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MRS. C. A. SWANN SINCLAIR, National Chairman,
National Historical Magazine Committee

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The Copley Family

From the painting by John Copley
DEAR MEMBERS:

TIME marches on—no matter how sad or gay any of us may be. When we face the most heart-breaking experiences of life it is a comfort to recall the words of the wise man of the Orient who said: "This, too, shall pass."

We must learn to look forward with hope, taking one step at a time and bearing our burdens with a smile.

Let us think of the eternal truths and unseen realities.

We may not always see the sun or moon but we firmly believe that they are fixed in the Heavens to light our way through life.

We cannot see the winds and breezes nor can we see the friendliness—the encouragement—the truth—devotion and love—but we know that all these are about us.

June 21st was Father's Day. In many homes there were celebrations of the occasion.

In these days of anxiety and apprehension we realize more than ever before the cares which the earthly father bears. We are all proud of his strength and his devotion to his family. It is good to pause at least once in the year to remember that he needs a cheery word and smile and some extra attention from those who, because of his loving care, receive so many worldly blessings.

There are the older members in our homes who bring peace and comfort to us daily. We may gain courage and understanding from them if we will take time to listen to their experiences in the days long past which held similar problems and tragedies to those which we have before us today.

The five minutes of daily prayer at 12 noon, Washington time, which our members will observe in the future may well be spent beside those dear ones for whose presence in our households we give thanks daily.

Truly the past and the present are bound together by golden ties.

The celebration of the memorable events in the history of our nation make us very sensible of this fact.

July Fourth—Independence Day is a date which every American will remember always with thankfulness.

In days gone by it was observed with noise and excitement but for years our people have seemed to realize the deep significance of the day.

On July 4th, 1776, when the Liberty Bell rang out the glad tidings to the waiting world that the Declaration of Independence had been signed, the real America was born. America, the land of the free and the home of the brave, became a beacon of light drawing oppressed and suffering humanity to its shores. All the years since 1776 liberty—justice and equality for all, have made for happy homes and prosperity for the people.

In this year 1942 Americans are determined to keep this country safe for their children no matter what the sacrifices may be.

Everywhere through this vast country men and boys are leaving with hearts and minds set to aid other nations in their struggle for freedom from possible tyranny.

God grant that they may soon return victorious—ready to resume their regular occupations and duties.

In the meantime the American women will not be idle. There is so much to be done in keeping the homes ready to welcome these gallant men of our armed forces who have responded so wonderfully to the call of this country.

Women must bear always the sorrows and anguish of these partings but keeping busy is the greatest panacea for this.

They will need to inform themselves in all branches of self preservation and defense. They must learn to cook and sew, for there will be need of these simple services as well as for the nursing, the entertaining and the war relief services for the men in camps.

Added to this, the children must be trained physically, mentally and morally, for we must build and prepare for the future of this nation.

Faithfully,

[Signature]

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Following the announcement that I had accepted the call to Valley Forge a friend said to me “Don’t retire from life and become the keeper of a museum.”

I laughed and assured him that if I did I would continue to be the keeper of many other things as well.

Valley Forge is definitely a historic center. We see in our large park, in the old buildings and in our new and beautiful Chapel every suggestion of days gone by. Fortunately our grounds have been kept free from every modern intrusion—the man who wanted to build a 48-story hotel was quietly spirited away. Very little imagination is required to see the continental troops on guard at the Star Redoubt overlooking the Schuylkill which some of our tourists mistake for the Delaware and want to know where Washington made his famous crossing. The Headquarters building, the Inn, the site of the old forge are here as of long ago.

The old covered bridge, winding pathways and trout stream are with us and occasionally the deer roam our woods adding another touch of the primitive and wild life so vividly associated with the beginnings of our independence. General Washington kneeling at prayer is an easy vision in many parts of our grounds.

At Headquarters there is a museum of great historic value and the larger Valley Forge Museum of American History ad-

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joins the Chapel and displays thousands of exhibits including a case of Washington's personal possessions among which are to be found the marquee and the Flag he used at Valley Forge. The exhibits were collected and are being collected to portray the entire history of our country with great emphasis quite naturally on the Revolutionary Period.

The Chapel itself is such a finished piece of architectural skill that every suggestion to enlarge it has been opposed. Its stained glass windows illustrating the history of the country are thought by some to be the most beautiful in the world with an unparalleled saturation of color in each medallion. Nicola D'Ascenzo, the artist, made a special study of the San Chapelle and Chartres Cathedral before he began. They are alternately red and blue in the predominating color which with the white walls between give our national red, white and blue. The Altar window is a brilliant red window with so much movement and reflection even on cloudy days. It depicts the Life of Christ and is the gift of the Colonial Dames of America in the State of Pennsylvania. The large window in the rear contains 36 scenes from the life of George Washington and is the gift of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Pennsylvania. It is a subdued, quiet and restful blue and affords a perfect contrast in its depth of tranquility to the Altar window.

The wood carving in the Chapel done by Edward Maene is likewise renowned and of such unusual quantity that it arrests the attention instantly and bespeaks a regard for another art of man that the past days have given us with such painstaking devotion. Throughout the Chapel, the Porch of the Allies, the Cloister of the Colonies and the Peak Memorial Rooms in the rear of the Chapel there are to be seen a vast accumulation of memorials and tributes to the individuals and groups who made America.

And now we turn to the future and to progress, to that surge of life, world wide today in its force and impact, which my friend feared the keeper of a museum might miss.

All of that life reaches Valley Forge and we receive it and give it in our religious, educational, musical, literary and patriotic programs. We shall enjoy and safeguard the patriotism of old and add to it. Our library in the Bishop White Room—a part of the Peak Memorial Building—has just been catalogued for the first time by Major Edgar Gardner, Mrs. J. Newton Hunsberger and Mrs. J. Harrison Johnston. Many valuable books have been made available to the visitors in this quiet and beautiful reading room.

We consider Valley Forge a priority at all times and when any part of its equipment is found to be inadequate we consider it a duty of church and State to supply that which is lacking. Accordingly the Bell Tower appeal rings across the land. The renowned carillon consisting of 49 bells—one from every State in the Union and the National Birthday Bell hangs in an old box—unsightly and unsafe.

Full plans have been drawn and the foundations built for a glorious Bell Tower to be called the "Robert Morris Thanksgiving Tower." The cost of the Tower is $75,000.00. It is to be erected at the end of the Museum Building and the Porch of the Allies right by the driveway. Its height is 95 feet, architecturally in proportion to the Chapel. We are using the motto: "A Memorial to a Free American People by a Free American People."

The memorials in the Bell Tower are of growing significance. The Daughters of the American Revolution have taken the 21 Steps of Fame leading up to the Tower as a memorial to the Revolutionary War Soldiers. Any citizen may have an ancestor commemorated by the payment of $10.00. The doors of the Tower have been taken by the National Board of the Daughters of the American Revolution in honor of the President General, Mrs. William H. Pouch. The keystone above the doors has been taken by the Pennsylvania Society, D. A. R. as the Pennsylvania State Memorial. The archway above the doors is being considered as a special memorial and likewise the 21 inside steps connecting the Tower with the Museum building.

There are 5 stained glass windows—3 costing $1,000 and 2 costing $5,000. One of each has been taken as a memorial not yet to be announced.

The sedile or stone seat for the carillon is another fitting memorial. Our State Regent in Pennsylvania, Mrs. William Stark Tompkins, appointed Mrs.
William C. Langston of York as the Chairman of the State Committee who have already taken such a leading part in making the Tower a reality by directing the selection of memorials and by selling stones to the Chapters and individuals. At the glorious Congress in Chicago their work was caught up instantly by Mrs. Pouch, President General, and the whole national organization and the great achievement will soon be complete.

Valley Forge moves on, the past, present and future must be the same. It was in the beginning, is now and ever shall be the dividing line between defeat and victory and with the faith of our fathers, General Washington and his Army we rejoice in spirit.

D. A. R. National War Projects Fund

WE ARE grateful to our members for their response to the call for funds for D. A. R. National War Projects (i.e., blood plasma program and the purchase of life-saving instruments), which was voted for at the 51st Continental Congress. Up to date, nearly $1,000 has been received. This fund is to be collected by voluntary contributions, under the supervision of the chapters; money to be sent through the State Treasurers to the Treasurer General, from whose office money for the purchases of necessary equipment will be sent.

Notice: Change of wording in resolution referred to above:
In the resolution pertaining to the above subject, adopted by the Continental Congress, the word “and” should appear between “program” and “for,” as quoted:

“Whereas, The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, in addition to other war activities, believes that special stress should be placed upon the importance of conservation of human life in the armed forces;

Resolved, That the National Society adopt as a major war project the raising of a fund for aiding the expansion of the blood plasma program and for the purchase of equipment to be used in the saving of many lives.

Resolved, That this fund be raised as rapidly as possible under the supervision of the chapters by voluntary contributions.”
The Dress of Colonial Children

BY VYLLA P. WILSON

WHEN the modern mother dons pinafore frock exactly like that worn by her small daughter, she is not being individual at all.

In the very early days of this nation the clothes of little girls, even tiny babies, were cut on the same patterns and made of the same materials as the belles and dames of those times. Even small boys wore waistcoats and stocks and breeches patterned after those of their elders.

In Virginia, where George Washington took great pride in the clothes of the ladies of Mount Vernon, including those of his favorite step granddaughter Nellie Custis; and Thomas Jefferson looked with pride on his grandchildren at Monticello and other notable family centers of old Virginia, the costumes of children followed with much faithfulness the styles worn by the elders.

Boys often wore coats really dresses until they were six or seven. Then came the happy day that they were allowed to don the breeches and coats modeled after their fathers.

No doubt they were as proud as the boy of today in his first “man’s suit” which in recent years has become the recognized garb of even very young gentlemen.

Studies of pictures of the fair young lasses of old Virginia show many a tiny girl as well as her teen age sisters with satin bodices, hand made collars of lace and fine stuffs, their hair dressed like ladies finished with small lace caps. Their petticoats reached to their toes. Often their shoes were of red and adorned with buckles. The pride of a little girl in her long gown of silk or the popular tabby cloth as she sat with the ladies of the family to sew or work her sampler was as great as that of the little girl of today who sews on her Red Cross garments with her mother, both dressed in a mother and daughter costume. The little girls liked the sway of the “hanging sleeves” of the Revolutionary period their mothers repeated on their own costumes. Even little boys were allowed these hanging sleeves. The loosely tied hoods made of silk or velvet or the tabby of finely embroidered muslin of-their dresses tied over their hair when they fared forth were exactly like the ones worn by their mothers.

In summer dresses of fine lawn and calico with fine collars of hand work were worn by little girls and women alike and made a gay color note in many an old fashioned garden.

At Mount Vernon Nellie Custis wore clothes selected by Washington, who had a liking for fine materials. This was shown in lists of costumes he ordered for Nellie Custis and George Washington Parke Custis, his step grandchildren.

Washington dispatched many orders to England for clothes for his stepchildren before the Revolution. But for them as well as himself he adhered to the made in America policy after this country became a nation.

When Nellie Custis was but six years old Washington ordered for Nellie a fashionable cap or fillet with bib apron and later he sent an order for “tuckers bibs and aprons if they be fashionable.”

What excitement there must have been at Mount Vernon during those peaceful days before the Revolutionary War when these articles arrived.

From the London agent came in 1761:

- 1 Coat of Fashionable silk
- A Fashionable Cap or Fillet with Bib apron
- Ruffles and tuckers to be laced
- 4 Fashionable dresses made of Long Lawn.
- 2 Fine Cambric Frocks.
- A Satin Capuchin, hat and neckatees.
- A Persian Quilted coat.
- 1 p. Pack Thread Stays.
- 4 p. Callimanco shoes.
- 6 p. Leather Shoes.
- 2 p. Satin Shoes with flat ties.
- 4 pairs white worsted stockings.
- 12 pair mitts.
- 6 pair white gloves.
- 1 pair Silver Shoe Buckles.
- 1 p. neat sleeve buttons.
- 6 handsome Egresites different sorts
- 6 yards Ribbon for Egresites
- 12 Yards Coarse Green Callimanco.

The satin capuchin, the height of elegance, was a hooded coat in which little Nellie must have felt very proud. That little Miss Custis, like the little girls of her day, wore stays is very evident from the
order penned by her illustrious foster father. In the days before the Revolution and in the post Revolutionary days, stay makers always included children’s stays in their stocks.

Just as little boys today wear denim and khaki and corduroy, so were the costumes every day for little boys made of firmer materials than those for the girls. The boys wore for best fine nankeen. Sometimes woolen materials were substituted in winter.

Little boys of good families in old New England, especially of the early days of Boston town, were strictly brought up both as to manner and refinement in dress.

Little girls of good families wore pack threads stays and stiffened “coats,” which were really dresses. Wooden contraptions called “busks” were inserted in some of the coats to insure that the wearer always remain in a stiff upright position. There are stories of little girls who wore harnesses and were strapped to backboards in order to get the bearing considered so necessary for “a lady” in the early days of our country. In fact, the daughter of General Nathanael Greene complained of the hours she spent as a child strapped to a backboard.

The soft prettiness of the costumes in the group of his family painted by John Singleton Copley in the Revolutionary period shows a gracefulness of children’s clothes. The daughter Elizabeth in the Copley painting wears a lovely frock of white striped gauze over a pink slip and with a wide sash tied in a knot and allowed to fall in a train, much in the style of the ladies of that day.

The inevitable net and muslin cap, if quaint to our eyes, is very becoming to the demure little miss. The little boy, John Singleton Copley, Jr., who later became Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Chancellor of England, wore a nankeen suit which would be too much like that worn by a girl to suit even the smallest boy of today.

The lilac tinted sash would be the last straw to any American boy. He might have taken pride, however, in the beaver hat bright with a gold band and blue feather at the side which is on the floor near the feet of the grandfather, Richard Clarke. The small baby held by the grandfather is dressed very much like John Singleton Copley, Jr., but, after the fashion of babies of that day, wears coral and bells on a lilac tinted sash.

Sashes seemed to be order of the dress-up clothes of the well dressed child of that age. Another child in this picture wears a white dress of fine material hand embroidered and a flowing yellow sash as the final touch.

Writers of the period following the Revolution tell of the habit of dressing small boys in yellow flannel from head to foot by night and day. Yellow flannel vied in popularity with nankeen for boys’ clothes. That American philosopher and writer, Ralph Waldo Emerson, who was born several years after the turn of the century, when the United States was young and his brother William, children of the Rev. Joseph Emerson, were swaddled in the yellow flannel during their early years. It was not until they were about seven that they donned home-made trouser suits of nankeen.

The usual hat for small boys was a three corner one very much like that worn by the continental soldiers. In fact, there is no doubt that with the heroism of the men of the Continental Army before their eyes small boys of the early days of the nation liked wearing soldiers’ hats.

In the early days of the Republic the first trousers of a small boy were often a garment of frills. A popular fashion was to draw them in with “puckering strings at the ankles.” They may not have minded this fashion so much although the tunics they often wore with them resembled the dresses worn by mothers and sisters. For women and girls wore molded to the figure tunic-like dresses with pantalettes, some of them very trouser like in spite of their frills. This was borrowed from the fashions in France at that period.

Mrs. John Jay had her picture taken with her children about 1800. The little boy must have been proud of his trousers, evidently of nankeen, cut in one with a tunic and coming well to his ankles but sans frills or puckering strings. The only “frill” on this costume was a white lace collar.

The little girl in the painting wore a soft material long dress very like Mrs. Jay’s own with frilled off the shoulder neckline, above the elbow frilled sleeves and with a high waistline. The high waisted fashion finished with a sash tied
at the side or in the back was a fashion of the little girls of the new nation.

A picture of a little boy strolling along the streets of the new nation with his mother shows him with the long trousers fitting into gaiters and a tunic like cassock coming to well below his knees, short puffed sleeves and a bib like yoke with a high stock collar finished with a ruff of white material. His hat suggests what little girls would describe today as a turban.

It was quite natural that, after the Revolution, the trend of fashion should veer towards France, the native land of Lafayette. Therefore the high waisted empire or chemise gown was worn by women and little girls alike. But there was nothing mannish about these empire styles as they were lace trimmed and handsomely embellished, of filmy material and often cut quite low. Some of the little girls, however, had long sleeves and more demure necklines than their mothers, their empire or chemise dresses.

Even before this period the little girls liked the high waisted dresses and some of them wore their dimpled shoulders very much revealed.

A description of a little girl’s costume at a child’s party in Boston reveals that she was dressed in a yellow coat which was really a dress, and wore a black bib and apron, black feather on her head, marquisett and jet pins together with a silver plume, black collar, black mitts, striped tucker and ruffles and silk shoes, a very mature combination of costume accessories when viewed in this day.

A girl of thirteen in old Virginia is described as being dressed in a neat shell calico gown, her light hair done with a feather, a much simpler style than that of the Boston young lady but still copied from grownup costumes.

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Hay-Foot, Straw-Foot Men

BY SARAH ELIZABETH WERT TAYLOR

(Winner First Prize July Poetry Contest)

"We'll win this war," the patriots said,
"No tyrant here shall ever tread."
"This land is ours," we hear them say,
As hay-foot, straw-foot, on their way
They march in rags with muskets poor
To fight the red coats at their door.

The Hessians said "They're devils sure
Or they this cold could not endure.
They've something here we've never seen,"
And many turned and joined unseen
The hay-foot, straw-foot, ragged men
Who hid in forest, field, and glen.

Hay-foot, straw-foot were the shoes they wore
To drive a host from our loved shore.
Hay-foot, straw-foot, it yet may be,
If this fair land shall still be free.
To God we then shall breathe this prayer,
"Help us, dear Lord, to do our share."
Service and Defense

BY MRS. THOMAS BOYD, Chairman
Committee, National Defense Through Patriotic Education

THE Office of Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, Department of Commerce, turned to the National Defense office of the D. A. R. for assistance in supplying material requested by cablegram from South America. Three separate packages containing articles on the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, the Flag, and the Government of the United States were wanted immediately by the Press Division. A Western Union messenger called for this D. A. R. contribution to better understanding between the Americas.

From our Hawaii chapters comes word of the work done by this Committee prior to the attack on Pearl Harbor. In thirty-two schools on the islands of Maui, Molokai, and Tanai Good Citizenship Contests were sponsored. The Aloha Chapter of Honolulu held five minute speech contests on Patriotic Education with ten high school students competing. A large audience of over five hundred was present, and saw cash awards of $10, $5, and $3 presented for the three outstanding speeches, and paper weights with Constitution Hall on each given to the ten contestans. Nine hundred magazines have been given to the Seamen’s Institute, Girl Scouts and the Tripler General Hospital on Oahu island. The State Chairman of Hawaii writes that since the attack it has been difficult to obtain word about the work of the chapters because there has been no state meeting, and no state report due to the urgency of other work.

Massachusetts has made the Loyalty Stamps a working part of its war work. Proceeds amounting to twenty-five dollars from the sale of these stamps was donated to the Mobile Blood Bank as a gift from those chapters that circulated them. One chapter gave its proceeds of ten dollars to a Servicemen’s Club. The Good Citizenship Pilgrims Clubs are now exhibiting the window display of the Massachusetts State Chairman of National Defense in several towns of that State.

The Erasmus Perry Chapter of Maryland has presented two medals for Good Citizenship to the colored High School at Rockville, Maryland. A telephone call from the Ann Arundel Chapter put Good Citizenship medals in the hands of a traveler by train so that they might arrive in time for presentation at graduation that night.

Good Citizenship Medals for awards to Junior and Senior High School graduates, ordered during the months of April and May, numbered 870.

The National Defense Chairman broadcast over KCKO in Dallas, Texas, on May 27. She was guest speaker at a Program Tea, given on Friday, May 29, by the Jane Douglas Chapter at Continental D. A. R. House in Fair Park. Other important guests on this occasion were Miss Marion Mullins, Organizing Secretary General; Mrs. E. S. Lammers, State Regent; and the members of the Texas Board. The program was preceded by a luncheon for the special guests at the Dallas Country Club.

Mrs. Boyd broadcast over station WMAL in Washington, D. C., on the Flag Day Program of the Janet Montgomery Chapter of Maryland.

Support of D. A. R. Policies

LETTERS have been written to the Honorable Francis Biddle, Attorney General, United States Department of Justice, commending his compliance with the law, and his forthright statement of the facts of the case, in issuing his deportation order against Harry Bridges.

In compliance with a resolution of the Fifty-first Continental Congress letters have been written to the Honorable Robert Doughton, Chairman United States House of Representatives Ways and Means Committee, expressing opposition to inclusion in the new tax bill of any requirement for mandatory joint income tax returns as a means to the pyramiding of surtaxes to be paid by a family.

The National Defense Committee has also written letters to the Honorable Sam Hobbs, United States House of Represent-
atives, to the Honorable Frederick Van Nuys, Chairman, United States Senate Judiciary Committee, and to Honorable Ernest W. McFarland, Chairman, subcommittee considering the National Flag Code bill, passed by the House of Representatives on April 27 and referred to the Judiciary Committee, United States Senate. Commendation is registered in support of amendments to the bill which were offered by the United States Flag Association. Without these amendments the purpose of the bill, to have a uniform, national authority respecting all uses and customs pertaining to the Flag, would not be accomplished. All factors interested in the passage of H. J. Res. 303 appear to agree as to the wisdom of including the Pledge of Allegiance ceremonial and the custom respecting the display of the Flag from sunrise to sunset.

D. A. R. War Projects

U. S. SAVINGS BONDS is number one D. A. R. project. The objective is to have every chapter 100% participating in accordance with the ability of its members, by everybody buying and reporting to the State Chairman of National Defense. The purchase of Savings Stamps is not to be overlooked in the promotion of this program.

A BLOOD PLASMA FUND is to promote the extension of the Blood Plasma Program. Every chapter is asked to participate in this project and make the raising of this fund an immediate objective. With an available fund units may be purchased, or instruments needed, also medical and surgical equipment, or new centers established. The object of the D. A. R. is to make more blood available everywhere for the saving of the lives of our boys. The President General hopes every member will start this fund with at least one dollar contribution. The Chapter Chairman of National Defense will be able to tell of this marvelous program.

BUDDY BAGS are to be made for Service Men. Directions will reach you soon. These bags may be made, filled, and given wherever the chapter or State finds opportunity.

WAR SERVICE RECORDS are to be kept for future generations. Few Daughters have the Revolutionary War records of their Great Grandmothers because those records were not kept. It is now asked that Daughters have their credited hours of service in any branch of the war effort verified by their Chapter Regents, and that a file of vouched for individual service records of 300 hours or more be kept by the National Defense Office, forwarded through the State Chairman who will need this record for her report.

Other Resolutions

FOREIGN LANGUAGE SCHOOLS exist in many states. These schools are conducted entirely in a foreign language with the purpose of keeping units of the mother country intact in the United States. They prevent the acceptance of responsibility to one's adopted land and are a handicap to good citizenship.

POLITICAL UNION is being sponsored by powerful groups in the United States. It is not just someone's ideal offered for what it is worth. There is pressure and power behind it to make the U. S. one state in a super-government to which all power over foreign policy, commerce, communications, currency, and citizenship is delegated; and to substitute a declaration of interdependence for the Declaration of Independence; and to place the flag of a super-state above that of the Stars and Stripes.

THE COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES is extended for the life of the 77th Congress, or to January 1, 1943.

THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION and the Intelligence Services of the War and Navy Departments are to be permitted to tap wires for information which they believe necessary for the promotion of the security of the U. S. The tragedy of Pearl Harbor has convinced the Congress of the United States of the necessity for this amendment to the Communications Act of 1934. The bill has passed the House of Representatives and is now before the Senate Judiciary Committee.

ABSENTEE VOTING is governed by state laws. It is important that all possible arrangements be made for the exercise of the voting privilege by men away from home in the service of their country.
Text Books remain of vital concern to the American Way of Life. Know what is being taught in the schools and colleges and continue the fight against the Rugg
Social Science Text Books which through Teachers’ Guides and children’s work books discredit free-enterprise and promote a socialist regime.

July Activities of The President General

JULY
1. Luncheon and visit to the Citizens’ Committee for the Army and Navy Second Region Council. New York City.


7. Luncheon to discuss plans Save the Children Pageant. New York City.


The Scene Changes at Ellis Island

BY MRS. DELOS W. THAYER

WHO has not thrilled at the sight of Manhattan's skyline from New York Harbor and the ever inspiring Statue of Liberty on Bedloe Island, overlooking that historic gateway to our beloved country! A gateway through which for more than three centuries immigrants from every foreign country in the world have come seeking the protection and privileges of a free country.

Until recently there stood in Battery Park an old circular building well known to visitors as the Aquarium, but formerly known as Castle Garden, which was the port of entry into the United States from 1855 to 1891. By the end of that period immigration had become so great that authorities began looking about for another site. About a mile from shore lay Ellis Island—so named for Samuel Ellis, a farmer who died in 1794. The site was very appropriately chosen and in 1892 the transfer of immigration was made. A large administration building, an immigrant hospital and an isolation hospital were built. The Island covers an area of little more than 27 acres and contains 35 buildings.

One morning I arrived out of the traffic of lower Broadway at Battery Park in time for the 10 o'clock boat which was to convey me to that well known port of entry. This trip was made in the interest of occupational work carried on there by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution for the benefit of aliens in detention and patients of the Marine Hospital.

Many have wondered what interest a patriotic society such as the Daughters of the American Revolution could have in Ellis Island—what possible connection there could be between this society of American women, proud of their lineage as descendants of those who served America in the making, and a port of detention—the very name of which is a synonym for immigration and alien citizenship. First of all, the society's activities in behalf of American principles and American institutions are many and varied. Its very keynote is patriotic service, and it stands as a safeguard to American institutions and ideals. Perhaps its most pronounced effort has been made in support of an adequate national defense—for which it has stood solidly throughout the years of its existence. It has made a notable contribution to education; the marking of historic spots and recognition for patriotic service. It sponsors the best in Christian citizenship, yet is undenominational. It sponsors sound legislation, yet is nonpolitical. It was organized by women, to include in its membership only those whose ancestors served America during the Revolutionary War. Such heritage is its badge of distinction. But its activities have been keeping step with the march of progress—with the trend of events. In recent years, therefore, its activities have spread into many different channels.

Some years ago, in 1923, when immigration was at its very peak, conditions at Ellis Island were deplorable. Crowds of distressed aliens, unable to enter our country at its threshold, found themselves in detention at Ellis Island, either through some technicality of law, or because of illegal entry. It may be stated in all fairness that detention has often been no fault of the alien himself. A false passport may have been secured through ignorance. He may have been the victim of some designing person who secured it for him at a profit, or on the other hand, his papers may have been lost. Many things can happen that bring about detention. Aliens had been pouring into America at a fearful rate for many years. I was told that during the period of excessive immigration as many as 5,000 aliens passed through the station in a single day. They were disappointed, depressed, often unruly and were fast becoming a problem for Immigration authorities when the situation attracted the attention of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Could not something be done for them during periods of detention—periods that ranged anywhere from a few days to many months? The Daughters sought means of assisting them by giving them something to do. Permission to carry on occupational work was granted the society in 1923. A committee was formed for the purpose of sending.
material to Ellis Island. An instructor was employed to teach the immigrant to make useful articles—to knit sweaters and make clothing; to crochet, embroider, weave and engage in many other forms of employment. Clothing was much needed in most cases and immigrants were permitted to take with them any finished article they had made.

The following year—1924—Congress acted in one of the most important of all Acts of Congress when it lowered the much too liberal flow of immigration and established—for the first time in the history of our country—the quota system. Three hundred years after the Pilgrims landed a law was established that no foreign country could exceed its quota in sending emigrants to our shores. As a result of that legislation fewer aliens have entered our ports and correspondingly fewer have been in detention at Ellis Island. The occupational work among immigrants which was inaugurated on the eve of a new era in immigration has become a beneficent phase of activity of the Daughters of the American Revolution. It is the only society that sponsors occupational work at Ellis Island. The supplying of material and the giving of instructions in how to use that material in order to become profitably employed is a purely humanitarian activity for which the alien has been grateful. It has enabled him to keep a mental balance during an uncertain period of detention. In fact, the officials were so pleased with the benefits derived from occupational work among immigrants that in 1934 they requested the Society to extend its work to the Marine Hospital.

The Marine Hospital at Ellis Island operates under the U. S. Public Health Service and the patients are chiefly our own American seamen, coast guards, and others of our Merchant Marine. There are some officers and seamen from foreign ships who, in case of illness, are granted the privilege of hospitalization. This is a courtesy which is extended to our own seamen in foreign ports.

Occupational therapy, established in that year by the Daughters of the American Revolution, constitutes today its major activity at Ellis Island. A large workshop was opened on the main floor of the hospital building—a delightfully located room overlooking New York Harbor. Large and small looms and other equipment are in use by convalescents who come there daily for the needed mental and physical exercise and employment. The very nature of the illnesses to which they are subject call for treatment of this kind. The medical staff has expressed its gratitude for this humanitarian work, which is given only by prescription. Two graduate occupational therapists employed by the society have regular weekly conferences with the doctors in order that suitable exercise may be given the patient. At the time of my visit a blind man sat at one of the large looms weaving a very beautiful rug. I was told that he had been gradually losing his vision over a period of years. He had been very disconsolate and would sit in his room all day switching the lights off and on to find if there still remained a visible ray of light. After being finally persuaded to take up some form of employment he was taught weaving, among other things, and afterwards made many useful and beautiful articles, in which he manifested a growing interest. There was also on display a very artistic leather book cover made by an Arabian lad of 12 or 14 years of age. The boy had designed it himself and smiled delightedly when we complimented his talents.

But the establishment of occupational work at Ellis Island for the benefit of immigrants was a brave undertaking. It was not a popular thing to do. Because immigration—which of course has no connection with the society—has always been subject to criticism. Its members have again and again denounced immigration in any form. Many of them looked resentfully at the money and effort spent each year for this work, all of which, they pointed out, might have been added to its scholarship fund, or used for the purpose of sending under-privileged children to school or to summer camps—or even the placing of a memorial on the unmarked grave of a Revolutionary soldier. So it was not an easy beginning. And after all, there was some ground for such prejudice. The fact that the gates had been left wide open for so long to an unrestrained flow of immigration contributed to that prejudice.

But few have viewed the matter logically. In the first place, immigrants have always been permitted to enter our country—subject of course to laws of legal
entry. It has always been a lawful function of our Government to extend the privileges of a free land to those who seek it, and obey its laws. Immigration has never ceased to function since the days of the colonists. The important fact about immigration is that our Government has control of a situation that was for many years a grave problem.

On the other hand, it was a broad-minded, humanitarian gesture, a generous spirit of human interest that prompted the official board to take action in bringing about occupational work at Ellis Island. And notwithstanding the prejudice—the lack of cooperation—that threatened its early days, the committee succeeded in establishing a better understanding of its purpose and the reward of gratitude by those benefited by it. There is one constructive thing that the tragedy of war may accomplish—a common interest in humanity. There is always something big and broad in the far-off vision of human needs. When we can look beyond our own horizon we find there, too, the needs of others and the opportunity to render aid wherever needed.

Immigration was greatly influenced by the war in Europe before our own country entered the conflict. There were fewer immigrants because there were no ships to bring them—so we went below our quota. The scene changed from immigrants to war refugees. As war clouds spread from one conquered country to another groups of frightened people, fleeing from their shattered homes abroad, crowded the station at Ellis Island. There was a case of a Finnish family who fled from their home that had been bombed. On the way over their boat was torpedoed and all their possessions lost—including their passport papers, and as a result of their misfortune they found themselves facing an indefinite period at Ellis Island. In most cases, however, refugees were permitted to go directly to New York City. But they had to be bonded by someone and if their bondsmen failed to appear, or if there was something wrong with their papers, they were forced to go to Ellis Island for detention.

These refugees represented a better class of people—those with a better background, than did the immigrant in normal times. The immigrant came to our shores for economic reasons; the war refugees were forced to seek shelter in a country then at peace with the world. They were a part of this changing scene. Also the crews of foreign ships which had been taken over by our Government were a part of this scene. These men, with their families scattered over Europe, were unhappy victims of circumstances. The World’s Fair also left on hand a group of foreign born from almost every foreign country. They are at Ellis Island because there is no way of returning them due to the vicissitudes of war. The war clouds that spread rapidly over Europe and brought a change of scene to Ellis Island have since reached our own America. A crisis in the history of immigration has become a crisis in the history of human relations. The immigrant, the refugee, and the American alike are at the cross roads of destiny, facing a common foe. It has again become our responsibility to crush that foe. The freedom that made of America a great nation, that lured the immigrant and the refugee to our shores must and will be preserved.

(Note—For the duration, the occupational work in the Detention Rooms at Ellis Island has been suspended and all efforts are directed to the occupational therapy in the hospitals where our own Merchant Marine seamen and Coast Guard are the occupants.

There are three instructors in attendance and the work with the patients is carried on under the direction of the doctors.)
To attempt a definition of “Ballads” may seem almost impossible, for any proper definition involves so much for a clear understanding. The word is typically French but it has been used extensively in English. Like many other English words, it may be used either loosely or strictly, in its broadest or most specialized sense. To us, it means a narrative poem, adapted to either singing or reciting, of unknown authorship, and divided into stanzas.

The “ballad” and “folk song” overlap and it is somewhat difficult to distinguish between them, but “ballads” are “folk songs” in the broadest sense. People who sing “ballads” usually know them as “old songs.” Old ballads were handed down orally and transmitted from a distant past. They thus underwent constant changes, and this method continued even after the introduction of printing. As the best of them spring from native tradition, the ballad is of great interest to the student of folklore, and a large percentage of pieces current in America are derived from Old World originals.

It may be considered remarkable that it was not until English literature had reached its highest development of refinement, that rude ballad poetry of the people became an object of interest to the learned. It was Addison and other great English writers who drew attention to the merits of the ballad. There was no denying the rough exterior, but many excellent qualities were also to be found. No historical value seems to have been attached to them, and no effort had been made to rescue them from oblivion until the time of Addison, the English poet, who lived in the 18th century.

America possesses a vast amount of literature almost entirely unrecognized by the general reading public, a literature that has been passed on from generation to generation, solely by word of mouth. From the very beginning the folk have furnished rich material for the artist, but the larger portion of this earliest of all literary types remains unknown today, to a great extent.

Most of the ballads are intended to be sung, while a few tell a story much too long to be sung. A minor portion are poems of narrative value. It is about impossible to be sure how ballads began, and in the collection of American ballads, it is impossible to trace the manner in which songs from older times have come into being. In spite of obstacles, there have come to us several sources of old ballads. Some were known and sung in England, Scotland and Ireland before Columbus discovered America. Others sprang up and gained popularity in the centuries following when America was being colonized. It was natural that some of these ballads were brought over to America with the early settlers, whose memories recalled the oral traditions of their race. These traditions were preserved in the isolation of their adopted land. A text brought to some region of our country, or if originated here, roamed to remote corners in the course of time.

It has been said that America has no native songs of her own. America is overflowing with native songs and has sung them through every stage of her evolution, and is constantly creating new ones. While circulation of these ballads was not as immediate as the popularization of songs today by radio, they were spread very widely throughout the thirteen colonies.

From our earliest settlers in New England and Virginia we have songs that remain unchanged. The lonely times amidst the mountains of Kentucky, Tennessee and the Carolinas have produced samples of one type of English ballads in America. The old English and Scottish ballads are known to some extent in almost every state. These have been preserved somewhat better than in the lands where they originated.

In Louisiana, we find a type, French in origin, and very charming, but has grown and developed in this country.

In California, there is the Spanish type, that dates from the time of the Spanish Missions.

Sometimes, well known hymns were models. Original airs were retained frequently, but often the lyrics were sung to a variety of airs in different parts of the country.
There is one particularly lovely thing about ballads. They are marked as belonging to diverse regions. As with people, no two are alike. These songs came to us from unknown singers and their survival came to us by way of many other singers in succeeding generations. So, from the voices of thousands of men and women, new songs were made, old songs changed, songs were carried from place to place, and almost forgotten songs were kept alive. The daily habits of speech of these people were thus revealed, but the individual author is so unimportant that he is usually lost sight of altogether, and no ballad proper has any known author. It is oral and not literary. There is no authoritative text. In the spirit of this theory, the first line of a cowboy song runs as follows:

"My name is nothin' extry,  
So, that, I will not tell."

In addition to the Immigrant ballads that first interested collectors, there have been gathered "logger or shanty boy" songs from Maine and Michigan, songs of pioneer conditions, mining songs of '49, the cowboy songs of the plains and the Texas Rangers. There are a great variety of songs of the backwoods, hunting cabins and lumber camps, and the songs of the soldier and sailor.

A considerable number were carried along by itinerant bands of singers and old time minstrel troupes. The traditional songs flourished best in out of the way places, often sung to the music of the violin, accordion or mouthorgan, banjo or guitar. Singing long narrative ballads was one of the few available forms of entertainment and provided not only heart interest but often was the means of passing along historical information.

With the increasing circulation of printed matter, the introduction of the phonograph and radio, the removal of old time isolation through railroads, automobiles and airplanes, the singing of old songs lessened in popularity. Oral tradition is far from extinct and it will probably never completely die out from the human race; but the singing of traditional songs plays a lessened role today. The appeal of these ballads in their day must have been as great as that of our own popular song hits, but unlike present-day songs, they did not fade out with the passing season.

Since the publication of Cowboy Songs in 1911, the interest in American Balladry has increased enormously and there have been literally hundreds of ballad books added to the Library of Congress in Washington in recent years. So, much of this human experience has been recorded.

In the ballad quest it was found that a ballad is not one text, but many. It exists only in its variants. Collectors have picked up stanzas from many states. To illustrate how some of these stanzas were secured, the following explanation may be interesting. This refers to the Ballad of the Erie Canal.

A collector received a single stanza of the song from Schenectady, N. Y. Later a Rio Grande cattleman sent another stanza. Still another came from Montana, and a fourth came from a correspondent in Chicago. Sometime later, a Seattle lawyer sent three additional stanzas with the refrain. He explained that words and music were as he had sung them while working as a towpath boy out of Buffalo, from 1871 to 1877. Finally, an eighth stanza came from the Library of Allegheny College in Pennsylvania. These eight stanzas came from six widely separated sources.

As collectors continued the quest for American Ballads, some have been found to be good and others are silly. These people had no literary conventions to uphold and they sought this form of diversion when sad or gay. Their songs had an abiding human interest, and so, many ballads, rough in phraseology, have won their way to recognition.

Alongside of these story pieces, which is the ballad proper, there is a great variety of nonsense songs, temperance songs, religious songs and the great musical expression of the negro. It is almost impossible to give an adequate account or list the varied types of songs the negro sings. It cannot fail to add to our marvelous heritage of song that we as a nation possess.

In our ballads and old songs, we have, in part, a composite photograph of the American people, one nation with many cultures. American life is, therefore, more interesting, more progressive, and more resourceful than that of a country where a single culture dominates.

The voice of America sings,

"OUR COUNTRY'S GREAT, OUR COUNTRY'S YOUNG,  
HER GREATEST SONGS ARE STILL UNSUNG."
Treasures of Our Museum

BY HELEN S. JOHNSON

THE current exhibit in the D. A. R. Museum is of portraits in miniature and fans. It represents the Museum’s own collection of these charming objets d’art, and is especially full of interest.

Illustrated is our miniature by Jean Baptiste Isabey, considered by many France’s outstanding miniaturist. This is probably the only miniature portrait in our collection painted outside of America. But the sitter is an American, even though he did serve for awhile in the French navy. This is Commodore Joshua Barney of Baltimore, sailor of fortune. Through the death of the master of a vessel on which he shipped as a youth, Barney, still in his teens, became captain. During his life he experienced all the adventures of the sea, had much to do with the building of the United States navy, and also was lionized at the court of France, in which country he spent some time. Our miniature of the Commodore was used in a recent biography by Hulbert Footner called Sailor of Fortune, reviewed in a recent issue of the National Historical Magazine.

The sailing ships on the ocean background in Isabey’s miniaturé appear to fade into the mist. But the seaman’s uniform, inspired by a Breton costume, shows strong reds, blues and gold.

Like most miniatures, it is painted on ivory, which gives a realistic flesh tone. Oil paint is rarely used in miniature painting. Water color and gouache are the usual media.
Revolutionary Soldiers in Hillsdale County, Michigan

By Vivian Lyon Moore

At first thought it seemed scarcely possible that Hillsdale County, Michigan, so far removed from the scenes of the Revolutionary War and a tangled wilderness for more than fifty years after its close, could have harbored any of the patriots whose services won us our liberty. However, research carried on over a period of years has disclosed the names of at least seven who are buried within the limits of the county; one who is buried just across the line in Jackson County; one who died while away from home on a visit to his daughter; two who once lived in the county but removed from it; and three more whose records have come to light, but whose graves cannot be located. These veterans had already covered the allotted span of life but, like the patriarchs of ancient days, staunchly accompanied their children over the weary trail westward to brave hardships that would daunt much younger men, and to finish their days still at the head of their families. Deeper pathos lies in the fact that their very names had long been forgotten, were not even mentioned in any historical work on the county, and, while their sons rose to prominence, the greater honor due the fathers was unrecognized and unknown.

Feeling that we owe a debt to any and all, from the humblest to the highest in rank, who fought to establish our freedom, I now offer this brief account of Hillsdale County's Revolutionary veterans, with the hope that it will be of value as a contribution to the history of this locality and as an aid to any who may be descended from these worthy sires in establishing a right to the insignia of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

In the northern part of Somerset Township, in Section 1, lies a large and fertile farm still known as the "old Pratt farm," though the original owners have been gone from it for eighty or more years. The Pratts were among the most influential and earliest settlers in that township, having arrived from Somerset, Niagara County, New York, in 1833. Heman Pratt and his brother toiled down the old Chicago Road with their families and possessions, while, by their side, unaltering though in his eighty-second year, journeyed their father, Edmund Pratt. The land on which they chose to locate was of the type that gives the county its name, full of hills and dales, and covered with a heavy growth of oak. Not far away was a small lake, notable for its crystal clearness. The Pratts found that but two or three families had preceded them into this part of the county, though by the end of 1833 there were six besides themselves, situated at no great distance from one another. David Herrington, who had married the daughter of Edmund Pratt, was close by. Doubtless the members of this pioneer family exerted their influence toward giving the new township the name of their New York home.

Edmund Pratt, the sturdy father of the adventurous clan, was born in Saybrook, Connecticut, October 11, 1751, the eighth child of Isaac and Mary (Jones) Pratt. It is interesting to note in passing that he had common ancestry, in a double line, with Benaiah Jones, another Hillsdale County Revolutionary patriot. When the colonies rebelled against the tyranny of the Mother Country, Edmund Pratt's sympathies were enlisted on the side of the oppressed, and he enrolled in the town of his birth in April, 1776, under Captain Elijah Scofield (or Scofield). He again joined the colonial troops in 1777, serving under Colonel William Worthington in companies commanded by Captains Starkey and Shipman. In 1778, thinking perhaps that he was more needed in the naval branch of the service, he became a seaman on the frigate "Raleigh," John Barry commanding. He performed his part in the engagement with the "Unicorn," was taken prisoner, and was held captive by the British until December, 1778, when he was exchanged. Doubtless he was put on parole; as he did not re-enter the service.

After the war he settled down to a
domestic life, and was married at Tinmouth, Vermont, to Sybil Fitch, the daughter of Joseph Trumble Fitch and his wife, Jemima. To Edmund and Sybil Pratt were born eleven children, with two of whom they migrated to Michigan. Just when they moved to Somerset, New York, is not shown in the records at hand, but they were living there in 1832 when Edmund was granted a government pension. Mr. Pratt was a school-teacher for forty-six years before coming west.

Heman Pratt, his son, became one of the most prominent men in Hillsdale County. One has but to read over the early records to realize his standing in the community. He was elected the first supervisor of his township in 1833 and was reelected in 1836 and 1837. He filled the office of Justice of the Peace, a much more important office than now, in 1836, 1837, and 1842. He was sent as delegate to the State Convention at Ann Arbor in 1836. In 1845 he became Associate Judge of the Circuit Court—one of the so-called “Side-Judges.” The next year he served as delegate in the Whig County Convention. In 1834 one of his daughters became the first teacher in Somerset, and the following year he himself taught, making the pedagogical third generation in the family.

Mr. Pratt set aside a portion of his farm for a cemetery and here most of the early settlers of Somerset were interred. It was called the “Pratt Burying Ground” and contained about sixty graves. Here unquestionably lies Edmund Pratt, who died on November (April?) 12, 1842, full of years and good works. The tiny cemetery is at present pasture and wood-lands and therefore the exact site of the grave cannot be found.

Journeying northwest to the “Johnson Cemetery,” situated a mile or so from Jonesville on the Mosherville Road, we find the grave of Daniel Couch, another pioneer whose service to his country has hitherto been unrecorded. He, his wife Sally, and their daughter-in-law, Mrs. Rachel (Stillman) Couch, all lie beneath a tree which has increased in size till it half conceals the headstones.

The Couch family were prominent in Fairfield County, Connecticut, in and about Redding. Daniel Couch was born there in 1764. Being but a lad at the outbreak of the Revolution, he was unable to lend any material aid to the colonists’ cause until towards the end of the struggle. He did, however, absorb the ardor and enthusiasm of the times, especially from his father and grandfather, both of whom were active in that cause. We have here the unusual situation of three generations serving their country in the same war. Daniel Couch, Sr., was a private in the 5th Regiment of the Connecticut Line, Northern Department, under Captain Zalmon Read; and Ebenezer Couch, the grandfather, acted as Chairman of the Committee of Observation and as a member of the committee to care for the families of absent soldiers.

When Daniel, Jr., passed his sixteenth birthday—peace being still undeclared—he was at last able to do his bit. On New Year’s Day, 1771, he enlisted at Redding under Captain David Starr and Colonel Zebulon Butler, in the 4th Regiment, Connecticut Line. He remained in service to the very end of the war, and received his discharge January 1, 1784. Some years later he was married and still later removed to New York State, settling finally at Milton, where he was living in 1819. His life in the interim is not known to us, nor do we have the names of his children, with the exception of one, Uriah B., born about 1810, whom he accompanied to Michigan. Daniel Couch was a pensioner for twenty-five years in recognition of his services in the war for independence. He appears to have settled in Hillsdale County about 1834. According to the United States survey of the Monroe Land District, he entered land in the county prior to 1838, including 120 acres in Section 22 of Litchfield Township and a part of Section 23 of Scipio Township. Uriah Couch became a large land-owner, his entries up to 1838 including parts of Sections 19, 20, 21, 28, 29, and 30 of Scipio Township, Section 13 of Fayette Township, and Section 19 of Adams Township. He filled various county offices from 1836 to 1845 and was the first sheriff to be elected by the people of Hillsdale County.

Daniel and Sally Couch were vigorous to an advanced age, but the rough country finally broke their endurance. In 1844 Daniel sold his land and on September 16, 1846, he passed to his rest. Sally survived him only a year and was laid by his side. After the deaths of his parents, Uriah Couch left Michigan for points
farther west and died in Smith Centre, Kansas, March 6, 1881.

In quite another part of Hillsdale County lie the mortal remains of a third Revolutionary soldier. In the northwest corner of Wheatland Township, Section 4, there stood a school-house, probably one of the first erected in this township. The building was used also for religious purposes and many funerals were held under its roof. Burials were made across the road in Section 3. The group of pioneer graves is there today, all of them over eighty years old, none of them marked, but, be it said to the credit of the owner of the farm, still preserved from desecration. Among them is the grave of Peter Havens, Sr., who served as a private in New York Regiments from June, 1779, to June 7, 1783, under Lieutenant Henry Dodge, Captain Henry Vanderburgh, and Colonels Lewis Dubois and Philip Van Courtland. He enlisted near Otsego Lake, New York, and participated in the battles of Newton and Yorktown.

Peter Havens, Sr., was born on April 14, 1762, in New York State, and by 1818 was living in Sempronius. The name of his wife, to whom he was married in 1784, was Sarah Sadman, and the pair became the parents of ten children. One of their sons, Daniel, served in the War of 1812 and "Died At Fort George." While living in Sempronius, Peter Havens applied for and was allowed a pension, and the record states that in 1829 he was a widower living with his son in Crawford County, Pennsylvania. This would appear to be erroneous, for the Family Bible gives the date of Mrs. Havens' death as 1835.

Peters Havens, Jr., the son and youngest child, about 1835 yielded to the pioneer urge and came to Hillsdale County from Cayuga County, New York. A man by the name of Webster gave him employment. From him Peter earned by his labors eighty acres of land in Somerset Township. He then returned to New York where his wife and little children were waiting for him. Following the birth of his sixth child in 1837, he brought his family, including his father, to the new home in the wilds of a new state.

The death of Peter Havens, Sr., "The Head of this Family," as the Family Bible calls him, in 1841 prevented his witnessing much of the growth of the county, but his descendants yet resident on the homestead perpetuate his name in the county annals. Very numerous around Hingham and Boston, Massachusetts, was the Bates family. In the latter city in 1763 was born Caleb Bates, the son of Benjamin and Huldah (Cudworth) Bates. Having been reared in a hot-bed of anti-British sentiment, and having watched his father march away in Captain Benjamin Bonney's Company of Colonel Ezra May's Regiment in 1777, young Caleb early espoused the cause of liberty. At the age of sixteen he enlisted as a private in the 4th Massachusetts Regiment, commanded by Colonel William Shepard. After peace was restored his thoughts turned elsewhere, and on Christmas day, 1786, he was married to Mary Wilbur at Chesterfield, Massachusetts. To them were born nine children, the oldest, Mary (or Polly), being the strongest woman in the locality. It was said that she could lift a barrel of molasses with ease. Joshua, the fourth child, was a great hunter and at the age of fifteen he killed sixteen bears in one winter.

In 1809 Benjamin and Caleb, with their two families making a veritable caravan, journeyed by horse-team from Massachusetts to Ohio. There, in the town of Leroy, Benjamin Bates passed from this life. Caleb settled in Perry, Lake County, Ohio, in an almost unbroken wilderness. Here he cleared a farm. His Huron County farm, still farther west, he sold for three hundred axes. These he stored in a log shanty which later burned to the ground, destroying every axe.

Time passed and rumors of the richness of Michigan began to reach his ears. Since two even earlier settlers in Hillsdale County, Benaiah Jones and Daniel Olds, came from Lake County (Mr. Olds from Perry, the same town), it is interesting to speculate upon the acquaintance of these three and the possible moving influence exerted by Mr. Jones and Mr. Olds. Be that as it may, in 1834 Caleb Bates, Jr., came to Hillsdale County and took up land in Hillsdale Township. In February the entire family came up from Ohio, bringing with them six oxen, three cows, and three horses. Horatio, the eldest son of Caleb, Jr., within two weeks of their arrival, trapped seven wolves on what was henceforth called "Wolf Point" in Baw Beese Lake.
Caleb, Sr., "Grandfather Bates," was identified with early Hillsdale for about ten years and then became the victim of the county’s first fatal accident. On April 29, 1845, he was killed by a train of cars which backed over him.

Another Revolutionary veteran whom fortune carried into this county was John Seaman, a native of New York State, the son of a personal friend of Washington, and presumably a descendant of the Captain John Seaman who was a resident of Long Island at an early day. Young John, born in 1762 (or 1765), carried messages for General Washington during Howe’s invasion of New York City in 1776-77. He also replenished Washington’s larder many times when roasted kernels composed the commissary supply. He served as a private in the 6th Regiment of Dutchess County Militia. In his later years he stated that his most lasting impression of our first president was his long, white hair. John Seaman had two brothers, Caleb and Elijah(?), who served in the Revolution under General Washington. One or both of them accompanied the General to Virginia after the war and were never heard from again, though they are thought to have settled at Harper’s Ferry.

John Seaman’s son had twin boys, and at their birth in 1834 he, John, requested that they be named George Washington and James Warren in memory of the grandfather’s friendship with these famous leaders. The story goes that this son refused to name any of his sons “John”, because of the long line of Johns which had preceded him.

On January 29, 1791, John Seaman, Sr., was married to Rebecca Knapp, and to them eight children were born. At least two of these children came to Michigan—John and Jonah—and the descendants of both are now living in Hillsdale County. John, Sr., spent his declining years with his son, Jonah, on a farm 4 1/2 miles south and 1/2 mile west of the city of Hillsdale. He is buried in an unmarked grave in the small Dow Cemetery on the Wayne Highway.

Probably the first Revolutionary veteran to settle within the limits of Hillsdale County was Daniel Olds, a native of Ashford, Connecticut. He was the son of James Ould, also a Revolutionary soldier, who marched on the Lexington Alarm in 1775. Daniel Olds served as a private in 1776 and 1777 under Colonels Ward and Ely, and Captains Dana and Keyes. In 1778 and 1779 he served as Sergeant under Colonels McClelland and Ledyard and Captains Hill and Whetmore. He was a participant in the battles of White Plains, Trenton, Princeton, and in Spencer’s Expedition to Rhode Island. He was pensioned in 1832, and the pension was transferred to his widow in 1845. In 1780 he removed to Peru, Massachusetts, where his nine children were born, and in 1812 to Painesville, Ohio. Eventually he kept a tavern at Perry, near by.

In 1828, Daniel’s son-in-law, Benaiah Jones III, migrated to the embryonic Hillsdale County, which at that time boasted of but a single family, and there laid the foundations of the village of Jonesville. In 1830 James Olds, son of Daniel, joined forces with his brother-in-law, and the next year the parents also arrived to share in the fortunes of the new country. James Olds platted the Olds Addition to the village of Jonesville, became its second postmaster, and was made the first Register of Deeds in the County.

Daniel Olds lived to see the stream of migration pouring through Jonesville on the old Chicago Road, and was gathered to his fathers on September 16, 1836. His wife survived him eighteen years and was given a place in the household of her son during that period. Her maiden name was Lois Stanley and she was the daughter of Jeremiah Stanley and Abigail Ward. Mr. and Mrs. Olds both lie in the sightly Jonesville Cemetery.

Closely connected with Daniel Olds by ties of marriage and friendship was the Jones family of Jonesville, referred to above, which furnished another Revolutionary patriot to the county. Benaiah Jones II was a native of Hebron, Connecticut, and one of a large family of brothers and sisters, children of Benaiah Jones I and Experience Northam. At the time of the Revolutionary war, Benaiah II was enrolled in Captain David Miller’s Company of the 12th Connecticut Regiment, commanded by Colonel Obadiah Hosford. It has been asserted that he later served as guard to General Washington, but no proof of this has come to light. His wife, Jemima Skinner, is also credited with “heroic service” during the war, but the nature of the service is not stated.
When the end of the Revolution was in sight, Benaiah's mind turned to the more personal matter of establishing a home. The new "Becket Road" was attracting settlers to the "Johnny-cake Hill" region in what is now Middlefield, Massachusetts, and many considerations led Benaiah to join the Hebron contingent at Middlefield and to buy the farm known as the "Granger Place." Hither he brought his bride, Jemima Skinner. Mr. Jones took an active part in nearly all civic matters in Middlefield, but after a number of years removed to Hinsdale, Massachusetts. Later, having investigated a movement toward "the Ohio," or New Connecticut, he and his family followed in its footsteps and in 1808 once more entered upon the business of pioneering. This time their home was in the newly laid-out village of Painesville, named for General Edward Paine, who was a relative by marriage of the Joneses.

Jemima Jones passed from this life in 1820, and from then on "Grandpa Jones" lived only in his children and grandchildren. To them he was ever an object of tender solicitude and care. He seems to have been of exceptionally sweet disposition and was passionately fond of children.

The seventh child of Benaiah and Jemima Jones was Benaiah III, who married Lois Olds, daughter of Daniel Olds, and who was the founder of the village of Jonesville, Hillsdale County. Between 1829 and 1833, no less than eight of his sisters, brothers, and brothers-in-law, as well as his father-in-law, took up their abode in the infant village, and a little later his own aged father, Benaiah Jones II, came to complete the group. There Benaiah II died on August 19, 1839, "it being a sickly season." He is buried in the Jonesville Cemetery, near his friend and neighbor, Daniel Olds. The name of Benaiah Jones appears on the Jones monument in the cemetery at Painesville, Ohio, and in the book entitled "Revolutionary Soldiers Buried in Ohio," but both of these are in error. The actual burial place of this veteran is in Jonesville.

Going now into Allen Township and into the small South Allen cemetery, we find a headstone bearing the following legend:

"The veteran soldier resting here
Lived during Washington's career,
And served his country well."

The name is Samuel Dewey and he died on February 7, 1854, at the great age of ninety-two years. His was a long and colorful life, at times bordering on the picturesque. He was born at Great Barrington, Massachusetts, in March, 1763, and is said to have been of Welsh descent. His parentage has not been ascertained with certainty, but there is a possibility that his father was either Samuel (born 1737) or John (born 1740) Dewey of the family who came into Great Barrington from Westfield, Massachusetts. If this be true, he was of common ancestry with the famous Admiral Dewey.

It is always amazing to contemplate the extreme youth of many of our Revolutionary patriots. Samuel Dewey was one of the mere lads who performed men's jobs for their country. One week before the battle of Bennington, he enlisted in Colonel Herrick's Vermont Regiment as a teamster, was at the battle, and was discharged after two or three months' service. The Vermont rolls list him as a sergeant during this period. Removing into New York, he reenlisted, this time as a private in Captain Abiel Sherwood's Company under Colonels Livingstone and Dubois. He was taken prisoner at the surrender of Fort Sherwood and carried to Quebec. His pension record says that this was in April, 1779; but, as the battle of Fort Ann (earlier Fort Sherwood) took place in 1777, there is an unexplained discrepancy. From Quebec he was taken by Sir John Johnson of the British forces and kept a prisoner among the Indians until the autumn of 1783, when he was exchanged. He and a companion made their way back to civilization and their homes on foot. Since the war had then come to an end, Samuel did not reenlist, nor did he receive any discharge papers. For this reason he experienced difficulty in establishing his claim, when he applied for a pension in his later years; but through influential friends in Congress a special bill was passed, restoring his American citizenship and granting his pension.

His war adventures behind him, Samuel settled down in his home at Westfield, New York, and remained there till 1794. Forgetting the romance he had had with an Indian maid during his Canadian captivity, he was three times married and became the father of fourteen children. His third
wife was Sally Ingraham, a native of New Hartford, Connecticut; his first wife was Susan, surname unknown; and his second wife's name has not been found. Mr. Dewey changed his residence from time to time, living for six months in Vermont, then in Eaton, New York, Arcadia, New York, Medina, Michigan, and Newark, New York. In 1851, though he was eighty-eight years of age, he took the twenty years' back pension which had been paid him by the government, and, with it as a nest-egg, came to Michigan, accompanied by his three youngest children. He settled in Hillsdale County, west of the village of Hillsdale. Here he was well cared for by his daughter, Belinda (Dewey) Lombard. He died, as above noted, in 1854. In his will he bequeathed his entire estate to Belinda, with the exception of fifty cents!

The name of Jonathan Sampson comes next on the list. He was of distinguished ancestry and his family is widely known; but, strangely enough, more is known about the family than about the soldier himself. Being the brother of the noted Deborah Sampson, and a descendant from Governor Bradford, Captain Miles Standish, and John Alden, he was perhaps overshadowed by his more spectacular relatives. He was born in the middle of the eighteenth century, presumably in Plympton, Massachusetts, and was the son of Jonathan and Deborah (Bradford) Sampson. During the war he served the colonists' cause as a Minute Man. It is just possible that his patriotism helped to inspire his sister to the remarkable exploits for which she received the personal thanks of General Washington and Congress. The tale of how she assumed male garb, enlisted, fought, won promotion, and was wounded before her sex was discovered is well known, and has been cherished among the progeny of her brother as well as among her own. Her picture was one of the prized possessions of a grand-niece who was said to resemble her closely, and it still hangs in the home of a more distant niece in Saginaw, Michigan.

The records do not show just when Jonathan Sampson came into Michigan and they lack dates and other desirable items. His great-granddaughter, Mrs. Shaw, endeavored to obtain the data through extensive correspondence and other means, but was unsuccessful. We do know that he lived in Hillsdale County and probably died there, but his grave has not been located.

In a company of several families who came from Mexico, New York, into Camden Township in the early thirties, were Lebbeus Larrabee and wife, and their only son. Lebbeus was the son of Timothy and Abigail (Wood) Larrabee of Windham, Connecticut, and was born there on October 15, 1765 (Town Records) or on October 11, 1766 (Pension Record). Windham was an intensely patriotic center during the Revolution. Among the hot-headed members of the town's Sons of Liberty was Timothy Larrabee, a prominent lawyer. He was one of the group who forcibly expelled from Windham and Norwich Mr. Francis Green, one of the "addressers" and adherents of Governor Hutchinson. Mr. Green described the ejectment as "an assault by five ruffians," but the patriot journals praised it as "the cool, deliberate remonstrance of the Sons of Freedom." Timothy Larrabee was also one of the men of high character and position who were appointed a committee by the Sons of Liberty to "visit and deal with Rev. Samuel Peters of Hebron," a troublesome Tory. They did so and compelled him to sign and read aloud to the crowd a declaration and humble confession "to the intent that he repented his past misdeeds and would give them no further cause of complaint." Mr. Larrabee met another need of the colonists by learning to make salt-peter and proposing to manufacture gunpowder for them.

Lebbeus, having been reared in such an atmosphere, naturally enlisted as soon as he was old enough to be of service. In 1781, at the age of fifteen, he was sergeant in the Connecticut troops, under Captain Benjamin Cargill. On April 1, 1782, he was appointed Quartermaster in Captain Bradford's Company, under Colonel James McCallan.

After the war he remained at Windham and there married two wives. The first one, Lucy Fitch, a descendant from Governor William Bradford, was the daughter of Colonel Eleazer Fitch, one of the most prominent citizens of Windham. Colonel Fitch had been "the idol of his generation," but had felt that he could not conscientiously rebel against his king, and therefore became the victim of a town-wide
boycott and "lived in isolation and loneliness, lacking the common comforts of life." Out of this loyalist home into that of the rabidly patriotic Larrabee family came seventeen-year-old Lucy. She died the next year in giving birth to twin daughters.

For ten years Mr. Larrabee lived a widower; but in 1799 he married Mary (or Marcy) Webb, likewise a descendant from Governor Bradford. In contrast to the first wife of Lebbeus, Mary Webb came of a staunchly patriotic family. Her father was Captain Nathaniel Webb, who commanded a company in the 4th Connecticut Regiment under Colonel John Durkee in 1779. Her mother was Zeruiah Abbe, daughter of "King" Abbe, who founded the "Abbeite" sect of Baptists. Timothy, son of Lebbeus and Mary Larrabee, was born in Windham and received his education at West Point. There seem to be no records of other children. The family migrated eventually into Michigan, via New York. After living for some years in Hillsdale County, they removed into Branch County, near Union City. Lebbeus Larrabee died on August 4, 1842, and undoubtedly is buried in Branch County, but his grave has not been found in either county. Mary died in 1849, probably also in Branch County, and may be found to lie next to her husband, if the graves are ever located.

An ardent Revolutionary patriot who lived in Hillsdale County for some four or five years was Willard Church. He was a son of Jonathan Church and Abigail Cady, and a member of the family for whom Church's Corners, Hillsdale County, was named. Willard was born in Mansfield, Connecticut, September 7, 1758. At the age of seventeen he enlisted at his birthplace under Captain John Keyes and Colonel Durkee, serving until January, 1777, when he was discharged in Pennsylvania, opposite Trenton. Within four months he had reenlisted for three years under Captain Throop and received his second discharge at Springfield, New Jersey, on May 12, 1780. He participated in the storming of Stony Point on the Hudson. After his second discharge he joined the privateer brig, "Deane," and was captured almost immediately, sent to New York, and confined on the prison-ship, "Jersey." He "took the fever," but recovered and was placed on a hospital-ship on graveyard detail, the duty of which was to bury the dead each day. For this service he was given a daily pint of porter. In 1790 he came to Burlington, New York, where he met his future wife at a ball in Church's Inn. He was thirty-seven and she but sixteen, a tall, commanding girl with dark hair and brilliant black eyes. Her name was Sarah Davis. They were married at Unadilla, New York, in June, 1795, and to them were born two daughters and seven sons. During the War of 1812, Willard Church was seized by a detachment of British troops, who demanded certain information from him. He refused to disclose it and was released.

Mrs. Church died in 1841 and Mr. Church came to Hillsdale County to live with his daughter, Huldah. In the late summer of 1846 he went to Holly, Michigan, on a visit at the home of his other daughter, and there died September 17, 1846. Presumably he is buried there, also, as his grave has not been found at Church's Corners. In his earlier years, he was a strict Presbyterian, keeping Saturday night as faithfully as a Hebrew keeps Friday night; but in his old age he became a skeptic and a strong opponent of all religion. He was granted a government pension of $96.00 per annum—a generous sum, as Revolutionary pensions went—in 1818. This grant was later revoked on the ground that he was not needy and therefore did not require it. Still another pensioner from Hillsdale County was Jehiel Wisner, the son of Thomas Wisner and — Winters and of Swiss ancestry. He was born at Warwick, Orange County, New York, June 16, 1762. His three wives, in the order of marriage, were Rachel —, Sarah Ann Wiggins, and Susannah Chandler. Mr. Wisner was a Baptist minister, recognized as one of the leading evangelists of his time. Apparently he came to Hillsdale County about 1838, for on December 3 of that year his pension, which had been granted in New York State, was renewed here. His affidavit was notarized by Heman Pratt, mentioned earlier in this article. Jehiel Wisner died in 1839 and is buried on the Wisner farm in Lenawee County, Michigan.

Many a newly widowed veteran sought a new home among his children in the "West," relying on fresh interests and unfamiliar surroundings to deaden the pain of bereavement. Such a one was Verlina (or Velnna) Hoisington, who came to
Hillsdale County about 1840. He was a native of Farmington, Connecticut, the son of Major Joab Hoisington and Mary Boardman, and was born in 1764 or 1765. The father, Major Joab, was a man of parts in pioneer Vermont, though he had been born in Southington, Connecticut, on September 19, 1736. After serving in the French and Indian War, he and two other men selected the site of Windsor, Vermont, for a town, and he removed thither in 1764. He left Windsor in 1772 to build the first house where Woodstock, Vermont, now stands. From that log house the town has grown. He served as its first Town Clerk, and as Overseer of the Poor, Assessor, Commissioner of Highways, and Town Treasurer. He represented Woodstock in the first Vermont Convention in 1774. On September 20, 1776, he was appointed (by unanimous consent in Cumberland County) Major in the Vermont Rangers. Finding his men in sore need of food and clothing, he rode on horseback to Fishkill, New York, in December, 1776, to obtain settlement for his Regiment from the Committee of Safety. Having rejoined his troops, he was stricken with smallpox and died in camp near Newbury, Vermont, on February 28, 1777.

Inspired by the father's illustrious example young Verlina enlisted as a private in the Vermont militia, hoping to do his bit to carry on the family record of service to the country. After the war was ended, he married Hannah Green of Woodstock, and to them thirteen children were born. Of these, several came to Michigan, settling in Washtenaw, Lenawee, and Hillsdale Counties. Verlina followed them to the last-named locality and seems to have lived with his daughter Lucy. He died in Somerset Township, April 10, 1846, and his estate was probated on December 3 of that year. For his military service he was pensioned on March 4, 1831, in Wayne County, New York.

One more Revolutionary veteran was more or less identified with Hillsdale County, though he seems to have lived a part of the time across the line in Jackson County. This was David Haynes, whose son was an early settler in Somerset Township, at a place called Haynes' Corners. Jonathan Haynes, the son, was one of the most active and influential men in the community. David Haynes, son of Bartholomew Haynes, was born in Paxton, Pennsylvania, in 1762 and enlisted at the age of fifteen in Captain John Chatham's Company of Pennsylvania Militia. Haynes was familiar with the woods of that section and piloted troops through them in sorties against the Indians. The next year (June, 1778) he enlisted as a Ranger and Indian spy under Colonel James Murray and served in that capacity until January, 1781, with only three months' furlough during the entire time. In October, 1781, he reenlisted, this time as a substitute in Captain Bradley's Company of Pennsylvania Militia under Colonel George Ross, served one month, and received his discharge.

For several years he made Pennsylvania his home and in 1790, in Northumberland County, he married Margaret Ewart, by whom he had ten children. Like many other families, they followed the march of civilization westward by way of New York, living for awhile at Dansville. They finally came to a halt in Michigan, where David died at the home of his son in Somerset, on April 2, 1844. He was buried in the small Jefferson Cemetery, Jackson County, in an unmarked grave.

When Ann Gridley Chapter, D.A.R., was organized in Hillsdale, its first official act was the placing of a Revolutionary soldier's marker upon the grave of Caleb Bates in Lakeview Cemetery, Hillsdale. Since that time, similar markers have been placed by the chapter on the graves of Daniel Couch, Peter Havens, Beniah Jones, Samuel Dewey, John Seaman, and Daniel Olds. A government headstone was also secured for the Olds grave, and a Daughter of a Revolutionary Soldier's marker for the daughter of Daniel Olds, Lois (Olds) Jones. The grave of David Haynes was marked with a government headstone and a Revolutionary Soldier's marker by Sarah Treat Pruidden Chapter of Jackson on October 16, 1935. The grave of Jehiel Wisner was marked by the Lucy Wolcott Barnum Chapter of Adrian. If, and when, the graves of the remaining soldiers are located, they will be marked in a like manner.

These fourteen men, then, are the patriots of Hillsdale County whom indifference or ignorance or both had consigned to oblivion. Since the county historians passed them by, shall not we of a later generation make the atonement that is within our power and see that their names are henceforth remembered among us.
The Village of the Iron-Master

By Carlos M. Mishler

Near the Great House of iron-master Mark Bird in Hopewell, Pennsylvania, was his iron furnace. Roundabout were the tenant houses of his workers and their gardens and farms. A common store to supply every daily need of the community, a blacksmith shop and a school-house were clustered with the dwellings on the banks of French Creek, somewhat in semblance of a feudal manor, directed by the lord of the settlement.

For over a century, including the time of the Revolution, the Hopewell iron furnace turned out stoves decorated with tulips, hearts and Biblical figures, as well as iron pots and kettles for the kitchen. Its name became a familiar one to households of America. With other furnaces of the Schuylkill Valley, it was a forerunner of the gargantuan iron and steel business of Pennsylvania today.

Bird Served the Revolution

Mark Bird rendered great service to his country during the Revolutionary War. At his own expense, he fitted out three hundred men in a battalion from his county and supplied food. By doing so, he ran deeply in debt, then sought partial reimbursement from the government but was unsuccessful. Other misfortunes came, the furnace was sold at sheriff’s sale, and the master moved to the South, where he died in poverty. The furnace continued until 1883, when the making of cold-blast charcoal iron ceased to be profitable.

Recognizing its historical significance, restoration of the village of Hopewell, to its colonial-day aspect, has been undertaken by the United States Department of the Interior. For three years, work has proceeded, but with caution, as all changes are based on research facts.

In time, water will splash over the old wooden water-wheel, spinning and weaving of homespun and quilting of colorful patchwork spreads will occupy the little old stone tenant houses. Corn muffins, for which the village was famous, and tea, will be served in the Great House. The spring-house, with its cold clear water, which was used for storing milk and churning butter; the smoke-house where once hung rows of smoked sausage; the blacksmith shop with its hand-bellows and glowing fire; boxwood hedges, a raspberry patch and apple orchard, will make up the setting of the living museum on French Creek.

Hopewell National Historic Site

Hopewell Village is a National Historic Site and is a part of the six-thousand-acre French Creek Recreational Area, under the direction of the National Park Service. Included are two picnic areas, one on Sixpenny Creek and the other on Baptism Creek. There are twenty miles of trails with picturesque names, such as “Buzzard Trail” and “Boone Trail.” One trail follows the old mill race from Baptism Creek to the water-wheel, furnishing power for the blast at Hopewell Furnace. The entire area is a game refuge. Foxes, squirrels, rabbits and raccoons are common, and occasionally deer are seen.

There is no state or U. S. route number on the approach road to Hopewell. It is twelve miles from Reading, Pennsylvania, and five miles from Birdsboro, the post-office address of the National Park Service.

Shooting Stars

By Lucy A. K. Adee

The myriads of shooting stars
That fall and disappear,
Make fields of golden buttercups
Come up every year—

And all the little shining bits
That leave a trailing spark,
Are fastened onto fireflies
To light them in the dark.
Between Your Book Ends


This is the third volume in an extended Lafayette biography by the erudite Mr. Gottschalk. It covers four years—1779 to 1783, a fairly breathless period in Lafayette's rather breathless career. It presents an assortment of the most trying moments in the Revolutionary effort. And it presents them with flowing detail.

A biographer who can have such faith in the magnitude of his subject as to present it at such length must have located a deep reason for his faith. Gottschalk tersely presents his conviction for Lafayette in his preface:

"No other person played so varied a role as Lafayette in the events which brought the American Revolutionary War to a close. Washington and perhaps some others were more important as soldiers. Franklin and perhaps some others were more important as diplomats. But Washington was a soldier only in America, while Lafayette campaigned in America, France and Spain; and Franklin was a diplomat only in France, while Lafayette carried on negotiations in Spain as well . . ."

Mr. Gottschalk bustles through several more sentences, giving specific examples of Lafayette's contributions to American victory. He convinces.

It's interesting to note that he entitles this volume and the two that preceded it, "The making of a liberal." It's a very American making—a topical treatise, for these very American times.

The extension of four years in any man's life over one volume would seem to suggest a scope of limited interest to all save scholars, or those holding a special brief for the gentleman in question. However, Mr. Gottschalk's learned interpretation of detailed events raises them above the mere level of recorded research. The author has a gift for narrative that makes the slightest details seem important and interesting.

We regret that we did not read the two preceding volumes and cannot, therefore, view Lafayette, as presented by Gottschalk, whole. However, even here it may be said in the author's favor that the abrupt insertion of the reader into the middle of Lafayette's story leaves a clear picture of Lafayette, of Gottschalk's conception of him.

His picture of the energetic Lafayette is energetically presented. The endless, tireless missions of the young Marquis are vigorously accented. We are presented the youthful French wonder at his dauntless escapades. When no escapade appeared sufficiently imminent, we are given a fretting Frenchman writing volumes of letters in an effort to assist or provide one.

It's all good, true and occasionally exciting. The chapter outlining Arnold's villainy is vividly imprinted. Washington stalks, stately, through the narrative, bending, just a little in his affection for his young French benefactor.

The part Lafayette played in American victory is not underestimated, but neither is its delineator carried away. One can rely on a historian of Mr. Gottschalk's stature.

**NOTABLE WOMEN OF PENNSYLVANIA**, edited by Gertrude B. Biddle and Sarah D. Lowrie. Published by the University of Pennsylvania Press.

The fascination this volume exercises is fairly amazing. It is, as its title indicates, a collection of biographies. They are terse biographies. The longest of them covers two pages. Only a masterful writer can do a sufficient biography in a few paragraphs, and none of the miscellaneous authors who compose this volume may be called masterful. Some may be called downright incompetent. But, even if you have never put foot in Pennsylvania in your life, you're very apt to keep dipping into the book till you've finished it.

There is, of course, a certain attraction about any list of "best" or "great" arbitrarily selected. One rather relishes the opportunity of a good mental row with the selector's choices.

Here one is presented with a list of famed Pennsylvania women of all time. Pennsylvania's history, of course, doesn't go back too far. And, as the editors suggest, women in any state of the union were rather
submerged in the home until recent date. Yet Pennsylvania is able to muster a list of 200 “notable” women. Finding who they were and what they did is a very fascinating process.

The limitation to Pennsylvania women is not necessarily a limitation to scope. They seem to provide a good cross-section of American women up to the present day. There are colonial heroines (beginning with a Swedish settler in 1643), the Revolutionary group, the pioneer cluster, the Civil War ladies—down to our more modern and miscellaneous heroines.

One doesn’t always approve of the editors’ selection. There is, for instance, the inclusion of one woman on the rather limited ground that she was tried for witchcraft and released. That would seem to render her more notorious than notable. However, most of the choices are seemly, if not downright striking. There is a sprinkling of well-known names; Betsy Ross, Rebecca Harding Davis, Mary Cassatt, Kate Douglas Wiggin. And such famous old Pennsylvania names as Biddle and Wharton appear here and there in the chronicle. And there is the feminine gender of such heroic names as Penn and Buchanan.

Most of the merit and interest to the collection, however, lie in its variety and consequent presentation of appealing incident. The brevity of the biographies necessarily limits interesting lives to their most colorful moments. And, colloquially speaking, the yarn is a frequent and attractive intruder to the pages.

The bulk of the material appeared as a series in the Philadelphia Ledger. The mixed assemblage of authors produces a patchwork of even and uneven writing. Other items are well written. And since the lives in most cases carry themselves, the writing doesn’t matter too much.

Of greatest interest to readers of the National Historical Magazine, of course, is the group of Revolutionary heroines. Indeed, one of the biographies, that of Amy Draper Wilkins, was submitted by the Independence Hall Chapter of the DAR. It discloses the cool courage of Mistress Wilkins, who helped an American officer escape from the British, and then made her own quick-witted escape when the occasion demanded.

It’s an interesting compilation—of attraction to all manner of readers!

**Flora Gill.**

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**Victory Dinner Great Success**

I AM happy to announce that the proceeds from the Victory Dinner in Chicago netted $540 above the expenses.

This sum has been given to the American Red Cross in honor of Mrs. William H. Pouch, President General.

**Mrs. E. E. Woollen,**

*National Chairman, Victory Dinner.*
State Conferences

GEORGIA

The Forty-fourth State Conference of the Georgia Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, was held in the Dempsey Hotel, Macon, Georgia, March 23-25, 1942. Mrs. Thomas Coke Mell, State Regent, presided at all sessions.

The Georgia Daughters were honored to have Mrs. William H. Pouch, President General, as a distinguished guest at the opening meeting. Mrs. Pouch brought a challenging message on, “Soldiers All.” Earlier in the evening, the President General was honor guest at a banquet in the Dempsey Hotel with the Mary Hammond Washington Chapter hostess. Other distinguished guests introduced were: Mrs. C. Edward Murray, Curator General, of New Jersey; Mrs. John Logan Marshall, Vice President General of South Carolina; Mrs. William Harrison Hightower, Vice President General, of Thomaston, Georgia; Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge, President of the National Officers’ Club, of Athens, Georgia, and Mrs. Howard H. McCall, National Vice Chairman of the National Historical Magazine, of Atlanta, Ga.

Reports of the Junior Membership Chairman, Mrs. Reuben Garland, and of the State President of the Children of the American Revolution, Mrs. Leonard Wallace, were both instructive and inspirational. Mrs. J. E. Nuckolls presented Miss Louise Hawkins, winner of the Good Citizenship Pilgrimage, who made an appropriate response.

On Tuesday morning at seven-thirty the State Officers’ Club was entertained at breakfast, at which time new officers were elected to serve for the next three years. At the morning session of Conference, the State Regent greeted the assemblage and made her report in which she stated she had visited all of her eighty-four chapters during her regime and had left the administration unencumbered. The heartening note sounded in her report was that all Daughters in our State are cooperating and coordinating their efforts with all other organizations and agencies for an “All Out Program for National Defense.”

A telegram was sent to the President of the United States, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, expressing confidence in his plan and pledging the support of the Georgia Daughters.

State Chairman of Approved Schools, Miss Sue Reid Vason, told of liberal contributions to Tamassee made by Mrs. William Harrison Hightower, National Vice Chairman of Approved Schools, honoring Mrs. Sarah Corbin Robert, Honorary President General. Mrs. Hightower announced that a scholarship will be established at Tamassee by Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge as a memorial to her husband. Mrs. John Logan Marshall spoke on Tamassee, giving human interest stories about boys and girls who attend this school. The State Regent announced the establishment of a fund at Tamassee, to be known as the Marian Sibley Wylie Victory Fund, honoring Mrs. Bun Wylie, Honorary State Regent and newly elected President of the State Officers’ Club. A memorial service was held under the direction of the State Chaplain, Mrs. James B. Key. In the passing of Miss Martha Berry, not only Georgia but the Nation has lost a most distinguished educator and humanitarian and the National Society, D. A. R. mourn the loss of the founder of one of the most useful of its Approved Schools.

Tuesday afternoon, State Chairmen made reports and trophies were given and awards presented. It was announced that Mrs. Howard H. McCall’s publication, “Roster of Revolutionary Soldiers in Georgia”, a Golden Jubilee project of the State Society, had received much praise and is considered by Genealogists as “Thorough, careful and skillful work.”

The Chapter Regents’ Banquet was given Tuesday night, by the Nathaniel Macon Chapter and was followed by Assembly call with Trumpeters. The evening session was devoted to interesting reports of Chapter Regents which revealed an earnestness of effort and a varied and great volume of work accomplished in Georgia during 1941-42. Nominations of State Officers were made and the retiring State Regent,
Mrs. Thomas Mell, was elected Honorary State Regent and unanimously endorsed for Vice President General in the 1943 election.

The Conference drew to a close Wednesday morning when Mrs. Mell Knox, Chairman, read the resolutions. Of outstanding importance were the following: that the State Regent be empowered with authority to transfer the amount of three thousand dollars, in the S. B. C. Morgan Loan Fund, into United States War Bonds; also five hundred dollars in Bonds for Endowment Fund of the National Society, and a fifty dollar Bond be given this fund from the State Officers’ Club, Mrs. William F. Dykes, President; and that representation at State Conference be one of the State Honor Roll Requirements for Chapters. Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge of Athens, Georgia, was unanimously endorsed by the Georgia Society for President General in the 1944 election. Her endorsement was a beautiful ovation and bespoke the high esteem in which Mrs. Talmadge is held by her beloved Georgia Daughters. Mrs. Stewart Colley of Grantville, new State Regent and the other newly elected officers were installed by the State Chaplain. The singing of “Blest Be the Tie That Binds” by the assemblage and the retirement of colors concluded the meeting.

VIRGINIA BUTLER NICHOLSON
(Mrs. J. Harold),
State Editor.
May 18, 1942.

MICHIGAN

The forty-second Annual State Conference of Michigan Daughters of the American Revolution convened at Hotel Hayes, Jackson, March 25-6-7. The state regent, Mrs. Osmond D. Heavenrich, whose home is in Jackson, held a dinner meeting of the state board the evening before at the hotel, and after registration Wednesday A. M. entertained the executive board, national officers, chairmen and vice chairmen, state chairmen, vice chairmen and chapter regents at luncheon in the Crystal room.

Most impressive was the Vesper Memorial Service at 2:30 for the 92 Michigan Daughters who passed on during the year. The state chaplain, Mrs. Harry D. Boardman, sister of the state regent, conducted the service, assisted by state directors, Mrs. Ernest Clark, Pontiac, and Mrs. Joseph Thompson, Ypsilanti. Two lovely pages, Misses Jean Blanchard and Maria Kip Boardman, held the two tapers used in the candlelight service. Regents and others lit candles as each chapter group was read. The Tuesday Morning Musicale Chorus, under direction of James E. F. Chase, rendered several numbers. Four prominent former state officers were among those mourned.

Immediately following this, the six hostess chapters, from Tecumseh, Hillsdale, Albion, Adrian, Howell and Jackson, served tea; Mrs. Clarke E. Baldwin of Adrian, officiating as chairman. Delightful piano, violin and cello music was furnished by Mrs. Grace W. Wilson, Mrs. Luther Pahl and Miss Betty Page.

Mrs. Heavenrich presided over all Conference sessions, except chapter regents’ afternoon, Thursday, at which Miss Laura Cook, state first vice regent officiated.

The speaker for the opening session, Wednesday evening, was Dr. Emil Leffler, Dean of Albion College, whose topic was “Straws in the Wind.” He pleaded that we be practical and factual in our patriotism. “A salute to the flag is an inspiring gesture, but patriotism is a 24 hour a day job,” he said. “What we need,” he continued, “is a theory of patriotism that will clarify the meaning of democracy, that democracy is not a platitude but a function, and a true democracy permits the majority to rule but gives the minority the privilege of living.” “As members of the D. A. R. you can carry the battle to the enemy by sustaining morale, learning to face the war with courage and reality, and with stability of mind and thought. The principles of patriotism and Americanism you have long sustained will long continue to be held in esteem and respect by this nation.”

Inspiring were the reports of the youngest chapter, John Sackett, and the six hostess chapters which were given before the address. And Mrs. George Schermerhorn, Honorary State Regent, introduced the “Gold Box” in the interest of “Our Chinese Friends” into which $50.00 was dropped before Conference closed, which, she said, would entitle the Daughters to be considered 2½ “Esteemed Grandparents of
a Chinese Student” since $20.00 gave us that honor for one student.

Flowers were noticeable by their absence, as money usually so spent was diverted to more patriotic causes. The gorgeous colors of flags, ribbons and lovely gowns made them unnecessary.

Many subscription breakfasts and luncheons were held Thursday and Friday.

Reports of state officers, state and national chairmen and chapter regents brought out the vast amount of work accomplished by this glorious Society, not the least of which was a gain of 172 members, making 4259 for Michigan; and the pledge of $1650.00 for the library of the Sarah Corbin Robert School at Tamassee, S. C., paid for through budget and voluntary contribution; Michigan Daughters support a $30,000 student loan fund for scholars in U. of M., Mich. State and all Normal Colleges. Mrs. Bessie H. Geagley reported 1,730,000 hours spent by national membership in Red Cross work.

(As a matter of conservation there will be no Regional Meetings in Michigan this fall.)

Mr. W. J. Betts, in a Conservation talk on “Paper” Thursday morning, said we save only 40%, 60% being wasted. Michigan is a paper making state having 50 plants. It should be part of the civilian effort on the home front to waste nothing. He contrasted England’s situation.

Mrs. Emma A. Fox, noted parliamentarian, who has been conducting her eight o’clock classes at conferences since they began, was guest of honor at the banquet, receiving a birthday cake which was part of the dessert for the 400 assembled. She was 95 on Mar. 29.

Dr. James K. Pollock’s address, “America at War,” was broadcast from the banquet room. He is Professor of Political Science at the U. of M. “Civilian morale and industrial production are the two essentials for victory in the present total war,” was the statement that highlighted his address. “We are in the midst of a critical war, a turning point in the history of the world”. “No one is wise enough to say which way the world is faced, but we do know, as never before, a very great part of the burden of war rests on the civilian population. In total war it is everything WE have against everything THEY have.”

The total potentialities of this country must be developed and managed to organize 130 million people into a unit for victory and peace”. “And,” he continued, “because of the magnitude of this organization, time is the great factor, but I see no reason for discouragement”. “We are much better united than at the beginning of World War I. The importance of morale was stressed. There must be no sugar coating. The conditions for high morale in a democracy depend on the judgment of the common man who is highly sensitized and aware of events. He must be assured that HE is fighting a total war against a total evil for a total victory”. “This country must assume that quality of sacrifice and courage displayed at Valley Forge—Dunkerque & Bataan,” he concluded.

From the 202 girls assembled from high schools all over the state, Miss June Chisholm of Flint Central High was chosen as outstanding high school girl in citizenship attainments in Michigan by Good Citizenship Committee and will attend Continental Congress at Chicago in May as guest of state DAR. The Good Citizens were addressed by Dr. Paul H. Voelker, Pres. of Grand Rapids College, who has been one of their judges.

Distinguished guests present were, Mrs. Henry B. Joy, Honorary Vice President General, National C.A.R. Chaplain, of Grosse Pointe; Mrs. Bessie Howe Geagley, Vice Pres. General from Mich.; Mrs. Chas. F. Bathrick, Past Vice Pres. General; Mrs. George D. Schermerhorn, past Organizing General, National Advisor of Junior Membership; Miss Harriet Simons, National Chairman Approved Schools & State Pres. C.A.R.; Mrs. Chas. Loring Hall, National Vice Chairman & Miss Marion Brooke, V. C. National Junior Assembly. Miss Alice Louise McDuffee, Hon. State Regent; Mrs. Edward Howlett, Hon. State Consulting Registrar; Mrs. Ralph E. Wisner, General National Vice Chairman Junior American Citizens.

Mrs. Osmond D. Heavenrich, state regent, was endorsed by the state for Vice Pres. General in 1943, and Mrs. George Schermerhorn was endorsed for President General in 1944.

1943 Conference is to be held in Detroit.

JANET Y. GAULT.
THE Forty-second Annual Conference of the North Carolina Daughters of the American Revolution was held on March 26, 27, 28, 1942, at the George Vanderbilt Hotel in Asheville. Mrs. Joseph Simpson Silversteen, State Regent, presided at all sessions. The Conference was fortunate in having the following distinguished guests: Mrs. William H. Pouch, President General; Mrs. Joseph G. Forney, First Vice-President General; Mrs. William Harrison Hightower, Vice-President General; Mrs. Samuel James Campbell, Treasurer General; Mrs. Frederick Alfred Wallis, Historian General; Mrs. C. Edward Murray, Curator General; and Mrs. Willard Steele, former Treasurer of the National Officers' Club.

The chapters of District One, Mrs. Roy H. Cagle, Director, were splendid hostesses and provided most graciously for the comfort and enjoyment of their guests. On Thursday, just prior to the opening of Conference, they entertained at a luncheon at the Battery Park Hotel for the Executive Board and distinguished guests.

Thursday afternoon a very impressive memorial service for deceased members, prepared by Mrs. H. O. Steele, State Chaplain, was in charge of North Carolina's own Mrs. William Henry Belk, National Chaplain. (Mrs. Steele's absence was due to a recent bereavement.)

A dinner on Thursday evening honored the President General, Mrs. William H. Pouch. Following the dinner, during the evening session, the President General spoke and won the hearts of those present. All felt that surely a woman of such a big and understanding heart was come to the Society for just such a time as this. At the close of the evening session an informal reception was given in honor of Mrs. J. S. Silversteen, State Regent, Mrs. Pouch, President General, and other guests.

Friday morning's session was preceded by the State Officers' Club Breakfast. The morning was full of reports. This was followed by a luncheon at Grove Park Inn. His Excellency, Governor J. M. Broughton, and Mrs. Broughton were present. The Governor spoke briefly. At the conclusion of the luncheon a group of boys and girls from Crossnore, North Carolina's Approved School, entertained with folk dances.

Friday afternoon the Good Citizenship Pilgrims present received their pins and certificates from the President General, Mrs. Pouch. Miss Patsy Gwyn of Waynesville was presented as winner of the trip to National Congress in Chicago.

The Delegates' Dinner on Friday was presided over by Miss Gertrude S. Carraway, State Vice-Regent. A feature of the occasion was the presenting by the State Regent, Mrs. Silversteen, of a beautiful U. S. flag to the district, exclusive of the hostess district, having the largest attendance at the Conference. District Two, Mrs. J. L. Pressly, Director, won the flag.

The keynote of the Conference, National Defense, was emphasized at Friday's evening session. Following a splendid address by the Historian General, Mrs. Frederick Alfred Wallis, reports were given by regents of the defense activities of their chapters.

Saturday's session was marked by the nomination and unanimous endorsement of Mrs. Joseph Simpson Silversteen, State Regent, for Vice-President General of the National Society.

The following officers were elected at the Conference: Miss Elizabeth Horne, Historian; Mrs. Karl Sherrill, Treasurer; Mrs. R. T. Fountain, Chaplain.

Beautiful music was contributed by Asheville musicians throughout the Conference.

The singing of "God Be With You Till We Meet Again" by the assemblage and the retiring of the colors concluded the Conference.

MAY M. MACPHERSON
(Mrs. Samuel Hinsdale MacPherson),
State Recording Secretary.
Fayetteville, N. C.

NEBRASKA

THE fortieth Annual State Conference was held in Norfolk March 17-19 with the Nancy Gary Chapter as hostess and the State Regent Mrs. Robert McDowell Armstrong presiding.

Honored guests of the Conference were Vice President General, Mrs. Reuben E.
Knight and National Chairman of Americanism, Mrs. Horace J. Cary. Five National Vice Chairmen were also present and spoke on their work at the opening session.

The theme of the Nebraska conference was "Then Conquer We Must" and a huge banner with the words hung above the platform at all sessions. A large silver letter "V" formed the background. The conference theme song "God Bless America" was sung at intervals throughout the conference.

Special project of Nebraska this year was the raising of a fund for U. S. O. Mr. Walter F. Roberts, State Co-ordinator of Civilian Defense addressed the delegates on the evening of the formal opening. The hostess Chapter entertained at an informal reception following the meeting.

A memorial service for twenty-four departed members was held on Wednesday afternoon and a candlelight tea at the parish house followed.

On Wednesday evening Governor and Mrs. Dwight Griswold were honor guests at the Victory Dinner. The address of the evening was given by Mr. Sam W. Reynolds, Chairman of the Finance Committee, American Legion.

Routine work was completed on Thursday. The Omaha Chapters extended an invitation for the 1943 conference.

C. A. R. played an important part in Nebraska conference this year, a special meeting being devoted to them on Wednesday morning.

In spite of the emergency times and curtailed travel attendance was encouragingly good at the conference. The credential committee reported 115 attending. Miss Marjorie Reddig, 1942 Pilgrim for Nebraska, was present and made a gracious response to the conference.

Special prizes were awarded to chapters having the greatest gain in magazine subscriptions, to the oldest subscribing member, to the chapter doing one hundred percent Red Cross work and the most hours per capita, to the cotton dress contest of Girl Homemakers Committee and to the Chapter doing the most genealogical records work.

New officers were installed and the conference closed.

GOLDA V. PECKHAM SUTTIE,
(Mrs. J. C.)
State Recording Secretary.

CAREFUL planning, outstanding hospitality, a general spirit of friendliness, the presence of our President General—all contributed toward making the forty-first annual conference of the New Hampshire D. A. R. a real success. Attendance was surprisingly large—one hundred seventy-six— the final figure—a source of gratification to the State Regent, Mrs. Robert F. Crosby, who was presiding over her first State Conference.

A meeting of the Board of Management was held at Phillips Church, Exeter, on Wednesday, April first, at ten o'clock, but the Conference proper opened at two-thirty in the afternoon with the procesional which included beside Mrs. Pouch and state officers, several honorary State Regents, New Hampshire's two national officers, and two Regents from neighboring states, Mrs. Frederick S. Smith of Massachusetts and Mrs. Frederick Chase of Rhode Island.

Addresses of welcome were given by Mr. Robert W. Sawyer, selectman of Exeter, and Mrs. Oscar W. Pearson, Regent of the hostess Chapter. Mrs. Edward D. Storrs, State Vice-Regent, gave the response. Governor Robert O. Blood brought greetings, affirming that our organization "will lead the way in the future as it has molded opinion in the past, toward a great victory for this nation and the United Nations."

Of special significance were greetings from Mrs. Thomas O. Parnell, State C. A. R. President, because only on the preceding Saturday she had brought about the organization of the New Hampshire C. A. R. Society. For the first time two members of a New Hampshire State Society could be guests of a D. A. R. conference. Little Miss Georgia Parnell and Miss Sally Humphreys, dressed in colonial costume, were heartily applauded as they presented red, white, and blue bouquets to Mrs. Pouch and Mrs. Crosby.

The part which D. A. R. members may take in the war effort was stressed throughout the afternoon by reports of State chairmen and speakers on Red Cross, National Defense, and China. Mrs. George Wyeth of Hanover, chairman of the New Hampshire Civilian Defense Committee on Con-
SUMER Interest and Protection told us to "serve, save, salvage, substitute, and smile," and Mrs. A. F. Ufford of Shaoching, China reminded us that that brave country holds out because she believes "there are no defeats but spiritual defeats."

Presentation of nearly one thousand books to Lieutenant Denlinger for the men in service at Camp Foster and Fort Stark was a feature of the program. The afternoon ended with a beautiful memorial service conducted by the State Chaplain, Mrs. Frederick D. Runnells, and the State Registrar, Mrs. J. Wendall Kimball, with a special tribute by Mrs. Charles H. Carroll to Mrs. George Rossman of Keene.

Through the courtesy of Mrs. Wendell B. Folsom of Exeter, members of the conference were invited to visit Cincinnati Hall, once the home of Nicholas Gilman, signer of the Constitution.

At six-thirty a most excellent banquet was enjoyed at Exeter Inn with Mrs. Pouch and Reverend Harold Bentley of Derry as principal speakers. Greetings from the Juniors were given by Mrs. Samuel Spence, State chairman, and from the C. A. R. by Miss Dorothy Fisher, newly elected president of the State Society. Following this, a reception to National and State officers brought to a close the first very happy day.

Thursday's resolutions provided for the purchase of a Defense Bond, the gift to Kate Duncan Smith School of a frost proof drinking fountain in honor of Mrs. Robert Crosby, and the appointing of a committee to investigate the purchase of land in Morristown, New Jersey, where General John Stark encamped.

Reports of State Chairmen showed a vast amount of good work being done. Junior American Citizens were represented by a boy from Claremont who most creditably told of the ideas and ideals of his group.

As a final enjoyment an Approved Schools luncheon in charge of Mrs. Ernest F. Forbes of Claremont took place on Thursday noon. Handwork exhibits, attractive place cards from the schools, music by a Claremont High School quartet, a most interesting report by Mrs. Forbes, and a fascinating account of the building of Kate Duncan Smith School by Mrs. Kate Duncan Smith Kendall climaxed two days of unusual interest.

LOUISE K. ANDERSON,
(Mrs. David W. Anderson)
State Historian.
voted by the Conference, honoring the State Regent, Mrs. Alonzo H. Dunham.

Two $100 Scholarships to Tamassee, honoring Mrs. Dunham, and a $75 drinking fountain inscription for Kate Duncan Smith, honoring Mrs. Herbert Backus, Honorary State Regent, were pledged.

An impressive Memorial for the 141 deceased members of the past year was conducted by the State Chaplain, Mrs. T. J. Summers.

And note the unusual interest shown in the early morning Parliamentary Law Class, conducted by State Parliamentarian, Mrs. Earle B. Padgett, who is a former state president of Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs.

Now watch the five beautiful girls—ranking next highest to the state winner of G. C. P. contest—receiving their pins and certificates from the State Chairman, Mrs. Lester A. Lusher. See how endearing these future leaders are in their role of honor guests at the State Banquet, and later at the Pages' Ball!

The Pages' Ball with its long stag line, was a high light of the Conference for the sixty pages, most of whom were Juniors, with several C. A. R.'s. The great interest of the Juniors, shown by a large attendance and participation in the various programs, was gratifying to all members.

Additional social affairs were the State Officers' Club dinner planned by its president, Mrs. Stuart Bolin; the National Defense Luncheon honoring Mrs. Sisson; the Victory Tea in the charming blue Ball Room, with Cuyahoga Portage and nearby chapters acting as hostesses; the C. A. R. and Historian's breakfasts and individual parties add variety to the picture.

To complete the picture, there were inspiring addresses by Mr. Frank Pauley, of the Ohio Retail Merchant's Association, Miss Margaret Mahoney, of the Ohio Council for Defense, and Mr. Arthur C. Horrocks of the Goodyear Rubber Co., who chose as his subject, “Day After Tomorrow” for the Banquet.

To conserve tires, and because of its central location, Ann Simpson Davis Chapter, Columbus, extended an invitation to meet in 1943 in Columbus. Gratefully accepting this gracious invitation, the Conference adjourned.

TULA FRENCH FAIRLEY,  
(Mrs. Vernon Fairley)  
State Historian.
ning. Following the regents' reports, an impressive pageant, depicting the history of the Red Cross in America was given.

The last session was given over to final committee reports and election of officers to serve for the next three years. Mrs. Marshall Pinckney Orr was elected state regent to succeed Mrs. E. Clay Doyle, Retiring regent.

The social affairs during conference included luncheons, teas and historical drives.

The Forty-seventh State Conference will convene in Columbia with the Columbia chapter as hostess, in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the chapter.

Mrs. Robert K. Wise,
State Chairman Press Relations.

TEXAS

THE Forty-third annual Texas State Conference, Daughters of the American Revolution, met in historic San Antonio, March 16-19, 1942, with the thirteen chapters of Division V acting as hostesses. Conference headquarters were in the St. Anthony Hotel and all business sessions were held in Travis Park Methodist Church.

Preceding the formal opening of Conference a National Defense Symposium was held at 2:00 p. m., Monday, March 16, with State Chairman, Mrs. D. P. Germane, presiding. The principal speaker was Lt. Col. Royden Williamson and his subject was "Americans of the Old Stock and Their Present Responsibilities."

At 4:00 p. m., Monday a Memorial Service was conducted by the State Chaplain, Mrs. J. K. Carnal.

The State Regent, Mrs. Edwin Stanton Lammers, declared the Conference in session at 8:00 p. m. for State Regent's evening. After addresses of welcome and greetings from Civic Officials and heads of other patriotic societies in the State, an inspiring address was delivered by Chaplain O. J. Cohee of Ft. Sam Houston.

The business sessions began Tuesday at 9:00 a. m. A report was given by the Organizing Secretary General, Miss Marion Day Mullins, and followed by reports from the Texas C. A. R., National Vice-Chairmen in Texas and State Officers.

The afternoon business session continued with reports of State Chairmen of National and State Committees. These reports showed a splendid increase along all lines of work.

Chapter Regents evening was held at 7:45 p. m. when interesting reports from 50 chapters were heard.

Wednesday morning was devoted to Texas' outstanding project, the San Marcos Research Library of Old Text Books and Texana. Report from the chairman, Mrs. Gus L. Ford, showed the collection was growing rapidly and the pledges made assured that it would be completed and dedicated at Conference next year.

Pledges completed the funds for the Texas room in the new High School Building at Tamasee and for the cost of microfilming all of the Texas Census Records from 1850 through 1880 by the National Society. In view of world conditions the Conference voted to convert the accumulated Washington Monument Fund into Government Bonds.

The Wednesday afternoon business session was shortened to allow time for a historic pilgrimage to the Alamo, Spanish Governor's Palace and San Jose Mission. After tea was served in the mission patio, a historical program, "Women in Defense", under the direction of the State Historian, Mrs. Walter G. Dick, was presented in the Mission Granary.

The closing business session was held Thursday morning and at noon the Conference was declared adjourned. A final report of the credentials committee showed 233 D. A. R. registered, 14 of whom were out of state members. Among our distinguished guests were: the Organizing Secretary General—our own Miss Marion Day Mullins; Mrs. Louise M. Heaton, National President of C. A. R.; Mrs. Lafayette LeVan Porter, Regent of Indiana; and Mrs. R. H. Edmundson, Ex-Vice-President General of West Virginia.

In addition to the regular Conference meetings related above the delegates and visitors enjoyed many social occasions. The State Officers Club Luncheon was held at noon, Monday, March 16, State Chairmen's Breakfast Tuesday morning, at noon a Mexican Luncheon at the Original Mexican Restaurant, Wednesday morning Chapter Regents breakfast, Luncheon in the Anachacho Room of the St. Anthony Hotel and Thursday morning, Chapter Regents Club breakfast.
PRIOR to the formal opening of the Conference there occurred several auxiliary meetings: On Monday evening a dinner for Juniors and Pages were served at the home of Mrs. E. J. Berdinner; at 10:30 A. M. Tuesday the State Board met at the Hotel Racine and at 2:00 P. M. there was a meeting of chapter regents, registrars and treasurers with the State regent, Mrs. Frank G. Wheeler. At six o'clock the dinner of the state officers' club occurred at the Hotel Racine and the annual election of officers for this organization followed. Registration went on during the day in the hotel lobby and at 3:30 visitors to the Conference were entertained at a tea served in the DeKoven Foundation parlors.

At the auditorium of the Racine Woman's Club at 8:30 Tuesday evening the Conference was formally called to order by the State Regent. Mrs. Oscar Sander, Regent of the Racine Chapter and Miss Etta North, Regent of the Erskine-Perry-Sears Chapter, welcomed the visitors and Mrs. Maud Mendenhall, of Fond du Lac, gave the response in behalf of the Board. Representatives of nine patriotic orders extended greetings and gifts of flowers. There was a most interesting flag pageant by the Racine Juniors led by Mrs. E. J. Berdinner. The address of the evening was by Mrs. Vinton Earl Sisson of Chicago who handled ably the theme "The American Way and the Isms."

The entire morning session Wednesday was devoted to the hearing of reports from State Officers and the Chairmen of important committees. Luncheon was served in the dining rooms of the same building in which sessions were held. After lunch reports continued featured especially by the drawing of lots by John Callahan, State Superintendent of Schools, to choose the lucky girl from among the Good Citizenship girls selected by 295 High Schools of the State. The choice of girl to make the Good Citizenship Pilgrimage this year along with the winners from 47 other states was Katherine Danielson of Washburne, first alternate was Bette Gene Gardner of Ridgeway and second alternate Mary Jane Carry of South Milwaukee.

Edward Alexander, recently installed as State Superintendent of the Wisconsin Historical Society, gave the address of the afternoon. Mr. Alexander outlined some of the new plans and policies of the organization now under his charge and enlisted the sincere interest of the Daughters in his discussion of the value of a study of local history. He explained the facilities of his office at Madison in aiding and promoting such study.

Memorial services for those Daughters who have died between March 1941 and March 1942 were held in the Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Clifford Wright, State Chaplain, conducted the services which were unusually impressive due to the music. John Carre at the organ accompanied Mrs. Elmer Goodland's solo and the Washington Park High School Choristers gave several beautiful numbers. The roll of those who had passed in the last year numbered 33. Among them was Mrs. Emeline Larrabie Perkins, Founder and first Regent of the Fond du Lac Chapter, who died in November, almost 104 years old.

The high spot in the conference came at seven Wednesday with the banquet at Hotel Racine. Invocation was given by the Reverend Thomas B. Frizelle, dinner music was by provided by Kenneth Hansen, violinist, and Oscar Harveland, pianist, distinguished guests and state officers were introduced and the address of the occasion was given by Lieut. Commander Carlos Fallon who combines humor and sound sense most happily. Lieut. Fallon of the Colombian Navy is spending some months in the United States. Mrs. Sisson preceded him by speaking at some length regarding the Continental Congress to be held this year in Chicago and urging a full attendance from Wisconsin.

With the exception of some attractive musical numbers by Miss Lois Nelson, soprano, accompanied by Miss June Oneson at the piano, the session Thursday morning was devoted entirely to business. The triennial election of an entire slate of officers was held, resolutions were adopted and an amendment to the Bylaws, provided in effect that with the exception of regent and vice regent no officer who had been on the state board in any capacity could be again on the state board until one term had lapsed, was voted upon favorably. Adjournment came at noon and the colors were retired for the last time on the Forty-sixth Conference of the DAR in Wisconsin.

MAUD HAMILTON MENDENHALL,
State Historian.
I BRING you greetings from the National Society, Children of the American Revolution. Its members are scattered throughout this country, Canal Zone and Hawaii and they represent the true patriotic youth of America in many outstanding universities, defense jobs, United States Army and Navy, and in our churches and grade schools. Each one of these members strive to remind the youth of today that the American way of life is the way of opportunity for all and that our thinking must be in terms of genuine functioning democracy and the intelligent co-operation of American boys and girls.

The real tragedy of the German betrayal of civilization today is the enlistment of the honorable instincts of self-sacrifice and devotion in the service of a crudely materialistic philosophy. That Germany of yesteryear which so greatly enriched civilization with her gifts of science, music and art has been pushed back to make way for the interests of a mad political party whose teachings rest upon race hatred and brute force.

What is the driving force behind this Nazi movement? We believe that it is German youth who have been deliberately deprived of the elements of true judgment and that this has caused their point of view to stand in stark contrast to that of ours for no longer do the non-material or spiritual values of life dominate under this Hitlerite Regime.

We look to you, Daughters of the American Revolution, to help us increase our membership so that it will be possible to unite such youth as are willing to take up the torch—that torch of liberty which our courageous forefathers held so high. Yes, that is our aim. Your interest will promote interest in your daughters, sons, nieces and nephews. Your guidance will instill in them a zest for patriotic service. Your financial assistance will enable us to attend conferences and learn more about our duties as American Citizens so that we may mold our futures to meet those problems that lie before us.

I agree with William S. Berner, our Junior National President. He said in his address to the Daughters of the American Revolution at the Congress in Chicago—"Your society is meeting when our country is at war in order that you may have plans to help our country obtain that final and complete Victory of not only the war but the peace to follow. There are many things for you to choose to do. I ask that you put at the top of your list the training of boys and girls in true patriotic love of country."

We do not in the least doubt that you will more than obtain this purpose. In answer to our needs there have come such great women to lead us as "Aunt Helen" who began many years ago to strengthen us. She has never faltered in her efforts to lift and spur us onward. Also Mrs. John Morrison Kerr, also a former National President of the Children of the American Revolution. Through her faithful guidance she has led us steadily toward our goal. Now there is also another; our own present National President, Mrs. Louise Moseley Heaton, who is carrying on. She always finds time to visit with us at our state conferences. Every chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution have shown their splendid attitude of co-operation. To everyone we express our deep gratitude. There are many things to be done and with this continued spirit of unity between these two organizations we cannot fail.

American youth registered by the teeming millions and also the teeming millions of those yet unregistered appear to be the ultimate factor which will throw into balance this new type of war between ideologies. Not only will it be youth behind a bayonet that will make this decision but
youth in the factory, in the field, in the workshop and in the school room shall also play their great parts. All these will be vital in molding that oneness of purpose and driving enthusiasm which will make or mar our world. America's youth are coming from the free public schools, open forums of discussion, Christian homes, patriotic organizations and our churches. Can you doubt what the American youth will contribute to the world, as they go forward in an all out effort for total defense, and when the peace has been established the tremendous voice the youth will raise for maintaining peace upon the earth?

Youth at the D. A. R. Congress

ON Monday evening, May fourth, Nineteen Hundred and Forty-two, the Fifty-first Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution convened at the Medinah Temple, just outside of the Loop in downtown Chicago.

A revolutionary movement had taken place. Our Nation's Capital was full to overflowing with statesmen and various representatives of the War Effort. The D. A. R. voluntarily voted to hold their Congress in Chicago.

At the same time another patriotic group had sacrificed their plans in order to aid the authorities in Washington. The Children of the American Revolution cancelled their Annual Convention originally slated to be held in the Capital.

However, the youth of the Nation, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, all the members of the C. A. R. were represented when the gavel of the President General met the rough oak of the speakers table to announce the opening session.

During the ceremonies which ushered in the Fifty-first Congress, Virginia Gay Holland escorted by William Scott Gregory, members of Ethan Allen Society, presented a red cellophane cash V for Victory to Aunt Helen Pouch, the new President General of the D. A. R. Immediately following, Miss Rowena Fairchild Johnsen, of William Dawes Society, in the name of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution, gave a red, white and blue corsage of cellophane filled with money to Aunt Helen. Paul F. Haygood, Junior National Vice-President, C. A. R., gave greetings from the National Society to their parent organization, the D. A. R. Aloha from Honolulu Society, C. A. R., and Aloha and Hawaii Chapters, D. A. R., was also expressed by Mr. Haygood. Guy Harris Knouf, of Illini Society, advanced and retired the C. A. R. colors during the proceedings.

When the Congress moved to the Stevens Hotel the C. A. R. moved with it. Thursday afternoon, May 7, William S. Berner, Junior National President of the C. A. R., gave his report on the activities of the National Board and the Societies at large. He presented the D. A. R. with a War Savings Bond in the name of the C. A. R. Color guard during the afternoon session was William Gavin Blackley, Jr., of Sarah Orne Revere Society.

From Monday to Thursday the D. A. R. pages were to be seen hurrying hither and yon in their efforts toward the success of the Congress. These lovely young ladies in their traditional white dresses formed a background for the rapidly moving scenes.

Youth was on parade. In truth, the afternoon session on Thursday was devoted to the Juniors. The C. A. R. is doubly grateful to the D. A. R. It was a privilege to share in the National Congress and to receive the generous hospitality of the President General, Aunt Helen and all the Daughters.

Officers and members alike, of the C. A. R. sincerely thank the D. A. R. for the opportunity to pass in review and be recognized as an integral part of the patriotic program of the nation.

PAUL F. HAYGOOD,
Junior National Vice-President,
C. A. R.
News Items

John Rochelle's Grave Marked

COLONEL William Allen Chapter, Daughters of American Revolution, honored the memory of a Revolutionary patriot, John Rochelle, recently. His grandfather, John Rochelle, fled with his two brothers, at the time of the Edict of Nance, in 1680, from France to England. They married English girls and one of them came to Virginia and settled on the banks of the Nottoway River, near Courtland, Virginia. His grandson, John Rochelle, was the man honored.

Through the efforts of one of his descendants, Mrs. Maggie Shelton Stephenson (Mrs. R. H.), his grave was located in the cemetery at The Hermitage. Mrs. Stephenson is one of the oldest, as well as an enthusiastic member of our Colonel William Allen Chapter, and she urged us to commemorate John Rochelle's memory. She outlined plans and our Chapter cooperated in every way. A marker was placed at his grave, and the Chapter met at the Southampton County Courthouse. After the pledge of allegiance to the flag, the school band played patriotic music. A cornet solo was played by Augustus Rochelle Stephenson, a direct descendant of John Rochelle, followed by a patriotic speech telling something of the life of the man honored. "God Save America" was sung, and then the entire audience was filled with enthusiasm as the band played "The Star-Spangled Banner."

ANNE THOMAS BARHAM
(Mrs. S. B. Jr.),
Historian, Colonel William Allen,
Daughters of American Revolution.

New Chapter In Kansas

A NEW chapter with twenty-one members was organized in Great Bend, Kansas, in May, by Mrs. A. J. Berger of Arkansas City, State Regent of Kansas.

The new chapter was named in honor of the Revolutionary ancestor of Mrs. Peschka, and shall be known as the Jeremiah Howard Chapter.

Other officers are: Mrs. M. F. Russell, Vice-regent; Mrs. Kurt Zutavern, Chaplain; Mrs. Earl Moses, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Leonard Isern, Corres. Secretary; Mrs. John Travers, Treasurer; Miss May Harrison, Registrar; Miss Novma Mering, Historian; Mrs. J. E. McMullen, Sr., Librarian; Mrs. Virgil Strobel, Reporter and Mrs. Ray Gorman, Mrs. Frank Moses and Mrs. Coe Russell, Program Committee. Additional members are: Mrs. Lester Cox, Mrs. Robert E. Craine; Mrs. Marvin Hammond; Mrs. Ted B. Kelly; Mrs. C. C. Peel; Mrs. Monte Parrish; Mrs. Joe McFarlane, Brownwood, Texas; Mrs. N. Ralph Sandford, Hoisington, Kansas.

Guests included Mrs. H. M. Stricklen, State Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. V. E. McArthur, State Registrar; Mrs. J. W. Lane, State Chairman of Real Daughters Committee; Mrs. Eugene Randles of Hutchinson, sister of the organizing regent; Mrs. Frank N. Kruuske, Wichita; Mrs. B. H. Asher, Mrs. L. Lee Davis and Mrs. Leon Moore. This is the second chapter organized this year by Mrs. Berger, State Regent, and the fourth since her election to the office, making a total of fifty-seven chapters in the state.

MRS. JUDPIERSON HALL,
State Reporter, D. A. R.

NOTICE

The Louisa St. Clair Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Detroit, Michigan, would like to correspond with any Chapter having copies of the D. A. R. magazine between January, 1900 and June, 1905, except the year 1902—also Vol. I, published in 1892, for exchange or sale. They have many duplicate copies back to 1912, also the first six months of 1902, which other Chapters might like to obtain to complete their files. Address Mrs. Z. R. Peterson, 1527 Virginia Park, Detroit, Michigan.

New Citizens Honored by Chapter

AS a prelude to the celebration of "I Am an American" day, Jonas Bronck Chapter of Mt. Vernon, New York, arranged with the help of the Central Committee for Veterans' Affairs, the City Officials, and the Board of Education, a meeting in the Joseph Wood Junior High School
auditorium to honor all the new citizens of the city whose naturalization had been completed within the past year.

Mrs. William F. S. Root, regent of the chapter, presided at the meeting. Seated on the platform with Mrs. Root were the two chapter vice-regents, Mrs. Charles R. Hardy and Mrs. John D. Sherman, Major Joseph Beaumont of the Central Veterans’ committee; the president of the board of aldermen representing the Mayor, a School trustee, the superintendent of Mt. Vernon Schools, a Jewish Rabbi, a Protestant minister and a member of the Catholic clergy, all of whom participated in the program.

Mrs. Root described the Americanism and naturalization work done by the D. A. R., and Major Beaumont explained the pledge of allegiance and various precepts of the flag code to the newly made citizens. Rabbi Kagan emphasized the belief of our forefathers in the spiritual equality of all men, as the basic philosophy of our democracy; and other speakers pointed out the various rights and privileges of American citizens.

Presentation of Flag

A LARGE American Flag was presented by the Mobile Chapter, of Mobile, Alabama, to the Barker Grammar School of Prichard, a suburb of Mobile. Mrs. A. S. Mitchell, state regent, presented the Flag in the name of the Mobile Chapter, and it was accepted by the Principal of the school, Mrs. Lillian Rouse.

The Program, which was in charge of the Chapter Regent, Mrs. Edmund deCelle, included a brief talk by Mr. K. J. Clark, County Superintendent of schools, on the meaning and symbol of the Flag, and readings and songs by the pupils. The pledge of allegiance to the Flag was led by Jean deCelle, young daughter of the Regent, and a member of the C. A. R.

This event marked the seventh time that this chapter has given a Flag to a public school, always before, however, on Flag Day.

The date was advanced this time, so more pupils could be in attendance before the closing of the school term.

AGNES W. McCONDY,
(Mrs. J. W.)
State Chairman of Press Relations.

Pioneers Remembered at Ceremony

As a tribute to the pioneers who built a church in a wilderness, the Philip Perry Chapter, N. S. D. A. R. of Cocoa, Florida, recently dedicated a marker on the site of this church at LaGrange. It was built in 1869 and was the first place of worship erected between New Smyrna and Key West. With no discrimination for creed, it served the community where men met united in love for their Creator. As many as four sermons were preached on many Sundays to a congregation who walked miles over trails or came in boats to the services.

Mrs. Nina Ranck, regent of the chapter, presided at the ceremony and told of the work of the D. A. R. in preserving historic spots with suitable markers. The Cocoa school band, carrying a new flag given to them by the chapter played patriotic music and Frank Nobles and Philip Bruner, Boy Scouts and descendants of the early pioneers unveiled the marker. Mrs. B. H. Howard, past regent and Mrs. T. C. Maguire, state chairman of historic markers and past state regent, performed the formalities of presentation and acceptance and Mrs. L. C. Crofton gave the history of the church.

The church also sufficed as a school building in that early day. Miss Narcissus Feaster was the first teacher. Her diary, treasured by her descendants, was exhibited by Mrs. L. P. Abney and her son Jimmy Brady who represents the 6th generation of Andrew Feaster, one of the founders of this citadel of religious and intellectual freedom and the father of Narcissus, the teacher.

Philip Perry chapter was organized on Feb. 22, 1915, and has a membership of thirty-four, seven of whom are descendants of Andrew Feaster, and six Associate members.

The Coquina boulder with its bronze plate fulfils a dream Mrs. J. P. Mitchell has cherished since the organization of the chapter and will hallow the spot where men loved and wrought long after the small building has gone. Mrs. Mitchell is one of the descendants of Andrew Feaster and has twice served the chapter as regent.

MRS. S. J. G. GOLDEN,
Florida Chairman National Committee,
Press Relations, N. S. D. A. R.
CALIFORNIA’s contributions to our Library comprise over 260 volumes and is a remarkable showing for so young a state. Outstanding among these are the following: 1 each pertaining to the counties of Butte, Calaveras, Colusa, Contra Costa, Fresno, Imperial, Inyo, Kern, King, Lassen, Mariposa, Merced, Nevada, Placer, San Jose, Tuolumne, Yolo; 2 volumes each of Amador, Humboldt, Marin, Orange, Stanislaus, and Tulare; 3 volumes each of Lake, Mendocino, Monterey, Riverside, Napa, San Luis Obispo, Solano, and Ventura; 4 each of San Bernardino, San Diego, San Joaquin, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz; 6 of Sacramento; 7 of Alameda; 8 of Santa Barbara; 10 of Los Angeles; 17 of San Francisco. Eight volumes of the Publications of the Historical Society of California; Fray Juan Crespi, Missionary explorer on Pacific Coast, 1769-1774, by Bolton; San Francisco deaths, 1848-1863, by Tamalpais Chapter; San Francisco records from tombstones in Laurel Hill cemetery 1853-1897; San Diego 1542-1908, 2 vols., Smythe; San Bernardino County, 1759-1904, Ingersoll; San Bernardino Covered Wagon Families (newspaper clippings); Sacramento death records, 1849-1885; 23 volumes of church records, Bible, cemetery, and court house records by the California Genealogical Records Committee, together with 13 volumes of the census of California of 1852, which will stand as a monument to the patriotism of the Daughters of California far more valuable than could be inscribed in bronze or granite.

We are indebted to Mrs. Scott Rountree, of Piedmont, California, State Chairman of Genealogical Records, for the excellent sketch which follows. From her letter we quote: “It just was not possible to list families. So many came all at once that an attempt to list them would only result in inaccuracies, and you would be deluged with letters of disapproval because someone was left out. “You can readily see, though, why it is so hard for many California daughters to prove their lineages. Those young people who came out here in 1849 were not interested in when their grandfather married, etc., and when some member of the family did become interested the data was hard to find. I think our “California Pioneer Papers” are really very valuable for that reason.”

California

Although seven flags—of Spain, England, Russia, Buenos Aires, Mexico, The Bear Flag Republic, and the United States—have flown over California soil, the phrase “California, the Child of Spain” is so often repeated that by many it is regarded as a true definition. California is indeed rich in her legacy of Spanish romance, and thirty-four of her fifty-eight counties bear names of Spanish origin. However, this covers only part of the California story. To understand the peoples of a locality there must be some knowledge of its history.

In 1542 Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo set sail from the west coast of Mexico to explore the unknown northwest. On this journey Cabrillo sailed the full length of the California coast and for the first time made known to Europeans the vast extent of land to the north. Colonization did not follow this journey.

In 1579 the English navigator, Sir Francis Drake, in the Golden Hinde, laden with booty taken from Spanish ships, sought refuge in a California harbor, probably Drake’s Bay north of San Francisco, and took possession of the whole land in the name of her majesty, Queen Elizabeth.

Almost two hundred years went by before Spanish colonization in California was considered important, but fear of English and Russian influence in the Pacific made it seem necessary. In 1769, then, came the
94 CHAPTERS IN CALIFORNIA
58 COUNTIES IN THE STATE

COUNTY      CHAPERS      COUNTY      CHAPERS
Alameda      9            San Diego      5
Butte        1            San Francisco  6
Contra Costa 1            San Joaquin    2
Fresno       1            San Mateo      1
Glenn        1            Santa Barbara  3
Humboldt     1            Santa Clara    5
Imperial     1            Santa Cruz     1
Kern         1            Solano        2
Los Angeles  32           Sonoma        1
Monterey     2            Stanislaus     1
Orange       4            Tehama        1
Riverside    3            Tulare        1
Sacramento   2            Ventura       2
San Bernardino 3            Yuba          1

CALIFORNIA
Shaded Counties Have D. A. R. Chapters
overland expedition led by Don Gaspar de Portola, who was accompanied by Father Junipero Serra. A tiny settlement and a mission was established at San Diego. Other expeditions followed, notably that of Juan Bautista de Anza in 1774, when San Francisco bay was discovered. By 1784, when Father Serra died, nine missions had been founded. The work continued until 1817, twenty-one missions in all being established, stretching from San Diego to Sonoma, north of San Francisco. Settlements grew up, first around the missions, later in wider areas.

The years which followed the settlement of California by the Spanish constitute the romantic period. Life was simple, unhurried, picturesque. Almost the sole industry was cattle raising, and, since an unlimited empire lay at hand, the land holdings were enormous. Because of the isolated position there was absolute necessity for developing some sort of industrial life, but this was primitive.

Spain ordered the settling of California to preserve it for the Spanish crown, but fate decreed otherwise. The first record of a foreigner wishing to remain in California was that of a young Irishman, Joseph O'Cain, whose parents lived in Boston. In 1795 he landed at Santa Barbara, but was sent on to San Blas.

Nineteen years later the first permanent foreign settler appeared in California. In 1814 a young man of twenty named John Gilroy was landed from an English merchantman because of extreme illness. Gilroy, a Scotchman whose real name was John Cameron, was allowed to remain.

In 1816, one Thomas W. Doak was landed at Monterey from the American schooner, Albatross. He remained in California and was the first American settler. Doak was a native of Boston, born 1787.

In 1820 there were thirteen foreigners in California, viz.: 3 Americans, 2 Scotchmen, 2 Englishmen, 1 Irishman, 1 Russian, 1 Portuguese, and 3 negroes. In 1821 the port of Monterey was opened to foreign trade, and the number of incoming ships increased, most of them contributing to the foreign population in California. In 1822 William A. Richardson, mate of an English whaler, was allowed to remain in San Francisco. Another Englishman, Robert Livermore, first settler of Livermore Valley, deserted from an English brig. Gilroy, Doak, Richardson, and Livermore married daughters of Spanish families.

The Californians now began to welcome the foreigners—in small numbers—and to assimilate them, yet the laws were strict requiring them to show passports. In 1828 the Mexican government authorized the granting of lands in California to such foreigners as could comply with all the requirements of law. The Californians treated the foreigners with unexampled generosity and kindness; they gave them their daughters in marriage and lands on which to pasture their cattle. The Americans who came early were for the most part superior men; they amalgamated with the Spaniards; their interests became identical, and they did not, as a rule, prove ungrateful.

After 1821, when Mexico declared her independence from Spain, unrest was everywhere apparent. It was hardly to be expected that a territory so vast and rich in undeveloped resources would long remain under the control of a weak and turbulent government. Early in the 19th century the United States had manifested an interest in California. New England traders and whalers stopped often at California ports and realized her defenseless condition. The advent of the Russians caused much worry. Shortly after 1820, also, the hide and tallow trade was opened between California and New England and for two decades identified the interests of New England with those of California. Another factor which led to further development of this relation was the opening of overland trails and the discovery of new routes by the restless fur traders.

In 1826 Jedidiah Strong Smith led a party of fifteen men from near Salt Lake to San Gabriel Mission, and he was followed almost immediately by others. The names of the Patties, Joseph Walker, Ewing Young, and Kit Carson are known to all students of California history. In 1836 Dr. John Marsh, a native of Massachusetts, came to California and obtained a great rancho. He wrote glowing accounts of the country to friends in Missouri and urged immigration. Three years later John A. Sutter, a Swiss, established himself at the junction of the Sacramento and American rivers.
The steady flow of Americans into California caused the Mexican government some anxiety, and in 1840 Governor Alvarado was instructed to take a census. This census enumerated 148 foreigners scattered about near the various missions, not including hundreds of others who had settled without permission.

The coming of the fur traders prepared the way for the advance of overland emigration from the Mississippi Valley to California during the next decade. The first of these overland trains, in which John Bidwell, founder of Chico, was the outstanding figure, followed the Platte River trail from Missouri to Salt Lake and thence crossed the unexplored desert to the Humboldt River. Eventually the party found its desperate way across the Sierra and into the valley of the San Joaquin. Its members later established homes in various parts of California. In this party was Nancy Kelsey, said to have been the first American woman to cross the plains. This party was the predecessor of numerous kindred expeditions of settlers from the Mississippi Valley. Some of them came by way of Oregon, some by way of the Humboldt and Truckee rivers, some by way of the Owens Valley, and others by the old Santa Fé trail.

With the opening of the routes to California and the advent of American explorers and settlers, the government of the United States became definitely interested in securing this province on the Pacific. The war with Mexico gave the opportunity for taking over the territory, and on July 7, 1846, the American flag was hoisted at Monterey, though the formal transfer of the province to the United States did not take place until February 2, 1848.

By a singular twist of fate, only a few days prior to the signing of the treaty gold had been discovered at Coloma. With almost incredible rapidity the news spread throughout the world, and within a few months the "Great Migration" was in progress. Not only across the plains but by sailing vessels around Cape Horn or north from the Isthmus of Panama people poured into California. Europeans who had previously sojourned in western South America now traveled north. Even from the islands of the Pacific came settlers. These were young men for the most part, very few with families.

At the end of 1849 the American population of California numbered nearly 100,000 persons. It is estimated that during that year nearly 42,000 emigrants came overland to California, of whom 9,000 were Mexicans. By the middle of May the trail from the Missouri River to Fort Laramie presented a continuous line of wagons and pack trains. As the difficulties of the journey increased and animals gave out, wagons, provisions, and property of all kinds were abandoned. It may be presumed that many Bibles with their precious pages of family data were of necessity left along the trail.

Most of the states of the Union were peopled by a steady influx of settlers from other communities. California, on the contrary, was suddenly changed from a quiet pastoral community to a mining camp. A great population poured into it from all quarters of the globe, all actuated by the most intense and absorbing of motives—the quest of gold. Some came to mine for it, some to supply the miner with the means of existence, and some to prey upon him. Some sought fortunes in trade and in the building of cities; others sought to reap great profits from the cultivation of the fertile soil. The farming class found a large amount of the best lands in private ownership under Spanish grants. These men were not disposed to submit quietly to such a condition of affairs and in many cases "preempted" what they chose to consider unoccupied lands, ignoring the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. Colonel Mason and his successor, General Riley, endeavored to protect the owners of the property but often without success. A great population had gathered before there was any regular government to keep it in order. The better class of immigrants did not approve the squatter method and strongly condemned all such proceedings, but it must be remembered that a portion of the early immigration was from the western frontier states and of the class that considered a dead Indian the only good Indian, and to whom a Spaniard, no matter what his condition or degree of culture and refinement, was a "Greaser" and entitled to no respect or consideration. At one time they undertook to drive all foreigners from the gold mines. In this movement Americans were joined by English, Irish, and German immigrants, and it was especially directed toward the
Sonorans, Chilians, and Peruvians. They even included Californians among the foreigners.

It is a tribute to the native aptitude of the Anglo-Saxon citizen for self-government that even in the midst of such chaotic conditions he was able through his own initiative to devise ways and means of furnishing reasonable safe-guards to life and property and to insure some stability for society.

On September 9, 1850, California was admitted to the Union as a state, and a regularly organized government began to function. When the constitutional convention met at Monterey in 1849 plans were made for a California state census to be taken in 1852. For many years the original sheets of this census had lain forgotten when in 1933 plans were made by the California Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, to have them copied. The population by that time had risen to 275,000. Natives of every state in the Union and every country of the world were represented in this census.

In order to preserve records of the early families, the California Society has also compiled genealogical data as given by descendants, copied records from family Bibles and from tombstones. Several volumes of such material have been indexed and bound. All this is most important because the keeping of vital statistics in California was begun only in 1906.

The theory of the slow westward movement of civilization does not entirely apply to California. California had first its Spanish culture, and the forty-niners at least touched the fringe of its exotic quality and its leisurely ways. The year 1848 was one of unrest in Europe. Many Frenchmen, largely professional men and not impoverished gold seekers, came to San Francisco in the next couple of years. They took an active part in the life of "The City", as San Francisco was already known over all California, and made a definite impression on the growth of its cultural life. They were greatly aided and supported by the very large migration from the Confederate states.

The New England group was responsible for establishing libraries. Mercantile libraries were on every hand. The New Englander had a definite urge to improve himself and his community. At no place in America have all the strains of culture come together as they have in California, especially in San Francisco.

With the coming of the railways in 1869 California entered upon its present day development. As Robert Glass Cleland says "Looking on toward the future one's imagination is scarcely bold enough to visualize the destiny which awaits California. Looking to the past one sees a history, fascinating, romantic, inseparably a part of the great drama of international affairs and of the development of the United States, made inspiring by the heroic figures which moved across its pages and touched everywhere by the elements of greatness".

MRS. SCOTT RONMERE.

From a volume of Clippings from California Newspapers compiled by Mrs. John F. Miller, Chairman of Genealogical Committee of Berkeley Hills Chapter, we quote: "The Daughters of the American Revolution of California have presented to the State Library of Sacramento the first bound copy of 1852 census records of the state. The gift is part of a project of the D. A. R. to save from oblivion delapidated records, and to fill in the gaps in information in such records. ** To get this information the D. A. R. women have hunted among old tombstones, searched in old letters in attics and cupboards, have interviewed old pioneers and traveled to many out-of-the-way places. **

For many years the original census sheets lay sealed and forgotten in the Archives of the Secretary of State. ** Unfortunately, the ink had faded and in many instances the edges and folded portions had crumbled and, as a result, names and dates were completely obliterated." **

From a list of names in this census of 1852 of California which is a gift to our D. A. R. Library, we selected the following Calaveras County names of some of the older persons. The first column is the name, the second is the age, the third is the place of birth and the fourth is the place from which the person migrated.
It is, however, noticeable in these records that most of those on the lists were under thirty years of age, and were "Quartz miners,"—probably the "Forty-niners" of that day.

These books beautifully bound and indexed occupy a place of honor in the California section of our D. A. R. Library. Such is a sample of the work of the California Daughters to whom future generations will owe a debt of gratitude!

"Old California in Picture and Story" by Stewart Edward White, gives in graphic style California of the Forty-niner, the gold-digger, the adventurer, the finder of nuggets, and the finder of naught. In 1848 the population was 6,000; by 1852 a rough census gave 269,000. It was then (only 90 years ago) more remote than is now any spot on our whole globe.

As time went on, Ordinary Foreigners, by which is meant English, French, German, Italians, and the like, were soon present in greater numbers than upon the accessible Atlantic Seaboard. But here were, also, curious people from places ordinarily known only in geographies, the Moors, Turks, Albanians, Chinese, Chilinos, Islanders, Arabs, Hindus, Russians, Mexicans, and Spanish, of course, most often in their native costumes.

That sketch is not an historical study, but an impression of a period when youth predominated. It is beautifully illustrated and adds color as well as wonder at the remarkable California of today, where nature has been overkind and where people of energy and ingenuity have developed a state second to none in beauty and importance. Let all would-be invaders from hostile countries beware!

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 the 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.

G-'42. Bolender.—Wanted parents of David Bolender (Bollender, Bolander, Bolendar), wife Rebecca. Also David's Pennsylvania birthplace (possibly Lancaster). David, born October 17, 1800; died August 18, 1860, in Canton, Ohio. Possibility that David's father was a Revolutionary War soldier. He received a land grant in Chester, Center, or Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Mrs. H. W. Dickens, 4003 Ivy Street, East Chicago, Indiana.

G-'42. (a) Terry-Davenport.—Wanted parentage of Miss — Terry, who married Davenport. They were the parents of Julius Terry Davenport, who was born February 15, 1780, in Virginia (probably Washington County).

(b) Dolan.—Wanted parentage of Mary Dolan, who was married to Julius Terry Davenport November 16, 1809, in Washington County, Virginia. Mrs. Medora Hays Flick, R. R. 2, Manhattan, Kansas.

G-'42. (a) Dawson-Tinsley.—Wanted data on Barton, Bailey, Fielding and James Dawson, listed in tax book of Spencer County, Kentucky, in 1824 and 1833, with land on Plumb creek. Were these men brothers or was one father of James Dawson, born September 1, 1805, probably in Virginia (where?) and married Sara Tinsley (ancestry also wanted) in 1827 in Spencer County, Kentucky.

(b) Holmes.—Wanted data on William Homes (Holms) who was listed on tax book in 1827 with land on Plumb creek in Spencer County, Kentucky. Also Spilby Holms with land on Simpson creek, same year, same county. Elva G. Spear, Petersburg, Illinois.

G-'42. (a) Ayer-Nutting.—Want data on Jonas Ayer, born 1810, died 1888, married about 1834 Leah Nutting, born 1812. Resided in Augusta, Maine.

(b) Heath-Willey.—Want data on Benjamin Heath, born 1752, resided Fryeburg; married 1786 at Barrington, Dorothy (Dolly) Willey (Wyley), born 1765, died 1850 at Conway, New Hampshire.
G-'42. **Landor.**—Information regarding parentage, ancestry and Revolutionary records, family, James Lanford, moved from Maryland to North Carolina, married Miss Lowry. Fought in Revolutionary War while living in North Carolina. After war moved to South Carolina, Spartanburg District. Had four sons and three daughters. The four sons married four Leatherwood sisters; Mary Lanford married Thomas Leatherwood, went to Tennessee. O. H. McCord, Woodruff, South Carolina.

G-'42. **Crenshaw.**—Want ancestry of William Crenshaw, born about 1760, married Sarah Baker, daughter of William Baker and Mary Walton, January 29, 1783, in Louisa County, Virginia. Lived in Albemarle County, Virginia, until his death, 1829. Did he or his father or the father of Sarah Baker serve in the Revolution? Mrs. E. H. Crenshaw, Jr., Corner 2nd & Henrietta Streets, Kingsville, Texas.


G-'42. **Benjamin.**—Wanted parents and place of birth of Charles Benjamin, born March 18, 1805, died July 3, 1852, married Phillips, William G. Johnson married Martha A. Phillips, May 13, 1841, Richmond County, Virginia. Son, Charles Augustus; Alexander; Mary Elizabeth and Hiram. Mrs. Charles H. Goldsmith, 9 South Brighton Avenue, Atlantic City, New Jersey.


(b) **Bacon.**—Data re Jonathan Ebenezer Bacon, born June 20, 1812, Hadley, Massachusetts, married Abigail Worley, born Kentucky. Children: Eliza, born 1845, married Joseph Tibbs, son of Aaron and Mary (Wilcher) Tibbs, Bowling Green, Kentucky; Maria married Edward Mason (?); William; and daughter married —— Houchin. Jonathan E. Bacon was granted land, Edmonson County, Kentucky. Revolutionary War service on Bacon line? other lines? Mrs. C. S. Welsh, 304 James Avenue S. E., Grand Rapids, Michigan.

G-'42. (a) **Darr.**—Wish parentage of William Darr, born July 15, 1776, in Maryland, who married Sally Brown in Woodford County, Kentucky, in 1801, and John Darr, who married Rebecca Shepher, June 3, 1803, in Frederick County, Virginia.

(b) **Parker.**—Wanted the parents of Charles Parker, born December 1781, and wife Hannah Williams, born February 26, 1777; oldest son George Duncan Parker, born July 3, 1809, in Fauquier County, Virginia, later in Garrard County, Kentucky, and Marion County, Missouri. Willa Mae Darr, 823 South Main, Ottawa, Kansas.


G-'42. (a) **Archer-Allison.**—Wanted parentage and any information concerning Edward Archer, who married Elizabeth Lecher Allison in Montgomery County, Maryland, in 1796. Removed Bourbon County, Kentucky? later to Monroe County, Indiana.

(b) **Allison-Lecher.**—Wanted parentage and information concerning Richard Allison and his wife Eliza Lecker of Montgomery County, Maryland. Removed to and died in Bullitt County, Kentucky. Daughter Eleanor married Robert Ricketts; daughter Lily married John Day; son John married Elizabeth Higgins. Mrs. Lorraine Archer Pargells, 2010½ Ridge View, Eagle Rock, California.

G-'42. (a) **Cox.**—Want parentage, all vital dates and information possible of Moses Cox, who married Hafnah Baird (Beard), natives of North Carolina. Had son Levi born March 18, 1800, in North Carolina. Other children: daughter m. Ebenezer Enyart; Louisa m. Leroy Wine; Martha Ann m. 1st Armstrong, 2nd Demelville Tedford; Lewis Allan m. Caroline Baird; Francis Marion m. widow Sarah (Harris) Halliburton.

(b) Moses Cox died 1842 in Barren County, Kentucky, 1826. Hannah (Baird) Coo came to Macon County, Missouri, in 1842 with her son Francis Marion. She died 1852 in Macon County, Missouri. Wish information on Smith, McGee, Baird (Beard) or Cox. Ethel D. Waddell, 932 North Rollins, Macon, Missouri.

G-'42. **Phelps.**—Wanted information concerning Captain Jonathan Phelps and his wife Charity. Wish his record as a Revolutionary War soldier. Where is he buried? Mrs. Marion Andrus, Box 111, Almont, Michigan.

G-'42. (a) **Conway.**—Wanted information concerning John Conway, employed by DuPont
Powder Company of Delaware during Revolution. Said to have been given land grant in New Hampshire for service in War. Seeking proof.

(b) Taft-Russell.—Want information about Labon Taft of Sutton, Vermont. Seeking proof he was Revolutionary soldier. His daughter Sally married Samuel Russell, born Danville, Vermont, April 14, 1798. Was drummer boy in War of 1812. Wish information concerning his ancestry. Mrs. Fred Hall Chambers, 1227 B Avenue, Douglas, Arizona.

G-'42. (a) Tucker.—Want information on Seth Tucker (prob. Connecticut), Captain 1804 on the Great Lakes; lived in Black Rock or Buffalo, New York. A son, Haines B. Tucker, born March 2, 1818, in Black Rock, New York, died March 12, 1885. Son of Haines B. Tucker was Charles B. (Bennett), born September 25, 1843, at Norwalk, Ohio, married Margaret-Maria Prutzman.

(b) Clarinda Clark, born July 8, 1823, died April 4, 1874, wife of Haines B. Tucker, was a daughter of Lester Clark, Middletown, Connecticut, born February 18, 1797, died January 31, 1874. Her daughter Dorothy Clark, born Cheburne, New York, 1799, died April 14, 1873. Edith P. H. McCullough, 1626 Garden Street, Santa Barbara, California.

G-'42. Schovell.—Wish to know who Thomas Schovell married and how many children he had and their names. Thomas was born in 1842; son of Nelson and Clarressa Root Schovell. Mrs. George W. Cook, 53 North Main Street, Angola, New York.


(b) Farland-Frazier.—Captain Joseph Farland (or MacFarland) married Mary Frazier May 15, 1792, at old St. Paul's Church, Baltimore, Maryland. Want parents of this Captain Joseph Farland and of his wife, Mary Frazier. They were living in Dorchester County, Maryland, in 1794, when their son, John, was born. Captain Joseph Farland died 1836, aged 67; Mary Frazier Farland died 1831, aged 64. Mrs. W. H. Seamon, Lake Highland, Lakeland, Florida.

G-'42. (a) Chase-Buffum.—Wanted ancestry of Asa Chase, born April 26, 1776, and his wife, Hannah Buffum, born in 1776. Did parents of either serve in Revolutionary War?

(b) Phelps-Burton.—Wanted parents of Travis Phelps, born June 17, 1775, died May 12, 1849, and his wife, Ada Burton, born May 13, 1784, died June 13, 1829. Some time between 1806 and 1812 they came from Rhode Island and settled in South Edmeston, New York. Lillian P. Stebbins, Earlville, New York.


G-'42. Jackson.—Wanted ancestry of Oliver Franklin Jackson, born in Kentucky probably between 1840 and 1860. He married Sarah Minerva Hendrin, daughter of Thomas, who lived near Richmond, Kentucky. Loula L. Brooks, 242 Woodland Avenue, Gardner, Massachusetts.

G-'42. (a) Dunn-Elam-Elms.—Lewis Dunn married Rebecca Elam. Want birth of each and marriage. Did Lewis have Land Bounty in Virginia Militia District, Ohio? Issue: Spencer, born 1804: Jane; Martha; Elizabeth and others. Edmund Dunn, father of Lewis, married Sally —. Children: Lewis; William; Polly Brown; Betsy White; Nancy Haly. Dunns lived Virginia, then Warren County, Kentucky. Want County in Virginia and any data.

(b) Want Rebecca Elam's parents and their residence and any data. Mrs. J. V. Hardcastle, Route 1, Bowling Green, Kentucky.

G-'42. (a) Sidwell.—Wanted names of parents and other information regarding John Sidwell and wife Edith. His children: during (children of John Sidwell) migrated to Belmont County, Ohio. Children of Joseph and Elizabeth Tomlinson: two daughters (names unknown) and a son, Daniel Dodge Tomlinson, born January 1, 1816. Wish data. Mrs. Alva L. Brown, Fairmont, Nebraska.

G-'42. (a) Richards-Estes.—Who were the parents of Esther Richards, born in Southboro, Massachusetts (?); died at Topsfield, Massachusetts, age 100 years 16 days. Widow of Aaron Estes. She had a brother Joseph Richards & niece Esther Richards, who married John Dwniel of Topsfield. Niece died at Topsfield in 1837, age 101. What is the Richards ancestry?

(b) Turner-Brown.—Who were the parents of Aaron Turner, born at Conoret, Rhode Island (?). He married Amelia Brown, born in Yonkers, New York. Had a son, Aaron Turner, born October 26, 1832, at Westchester County, New York, who married Jane Gayley, daughter of Archibald Gayley of Bronx, New York, and Stockbridge, Massachusetts. Mrs. Allan G. Buttrick, Lancaster, Massachusetts.

This department is experiencing difficulty in securing suitable skeleton maps for publication of these series. So far, those published in the Official Roster of Congress have been utilized, and the number which indicate the Congressional District have been covered. In some congested districts this has been impossible. From the many expressions of appreciation of these historical sketches, we assume that a continuation is desired. From states yet to be published suitable maps will be gratefully received by this department.
Record of Marriages performed by the Rev. James Guthrie, Pastor of Laurel Hill Congregational Church, Dunbar township, Fayette County, Pennsylvania. (Contributed by L. Ethel Boughner, of Great Meadows Chapter, Unisontown, Pa.)

(Continued from May Magazine)

**114. 1822** — Alexander Young of Ohio to Elizabeth Ellis of Laurel Hill Ch.

**115. 1822** Oct. 10 — Joseph Torrance of Laurel Hill to Charolette Stewart of Cooksto.

**116. 1822** Nov. 28 — Bryant Johnston to Sarah Ellis. Both of Laurel Hill Ch.

**117. 1823** Jan. 2 — John Porter to Eliza Lowery. Both of Laurel Hill Ch.

**118. 1823** Mar. 27 — James Paul Jr. to Polly Cannon. Both of Laurel Hill Ch.

**119. 1823** Apr. 8 — John Preston to Elizabeth Meritts. Both of Laurel Hill Ch.

**120. —** Wm. McMasters of Mt. Pleasant to Polly Huston of Tyrone Ch.

**121. 1823** Sept. 4 — Benjamin Cunningham of Beaver Co. to Martha Cunningham of Tyrone Ch.

**122. 1823** Charles McClaughlin to Mary Swearengen. Both of Laurel Hill Ch.

**123. 1823** Dec. 25 — Thomas McMullen to Susan Carlow. Both of Laurel Hill Ch.

**124. 1823** Dec. 30 — Alexander Cummins to Margaret Torrance. Both of Tyrone Ch.

**125. 1824** Apr. 13 — John Cochran to Esther Bare. Both of Tyrone Ch.

**126. 1824** May 5 — Samuel Jorden of Washington Co. to Annie Sorant of Laurel Hill Ch.

**127. 1824** May 25 — Wm. Miller of Laurel Hill to Grace Gallaher of Connellsville.

**128. 1824** June 10 — John Martin of Cannonsburgh to Eliza McMullen of Laurel Hill.

**129. 1824** Aug. 5 — John Porter of Ohio to Rebecca Gipson of Laurel Hill.

**130. 1824** Aug. 12 — John Haslett of Laurel Hill to Eliza N. Smith of Unionsontown Ch.

**131. 1834** Sept. 14 — Wm. Byers to Anna McLain. Both of Connellsville.

**132. 1824** Dec. 2 — Joseph Douthet of Mercer to Polly Stuart of Laurel Hill.

**133. 1825** Mar. 17 — Robert McMullen of Tyrone to Christina Heron of Laurel Hill.

**134. 1825** Apr. 28 — Samuel McCormick to Elizabeth Greeg (Moody). Both of Connellsville.

**135. 1825** May 19 — James Smith of Ohio to Esther Rankin of Laurel Hill.

**136. 1825** Sept. 8 — Robert Halliday to Sarah Rogers. Both of Laurel Hill Ch.

**137. 1825** Sept. 15 — Samuel Douglas to Rebecca Cannon. Both of Laurel Hill Ch.

**138. 1826** Feb. 14 — John Cunigham of Allegheny Co. to Mary Torrance of Tyrone Ch.

**139. 1826** Feb. 23 — Wm. Harper to Juliet Ogilvie. Both of Laurel Hill Ch.

**140. 1826** Mar. 16 — Nimrod Hutson to Mary Herran. Both of Laurel Hill Ch.

**141. 1826** Mar. 21 — James Canon of Unionsontown to Mary Junk of Laurel Hill Ch.
Committee Reports

American Indians Committee

The Indians Committee presents with pride the picture of Woodrow Crumbo in costume as he appeared on the 51st Congress program. This young man told in story what he next demonstrated in masterly fashion on his cedar-wood flute. Because of the outstanding work in National Defense accomplished by the Daughters of the American Revolution, The Cessna Airplane Company of Wichita, Kansas, granted a leave of absence to this important employee so that he might be able to appear on our program.

Among the many interesting exhibits shown in the Indian collection at the Congress was an ear of red and black Indian corn which Dr. Charles Sando has preserved in a block of crystal-clear plastic. Dr. Sando is doing special defense work on the Pacific Coast, but Dr. Knight, Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., granted the loan. Our best authorities tell us that the Indian has been in America at least 10,000 years and that to him goes the credit of bringing this corn; Dr. Sando has discovered a way to preserve this grain for time without end—an unusual example of cooperation between the Red and White men.

The sales made at the booth presided over by the Indians Committee during congress amounted to more than $525.00. This figure was surpassed only by the official photographer in total sales. The states and chapters are also selling Indian hand-made articles, for these things make suitable gifts for Christmas and for many other occasions. If assistance is needed write to your chairman.

A timely function of the Living Indians Room is for use in connection with Air Raids.

Miss Constance Tahamont (Tonawanda Reservation) has just received word from Cornell University stating that she was awarded the D. A. R. scholarship. This assures Miss Tahamont a four-year course in Home Economics at this excellent institution of learning. The two brothers of this girl are in the service; Robert is with the U.S.S. Argonne, and David is with the U.S.S. Wyoming. Also from this same reservation thirty-four other young Indians are in the service.

It is with deep regret that we note among the missing in action at Midway the name of Brigadier General Clarence L. Tinker, Commander of The Hawaiian Army Air Forces. General Tinker was educated in Kansas and Oklahoma. The son, Clarence L., Junior, is a lieutenant in the Army Air Corps; the daughter, Madelaine, is the wife of an Air Corps captain, Bill Bogue; and the younger son is in a Florida high school and expects to become an aviation officer as soon as he is old enough. Before their marriage the wife was Madelaine Doyle. General Tinker visited his father, brothers, and sisters in Pawhuska about a year ago.
Recently at Gresham, Oregon, the United States Employment Service gave an urgent call for pickers to harvest the huge strawberry crop. The Indians cooperated; especially the women immediately responded and proved themselves excellent workers. This gives new opportunity for these people to keep the wolf from the door.

MRS. LOREN EDGAR REX,
National Chairman.

Radio

Hello Folks:

At the Radio Round Table at Congress held recently in Chicago, several interesting items were discussed, but one of paramount importance seemed to be the listing of the duties of State Chairman of Radio. I was asked to enumerate the significant points presented at that time for the benefit of all, and in order to be brief, I will give it in outline.

The State Chairman will plan a State program, cooperating with the National Chairman and National Vice Chairmen, help Chapter chairmen, and will assume the entire radio program for her State Conference, for which she alone is responsible.

The following plan is given the State Chairman to carry out at her State Conference:

1. Consult with the State Regent and discuss the conference speakers and decide who will be asked to broadcast. The program is in her hands from there on.
2. Make arrangements with local stations.
3. Issue the invitations to the guests to speak over the radio and have their replies returned to the State Regent.
4. Take guests to and from studio. The speakers are their guests at that time.
5. State Chairmen are to introduce National Officers over the radio when visiting her State. She may ask another to do it—but it really is her job.
6. Besides thanking the guest speakers, write a note of thanks to the stations.
7. Have a resolution passed at Conference whereby the State Corresponding Secretary will also thank the stations.

The following points were listed as “helps” for Chapter Chairmen.

1. Plan a year’s program (could include National holidays, or D. A. R. Committee work).
2. Present it to your local station in order to secure time.
3. List your radio program in your Chapter Year Book.
4. Prepare a telephone tree for short announcements or notifications.
5. Secure material from Filing and Lending Bureau and consult the State Chairman for material and scripts.
7. Ask your State and National Officers to speak when they visit your Chapter.
8. Secure a radio coverage map from your local station and when you broadcast, notify all Chapters in the given audible radius. This greatly increases the listening audience.

(signed) AILEEN LANGSTON
(Mrs. William C. Langston),
Special Vice Chairman of Radio.”

It was a grievous loss to your National Chairman to be unable to attend the Chicago Congress and we were disappointed in not having a broadcast from the platform. However, our President General, and the Illinois State Regent, Mrs. Otto H. Crist, were guests at a studio broadcast over WMAQ, invited by Elizabeth Hart, who interviewed them on her program.

Many thanks are due Mrs. Langston, the Special Vice Chairman and the State Chairman of Radio, Illinois, Mrs. O. B. Pace, whom Mrs. Langston calls a “whiz,” and all those who attended the Round Table and made the occasion one of considerable interest.

So...

Daughters
Adopt
Radio

MYRTLE M. LEWIS,
National Chairman.
Junior American Citizens Committee

We Receive More Than We Give

If anything in the turmoil of recent events has disturbed your confidence in your fellow citizens, then turn to the young Junior American Citizens in your community. Their confidence in their country and in themselves, their enthusiastic patriotism, will be like a breath of bracing mountain air to one stifled by the sultry heat of the city.

That young people appreciate the privilege of belonging to this large patriotic body is shown by this incident. One day the State Chairman of S. C. received an urgent request from the members of "King Haigler" club on the Catawba Indian Reservation. They wrote asking that their club buttons be sent by return mail. The Governor of another State was to visit the reservation, and these young Indians felt that the evidence of their membership in a J. A. C. club would give them importance in the eyes of the visiting Governor. Needless to say, these buttons reached them on the following day.

There is the touching story of a girl raised in an orphan home. One night she ran away, soon was caught and placed in an industrial school. As she had no family to take her, it seemed best to send her to the reform school. While at the orphanage she had been one of the main workers on a scrap-book that won first prize at Continental Congress. She was intensely interested in the J. A. C. club work. When she found herself in this new environment—a place that no matter how sympathetically conducted, is fundamentally different from an orphan home—in danger of becoming embittered, she found there a Junior American Citizens club. She is interested in the club meeting—the meaning of the club program is a vital thing to her. She has found something of her past life in the J. A. C. club, and it has been a "life saver" to her. During the winter she wrote and entered an essay in the state-wide contest for members of J. A. C. clubs. To the great joy of the State Chairman, the judges awarded the prize to her!

A thrilling report comes from a club in a mill village. This club entertained its D. A. R. Chapter, giving a wonderful program on Defense Bonds and Stamps. Announcement was made that an essay had been sent to the State Chairman to be entered in her annual contest. When the good news came that Faye had received the award, "school" had to be suspended, they were all so happy, and the child had to run home and tell her parents. As another award, her father gave her a Defense Bond! Thus her success brought forth another act of patriotic citizenship.

If you, who read this, would like to have these delightful experiences then organize a J. A. C. club, and keep in close contact with it. Your interest will inspire these youthful citizens; and it may be that you will find that those who give, oftentimes receive in larger measure than they have given. Lydia Herrick Brown, National Vice-Chairman.

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NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

Published by the National Society

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[ 586 ]
Motion Picture Committee

Motion Pictures and National Defense

BY MARION LEE MONTGOMERY

THERE continues to be much of interest and inspiration to us for these war days on the motion picture screen.

The war as a story is being told to us today in pictures. Some of it comes in a deeply moving, unforgettable way—as in THE INVADERS, MRS. MINIVER, THIS ABOVE ALL.

The best of American motion pictures will be seen not only by the American troops in camps in this country, but also by the troops stationed outside of the United States.

The expense of reducing the pictures from standard size to 16 mm. will be met by the Industry and the pictures will be supplied to the Army without cost.

An official appreciation of this contribution has been sent to the presidents of the various companies in a letter of acknowledgment by Brigadier General Frederick H. Osborn, Chief of the Special Services Branch.

With the many fine films already released and in production for 1942, it is a great satisfaction to know that our troops both at home and abroad will be given the opportunity to see them.

The thousands of theatres in the United States which originally pledged their cooperation in America’s defense efforts, are now or shortly will be showing the War and Defense-pictures approved by the War Activities Committee of the Industry. Among the subjects in circulation are BOMBER, POTS TO PLANES, FOOD FOR FREEDOM, WOMEN IN DEFENSE, RED CROSS TRAILER, TANKS, SAFEGUARDING MILITARY INFORMATION, and THE NEW SPIRIT.

The next United States Army Signal Corps training film which will be produced for the War Department by the Research
Council of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences is PERSONNEL PLACEMENT IN THE ARMY.

Two additional films for the War Department have been recently announced by Colonel Darryl F. Zanuck, Chairman of the Research Council. They are BATTLE FORMATIONS,—THE RIFLE SQUAD; and BATTLE FORMATIONS,—THE RIFLE PLATOON.

These defense short subjects will be found of interest to our D. A. R. Chapters. The titles and brief summaries are listed. Information about them can be secured from the Industry’s War Activities Committee, 1501 Broadway, New York City. They are available to exhibitors throughout the country.

POWER FOR DEFENSE, National Defense Commission; 10 min.
BOMBER, OEM; 10 min. Outlines production of a leading type medium bomber used by the U. S. Army.
WOMEN IN DEFENSE, OEM; 10 min. Parts played by women in defense, with commentary by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and narrated by Katharine Hepburn.
SAFEGUARDING MILITARY INFORMATION, Research Council; 10 min.
TANKS, Emergency Management Film Unit; 10 min.

Fourteen thousand exhibitors have signed pledges of cooperation in the exhibition of all the Victory Films. Watch for these Victory Films at your theatres and cooperate in seeing them to the same extent that your exhibitor is cooperating in showing them.

Warner Bros. has arranged a group of its short subjects, three of which have been Academy Award winners, into a special short subject program which runs sixty minutes and has as its title SALUTE TO THE ARMED FORCES. The subjects from which the program will be made are:

SERVICE WITH THE COLORS, produced with the cooperation of the United States Army.
MEET THE FLEET, doing honor to the men of the United States Navy.
MARCH ON, MARINES, featuring America’s own Commandos.
WINGS OF STEEL, produced with the cooperation of the Army Air Corps.
HERE COMES THE CAVALRY, filmed in Texas with the assistance of the Army Cavalry units.
SOLDIERS IN WHITE, first motion picture portraying the heroic activities of the Army Medical Corps.
THE TANKS ARE COMING, filmed at Fort Knox and describing the training maneuvers of the rapidly expanding armored divisions.

Local Chapters of our D. A. R. organization can share in their work for National Defense with a feeling of pride, with an industry which has gone all out in the service of its country.

* * *

Information Relative to Cancelled Stamps

July 3, 1942.

WORD has been received that no more cancelled stamps can be sent to England as heretofore, because of the lack of space available in British ships. In consequence of this information the National Chairman of the Conservation Committee has requested that the Cancelled Stamp Project be removed from the Conservation Committee. This has been done.

This action, however, does not prevent chapters or states from collecting and selling stamps in America. If they wish to use this means of raising money for war work, for Red Cross needs, or others, they are at liberty to do so.

HELENA R. POUCH,
President General, N. S. D. A. R.
Parliamentary Procedure

"None are too wise to be mistaken, but few are so wisely just as to acknowledge and correct their mistakes, and especially the mistakes of prejudice."—BARROWS.

Echoes from Congress

THE Fifty-first Continental Congress of the N. S. D. A. R. is past history now. While each and everyone, actively engaged in trying to meet conditions over which none of us had any control, and make the Congress a success, I don't believe that any of us expected nor hoped for the fine spirit of co-operation which was extended on all sides.

The serenity of our Presiding Officer and her gracious and kindly attitude created an atmosphere of peaceful calm. Her gavel was used seldom for the attention of Congress was hers without the sound of the gavel.

A number of questions have come to me since I returned from Congress. I am very sorry indeed, I could not make appointments with a number of members during Congress. There was so much "doing" all the time, so many Committee Meetings, and Round Table Breakfasts that it was not possible for one person to take in everything. "The Early Morning Talks" on Parliamentary Procedure were very well attended and I want to thank you personally for the letters I have received since my return home.

Several have written me and asked why we did "thus and so" at this Fifty-first Congress. May I answer these questions in a general way? It will take too much time to answer each question separately. In the first place, the Constitution of the National Society has a provision, Article V on page 7, which states as follows: "This Society shall hold an annual meeting at Washington, D. C., during the week in which the 19th of April falls, UNLESS otherwise ordered by a vote of two-thirds of the entire National Board of Management, which vote may be taken by mail, etc., etc." Now, the vote of the National Board of Management was taken by mail and a two-thirds vote of the entire National Board ordered the change we made. Now, the questions pertain mostly to why we followed up this one change, ordered by two-thirds of the National Board, with certain changes in the program and the questions were, "How could we do that?" After all, there had to be a continuity of action for us to hold the Congress at all and when we made provision for the change for the Continental Congress as a whole, the natural sequence followed that we had the right to change all meetings and parts of the program incidental to the Continental Congress. It would have been impossible, under the circumstances, for us to have held any Congress at all if we had not followed up that first order of the National Board by the necessary changes which were bound to happen if we held Congress at all.

There were two amendments offered to Congress; one regarding the dues of "All Life Members," and the other provided for the reinstatement of a member dropped for non-payment of dues, to Membership At Large. Both of these were adopted by a two-thirds vote as required by our National By-laws. I want to speak now about "Life Members." A number of questions were asked of me during the time of Congress and one was regarding the reinstatement of Life Members who had resigned. The question was "After a Life Member has resigned, must she pay additional dues in order to be reinstated?"

This looms up as a very difficult question to answer and it would seem to me that it is something for the National Board of Management to determine, for the present at least, and I presume this is a matter which we should provide for in our National By-laws. The present By-law for reinstatement of resigned members makes mandatory "The payment of current dues," and a Life Member has paid her "$100.00" at one time in lieu of dues and is exempt from annual (or current) dues to the National Society.

A Life Member, seeking reinstatement in the Chapter she belonged to as Life Member, may find that this chapter may not want to reinstate her, and vote not to do so!
The Chapter would be entirely within its rights to vote not to reinstate her if they did not want her back as a member. Of course, the fact remains that at the same time, her original Chapter had formerly received her Life Membership fee.

If a Life Member resigned and was reinstated as a Member At Large or into another Chapter, she would be bound to "pay dues for the current year." I understand there are very few resignations among those having Life Memberships. As I have said before, there are so many ramifications to this question which are subordinate to, and dependent upon present mandatory rulings, clearly stipulated in our National By-laws. At the same time, none of them takes care of the specific questions involved.

Robert's ruling is: "That a resignation cannot be reconsidered nor can it be rescinded, where it has been acted upon, etc., etc." However, we have a By-law (Article IX, section X) providing for the reinstatement of members who have properly resigned in good standing. Hence, we, in our By-laws, do recognize the reinstatement of resigned members.

I hesitate, therefore, to give any definite opinion regarding this matter and will recommend that this subject be referred to the National Board until such time as an amendment may be offered to take care of the reinstatement of resigned Life Members.

I want to thank Mrs. M. W. for her note and I am answering her questions forthwith.

Ques. In case a member has been dropped and it seems to have been the fault (unintentionally) of one or more officers of the Chapter, should the Chapter consider itself liable for all or part of the expense of reinstatement?

Ans. If Chapter Officers are at fault or through carelessness of officers, a member has been dropped, the Chapter should be held responsible or the Chapter may see fit to hold these officers responsible. It certainly is very unfair for an officer to be so negligent that a member is dropped from the rolls of the National Society through no fault of her own.

Ques. Would it be reasonable to ask Headquarters to consider the circumstances of an apparently unavoidable delay in reporting a resignation?

Ans. A member is dropped because of non-payment of dues. If this member resigned in good standing, sending her resignation in to the Chapter Officers in plenty of time and the officers do not record that resignation immediately, they are not complying with instructions given on page 25 of the Handbook and the Chapter is liable, not National Headquarters. However, there may be extenuating circumstances which the National Headquarters may recognize.

Ques. May a Regent invite a Chapter member for a special reason, to sit in at a board meeting?

Ans. If, for any reason, you would like to have a special guest at your board meeting, I see no reason why you could not do so, unless the members of your board object. I do not believe I would invite an outsider to be a guest at a board meeting unless I secured the consent of my board to have this guest present. If this person had a message to give to the board they could be invited to come to the meeting and give the message and leave. No Regent or President should invite outsiders into her board meetings unless the unanimous consent of the members of her board is given.

Mrs. M. E. S. asks the following two questions:

Ques. Why is it necessary for Chapters to make By-laws to suit themselves when our State and National By-laws contain everything necessary for the ruling of any group of people or Society?

Ans. It is very necessary that Chapters have By-laws of their own to help them in the transaction of local business. There are many points of procedure that a Chapter may determine by itself. A Chapter is authorized to have an initiation fee; also additional fees for its own use. While a Chapter must elect its officers and the month of May is suggested as the time to hold an annual meeting, little else is prescribed for the usual routine matters and Chapter activities. Of course, a Chapter is authorized only to have those rules which are not in conflict with the National By-laws. Chapters may fill vacancies as they see fit. It would be very much better, if within your By-laws, you specifically stated and prescribed the method of electing your officers. There is nothing new in a Vice-Regent stepping up to the Regency and it is perfectly proper to do so IF THAT IS
WHAT YOUR CHAPTER WANTS. But any such a provision must be prescribed for in your By-laws. I have been asked a number of times about the question I answered in the April Magazine. If you will read that over again, you will find, I am very certain, that I said: “I think you should have a provision prescribed, giving the first Vice-Regent the right to become Regent, should there be a permanent vacancy. The question was not whether the first Vice-Regent should move up into the Regency; the question was whether she was to become Regent or “Acting Regent.”

Ques. Suppose those elected for delegates and alternates in November have not paid their dues at that time, nor until January the first. Are they still eligible for our Congress? Why elected?

Ans. The National dues are due and payable on or before January the first. Chapter representation is dependent upon the number of paid dues. There are thirty days extra allowed for emergencies and for special dispensation. Therefore, members whose dues are paid in Washington by February first may act as delegates or alternates. If you will study page 68 of the 1942 Handbook, you will understand this provision and Chapters demanding the payment of dues early (it would seem to me) would not be able to say who was eligible to serve as delegates the next year. The time of payment of Chapter dues should be in harmony with the rules and regulations of the National Society.

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

Song

BY GLENN WARD DRESBACH

Now more than ever we need
   Song . . . in tremendous night,
Sparking the blood—though we bleed,
   Winging the dream—while we fight.

Now when so many lands
   Know silence bitter and long,
More clearly the heart understands
   The human need of song.

Now when so much sorrow
   Blinds the eyes that would see,
We must sing for today—and tomorrow—
   To the lasting victory.

Not that hearts forget
   But that they remember here!
Sing, Heart of the World, that yet
   We keep things valiant and dear!

Sing that no armored heel
   Can trample song from the earth—
While in thundering paeans of steel
   We march to the world’s rebirth!
A Letter from Our National Chairman

Dear State and Chapter Chairmen:

Once again as your National Chairman it is my privilege to write you, with the beginning of another year, I want to bespeak your continued interest and help in all that pertains to the NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

Not only do I write with grateful appreciation for the work accomplished by each chairman during the past year, but it is with the hope that you will bend every effort, to continue your fine work and, if absolutely possible, exceed your past record.

New subscribers are wanted and needed, for we must build up our circulation. Important as it is to get new subscribers, it is equally important to get renewals.

If each chapter chairman would lay special emphasis on this, and begin two months before expiration date to get these renewals, it would be the greatest help to us in the offices.

Two things would be avoided which take much time: First, every expiration card has to be taken from file; Second, where renewal is received a new card must be made out. In addition to this, changes, too, have to be made in list which goes to printer.

None of these things need be done if renewal could be received at least one month before expiration date.

I don't have to repeat the importance of advertisements for they are the life blood of any magazine.

Your National Chairman has not given up the hope that eventually every state will find it possible to send in an "advertisement."

In these eventful times, I firmly believe there is a vital need in our Society for the Magazine. We must do more than hope for the best, we must work harder than ever before, for we want to continue to give you a Magazine worthy of this wonderful Society.

The report of the Magazine as given by your chairman at the National Congress in Chicago compared favorably with those of past years.

When one considers the Magazine from important angles and the problems it faced at the outset, taking also into consideration the strenuous days through which we are passing, I believe I would be excused in saying: "It was good."

I have great hopes that by working a little harder with a more earnest appeal to our members, we may present a report this year, of which you may truly be proud.

Let's begin our campaign now, do not wait until fall, for every day counts. The NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE is the official organ of this Society and merits your special consideration. In no other way can you get each month much which should be of great interest to you as a reader and a member.

It tells you of the activities of our President General, bringing you also a special message every month from her.

The Genealogical Department is a very popular one and very valuable. Think of the help many derive from its queries and answers. Often just what is needed to complete new lines is unexpectedly found there.

Committee and chapter news deserve your attention for there you may keep up with a varied amount of interesting activities, while the patriotic and historical papers open up many interesting programs for your chapter meeting.

In addition two pages each month bring news of what the younger organization, the Children of the American Revolution, are doing.

As a regent, officer or member do you get all you should and about what this great Society is doing when you do not subscribe to its official publication, the NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE? I am convinced you do not.

The June number of the Magazine was, of course, the "Congress" number and reported directly to you from Chicago by Miss Elisabeth E. Poe, our Editor, who went there for that purpose. Miss Poe brought you a close-up of the wonderful days in that eventful week.

It was a beautiful Congress and so much was done of which we can be justly happy and proud, from the great National Defense meeting and wonderful reports to the marvelous pledging of War Bonds under the inspiring direction of Mrs. William Russell Magna and the memorable Victory Dinner which closed a delightful Congress.

If you take the Magazine and did not attend the Congress I am sure you will enjoy the June number thoroughly. But, if you do not take the Magazine see what you are missing. So why not subscribe now, beginning with the June issue.

Your National Chairman, too, went to Chicago. There she was met, upon arrival, by Mrs. Ivo Jeffreys, State Chairman from Illinois and Vice Regent of her state.

A most attractive booth had been designed by her and awaited us in the Boulevard Room of the Stevens Hotel.

Many friends came to see us and a lot of new subscriptions were taken by our Secretary, Mrs. Tennie Selby Burk.

As chairman for your State or Chapter won't you continue your effort and try to get a new subscriber to match each present one.

We need your help, more than I can tell you, for just a few people cannot do it.

Even in these days when every one is under a great strain may we continue to count on your interest and help for the Magazine?

The President General and our National Officers are ardent supporters of the Magazine and believe in it.

Will you, dear member, be a "booster," too, for it, "Talk Magazine; think Magazine and take Magazine."

How wonderful it would be if our Chapters would give the Magazine to their Libraries and High Schools.

Give us your continued support which means the welfare and success of our NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

With every good wish and again my grateful appreciation, I am, as always, your friend,

LOUISA S. SINCLAIR,
National Chairman Magazine.

July, 1942.
June 12, 1942.

THE Special meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. William H. Pouch, in her office in the Administration Building, Washington, D. C., Friday, June 12, 1942, at 12:00 noon.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. W. H. Belk, offered prayer, followed by the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America.

In the absence of the Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Schlosser, the First Vice President General, Mrs. Forney, was appointed Recording Secretary General pro tem. Mrs. Forney called the roll, and the following members were recorded present: National Officers: Mrs. Pouch, Mrs. Forney, Miss Chenoweth, Mrs. Belk, Mrs. Cox, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. McCook, Mrs. Murray. State Regents: Mrs. Creyke, Mrs. Stapp.

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

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

Report of Registrar General

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

Number of applications verified . 382
Number of supplementals verified . 173

Total number of papers verified 555

This brings the present membership to over 145,000.

While we have tried to stress, in the letters sent to the State and Chapter Registrars, the importance of having the papers complete when they are sent to us, both as to attestations and endorsements and also in the matter of names, dates and proofs for the lineage, we are sorry to have to report that many of the applications now being received are lacking on these respective points. We are therefore earnestly asking the cooperation of the chapters in these matters.

We find that in 1940 we admitted 6,209 members; in 1941 there were 6,470; while the number this year is 6,825. This, as you will note, is an increase of several hundred.

I am very appreciative of the response being made by the various states in the matter of the microfilms of the Census records, as these are of the greatest use in research and will be a valuable and helpful addition to the resources of our Library. The Kansas Daughters are giving the microfilms of their state in honor of Mrs. Berger, their state regent. Minnesota has given 1860 and 1870 Census microfilms and is accumulating the amount necessary for the 1850 and 1880 microfilms, and Maryland has given the 1850, 1860, and 1870 Census microfilms.

We would like especially to have the microfilms for the year 1880, because there is so much red tape involved in seeing these records at the Census Bureau.

The price of the various schedules of the census microfilms is to be found in the March number of the Magazine, page 220, and we would call attention to the fact that the amount donated by the National Society is 10% of the amount given, not 10% of the list price.

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

Mrs. Cooch moved that the 382 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Mrs. Forney. Adopted.

The Organizing Secretary General, Miss Mullins, being absent, her report was read by Mrs. Forney.

Report of Organizing Secretary General

My report is as follows:

Through their respective state regents, the following members at large are presented for confirmation as organizing regents:

Mrs. Frona McKean Collier, Littleton, Colorado.
Miss Mayme Wheeler, Guthrie, Oklahoma.

The Seattle Chapter of Washington, requests through the state regent that "Chief" be prefixed to its name.

The following chapters have met all requirements, according to our National By-laws and are now presented for confirmation:

Jeremiah Howard, Great Bend, Kansas.

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

Mrs. Forney moved the confirmation of two organizing regents and two chapters; and that "Chief" be prefixed to the Seattle Chapter name. Seconded by Mrs. Campbell. Adopted.

The Recording Secretary General pro tem, Mrs. Forney, read the minutes of today's meeting, which were accepted as read.

Upon motion the meeting adjourned at 12:15 p. m.

MARY H. FORNEY,
Recording Secretary General pro tem.
N. S. D. A. R.
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION  
(organized—October 11, 1890) 
MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL, 17th and D Streets N.W., Washington, D.C.  
NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT—1942-1943  

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1 Park Road, Roswell, New Mexico.  
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4106 H. E. Beaumont St., Portland, Ore.  
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Memorial Continental Hall  
Historian General  
MRS. FREDERICK ALFRED WALLIS  
Memorial Continental Hall  

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Memorial Continental Hall  
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Memorial Continental Hall  
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Memorial Continental Hall  
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MRS. C. EDWARD MURRAY  
Memorial Continental Hall  

Reporter General to Smithsonian Institution  
MRS. HARRY E. NAREY, South Hill Avenue, Spirit Lake, Iowa  

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National Board of Management—Continued

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State Vice Regent—Mrs. Robert Thornton Cooker, 844 S. 41st St., Birmingham.

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State Regent—Mrs. Donald MacDonald, Box 653, Fairbanks, Alaska.
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State Vice Regent—Mrs. W. Bankston Houston, 725 York St., Denver.

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State Vice Regent—Mrs. Arthur Bescher Iffland, 724 So. Main St., Torrington.

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State Regent—Mrs. Langholt Lee Latton, Jr., 200 N. State St., Dover.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. James Edmund Fuller, 424 W. 21st St., Wilmington.

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State Vice Regent—Mrs. Roy Clement Bowker, 4415 39th St., Washington.

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State Vice Regent—Miss Mabel Cooper Gunton, 1007 13th Ave., So., Nampa.

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State Vice Regent—Mrs. Edward Franklin Randolph, Titusville Road, Pennington.

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State Vice Regent—Mrs. James B. Patton, 2015 Bryden Road, Columbus.

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State Vice Regent—Mrs. Howard B. Conheim, 290 Doyle Ave., Providence.

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State Vice Regent—Mrs. David L. Parmley, 6 Fouts Apts., Price.

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State Regent—Mrs. Burney Batcheller, Willingford.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Donald Swartz Arnold, Bethel.

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State Vice Regent—Miss Margaret Helen Goodwin, 745 Church St., Beloit.

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State Vice Regent—Miss Ivey Eugene Clark, 912 S. Wolcott St., Casper.

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State Vice Regent—Mrs. Roy P. Roberts, P. O. Box 138, Montrose, Colorado.

Cuba

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State Vice Regent—Mrs. Nathaniel Peniston Davis, Box 614, Woodstown, N. J.

France
State Regent—Mrs. Charles Claire Perrin, 30 El Cerrito Road, San Mateo, Calif.
State Vice Regent—Vacant.

Puerto Rico
Mrs. Julio Mercado, 3 Calle Cordero, Santurce (Chapter Regent).

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HONORARY PRESIDENTS GENERAL

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North St., Greenwich, Conn.

Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Horace
2012 Vermont Place, Cincinnati, Ohio

Mrs. William A. Becker
77 Grove St., Summit, N. J.

Mrs. William M. Horne, Jr.
53 Southgate Ave., Annapolis, Md.

Mrs. George Maynard Minor
East Meadows, Litchfield, Conn.

Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook

Mrs. William Butternworth, 1923
Hillcrest, Moline, Ill.

Mrs. Thomas Kyte, 1927
192 Chelsea Place, Cincinnati, Ohio

Mrs. John Leland Buel, 1933
Litchfield, Conn.

Mrs. Henry Bouvier Joy, 1935
291 Lake Shore Road, Cross Pointe Farms, Mich.

Mrs. Charles L. H. Bemusau
North St., Greenwich, Conn.

Mrs. Russell William Magna
178 Madison Ave., Holyoke, Mass.

Mrs. Howard L. Hopkins, 1935
1626 Kalorama Rd., Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Charles Beach Booth, 1936
2056 Oak St., South Pasadena, Calif.

Mrs. Wm. N. Reynolds, 1938
"Tanglewood," Winton-Salem, N. C.

Mrs. James B. Craneham, 1939
3129 Fairfield Ave., Fort Wayne, Ind.

HONORARY VICE PRESIDENTS GENERAL

Mrs. Thomas J. Mauldin, 1927
"Dunmovin," Cambridge, Md.

Mrs. Edmund P. Moody, 1939
1106 Jefferson Street, Wilmington, Del.

Mrs. William Vaughan, 1940
809 Main St., Point Pleasant, W. Va.

Mrs. Frank M. Deane, 1941
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REAL DAUGHTERS OF MEN WHO SERVED IN THE WAR FOR INDEPENDENCE

Mrs. Annie Knight Gregory, 668 Packer St., Williamsport, Pa.

Mrs. Caroline P. Randall, Claremont, New Hampshire.

Mrs. William A. Becker

Mrs. William A. Becker
77 Grove St., Summit, N. J.

Mrs. William M. Horne, Jr.
53 Southgate Ave., Annapolis, Md.

Mrs. Charles L. H. Beresau
North St., Greenwich, Conn.

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Mrs. Caroline P. Randall, Claremont, New Hampshire.
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Memorial Continental Hall
Washington, D. C.

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Mrs. Louise Moseley Heaton

National Treasurer
Mrs. Ray E. Brown

National Chaplain
Mrs. Henry Bourne Joy

National Registrar
Mrs. Catherine B. Strong

National Recording Secretary
Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig

National Assistant Registrar
Mrs. W. J. Clearman

National Organizing Secretary
Mrs. Carl H. Groux

National Historian
Mrs. Harry Melville Howard

Mrs. B. Harrison Lingo
National Corresponding Secretary

Mrs. Ray E. Brown
National Registrar

Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig
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Mrs. Carl H. Groux
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National Treasurer

National Registrar

National Historian

Mrs. Henry Bourne Joy
National Chaplain

Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig
National Recording Secretary

Mrs. Carl H. Groux
National Organizing Secretary

Mrs. Harry Melville Howard
National Historian

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MRS. HAROLD BROOKS CARDER (N. Y.)
MRS. WILLARD L. KIMM (N. J.)
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MISS LOLA WILSON (S. C.)

Mrs. Albert E. Jenner, Jr. (III.)
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Mrs. Howard P. Arney (Oregon)

Honorary National President

MRS. C. A. SWANN SINCLAIR

Honorary National Vice Presidents

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MRS. JOHN MORRISON KERR

MRS. LARZ ANDERSON, Mass., 1937
MRS. HORACE TOWNER, Iowa, 1940
MISS MARGARET LOTHROP, Calif., 1937
MRS. LAWRENCE H. QUIROLLO, Calif., 1939
MRS. FRANK S. RAY, Maryland, 1941
MRS. CHARLES S. GROVES, D. C., 1940

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KATE DUNCAN SMITH D. A. R. SCHOOL Mr. Marvin O. Baxter Grant, Alabama
TAMASSEE D. A. R. SCHOOL Mr. Ralph H. Cain Tamassee, South Carolina

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*Berea College Mr. Francis S. Hutchins Berea, Kentucky
The Berry Schools Dr. George P. Mayo Mount Berry, Georgia
Blue Ridge Industrial School Mr. W. T. Francis Bras, Virginia
Carr Creek Community Center, Inc. Dr. Mary Martin Sloop Carr Creek, Kentucky
Crossnore School Mr. Lemuel Sanford Crossnore, North Carolina
Hillside School, Inc. Miss May Stone Marlborough, Massachusetts
Hindman Settlement School Mr. J. D. Brownell Hindman, Kentucky
*Lincoln Memorial University Dr. J. D. Brownell Harrogate, Tennessee
Maryville College Miss Clemmie J. Henry Maryville, Tennessee
Northland College Mr. Glyn A. Morris Ashland, Wisconsin
Pine Mountain Settlement School

* These are the Colleges.
## National Chairmen of National Committees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Committee</th>
<th>Chairman and Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Advancement of American Music</td>
<td>MRS. WALTER M. BERRY, Rt. 5, Box 870, Memphis, Tenn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indians</td>
<td>MRS. LOREN EDGAR REX, 310 E. Elm St., Wichita, Kan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Americanism</td>
<td>MRS. HORACE JACKSON CARY, 602 W. 27th St., Kearney, Nebr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approved Schools</td>
<td>MISS HARRIET SIMONS, 301 Division St., Marshall, Mich.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caroline E. Holt Scholarship Fund</td>
<td>MISS RUTH BRADLEY SHELDON, 1903 N. 49th St., Milwaukee, Wis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conservation</td>
<td>MISS EMELINE A. STREET, 259 Canner St., New Haven, Conn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Red Cross</td>
<td>Vice-Chairman in Charge—(Sub-committee under Conservation) MRS. B. H. GAGLEY, 1115 S. Genesee Drive, Lansing, Mich.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. A. R. Museum</td>
<td>MRS. C. EDWARD MURRAY (of Trenton, N. J.), Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. A. R. Student Loan Fund</td>
<td>MRS. EUGENE NORFLEES DAVIS, 1005 Colonial Ave., Norfolk, Va.</td>
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<td>Ellis Island—Angel Island</td>
<td>MRS. MAURICE D. FARRAR, 90 Hillside Ave., Glen Ridge, N. J.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filing and Lending Bureau</td>
<td>MISS FLORA KNAPP DICKINSON (of New York City), Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genealogical Records</td>
<td>DR. JEAN STEPHENS, The Conard, 13th &amp; I Sta., Washington, D. C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girl Home Makers</td>
<td>MRS. ALEXANDER W. KELLER, 77 Pine Grove Avenue, Summit, N. J.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good Citizenship Pilgrims Clubs</td>
<td>MRS. ARTHUR J. RAHN, 113 Hawthorne St., Lewistown, Mont.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historical Research</td>
<td>MRS. FREDERICK ALFRED WALLIS (of Paris, Ky.), Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junior American Citizens</td>
<td>MRS. ASA FOSTER HARSHBRGER, 1114 S. Sherbourne Drive, Los Angeles, Calif.</td>
</tr>
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THE word “Independence” wins unusual attention this year when our liberties are threatened in many parts of the world. I think all of us will celebrate the Fourth of July this year with a deeper realization of its meaning and of the independence and freedom which should mean so much to all.

But that independence and that freedom can only be secured by our contributions of service and sacrifice in 1942 as in 1776.

Freedom is something for which all of us must pay and should pay with a glad spirit for it is mankind’s most precious possession.

First of all, let me say that I have been pleased and amazed by the interesting and valuable material that has been sent in through the D. A. R. Literary Contest. I wish we had space to print more of it. Much of it will be used, however, so do not despair if your story or poem does not appear in a particular issue. It may mean simply that it is being held for another number. If it is unavailable it will be returned to you after this decision has been made.

In order to conserve space and paper we have established a new set of rulings in reference to the number of words we can use in the various departments.

State Conference reports must not exceed more than 800 words in length and may be accompanied by one picture.

National Committee reports may be five hundred words in length and one picture may accompany these reports. Try to send in a report from your National Committee at least four times a year. In this way the general membership may keep in touch with the work these National Committees are doing.

Reports from chapters should be between three and four hundred words in length. If a good picture accompanies such a report it will be used, if possible.

We want material showing the work of the Society and told in a concise, newsy manner. There can not be too much of this from which we may select the best for the NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

Above all, do not neglect to renew your subscription to the Magazine when the time arrives. Under a new plan we have set up, you will receive a postal from us telling you the date on which your subscription ends. Won’t you please renew it at once? Each subscription counts for a very great deal in these difficult days. Get a friend to match your subscription if you can. Join our Every Subscriber Get a Subscriber Club!

* * *

What our Subscribers Say.

“By vote of my entire household we decided that we could not do without the NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE and so kept it on our “Must” list of war time magazines.”

“I feel that I need my NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE more than ever now that there will be fewer meetings with the gasoline shortage and the war time restriction on travel. Please renew my subscription for two years. By that time, I pray the war will be over.”

“This is my twenty-fifth renewal of the NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE and I find that it grows in interest year by year. We read it thoroughly each month and then pass it on to neighbors of ours. They are not D. A. R., but they enjoy reading the Magazine just the same.”

“The D. A. R. Literary Contest” in the Magazine is attracting wide attention. I found the work of several of my friends among the winners.”

With every good wish.

Your Editor,

ELISABETH ELICOTT POE.