consulting the Census records, except those of 1790, which are the first and only ones so far published by the Government. These records from 1800 to 1870, inclusive, have recently been moved to the National Archives Building, 7th & Pennsylvania Avenue, and are accessible to the public.

Genealogical Records in the General Accounting Office

“A genealogical worker will at once inquire: What can the General Accounting Office offer in the way of material for genealogical research? This is a new office of only twenty years independent existence, concerned mainly with seeing that the funds of the government are spent according to the laws of Congress. Not a word regarding historical research appears in the recent monographs on this bureau, and not a word about the vast accumulation of records of accounts dealing with all the activities of the federal government since the beginning of its existence.

What is there of interest among these records to members of the D. A. R.? Most of us have used the data given in the pension files, now located in the National Archives, as an important aid in proving descent from a soldier of the Revolution, but these papers are often lacking in facts regarding the date and place of his death, the name of his wife, and the names and residence of his children.

What is not so generally known is that when a pensioner died, it was the business of the proper auditor of the Treasury Department to see that the arrears of his pension were paid to his heirs. These records are now in the General Accounting Office, and it is often worth while to follow up a pension search with a letter of inquiry to this office concerning the details of the last payment of pension. This is simple in theory, but complicated in practice. That office has no general index of pensioners. They must know through what State pension agency the payments were made, the Act under which the pension was authorized, the date of its commencement, the
rate of pay, the number of the certificate and the date it was issued.

Now all this preliminary information is found complete only on the original jacket in which the pension papers were once filed, and this means that one will have to write first to the National Archives for these details before writing to the General Accounting Office. One should not expect an early reply from the latter. These inquiries are not considered a part of the regular business of the Office, but come under the head of research, to be attended to as opportunity offers, and during the present emergency there will be probably less time than ever for this work.

When a reply is eventually received, what is likely to be the result? Sometimes nothing will be found; sometimes merely a power of attorney to collect the payment, but even this will usually give the soldier's present and past addresses. Many times the widow will collect the arrears; but the greatest amount of data will be found where the widow herself is the pensioner. No general law for the benefit of widows was passed until July 4, 1836, when widows who married soldiers during the Revolutionary War were aided. On July 7th, 1838, another act was passed to benefit widows who had married soldiers after the war but before January 1, 1794.

Sometimes the pension papers at the Archives will contain a form letter such as the following, from the Comptroller's office to the Pension Bureau:

Oct. 30, 1840. "The children of Sarah Fletcher, a pensioner on the Concord, N. H. agency at $60. per annum, law of 7th of July, 1838, have been paid from the 4th of September, 1839, to the 20th of February, 1840, the day of her death."

When this form is found it should be followed up by an inquiry at the Accounting Office, as the names and addresses of these children will be given, and probably the dates of death of the soldier and his widow. Abstracters of pensions, therefore, should be instructed to be on the lookout for these forms in the pension files and make note of them, making note also of the details of the pension payment, State agency, etc., on the original jacket, thus saving time and trouble if a letter of inquiry to the General Accounting Office is later desired.

Some one may ask: How is one to know who these pensioners were,—and it is a pertinent question. Their names do not appear in any published list, as the list compiled by the Pension Bureau upon its establishment is dated 1835. There were plenty of them. Over a million dollars was paid out to widows during 1836, and another million during 1838 after the passage of the Act of that year. If the husbands of these widows were themselves pensioners, the widow's papers will be filed with her husband's, but if not, inquiry should be made of the National Archives.

Recently the old records of the General Accounting Office were moved to a new location in Washington, and during the process, some new Revolutionary War pension papers came to light which have been buried or neglected for perhaps fifty years. These papers have to do with the Act of May 15, 1828, granting pensions to all surviving soldiers of the Continental Army, of whom there were over a thousand.

Unlike other pension acts which were administered by the War Department, this Act required the Treasury Department to receive the pension applications as well as to make the payments when approved. To make sure that no imposters received these funds, the soldiers, in addition to their original applications, had to file an affidavit every time their pension was due,—in March and September every year. These affidavits, when approved, were bound in volumes, and if a pensioner died, the probate papers telling about his heirs were filed along with them instead of putting them in a regular last payment of pension file. This went on for seven years, or until 1935, when the administration of all pensions was transferred to the newly established Pension Bureau, at which time the regular last payment of pension file was resumed.

It will be seen, then, that anyone asking for the last payment of pension data for a soldier under this Act who died between 1828 and 1835 would get a negative reply, as all the probate information for that period was buried in these volumes of affidavits, lo, these many years. Fortunately, this situation is recognized by the chief clerk having custody of these volumes, and the buried probate papers are being located and indexed.

It would be better still if these probate papers could be put in a regular file by itself. The remaining mass of affidavits,
about fourteen for each pensioner, or over 14,000 in all, could be then transferred to the National Archives and placed with the other papers of these same pensioners already on file there. These affidavits contain a certain amount of genealogical material in the way of changes of residence and names of relatives appearing among the witnesses and justices of the peace which would be welcomed by the general public.

But there are other files in the General Accounting Office relating to the Revolutionary War which might be called private claims. A volume of the American State Papers called Class 9, and entitled "Claims", contains a compilation of many of the early acts of Congress down to the year 1823. A great many names are given and they are indexed. From this source one can get the date of the authorizing act and the warrant number or statement number by which the account can be located in the files of the General Accounting Office. Many of these are invalid pensions to Revolutionary soldiers which do not come under the general acts. The original petitions for pensions in these cases are in the House of Representatives and they are likely to give considerable data on the soldier's family, but at present they are not readily accessible without special permission. But there may be family data in the last payment of pension to the soldier at the General Accounting Office. If such a private petitioner later became eligible for a pension under one of the general acts, there will be more data at the National Archives.

Besides pensions, there are many cases of arrearages of pay, for soldiers who never received the compensation promised them by their Colonial government or the Continental Congress. There were sailors, also, who were lacking both their pay and their share of prize money for ships captured on the high seas. The above-mentioned volume contains a list of 1500 such claims which were finally settled in 1792, and though they appear to be merely payments of overdue accounts, many of them contain material which would embellish any biography or family history and possibly throw light on historical events of wide interest.

There is the account of Samuel Peckham, for instance, who was a drummer on board the sloop Providence during the Revolution, which was credited by two items of service described as follows:

By pay as drummer on board the Sloop Providence, from June 14th to September 23, 1776, when he was put on board the prize Defiance, @ 7 1/2 Drs. a mo. $24.44

For this pay from Sept. 23, 1776 to Jan. 1, 1777, when he made his escape after being re-captured in the aforesaid prize 23.71

Many of these cases contain affidavits giving a full account of a soldier's or sailor's service, such as that of Richard Wall, of South Carolina, a Lieutenant of Marines, who was captured off the coast of Ireland while pursuing some deserters in a small boat. He was confined in Foster prison in England and finally exchanged for a British prisoner at Philadelphia. Where claims are of long standing, the original claimant may die, in which case the General Accounting Office will have a list of his heirs. In one authenticated case, a grandchild of the original claimant received the benefit of the claim.

Further information on the great variety and scope of these private claims down to the present date will be found in the volumes of the Receipts and Expenditure of the United States, published annually by the Treasury Department, and particularly in the alphabetical indexes of private claims presented to the House of Representatives and Senate which also give a full summary of the action taken by Congress and the dates of the approving acts. But it is the fervent hope of those who have tried to get information from the General Accounting Office, that the demand for office space in Washington, caused by the present war emergency, will compel that office to transfer its early files to the National Archives, where there will be greater opportunity for us all to search them for our own pet projects of family and local history."

The above article is contributed by Philip Mack Smith of Washington, D. C., co-author of History of Middlefield, Massachusetts; author of Sesquicentennial History of Washington, Massachusetts, and of the Sesquicentennial Pageant of Middlefield, Massachusetts; editor of Queries and Answers Department of the American Genealogist. Mr. Smith is engaged in His-
torical and Genealogical Research and speaks with authority on all such matters.

Records of Marriages Performed by the Reverend James Guthrie
Pastor of Laurel Hill Congregation Presbyterian Church for 46 years


FROM 1805 TO 1848

1. 1805 May 2—Benjamine Murphy to Hannah Lewis. Both of Laurel Hill Ch.
2. 1805 Sept. 30—Jacob Lewis to Sisson Murphy. Both of Laurel Hill Ch.
3. 1805 Nov. 11—James Love to Ann Gautt. Both of Tyrone Ch.
4. 1806 Aug. 28—Steuart Herbert Whitehill to Sally Boud. Tyrone Ch.
6. 1806 Sept. 16—John Miller to Nancy Parker. Laurel Hill Ch.
7. 1806 Oct. 14—Samuel Rankin to Esther Parker. Both of Laurel Hill Ch.
8. 1806 Oct. 23—Andrew Lytle to Jennie Preston. Both of Laurel Hill Ch.
9. 1807 Jan. 22—Joseph Moore to Peggy Byers. He of Dunlap Creek Ch. She of Laurel Hill Ch.
10. 1807 Jan. 27—Malsom McDonald to Parthenia Kelly. Both of Tyrone Ch.
11. 1807 Feb. 19—John Power of Rehobeth Ch. to Mary Starret of Tyrone Ch.
12. 1807 Mar. 3—John Stewart to Jane Love. Both of Tyrone Ch.
13. 1807 Apr. 9—John Haslet to Ann Wylie. Both of Laurel Hill Ch.
14. 1807 Apr. 14—John McClelland of Rackoon Ch. to Agnes Moreland of Laurel Hill Ch.
15. 1807 May 28—Wm. Henshaw to Ann Parker. Both of Laurel Hill Ch.
16. 1807 Sept. 15—Robert Rankin to Rebecca Dunlap. Both within Bounds of Laurel Hill Ch.
17. 1807 Sept. 29—Rev. Johnston Eaton to Elizabeth Canvon. Both Laurel Hill Ch.
20. 1808 Feb. 9—John Bute to Polly Morrison. Both of Laurel Hill Ch.
21. 1808 Mar. 10—Aaron Baird of Dunlaps Creek Ch. to Margaret Allen of Laurel Hill Ch.
22. 1808 Mar. 17—John Fuller to Mary Long. Both of Tyrone Ch.
23. 1808 Apr. 14—Jacob Alleman to Elizabeth French. Both of Laurel Hill Ch.
24. 1808 Sept. 1—Robert McCreal to Polly Wylie. Both of Laurel Hill Ch.
25. 1809 Mar. 2—James Gaut to Margaret Carrin. Both of Tyrone Ch.
26. 1809 Mar. 21—James Jelley to Polly Hasley. Both of Laurel Hill Ch.
27. 1809 Feb. 16—Adam Gillett to Sally Dunlap. Both of Laurel Hill Ch.
28. 1809 Mar. 30—William Bute to Nancy Henry. Both of Laurel Hill Ch.
29. 1809 Apr. 13—John Haslet to Susannah Furrney. Both of Laurel Hill Ch.
30. 1809 Apr. 27—Joseph Barnett to Connells-ville Mary Boyd of Tyrone Ch.
31. 1809 May 11—Baird Baird of Dunlaps Creek Ch. to Nancy French, Laurel Hill.
32. 1809 June 1—Gilbert Shipley of Rahobeth Ch.
33. 1809 Nov. 23—John Murphy of Little Red-stone Ch. to Nancy Allen of Laurel Hill Ch.
34. 1809 Dec. 14—David Sample Ross of Washington Co. to Sarah Moreland of Laurel Hill Ch.
35. 1809 —— David Hunter of Mt. Pleasant Ch. to Hannah Smith of Tyrone Ch.
36. 1810 Mar. 1—John Canon to Jennie McGe-nnity. Both of Laurel Hill Ch.
37. 1810 Apr. 10—Benjamin Love to Sarrah Stewart. Both of Tyrone Ch.
38. 1810 Apr. 12—Hugh Espy to Agnes Gaut. Both of Tyrone Ch.
39. 1810 July 5—Hugh Espy to Margaret Francis. Both of Tyrone Ch.
40. 1810 Oct. 11—Andrew Dempsey to Sarrah Work. Both of Laurel Hill Ch.
41. 1810 Oct. 30—James Todd to Mary Connel. Both of Laurel Hill Ch.
42. 1810 Nov. 8—Samuel Dunn to Mary Connell. Both of Laurel Hill Ch.
43. 1811 Feb. 7—John Hamilton of Va. to Elizabeth Patterson. Laurel Hill.
44. 1811 Feb. 12—David Love to Alice. Both of Tyrone Ch.
45. 1811 Mar. 28—Matthew Ray to Jane Houston. Both of Tyrone Ch.
46. 1811 Apr. 11—Robert —— to Rebecca Hutchin-son. Both of Tyrone Ch.
47. 1811 Aug. 15—Andrew Reed to Rebecca Henshaw. Laurel Hill Ch.
48. 1811 Sept. 3—William Cunningham to Mary Gallagher both of Dunlaps Creek Ch.
49. 1811 Oct. 3—Dr. Robert Wright to Elizabeth Byers. Uniontown Ch.
50. 1811 Oct. 24—James Patterson to Rebecca. Both of Laurel Hill Ch.
51. 1812 Jan 16. Alex. Johnston of Connellsville Ch. to Margaret Clark, of Laurel Hill Ch.
52. 1812 Feb. 20—Joseph Marland to Elizabeth Rogers. Both of Laurel Hill Ch.
54. 1812 Apr. 26—Robert Bower to Sally Smith. Both of Tyrone Ch.
55. 1812 June 23—Joseph Dunlap to Elizabeth. Both of Dunlaps Creek Ch.
56. 1812 —— —— James Kelly to Ann White. Both of Dunlaps Creek Ch.
57. 1812 Dec. 31—Dr. David Young to Elizabeth Johnston. Laurel Hill Ch.
58. 1813 Jan. 21—Wm. McGray of Laurel Hill Ch. to Rebecca McCormick of Dunlaps Creek Ch.
59. 1813 Feb. 18—Samuel Jelley of Laurel Hill Ch. to Isabel Espy of Tyrone Ch.
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. We cannot "keep queries on file until space is available." Only those queries conforming to above requirements will be published.

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.

E-42. (a) Lee.—Want parents' names with all dates, of James H. Lee who moved from Baltimore, Maryland, to Canton, Ohio, about 1820; married Sarah Cox; moved to Oil City, Pennsylvania, where he became an Oil producer.
(b) McGe.—Wanted names of parents with all dates of Patrick McGe (McGhee) married Jane Hall in Philadelphia, December 24, 1765. Nancy C. Morrow, 109 Hill Street, Oil City, Pennsylvania.

E-'42. (a) Brown—Wanted parentage of Susannah (Willis) wife of Jacob Brown. He died Amherst County, Virginia, 1789. Children: Sarah; John; Jacob married Christine Neeley, niece of Col. Daniel Morgan; Henry; Maurice; Melley; Jane; Allett; Susannah married George Waugh, Gallia County, Ohio; Betsy; Charles; James; Jacob, Jr. served in Revolution from Newberry District, South Carolina. John served from Amherst County, Virginia.

(b) Wish name of his first wife (might be Anderson) whom he married in 1778. She died in Woodford County, Kentucky. Children: Henry married Polly Berry; Sally married William Darr; Susan married Roderick Perry; John married Nancy Perry; Polly married Thomas S. Garnett; Willis; Anderson married Nancy and others in Marion County, Missouri; Joseph; Jacob married Mary Ann. Willa Mae Darr, 823 South Main, Ottawa, Kansas.

E-'42. Swartwood.—Want parentage of Levi Swartwood, born 1774 and died in Brownsville (Jolly), Ohio, September 10, 1854; also parentage of his wife Mary ——, born 1783 and died in Brownsville, April 3, 1853. Believe them to have been born either in Eastern Pennsylvania or New Jersey. Mrs. M. L. Teed, Box 3125, Amarillo, Texas.

E-'42. Ramsey-Baldridge.—Want parentage of Jane Ramsey, born September 8, 1714, died December 6, 1800, married Alexander Baldridge, Revolutionary Soldier, November 12, 1745. Was John Baldridge, the Revolutionary soldier, the son or brother of Alexander Baldridge? Alexander’s son, John, was born 1747, died 1823, married Isabella Luckey, June 10, 1776.

(b) Who were the parents of William Baldridge, born 1761, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, died 1830, Adams County, Ohio, married Rebecca Agnew, served with North Carolina troops. Removed with father to North Carolina in 1764. Mrs. Vernon Glass, Sr., 824 Pine Street, Texas.

E-'42. Hall-Clough.—Wanted date of marriage, Sarah Hall and Wyman Clough, Salem, New Hampshire, about 1760; and reference. John Hall’s will, 1789, mentions daughter Sarah Clough. Sarah, wife of Wyman Clough, admitted to full communion in First Congregational Church, Salem, New Hampshire, August 31, 1760; eldest child born September 18, 1760, baptized September 28, 1760. Mrs. Erskine D. Lord, 9 Pilgrim Road, Marblehead, Massachusetts.

E-'42. Frost.—Wanted military service of David Frost, born February 2, 1750, died January 22, 1832, in Blandford, Massachusetts, married Esther Bixby. Also a list of his children and date of his marriage. Mrs. Edith Martin, 705 West Addie Street, Lead, South Dakota.

E-'42. (a) Stringfellow.—Desire information of family of Sarah Stringfellow, born November 1, 1766, married at Falmouth, Virginia, December 24, 1784, George Patton, Revolutionary soldier, born January 17, 1757, at Inverness, Scotland. Four of their sons married McIntire sisters.

(b) Sinclair-McIntire.—Information desired of family of Sarah Sinclair; and husband Alexander McIntire of Stafford County, Virginia. No dates, but daughter Lydia, born April 7, 1796, married William Patton in 1808; Bathsheba, born 1793, married John Patton in 1811; Sarah married Thornton Patton and Agnes married James Patton. Mrs. V. E. Yates, Bethany, Missouri.

E-'42. (a) Tucker-Ford.—John Tucker died 1817, Culpeper County, Virginia, married Sally, daughter of John Ford, Culpeper County. Children: William Fontaine, born 1804; Nancy; James Monroe; John Thompson. Want birth, marriage and parentage of John Tucker. Was he in Revolutionary War? Or his father? Residence before Culpeper?

(b) John Ford, died Madison County, Virginia, about 1833. Want his and his wife’s birth, death, marriage dates; parents, wife’s name, and his Revolutionary service and data. He was in Revolution. Mrs. J. V. Hardcastle, Route 1, Bowling Green, Kentucky.

E-'42. (a) Davis.—What Davis in Kentucky bad daughters Lydia, married “Cuddy” Combs; Sarah, born October 9, 1809, married May 7, 1832 to John Jackson Hoskins, of Montgomery County, Kentucky; and a son, Aneol Davis. These three children, perhaps others?

(b) Hoskins.—Wanted name of wife and children of Corporal William Hoskins, 8th Virginia Regiment under Colonel James Wood, 1777 to 1779. Settled on Licking river, Kentucky, 1775; later to Boonesboro, Kentucky. Signed petition 27 there in 1786. Mrs. B. F. Hughes, Clifton-on-the-Kentucky, Lawrenceburg, Kentucky.

E-'42. (a) Williams.—Wanted parents of Thomas Williams, born 7-9-1787, North Carolina, moved to Georgia with family while young, then Alabama 1818. Died 1853, Pickens County, Alabama. Thomas Williams served in the War of 1812.

(b) Gunter-Tittles.—Wanted parents of James Gunter and wife Mary Tittles. James Gunter, born 1794, North Carolina, emigrated to Warren County, Tennessee; 1830, moved to Pickens County, Alabama, where he died 1878. Mrs. J. H. Osborne, 1020 East 9th Street, Pueblo, Colorado.

E-'42. (a) Burson.—Wanted ancestry; dates; place of birth; origin of family; all possible information regarding Nathan Burson who married a Garrett. (What was her first name?) Their son Thomas Garrett Burson married Sarah Alice Whitfield Lyle, 1811 (recorded marriage, Bedford County Court House, Virginia). Did either have Revolutionary War Records? If so, what capacity? Wish data on Lyle, Whitfield, or Garrett families.

(b) Want vital statistics and family data regarding Bursons in Penn and Bedford Counties, Virginia. Traditions are three Burson brothers came over with William Penn and were Quakers. Did they come with him? Zacheriah Lyle Burson was born Bedford County Court House, Virginia. Did either have Revolutionary War Records? If so, what capacity? Wish data on Lyle, Whitfield, or Garrett families.

(b) Willis.—Wanted ancestry, birth, residence and all data possible on Colonel Willis, who married Mildred Washington, daughter of Mildred and Lawrence Washington. Also service record. Mrs. S. L. West, Memphis, Missouri.

E-42 (a) Stewart.—Information desired concerning Jane Stewart (Stuart) wife of the Revolutionary soldier John Porter of Albany County, New York. Their children were Nathan, John, Eunice, Sally and Stewart (born in Hoosick, New York, 1788). Date of marriage and parentage desired.

(b) Wheeler.—Parentage of Mindwell Wheeler desired. She was wife of the Revolutionary soldier Alexander Chubb who served from Barkhamsted, Connecticut. They were married in Litchfield County, Connecticut, 1786. The eldest of their eleven children was Stephen Nash Chubb (Barbour Coll. Conn. State Library). Mrs. LeRoy E. Fowler, 4017 Glen, Niagara Falls, New York.

E-42. (a) Chapman-Finch.—Want data on Daniel Chapman, born 1756, Westchester County, New York; died 1841; married 1788 Lucretia Finch. Children: Betsey, born 1789; Sally, 1791; Samuel J. 1794; Lucretia 1796; Solomon B. 1796; Daniel 1800; Hiram 1802; Amanda M. 1804; Parmelia A. 1806; Washington 1808; Warren 1810.

(b) Titus.—Want data on Richard Titus, born between 1744-1755; married ?; son of James, born 1724, wife ?; son of James, born 1700, wife Jane Seaman; son of Peter III and Martha Jackson; son of Edmund II, Robert I. Mrs. May Hart Smith, 312 East G Street, Ontario, California.

E-42. (a) Wilcox—Sweet-Oviatt.—Isaac Wilcox, born New York 1782, married Eunice Sweet, born Massachusetts 1781. Children: Isaac Almanza, born New York, 1816, married in Ohio, Mariette Oviatt, born Connecticut, 1817; Almity (Janes); Phebe (Bebee); Eunice Almira; Drusilla (Berry). Wanted parentage of Isaac, Eunice, and Mariette.

(b) Higginbotham-Weldon.—Court records, Petersburg, Illinois, of Tirza Ann Higginbotham (Potter) name brothers and sisters: Larkin, born Tennessee about 1814; Madison; Martha J. (Jones-McHenry); Elizabeth married Andy Weldon; Mahala (Clary); and Levice. The family came from Tennessee. Wanted parentage of these children and Andy Weldon. Mrs. W. G. Spencer, 725 West Grant, Pueblo, Colorado.

E-42. (a) Fitch-Fox.—Want information about John M. Fitch, born December 9, 1796, married Lucreida P. Fox Martin. Five children: Charles C. B.; Huldah, 1822; Lydia 1827; Cyrus, 1831; Lucy A. M., born 1836, Ashtabula, Ohio. Came to Michigan 1837. He had a sister Rhoda, born June 17, 1803; died September 16, 1834.

(b) Fox-Martin.—Lucinda F. Fox was born March 4, 1796, in Vermont. Her first husband was David Martin. They were parents of Lydia Ann, born January 28, 1820, in Frankfort, Herkimer County, New York. Second husband, John M. Fitch, above. Want his ancestry. Eleanor Stevens, Winchester Lake, Albion, Michigan.

E-42. Patterson.—Want parents of Alexander Patterson, born April 22, 1787, at Henniker, New Hampshire, died at Conesus, New York, January 16, 1857, married Lucy Lewis May 15, 1814. Believed to be the son of Josiah Patterson and Lucy Smith. Their children were Sally, Alexander, Dorcas, Josiah, James, Lucy, Abigail, Robert, Joel. Proof that Alexander is son of Josiah. Mrs. Claude Allison Burkhart, Howell, Michigan.

E-42. (a) Adams.—Want the names and dates of births of the parents of Mary Adams who married Ebenezer Chipman at Dartmouth, Massachusetts, on December 3, 1730.

(b) Piper.—The names of the children of Caleb Piper by his second wife and also her name and date of birth. His first wife was Kesiah Houghton whom he married at Templeton, Massachusetts, in 1772. Caleb Piper served as private in the Revolution under Captain Josephson and Colonels Dikey and Sparbank. Maud B. Porter, Wardman Park Hotel, Washington, D. C.

E-42. Rutledge.—Want information concerning descendants of Edward Rutledge who signed the Declaration of Independence. Mrs. Eloise Rutledge Leet, 619 West 2nd Street, Maryville, Missouri.

E-42. (a) Eddy.—Want parents' names of Goian Eddy, lived Clay District, Monongalia County, West Virginia, then Ohio. Children: Acel married Sarah Piles; David married Lucretia McCurdy; John married Susan Myers; Goian married Anna B. Haught; James married Prudence Jones; Henry married Elizabeth Tennant; William never married; Teny married Tom Huggins; Nancy died with fever; Sarah married Solomon Moore.

(b) Brown.—Information Lieutenant Adam Brown, wife Rosanna Mouse. His will filed Fayette County, Pennsylvania, mentions children John; Christopher; Adam; Jacob; Solomon; Eva married Michael Moore; Elizabeth married Peter Tennant; Katy married Jacob Brown. Adam, son of Lieutenant Adam, living Clark County, Illinois, 1858. Have his letters written Elizabeth Tennant. Jacob living Gratiot, Ohio, 1858, sold his lands and moved to Illinois. Mrs. Charles O. Ross, 1476 Manchester Road, Akron, Ohio.

E-42. (a) Hine.—Merdula Hine, born August 4, 1808, in Greene County, New York, or Greene, New York. Was her father Benjamin Hine? Want all ancestors and data.

(b) Foster.—Hosea Foster, born August 5, 1808, at Putney, Windham County, or Poultney, Rutland County, Vermont. Married to Merdula Hine in Chenango County, New York, in 1825. Who were his father and brothers and sisters? Mrs. Lewis H. Foster, 25 East Scribner Avenue, DuBois, Pennsylvania.

E-42. Nichols.—Want dates and birthplace for parents of Mehitabel Nichols, wife of Simeon Cummings, born November 1, 1747, Killingly, Connecticut, died July 17, 1813, Ware, Massa-
Colonial Spring

BY FLORA GILL

So far, my friend, as you’re concerned,
Of course I couldn’t say,
But when I think of hoop and wig
And gist of colonial day,
I don’t picture any special season
(Nor could I tell you quite the reason).

Bouffant ladies swirl on lawns
Neatly and in clusters—
Warm summer breezes billow by,
But that’s all my reason musters—
In the way of seasoned atmosphere
From my small, selected stratosphere.

I think of tricorn hats and pewter,
Candlesticks and livried Dobbin,
My mind’s besieged with carriage lamps,
But not a thought of first Red Robin.
Bird and crocus don’t occur—
Seasons are a distant blur.

But even if I don’t see springtime
In my antique preoccupation,
I’m not denying that they had one
Complete with wren and spring vacation.
O—I know of course they had the linnet
But always first I think of spinet!
UPON the invitation of the State Regent, Mrs. O. H. Crist, members of the Zeally Moss Society, the oldest society of the Children of the American Revolution of Illinois, appeared in a patriotic program at the State Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution held in Peoria, Illinois, on March 19-21, 1942.

To the stirring strains of the “Stars and Stripes Forever,” played by Miss Alice Carey, instructor of music at the Peoria High School, and accompanied by Lois Pappmeier on the drum, Mrs. Dorcas Moreland Bailey, state historian of the Children of the American Revolution, who was serving as page, escorted the children to the platform. She was followed by Donald Steers, dressed as “Uncle Sam,” and Marian Allton, a talented twirler, and the group of 30 children taking part in the program.

Each C. A. R. wore a colorful badge of red, white and blue, and as they took their places, made a most impressive and inspiring picture. Two of the cradle roll members, little Sally Kinsinger and Guy Fraker, served as escorts to Mrs. John W. Hoffman, State President of the Children of the American Revolution of Illinois.

Following the welcome by the State Regent and the introduction by the State President, the children sang “America.” A beautiful prayer which is used by the Zeally Moss Society was given by the chaplain, Richard Eagleton. The members recited the C. A. R. Creed in unison led by Jill Holliday. Five boys, Donald Steers, David Carver Anderson, John Dunn, William B. Dowell, and George Luthy gave a patriotic exercise led by “Uncle Sam.” Mary Olive McCartney, junior state secretary of Illinois, gave a beautiful poem, “Our Flag of Liberty,” written by our founder, Mrs. Harriet Lothrop.

A one act play by four of the girls, Jo Ann Wetzler, Shirley Steers, Diana Dowell and Mary Olive McCartney, over station
C. A. R. of Illinois, entitled, “Our First Illinois State News Sheet”, completed a most interesting program. The new Illinois paper done in red, white and blue, and bearing the name “Prairie State C. A. R. News” was distributed at the close of the morning session. The cover page of the paper was an outline of Illinois showing the location of the 17 Societies of Illinois.

The State President, Mrs. Hoffman, gave a splendid report of the work done by the children of Illinois during the year, and extended an urgent invitation to attend the Fourth Illinois State Conference of C. A. R. to be held in Peoria, on June 17, 1942.

Mrs. John W. Bybee, President, Zeally Moss Society.

Michigan C. A. R.

With 75 hours solo flying already to her credit (including a successful forced landing), Mary Jane Stephens, of John Paul Jones Society, C. A. R., in Detroit, Michigan, is hoping that her training as a pilot will soon enable her to “do her bit” in the national war effort.

Mary Jane has had her eyes in the sky, so to speak, ever since she was a little girl, but it was not until the summer of 1940 that she really decided to become an aviatrix. Her boy friend took her for a ride (an airplane ride). After that, she was a confirmed enthusiast. She enrolled in the Pilot Training Program at Wayne University under the Civil Aeronautics Authority and received her private pilot’s license in September, 1940.

It wasn’t as easy as it sounds. For Mary Jane had to be at the Wayne County Airport every morning at seven a.m. while she was taking flying instructions. And her forced landing, which occurred August 22, 1940, nearly put a crimp in her plans to skim around the skyways.

“It was raining, and ice formed in the carburetor,” Mary Jane recalled. “I was heading for the field, but the motor quit before I got there. I landed in a tomato patch and the worst damage was a torn wing and a slightly shaken morale.” Last summer, Mary Jane took several cross-country trips to Saginaw, Grand Rapids, and other parts of the State. She generally flies a light training ship, which has a cruising speed of about 90 miles an hour. Her present goal is to garner a total of 200 solo hours, then pass various tests to become an instructor. After completing 200 hours in the air, Mary Jane will be eligible for a commercial license.

“At present, most civilian pilots are grounded. But later, we hope to be flying again. I have volunteered in the Civil Air Patrol,” she added, “and so I am almost sure to do some flying pretty soon.” The duties of members of the Civil Air Patrol, she explained, are to cruise over vital areas to detect any possible hints of sabotage, or any untoward thing that takes their eye.

Mary Jane bowls, plays badminton, roller skates, sings and dances. But her chief hobby is flying. She is secretary-treasurer of the Michigan unit of the Licensed Women Pilot’s Association. In C. A. R., Mary Jane is Junior State Secretary, and a most capable Press Chairman. Mary Jane is employed at J. L. Hudson and Co., in Detroit, in the Basement Buyers’ Clerical work.

P. S. Believe it or not! Mary Jane has never driven an automobile!
Junior Membership

NOEL WALKER ROBBINS, Editor

Yearly Reports for the Division of Junior Work

THIS Issue of the Junior Section of the Magazine should close the work of the year. However, the changing of Congress to the first part of May will add one more issue to the list. For this reason we are presenting the following more detailed yearly reports from all Divisions reporting, and hope to continue the reports next month.

Southeastern Division

MISS SARAH HOSHALL, Division Chairman

Tennessee

Tennessee has ten Junior chairmen and five active groups. Junior members reported in the state number forty-six, three are serving as chapter officers, twenty-two as chapter chairmen and Miss Elizabeth Fillauer, national vice-chairman of American Indians committee.

Bonny Kate, Fort Nashborough, Simon Harris and Ocoee Juniors reported forty-five hours for sewing, knitting and surgical dressing work in the local Red Cross chapters.

Bonny Kate, Fort Nashborough, and Ocoee Juniors helped to entertain soldiers stationed on guard in Nashville, Knoxville and Cleveland during the holidays.

One group bought toys for crippled children at Christmas and another assisted the C. A. R. with their annual Christmas day tea-dance.

Eight (8) chapters have appointed Junior-membership chairmen. We have three (3) very active Junior groups in the State, with a membership of 82—an increase of 22 for the year.

This year, work for crippled children and the American Red Cross take a prominent place on their program, but many projects of the National Society have been served by these groups.

Mrs. Lynwood Evans, Chairman of the Jacksonville Junior Group, reports a membership of 18. Their main project being Hope-Haven Crippled Children Hospital, each month they clothe a child or children at hospital; this year they outfitted 15 children. These children have to be fitted with special order shoes, they supply at least three (3) changes of clothing, including top coat and hat.

They chaperone and assist at the dances given to the service men. Five (5) members have taken First Aid Courses, one taking nutrition course. The Chairman is instructor in surgical dressings, gives a day in her home for knitting and sewing, and is chairman of the defense council in her pre-
cinct. They have made outing gowns, layettes, boys’ shirts, and three sweaters, one afghan, donated clothing to Bundles for Britain. Contributed 610 hours this year. Have paid their 10¢ per capita to the Junior Assembly. Two (2) Junior members on chapter board, a proving ground for more responsible work later.

Mrs. John Murphy, chairman of Pensacola Junior Group, reports a membership of 49, an increase of 11. Their main project being human conservation, the Saint Nickolas Girls fund each year provide toys at Christmas time for 2500 underprivileged children, toys old and new were contributed, used toys were painted and repaired by the Boy Scout troops, and distributed to the different homes. Christmas baskets were also sent to the needy. They also assist in entertaining service men in their midst.

They have contributed to Bundles to Britain, to Student Loan Fund, Approved Schools and $5.00 to the Helen Pouch Memorial Scholarship Fund, this being one of the very first projects of the Juniors. Their members are taking First Aid Courses, three (3) are Staff assistants, three (3) taking home nursing. Have bought defense bonds. Members assisted with the anti-tuberculosis and cancer drives. Volunteered 1300 hours to Red Cross and defense work. We are proud to see these groups assuming their responsibilities to a program of more serious work.

Mrs. Dennis Corn, Chairman of St. Petersburg Junior Group, reports a membership of 15 with 10 prospective members working on papers. Their main project being an all out program for the Red Cross and Civilian Defense, all members have volunteered for some phase of the work. Seven (7) members have taken First Aid Courses, 2 have taken ambulance corps, two (2) taking chemical warfare, (1) home nursing, 3 taking nutrition and canteen courses, one member is instructor in nutrition and canteen work, has won national recognition for work submitted suitable for textbook published recently by the Red Cross. Have volunteered 634 hours. The Junior chairman is also historian for the local chapter, and leader of Girl Scout troop. Three (3) members are chairmen of chapter committees, one State chairman of Correct Use of the Flag. They have contributed $5.00 to the Helen Pouch Memorial Scholarship Fund, 10¢ per capita to the Junior Assembly, $15.00 for a Medical Scholarship to Tamassee, one large box to Crossnore School. They have sent articles to Junior Page D. A. R. Magazine and to “Echoes”.

Mrs. J. W. Davis entertained the Juniors, February 14th, with a Valentine Tea, at this time moving pictures were taken of the group, with their organizing chairman, Mrs. W. Edward Cunningham, as they marched in a “parade of brides” all in bridal costumes dating back to 1830 to the modern bride of today. This movie will be sent to Washington to be shown with other Junior pictures on the Junior Assembly program.

I wish to thank the chapters and especially the Junior Group chairmen for their co-operation in making this report possible.

Harvie J. Byers
(Mrs. J. F. Byers),
State Chairman.

Report of Mississippi State Juniors

Our State Conference met, March 6th and 7th and the juniors brought to a close a very busy and profitable year. We conducted a Junior Breakfast during the Conference with 60 present. We presented a brief report of each outstanding project of the year, the girl reporting wore a costume representative of that undertaking. That was the program of our Breakfast, JUNIORS IN ACTION.

We have been busy with both Red Cross and Civilian Defense work and have 6 juniors who will soon be members of the Junior D. A. R. Motor Corps. I cannot report our work in hours, but we have served in Red Cross drives and work rooms, have done sewing and knitting and many are enrolled in First Aid and other training classes.

One group sponsored the district Girl Reserve Conference and raised $256.00 for their local G. R. quota. We contributed $16.00 to the Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund and remembered D. A. R. Schools. One group sent a box of clothing, toys, books, etc., and 1080 pieces of candy to Kate Duncan Smith, at Christmas time. We have made articles for the children in the crippled ward of a state hospital, and one group paid for the operating room for a child needing a tonsilectomy.
Juniors are serving in both chapter and state offices, conducting chapter social affairs and programs. We have 6 active groups and 2 in the making.

Our major interest of the year has been the complete restoration of Mammy Lou’s room, at Rosalie. We spent more than $145.00 repairing the walls, floors, windows, etc., and have furnished it in compliance with the Senior Furnishing Committee of the Shrine. It was shown for the first time, March 1st, the opening of the Natchez Pilgrimages. Juniors have received at Rosalie and on Junior Day we made colored movies of the juniors in their costumes. These we will submit to the Movie Contest.

Our Shop continues to do well and the proceeds from this were used in restoring and furnishing the above mentioned room. Now that this room is finished, we plan to help in buying some of the lovely old furniture in the home.

We still make souvenirs for our Shop, but have used more ready-made articles in the effort to give our entire working time to war duties.

We have, as yet, few army camps in our state, therefore, we have not had a chance to do much in entertaining the soldiers, but this will come soon.

$5 was contributed for the Tamassee Pillar.

Sincerely,

EDNA W. ALEXANDER
(Mrs. H. A.),
State Chairman.

Report of North Carolina State Juniors

North Carolina now has sixteen Junior Committees, and is soon to complete the organization of two more. The remaining Chapters have been slow in appointing Junior Membership Chairmen, but their interest in this part of the work seemed to have increased at the State Conference.

The State Chairmen sent out detailed questionnaires to each Committee, and received replies from all but two of them. Seven Juniors are found to hold Chapter offices, and many act as Chapter Committee Chairmen.

Since North Carolina was the scene of the great Fall Army Maneuvers, our work for National Defense, Americanism, etc., is impossible to give accurately, but the following individual reports give some idea in summary:

1. Albemarle: 12 members. Active work with Chapter in all departments. Worked for three months continually as hostesses, making ready and conducting work of recreation centers, did home entertaining and transporting soldiers. Active work in U.S.O., Victory Book Drive; served on Committee to bid farewell to Draftees; Red Cross Drive. 100 hours of Red Cross work. Stamps saved for Queens hospital, etc.

2. Brevard: 3 members. Active Chapter members and much Red Cross work.

3. Charlotte: 39 members in Central Committee, divided as follows:
   a. Liberty Hall: 12 members. 235 Hours for Red Cross. 1485 1/2 hours for Nat. Defense and Americanism.
   b. Halifax Convention: 1 member. 49 hours for Red Cross.
   c. Battle of Charlotte: 6 members. 266 1/2 hours for Red Cross. 267 hours for Nat. Defense and Americanism.

   Mecklenberg Declaration of Independence: 3 members. 84 hours for Red Cross and 8 hours for Nat. Defense and Americanism.

   Combined Committee gave to Crossnore $75, two boxes, and a box of toys and candy for a Mountain Christmas Tree. Planted 2006 trees. Candy and Flags given Blind at Christmas, as well as helping them sell their hand made products. For Children of State Orthopedic hospital gave annual party, 15 Bibles to departing patients, and many books and visits. $3 each to Helen Pouch Fund and Ellis Island. Stamps saved for Queens Hospital.

4. Greensboro-Guilford Battle Chapter: 4 members. Newly organized, but organized Good Citizenship Pilgrims Club, gave out Manuals for Citizenship at court, sent articles to local Museum, sent contributions to Ellis Island, gave one Radio program, and did 41 hours for Red Cross.

5. High Point: 14 members. Active work for National and Foreign Defense and Relief. Helped with all local Drives and Charities. All members taking First Aid. 500 hours for Red Cross. Helped underprivileged and Crippled Children in Service League.

6. Monroe: 8 members. During maneuvers worked for three months entertaining, transporting, acting as hostesses, etc., for soldiers. Continuing same work for permanent camp there. Organized Good Citi-
zenship Pilgrims club. Helped organize J.A.C. Clubs in every school in County. 41 hours for Red Cross. Work on all Drives and Foreign Relief.

11. Raleigh-Col. Polk Chapter: Committee made up of almost entire membership of Chapter of forty. Did all regular Chapter work. Saved Stamps for Queens Hospital. Much Red Cross and Foreign Relief work. Members in Filter Center, First aid, Motor Corps. Entertained during Maneuvers. 18 yards of shirting to Ellis Island. $100 box to Crossnore.

12. Rockingham: New Chapter, with two Juniors, both out of town teaching. Co-operated with Chapter as possible, studied Chapter work, and did Defense work in schools.


Showed movies of Approved Schools. Box to Crossnore. $1 each to Nat. Museum and Helen Pouch Fund. Material to Ellis Island. Entertained soldiers, did Defense work and Foreign Relief. Saved Stamps for Queens Hospital.

In order to save time and money, a combined Junior Breakfast and State Assembly were held during the State Conference in Asheville. There eight Chapters were represented, and all gave fine reports. The Cripple Children’s work was featured, the place cards, drawn by Mrs. Franklin Brown of Charlotte, showing phases of this work. This was an unusually small attendance for N. C., but messages sent showed that Defense work was the cause of most of the absences.

Dues to National Assembly and Helen Pouch Fund have not come up to their usual 100%, but again the Committees have felt that they must put their money in Defense work this year.

**Noel Walker Robbins**
(Mrs. Haywood Robbins),
State Chairman.
50th Anniversary of Albemarle, Va., Chapter

ONE of the most interesting comments on the 50th anniversary of a D. A. R. chapter is that sent in to the Magazine by Miss Jamie Terrell, Historian of the Albemarle, Virginia, Chapter.

"Since we have, as an organization, reached the honorary age of fifty years," Miss Terrell writes, "I think we have reached the point almost where we begin to make history ourselves."

"What about the affairs of the nation and the world in 1892? There were forty-four states in the union. Chicago was busily preparing for her World's Fair of '93. 'Whistler's Mother' was hung in the Luxembourg Galleries. Queen Victoria rode through London in a $30,000 "saloon" carriage. All wool cheviot cost 29¢ a yard. Madame Melba was divorced, but would not make her Metropolitan debut until the following year. A Buffalo suburb was terrified by a roving pack of wolves. 14,000,000 people were starving in Russia, and the people of the United States were practically tearing their own government apart because of the scarcity of ships to send them food. Boys' all wool overcoats cost $3.50, but it took $150 to buy them a Columbia safety bicycle. Rudyard Kipling was living in Brattleboro, Vermont. Mink capes cost a mere $37.50. Walt Whitman died in Camden, New Jersey. Guy de Maupassant had retired from writing the year previous. Sarah Bernhardt, at 46, was the oldest Cleopatra on the stage. Chico Marx had just been born and Fanny Brice was almost a year old. Samuel Gompers was campaigning for the visionary eight hour day. David Warfield was rising to fame and George Bernard Shaw was haranguing London every Sunday. Irene Langhorne was at the height of her popularity as the last of the great belles at White Sulphur Springs and would, before the decade was over, have her beauty immortalized as the Gibson Girl by her artist husband. Another belle of the Virginia Springs, Gertrude Rives, startled the piazza brigade by jumping her horse over all the tennis nets in order to win a bet.

John Phillip Sousa organized his own band, which was to be heard the following year at the Chicago Fair. It would be only three years to the death of Louis Pasteur, to whom is due directly the whole field of preventive inoculation in medicine; and also only three years to the promulgation by Sigmund Freud of a new psychology which he termed psychoanalysis. And it would still be more than a decade before the University of Virginia would have its first president."

Chapter's Patriotic Radio Broadcasts

CONGRATULATIONS have been sent to Mrs. James A. Hoskins of Patience Wright Chapter of Laguna Beach, California, on the radio script she has written for the patriotic broadcasts of her chapter and three other chapters in the District. The broadcasts are in the form of a dialogue and on the Patience Wright period. Mrs. Samuel Sherer was the first speaker and Mrs. Hoskins, herself, the second speaker.

The broadcasts explained the work of the Society in National Defense Through Patriotic Education and pointed out the high points of civilian national defense, mobilization and training for civilians in times of disaster—bombing and other military attacks; training and education of civilians, participation in the present armament and defense program. It also stressed the work of the American Red Cross, Boy and Girl Scouts, defense education in the schools, and the part that the homes may take in the war effort, and kindred subjects.

In conclusion, the script reads:

"Our country must have our maximum effort. Let us live frugally, carefully. The 'V' for VICTORY must also sell the individual citizens' gift of labor, pursued to the end with vigor, vigilance, Valor—'Silence is golden.'"
As our President, Franklin D. Roosevelt said:

"'We the People—
In this critical moment of our history,
all of us, from all walks of life, all shades
of political opinion, all races and creeds,
must organize and train ourselves to de-
fend ourselves."

Mrs. Haskins has served since December 8th in the air raid warning service in her community.

Mrs. J. W. Kirkpatrick Honored

Mrs. J. W. Kirkpatrick of El Dorado, Ex-Vice President General and also a past Regent of Kansas, was the guest speaker at the D. A. R. luncheon given at the Congregational church Feb. 21st in Newton, Kansas.

Mrs. Glenn Woods, vice regent, presided in the absence of Mrs. J. W. Hornbaker, regent. Mrs. J. B. Heffelfinger, past regent, of the Newton Chapter, addressed the group.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen Shannon, residents of Newton, are presented a Flag in memory of Mr. Shannon’s younger brother, Gordon Shannon, who was a veteran of the first World War, enlisting very young and participating in the Battle of Argonne Wood. He never recovered from the effects of being gassed and spent much time in the Veterans hospital at Fayetteville, Ark., where he died in June, 1937. The flag has lain untouched in the identical creases in which it was folded by the hands that removed it from his casket.

The flag, a beautiful 5x9 Old Glory, was unfurled on the west wall by two Boy Scouts, Bob Smalley and Jack Phillips, as the members, led by Mrs. Leonard Nelson, sang the “Star-Spangled Banner,” with Mrs. E. R. Sanner presiding at the piano.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick told of the good work being done by the Tamassee Mountain School of South Carolina. The school is supported by the Daughters of the American Revolution and she also told of several other schools which have been given support by the D. A. R., including the Martha Berry Schools at Rome, Ga., which were founded by Miss Berry, a society girl, in 1902.

The committee in charge of the luncheon included Mrs. Claude Conkey, chairman, Mrs. George Guthrie, Mrs. Chalmers Miller, Mrs. John Griffith, Mrs. Ben McGraw, Mrs. Carr Stueby, Mrs. J. L. Bryan, Misses Mary Morrison and Hazel Kirk.

Mrs. Haskins has served since December 8th in the air raid warning service in her community.

New District of Columbia State Regent

Mrs. Geoffrey Creyke will head the District Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, for the next two years following her unanimous election as State Regent at the D. C. Society’s annual conference in Memorial Continental Hall.

Other State officers elected at the concluding session of the conference were Mrs. Roy C. Bowker, vice regent; Miss Viola Reece, chaplain; Miss Ethel Martin, recording secretary; Mrs. J. Edwin Lawton, corresponding secretary; Mrs. R. H. Lyle Seaton, treasurer; Miss Margaret Smith, assistant treasurer; Mrs. Wilbur V. Leech, registrar; Mrs. Wilfred J. Clearman, historian, and Mrs. Lois Marshall Hicks, librarian.

Mrs. Creyke and Mrs. Bowker will be installed at the continental congress of the National Society, D. A. R., to be held in Chicago in May. As soon as possible upon their return an installation ceremony for the other officers will be conducted at the District Chapter House here, which will be open to the entire membership of the local chapters.

Resolutions adopted at the session yesterday afternoon included a statement endorsing the continuance of the Committee for the Advancement of American Music.

"Whereas music is needed in such periods of stress as these more than at any other time, the singer, the composer and the player of any instrument should receive all possible encouragement," it stated.

The conference also recommended that the District D. A. R. petition the 51st Congress of the National Society to retain the Filing and Lending Bureau in its present independent state and to continue its present services.

An Incident at Mount Vernon

ABI EVANS Chapter, of Tecumseh, Michigan, celebrated its 15th anniversary February 13th by presenting a one-act play, "Little Lady Dresden — An Incident at Mount Vernon."

Little Lady Dresden was impersonated by Mary E. Brown, descendant of Lieuten-
25th Anniversary Celebration of Captain Magruder Chapter

THE “On and Off the Records” 25th anniversary party of the Captain Joseph Magruder Chapter, which was held in Washington recently, was one of the most outstanding entertainments given at the District of Columbia Chapter House this season.

The program was arranged by Miss Lida B. Earhart, and the Regent, Mrs. Joseph H. Brisebois, opened the meeting. Mrs. David D. Caldwell was mistress of ceremonies.

The celebration was opened with prayer by Mrs. Sarah H. Harmon, the Salute to the Flag and the Pledge of Allegiance. Mrs. Earl B. Fuller was the accompanist for the singing of patriotic songs.

The rest of the program was as follows:

Our Captain, Mrs. Ira C. Whitacre.
Our Founder, Mrs. David D. Caldwell.
On and Off the Record, Miss Lida B. Earhart.
Those who shaped our Destinies (Our former Regents), Mrs. Evert L. Harvey.
Scribal Secrets, by a former Scribe, Mrs. Herbert L. Eck.
Frenzied Finance, or How We Raise Our Money, Mrs. Paul J. Crummett, of the Ways and Means Committee.
Within Our Gates (Our work in Washington, D. C.), Mrs. Earl B. Fuller.
Adventures in History, Miss Kathrina L. Harvey.
Special Gifts to the State and National Societies, Mrs. Herbert E. Merwin.
Our Helping Hand (Our Aid to Approved Schools), Mrs. Arthur S. Field.
The Strangers at Our Gates (Ellis Island), Mrs. Floyd J. Farber.
In Lighter Vein, Mrs. Harry W. Garis.
Our Maggie—“The National Magazine,” Mrs. Joseph Stewart.

“Acquiring Merit,” Our Contributions to the D. A. R. Library and Museum, Miss Anne E. Denison.
Running the Congressional Side Shows,—The Concessions, Mrs. Joseph H. Wheat.
“They Also Serve,” (On Being a Page), Mrs. Harold D. Baker.
“Many a Mickle Makes a Muckle,” Mrs. Joseph A. Horner, Treasurer.
Thrifty Daughters; Conservation of Human Resources, Mrs. Dairington C. Richardson.
Thrifty Daughters; Conservation of Material Resources, Mrs. Ida B. Toense.
Putting Our Best Foot Foremost, Mrs. Anna Belle Stewart.
Sitting in the Seats of the Mighty, (Chapter members elected to State or National office), Mrs. Thomas M. Roberts.
The Captain’s youngest Daughter, Mrs. Lucy T. Brisebois.
Our Faults and our Virtues as our Regent sees us, Mrs. Joseph H. Brisebois.

The list of the charter members is as follows:

Name
Mrs. Roberta Magruder Bukey
Mrs. Helen McGregor Gantt
Miss Jessie Waring Gantt
Miss Helen W. McGregor Gantt
Mrs. Mattie Lou Magruder Cobb
Mrs. Norma Cobb Thomas
Mrs. Rose Virginia F. Gollady
Mrs. Clara Beall Willett
Miss Virginia Louise Beall
Miss Laura Magruder Higgins
Mrs. Aletta Magruder Muncaster
Miss Tracy Magruder Hutchison
Mrs. Sue Magruder Smith
Mrs. Olive Magruder Smith Popp
Mrs. Nannie Gates Magruder
Mrs. Julia Magruder Tyler Otay
Mrs. Laura V. Magruder Puckett
Miss Lorella Puckett
Mrs. Amanda Frances Magruder
Mrs. Mary R. L. McLaughlin
Washington Celebration in London

THE George Washington Birthday Luncheon was held at the Dorchester Hotel in London on Tuesday, Feb. 24, and as always, was arranged by the American Women's Club and the Walter Hines Page Chapter of the D. A. R.

Early on this day 70 guests wrapped themselves in furs and made their way in the grim and icy wind to this central meeting place. They passed through the revolving doors with a sigh of relief and a happy look of pleasurable anticipation. For a couple of hours at any rate, the leaden grey skies and the news could be forgotten in companionship and friendly intercourse.

The Guest of Honour having arrived, we made our way to the dining room and took our seats. Those at the Head table included Mrs. Luling, State Regent, in the Chair; on her right, Mr. Rennie Smith, Guest of Honour and Speaker, Mrs. Mennell, Pres. A. W. C., Lady Barlow of the Lyceum Club, Mons. Paul Weyemberg, Editor of the Belgian Review, "Message," Mrs. Unwin, Historian, Miss Zimmern, A. C. W. W. (Chairman), Lady Harcourt and others.

On the Chairman's left sat Professor Newell of the American Outpost, Mrs. Fishburn, Mrs. Sullivan, Mrs. Newell and others.

The luncheon was simple, 3 courses, but very well cooked and beautifully served, and the rising tide of animated conversation was proof that all were enjoying themselves. When coffee was served, Mrs. Luling rose and, in a few graceful sentences, welcomed the Speaker, Mr. Rennie Smith, joint Editor of the Central European Observer.

The Speaker rose to his feet and looked around at his audience. He spoke a few words tentatively, then his subject took hold of him and his words came forth like music and he held us spellbound for what seemed like 5 minutes, but was in reality 35. He sat down, not to what is often a sigh of relief from the audience but to the regret of all. He was heartily applauded. Prof. Newell then spoke a few words. He likened Mr. Rennie Smith to the Prophet Isaiah, in that R. S. had the same prophetic sense of seeing into the future. He went on to warn us all to close our ears to the evil whispers of German propaganda which is working overtime, trying to make trouble between our 2 nations.

The Speech

Mr. Rennie Smith began his speech by quoting from Walt Whitman's poem, "To Washington's Monument."

"Thou, Washington, art all the worlds," the continents entire. Not yours alone, America—R. S. said that a burning love of freedom was a dominating principle in the lives of most great men, of whatever nationality—that there was a "never broken line" which linked these great ones from past to present.

Washington's words, impelled by the spirit of freedom behind them, sounded a note which vibrates today in the hearts of all freedom loving peoples. To prove the never broken line, the Speaker quoted sentences from the speeches of Wendell Wilkie and Franklin Roosevelt and asked the question—Which of these men is speaking? Is not the voice which rings across the continents still the voice of George Washington?

The causes of the war today were the same as in 1792—tyranny in high places, attempted suppression and loss of freedom, enforced taxation, etc. In spite of the fiery defence of American rights made in the House of Commons by such men as William Pitt and Fox, the reactionaries, personified in George III, had got their way. There was no other course but war.

Where freedom is at stake, no man should hesitate to take up arms.

There were three reasons why the speaker specially liked and admired George Washington.

1. He was quick on the uptake where Freedom was concerned.
2. He was fond of being a farmer and he loved home life. After the revolution, he returned to public life only because he believed that the Union of the 13 States was the only answer to the revolution.
3. Washington believed that man has a soul, something that is beyond reason and intellect, that is inherent in the universe.
In conclusion, Mr. Rennie Smith touched on the blind policy of the isolationists and exhorted us to enlarge the map of our minds. He reminded us that all the greatest men, though hating war, have chosen war rather than loss of freedom.

Prolonged applause greeted the Speaker as he sat down. After Prof. Newell had spoken, Mrs. Unwin, at the request of the President A. W. C., proposed the vote of thanks.

The 1942 Birthday Luncheon was at an end. As one of our members said, “Mr. Rennie Smith has set a very high standard for future speakers on the subject of the Father of our country.”

MARY UNWIN.

California Chapter Defense Work

BY ALICE MOORE

With radios silenced, sirens screaming, and all lights blacked out, the ominous truth was realized. Somberly fell from the lips of all the words which it had been hoped would never again be spoken and which America had tried by all honorable means to prevent: We are at war!

Three days before, winged treachery had spat gruesome destruction from lovely Pacific skies. The tranquility of peace on earth in one of the garden spots of the world, under a caressing Sabbath sun, was blasted by enemy bombs. During shrapnel-filled minutes, unparalleled feats of heroism of American forces wrote new pages in history; sun-kissed forms of gay Hawaiian dancing maidens were drenched with their own warm blood; and the childish laughter of Sweet Leilani was stilled by cruel machine-gun bullets which selected her small body as their helpless target. Don Blanding’s land of poetry and love... Armine Von Tempski’s island paradise... America’s perfumed shore, heady with the sweetness of gardenias and the elder flower, had been struck... brutally and without warning.

Reverberations and repercussions reached the mainland while California enjoyed a leisurely Sunday luncheon. America was stunned. The time for total, united action had come. Americans, 137,000,000-strong, must stand as one, pledged to direct the nation’s mighty force “toward ultimate good as well as against immediate evil.” American blood must be spilled again... this time over the earth... for freedom... for America’s independence.

The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, has repeatedly sounded the national defense theme. Pioneer efforts and unrelenting perseverance have been justly rewarded by a truly magnificent record of achievement, assiduously earned and won. It is only natural, therefore, that the organization’s work should increase by leaps and bounds. Today, with its multitude of members individually and silently pledged to do more and more of the same work for which the society was organized, it is with renewed and consecrated vigor that they turn from the preoccupations of normal living, grimly determined to avenge the courageous deaths of sailors, soldiers, and civilians under, above, and on the blue water at Pearl Harbor, and to repel the greatest challenge ever made to the institutions founded by their ancestors.

We face an emergency. Our independence is threatened. Marching across the face of the greater part of the earth move vast, mechanized armies. Sea lanes are closed to commerce. Any place may become a battlefield. Our task is to make America mighty... quickly. The need has come upon our country with devastating suddenness, and we must turn wholeheartedly to the stress and strain of armament. The necessity for virtually beating our plowshares into swords now seems a reality. Our war program is today our primary and immediate duty, to which everything is subordinated.

Modern warfare is gigantic to a degree almost beyond the human imagination.
Its outlines cannot be pictured in their entirety. Economic and social aspects of the world-wide conflict are baffling. In the American Revolution, we lost 4,044, while in the attack on our naval base and air field in Honolulu, 2,340 gave their lives. Methods have changed. New concepts must be formed. The enemy must be sought and engaged by ever more powerful mechanized forces, operated and directed with utmost precision. This requires a great two-ocean navy, merchant ships, thousands of planes and tanks, stores of munitions, textiles for uniforms, and great housing projects with their accompanying school systems and public utilities. Every vehicle of battle has to be equipped. Motive power, servicing crews of trained specialists, spare parts for easy replacement, landing fields, port facilities... all fit into the huge jigsaw puzzle. Giant armadas are required to circumnavigate the globe, carrying rich cargoes... of human courage... and deadly weapons. It is the encompassing character of total war in modern fashion which requires the active support of every man, woman, and child. Our undertaking is so vast that no single life can remain untouched by it. No section remains into which it does not reach. Those not yet actively taking part in the nation-wide effort sooner or later will experience a feeling of uselessness... of being left out of an exciting worldwide adventure. No matter how far removed from actual combat or from war industries those small tasks may seem, their results contribute collectively to the war effort.

Stirred to all-out action for the duration, the members of Milly Barrett Chapter, Los Angeles, are as devoted patriots as the Revolutionary heroine and cartridge maker for whom the chapter was named. Participating in various activities, the chapter adopted, as its major project for the duration, the Naval Section Base at San Pedro, California, the emergency unit established for the contingent now guarding the Los Angeles Harbor, one of the most strategic points on the long coast line. For the purpose of providing greatly needed recreational equipment and for subscriptions to newspapers and magazines, a series of patriotic teas has been inaugurated. The first drew an attendance of 300. A net amount of $109 was realized. For this event musical talent of unusual excellence was contributed by Hollywood artists, including Chief Yowlachi, Yakima, long a Metropolitan Opera star, but now in pictures. With "Remember Pearl Harbor" as its theme, the Hawaiian motif was carried out in planning the program and decorations. The March event, a "Salute to Spring" tea and fashion show, held in the auditorium of a large department store, added substantially to the rapidly mounting fund for the bluejackets. Mrs. John Whittier Howe Hodge, second vice-president general, was special guest at both events. The April activity will be a "Book Tea," and invited guests will be requested to donate a book.

The Red Cross Committee is devoting all possible time to this important project, "the greatest internationale of practical human sympathy in the world." The forty-one busy members of Milly Barrett, all full-time career women, have answered the roll call; five are making regular monthly cash contributions; ten are knitting; and several have signed pledges to donate blood. One member, who holds the position of deputy city clerk in a nearby town, has contributed 970 hours to Red Cross knitting since World War II began. This is the equivalent of 121 eight-hour days. She now has on hand sufficient yarn for 90 more hours' knitting. Another member, who does not knit but who drives her own car, has induced friends and neighbors to knit 50 sweaters and 60 pairs of socks. She then distributed these personally to grateful soldiers and sailors. Three of the girls have taken the nutrition course, and one is a graduate instructor in first aid and canteen work. Our one and only artist is painting a picture to be raffled off for the Red Cross.

The U.S.O. has been supported since its inception. Approximately 3000 magazines and 500 books have been collected and 150 sets of games donated. Several have entertained groups of service men in their homes. The chapter, which won the blue ribbon for membership at the recent State conference, is giving full support to the Defense Savings Bond campaign, having purchased three bonds from the funds of its treasury. Individual members are buying these as fast as their current incomes will permit, believing that forbearance in the purchase of unnecessary material things...
now will not only aid Secretary Morgenthau's program for preventing inflation, but will build up a great purchasing power for use when restrictions shall have been lifted.

One girl, who has been awarded one hundred medals for expert pistol marksmanship, is now conducting a class within the chapter. She has been permitted the use of ranges within easy reach of the city, and graduates will be well able to protect themselves in an emergency. It is said to be the only class of its type exclusively for women.

As this article is written, it is punctuated by a foreboding sound ... the stirring roar of the motors of several airplanes. In the blue-gray light of early morning, the Dawn Patrol starts on its daily watch, every squat, camouflaged bomber bristling with guns and carrying bombs as big as a man ... alert for whatever danger awaits. Below these dauntless defenders thousands of people sleep in security, while the intrepid pilots keep their relentless vigil.

The twenty-six United Nations ... Australia, Belgium, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Luxembourg, Nicaragua, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Poland, Russia, South Africa, United Kingdom, United States, and Yugoslavia ... are agreed and committed to the winning of the war. But upon America rests the responsibility of production for ultimate victory and the preservation of the principles for which we once more are fighting and the destruction of which would prove costlier than the rewards of a military victory.

America has never lost a war. America must not lose this one. It is up to us ... to every individual. There is work for old and young ... for shut-ins as well as the active. The National Society at present is surpassing all former war records. The Daughters of the American Revolution, 145,000-strong, with all their mental and physical power and far-seeing vision, are determined to go forward to Victory ... under the reassuring Stars and Stripes.

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To a Bed of Tulips

BY ROBERT HERRICK

Bright Tulips, we do know
You had your coming hither;
And fading—time does show,
That ye must quickly wither.

Your sister-hoods may stay,
And smile here for your hour;
But die ye must away;
Even as the meanest flower.

Come Virgins then, and see
Your frailties; and bemoan ye;
For lost like these, 'twill be,
As Time had never known ye.
Fan Fare

By J. D. W. Word

To say that a whole book might be written about fans would be in some sense misleading, since whole books have indeed been devoted to fans. Wherefore the writer must "gang warily", as the Scots would say, since the captivating field of fans, explored and charted by experts, is wide and full of pitfalls and other dangers. It contains, for the incautious, even such things as stilettoes—that is, objects which seem to be fans, closed and in their cases, but which when withdrawn prove to be slender-bladed poniards of razor-sharp steel. For antique fans date back to times when such instruments were occasionally used even in the most elegant drawing rooms!

But which is the chief substance of which most fine old fans, true fans, mere made? Feathers or silk, you probably reply—incorrectly. The truth is told in a ballade written many years ago.

Chicken-skin, delicate, white,
Painted by Carlo Vanloo,
Loves in a riot of light,
Roses and vaporous blue;
Hark to the dainty trou-trou!
Picture above if you can,
Eyes that would melt as the dew,—
This was the Pompadour's fan!

It was indeed with chicken-skin that the ladies of the eighteenth century were used to fan themselves, and it was on chicken-skin that artists painted infinitely various designs and decorations.

The illustration, showing an English fan dated 1732, is doubly interesting to the lover of the antique because the charmingly naïve farmhouse scene (a quiet exceptional subject for a fan) contains so much detail.

On the left are the sheep in their fold, backed by a woodland path. On the right are a magpie on a stile, ducks on a pond, a hen with chicks in the old-fashioned wicker cage which was the forerunner of the coop used to-day, a pump beside the door, diamond-leaded window panes and a portion of a thatched roof.

But it is the centre—the interior of the home—that is most interesting. Here a man reads to his wife while she rocks the cradle. On one side of the fireplace hangs the saltbox: on the other, above the bellows, is a round candle-box. Above the mantelshelf rests the spit, on which meat would be roasted before the open fire.
Loyal and pious texts decorate the wall; there are ladder-backed chairs and a spinning wheel; even two pistol-handled knives may be detected on the table. The cradle and the inviting hooded chair, occupied by a cat, will be specially noticed by the more advanced student of antiques, for both these pieces appear to be of bound straw-rope work, such as was used for old-fashioned bee-skeps. Chairs of this kind used to be made not only in the British Isles but also in Denmark and elsewhere. Naturally, however, they were not very durable, and surviving antique examples are rare; hence the peculiar interest of an obviously faithful record painted on a fan.

Northland College

On February 20, 1942, a group trekked up to the North woods, to Northland College, to participate in their Washington Birthday Tea and Reception, benefiting their beautiful little Library Building, which was dedicated this last June. This happy occasion was in connection with their Golden Jubilee of the College and was sponsored by the Faculty Wives and Wives of the Trustees of the College, under the Chairmanship of Mrs. C. L. Marquette, wife of the Dean of History, there.

The Memorial Dormitory was scrubbed within an inch of its life, and the very sumptuous Tea Table set in the spacious lounge room, the table itself set, with the exception of the two silver services for tea, with that beautiful copper handcraft that Northland is so noted for. During both the afternoon and evening, our guests were greeted by lovely colonial ladies, both at the dormitory and the little Library, and a string ensemble under the direction of Miss Marie Lien was indeed an added attraction. Some 400 guests came to see the beautiful little building, and around $175 was cleared.

The Library, you know, was a replica of Wakefield, Va., the birthplace of George Washington, and houses some 25,000 volumes. There is also, in the basement, a very fine nucleus of a museum: rare documents, papers, books, objets d’art.
CHAPTERS of Daughters of the American Revolution over the country are sponsoring a nursery home for small children recently established at Dane End House, Ware, Hertfordshire, England, through the British child aid program of the Save the Children Federation.

The haven accommodates 50 children, 40 from two to five years, and 10 under two. Its ministry includes a training system to fit the youngsters for taking their rightful place in the life following the war, it was said at Federation headquarters, 1 Madison Avenue, New York, by Henry J. Allen, chairman of the Federation Corporation, head of the agency’s British child salvaging work, and former Governor of Kansas.

Mr. Allen made public a cablegram from the organization’s sister agency, the British Save the Children Fund in London, which set forth that the British government approves of and will cooperate in the plan, and that Mrs. Christopher Chancellor will act as honorary director of the shelter. The Chancellor family lives at Dane End House.

The stately residence formerly was occupied by Lord Gladstone, great-uncle of Mrs. Chancellor and sometime British Home Secretary. He was the youngest son of William Ewart Gladstone, Victorian Prime Minister. The home is one of the most recently-instituted units in the Federation’s overseas system of American-supported residential shelters, now totalling 25, Mr. Allen said. The tots now there were evacuated from a danger zone in London, most of them being from the Port of London Day Nursery at historic Wapping.

Among D. A. R. Chapters which sponsor the Dane End Home are those at Portland, Ore.; Brandon, Vt.; New Castle, Del.; Scottsboro, Ala.; Glenbrook, Conn.; Keene, N. H.; Hendersonville, N. C.; New York City; Akron, Ohio; Glasgow, Ky.; and Minneapolis, Minn.

Mrs. William H. Pouch, national president general of the D. A. R., is one of the directors of the Save the Children Federation.

The British Save the Children Fund thus cabled the Federation: “Mrs. Reginald McKenna, wife of the former British Chancellor of the Exchequer, as chairman of the Port of London Day Nursery, welcomes the Save the Children Federation’s generous support of the Dame End residential nursery.”

How the Victorian tradition of British statesmanship is linked with the London slum children now revelling in the hospitality of the spacious country place, “thanks to American contributors through the Save the Children Federation,” is described by Edwin Fuller, aditorial and deputation secretary of the British Fund, as follows:

“Waiting to see the matron of the Port of London Day Nursery at Dane End House, I browsed among the books in the library of the late Lord Gladstone, whose house this used to be. The bookplate was a tribute of filial devotion, for it bore the engraved portrait of William Ewart Gladstone, the great Liberal Prime Minister, father of Lord Gladstone and great-uncle of Mrs. Christopher Chancellor, who has taken a number of little children from the much-bombed East End of London into
Dane End House, which she and her husband and children share with them.

"How different, this pleasant country house, with its meadows and woods, from the squalid dock-side streets in which the children's homes are, or were before the enemy in the skies blasted many of them to bits. Fresh air, good food, quiet nights, and protection from the terrors of wartime London have worked a miracle in these little folk.

"I thought of the old day nursery which they used to attend, on the banks of London's river and overlooking 'Hangman's Rock,' where in years gone by pirates taken on the high seas were hanged in chains at low water, to meet their death when the tide rose. A gruesome spot, but the very heart of the hardy and adventurous life of London's water front.

"The children's parents, fathers and mothers alike, earned their living in and about the ships which link London with the ends of the earth. And, notwithstanding the war, many of them still do, for commerce must go on, and brave men and women are not lacking to see that Britain's life-line is maintained. Who can doubt that they face the perils and hardships of their work with greater confidence, knowing that with the help of American friends their children are safe and happy, far away from the dangers of London in England's countryside?"

Within the last two years, the Federation, American member of the Save the Children International Union at Geneva, has rapidly developed its help to youthful war sufferers in Europe. It has secured American godparents for approximately 13,000 British and war refugee children in the British isles, providing supplemental aid for children sponsored by individuals and groups at $30 per child. The agency-maintained nursery shelters, similar to that sponsored by the D. A. R. at Dane End House, are located in England, Wales and Scotland.

The Federation is now endeavoring to establish additional havens for younger children through its British child aid program headed by former Gov. Allen. Nursery shelters may be instituted and supported for an entire year at $3,500 to $4,500, the organization said in its statement.
Black Eagle Chapter’s Real Granddaughter

BY ELIZABETH RIDDING SINIFF
(Winner, First Prize, May Contest)
Member Black Eagle Chapter, Montana

A REAL Granddaughter of the American Revolution is a prized possession of Black Eagle Chapter of Great Falls, Montana. Out here in the West, where the hardships of the trail and the sacrifices and trials of homesteading shortened the lives of our pioneer women, it is something to be proud of, something to glory in, this possession of a real granddaughter. The Chapter is justly proud of Mrs. Charlotte Stull Bonesteel for she is a pioneer woman as well as a real granddaughter whose ancestor served well and long in the cause of Independence.

Edward Corwin, the grandfather of Mrs. Bonesteel, was born on Long Island, February 13, 1759. He joined the Continental Army when he was seventeen years old. Shortly afterwards, he was taken prisoner by the Indians. The Chief drank too much of the white man’s “firewater” and threatened to kill young Corwin. A friendly squaw warned the boy and covered him with a fur robe. Knife in hand, the Chief searched for his intended victim, but blinded by the liquor, could not find him. Later, Corwin was taken to Montreal where he was kept in chains until he was exchanged, having been held a prisoner for twenty-two months. Edward Corwin was at the Battle of Monmouth, at the surrender of Burgoyne, saw Andre hung and was with Sullivan up the Susquehanna River after the massacre of Wyoming. He served six years in Fowler’s company in the Fourth Regiment of New York Troops.

Edward Corwin married, first, an Indian maiden, November 4, 1784. This marriage was solemnized by a Baptist Minister as Esther Barstow had been converted to that Faith. One son was born to this union. Esther Barstow Corwin died in 1797. The next year, on March 5, 1798, Edward Corwin married Olive Colgrove at Plainfield, Connecticut. Ten children were born to this union. In 1804, Edward Corwin moved his family to Cazenovia, Madison County, New York. Eliza Corwin, the sixth child, was born here on February 13, 1809, just fifty years to the day after the birth of her patriotic father.

January 5, 1832, Eliza Corwin married Andrew Stull who was born at Smithsport, Pennsylvania, January 28, 1805. To Andrew and Eliza Corwin Stull were born three sons before 1838. Andrew Stull moved his family “west” in 1840. Taking a lesson in courage from her soldier father, Eliza Stull packed her household belongings and taking her three sons, the oldest not yet seven and the youngest just past one year old, she accompanied her husband to the new home. They came down the Ohio River on a raft. During this part of the journey, a severe storm washed part of their belongings into the river and gave the rest a good soaking. A Bible which plainly shows the effects of this drenching, is in the possession of Mrs. Bonesteel. At Chicago, Andrew Stull bought a wagon and team to take his family into McHenry County in northern Illinois. Here three more children were born, a girl in April of 1844 and twins, a boy and a girl, on September 22, 1850, one year and seven days after the death of Edward Corwin. Charlotte Stull-Bonesteel is the twin girl.

Charlotte Stull grew to womanhood in McHenry County, learning from her mother, besides the household arts, the art of living courageously and religiously. She married Norris G. Bonesteel at Columbus, Nebraska, January 8, 1878. Two daughters were born to them.

Remembering the lessons of courage and fortitude learned from her mother, Mrs. Bonesteel came to the baby state of Montana, “the glory of the west”, in 1890 to make her home. The Bonesteels came directly to Great Falls where Mr. Bonesteel had a position with the Montana Power Company, in whose employ he remained until he retired shortly before his death in 1934.

For several years Mrs. Bonesteel has lived alone in an apartment near her beloved Baptist Church. Now, nearly ninety-
two years old, she is as spry as a woman much younger. She finds time after her housework and church work are done to crochet a bedspread. When in the mood she lunches downtown, either alone or with a friend. She says she is lonely as so many of her friends have crossed the “Great Divide”. Her living daughter resides in Seattle, Washington. Let us hope that we in the D. A. R. can partially fill this ever widening gap and in this way pay a part of our debt to Edward Corwin.

The Minute Man

By Martha Taylor Howard
(Honorable Mention May Contest)
Member Arondequoit Chapter, Rochester, New York

PROBABLY no patriotic society has the greater right to be interested in the figure on the Defense Bond posters than the Daughters of the American Revolution. An accolade similar to the ceremony in conferring knighthood in olden times, has been used by our government in selecting the statue of the Minute Man at Concord, Massachusetts, for these posters. Everywhere in banks, stores, post-offices and public places appears the picture of the virile young man of Colonial times—known as the Minute Man.

The original statue was unveiled April 19, 1875, in the centennial celebration of the Battle of Concord. On the night of April 18, 1775, Paul Revere, after watching for the lanterns in “the belfry tower of the Old North Church” which were to be “a signal light”, set out on horseback to warn “the village folk to be up and to arm.”

So on the memorable morning of April 19, 1775, the men of Concord and the surrounding towns took their flintlocks and powder horns and hastened to take their stand under Capt. Isaac Davis of Acton, on one side of the Old North Bridge which spanned the peaceful Concord River. On the other side stood the “Red Coats”. Here was the skirmish starting the Revolution which was to continue for six long weary years.

The place is a shrine to Daughters of the American Revolution who trace their ancestry to the men who fought in this Revolution. It is a shrine also for all patriotic people who love to go there on a pilgrimage.

As the time neared in Concord for the centennial anniversary of that Battle the townsfolk of Concord felt there should be some fitting observance and that there should be some permanent memorial. It was decided to ask Daniel Chester French, a young man of twenty-five living in the town, to design and execute a suitable statue, since he had shown ability as an amateur sculptor. The committee was taking a long chance on asking such a young and unknown man to carry out their commission. But their chance was fully justified by the result. Daniel Chester French, the son of Judge Henry Flagg French, was an idealist. He had been brought up in the ideals for which the Minute Man stood and he had spiritual qualities which made him see the significance of the time he was to portray.

Young Dan—as he was called—had been much impressed by the copy in Boston of the famous statue Apollo Belvidere in Rome. He studied it as his model and used something of the same pose for the figure he sketched. People in Concord brought out some of the very clothes worn at the time of the Battle, the same muskets and powder horns used. These French was able to sketch on the figure he had drawn. In time he was satisfied with his sketch of a virile young Minute Man, ready at a minute’s notice to leave his work and fight for freedom. Over the shoulder of the Minute Man he had strung the powder horn, in his right hand he had placed the old flintlock, while the left hand rested on the plough he was leaving.

As one looks at this government Defense Bond poster the figure has a powerful appeal. It is worthy of being the symbol for a call to defend the principles of freedom which are again under attack. Note the alertness of the figure, the fear-
igious and courage expressed, the virility and the readiness of response to the call of duty.

Satisfied with his sketch, French made a copy in clay and then one of heroic size which he entrusted to a firm in Chicopee, Massachusetts, to execute in bronze. French was so happy to be the medium for service that he told the committee he was willing to do the work for just what it cost to have the statue cast—$400.00. But eventually so pleased were they that they gave him $1000.00.

The centennial was a memorable occasion. My father has told me about it for he drove over from his home ten miles away, to do honor to the memory of his three great-grandfathers who had been Minute Men at the Bridge—Reuben Law, Joseph Piper and John Adams, who had his queue shot off—“A close shave,” he said afterwards. President Ulysses S. Grant and his Cabinet came on from Washington which made the day most important. All the notables from Boston were present—like James Russell Lowell and Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. George William Curtis who was rated the great orator of New England spoke for two hours. The hymn which Ralph Waldo Emerson of Concord had written was sung. The first stanza was carved on one side of the granite pedestal.

By the rude bridge that arched the flood,
    Their flag to April’s breeze unfurled,
Here once the embattled farmers stood,
    And fired the shot heard round the world.

The other stanzas are very expressive—

2
The foe long since in silence slept;
    Alike the conqueror silent sleeps;
And Time the ruined bridge has swept
    Down the dark stream which seaward creeps.

3
On this green bank, by this soft stream,
    We set today a votive stone;
That memory may their deed redeem,
    When, like our sires, our sons are gone.

4
Spirit, that made those heroes dare
    To die, and leave their children free,
Bid Time and Nature gently spare
    The shaft we raise to them and Thee.

Concord was proud—it had furnished the Minute Men who took their stand for right April 19, 1775; it had furnished the sculptor to make the statue of the Minute Man; and also the poet to write the hymn. And today that very statue becomes the symbol for our whole country.

After that Minute Man, French made many statues which increased his fame. Fifty years afterwards he was to see his masterpiece dedicated here in Washington, the Capital, his famous seated figure of Lincoln in the immortal Lincoln Memorial.

But for us all his first statue—the Minute Man—is a symbol of alert patriotism. The Daughters of the American Revolution rise to the call today as did their ancestors and are doing their part in the struggle for freedom.

Over the Shoulders and Slopes of the Dune

BY BLISS CARMAN

Over the shoulders and slopes of the dune
    I saw the white daisies go down to the sea,
A host in the sunshine, an army in June,
    The people God sends us to set our hearts free.

The bobolinks rallied them up from the dell,
    The orioles whistled them out of the wood,
And all of their singing was “Earth it is well,”
    And all of their dancing was “Life, thou art good.”
A Visit to Tamassee

By Grace C. Marshall

On last Friday, I went up to Tamassee. The teacher of Agriculture met me with a delightful story. He said that one of the little boys, whose chore it is to gather up the eggs every afternoon, stepped inside the henry door and said, "ALL you hens who've laid an egg today, hold up your hands!" Then, when he had gathered up every egg that he could find, and counted them carefully, he still lingered; so the teacher asked, "Well, Paul, what are you waiting for?" And Paul answered, "There are only 198 eggs here. I need 200 tonight; and I'm just goin' to wait 'til they've laid two more."

Paul needed to gather 200 eggs, because there are 200 children who must have breakfast at Tamassee, every morning . . . that means that Tamassee needs, also, 200 scholarships every year . . . and twenty of those scholarships have not yet come in. Would that Paul might open the doors of twenty D. A. R. Chapter Hearts and wait for the number needed . . . no one could refuse him if he were once admitted!

That visit to Tamassee was a most inspiring one! I went in to the class that is studying Democracy . . . there the children were having a meeting of the Town Council. Last week, they had had an election; but first, every child in school, day pupils and all (there are over 100 day pupils at Tamassee) registered for citizenship. The first officer elected was the Mayor. Then the aldermen were elected . . . one for each dormitory and one each for the buses that carry the day pupils to school. This council is divided into departments: Safety Council and Civilian Defense, Health Department, Department of Sanitation, Department of Roads and Walks, and Fire Department. A Justice and two Attorneys were added, also, as a Law Enforcement Department. As I sat in their meeting, they planned in detail for Health Week, Clean-Up Week, Fire Prevention Week, Safety Week, and Good Neighbor Week. The pretty Mayor (a girl from All States Dormitory) presided with ease and authority; the Town Clerk took careful minutes of the meeting, and the two young men who are respectively the heads of the Safety Department and the Department of Roads and Walks sat respectfully and cooperatively as among their peers. I came away from that class glorying in the chance these youngsters are having to learn democratic citizenship. What a wonderful assurance they are that America shall win the peace that must follow this awful war in which we are now plunged!

In the afternoon, I went into the big kitchen where the girls were curing meat and making sausage and was led by a proud little girl into the cellar, where row upon row of canned things waited to feed little children who have always been so hungry! I was taken to see the great piles of potatoes that the boys grew and dug last summer and fall; and I touched the plump bags of whole wheat flour that was ground from the very wheat that Tamassee children grew . . . enough, so the dietitian told me, to provide bread for the entire school this year. I walked across the field to THE MANGER and watched the boys milk twenty-two cows and carry the brimming pails-ful into the milk room. And at suppertime I sat down with 200 children and seventeen teachers to a simple but wholesome meal . . . but not before each one present joined in singing a real thanksgiving for food and home and friends and country!

It was in the nature of a benediction to spend the night in the guest room in All States Hall and to fall asleep with the echo of "Taps," sung by the girls who live in that dormitory . . . fifty of them.

Next morning, I spent an hour or so with Miss Frazer, the School Nurse, in the Tamassee Health House. She was hovering over several little boys who were sick with colds and she was quietly directing the two girls who assist in the Health House. These girls learn the rudiments of nursing and diet. They choose to serve in the Health House because they plan to take Nurses' Training Courses when they graduate from Tamassee. (A prominent doctor, who has his own private sanatorium, told me last summer that he prefers Tamassee Graduates to any other Student Nurses available to him, because "they know how to do all
manner of things and are agreeable to doing everything required!"") While I was in the treatment room of the Health House, the dietitian came running in, her right hand wrapped in a towel, tears running down her face and an embarrassed smile on her lips . . . trying to be brave and almost not succeeding. She had caught her hand in the sausage grinder . . . after telling the girls who were helping her that it would be careless of them to do so! I even helped in the slight emergency, by giving the young woman a glass of water and aromatic spirits of ammonia . . . all the while dear Miss Frazer was sponging and treating the bruised hand. The emergency over, Miss Frazer sat down in her orderly office and told me about the Mid-Wife Clinic of last summer (the second ever held in the state for white women . . . each held at Tamassee); about the two babies she had delivered in the Tamassee neighborhood during this month; about the pre-natal clinic that she holds regularly; and about the paralytic who makes amusing little animals out of dog-wood blocks, using a withered hand. And she showed me the equipment that a friendly and generous oculist had sent to Tamassee as permanent equipment . . . along with his promise to come on Sundays and examine the eyes of deficient children! And as she talked, I was made aware of the need of occupational therapy at Tamassee. She told me of the classes that she is conducting in First Aid . . . for she is a Red Cross Nurse, and the only licensed Red Cross Instructor in the entire county! . . . and she reminded me again that every girl who graduates from Tamassee is the recipient of a Red Cross First Aid and Home Nursing Certificate . . . because every girl who attends Tamassee is required to take all Health Courses scheduled.

And then, Mr. Cain took me to see the new High School Building! It is growing rapidly, now; for Tamassee has been granted certain priorities . . . proof of the recognition that has come to the school as the result of outstanding accomplishment! The foundation is all laid and the first story is almost complete from the outside. It will be a wonderful building . . . one that the school has needed for many years. It is being built of native stone and the mountain men who are doing the building (under the direction of Mr. Cain and Dr. Rudolph Lee, of Clemson College) are working with devotion and understanding. I was reminded of the words of an old mountaineer who described to me the plowing that his son was doing. He said, "That lad's a doin' a worshipful bit o' plowin' up that." It is, indeed, a worshipful bit o' buildin' that goes on at "The Place of The Sunlight of God." It stirred an added bit of happiness in my heart to see that the foreman of the carpenters is a mountain man who has helped with every building at Tamassee.

In the School Office, I learned that at least twenty scholarships must be received before June first or Tamassee will finish the year in debt. These scholarships provide so many things: all the food not produced at Tamassee; all the clothing the children wear; all the medical care that they require; all the school books and supplies; all the heat; nearly half the instruction; all the upkeep of buildings and grounds and insurance against fire; all the religious training; all the incidentals; . . . in short, for $100.00 per year, Tamassee develops an American Citizen! Is there anywhere else that so great good is accomplished with so little outlay?

Herbert Hoover once said, "The world moves forward on the feet of little children." Daughters of the American Revolution are making strong many little feet that once were faint! And thus it is that we are helping the world move on to its appointed destiny!
D. A. R. Opens War Service Center in Lora-Locke

From the “Dodge City (Kansas) Daily Globe” of March 30, 1942

“A CLEARING house for information about all of the local war agencies and activities is being established today by the Daughters of the American Revolution Chapter here. It is to be known as the D. A. R. War Relief Work Room and is located on the main floor of the Lora-Locke hotel to the right of the south entrance to the hotel lobby. Manager Richard Pew, of the hotel, has given the women the use of the room without charge.

“Those who have business with the local war agencies and those who desire to assist with some of the war activities have difficulty in getting the information they need since there is no central office where such information can be secured,” said Mrs. E. L. Braddock, of the D. A. R., in discussing the matter, “so the D. A. R. will attempt to supply this need at all points in the United States where its chapters are located. We invite all of the agencies to make use of this service.”

“Mrs. Braddock enumerated many of the services that will be made available to the public in the new War Relief Work Room:

“Government savings stamps will be sold there and information may be secured about war bonds.

“Those who are interested in the blood bank project which some other organizations here are carrying through, may get information on the subject at the War Relief Work Room.

“Sewing and knitting for the Red Cross may be done there at any time that any of the women of the community find a little time for it.

“The office will assist in filling in the Red Cross Training classes.

“Cancelled stamps will be collected to be sent to England where they are sold and the money used to finance hospital beds there.

“Bundles for American soldiers will be collected and dispatched.

“Comfort bags will be fitted up for the men in service.

“Books will be collected for the USO and for the Merchant Marine floating libraries.

“The women will compile a list of the men in service from Dodge City and from neighboring communities. Such a list will be useful in many ways.

“Directions will be given to those who desire finger printing service.

“The office will cooperate with civilian defense, the Red Cross, and every other war agency as best it can.

“Mrs. E. L. Braddock, Mrs. H. A. Hart, Mrs. J. C. Denious and Mrs. J. G. Janney spent today getting the room ready and the work started. Tuesday, Mrs. Hart will be in charge; Wednesday, Mrs. Joe Benham and Mrs. Roy Buckingham; Thursday, Mrs. Walter Layton; Friday, Mrs. Merle Smith; and Saturday, Mrs. Braddock. The office will be open daily from 9 in the morning until 5 in the afternoon.”

Lullaby

BY ALICE HERBERT

Sleep soft and long, no morn is worth the waking.
The world has tears for waking eyes to weep.
Beat soft and strong, dear heart too small for breaking.
Little one, gentle one, sleep!

Out in the rain lies one who will not waken,
Out in the night lies one whose dreams are deep;
What can it mean to you, the word “forsaken”?
Little one, laughing one, sleep!
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
(Organized—October 11, 1890)

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NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

National Society Children of the American Revolution

Memorial Continental Hall
Washington, D.C.

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D. A. R. SCHOOLS

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<td>Mrs. Walter M. Berry, Rt. 5, Box 870, Memphis, Tenn.</td>
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<td>American Indians</td>
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<td>Americanism</td>
<td>Mrs. Horace Jackson Cary, 602 W. 27th St., Kearney, Nebr.</td>
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<td>Caroline E. Holt Scholarship Fund</td>
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<td>Mrs. C. Edward Murray (of Trenton, N. J.), Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.</td>
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<td>Mrs. Maurice D. Farrar, 90 Hillside Ave., Glen Ridge, N. J.</td>
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<td>Dr. Jean Stephenson, The Conard, 13th &amp; I Sta., Washington, D. C.</td>
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<td>Mrs. William Wesley Brothers, 730 N. Garfield Ave., Pocatello, Idaho.</td>
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<td>Good Citizenship Pilgrims Clubs</td>
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WHAT a pleasure it will be for your Editor to meet face to face at the 51st Continental Congress in Chicago many D. A. R. leaders with whom she has been corresponding and in pleasant contact during the first year of her Editorship.

It seems only a short time since I assumed the editorship of your National Historical Magazine in April 1941. Two months have gone by swiftly. My office in the Administration Building has been a refuge from the worry and tumult of war where I might map out the magazine issues and carry on my editorial tasks.

Of course, I was no stranger to your Magazine, I had heard of its history and high mission from Mary S. Lockwood one of your founders, and among its first Editors. Mrs. Lockwood again and again told of how the Magazine had helped the Society to grow in its early years.

In addition to this, I was a close personal friend of Miss Natalie Sumner Lincoln. When she was appointed Editor she consulted me about the technical makeup of the Magazine with which she was less familiar having been a fiction writer up to that time.

During the major portion of her Editorship I gave Miss Lincoln editorial assistance from time to time. This experience has done much to strengthen me in this present task. The inspiration of Miss Lincoln's splendid service as Editor has done much to aid me.

So it was with a sense of re-entering familiar scenes that I took over the Editorship last April.

I hope all the State and Chapter magazine chairmen will find the time to attend The Magazine Breakfast to be held in the South Ball Room of the Hotel Stevens at 8 a.m. May 4th, the opening day of the Fifty First Continental Congress.

Friends of the Magazine are invited to the Breakfast also. Here is a little surprise. Mrs. William H. Pouch, our President General, has promised to be present at the Breakfast, for a time, in token of her abiding interest in the Magazine. Under such inspiration and the gracious presiding ability of our National Chairman, Mrs. C. A. Swann Sinclair, the event should be one of lasting benefit to the Magazine Project.

We hope that you will have suggestions for the Magazine when you come to this Breakfast. In wise counsel there is strength and we are anxious to make this a Magazine truly representative of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

I am happy to be able to report that interest in our new Member Literary Contest is growing steadily every month.

More and more members are sending in stories and poems for the Contest. The general average of excellence in these entries is very high. The entries prove my contention that real literary ability exists in the membership. All material used will be paid for at the regular magazine rates even if it does not win a prize.

It is our expectation to present a full report of the Fifty First Continental Congress at Chicago in the June issue of the National Historical Magazine. In this way we hope to spread the message and the story of the Congress to all sections of the country and to chapters unable to send delegates this year.

In Chicago you will find copies of the May issue at our booth in the Hotel Stevens where other exhibits are to be placed.

There will be someone there to welcome you at all times. Drop by and renew your subscription for another year or bring a friend to take out one.

It is important that the National Historical Magazine get every possible subscription this year in order to come out, at least, even, at the end of the year. These are hard times through which we are passing. It is imperative that your Magazine be kept up to its highest possible level.

The quickest way to build up our subscription list rapidly is for every present subscriber to obtain another subscriber. The doubling of our subscription list will mean many more advertisements, too.

These are some of the problems to be discussed and solved, perhaps, at the Magazine Breakfast in Chicago.

Here's hoping that you will be there.

Your Editor,

ELISABETH ELLICOTT POE.