## Contents

*Frontispiece: Indian Meeting at Memorial Continental Hall*

### EDITORIAL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The President General’s Message</th>
<th>603</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### ARTICLES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lord Lothian’s Americana</td>
<td>Eloise Lownsbery</td>
<td>605</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish Occupation of Florida</td>
<td>Ethel H. McIlvaine</td>
<td>611</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roses for China</td>
<td>Mrs. Hollis A. Wilbur</td>
<td>619</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexandria Apothecary</td>
<td>E. Marcia Horner</td>
<td>624</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Golden Anniversary of the Pledge to the Flag</td>
<td>Mrs. Alonzo Newton Benn</td>
<td>627</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historic Event at Old Christ Church</td>
<td>Frances Swann Sinclair</td>
<td>629</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### VERSE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From the Monument</td>
<td>Gertrude Robinson</td>
<td>612</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The “Captain’s Walk”</td>
<td>Inez Tyler</td>
<td>616</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I Love Little Things</td>
<td>Edna Hamilton</td>
<td>628</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lords of War</td>
<td>Mrs. Luke L. Roberts</td>
<td>637</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broadcast—Short Wave</td>
<td>Lucy A. K. Adee</td>
<td>656</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### REGULAR DEPARTMENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Service and Defense</td>
<td>613</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treasures of Our Museum</td>
<td>623</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Between Your Book Ends</td>
<td>630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>News Items</td>
<td>632</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junior Membership</td>
<td>636</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children of the American Revolution</td>
<td>639</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committee Reports</td>
<td>641</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parliamentary Procedure</td>
<td>646</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genealogical Department</td>
<td>649</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### OFFICIAL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Board of Management</td>
<td>658</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schools</td>
<td>661</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Issued By*

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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* * *

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

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Entered as second-class matter, December 8, 1924, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., Under the Act of March 3, 1879
MRS. WILLIAM H. POUCH, PRESIDENT GENERAL, SIXTH FROM LEFT, AND MRS. LOREN E. REX, SECOND FROM LEFT, CHAIRMAN AMERICAN INDIANS COMMITTEE, WITH D. A. R. OFFICIALS AND YOUNG INDIAN MEN AND WOMEN INSPECT EXHIBIT AT INDIAN EVENING IN WAR SERVICE ROOM, MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL
DEAR MEMBERS:

"Courage consists not in blindly overlooking danger but in seeing and conquering it."

As we read the accounts of the battles raging all over the world, we are very conscious that the words at the beginning of this letter to you have a greater significance than at first appears.

Many of our loved ones are facing danger constantly and it behooves us in our daily prayers for their safety to send out these thoughts to them—may they keep calm, with courage and faith in God and in themselves.

Letters from our C. A. R. members who are far from home sound the same note of confidence and acceptance of conditions, without comment or complaint, just as their older comrades have done. How proud of them we are and how we long to help them. We can help in one small way—by writing constantly. What matter if there is no certainty that the letters will reach them—we must write just the same, and remember, if your son, husband or brother is in an American camp or training school, to send the name and address of your relative in that camp to the Regent of your state, unless she has not already appointed some chairman to receive these precious names. She in turn will contact the Regent of the state in which the camp is located so that a hostess committee of our members there may get in touch with the soldier or sailor or marine who will thus receive the comfort of a friendly welcome. This is no new suggestion. It was requested a year ago on the last day of Congress, and we are grateful to all of our members, seniors and juniors, who have given many hours of comfort to the dear ones in the camps and training stations since that time.

More and more do we read of the mobilization of women for field as well as home service in this country. The school girls from fifteen to eighteen are to receive training in aviation and in nutrition, as announced by the Girl Scouts of the United States of America in the newspapers, and many already are enrolled in farm classes and in factories for munitions and supplies.

This will recall to your minds the motion picture news reels of twenty years ago just after the First World War, when those nations now in this deadly struggle began training their youth in every athletic sport. Then very shortly we began to see signs of the coming of this war when the Russian women were shown dropping from airplanes in parachutes and the little boys and girls began their regular drills and target practice.

Was America awake to all of this? If so, where were the opportunities which should have been for the fine physical training so necessary for the health of our young people?

Let us not fail now to give our C. A. R. members, our young friends of the mountain and the Junior American Citizens Club members the blessing of outdoor exercise and training, keeping them, like our Boy and Girl Scouts, physically fit, morally straight and always prepared for every emergency.

This reminds me that the grandest Scout of them all, Dr. James E. West, has sent a message to the D. A. R. He writes as follows:

"At our Annual Meeting in St. Paul on May 16, the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America adopted a resolution requesting me to extend to the Daughters of the American Revolution our greetings and appreciation for your continued interest and cooperation during the past year."

In these days of almost constant need for self reliance and intelligent service we have very fine examples of preparedness for emergencies in the Girl Guides and Boy Scouts of England, and in our own American Girl and Boy Scouts.

We know that in countries other than these two, in this war torn world, that scouts are not allowed to meet in groups or with their troops, but they are still carrying out the precepts of their scout training and are helping the suffering and the homeless by showing them how to help themselves.

There is also at present a strong tendency to think more of our blessings and what our mothers and fathers mean to us. We can remember taking our little worries and disappointments to our gentle, loving mother to be petted and forgiven. Will she ever
fail us? Never. Neither will our Father in Heaven fail us if we go to him in that same spirit of loving trust and the faith of a little child.

Because of the blackouts in our big cities, the curtailment of gasoline and tires, and other restrictions, there will be a revival of home entertainment instead of the allure of more exciting events such as are found in dancing, motion picture houses and automobiling.

The effort to give our men in the armed forces the home dinners and home comforts will do much to bring back the old fashioned hospitality which has been suspended temporarily, in the big cities at least, owing to the high pressure under which we live.

Thus, out of all the present anxiety, sorrow and destruction, will come the peaceful happiness of rebuilding homes and lives which may have been shattered by the frightful war.

As the skies clear after a storm, with the sunshine and quiet over all nature, so will be our future. The reflected joys of the past will lighten the burdens of the present and give us all the blessings of hope and courage for the days to come.

The beautiful prayer which follows was found in "The Union Signal" publication and seems to be one which we may all use in our noonday meditation while we name those for whom we specially pray.

A PRAYER FOR MEN UNDER THE COLORS

"Our gracious Heavenly Father, we commend to Thy loving care our sons who have gone forth to serve their country and the cause of freedom, on land and sea and in the air.

"Shield them from danger; keep them strong and steadfast; give them courage and chivalry; inspire them with devotion to the cause to which they are offering their lives, and help them to achieve a just and lasting peace for the whole world.

"Hold in Thy holy keeping all those dear unto them whom they have left behind. Cleanse them from the stain of sin and help them to live victoriously, through Jesus Christ our Lord, Amen!"

May our Heavenly Father bless you all is the prayer of your friend,

 faithfully

Attention, Please!

THE USUAL FEATURE "Activities of the President General" is left out this month because Mrs. William H. Pouch, the President General, will pass a few days of vacation in Maine with Mr. Pouch in August.

While en route she will confer with several National Chairmen on business of the Society.

The rest of August Mrs. Pouch will spend in Washington planning for the fall work and attending the various meetings held in the War Service Room in Memorial Continental Hall.
IN considering first accounts of Virginia, it may be as well to begin with that of 1649 and work backwards. For this report of the London Virginia Company, compiled from letters and reports of 1648 is contemporaneous with the History of Edward Johnson.

Indeed, Johnson tells at length the story of New England’s first printed Laws of 1648, the result of the important union of the four colonies two years earlier. Massachusetts, Connecticut, Plymouth and New Haven, having formed a Confederation, agreed to draw up their own code of Laws, ignoring all authority in England, torn as it was with Civil War.

So this year of 1648 was an important one to New England. Moreover, by this date, according to Edward Johnson’s enumeration, some twenty-five church towns had been established, offshoots of that 1630 Mother-church of Charlestown. The total population of New England was about 20,000 souls, with several thousand acres under cultivation.

Colony Report

Now, what of Virginia in this same year of 1648? The colony had been vitally affected by civil war in England. For the London Virginia Company, dissolved by the Crown, was at once reorganized, upon the seizure of power by the Parliamentarians. One of its first duties, in that year which began with the beheading of Charles I was to write a full report of the colony to send to all members, stockholders, and men at large, to induce them to settle, not in thriving, independent-minded New England, but in Virginia.

To catch men’s eyes and intrigue their minds, the title-page of the tract tells as much of the story as could be crammed onto one small page:

*A Perfect Description of Virginia Being a full and true Relation of the present state of the Plantation: their Health, Peace and Plenty: the number of people, with their abundance of Cattell, Fowl, Fish, & with several sorts of rich and good Commodities, which may there be had, either naturally, or by Art and Labour, which we are fain to procure from Spain, France, Denmark, Sweden, and, Germany, Poland, yea, from the East-Indies. There having been nothing related of the true estate of this Plantation these twenty-five years. Being sent from Virginia at the request of a gentleman of worthy note, who desired to know the true state of Virginia as it now stands. Also a Narration of the Countrey, within a few days of Virginia, West and South, and where people come to trade: being related to the Governor, Sir William Berkeley, who is to goe himselfe to discover it with thirty horse, and fifty foot, and other things needful for his enterprise, With the manner how the Emperor Nichotawance came to Sir William Berkeley, attended with five petty kings, to doe Homage, and bring tribute to King Charles. With his Solemne Protestation, that the Sun and Moon should lose their lights, before he (or his people in that countrey) should prove disloyal, but ever to keepe Faith and Allegience to King Charles. London, Prind. for Richard Wodenoth, at the Star under Peters Church in Cornhill. 1649.*

The population of the colony, we are told in this report, is fifteen thousand Englishmen plus three hundred good Negro servants. The stock boasts twenty thousand kine, oxen, bulls and calves; “very large and good and they make plenty of butter with very good cheese.” There are two hundred horses and mares with fifty asses, “which daily increase”; five thousand goats and innumerable swine, both tame and wild, “pure and good, and bacon none better.” A hundred acres of wheat give “as good and faire a yield as any in the world.” Six public Brewhouses assure strong and good beere, though most men brew their own.

Living Costs

As for the costs of living, good beefe sells for two pence ha’ penny the pound, with pork at three cents. Tobacco brings the same price as pork.

With the object of securing a world trade monopoly on tobacco, indigo and iron, these three commodities are dealt with at length, with a plea for skilled workmen and for tools. Though the colony boasts four
wind-mills and five water-wheels to grind corn, besides many small house-mills, there is need for a sawing mill, water-driven.

Into the harbors of Virginia come each year fully thirty sail of ships to trade, carrying seven or eight hundred Mariners, “a good seminary for them.” They bring in linen and woolen cloth, stockings, shoes, tooles, etc., and carry away wood and tobacco.

For the many hundreds of mulberry trees, the French vine-growers have great need for silk-worm seed. “This should surely be encouraged by state and public aid, since we now bring all our silk from Persia and China at great expense and hazard, besides enriching the Heathen and Mahumetans.”

Just to allay all fears as to the voyage, we are assured that it takes now but from five to seven weeks, but so well have the marriners learned their course that “it is free from all Rocks, Sand and Pirates.”

Houses Built of Bricks

Lest any think the settlers are not well housed, they should know that “many houses as well as chimneys are built of bricks, with wood shingills for Tyle.”

Since the last massacre (1644), the Indians are driven far away, their cleared land seized for wheat, their king taken prisoner by Gov. Sir William Berkeley.

All tradesmen gain a living by their labour and art, and all the trades are enumerated, from porters to boatwrights, from taylors to shoe-makers. All youths of sixteen and up become apprentices and servants until after years of training, when land is allotted them. But thousands of youths are wanting.

“As for the Government, and all men should surely know what they are going out to, it is after the Laws of England, with a Governor and his council of state, yearly assemblies to which are sent out men chosen from each of Virginia’s twelve counties. These men are elected by the most voices in the country.”

In churches, Virginia is scarcely behind New England, having twenty, in doctrine and orders after the Church of England, and for each Minister is paid one hundred pounds a year, though it may be paid in tobacco or in bushels of corn. “They live all in peace and love,” says the author of the twenty ministers, perhaps with a sly dig at the dissentions of New England’s religious life.

As for that great matter of exploration to find a north-west passage to China, it has been impossible, with so little encouragement or help from England, troubles with the Indians, a struggle to live, to carry out this long-planned venture. But just now Sir William Berkeley is ready to set out, with his thirty horse and fifty foot. So this will soon open up China for trade; (that long to be desired object surining a whole century, for which Frobishser made his three arctic trips, and how many others sailed the trouble-boyling oceans?)

Another important matter is the invasion of other nations: “the Swedes have come and crept into a River called Delawar, within the limits of Virginia—only two days’ journey by land and two by boat. A hundred of them planted there drive a great and secret trade of furs. And moreover, the Hollands have stolen into a River called Hudsens—also in the limits of Virginia and built a strong fort called Prince Maurice and New Netherland, to drive such a trade with furrs that they make ten thousand pounds a year. Both these settlements are on our side of Cape Cood which separates us from New England.”

The author deeply regrets that due to the unjust dissolution of the Virginia London Company, “the colony was left for twenty-four years to sink or swimme, never looked after, nor encouraged.”

Perhaps that is why there is mention of but one free-school, with its two hundred acres of land, a fine house and forty milch kine, and, as Benefactor, Mr. Benjamin Symes, “who deserves perpetual memory and is worthy to be chronicled.”

Rivalry of Colonies

It is amusing to read of the veiled rivalry of the colonies to the north. “It is only four days sail to New England with which they enjoy much trade of cattel and corne, yet it is as Scotland is to England... there is more cold and frost and snow, and their land so stoney, except a herring be put into the hole that you set the come or maize in, it will not come up. . . . It is a great pity that those people being now twenty thousand did not seat themselves at first to the south of Virginia in a warme
and rich country where their industry would have produced sugar, indigo, ginger, cotton.” He hears that thousands are moving into the Bahama Islands, “and that’s the right way for them to goe and thrive.”

Although there were doubtless many men in the colony who could have matched Woburn’s Captain Edward Johnson in wealth and standing, the author gives as an example of a happy and prosperous colonist, worthy Captain Matthews, an old planter of about thirty years, a member of the counsel, a most desiring commonwealth, man. He has a fine house, grows hemp and flax which is spun by his own weavers; a tan-house, shoemakers, forty negro servants, swine, poultry, wheat to sell. He has a dairy, and married the daughter of Sir Thomas Hinton. He keeps a good house, lives bravely and is a great lover of Virginia, and worthy of much honor.”

This little tract sold at the Lothian sale for $750.00. We may be grateful indeed, for its detailed account of Virginia as it was in the year 1648. Of course it makes no mention of the fact that in 1649 a thousand souls left the colony to settle in Maryland. Perhaps this fact was not known at the time of printing.

Edward Waterhouse—A Declaration . . . of Virginia 1622

Some twenty-six years earlier, Mr. Waterhouse, in his official capacity as Secretary of the London Virginia Company, was asked to write a report following the disastrous Indian massacre of 1622. His title-page reads thus:

A Declaration of the State of the colony and affaires in Virginia with a Relation of the Barbarous Massacre in the time of peace and League, treacherously executed by the Native Ispidels upon the English, the 22 of March last. Together with the names of those that were massacred, that ther lawfyl heyrers, by this notice given, may take order for the inheriting of their lands and establishments in Virginia, and a treatise annexed, written by that learned Mathematician Mr. Henry Briggs, of the North west passage to the South Sea through the continent of Virginia, and by Fretum Hudson, & also a Commemoration of such worthy Benefactors as have contributed their Christian charitie towards the advancement of the colony and a Note of the Charges of necessary provisions fit for every man that intends to goe to Virginia.

Published by authoritie. Imprinted at London by G. E. H. for Robert Mylbourn, and to be sold at his shop at the great South door of St. Pauls. 1622.

Indian Raid Described

Before telling the true story of the Indian raid which is sad, the author wishes to remind Englishmen of all the good things about the colony Virginia, “so named by the late Virgin-Queen Elizabeth of blessed memory.” He then traces the legitimate and orderly claim of England to this new world from Henry VII, grandfather of King Charles I who gave a patent to John Cabot.

He reminds his readers that the commodities now brought to England from other nations could be produced from her own colony: cordage and furres now from Russia: masts, planks, pitch and tarre, hempen and flax and pot-and-sope-ashes, from Norway, Denmark, Poland and Germany. All these are to be had in abundance, as well as wine now from France, and silks from Persia and from Italy. For the woods abound in wild mulberry trees, as in how many other kinds!

Owing to the climate and good feeding, the fifteen hundred cattle “grow bigger of body and of horns, the horses more beautiful and fuller of courage”: the deere have two fawnes at birth and sometimes three, while in England only one. Indeed the free fishing and hunting alone might lure settlers. And from 1619 to 1621, three thousand and seventy souls went out to Virginia in forty-two saile of ships employing some twelve hundred mariners. These indeed are impressive statistics.

Fifty patents have already been issued for plantations in Virginia, (including the one to the Plymouth Pilgrims who drifted further north and decided to remain). The Company plans extensive undertakings of iron and glass-works and salt beds; the planting of wheat and of vines, of indigo and cotton, sugar-cane, madder, hemp and flax.

Among the wonders of the new land is a recent discovery made by the colonists of a great forest of pine trees, some sixteen miles broad by threescore miles long, very fit for mastes and pitch and tarre, while other trees are excellent for pot and sopes-ashes; and a rich copper myne, and silk grass, from which was woven a “peece of Grogeram which was given to Queene Eliza-
beth.” (Does such a gown still exist, and might it not be brought to America to be placed among the gowns of Continental Hall?)

Voyage up the Potomac

The author tells an intriguing story of a voyage of discovery up the Potomac, led by Lieut. Marmaduke Parkinson, when the party was shown a China Boxe at one of the King’s houses. “He said it was sent him from a kin that dwelt in the West, over the great hills, some ten days’ journey, whose country is neere a great sea—and this king had the box from a people that came in ships, wore clothes, had crooked swords and dwelt in houses, called Acanack-China.”

What truer proof of a passage through river and overland to the South Sea and thence to China and the East Indies which would lead to “the inestimable benefit of this kingdom”? As we learned in the 1649 report, it was only the Indian massacre that prevented this party from setting out to discover this illusive north west passage, which had now become a south west dream.

All in all, it is a good and rich world, that Waterhouse describes, and no country fitter than Virginia for vines, silks, rice, olives, and fruits. The French vignerons even sent over a taste of wine made from wild grapes. What more convincing proof than this?

The terms of the Company are explicit: one hundred acres for a man and his heyres on payment of twelve pound ten, and another hundred as soon as the first is planted. Whoever shall pay his way across by mid-summer of 1625 shall have fifty acres for himself and heirs, and as much more when cultivated.

And to stamp the whole adventure with regal authority, Mr. Waterhouse concludes, “This concerns the honor of His Majestie, and the whole Nation: the propagation of the Christian Religion, and the enlargement, strength and safety of his Majestie’s Dominions, the employment of idle men, future riches, and increase of mariners and shipping.” What more telling arguments than these for an inrush of fresh recruits? And he asked all men “to commit these colonies and Plantations to God, to whom be all honor for ever and ever, Amen.”

Bequests to the Colony

There follows a touching and charming list of charity for the colony: Mistress Mary Robinson by her will gave two hundred pounds toward building a church. Several unknown donors gave communion services; a cup and cover, a plate for breade of silver-gild, a silk damask carpet and a linen damask table cover, a velvet carpet and gold lace. One gave prayer books, one a large Bible, another an exact map of America. All the inhabitants together subscribed fifteen thousand pounds for the building of a house of entertainment for the new-comers at James-Citie, until they could build their own homes. Many gave money for the education of the children of the Infidels.

His Majesties Counsell for Virginia, 1620

Now this report of Mr. Waterhouse was modeled on a previous report written two years earlier. Charles I having dissolved the London Virginia Company, took over the colony under a royal “Counsell.” This report:

A Declaration of the state of the Colony and affaires in Virginia, with the names of the adventurers and summes adventured in that action. By his Majesties Counsell for Virginia, 22 Iunii 1620. (With the great seal of the King, his three-quarter length portrait, a most elegant gentleman, surrounded by the imposing legend: Sigilum Regis Magnae Britaniae Francie et Hiberniae). London. Printed by Thomas Scodham, 1620.

Colonies Prosper

In this fascinating little book of ninety-two pages, the author assures men that though God sent many disasters at first to try the colonists, yet now they prosper in spite of the evil rumors that fly about, for the country is really rich and spacious, and as for the climate, it is very healthful, “after men are a little accustomed to it.” Indeed, only an evil mind could think ill of such a country.

He lists the twelve hundred souls, mostly husbandmen and toilers, who went out from England this yeere, 1620, largely from Devonshire, Warwickshire, Straffordshire and Suffix. And also with them went “people of quality, fit for governing, much recommended for proficiency and honesty. As it now begins to be an orderly state, it is certain to grow and to prosper.”

For those who feel strongly that Parlia-
ment should have some voice in government, the author makes a significant statement: "The Governor is so restrained to a counsell joyned with him, that hee can doe wrong to no man, who may not have speedy remedy." (A subtle way of saying, "we have taken care that these troubles at home, which may lead to civil war, will not be repeated over there.")

A curious foretaste of the melting-pot that America was to become is suggested by the foreigners sent over for their special skills: French and Rhenish vignerons, to plant and tend vines for wine; Eastern men to care for silk-wormes; Polakies already there in Virginia for sope-ashes, Pitch and Tarre; Italian men to tend olives from Marselle and Ligorum (Leghorn). For the sawing-mills, they used men from Hamburg. Thus, at the start, we began to use the skills of other nations, provided, as the author insists, "they be sober and of honest conversation, and industrious."

A list of some thirty-one trades and skills is appended, followed by the list of adventurers and the amounts they have paid in. Among them we find Captain John Smith who paid nine pounds, and David Waterhouse, perhaps the elder brother or father of our Edward Waterhouse who served as secretary twenty years later.

Who's Who for Virginia

It makes a most interesting Who's Who for Virginia, even as Edward Johnson furnished us one for the ministers and magistrates of New England. This list includes knights and ladies, servants and maids.

Concluding the Orders and Constitution of the organization is the stamp of the great Seal, bearing the arms of the King, surmounted by his crown and the legend: PRO CONSILIO SUO VIRGINIÆ. There follows the alphabetical list of all the colonists in residence in 1620: the Ashleys, Anthonys, Allens, Andrews; the Barnes, Brookes, Barbers, Beadles, as well as the company of Bakers and of Barber-surgeons; the families of Culpepper, Calvert, Cavendish, Carter; those of Diggis, Draper, Drake; the Evans, Exton, Ewens; Fletcher, Ferrers, Fleetwood; Gray, Gardiner and Gibbs; Hart, Harris and Hampton, for I, the Ironmongers, Innholders, Embroiderers, besides Ingram and Ironside; Jones, Jackson, Johnson; King, Kent, Kirkham; Leonard, Lewis, Lodge; Miller, More, Martin, and the company of Merchant Taylors; Norris, Nichols, Norton; Oxenbridge; Percy, Payne and Proude; Robert, Rich, Russell; Sandy, Stanhope, St. John, Smith (how could we start a colony without a Smith and a Jones!); Turner, Tucker, Thornton; Vincent; Wilmott, Wilson, Walker and Webb, Wheeler, and White; Yeardley. These and hosts more, many of whom were to perish, alas, in the coming massacre two years later.

Smith's True Relation

And finally, in our nut-hatch glimpse of the first colony, we go back to the very beginning, as we did in England, back to that chief and bravest adventurer of them all, Captain John Smith. His first book of any permanent settlement of America, written in 1608, gives us an intimate record of the first year of the struggling community at James-Citie. Sent home by boat, it was published the same year. Beyond this history, no man may go, for no record survived of Raleigh's sad Roanoke colony. So, justly, Smith's True Relation is considered "the earliest contribution to American literature."

There are many who take pleasure in deflating Captain Smith, who denounce him as a teller of tall stories, who bestow upon him and his companions of that first stark winter the epithet "rogues and adventurers"; with all the unpleasant connotations of those words, never imagined during Elizabethan days. But the Smith clan among us might well be proud to claim kinship with a man of such daring and courage, with so stout a heart and so cool a head. Captain, administrator, explorer, map-maker, writer, statesman, sailor, however could the colony of Jamestown have survived the ordeal of that first winter without him?

His title-page reads like the adventure story that it is:

A true Relation of such occurrences and accidents of noate as hath hapned in Virginia since the first planting of that Collony, which is now resident in the Southern part thereof, till the last returns from thence. Written by Captain Smith Coronell of the said Collony, to a worshipfull friend of his in England. (Cut of a sailing ship, surmounted with ponnons and flags and charged with guns.) London. Printed for John Yappe, and are to bee solde at the Grayhound in Paules-Churchyard, by W. W. 1608.
**Captain Smith’s Books**

From April 26, 1607 to the return of Captain Nelson in the Phoenix on June 2, 1608, the account has never a dull moment. Since it is so largely concerned with Natives, it had best wait for a later issue and accounting. But to think that his courage kept the fort alive, and that he was able to chart three thousand miles of shore line, and to send back a map with his *True Relation*, are large feats in themselves. Surely, every home library in America ought to have a reprint of some or all of Captain Smith’s eight books.

This little tract, he concludes, “by the delight in God’s gracious assistance & adventurous willing minds to see our Nation to enjoy a Country, not only exceeding pleasant for habitation, but also very profitable for commerce in generall, no doubt pleasing to Almighty God, honorable to our gracious Soveraigne, and commodious generally to the whole Kingdom.”

No wonder that, while the 1620 Declaration of the State . . . of Virginia brought fourteen hundred dollars at the Lothian sale, and the Edward Waterhouse, eight hundred, and the 1649 Report, seven hundred and fifty, the first edition of Captain Smith commanded more than all three of the others combined; four thousand, five hundred. No wonder that these four small tracts, yellowed, a bit archaic as to spelling and type, should be worth to Americans some seven thousand five hundred in gold, but an incomparable sum in our interest and affection, comprising as they do the struggles and heroism of the first forty years of the life of our first commonwealth of Virginia.

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**A Statement by Mrs. Sinclair**

The National Chairman of the National Historical Magazine, wishes to make a statement regarding the Magazine prizes awarded at Chicago, May 5, 1942.

Through an error in the report of the State Magazine Chairman credit for 36 new subscriptions secured by the Louisa St. Clair Chapter, Mrs. Z. R. Peterson, Chairman, during the allotted time, was unintentionally left out.

Its insertion would have won the first prize for the Louisa St. Clair Chapter.

We regret this very much.

Further credit should be given Mrs. Peterson who, during her two years as Chapter Magazine Chairman, has secured in her chapter 104 subscriptions, 65 new ones and 39 renewals.

This is the largest number of subscriptions secured by any chapter chairman in that period of time.

Congratulations to the Louisa St. Clair Chapter on such a Chairman!

We hope her splendid record in the interests of the Magazine will not only continue but be an incentive to others to “go and do likewise.”

That is what the National Historical Magazine needs.

Louisa Swann Sinclair,
National Chairman.
Spanish Occupation of Florida

BY ETHEL H. McILVAINE

Member Katherine Livingston Chapter, Jacksonville, Fla.
(Winner, August D. A. R. Literary Prize)

FABULOUS Florida, the State has been called. Appropriately named! For, with its historic past, few States possess such a colorful background.

Spain and all things Spanish are the epitome of romance, and the Spanish occupation of Florida has, after centuries, left a charm that still lingers.

Ponce de Leon, De Soto, Menendez and other lesser conquistadors came in turn and each left the imprint of Spanish influence. To Don Juan Pone de Leon goes the honor of having discovered Florida. Deprived of his post as Governor of Porto Rico and broken in health, he set out in search of a fabulous fountain of which he had heard.

Ponce de Leon discovered a beautiful country, landing March 27, 1512, near the site of St. Augustine. Amazed at the wealth of blooming flowers, he named the new country Florida (Land of Flowers).

The King of Spain promptly appointed him Governor of the new country, but his efforts to conquer the Indians met with failure. After losing many of his men and failing to find the fabled fountain of perpetual youth, he returned to Cuba, where he later died.

Fernando de Soto came next, lured by reports of gold. The Spanish King Charles V had granted him permission to conquer Florida. Under his command were about 650 men, including a number of priests. On May 25, 1539, his galleons landed in the bay of Espiritu Santo, now Tampa Bay. Thus a glittering cavalcade swept across the state. The route they took is not definitely known, but the end was in vivid contrast to the beginning. De Soto, after losing many of his men in three years wanderings, finally died on the banks of the Mississippi, the great “Father of Waters” which he had discovered.

Spain at this time was at the height of her wealth and power. Hearing that the French Huguenots were attempting to gain a foothold in Florida, the Spanish King Phillip II cast about for a suitable person to stamp them out. He found one in Don Pedro Menendez de Aviles, a man of considerable reputation as a naval commander. He sailed from Cadiz in 1565, but due to a severe storm arrived in Porto Rico with but a portion of his large fleet.

Undaunted, he proceeded with this remnant to the coast of Florida, landing on the day sacred to St. Augustine, Aug. 28, 1565. Learning from the Indians that the hated French Protestants were but a short distance to the north at Fort Caroline, near the mouth of the St. John’s river, Menendez proceeded to reconnoiter their position, then returning to his first landing place disembarked, and took possession with great ceremony in the name of the King of Spain. Thus founding the city of St. Augustine, which is today the nation’s oldest city.

History records that Menendez was a brave officer but withal a cruel one. He later surprised and massacred practically all of Jean Ribault’s little force at Fort Caroline. The Frenchman, De Gourgues, later avenged this massacre of his countrymen by attacking and destroying Fort San Mataeo, which the Spanish had built on the ruins of Fort Caroline.

In 1585, Sir Francis Drake burned the town of St. Augustine and wooden fort, after which Menendez cast about for a more enduring material with which to rebuild it. Deposits of rock formed of tiny sea shells were found on Anastasia Island, which is separated from St. Augustine by Matanzas Bay. This coquina rock, of a rich cream is unique and beautiful. The quarries are still in use.

The mediaeval fort, Castillo de San Marcos, built of this material, was begun in 1638 by slaves and prisoners. It required 118 years to build. Its four conning towers, ancient moat, drawbridge and the dungeons beneath all attest to the turbulence of a bygone day. In later years the name of the fort was changed to Fort Marion in honor of Frances Marion of Revolutionary fame.
It has been proclaimed a National Monument and is visited by thousands yearly. Very recently the name has been officially changed to the original one, Castillo de San Marcos, as more befitting the ancient pile.

The Spanish zealously endeavored to make religious converts of the Indians and established a chain of missions along the East Coast and across the northern portion of the state to Pensacola, which was settled by the Spanish in 1696.

A man named Turnbull brought over a large colony of Minorcans from the Isle of Minorca, who settled in New Smyrna, about 65 miles south of St. Augustine. Later becoming dissatisfied and claiming unjust treatment, they moved en masse to St. Augustine, where many of their descendants now live.

Spanish rule in Florida continued until 1763, when in exchange for Cuba it was ceded to England. During the Revolution Florida was loyal to England and became a mecca for Tory refugees. At the close of the Revolution it was ceded back to Spain and so remained until 1821, when it came under the American flag, the fourth to wave over its palm bordered shores.

St. Augustine was a post of military importance during the Seminole Indian War. Osceola, the famous leader of the Seminoles, was captured near here and imprisoned in Fort San Marco until carried to Fort Moultrie near Charleston, S. C., where he died.

The old city gates of coquina, guarding the entrance to the city, have been carefully preserved and are an interesting relic of mediaeval days. Near the old fort stands the zero milestone designating the beginning of the Spanish Trail which unrolled its length through forest, coastal plain and western desert until the Pacific Ocean was reached. The most ancient highway in the United States, at that time it was an important one used by whites and Indians alike.

Similar to the work of the restoration of Williamsburg, Va., St. Augustine, with its unusual historical atmosphere, has for some time been launched upon a restoration program. Aided by the Carnegie Institute, this project has aroused much interest, as it has in view the making permanent of the many ancient points of historical interest that abound in the Nation’s oldest city.

From the Monument

BY GERTRUDE ROBINSON

Flags a-blow from your roof tops,
Washington, City of Dreams,
Thronga a-surge in your highways,
Eddying human streams.

What are they thinking, City,
Roaming your gracious ways?
Are they reading in marble and granite
Of other and nobler days?

Here from the high-flung needle,
Pricking a burnished blue,
We see the proud memorials,
Dreams of a past come true.

The dreams of your past are blazoned
For a wondering world to see,
But what, O future-fraught city,
Of the dreams that are to be?
Service and Defense

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

D. A. R. at Work

OVER one thousand dollars has been received to date for the new D. A. R. Fund for blood plasma and surgical instruments necessary to the saving of life.

One hundred copies of the Bill of Rights was sent to an adult education class in New York.

Five copies of Lincoln’s Gettysburg address were supplied to the Library of the Office of Government Reports.

Twenty copies of the chart on The Flag of the U. S. A. were sent to the Adjutant of the Eighty-first Chemical Battalion who hoped to use them in their training classes.

For a Flag Day, celebration at the U. S. Department of Justice 1500 copies of the leaflet “One Flag! One Nation” were contributed.

The Washington Custis Chapter of Maryland bought 200 copies of the Pledge of Allegiance cards to place on hospital trays during Flag Week.

From George Washington’s Headquarters in New York City came a request for 200 American Creed cards to be distributed to visitors.

A teacher on summer vacation has visited the National Defense office for historical material to be used in writing pageants for school children—an item greatly in demand.

The General Israel Putnam Chapter of Massachusetts is busy preparing patriotic displays for Independence Day, Aviation Day and Constitution Day.

The Regent of the Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter of Portland, Maine, has been the first to certify to the 300 hour war records of three of her members.

The Arkansas Valley Chapter of Colorado is the first to report to the National Defense Committee its contribution of $300 to the D. A. R. War Fund to be used to promote the Blood Plasma Program of the Armed Forces and to purchase life-saving instruments and equipment.

An Airman’s Letter to His Mother

(Found among his personal possessions after he was reported “Missing”.)

“THOUGH I feel no premonition at all, events are moving rapidly, and I have instructed that this letter be forwarded to you should I fail to return from one of the raids which we shall shortly be called upon to undertake. You must hope on for a month, but at the end of that time you must accept the fact that I have handed my task over to the extremely capable hands of my comrades of the Royal Air Force, as so many splendid fellows have already done.

“First, it will comfort you to know that my role in this war has been of the greatest importance. Our patrols far out over the North Sea have helped to keep the trade routes clear for our convoys and supply ships, and on one occasion our information was instrumental in saving the lives of the men in a crippled lighthouse relief ship. Though it will be difficult for you, you will disappoint me if you do not at least try to accept the facts dispassionately, for I shall have done my duty to the utmost of my ability. No man can do more, and no one calling himself a man could do less.

“I have always admired your amazing courage in the face of continual setbacks; in the way you have given me as good an education and background as anyone in the country; and always kept up appearances without ever losing faith in the future. My death would not mean that your struggle has been in vain. Far from it. It means that your sacrifice is as great as mine. Those who serve England must expect nothing from her; we debase ourselves if we regard our country as merely a place in which to eat and sleep.
"History resounds with illustrious names who have given all, yet their sacrifice has resulted in the British Empire, where there is a measure of peace, justice, and freedom for all, and where a higher standard of civilization has evolved, and is still evolving, than anywhere else. But this is not only concerning our own land. Today we are faced with the greatest organized challenge to Christianity and civilization that the world has ever seen, and I count myself lucky and honoured to be the right age and fully trained to throw my full weight into the scale. For this I have you to thank. Yet there is more work for you to do. The home front will still have to stand united for years after the war is won. For all that can be said against it, I still maintain that this war is a very good thing; every individual is having the chance to give and dare all for his principle like the martyrs of old. However long time may be, one thing can never be altered—I shall have lived and died an Englishman. Nothing else matters one jot nor can anything change it.

"You must not grieve for me, for if you really believe in religion and all that it entails that would be hypocrisy. I have no fear of death; only a queer elation. . . .

I would have it no other way. The universe is so vast and so ageless that the life of one man can only be justified by the measure of his sacrifice. We are sent to this world to acquire a personality and a character to take with us that can never be taken from us. Those who just eat and sleep, prosper and procreate, are no better than animals if all their lives they are at peace.

"I firmly and absolutely believe that evil things are sent into the world to try us; they are sent deliberately by our Creator to test our mettle because He knows what is good for us. The Bible is full of cases where the easy way out has been discarded for moral principles.

"I count myself fortunate in that I have seen the whole country and known men of every calling. But with the final test of war, I consider my character fully developed. Thus at my early age my earthly mission is already fulfilled and I am prepared to die with just one regret, and one only—that I could not devote myself to making your declining years more happy by being with you; but you will live in peace and freedom and I shall have directly contributed to that, so here again my life will not have been in vain."

"Thank You" for the D.A.R. Canteen Gift

FROM Lady Reading of the Women's Voluntary Services, 41 Tothill Street, Westminster, S. W. I., comes a letter to the American Red Cross expressing appreciation for a canteen, stationed at Luton, and given by Mrs. Frank Madison Dick of Maryland, former Librarian General, and, at the time the gift was made, a Vice President General on Mrs. Robert's Board.

The letter is inscribed:

To the Donor of the Canteen and Snack Bar

"IN MEMORY OF CAPT. JULIAN DICK",
American Red Cross
National Headquarters,
Washington, D. C.

The letter dated 15th April 1942 shows the Queen to be President and The Dow-
"During and after the raids the canteen went out and fed the rescue squads, firemen and other civil defense workers and also hundreds of ordinary civilians in the air raid shelters caught on their way home from work and so unable to buy anything to eat or drink all night or in the morning before they went back to work.

"If you could have seen their faces light up when your canteen arrived and heard them cheer, you would then be able to realize how much your gift has meant to thousands of English men, women and children. It meant more to them than anyone can ever realize who has not themselves experienced nights of horrors followed by days in which there is no water, gas or electricity and when cooked food became something of a miracle—and the mobile canteens real miracle workers.

"As Chairman of Women’s Voluntary Services, through whom the American Red Cross has sent so much help to the civilians of this country, I should like to express once again our most sincere thanks to all those who contributed towards the cost of this canteen."

The booklet pictures the many services given and makes one glad to have a part.

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**Legislation in Congress**

No Mandatory Joint Income Tax Return

The Fifty-first Daughters of the American Revolution Continental Congress passed a resolution objecting to the inclusion of a mandatory joint income tax item in the new tax bill being drawn by the Ways and Means Committee of the United States House of Representatives.

Letters were written to the Chairman, Honorable Robert Doughton, and to members of his committee, and letters were sent to the National Board and to State Chairmen urging their expression on this subject.

A letter was received from the secretary of the committee saying that such a clause had already been tentatively agreed upon, and it was not believed that any change would be made.

It was announced that the bill was ready to be presented to the House of Representatives and that its passage was expected in a week’s time, that the bill would have to be accepted or rejected in its entirety.

A notice appeared in the daily press that a meeting had been called of representatives of the Women’s Bar Association of New York City, the American Association of University Women, the General Federation of Women’s Clubs, the Federation of Professional and Business Women’s Clubs and the Daughters of the American Revolution—all of which were on record as opposed to women being denied their privileges as individuals and as citizens.

Examine any income tax bill and see that it is for an “Individual” return. Examine the bill itself and see reference after reference to the individual.

Yet to pyramid the tax, it is recommended that women be compelled to add their incomes to their husbands and thereby pay surtaxes on practically all their earnings.

There are certain states which have community property laws. In these states husbands and wives share and share alike and have been in the habit of so dividing incomes and making separate returns. It was the opposition of these seven states that prevented the inclusion of such a provision in last year’s tax bill, and which, supported by the opposition of all women who claim to be individuals, have prevented it this year.

Just before presenting the bill to Congress, the committee announced that it had withdrawn the Mandatory Joint Income Tax Return provision in order not to meet opposition on the floor of the House.

It was stated that this act cut the revenue to be provided by the bill $420,000,000. Other means are being sought to provide this amount and an already existing shortage.

It is worthwhile for those with conviction on matters of legislation and fundamental principles of government to express themselves; it is their duty to do so.
A National Flag Code at Last!

The Flag Code has been adopted by the Congress of the United States of America. A bill introduced by the Honorable Sam Hobbs of Alabama, at the instance of the American Legion, was approved on June 22, and has become Public Law No. 623.

Amendments suggested by the United States Flag Association, of which Mr. William Tyler Page is President, endorsed by the Daughters of the American Revolution and adopted by the Congress, legalizes the Code in its accustomed form.

This Code was adopted by the National Flag Conference held in Washington, D. C., on June 14-15, 1923, and revised May 15, 1924.

Thus for the first time the practice of years is given the authority of Congress. Not a change has been made in established custom.

May this write finis to the restless desire for change inaugurated by the war.

D.A.R. Pulpit Is Installed at St. Peter’s Church, Eastchester

A special service was held at St. Paul’s Church, Eastchester, Mount Vernon, on Sunday afternoon, May thirty-first, to celebrate the installation of the $2,000 high pulpit presented to this historic Church by the daughters of the American Revolution.

The service was attended by three hundred and fifty members of the D. A. R. from all parts of New York State. It was conducted by the Rector of St. Paul’s Church, the Rev. Dr. W. Harold Weigle, and the sermon was preached by the Rev. Canon H. Adye Frichard, Rector of St. Mark’s Church, Mount Kisco.

The restoration of St. Paul’s Church has been in progress for some time, and the restored Church was rededicated by Bishop Gilbert on May third as the American shrine of freedom of the press and the Bill of Rights.

It was on the old Eastchester village green in front of St. Paul’s Church that the election was held in 1773 which led to the trial of John Peter Zenger, arrested for truthfully reporting the events leading up to the election. His acquittal has been described as a milestone in the establishment of freedom of the press in this country.

The “Captain’s Walk”

By Inez Tyler

Susan Riviere Hetzel Chapter, Washington, D. C. Winner August Poetry Prize

* * *

In this sheltered cove where air is redolent
Of sea and pines, an old sea captain’s home
Age-mellowed stands, a worthy monument
To him who in his prime loved best to roam
The seven seas. But, for his home on shore,
He built a “Captain’s Walk”, far overhead
Upon the roof; homesick for ocean’s roar
He paced his “quarterdeck” up there instead.

His women folk, when he would leave them, spent
Long hours there, peering for his sails home bound,
From voyaging to the far Orient,
And all the other ports the world around.
Forgotten now are treasures, spars and helms!
He rests beneath the shade of spreading elms!
Red Cross Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick

WITH the forecast of a possible shortage of doctors and nurses Mrs. Ralph B. Earp of El Dorado, Kansas, Red Cross chairman, calls attention to the importance of home nursing. This is one of the great fields of service offered through the American Red Cross. The purpose of the course, says Mrs. Earp, is "to teach women and girls the simpler methods of caring for the sick at home, in cases of common illness, as well as serious illness, when a graduate nurse is not available; to enable them to detect common ailments and avert serious illness through neglect; to learn how to make many improvised items of equipment in times of emergency; to be an aid to the physician in building a more healthful community."

Over two hundred and fifty have completed the home nursing course in El Dorado and the outlying communities in Butler county since April. Of special significance is the class of colored women conducted by Mrs. Earp. We are wont to overlook our colored citizens when benefits are allotted. This is not so in the case of Mrs. Earp. She not only volunteered to teach this class, but gave them the advantages of available authority. She arranged for lectures on tuberculosis and communicable diseases by the County Health doctor and lectures on food by a nutrition expert. The classes were held at night, as most of the women are employed. These women displayed marked aptitude; some of the written assignments were even artistic. And all were enthusiastic and eager to learn. And it was fun, too, as most of the class work was demonstration and a member of the class had to play the role of the sick. There was much amusement when the women told how they applied their new-found knowledge at home. One woman told how her husband came home complaining of nausea. She went to get him a glass of warm salt water and then decided to hunt up her text book on Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick and study it to see what else she might do for him. When she finally brought the glass of warm salt water to him she found him sound asleep. This caused no end of banter. All the women completed the course with an average rating of 90% to 96%. And they will spread the gospel and render invaluable service to their colored friends, and community.

Mrs. Earp has a class of indigent white women, which will be another commendable accomplishment—with promise of much human interest. They will be given the full course with benefit of lectures by authorities on communicable diseases, venereal diseases, tuberculosis, and nutrition. They also have training in administering artificial respiration and making improvised equipment. These women will not be given written tests. A few are not capable; one has poor eyesight and is unable to read.

Mrs. Earp is a past regent of Susannah French Putney Chapter and is state chairman of American Red Cross in Kansas and Vice Chairman of Red Cross of the Western Division, which includes the states of Colorado, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota and Kansas. She is also a member of the Butler County, Kansas, Home Nursing Committee and chairman of the Home Nursing instructors. Mrs. R. C. Loomis, a member of the Susannah French Putney Chapter, is executive secretary of the Butler County (Kansas) Chapter of the American Red Cross.

MRS. ISADOR MOLK,  
Chapter chairman of Home Nursing, Butler County.

Buddy Bags

The bags are to be made of heavy materials such as cretonne. The boys say that they like colors. Bags are 12 by 14 inches when finished by a drawstring. Some have pockets. They are to be filled with personal articles: Shaving cream, razor blades, toothbrush, wash cloth, comb, writing paper and envelopes, soap, chewing gum, hard candy, sewing articles, such as khaki thread, needles, pins, buttons for the shirts, detective stories, nail files, and last but not least, a Testament or small Bible. Most chapters will have their own ideas as to where they wish their bags to go. If not, they may be sent to the State Defense Chairman, who should have a plan. If your state has no camp or fort near, contact the nearest camp chaplain. Mrs. William A. Becker is chairman in charge of Buddy Bags. Send inquiries to her at 77 Prospect Street, Summit, New Jersey.
Scouting for Victory

BUSY women—and we know that most of the Daughters of the American Revolution are very busy women—are confronted with a dilemma today. They can’t possibly serve all the worthy causes that need help. Then how shall they decide among them?

A strictly practical way to decide is to choose the ones that require us to take the least retraining—that is, to choose the ones that our previous training and background have fitted us to do. For instance, certain things are part of almost every woman’s background. To provide for the care and training of children, one of the most important jobs in wartime is most especially a woman’s job, and one for which she is well fitted by experience.

But where shall a woman go to volunteer for such a job? The Girl Scouts of your community probably have one good answer to that question. The Scouts have had thirty years of experience in helping volunteers find the right jobs. They’ll train you for it, too, but in Scouting your training isn’t all new and strange. It often helps you to find new and fascinating uses for things you already knew or have always wanted to know.

The Scouts ask: Are you interested in working directly with the girls—helping them to find opportunities for service, taking them to places of interest, watching them develop as good citizens in the give and take of a Girl Scout troop? Then you’ll want to lead such a troop. You’ll have helpers, advice, and the thrill of feeling that your service to your country is multiplied because you are helping twenty young girls to serve, too.

Perhaps you feel that your time doesn’t permit you to give the two or four hours a week that a troop requires. You can serve on a troop committee sponsoring the work of some particular troop, helping the leader with her problems, perhaps opening your kitchen for young housekeepers to cook and serve a meal, or letting them use your backyard as a place to play. The local Girl Scout council has many committees, too—committees concerned with camping, getting and training leaders, public relations, making more community facilities such as libraries and parks available to the girls.

Perhaps you have a special talent—art, music, writing—or a hobby such as photography, and have been wondering just how that could fit into the defense effort. The Girl Scouts ask you to share those hobbies and talents with them by volunteering as a program consultant, to visit troops that are interested in your specialty and to show them more about it. Maybe your specialty is being able to bake the best bread and cake in the county. The Girl Scouts want to know that, too!

There are more than half a million of these Girl Scouts—almost 30,000 troops in more than 6000 communities—who are serving their country today in countless different ways. They range in age from seven to eighteen and are divided into groups from seven to ten (Brownie Scouts), from ten to fifteen (Girl Scouts), and from fifteen to eighteen (Senior Scouts). With the help of 135,000 women like yourself they are caring for younger children in day nurseries and backyard playgrounds; they are cooking and serving nutritious, inexpensive meals indoors and outdoors, and canning and preserving food; they are sewing and knitting; carrying messages for local offices of civilian defense and welfare groups; learning First Aid; making Victory Gardens; making surveys of available hospital space; acting as Junior Air Raid Wardens; welcoming the children of newcomers such as defense workers and refugees; doing clerical work to replace older people who are needed for other jobs. Most important of all, they are learning to act together and to make democracy work in their own meetings, becoming self-reliant, loyal citizens.

But—and here’s the trouble: this half a million represents less than four percent of all the girls of Scout age in this country. The Daughters of the American Revolution have always been active in helping to sponsor Scouting for more girls. Such sponsorship is more important today than ever before. Your local Girl Scout office will be glad to tell you what you can do to help.
Roses For China

BY MRS. HOLLIS A. WILBUR

State Regent for China

A n animated episode took place at the end of the Congress in Chicago—which ought to be shared with the rest of the Daughters. As many of you know, at previous Congresses the Chapters have shown their pride in their own National and State officers by bedecking them with armfuls of flowers—roses preferred—or with corsages of orchids or gardenias. But in this war year the custom was definitely discouraged. The irrepressible pride, however, broke out in a new form: corsages began to bloom on the officers, mysterious and colorful, created from pink or blue defense stamps, wired and beribboned, and decorative. Also, practically indestructible.

At the National Board luncheon, following the meeting, the buzz of conversation inseparable from such meals was interrupted by the Treasurer General, Mrs. Campbell, who arose and announced that the President General, Mrs. Pouch, had offered for sale her handsome corsage of defense stamps, for the benefit of the Chinese students and orphans. Not for auction, but at a price to cover the value and the workmanship. A group at once gathered around Mrs. Campbell, and the corsage was eagerly bought. A succession of the corsages were contributed and bought by other women, desirous of taking these novel decorations home to exhibit to their home Chapters, and the seller had no awkward pauses between sales, so animated was the buying. And for the Chinese young folks was realized $80.00, amid the approving applause—a charming memory to take home, as the Board dissolved and its members started on their long journeys to the four corners of our country.

At the State Regent’s meeting which preceded the Congress, the women had already indicated their deep interest in the Chinese refugee young by collecting a gift for them. When the Board, last October, voted to ask the Chapters to give aid to the students and orphans, it did not end there; for many of the State Regents made herself a committee of one to translate her vote into action. Before October closed, West Virginia and Florida had secured a generous gift, and from other States followed gifts. The State Regent from France, Mrs. Bates-Batcheller, supports twelve orphans and the two France Chapters, three others. The National officers also took action: Mrs. Pouch contributed the first gift, $100.00. Our First Vice President General in her report, said that her home chapter, Lancaster, Penna., set aside its custom of giving her a basket of red roses,—"Roses of Lancaster," and gave her $10.00 for the Chinese children. Already, those Roses of Lancaster are translated into bloom on the cheeks of Chinese children in some mountain fastness. At the Michigan State Conference, our former Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. George Schermerhorn, made a warm plea for the China children, and then followed it up by going among the delegates with what, in China, we call a "begging bowl," and collected $60.00,
with pledges for $20.00 more. Roses of Michigan. I happen to know that New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Ohio, North Carolina, Iowa, Minnesota and Oklahoma have sent in gifts. No doubt other States also have. We can depend upon the Autumn State Conferences to contribute other roses.

In the December number of the Magazine I told you of the needs of these unfortunate waifs of war, the students and the orphans, who have made long weary treks to places of safety. One such group early in the war had a narrow escape. The students were making their way toward Yunnan, when the paralyzing news reached them that a Japanese army was just ahead of them advancing to take Canton, hedging them in. Knowing what had happened at the capture of Nanking they were terrified. Somehow these boys and girls managed to get to the Portuguese promontory of Macao, to safety. They found it so full of refugees that they could not find lodgings; they walked and walked, endlessly, unable to find a place to sleep. The Y. M. and Y. W. C. A. of Hong Kong heard about it, and procured junks in which the students might live and study until the happy day they could be smuggled out to Free China;—for they never forget that primarily they are students and must go on with their work.

Before Hong Kong fell, two cock-sure American student-tourists were there introduced to a group of Chinese students. At once one of the Americans challenged the group: "What we Americans can't understand, is why you Chinese don't take a gun on your shoulder and go out to shoot these Japenese who are ruining your country. In my country every young man from the President's son down, would be doing that. How can you sit in good clothes and study, we can't see."

In the elegant English of the Hong Kong University, one of the Chinese answered: "We apologize. But we Chinese are not so impulsive as you Americans. We have to look ahead,—*take the long view.* After this war is over and our country is stripped naked, there has to be a reconstruction period. Our Government has asked us students to prepare for that time, to build up China. It isn't easy for us to sit and study, we would far rather take a gun and go out to shoot Japanese; but we have to take the long view."

The American visibly deflated. "Well, perhaps you've got something there," he admitted.

In the United States 1,350,000 college students are enrolled; one to every 100 people; in China 45,000 college students, one to every 10,000, in about the same area.

Also China has not the great leaven of college alumni at work in the body politic which we have; but what leaven China has is tremendously efficient. What "returned students" from American colleges are doing to rebuild China into a modern nation should thrill every educator and institution that equipped them. One example: last September 200 members of the Chinese Chemical Society assembled in Chengtu from all China, in convention. Sixty-one abstracts of research being done were given, and reports on wide-spread developments in chemical industry, from native resources; products ranging from simple to fine grade chemicals, including chemical glass and the simpler scientific instruments. The occasion was marked by the dedication of the new Chemistry Building of the West China Union University, where four colleges now cooperate. Hundreds of Chinese students are more or less stranded here today, some of them in bad straits. Give them a hand whenever you can. What makes China returned students love our nation is the remembrance of many kind people who cheered them.

But those who need our aid most are those refugee students of China. Cut off from their parents and funds, a great percent are in dire need. Some are helped by the government; but they live on two scanty meals a day; many suffer from malnutrition. A student now in graduate study here told about the difficulty of text-books. He was in a class of forty, with only two text-books. The teacher made a close schedule: one and a half hours the book for one student. The long narrow dormitories had one light bulb, while the makeshift library, well lighted, could hold only 100 of the 800 students at a time. Laboratory work has to be done by many at a time. Difficult study indeed.
Who do you think took the lead in giving aid to these students of China? Our own college students. We should be stirringly proud of our students. Some of those colleges which are relatively small show the greatest generosity. A list of the autumn campaigns is before me, and the results in funds. The Southern colleges are pre-eminent, colleges of few students giving as much as some great universities: Maryville $46.00, Agnes Scott $534.00, Clemson College $60.00, Winthrop College $374.00, Silliman University, Phillipines, $40.00. Here is Smith: $3,000.00 to balance up. Several instances are quoted of generous checks from students who are earning their own way. They help the Chinese students with transportation funds, they help them tide over the long vacations by giving grants to keep souls and bodies together, with teaching jobs, with help to organize summer free schools for young and old, nurseries, care of wounded soldiers, and services to their own people too numerous to tell.

What account are the graduates (who survive) of these Chinese colleges giving of themselves? Twenty thousand of them went into the officer training schools; the public school system of the free China provinces are enrolling 60 per cent of the children, and many adults. The number of schools is almost fabulous, and give plenty of scope for college graduates. They are in nursing, sanitation, hygiene, better agriculture, better silk raising, co-operatives,—a hundred other things.

Japan fears the influence of the scholar in China, and in 1937 made it the first order to destroy from the air the colleges. The students were warned by the Government and escaped to Free China. The past winter the colleges of Shanghai, Hongkong and Peking were closed, and many thousand Chinese teachers and students are now escaping. From Shanghai they reached Chekiang and hopefully set up the Christian Union College in the unoccupied area. But now, June, there is no Province less safe than Chekiang, unless it be Yunnan, which was a center of many refugee colleges, which must now be on the march. Where the Hongkong students are, who knows? Tsinghua, America's Boxer Indemnity gift to China, was early seized and used as a cavalry barracks and stable for horses, while the student body walked to Yunnan. Yenching University was closed, its American faculty interned, and its Chinese teachers and students are on the 2,000 mile march to Szechuen, through territory warred over for five years, where food can hardly be bought at any price. They must cross the lofty mountain passes which have through the centuries segregated Szechuen from North China. But worse than that, they must elude the Japanese troops. Many of these students are tenderly reared, and may fall by the way.

So we have the situation today. Madame Chiang's forty-five orphanages are caring for 25,000 war orphans, from 3 to 17 years old. She wrote lately, . . . "As for homeless children, we cannot count them. All we know is, they drift in pitiful streams about the devastated bombed areas. (We) have brought in over 20,000 of them to the rear, but hundreds of thousands wait our helping hand." The illustration is of such a waif, rescued, with 80 others, by missionary friends in Chekiang. Mr. J. G. Blaine wrote "hundreds of them die of rickets, cholera and just plan starvation." And we have the thousands of migrating students, converging from all directions, toiling over their dangerous ways to Free China.

We of this great Society, whose delegates pledged in a few hours for government bonds over $250,000, have monetary resources to give generously as individuals and as Chapters. If many Chapters would equal the $59.00 the Shanghai Chapter members in America have given, think what a lift it would be. But those orphans and students who are on the march need more than roses and money on this brave journey: they need the spiritual resources to which we have access. Among us are many women of effectual, faithful prayer. When you lie awake at night, think "It is day in China, what of those hunted boys and girls, and their teachers, who share all the hardships and also bear the responsibility? Where will they sleep on those mountain passes? Can they find cover from the machine gunners of the air? What can they find to eat?" Then call on the Infinite Power to protect them from evil men, from the terror of the air, from want, hunger and exhaustion. For in them lies the Hope of China, our ally."
Midshipman Robert Adikes Kirtland of Flushing, New York, was presented the honor award of the Daughters of the American Revolution for standing highest in his class in Practical Seamanship.

The presentation was made by Mrs. William H. Pouch, President General of the D. A. R., during the graduation exercises at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis.

Mrs. Pouch was accompanied by a few D. A. R. national officers, among them being: Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., Honorary President General; Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart, Honorary President General; Miss Lillian Chenoweth, Vice President General; Mrs. Geoffrey Creyke, State Regent of District of Columbia; Mrs. Loren E. Rex of Kansas, Past Chaplain General and National Chairman of the American Indians Committee; and Mrs. George Hamilton Stapp, State Regent of Maryland.

Midshipman Kirtland selected binoculars as his award rather than the full dress sword, the favorite gift in times of peace.

The award has been made annually by the D. A. R. for a number of years and is similar to that made annually to the West Point cadet who stands highest in his studies. In addition to these two awards, the D. A. R. also presents an award to the honor student at the United States Coast Guard Academy at New London, Connecticut, each year.

Prizes also are given to the naval gun crews who hold top rating for anti-aircraft gunnery.

Speaking of the awards, Mrs. Pouch said:

"As part of its great National Defense program, the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution has always taken deep interest in the young men of our armed forces. "

"We are interested in their training. We are interested in their welfare. These awards are symbols of the faith our organization of 150,000 patriotic women has in our soldiers, our sailors and our coastguardsmen.

"Among them are our own sons, and proud indeed should every mother be, that she is privileged to make such a contribution to America in this war for the survival of liberty and freedom."

The presentation of the Coast Guard award was made at New London on June 19, by Mrs. Pouch.
AMONG the Portraits in Miniature in the D. A. R. Museum's summer exhibit are a number of delightful profile shades, more popularly called silhouettes.

Étienne de Silhouette, minister of finance to the court of France during the extravagant reign of Louis XV, became very unpopular in court circles because of his monetary reforms. Anything niggardly or mean was called à la Silhouette.

It was the custom for courtiers to have their portraits painted. To have a profile cut in paper was a cheap kind of portraiture, below the notice of noble ladies and gentlemen.

However, in other countries even the great had their profiles taken and their-cutting was a favorite pastime of late 18th and early 19th century folk. Nevertheless most of the profiles we see were cut by professionals, who inserted advertisements in the local newspapers such as this: “Likenesses. R. Peale of Philadelphia has arrived here, and proposes to Paint Portraits in Oil, Miniatures upon Ivory, Still Life and Colored Profiles upon Ivory Paper, in the Mornings, and appropriates the Afternoons to cutting of profiles, and the Evenings to Penciling of them. Prices: Portraits, Half length, showing heads and hands $40, Ditto Head size $30, Miniatures upon Ivory $25, Colored Profiles upon Ivory Paper $5, Four Profiles cut for 25 cents, Penciling do. 12½ each, Frames 25 cents each. At Mrs. Wing's, corner of Elliott and Bay-Streets, entrance on Elliott-Street” in the Charleston Courier of January 7, 1814.

It was not infrequent to dress up the cuttings with added embellishments of India ink or pencil such as one sees in the above profile of Col. Gordon Hutchins, which was done by an unknown cutter. Frequently the artist added shading to the surface. The great Edouart with hundreds of full length portraits of Americans to his credit deplored these extra touches and never varied from his custom of producing solid black shades. He was skillful at making family groups and the figures never seemed to stand in a line as less skillful artists often arranged them.

The details of early dress such as neck ruffles on both men and women and the changing manner of wearing the hair from decade to decade are most delightfully presented to us today in these shades inherited from our ancestors.

The silhouette of Colonel Hutchins is the gift of Mrs. George Stratford Barnes, Deborah Knapp Chapter, District of Columbia.
AS we look back on the early years of American Independence we have a clear picture of our forefathers performing tremendous deeds of heroism and expressing undying principles and ideals in terms of strength and nobility. Their life of public service to the American people overshadows their life as ordinary citizens. Yet their everyday comings and goings, like those of their less conspicuous contemporaries, are vitally interesting to us all, for it is only in their setting that these American activities differed from our own.

If we wish to visualize our ancestors, great or small, engaged in the same domestic duties that are common to us today, there is nowhere more stimulating to the imagination than an early American pharmacy. Here not only were prescriptions filled and drugs sold, but advice was given on the treatment of ailments both common and rare; information on every subject of public and private interest was easily to be picked up, and tongues rattled as they passed on the latest piece of news or gossip.

In Alexandria, Virginia, can be seen today the Stabler-Leadbeater apothecary shop as it stood when founded in 1792. In that year young Edward Stabler borrowed $500 and through Townsend Speaker of Philadelphia sent to England for his first stock. Within a year the debt was paid, his stock doubled, and Edward was able to marry his sweetheart. A prospering business had been established which was to pass from one generation to the next of the same family over a period of one hundred and forty-one years, during which time it was to serve one generation after another of Wash-
ingtons, Custises, Masons and Lees, as well as other less prominent families of Alexandria and its vicinity.

The exterior of the three-story brick building with its glazed doors and circular windows remains unchanged. Within can be traced the development of the business as times and tastes progressed and "modern" improvements were added. Up front, the counters worn round and smooth tell innumerable tales of prescriptions, drugs and change passed over them; while in the rear, where customers rarely penetrated, the edges still remain sharp and square. An arch of Colonial proportions separates the main store from the room where Mr. Stabler carried on his work as compounding-chemist, while the columns between the shelves and their Gothic trefoil decorations show the Greek revival influence of the 1830’s. These shelves house hand-blown medicinal bottles, scales marked with the royal crown, castor oil feeders, spice jars, "Perfection" eyeglasses, tin medicine chests fully equipped and mortars and pestles of every size, all representing the latest drug store equipment or treatment at some time during the apothecary’s history. On either side of the arch are busts of Washington and Franklin, put there by Edward Stabler, who knew them personally. To these was added, a generation later, one of Benjamin Hallowell, Alexandria’s renowned Quaker teacher and astronomer.

On the glass shield of the prescription counter appear in gold letters the names and dates of the first owners:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1857</td>
<td>J. Leadbeater and Son</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1792</td>
<td>Edward Stabler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1820</td>
<td>E. Stabler and Son</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1831</td>
<td>Wm. Stabler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1840</td>
<td>Wm. Stabler and Co.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1844</td>
<td>W. Stabler and Bro.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1852</td>
<td>John Leadbeater</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1857</td>
<td>J. Leadbeater and Son</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1860</td>
<td>Leadbeater and Co.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On October 17th, 1859, Robert E. Lee was standing in this store chatting with his friend Mr. Leadbeater when J. E. B. Stuart, later chief of cavalry under Lee, handed him the order from the War Department to proceed at once to Harper’s Ferry to quell the John Brown insurrection. It was here, on this occasion, that Lee voiced his prophetic statement, “I am afraid this is only the beginning of more serious trouble.”

After the first Battle of Bull Run, while the Federal troops were waiting in Alexandria for transportation to Washington, soldiers could be seen in line, two deep for half a block, waiting to be given a dose of tincture of myrrh and capsicum or “hot drops” as they were colloquially called. The bottle from which these drops were given is still on one of the worn board shelves of the apothecary.

In 1933, following the death of Edward Leadbeater, the last private owner, the shop was sold at public auction. The American Pharmaceutical Association bought the contents—stock, equipment and records—and shortly afterward the Landmarks Society of Alexandria acquired the
building. This was made possible largely through the generous contribution of George A. Ball of Muncie, Indiana. While crossing the Atlantic Mr. Ball read of the auction, and on arriving at Cherbourg he cabled a friend, “If this is genuine, put me down for $1000.” It was genuine and the Landmarks Society was enabled to reach its first goal in connection with the Stabler-Leadbeater Apothecary Shop, the purchase of the building.

Since then the Society has received many awards and honors. First, and of greatest importance, the American Pharmaceutical Association entrusted to the Landmarks Society the invaluable collection bought at auction, thus allowing it to remain in its original setting and permitting the shop to be opened as a museum on April 15, 1939, although a substantial indebtedness was assumed by the Society. The restoration of the building, under the direction of Thomas T. Waterman of Williamsburg and Washington, was given an award of merit by the Washington Board of Trade as “an excellent example of a successful effort to honestly restore a landmark to its original historic character.”

The Department of the Interior in a formal certificate declared that the Stabler-Leadbeater Apothecary Shop “has been selected by the Advisory Committee of the Historic American Buildings Survey as possessing exceptional historic or architectural interest and as being worthy of most careful preservation for the benefit of future generations and to this end a record of its present appearance and condition has been made and deposited for permanent reference in the Library of Congress.”

The Stabler-Leadbeater Apothecary has been made an honorary fellow of the American College of Apothecaries and “is entitled to all the privileges appertaining thereto.” The National Cash Register Company, in an exhibition covering the progress of American business methods since Colonial days, used pictures of the Apothecary Shop as the finest existing example of an eighteenth century enterprise; and this year a request was received from the Curator of Museum Collections of the Yale Medical Library for photographs of the interior of the store to be used in a collection at Yale.

So well restored and maintained is the Stabler-Leadbeater shop that it in no way resembles a museum. It has a quality of “aliveness” that carries the visitor, student of medical history and curious passersby alike, back to the day when Edward Stabler first filled his new quart flint-glass bottle, still in the museum, with sweet spirits of nitre, and—half physician, half dispenser of drugs—gave his first “directions” and wrote his first order for medicines and supplies.

Prayer for Our Nurses

Our Father in Heaven:

We ask Thy loving protection for the women of our country—the Nurses, who are so faithfully caring for the sick and wounded of our armed forces.

Strengthen them, we pray Thee, as they go about their daily tasks; dispel the fears that may assail them with the knowledge Thou art ever beside them as the Great Physician who never fails His children in their hour of need.

We ask this in the name of Jesus Christ, our strength and our defender.

Amen!

MARY C. WESTERVELT,
Vice Chairman, National Defense through Patriotic Education Committee.
The Golden Anniversary of the Pledge to the Flag

BY MRS. ALONZO NEWTON BENN
General Vice-chairman Correct Use of Flag Committee

ONE of the outstanding features of the official dedicatory ceremony of the World’s Columbian Exposition in Chicago, October 21, 1892, was the National Public School Celebration of Columbus Day, when the Pledge to the Flag was given by about 12,000,000 patriotic public school pupils in practically every profusely decorated schoolhouse in the nation. The fiftieth or Golden Anniversary of that momentous ceremony will occur October 21, 1942, the date first designated as Columbus Day but later changed to October 12 and made a legal holiday in most of the states.

In accordance with a Joint Resolution by Congress, President Benjamin Harrison, whose wife was the first President General, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, issued a proclamation on July 21, 1892, designating October 21, 1892, as a general holiday in observance of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus and the dedication of The World’s Columbian Exposition, in which the following paragraph appeared:

"The system of universal education is in our age the most prominent and salutary feature of the spirit of enlightenment, and it is peculiarly the day’s demonstration. Let the National Flag float over every schoolhouse in the country, and the exercises be such as shall impress upon the youth the patriotic duties of American citizenship."

To formulate a program in line with the President’s suggestion, at the annual meeting of the State Superintendents of Education held in Brooklyn, a committee was appointed to prepare a program for universal use on the day designated by the President, and the Chairman of the committee, Mr. Francis Bellamy, a member of the editorial staff of The Youth’s Companion, published in Boston, wrote the original Pledge to the Flag and aided in preparing the following uniform program for the use of all schools throughout the country to give a patriotic and impressive unity to the popular celebration.

PROGRAM

1—Reading of the President’s proclamation by the Master of Ceremonies.
2—Raising of the Flag by G. A. R. veterans.
3—Pledge to the Flag by pupils.
4—Acknowledgment of God by prayer or reading of the scriptures.
5—Song of Columbus Day by pupils and audience.
6—Address.
7—Song—Columbia Banner, followed by an ode to Columbus.

The following quotation from The Youth’s Companion of Sept. 8, 1892, page 446, shows the manner in which the original Pledge to the Flag was given:

"At a signal from the Principal the pupils, in ordered ranks, hands to the sides, face the Flag. Another signal is given; every pupil gives the Flag the military salute—right hand lifted, palm downward, to the line of the forehead and close to it. Standing thus, all repeated together, slowly:

"I pledge allegiance to my Flag and to the Republic for which it stands; one Nation indivisible, with Liberty and Justice for all."

"At the words ‘To my Flag,’ the right hand is extended gracefully, palm upward, toward the Flag, and remains in this gesture till the end of the affirmation; whereupon all hands immediately drop to the side. Then standing, as the instruments strike a chord, all will sing America."

Now that our brave fighting forces of the nation are following the Flag to all parts of the world in an effort to make it a fit, safe and sane place in which to live, the many millions of public school pupils might well re-enact the 1892 Columbus Day program with these slight changes:

(1) Reading of Section 7 of the Joint Resolution by Congress recently signed by the President relative to the manner of giving the Pledge to the Flag.

[ 627 ]
(2) Raising of the Flag by American Legionnaires.
(3) Unchanged.
(4) Unchanged.
(5) Song—Star Spangled Banner, our National anthem.
(6) Unchanged.
(7) Song—America.

General John Palmer, Commander in Chief, Grand Army of the Republic, issued instructions to all G. A. R. posts throughout the nation to participate in the Columbus Day exercises a half century ago to more thoroughly imbue the youth of the land with the true spirit of patriotism and love of country by assisting in the raising of the Flag and the salute thereto and in their other exercises and parades.

The original wording of the Pledge to the Flag was made use of until June 14-15, 1923, when the First National Flag Conference, called by the American Legion, composed of delegates from the principal national patriotic, fraternal, educational and civic organizations, changed the words "to my Flag" to read "to the Flag of the United States," as it had been found that many foreigners who had become naturalized citizens did not fully understand just what flag was meant by "my Flag"; whether the flag of the country of their birth or of their adopted country, nor were many of their American-born children sure; and at the Second National Flag Conference held in Washington May 15, 1924, the words "of America" were added to more clearly designate that the Flag of the United States of America is the Flag to which the Pledge is given.

On June 22, 1942, President Roosevelt signed a Joint Resolution of Congress to codify and emphasize existing rules and customs pertaining to the display and use of the Flag of the United States of America. For many years patriotic organizations endeavored to have this done and they are now much pleased with the law, which is practically the same as the Flag Codes of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, American Legion, U. S. Army and U. S. Navy, so that new codes will not need to be printed until additional supplies are required, when the necessary slight changes may be made.

The manner of giving the Pledge to the Flag has been a controversial question among certain groups but no longer need be as Section 7 of the Joint Resolution has settled the matter in a clear and concise manner, which reads as follows:

"That the pledge of allegiance to the flag, 'I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation indivisible, with liberty and justice for all,' be rendered by standing with the right hand over the heart; extending the right hand, palm upward, toward the flag at the words 'to the flag' and holding this position until the end, when the hand drops to the side. However, civilians will always show full respect to the flag when the pledge is given by merely standing at attention, men removing the headdress. Persons in uniform shall render the military salute."

It might be well to especially note that the bill provides that citizens of the United States not desiring to participate in the group giving of the Pledge to the Flag may merely stand at attention during the ceremony, the men removing the headdress, while persons in uniform are to continue giving the military salute as usual.

During the past fifty years millions and millions of citizens have pledged allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, which symbolizes our representative form of government, and never since the birth of our nation has our country been so ruthlessly assailed, so let us reaffirm our pledge to Old Glory and unitedly work and fight to the end, if need be, for the preservation of the many priceless blessings our forefathers gained for us through unprecedented and heroic sacrifice of blood and treasure that we may long remain a free and independent nation, and with that end in view each and every D. A. R. Chapter in the United States should celebrate as suggested and in addition thereto arrange similar ceremonies in the public schools in their respective districts and by so doing make the celebration a golden glorification of THE GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY OF THE PLEDGE TO THE FLAG.

I Love Little Things

BY EDNA HAMILTON

I love the little things of life,
A blue glazed bowl with yellow flowers,
A red bird teetering on a branch,
A day churred full of golden hours

I love the simple things of life;
Jellies and jams on my pantry shelf,
I find that in loving little things
I am truly loving life itself.
An Historic Event at Old Christ Church
Alexandria, Virginia
BY FRANCES SWANN SINCLAIR

LATE in the winter of 1941 just before the close of the old year, the President of the United States in a letter sent through the press to the Nation at large, set aside the first day of January, 1942, as a Day of Prayer. This day to be observed by Christians all over this great land in reverent prayer and praise to Almighty God. It seemed only fitting, that in Christ Church, Alexandria, Virginia, a church so closely associated with George Washington, who during his eventful life saw many years of tragic war, should add another historic epic to its already distinguished past.

On the evening before this service was to take place, it took on a deeper meaning, for a call from the White House notified the Rev. Edward Randolph Welles, Rector of the Church, of the intended visit the next day, for the service, of the President of the United States, Honorable Franklin Delano Roosevelt, and the Prime Minister of the British Empire, the Honorable Winston Churchill. Much had to be done in the short time intervening, in anticipation of this important occasion. Every precaution had to be taken, and was taken, not only by the Secret Service, but by the city authorities themselves and the vestry of the church, for the protection of these two great leaders. I will not dwell on the importance of that service, its reverence and solemnity. The writer was one of the favored 300 (the number was limited, by request of the Secret Service), allowed by special card to be in the congregation, but I can assure you that seeing those two men, each the leader of a great country, so fervently join in the responses and to so feelingly sing the beautiful and appropriate hymns, made one realize, that truly they were pleading with one higher than they for Divine Guidance.

After so solemn and important an occasion, it was decided by the Vestry of Christ Church, that the historic pew in which these two leaders sat, for they occupied the pew of General Washington, should as a matter of further historic value be marked with Silver Plates, handing this information down to posterity. On June 14, 1942, these two markers were dedicated and will tell forever to future visitors, that, on January 1, 1942 the Honorable Franklin Delano Roosevelt and the Honorable Winston Churchill, joined the congregation of Christ Church on this auspicious day. The Silver Plates were dedicated in their honor by the Rector, the Very Rev. Edward Randolph Welles and the following prayer composed by him was used for the dedication:

Oh Lord God of Hosts, to whom many rulers and leaders of Nations have turned in prayer and supplication in time of trial and need, we ask Thee to dedicate these memorial plates, which records the historic visit to this Church of Franklin Delano Roosevelt and Winston S. Churchill for the purpose of petition and worship, on the recent National Day of Prayer and we ask Thee to grant to them Thy blessing and guidance today and in the time to come, through Jesus Christ our Lord, Amen.

The service concluded with the singing of the National Anthem.

A few days after this service the President wrote a personal letter to the Rector, in which he expressed his appreciation for the placing of the Silver Markers and gratitude for the continued prayers in the Church for him. The final sentence in his letter deserves to be recorded as an inspiration to us and to posterity. “Only under the guidance of Divine Providence shall we find strength and wisdom to meet the stern tasks that lie before us.”

Thus on this eventful Flag Day, 1942, did Old Christ Church, Alexandria, Virginia, the Church of George Washington and Robert E. Lee, add another page to its already interesting history.

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We can supply all books reviewed on these pages at publishers’ prices postpaid. WE ALSO BUY OLD BOOKS.
The contributions of beauty in the fineness of craftsmanship that Paul Revere gave to the new nation, deserve a place in value with the heroic ride for which he occupies a place in the Valhalla of heroic men who have given outstanding service to this nation.

In her book "Paul Revere and the World He Lived In" the well known novelist Esther Forbes has written a glowing biography of a man of achievement, bravery and quickness of thought.

His artistic skill in his craft of silversmith gave to us examples of this art so beautiful and rare that collectors vie for it. But she does not forget that his artistic contributions do not stop at silver craft any more than his right to fame stops with his historic ride. For delicate engravings the dream of many collectors and the fine bells which he created, also would place him in the Hall of Fame.

The story of the four hundred or more Revere bells including the still melodious King's Chapel bell in Boston is told with sympathy and rhythm. She does not forget to mention that seventy-eight of the bells of this master bell maker were in use in 1911. And it is not undue advertisement to mention that Revere copper and brass which had its inception in the small shop of Paul Revere and became a real industry in the Washington administration rings true today.

Miss Forbes treats the story of the famous ride with deep patriotic sympathy. Of course many historians have differed with the famous Longfellow poem of Paul Revere's ride in some particulars and Miss Forbes is no exception.

But she tells of that "fateful day in year" in April 1775 and what Master Revere and his associates did that day. She narrates the manner in which the news that they learned that the British were preparing an expedition and conferences which finally resulted in arrangements for Revere to notify the Charlestown patriots, by hanging signal lanterns in Christ Church spire, telling the way the British were advancing, "one if by land and two if by sea."

Miss Forbes has without doubt given much research to exactly what happened that night. She makes a very readable story of the way Robert Newman slipped out of his mother's house by an upper window, showed the lanterns in the belfry and slipped home under the very noses of the British officers.

Then she, too, makes a William Dawes who must have had great histrionic prowess, for he displayed a rare gift in seeming to be a drunken farmer or a half-witted lout; passing the sentry at the gate on the Neck and reaching Lexington half an hour after Revere.

In her narrative of this April 18th, 1775 and the happenings that night Miss Forbes tells how Revere left his house on North Square to reach the hidden boat to which Bentley and Richardson rowed him to Charlestown slipping through the familiar waters under the very guns of His Majesty's Ship Somerset. Then mounting John Larkin's horse and off down the moonlit road to fame.

His capture and his release by the British, how he printed money for the Massachusetts Colony and the Continental Congress using the cast of his famous plate of the Boston Massacre and how he built a powder mill and served as colonel in the Artillery are told vividly in this biography.

This book is well worth reading by those who cherish the traditions and the early beginnings of this country and the men who made our great nation possible by their patriotism, their courage and the work of their hands.


Mr. Wilson advocates a kind of reciprocity that has nothing to do with arm and even with commerce but is essential in the safety and economic life of all the nations of the Western Hemisphere. That is the reciprocity of medicine. To prove his contention he rehearses the days when our men of medicine joined hands to fight the
deadly yellow fevers led by Walter Reed and General Gorgas proving of great worth to all Latin America as well as the course of progress of the United States and the success of the Panama Canal project.

He points out that "there are somewhere around a hundred and twenty million people in Latin America from the Rio Grande to Cape Horn. At this very moment it is a good bet that fifty million of them are sick."

He presents most telling argument of why that matters to the United States and what should be and what is being done about it.

Mr. Wilson has written his book in easy narrative style which relieves it of much of the dullness which might come from the use of so much factual material. But factual material is there and it is a good thing to study just now when the fortunes of the people of the Western Hemisphere must necessarily be a matter of consideration of all Pan America.


Honest knights of the roads, stage coach drivers, tavern keepers and of course a pretty girl "Twill" are met by Beau Stark, a cavalry man fresh from the Texas Revolution in 1836 who sets out on a mysterious quest for his missing brother David. High adventure and romance and yet a great deal of plain human nature are cleverly interwoven in this book.

VYLLA P. WILSON.


Mr. Hoffman, in this, his second historical work, has accomplished a difficult literary task—he has written a book that will find its readers among both adults and young people. He has written entertainingly and purposefully, in a manner to make a period real and vital and to people an entire region with the figures that trod it a century and three quarters ago.

The book is abundantly and interestingly illustrated, with a series of narratives that cover the entire Revolutionary period and that form a related whole, followed by a section of notes, documents, episodes, and shorter items that are as pithy, entertaining, and instructive as their longer and more fully developed companions.

To Americans concerned with the present and future of our country, it will be a tonic experience to refresh their memories of the stirring and fateful days of the Revolutionary time. The volume was written and published to serve the following purposes, according to its publishers, and it is not difficult to picture them as realized. 1. To be read for pleasure as well as instruction. It is history without fiction, dramatized at points to give pace to the narrative. 2. To be used as supplementary historical reading in the public schools. 3. To give libraries a source of reference of factual accuracy that will inspire to further reading and investigation along the same lines. 4. To be placed in homes where sound reading is encouraged and where student members of the family are supplied with the means of rounding out their class instruction. 5. To make real and vital the spirit and the people which gave us our way of life and our traditions, and to play a part in the revival of that spirit as the means of national survival in the present world of war.


Part II. Pedigrees of the Barons.

Under the table of contents the book is most interestingly divided. The Romance—gives the story of the Magna Charta; holds your attention and in a short well written form gives the history of this Great Charta. Chapter 26, page 137, gives the English translation and thus makes it a real live piece of history for all. It is a heroic story!

A list of the Sureties is included and the Pedigrees of the Barons is a most helpful part of this volume. It takes up the story of Alfred the Great, Charlemagne, the Scottish Kings, King Robert Bruce, William the Conqueror, King Edward I, King Edward II, King Edward III. Also a chapter on the Order of the Garter.

It is well indexed and the story is interesting and instructive.

E. B. J.
Colonial Tableaux Enliven Meeting

THE fifteenth anniversary meeting of the Ruth Floyd Woodhull Chapter took the form of Colonial Tableaux of Revolutionary women on February seventh. Miss Ruth Floyd Smith, a descendant of Ruth Floyd Woodhull, for whom the Chapter is named, was guest of honor at this occasion.

The colonial women portrayed during the program were: Priscilla Mullens Alden by Miss Betty Greenleaf, Molly Pitcher by Mrs. Warren Millard, Betsy Ross by Mrs. S. Dimon Smith, Ruth Floyd Woodhull by Mrs. Paul Henderson and Martha Custis Washington by Mrs. Arthur Pennell. Suitable music was sung by Mrs. Henry Kamp in colonial and patriotic costumes.

A feature of the program was an original poem by the Regent, Mrs. Carl H. Tewksbury, presenting the history of the life and service of Ruth Floyd Woodhull.

RUTH FLOYD WOODHULL

"Once on a time"—so must all tales begin—
There lived, 'tis said, upon an island farm,
A lovely maiden—she could knit and spin—
And yet, withal, was noted for her charm.

Her father Nicoll, son of Richard Floyd,
Had named her Ruth, when Tabitha, his wife,
Gave him a daughter for his first born child;
In all nine children came to bless their life.

Of these, the second child and eldest son,
Wrote "William Floyd" on Liberty's fair scroll,
And placed himself when victory was won,
High on a new-born nation's honor roll.

And Ruth, the eldest, when a woman grown
Was wooed and wed by a good man and true,
Who dwelt upon a fruitful neighboring farm,
Yet ranked high as a valiant soldier, too.

Nathaniel Woodhull was the bridegroom's name.
For fifteen years they led a peaceful life,
Then freedom called him; with no thought of fame
He left his home, his child and his wife.
And when a prisoner and wounded sore,
He longed to see his wife, this message sped
To Ruth, “Bring goods and money to buy more,
Our men lack comforts and are poorly fed”.

So Ruth came as he bade her, and with haste
She journeyed safely through the enemy line.
Her heart was saddened at the homes laid waste,
As fervently she asked for aid divine.

She reached her wounded husband ere he died,—
For naught could check infection in that day—
Then, with her loved one’s body by her side,
She sorrowfully went her homeward way.

With quiet courage she took up her life;
Her heart still filled with love of liberty.
She lived to see her daughter made a wife,
And hold that daughter’s daughter on her knee.

So lived our Ruth Floyd Woodhull, so she died;
A woman blessed by wealth but knowing pain,
A woman honored at her husband’s side
For love of country with no thought of gain!

JANET MILDRED MALLERY TEWKSBURY, Regent, Ruth Floyd Woodhull Chapter, N. S. D. A. R.,
Freeport, New York.

February 7, 1942.

Marking of Nathan Boone’s Grave

THE Rachel Donelson Chapter, Daugh-
ters of the American Revolution, re-
cently conducted appropriate services at
the dedication of a stone in memory of
Nathan Boone.

The stone was furnished by the United
States Government in recognition of
Boone’s service in the War of 1812 and the
Indian uprisings. The dedicatory services
were in charge of Miss Janie Hubble, for-
mer historian, and she was assisted by Mrs.
Harry Flansburg, Regent; Mrs. Kirk E.
Baxter, historian; and Mr. R. L. Hosman,
grandson of Nathan. Many descendants
and friends gathered at the little family
burial grounds on the old Boone home-
stead 1 1/2 miles north of Ash Grove, Mis-
souri, where Nathan Boone and his wife
lie buried. Nearby is a plot of ground
where several slaves are buried.

In 1837 Nathan Boone with his family
located on this farm and built the historic
Boone house which has been in constant
use and is still in fine condition. It is prob-
able the oldest house standing in Greene
County, Missouri.

The stone was unveiled by Miss Mary
Lee Hosman, great-granddaughter of
Nathan Boone, and Miss Laura Nell
Cawfield, great-great-granddaughter. Miss
Hosman wore a pin, which had been pre-
sented years ago to her grandmother, Mrs.
Mary Boone Hosman, honoring her as a
“Real Daughter” of the War of 1812.

Nathan Boone, youngest son of Daniel
Boone, was born March 2, 1781, at Boone’s
Station, now Gross Plains, Fayette County,
Kentucky. He died in Greene County,
Missouri, October 16, 1856, in his 76th
year. He was married September 26,
1799, in Kentucky, to Olive Van Bibber,
who was born January 12, 1783, in Green-
briar County, Kentucky. She died Novem-
ber 12, 1858, in her 75th year and is buried
beside her husband. They were the par-
ents of 13 children.

One of the highlights of Nathan Boone’s
life is his part in the writing of the con-
stitution of Missouri.

Among the many other accomplishments
of Nathan was his survey of roads in
Missouri. A great many of his surveys
are still in use, showing his skill in sur-
veying.

CAROLINE SAWYER BAXTER
(Mrs. Kirk E. Baxter),
Historian, Rachel Donelson Chapter.
The Gulf Coast Chapter of Mississippi Adopts Granddaughter

A PRETTY and unusual ceremony preceded the business of the Gulf Coast Chapter D. A. R., at its May meeting which was held in the home of Mrs. R. J. Faucette of Gulfport, Mississippi.

Mrs. Margaret McClure Waits, who had been adopted as the “Chapter Baby” soon after the organization of Gulf Coast Chapter in 1916, had been asked to present her infant daughter, Margaret 5th, to the chapter members at this meeting. The little Margaret was given a loving welcome and became the center of a pretty ceremony in which she was presented the official D. A. R. spoon, by Mrs. Hanun Gardner, State Regent, who is a member of this chapter. Mrs. Gardner paid tribute to the baby’s ancestry which included four Margarets beginning with the Revolutionary grandmother, Margaret McClure.

Mrs. Waits is the daughter of Dr. Margaret Caraway and was the first baby born to a member of the chapter after its organization. She exhibited the silver cup presented her by Mrs. Eaton J. Bowers, Organizing Regent, when she was formally adopted as the Chapter Baby at the October meeting of 1916. As a closing feature, the minutes of that long-ago meeting were read by Mrs. J. H. Walsh, a charter member of the chapter.

Mrs. Waits’ little daughter was born in the Canal Zone where her father, Captain S. J. Waits, is in the service of the U. S. Army. Mrs. Waits and the baby Margaret were evacuated from the Zone early in the year.

Molly Foster Berry Chapter, D.A.R. Dedicates Marker

ON MAY 30, 1942, Molly Foster Berry Chapter, No. 1001, Daughters of the American Revolution, launched the first part of the memorable Centennial celebration of Fort Scott, Bourbon County, Kansas, founded as a military post in 1838, between Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and Fort Gibson, Indian Territory. The site was named for General Winfield Scott.

The program arranged by the chairman, Mrs. J. B. Gould, took place on historic Carroll Plaza, at the old officers headquarters of General S. W. Kearney. The building has been restored by the U. S. Government, as the Fort Scott Historical Building, to house the relics of the Bourbon County Historical Society, recently turned over to the city by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

As a jubilee project, the bronze marker had been purchased in memory of William Margrave and to mark this historic residence, long his home.

William Margrave was the first Justice of the Peace in the Territory of Kansas, covering twenty counties. He took office in 1854 and held it until his death in 1904. He was appointed by Gov. Reeder.

Fort Scott Kansas Centennial

AS THE silk flag, presented the chapter by the organizer, the late president general, Mrs. George Thatcher Guernsey, waved in the breeze, the High School band, in scarlet and gold uniforms, played “The Star Spangled Banner.”

The new regent, Mrs. George D. Cleland, announced the official dedication of the historical building, now open to the public. She also read the D. A. R. objectives from the handbook.

The senior past regent, Mrs. Gilbert L. Blatchley, presented to the city the bronze marker inscribed: “William Margrave, 1854-1904.” This was placed on a heavy walnut pillar of the long Southern veranda.

Deborah Avery Chapter Dedicates Volume

DEBORAH Avery Chapter, Lincoln, Nebraska, celebrated its Charter Day, June 17, 1942, with a luncheon at the Y. W. C. A. on the 46th anniversary of its founding. A volume in their publication “Historical Records of Lancaster County Nebraska” was dedicated to the chapter’s first regent, Miss Mary M. A. Stevens.

Twenty volumes of genealogical and historical records have been compiled jointly by the Genealogical Records and Historical Research Committees under the editorship of Mrs. Jiles W. Haney and Mrs. Nellie T. Magee respectively. They include Marriage Records, Newspaper Records, Census Records, Cemetery Records, and Early Church History and are also dedicated to
the pioneers and builders of Lancaster County, Nebraska. This represents 4,621 typed written pages with 126,146 items recorded. The volumes have comprehensive indices, and are bound in blue buckram with gold lettering. They are made in triplicate and are placed in the following libraries: the Nebraska Law Library at the State Capitol, Nebraska State Historical Society at the University of Nebraska, and D. A. R. Library, Washington, D. C. The volumes have an actual and evaluated cost amounting to $15,000.

The compilation is planned for 10 Series, and additional series in process are: U. S. Land Grants, Registration of Voters, Assessment Lists, Wills and Administration, and Bible Records.

The work is sponsored by the Nebraska State Historical Society, and is a W. P. A. Project.

These volumes have all been presented at Nebraska State Conferences and to the D. A. R. Library through Dr. Jean Stephen-son, National Chairman of the Genealogical Records Committee.

THE FOLLOWING MEMBERS OF MOLLY FOSTER BERRY CHAPTER D. A. R. APPEAR IN THE ABOVE PHOTOGRAPH:
Dear Junior Members:

Nearly two months have passed since our Junior meetings at the National Congress in Chicago. It was wonderful to see you all. The Junior Assembly meeting and the Junior breakfast were certainly a success and the Junior Roundtable, conducted by Mable Claxton, brought many interesting and splendid results. At the Junior Roundtable, it seemed to me that the Junior leaders from the many States represented grew to know one another and had a better understanding, and their many problems ironed out with a great deal of satisfaction.

June 6th the Mid-Western Regional was held in Columbus, Ohio, and I had the happy privilege of attending. Four states sent representatives, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, and Wisconsin. One well understands that all the States in the Mid-Western Division could not be represented, with the rationing of gas and tires, but many had come by train and a few by car.

Early Saturday morning Mrs. Schermerhorn and myself met with Mrs. Holloway, a Junior member, and also Chairman of the Staff Assistants Corps, American Red Cross, who very kindly escorted us through the Columbus Chapter House and explained all the work of the Volunteers, telling us that Columbus Junior D. A. R. girls worked in every branch of the Volunteer Special Service, American Red Cross.

At 10:30 the meeting opened with Mrs. Harold Frankenburg as chairman. The State Regent of Ohio D. A. R. brought an inspiring message to the Juniors and their guests. Red Cross and war work was certainly the most outstanding work of the Juniors given in the reports from the Juniors represented. Other important work reported was that of the Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund and that of the Crippled Children. Mrs. Adams, Chairman of the Crippled Child program, sponsored under the Junior Assembly, told of the many ways the Juniors could carry this program with little or no expense involved. She expressed the wish that all Junior chairmen would write her in the coming year and tell her of their work with this project.

Mrs. Schermerhorn brought a splendid message to the Juniors and complimented them on the work they had done in the past year and expressed her confidence in their ability to do greater things in the year to come. She said that she was very happy to note that the Juniors, in all their busy planning, still opened their meetings with prayer.

Messages were brought to the Conference from the National Congress, and suggestions made that maybe the Juniors would like to sponsor a war project. One suggestion was that of becoming an "esteemed grandmother" for $20.00. This means that you or your Junior Committee may adopt a Chinese child and that $20.00 will feed and clothe and house a Chinese child for the period of one year. The other was that of purchasing one or more "Foreign Body Localizers." It was explained that this instrument was of great value to the army and the navy in their hospital work, that many lives have been saved and much loss of blood spared by its use. The cost of the instrument is about $150.00. Every one was terribly interested, as is always the case when anything suggested deals with "our own boys."

It seems that the Past State Regent of Illinois had given the Juniors a gift of $25.00 to use as they would see fit. It seemed fitting and proper that we "use it" now. Every one present wanted to sponsor this war project. $90.00 was pledged by the States' present, and a chairman appointed. This is all I feel that I should tell you girls at this time, but as soon as I get every little detail from the proper authorities, I will write you all about it and then you may choose whether you want to help or not. However, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Wisconsin voted to carry on this work.

I feel that I must stress, however, that you as Juniors must not forget to carry on the regular work of the Juniors. Our Junior program has been so very successful that we do not want to forget it now. The work with the Approved Schools, Crippled Child C. A. R., and the Junior American Citizens Clubs is very important also.

A most delightful luncheon was served, and members of the Columbus Junior Com-
committee, dressed in uniform of the many Corps of the Red Cross, had charge of the luncheon program. They explained their work and answered many questions concerning their own corps.

At 1:30 the National Chairman conducted a Roundtable. Many questions were asked, and "the old faithful" question of HOW TO RAISE MONEY was brought to the floor. Many splendid ideas were suggested, and one popular one was the making of corsages and place cards using defense stamps.

The presentation and acceptance of some fine resolutions brought the meeting to a close, the Conference accepting the invitation of the Missouri Juniors to have the meeting in their State May 6 or the "first Saturday in May" 1943.

Mrs. Schermerhorn, Mrs. Frankenburg, Mrs. Holloway, and myself had a "few spare moments" so went to Fort Hays. There we talked with the Hospital Surgeon in charge about the Foreign Body Localizer. He told us that it was a very valuable instrument and that either the army or navy base hospitals would be very grateful to have any of the Junior D. A. R.'s present them with one.

At 4:30 P. M. the visiting Juniors were entertained by the Ohio State D. A. R. and the hostess chapter with a tea at the Maromor, famous for its beauty and tradition. The day was very warm and the cool pastel coloring of the Maromor was indeed welcome to the visiting Juniors. The tea table was one of the loveliest and most interesting I have ever seen. The entire silver service was loaned to the Juniors by the Ohio State Museum. This is without a doubt one of the most traveled in the world and used by many famous navy and army men. It had seen many years of service on the battle ship Ohio, and when the old warship was 'dismantled, the silver was placed in the Ohio State Museum. Delightful soft stringed music was furnished by a famous Columbus trio, and so ended a lovely regional meeting.

I do so hope you all will have the opportunity to attend a regional in your own division. These meetings stimulate interest in your work and above all friendships are made that can never be destroyed.

I will write you soon about the new war project. May your summer be a busy one and do let me hear from you all.

Faithfully,

FLORENCE CLARKE HARRIS.

Lords of War

BY MRS. LUKE L. ROBERTS

Have you ever watched the spring,
Lords of war?
Have you ever watched the spring
Climb the hill?
Have you ever watched the spring?
Have you given reckoning
To the forces that you fling
When you kill?
Have you burrowed to the roots,
Lords of war?
Have you burrowed to the roots
Of one tree?
Have you burrowed to the roots
That send life into the shoots?
Can you trample with your boots
What you see?

You may rout a million men,
Lords of war.
You may rout a million men
With your steel.
You may rout a million men,
From the highway and the glen,
But they will creep again
From your heel.
If you have watched the ice,
Lords of war;
If you have watched the ice
Musterling;
If you have watched the ice
Multiply, and seal, and splice,
You will know no artifice
Halt the spring.
The Virginia Junior Membership Groups

The Junior Members of the Daughters of the American Revolution for the state of Virginia have eighty-nine members and one of our projects for this year is to try to bring our membership up to and well over one hundred members.

We have seven active groups; two of these were formed this past January and we have two groups that are working with the Senior Chapters.

All of our groups have supported the various D. A. R. projects and every one of our members have put their "shoulder to the wheel" in doing Red Cross and defense work.

Every Junior Group in the state have done splendid work and it is hard for me to know where to stop when I write of their activities.

I am going to start with my new groups. The Francis Wallis Junior Group, Arlington, Virginia, was organized in December. They are specializing in the work of the Junior American Citizen and are accomplishing splendid results.

The Beverley Manor Junior Group, Staunton, Virginia, was organized in January. They are concentrating on defense work.

The Colonel Thomas Hughart Junior Group, Staunton, Virginia, have reorganized this past January and all of their members are taking one of the Red Cross courses. They are doing fine work.

Our Shadwell Junior Group at Charlottesville, Virginia, are working with their Senior Group and splendid results have been accomplished.

The Commonwealth Junior Group, Richmond, Virginia, have contributed over five hundred hours of work to the Red Cross; they have maintained a crib for the past six months in the Sheltering Arms Hospital in Richmond, and voted to support this crib for another six months. Eight of their members hold Chapter Offices. Several are members of the Motor Corps and in February on George Washington's Birthday a C. A. R. Group was organized.

The Dorothea-Henry Junior Group, Danville, Virginia, have worked over nine hundred hours in the surgical dressing corps; their group is the largest group of volunteers in this particular unit of local Red Cross work. One of their members who is a Social Worker is doing Volunteer Home Service for Red Cross as a D. A. R. A box of materials and a cash donation was sent to Ellis Island. A splendid radio program was given on the Correct Use of the Flag. A "Defense Party" was held by this group, which proved not only enjoyable, but of financial benefit too, as each person who came had to bring a Defense Stamp to go in the Chapter's Defense Bond Book.

The Dr. Elisha Dick Junior Group, Arlington, Virginia, have specialized in making bandages and layettes for Red Cross. Four of their members hold Chapter offices.

The Washington-Lewis Junior Group, Fredericksburg, Virginia, have been doing wonderful work. They have chaperoned the soldier's dances and entertained them at "Kenmore". Over seven thousand cards have been sent to parents of soldiers who have been stationed in Fredericksburg, telling them that they had seen their sons and how they were. This group assisted the C. A. R. in putting on a doll show in November. They have made a seventy-six page scrapbook of D. A. R. items. Various teachers were contacted in the public schools and asked to teach their pupils the "American Creed" and "Allegiance to the Flag." A large box was sent to Ellis Island. Two of their members are Red Cross nurses and every member of this group is a member of the Red Cross.

Each girl in every group has done splendid work and I am proud to be the Virginia Junior State Chairman of such groups.

ANNIE B. BOYD ROBERTSON
(Mrs. Walter Gray),
State Chairman Junior Membership, D. A. R.
Children of the American Revolution

Wyoming Wins C. A. R. Prize

THE exhibits for the State and National Conventions under the chairmanship of Miss Helen Wright were sent to Chicago, where they were given an important place during the 51st Continental Congress.

The Wyoming State Society (Casper Collins Society) chose to study the following nine representatives who signed the Constitution on September 17, 1787: George Washington and James Madison from Virginia; Alexander Hamilton from New York; Benjamin Franklin, Robert Morris and Gouverneur Morris from Pennsylvania; Daniel Carroll from Maryland; Charles Pinckney from South Carolina; and Roger Sherman from Connecticut. The tenth figure in the photograph is a messenger. These men are portrayed seated around a large table. Mrs. George Campbell, the State Chairman of Exhibits, wrote as follows: “We received our inspiration from the picture shown in the September, 1934, issue of the Normal Instructor. The work is that of the famous New York sculptor, Lee Lawrie.”

Seven reference books, including the Encyclopaedia Britannica, were used for the life sketches of the men. Two subjects were taken up and discussed at each meeting before the children turned to actually making the figurines. Mrs. Campbell wrote: “At our second meeting in October, it was moved and seconded by members to adopt the Historical Project, “The Signers of the Constitution,” and from then on we have worked like little Trojans to complete our project in time for the C. A. R. grand prizes in April . . . .” Eighteen children, ranging from eight to sixteen years of age, assisted by four adults, did the work of making the figures, dressing them in costumes true to the period, and setting up the group according to the study made by Lee Lawrie. The process was described as follows.

“The figurines were made by using pipe cleaners joined together for the structure of the body; two for the legs, one for the arms, and two for the head. Then cotton was wrapped and sewed around the body and legs. Cotton used in the center of the head—a piece of crynolin in the shape of a quarter circle was sewed to the two stems of head to make the face. Plaster Paris covered the round structure to form the head. This was then let dry for a couple of days. Francis Grieve (aged 15), who is quite an amateur artist, painted the faces with the assistance of Mrs. Dilgrade. “Our little men were then ready for their swanky clothes. Freehand-drawn patterns were used . . . .” The costumes were taken from pictures in the scrapbook of the Wyoming State President, Miss Anna May Pearce, who for ten years has collected authentic pictures of the dress of all countries of the world, and for different periods. “The most tedious task was making the hair out of yarn . . . cut into pieces then stitched by hand on a strip of crynolin the size of the head, glued to the plaster . . . and then braided, curled and tied with a bow.” The table and chairs made from soft wood, with spools for table legs, proved a delightful task. Edward Dilgrade made the ink well, pen and scroll. The books were made of red, yellow, green and blue plasticine.

The second award went to the State of Michigan where seven out of fourteen local societies studied one of the selected signers, Benjamin Franklin or Robert Morris. Of the seven exhibits sent to the Michigan State Conference, five were photographed for the National Chairman, each being briefly described. Michigan’s fifty per cent cooperation is especially commendable. Three of these exhibits were miniature dioramas; a drawing room in Robert Morris’ home, hand-made desk, ladder back chair, and tilt-top table chair.

On the desk is the most ingenious inkwell, made from a small ball, with a tiny quill pen sticking out of it, and some papers already signed. The figure of Robert Morris and the other figure, also, are hand made of paper with handpainted faces and white yarn hair. It was submitted by Cadillac Society, Detroit, and the State Society gave it first rank as a
study of Robert Morris. 2) An exhibit from Ann Allen Society, Ann Arbor, was "An Episode in the Life of Robert Morris, representing a committee consisting of George Washington, Robert Morris, and George Ross calling on Betsy Ross, to make the first flag of our Country." It was made by children nine and ten years of age. The four figures are all of plaster—the scene a room showing fireplace, grandfather’s clock and a table on which lies a sketch, or design, for the flag. 3) The Lewis Cass Society, Saginaw, made an ingenious attempt to show one of Franklin’s experiments in electricity. In it Franklin is flying his kite from the window of his shed during a thunder storm. The latter is represented on the background with the lightning shown against a black cloud. The story of the experiment was printed on a card.

In addition to these small dioramas Pottawamie Society, Dearborn, Michigan, sent "Robert Morris—Money Lender," consisting of two small figures, hand cut out of wood and painted. One of the figures, Robert Morris, was giving money to a soldier, badly wounded and bound up. This was made by a thirteen-year-old girl. Michigan considered the best exhibit on Benjamin Franklin the three panel display of his outstanding achievements and characteristics. In the foreground is a handmade figure of Benjamin Franklin. A paper on Benjamin Franklin and a hand drawn copy of a picture of Robert Morris completed the Michigan exhibits on the Signers of the Constitution.

Rhode Island reported studying George Washington and the occasion that took him to that state. As President of the Convention, Washington’s signature was first on the Constitution. Georgia studied its two signers, William Few and Abraham Baldwin. New Hampshire worked on John Langdon, one of its two signers; New Jersey studied its four signers, William Livingston, William Peterson, who were also its first two governors, Jonathan Dayton, and David Brearley. They were used as subjects for programs and quizzes in a few societies. An exhibition of the Honorable Sol Bloom’s publications and cut-outs on the Constitution were shown at the Fall Meeting and Spring Conference, all-state meetings, so that the members had an opportunity to get acquainted with the portraits and historic backgrounds of these men, and of their part in the making of the Constitution.

While it is somewhat difficult for some societies to follow a project such as the one outlined for this year, still many have expressed an appreciation of its value. We feel deeply indebted to our former National Chairman of Exhibits, Miss Susan W. Handy, for having offered money for three prizes in the Constitution contest. There are many dramatic incidents in connection with the framing and adoption of the Constitution that would make fascinating material for dioramas and cut-outs. The real life of the Constitution, and the parts the Signers played in it, have not yet been touched.

Dusk

BY CLINTON SCOLLAND

Her feet along the dewy hills
Are lighter than blown thistledown;
She bears the glamour of one star
Upon her violet crown.

With her soft touch of mothering,
How soothing to the sense she seems!
She holds within her gentle hand
The quiet gift of dreams.
Committee Reports

Junior American Citizens Committee

TWO white boys from Massachusetts, a young negro girl and a smaller negro boy from Illinois: they’d never met till that morning, but now they stood before Continental Congress repeating in perfect unison, with reverently bowed heads, the Junior American Citizen’s Prayer and—their heads raised, proudly—the Junior American Citizen’s Creed. Suddenly you realized the significance of D. A. R.-sponsored J. A. C. clubs!

And then you heard Judge Louis J. Schneider, who had come from Cincinnati, Ohio, to appear at the Congress, as he had done before, in 1910, only then he was an eighteen-year-old president of a Sons of the Republic club (and an erstwhile charter member of the first club of Children of the Republic—as the J. A. C. organization was originally called); today he had left his place on the Common Pleas bench to say thank you to the Society whose club work for young Americans has been a valued influence in his life—and even provided the inspiration for his legal career. The respect and affection in Judge Schneider’s descriptions of those D. A. R. leaders of forty years ago, the obvious sincerity of his speech, left no doubt as to his opinion on the worth of this work.

Were you among the one hundred and fifty-one members, representing thirty-one States and the District of Columbia, at our committee breakfast? Did you hear Mrs. Pouch’s warm praise of the J. A. C. program?—did you listen to the enthusiastic remarks of our Honorary Presidents General, Mrs. Miner, Mrs. Brosseau, Mrs. Magma, Mrs. Becker and Mrs. Robert?—and, by letter, since she was absent from Congress this year, the message of Mrs. Hobart, who has been familiar with these clubs since the days when the Judge was a new member? Were you thrilled when Fred and John Coulson, of Hillside School for Boys, our Approved School in Marlborough, Massachusetts, accompanied at the piano by their Principal, Mrs. Lemuel Sanford, sang the songs chosen two days earlier by a D. A. R. committee, as the winners in the first contest for J. A. C. songs written by club members? (Original words and music: First Prize—“J. A. C. Anthem,” Will Rogers Club, Lincoln School, Willowbrook, California; original words, to a familiar tune: First Prize—“Come Join our J. A. C.” (“Vive l’Amour”), Abraham Lincoln Club, Castellar School, Los Angeles, California; Second Prize—“J. A. C. to the End” (“America”), Young Patriots’ Citizenship Club, South School, Oakville, Connecticut; Third Prize—“America’s J. A. C.” (“Here We Go ’Round the Mulberry Bush”), Stars and Stripes Club, Fairview School, Port Angeles, Washington; Special Prizes: “Flag Song,” words and music by Rosemary D’Ambusio, aged 10, J. A. C. Club, Philadelphia Pennsylvania; “J. A. C. Song,” Hillside School, Marlborough, Massachusetts).

Did you see the large pictures of club boys and girls from Pennsylvania, Virginia, New York, Maine and California—showing them practicing first aid, buying and selling War Savings Stamps and caring for our country’s Flag—which were posted behind the exhibit of scrapbooks? Did you look to see if a club from your State had sent in a prize-winning book? (First Prize—Classification A (under 10 years of age): Fairview School Club, Port Angeles, Washington; First Prize—Class B (10-12 years): Benjamin Franklin Club, Augusta, Maine; Second Prize—Betsy Ross Junior Citizenship Club, Sedalia, Missouri; First Prize—Class C (over 12 years): Washington School Club, Hemstead, N. Y.; Second Prize—Clara Barton Club, Springfield, Tennessee; Special Prizes: Arsenal Club, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; George Washington Club, Germantown, Pennsylvania; Morley Grade School Club, Trinidad, Colorado; Chadbourn School Club, Chadbourn, North Carolina; Larchmont Club, Larchmont, New York; Martha Washington Club, Carolina Orphan Home, South Carolina; Saylesville Grammar School Club, Pawtucket, Rhode Island.)

Many achievements to be proud of?—yes—and plenty of problems, too! The National Chairman told of some of them at
the State Regents' meeting; more were discussed—and some, solved—at the J. A. C. committee meeting when representatives of fourteen States shared ideas.

The National Society evidenced its belief in this patriotic club work: during Congress the J. A. C. Committee was voted a place among the committees which receive per capita support!

An adequate supply of red, white and blue starry buttons has been ordered (made of metal which is not required for war products); there'll be a sufficient supply of handbooks. All clubs must be registered every year; to keep our records accurate: how many registration cards will your Chapter Chairman need for 1943?

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

Filing and Lending Bureau Committee

Do you wish to use your extra chapter funds for war work, instead of using them to provide speakers for programs? If so, make more frequent use of this Bureau to provide for you program material with information and entertainment, at small expense.

The Bureau is continuing to function and will be glad to fill orders for any material on file. There are over 5,900 papers covering hundreds of subjects and suitable for any month of the year; 18 lectures with lantern slides (some colored), mostly on historic spots; radio talks, many of which are on activities of the National Society; and 90 plays and pageants.

The supply of the 1936 and 1940 catalogs of Bureau papers is exhausted. In view of this fact, it is suggested that you search the chapter files for such copies to give to your chapter chairmen. Also watch for lists of new papers accepted since 1940, as partial lists will be given, from time to time, in this Committee report. If you are planning a program to be given soon, you may wish to have one of these recently accepted papers—

Women's Part in Making United States History
The Missions of California
100 Years of Rail Romance

Rules covering the rentals of these are as follows:

Papers and Plays at a rental of 25¢ each, may be retained thirty days. Not more than three papers should be ordered at one time.

Lectures with slides range from $1.00 to $2. Checks or Money Orders should be made out to the “Treasurer Genl. N. S. D. A. R. (For F & L Com),” and sent with order to the Natl. F & L Bureau, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

State Regents can assist in evaluating the material on file by allowing time at State Conferences for Divisional Vice Chairmen and State Chairmen of the F & L Committee to hold a Round Table Discussion. Chapter Regents can do their part in appointing an active chairman fond of literary work, as well as one with ingenuity and imagination. With thoughtful planning many interesting programs may be worked out from Bureau material in keeping with the “educational, historical and patriotic” purposes for which this Society was founded.

FLORA KNAPP DICKINSON,
National Chairman.

Committee on the Correct Use of the Flag

The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the Chairman on the Correct Use of the Flag, have never ascribed to even a suggestion of any change in the arrangement of the Stars or Stripes of the Flag of the United States of America.

The Committee is now entering upon a very full program of Activities. The first program of outstanding importance will be the National Celebration, each Chapter participating, of the Golden Anniversary of the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, October 12, 1892.

ELIZABETH MALOTT BARNES,
National Chairman.
Motion Picture Committee

Motion Pictures and the War

The sincerity of the motion picture industry in its avowed determination to contribute everything within its power toward the winning of this “war for the sake of peace” is being proved by the rapid expansion of its major program.

The latest and most revolutionary step in this program is the announcement by Mr. Will Hays that “companies which had never before agreed to reduce current product to 16 mm. width now have reversed their policies in order that soldiers overseas might see the latest releases at the same time these pictures are playing in their home theatres. The first of these 16 mm. films were sent to combat areas and to ships in April. I understand that Joe E. Brown made a strong appeal for such films after he visited our camps in Alaska. Film manufacturers have generously supplied raw stock needed for these small films which, of course, can be transported far more easily than the large 35 mm., and can be run off on portable projectors-with-sound, with only one operator and at far less fire hazard.

The first step of the motion picture program was taken when the industry organized to meet the request for educational films to be used by the government as an aid in training men new in the service. In close coordination with army, navy and other experts, a series of films for visual education was made on such vital subjects as the technique of operating and firing 240 mm. Howitzers; the technique of anti-aircraft, and of searchlight batteries; the instruction of the individual soldier; on subjects of personal and sex hygiene. Later, films were supplied showing actual combat events. At the same time, many studios produced patriotic short subjects stressing the democratic way of life, our national ideals, courage, and initiative.

After Pearl Harbor, the whole motion picture personnel was organized into the
War Activities Committee. Next came the Hollywood Victory Committee, which arranges, through the U.S.O., for personal appearances of noted stars in camps and naval stations. It was mutually agreed, as is only fair, that the stars should not give their services or make personal appeals for any other than the army, navy, or government cause.

Great evidence regarding the popularity and success of the Victory Committee can be found right in Los Angeles. Distances from suburb to suburb create traffic problems. Many a time, like other California residents, I have picked up three or four soldiers on their way from a camp to Hollywood or Beverly Hills. They are always enthusiastic about the Victory Committee entertainers.

"Gosh, I never thought I'd see Spencer Tracy right in his own home, or go swimming in his pool!"

"Yes, m'am, I sure did enjoy swimmin' in that U.S.O. pool at the Beverly Hills hotel. Ever' one tries his best to get out there. Joan Bennett talked to us, an' the fellows last week played gin rummy with 'Livia de Havilland. Please m'am, just let us out anywhere you are goin';—we don't want you to go out of your way a-tall."

"I had so much fun just sitting around at Sterling Holloway's house in the Valley. Seems like some of us always manage to get out there for a swim in his pool."

On a hot May day I saw four soldiers come from a swim in Rosalind Russell's pool, climb into a jeep and go laughing down Elm drive. So I stopped to ask her about her three-weeks' trip to camps in Texas.

"I wouldn't take anything for that experience," she exclaimed. "Those American soldiers in all those huge camps—they are wonderful. You know, they are really shy, and so appreciative of even little things. Not once did I hear them complain. They seemed in fine spirits. I went from Camp Bowie to Camp Wallace, Fort Sam Houston, Camp Bliss, and Brooks Field. I put on a fifteen minute show—four of them a day. I'd come down the aisle talking, singing, trying to let them know how interested I really was—I have two brothers in the service, you see, John is in New York State and George is driving a tank in Arkansas,—and my husband (Frederick Brisson) goes very soon.

"In between shows I'd visit the hospitals and talk to each man in a ward, or go to the schools on the post where hundreds of men are studying to be army dentists or pharmacists or are learning to do X-ray work. My! It's really marvellous what the army is doing for these men. Yes, it is hard work, often very tiring, but oh so worth while, to talk to the men everywhere,—at the batteries where they were training, after their drills, at the shows,—they are a very intelligent group, so interested, so capable! We are sure to win this war with men like the soldiers I saw in those Texas camps!"

Sterling Holloway said much the same thing of the very small groups on guard duty that he has visited, when I saw him on a set of Alaska. With a troupe of five girls and six men, he goes three nights every week to make life a little gayer for the soldiers. "Usually we do not even have props," he said, "but the men have such a keen sense of humor, they're smart,—it's stimulating to be with them."

MILDRED LEWIS RUSSEL,
General Chairman for
the West Coast.

A new point of the benefits that may be gained from the movies was brought to our attention by one of our members. Recently her son, who is in the service of our country, was given orders by his superior officer to conduct his company through the bayonet drill. As he never had been instructed in this particular drill, at first he was at a loss to know just what to do, then he recalled having seen such a drill on the screen and proceeded as best he could from memory. When the drill was over he was highly complimented by his Commanding Officer.

I urge all to uphold the patriotic and educational films.

It is found necessary, I understand, to reduce the number of pages in our Magazine, and we have been advised we will have to greatly curtail our data in the coming issues. This will be a great handicap to our committee but we shall do our best to comply with the request of the Executive Board, and in a measure maintain the standards of our work.

ETHEL M. MARTIN,
National Chairman.
American Indians Committee

The first Americans, American Indians, thronged the War Service Room at Memorial Continental Hall at the opening of the Indian Committee’s first Open House for Indians arranged by the chairman of the American Indians Committee, Mrs. Loren Rex of Wichita, Kansas, on July 14th.

Mrs. William H. Pouch, the President General, who is very much interested in the work the committee is doing and every happening in the War Service Room, came down from New York to be present at the Open House and many national officers and D. A. R. of the District of Columbia were present.

It was a warm night but the long French windows of the Museum in which the war service activities of the National D. A. R. are now centered were opened to give a cool breeze and glimpse of the vista of the parks and marble buildings surrounding Memorial Continental Hall.

The War Service Room is open every Tuesday and Thursday evening. Mrs. Rex has let it be known that Indians are welcome at any time. That they appreciate this privilege was testified to at the opening. Men and women and many pretty young Indian girls and young men in government service and the armed forces came. Practically every one who took advantage of the D. A. R. invitation is helping with the war effort in some way.

Beading and letter writing facilities have been provided and ushers are available to show the visitors through the group of handsome D. A. R. buildings filled with historic treasures.

Mrs. Rex and a group of other D. A. R. leaders make it a point to be in the sewing room so that anyone who wants to give service by sewing for the Red Cross will not be alone and will also know just what they are expected to do.

Mrs. John Morrison Kerr of the District of Columbia is the State Chairman and Director of the Red Cross War Work Service Room and is assisted by an enthusiastic committee which includes Mrs. Jane Ryan, appointed by the state regent of the District of Columbia, Mrs. Geoffrey Creyke, as D. C. chairman of the Indian Committee, with Mrs. Gorges as vice chairman.

The long refreshment table was decorated with flowers and laden with cool drinks of ginger ale, sherbet, cookies and mints. The pretty silver pitchers which always attract attention of visitors to Memorial Continental Hall were filled with the cold beverages and with ice water.

Presiding at the refreshment table were Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins, Honorary Vice President General, Miss Lillian Chenoworth, Vice President General from the District of Columbia, and Mrs. Edward Murray, Curator General. Miss Helen Johnson, the Secretary of the Museum, gave a talk on historic fans.

The high point of the evening was the talk by the President General of good will and cordial fellowship, addressed especially to the Indians present. Mrs. Ruth Bronson, associate Guidance Officer of the Office of Indian Affairs of the Department of the Interior and chairman of the Scholarships Committee, made the response. Miss Ethel Mae Brattin, chief of employment and training of the personnel division of Indian Affairs, presented the guests.

Mrs. Loren E. Rex, National Chairman.

But Once

I expect to pass thru this world but once;
Any good thing, therefore, that I can do,
Or any kindness that I can show to my fellow-creatures,
Let me do it now;
Let me not defer or neglect it,
For I shall not pass this way again.—Anon.
Parliamentary Procedure

“I am aware, that authorities can often be produced in opposition to the rules which I lay down as parliamentary. An attention to dates will generally remove their weight. The proceedings of Parliament in ancient times, and for a long while, were crude, multiform, and embarrassing. They have been, however, constantly advancing toward uniformity and accuracy; and have now obtained a degree of aptitude to their object, beyond which little is to be desired or expected.”—THOMAS JEFFERSON, P. VI, Preface of Jefferson’s Manual, 1940.

Filling Vacancies

The greater part of this Article will, I presume, be given over to the subject of “filling vacancies”, especially with reference to the office of “Vice President” or “Vice Regent”. We all know, or should know, that the word “Vice” when placed before the office of a superior, denotes a person, who in certain cases may assume the office of the superior, whose title is the same as that qualified by “Vice” (Vice President, presidency).

Now you are told in your National By-laws, also in your Hand Book, (secure the new 1942 Edition) that Chapters shall elect officers. For all matters of business to be transacted with the National Society, Chapters are told to elect a Regent, a Vice Regent, a Secretary (Recording), a Treasurer, and a Registrar. These officers are recognized as the legal representatives of the Chapter for Credential Registration, and for the transaction of important routine business with the working departments of the N. S. D. A. R. Article IX, Section 4, National By-laws, also tells you that “Each Chapter may elect such additional officers as it deems necessary to conduct its local affairs and is authorized to adopt rules for the transaction of its business, provided said rules do not conflict with the Act of Incorporation, Constitution and By-laws of the National Society”.

It is true that your National Society is “Supreme”, and legislates quite fully and quite definitely for the organization of Chapters, but, there are many points left open for the Chapter to decide, and “filling vacancies” is one of the most important points to consider. Many Chapters pay no attention to this matter and do not provide for filling any “vacancies” at all. Then, when the time comes and there is a vacancy, the “National Ruling” is asked for—when the Chapter should have its own rule prescribed in its own by-laws.

Every set of Chapter By-laws should carry a provision for filling vacancies in office, and the following one is recommended:

“Vacancies in office shall be filled by the Executive Board until the next Annual Meeting, when the Chapter shall fill the vacancy in the regular manner for the unexpired Term.”

This rule is prescribed for vacancies in general, but a separate provision may be provided for the vacancy occurring in the Regency. If it is the desire of the Chapter to have the Vice Regent become the Regent, in case of a vacancy in that office, THEN THIS SHOULD BE DEFINITELY PRESCRIBED IN THE CHAPTER BY-LAWS! There is NO NATIONAL BY-LAW prescribing this as a mandatory ruling for Chapters! Many organizations all over the country have such a rule, and the National Society D. A. R. prescribes certain provisions for a vacancy in the office of President General, (National By-laws, P. 10, Art. II, Sec. 8) — Also prescribes definitely for a vacancy in the office of State Regent (see Art. X, Sec. 1, P. 22, National By-laws). But, Chapters are permitted to prescribe for their own provisions according to the desires and dictation of the Chapter in its own by-laws.

Now, here is where I admonish you that you be sure you know what you want, and WORD THE PROVISION YOU WANT IN SIMPLE LANGUAGE, so that it may be understood by each and every member! I am going to quote from a certain set of By-laws:

I “Vacancies in office, except vacancy in office of Regent, or Vice Regent, shall be filled by the Board of Management.”

II “In case of vacancy of office of Vice Regent a recommendation from the Board of Management must be sub-
ject to election by the Chapter, due notice having been given to the members."

III “Vice Regent—In the absence or disability of the Regent, it shall be the duty of the Vice Regent to assume and discharge all the duties and responsibilities of the Regent.”

Naturally, confusion and misunderstanding ensued, and several wrote to me for my opinion and there were just as many interpretations of those paragraphs as there were letters! Members lost sight of the fact that the provisions outlined in paragraphs one and two were not complete, and that paragraph three did not provide for a permanent filling of the vacancy of the office of Regent. The Vice Regent, only “in the absence or disability of the Regent” was to assume charge of the duties and responsibilities of the Regent. It did not say—“She (the Vice Regent) shall become the Regent.”

Paragraphs one and two provide for filling all vacancies in office “except vacancy in office of Regent or Vice Regent,” and later on in paragraph two prescribes that a recommendation by the Board to fill the office of Vice Regent must be “subject to Election by the Chapter,” due notice having been given to membership. And then no provision was prescribed definitely for the filling of the office of Regent, except that it could not be filled by the Board of Management. The Chapter, under these rules as prescribed, had the right to send out a call for an election, “due notice having been sent to all members.” The filling of a vacancy for the office of Regent is quite as important as filling the vacancy in the office of Vice Regent—and more so!

Subsequently, I answered a question in one of the later Magazine Articles, as to whether the First Vice Regent should become “Regent” or just “Acting Regent,” when there was no vacancy in the office of Regent. (?) THIS CHAPTER HAD NO PROVISION PRESCRIBED REGARDING THIS IN THEIR BY-LAWS, SO I MADE THE SUGGESTION that they prescribe a provision in their by-laws, giving the First Vice Regent the right to “step up” into the vacancy as a permanent officer (Regent). And please note that I said, “However, this should be outlined in your by-laws, so there will be no confusion about it.”

“Some Societies do not wish their Vice Presidents to become Presidents in case of death or resignation of the latter. In such cases a by-law like this should be adopted: ‘All vacancies in office, including the Presidency, shall be filled for the unexpired part of the term (or, filled until the next annual meeting), etc., stating the method of filling the vacancy.” (See Robert’s Parliamentary Law, p. 312.)

Understand that when your Chapter asks for the Parliamentarian’s opinion as to the “method” your Chapter should use in its by-laws for filling vacancies, it is not her prerogative to tell your Chapter just what method (out of the many methods used) it must prescribe, but to tell you just what is wrong with the rule you are using, if it is wrong, or if it has conflicting points, etc. Your Chapter should have the right—in its by-laws—to dictate its own ideas as to the provision to “fill vacancies.”

The office of Chapter First Vice Regent is an important one. A Vice Regent should realize the importance of her office by immediately preparing herself for the duties of her office which includes that of presiding at a meeting during the temporary absence of the Regent. She should learn how to state a motion and take the vote properly on same, and she should realize that the “negative vote” is always as important as the “affirmative.” The First Vice Regent is automatically the Regent’s Representative at Congress. It is most important that Vice Regents secure copies of Chapter, State and National By-laws, and also the New Hand Book (1942), becoming familiar with the information therein—all of which is vitally necessary to an active and wide-awake officer. Many large Chapters elect Second and Third Vice Regents, though the National Society recognizes only the First Vice Regent as the alternate to the Regent by virtue of her office.

Robert, in his large book called “Parliamentary Law,” P. 311, has this to say: “As to the occasions when the Vice President may act as President, there is need for the exercise of a great deal of common sense. The Society evidently intends the President to perform all the duties of that office as far as possible. The Vice President cannot interfere with the plans of the President while taking his place during
short intervals. The Society may elect alternates to the delegates, who are really vice-delegates, but it cannot elect an alternate to the President, nor can he appoint one, as the by-laws provide for his alternate, the Vice President, who has already been elected. The word 'vice' and 'alternate' when applied to officers are practically identical. If the Vice President had been elected a delegate, and the President is absent from the convention, the Vice President takes the place of the President and his own place is filled by an alternate.

"If the President has prepared his annual report, or the report to the State Convention, and he cannot attend the meeting, the Vice President is entitled to present it. The Vice President, while acting in the President's place, cannot write the report unless the President has neglected to perform that duty. He is only the temporary alternate of the President and cannot take advantage of the temporary absence of the President to modify in any way a report that the President has prepared.

"In the case of a prolonged absence extending over months, the Vice President exercises all the functions of the President, except that he cannot modify any rules or regulations made by the President. It is a general rule that no temporary officer can countermand or in any way change the rules or customs established by the permanent officer. If it were otherwise, great confusion might result from frequent changes made by temporary officers. Where the by-laws provide that certain vacancies shall be filled by the President, and such a vacancy occurs during the temporary absence of the President, it cannot be filled by the Vice President during the President's absence."

The by-laws should clearly set forth the duties of the presiding officer of the assembly, and also the duties of the Vice Presidents. Sometimes they have charge of different departments of work, and they should be chosen with those duties in view as prescribed by the by-laws. There seems to be the idea prevailing that in the office of Vice Regent, in Chapter or in State, that there is very little work to be done. In the Chapter, the First Vice Regent may well take over the job of some necessary and vital activity of the Chapter, such as Chair-

man of the Program Committee, etc. In the State, the State Vice Regent in many instances is required to take over the Extension work or organization of new Chapters, etc. These duties may be prescribed in the by-laws of the Chapter and State.

A few recent questions pertinent to the office of Vice Regent have recently come to my desk. One is this:

Question. When the President of a Society is absent, would it be proper to nominate and elect the Recording Secretary to fill the vacancy, and then in turn nominate and elect a Recording Secretary pro tem?

Answer. Yes, if no Vice President is present at the meeting, but this would not be the proper procedure. In the absence of the President and the Vice President, the Recording Secretary should call the meeting to order and then call for nominations of a Chairman pro tem, proceeding with the election of the Chairman pro tem.

Question. All of the officers were elected at our annual meeting except the Regent, the candidate refusing to accept the office. Who should preside at our next meeting?

Answer. The Vice Regent who was elected at the annual meeting should preside until a Regent is elected, unless your by-laws provide that the officers shall hold office until their successors are elected, in which case the old Regent continues in office until his successor is elected.

"Each Society Must Decide for Itself THE MEANING OF ITS BY-LAWS. They should be carefully worded. When the meaning is clear, the society, even by a unanimous vote, cannot change that meaning. Where a by-law is ambiguous it must be interpreted, if possible, in harmony with the other by-laws. If this is not possible, it should be interpreted in accordance with the intention of the society at the time the by-law was adopted, as far as this can be ascertained. A majority vote is all that is necessary to decide the question. The ambiguous or doubtful expression should be amended as soon as possible."—P. 380, Robert's Parliamentary Law.

Faithfully yours,

ARLINE B. N. MOSS
(Mrs. John Trigg Moss),
Parliamentarian,
N. S. D. A. R.
MISSOURI, the Gateway to the West, was the main starting point of the westward migrations across the mighty Mississippi River into that little explored and sparsely settled region that had so lately been acquired through the Louisiana Purchase by Thomas Jefferson and afterwards approved by Congress.

Here begins many a "genealogical stonewall" for the early pioneers had little time and less inclination to record family history. It is noticeable that many an old family Bible was among the pioneer's prized possessions which has served as a link in the genealogical chain.

Consequently, the acquisitions of genealogical material by the Missouri Daughters is of vital importance and consists of 237 volumes, of town and county histories and unpublished records such as:

- Boone County Marriages Wills and Administrations 1821-1870
- Callaway County Marriage records 1821-1871
- Cape Girardeau, St. Vincent baptisms and burials 1837-1885
- Clay County Marriages 1822-1854
- Jefferson County Marriages 1821-1871
- Pike County Marriages 1818-1837
- St. Charles County index to marriages baptisms 1792-1863
- St. Charles County index to wills 1805-1852
- Washington County marriages, wills and administrations 1814-1870

All of the above are among those listed in the 1940 Catalogue of our Library. Such records are of vital importance to the continued growth of our Society and to the many now endeavoring to prove records of birth and ancestry in order to meet war time requirements of loyalty to our Country. Again we are reminded that "we builted wiser than we knew."

Floyd Calvin Shoemaker, Secretary and Librarian of the State Historical Society of Missouri, contributes the Missouri sketch.

He was born in Florida and is the son of Frank Calvin and Emma Viola (Drayer) Shoemaker, natives of Pennsylvania and descendants of that sturdy pioneer family which emigrated from Holland in the latter part of the 18th Century. They moved to Linn County, Missouri, in 1823.

Mr. Shoemaker received his Bachelor of Philosophy degree at the State Teachers College in Kirksville, Bachelor and Master degrees of Arts at the University of Columbia, and LL.D. at Central College, Fayette. He is a Phi Beta Kappa and has received many scholastic honors in political science and public law.

Since 1915 Mr. Shoemaker has served in his present office. His thorough knowledge of Missouri history, expressed through the Missouri Historical Review published by that Society, is evidence of our good fortune in securing from him the following sketch.

Missouri

Missouri history virtually begins in the last half of the seventeenth century. Before the coming of white men, the region was inhabited by Indians; the chief tribes which have lived in Missouri are the Osages, Missouris, Sacs, Foxes, Ioways, Shawnees, and Delawares.

The French were the first explorers, traders, and white settlers, the Canadian-French being in the majority among the settlers and the Louisiana-French in the minority. Chief among the explorers between 1673 and 1723 were Joliet, Marquette, La Salle, La Hontan, Du Tisne, and De Bourgmont. Others followed and a large part of Missouri was explored by 1804. Lead mines and salt springs were discovered and made productive, and profitable fur trading was established. Trade with Santa Fe and the Upper Missouri was attempted, and war and peace were made with the Indians. A temporary settlement was made as early as 1700 when
MISSOURI

Shaded Counties Have D.A.R. Chapters

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French Jesuits from Canada established a mission where St. Louis now stands. The first permanent settlement was Ste. Geneviève, possibly about 1735. St. Louis, the second permanent settlement, was founded by Laclede in 1764. In 1762, France secretly ceded her territory west of the Mississippi to Spain. It was 1767, however, before the first Spanish officer came to St. Louis and 1770 when the French lieutenant-governor in St. Louis, St. Ange de Bellerive, officially surrendered Upper Louisiana to Don Pedro Piernas, Spanish lieutenant-governor and military commandant. French population increased after England won the eastern side of the Mississippi in 1763 and American immigration began during the Revolutionary War, increasing after 1795 because Spain encouraged American settlement. The simple Spanish government did not affect the character of the easy-going French and more energetic Americans, and French influence remained dominant in colonial Missouri.

The Louisiana Purchase was consummated by the United States in 1803 but Upper Louisiana was not formally transferred to the United States until March 10, 1804, when Captain Amos Stoddard took command in St. Louis. Following a period of military government (March 10, 1804-Oct. 1, 1804), the area which became Missouri passed through three stages of territorial government as the District of Louisiana (Oct. 1, 1804-July 4, 1805), the Territory of Louisiana (July 4, 1805-Oct. 1, 1812), and finally the Territory of Missouri (Oct. 1, 1812-1820). In 1818 and 1819, when popular and legislative petitions from Missouri Territory were presented to Congress asking for statehood, Congress engaged in a bitter sectional controversy of nation-wide significance. The Missouri Compromise, effected in 1820, gave Missouri the right to form a state constitution and government without restriction on slavery, and also provided that slavery should not exist elsewhere in the Louisiana Purchase north of 36° 30', north latitude, and that Maine enter the Union as a free state. Missouri drafted and adopted a constitution on July 19, 1820, held a state election in August, and set in operation a state government in September of that year. The constitution guaranteed the existence of slavery and forbade the immigration of free negroes into the state. This latter provision provoked Congressional conflict again which ended in a second compromise whereby Missouri agreed never to deprive citizens of other states of their rights. Missouri was formally admitted into the Union on August 10, 1821, with the boundaries which she has today, excepting the addition of the Platte Purchase area which by act of Congress was ceded to Missouri in 1837.

Certain distinctive developments have combined with diversified agriculture to foster economic stability in Missouri. The Missouri-Santa Fe trade and the fur trade were very important in promoting early prosperity between 1800 and 1860. During the first half century of statehood, steamboating on the Mississippi and Missouri rivers was also of outstanding importance.

Missouri has played a prominent part in the exploration and settlement of the West and attained the sobriquet, “Mother of the West.” Missourians have at some time ranked first or second in the population of eleven of the western states.

The Mormon troubles occupy a most tragic period in the social history of Missouri. Mormon settlers began to come from Ohio to Jackson County, Missouri, in 1831. Hostility soon developed over religion, Mormon opposition to slavery, and possession of property. The Mormons fled to Clay County in 1833, and in 1836 the state legislature created Caldwell County for them. As the Mormons increased in Caldwell County, conflict developed between them and the peoples of adjoining counties. In 1838 the state militia was ordered to move against them and the Mormons were expelled in 1839.

Missourians have taken active part in the major wars of the United States, the Mexican War, Civil War, Spanish-American War, Mexican border troubles (1915-1917), and the World war; and have participated in such minor military operations as the Black Hawk War, Seminole War, and the Philippine insurrection. Missourians attracted especial attention in the Mexican War under a Missouri leader, Colonel Alexander W. Doniphon. They had distinguished themselves earlier in the Seminole War under Colonel Richard Gentry.
An unhappy phase of Missouri life immediately preceded the Civil War. After the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act, Missourians and Kansans became embroiled in the so-called “border wars.” Missourians invaded Kansas between 1855 and 1857 to aid the establishment of pro-slavery government. Retaliation followed from 1857 to 1860, and the state militia was called to intervene upon several occasions.

During the Civil War, Missouri’s position made her a border state with a divided people subject to bitter conflicts both regular and guerrilla in nature. The pro-southern state government was deposed and a Union provisional government held control from the spring of 1861 to the fall of 1864. Eleven per cent of the total number of the combats of the war were fought in Missouri, though few were classified as first rank battles. Missouri ranked seventh in number of men furnished to the Union; from 30,000 to 40,000 must have served the Confederacy. She gave to the Confederacy such leaders as Generals Sterling Price, Joseph O. Shelby, John S. Mar-mduke, and Francis M. Cockrell; and to the Union, Generals Francis Preston Blair, John S. Phelps, William S. Harney, and Franz Sigel.

In World War I, Missouri bore over three per cent of the total battle deaths and wounded of the American forces. She furnished 156,232 officers and men: 138,379 to the army; 14,132 to the navy; and 3,721 to the marine corps. Missouri contributed notable leaders, chief among them being Generals John J. Pershing and Enoch H. Crowder.

In addition to the outstanding military leaders mentioned, many other Missourians, either native or adopted, have won national honor. Such members of the first constitutional convention of 1820 as David Barton, Duff Green, Edward Bates, and Henry Dodge rose to positions of trust and prominence in the national government. Other notable Missourians who have served the United States in legislative, administrative, or military capacity are: David R. Atchison, Champ Clark, Richard P. Bland, Norman J. Colman, Francis M. Cockrell, Robert E. Coontz, David R. Francis, James S. Green, William H. Hatch, Lewis F. Linn, Leigh C. Palmer, James S. Rollins, Carl Schurz, James Shields, and George C. Vest.

Two statesmen, Thomas H. Benton and Francis Preston Blair, Jr., are represented by statues in the National Capitol among the statues of the great of other states. In other fields may be mentioned: William Beaumont and George Engelmann, physicians and scientists; Curtis Fletcher Marbut, geologist and soil specialist; William Jasper Spillman, scientist and agricultural economist; Winston Churchill, Missouri’s greatest historical novelist; Rupert Hughes and Fannie Hurst, novelists and short story writers; Augustus Thomas and Zoe Akins, dramatists; William Marion Reedy, editor and literary critic; T. S. Eliot, poet and literary critic; Mark Twain, author and humorist; William R. Nelson and Joseph Pulitzer, publishers; Walter Williams, journalist and educator; Eugene Field and Sara Teasdale, poets; James B. Eads, engineer; Robert S. Brookings and the Mullanphys, philanthropists; Susan E. Blow, James M. Greenwood, and William T. Harris, educators; George C. Bingham and Carl Wimar, artists.

Missouri is now a central, representative American state, although she was originally western because of her position, and southern due to the early American settlers, who came chiefly from Kentucky, Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee. Immigration followed from the middle and eastern states, and today nearby states in the Mississippi Valley add to the population. An influx of German immigration came between 1830 and 1860, and the Irish increased between 1850 and 1860; nevertheless, Missouri’s population has been predominantly native born. Negroes have never constituted a large portion of the population.

FLOYD C. SHOEMAKER, Secretary,
State Historical Society of Missouri,
Columbia, Missouri.

Missouri seems to possess the realization of the dream of Ponce de Leon who in the 16th century sailed the uncharted seas in search of the Fountain of Youth, for in a beautiful valley among the wooded hills of Clay County, scarcely thirty miles from metropolitan Kansas City, is Excelsior Springs, Missouri, a health resort that is destined to become America’s most popular Haven of Health.
Queries

Queries must be typed double spaced on separate slips of paper and limited to two queries (a) and (b) of not more than sixty words each. Add name and address on same line following last query. We cannot “keep queries on file until space is available.” Only those queries conforming to above requirements will be published.

The purpose of this section of the Genealogical Department is mutual assistance to those seeking information on same or related families.

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

H-'42. (a) Riggs-Wilson.—Wanted: Information regarding ancestry, birth, death and burial place of Edmund Riggs, Jr., and his wife, Jane Wilson (Willson), the daughter of Robert Wilson of Montgomery Co., Maryland. Edmund Riggs, Jr. was the son of Edmund Riggs, Sr. and Ruth Summers.

(b) Bell.—Wanted: Revolutionary record and any available data concerning Captain John Bell. Married Mary H. —; their children were Montgomery, Liston, Elliott, Mrs. Camden, Mrs. Huntton, Henry Tunstall, Merrriwether, John T. and Patterson. During the Revolution Captain Bell’s family lived in Albemarle Co., Va., Mrs. Claude Maxwell, 706 West State St., Vandalia, Missouri. "James Monroe; Hooper; Allen." John- son Monroe married 12-1-1781, Lunenburg County, Virginia, Amelia (Burt?) Hooper. Probably moved to Kentucky after 1800. Descendants lived in and near Barren Co., Ky., and later some settled in Illinois. Son, Mathew Monroe, born 1800, married in Ky., Rebecca Allen. Wanted parentage of Johnson Monroe; Amelia Hooper and Rebecca Allen.

(b) Spencer; Combs; Porter.—John Randolph Spencer, born 1838, (son of John Spencer, died 1844, Fulton Co., Illinois, and his wife, Dicy Combs), married there, 1865, Sarah Jane Porter, born 1842, Montgomery County, Ohio, daughter of John and Susannah — Porter. Spencer and Combs families thought to be from Kentucky. Wanted parentage and dates for John Spencer; Dicy Combs; John Porter and his wife, Susannah. Mrs. A. J. Berger, Box 379, Arkansas City, Kansas.

H-'42. (a) Dennis-Highfield-Yocum.—Jesse Dennis m. 1st 1805, Woodford Co., Ky., Sarah Highfield. Want b., d. & parentage of each and any data. Had ch: Dolly, m. Geo. Soot; Hannah, m. John Moore; James Harvey & others. Jesse was in Morgan Co., Ky., in 1837.

(b) Samuel Dennis, m. 1788, Mercer Co., Ky., Mary Yocum. Want b., d. & parentage of each & any data. Any Rev. War service? Were these the parents of above Jesse? Samuel in Morgan Co., Ky., 1829. Mrs. J. V. Hardcastle, R. I., Bowling Green, Ky.


H-'42. (a) Gramblir.—Wanted record of Bramblir from North Carolina near border of South Carolina. Elizabeth Gramblir married John Fredell—had ten children—oldest daughter, Mary, married Joseph Stiff. They had three children, Harriet, Calvin and Marshall.

(b) Chambers.—Harriet married Edward Chambers and lived in Augusta, Georgia, had two children, Julia, Alice, and another daughter who died in infancy, both Gramblirs and Fredells, had Revolutionary ancestors. Miss Janie Hubble, 924 North Main Avenue, Springfield, Missouri.

H-'42. (a) Pollock-Wheeler.—Mary Jane Pollock, born at Hannibal, New York, 2-10-1824. Married Lorenzo Wheeler, 11-14-1840. Died 3-24-1899, at Little Cooley, Penn. Who were her parents? Where did they come from?

(b) Peniclle.—William Peniclle, born 3-20-1837, at Battersea, Canada. Died 9-12-1919, at Erie, Penn. He enlisted as a Private at Syracuse, N. Y., 9-7-1864. Brothers were Jethro and John. Sisters Eunice and Laura. What is their back ancestry? Who were their parents? Mrs. Allan G. Buttrick, Lancaster, Mass.

H-'42. (a) Hartley.—Wanted ancestry of William Hartley who came to Tenn. in 1805 and married Jenny Miser (spelled 13 ways) in 1807. He had brother Hugh who went to Ala. William’s father was said to be one of four brothers who fought in Revolutionary War.

(b) Henson-Dilday.—Wanted ancestry of Charles (?). Henson and Mary Dilday who married in S. C. about 1815. Mary had sister, Mrs. Moore, in Ala. Charles and Mary moved to Jasper, Tenn., were parents of: Giles, Carolina married Andy O’Neal, Martha married Patrick Daly, and Charles Anderson Henson. It is thought the fathers of Charles and Mary were in Revolutionary War. Mrs. Ferol F. Hubbs, 224 N. Main St., Greeneville, Tennessee.

H-'42. (a) Gum.—Norton Gum (Gummm) and his wife Elinor lived in the Shenandoah Valley. Where were they born and did Norton have Revolutionary service? I think a son, Norton, born August 15, 1789, was the youngest of eight children.

(b) Shoup.—Henry Shoup married the widow, Catherine Karshweiler, December 24, 1786, at or near Strasburg, Virginia. Who were Henry’s parents and where was he born? Miss Douglas Hils, 205 N. 4 St., Boise, Idaho.

H-'42. Dutton-Edgerton.—Wanted, dates of birth, death and names of parents of Calvin Dutton, living in Pawlet, Vt., in 1799; dates of birth and death of Polly Edgerton, his wife, dau. of Capt. Simeon Edgerton. Also wish dates of birth and names of children born after 1800. It is believed this family moved to Granville, N. Y., about this time. Miss Edna M. Dutton, 43 Academy Road, Albany, New York.

H-'42. (a) Hageman-Shuff.—Wanted ancestry of Simon Hageman, born August 5, 1795, died [ 653 ]
February 9, 1872, married Elizabeth Shuff, June 3, 1822, in Switzerland County, Indiana. The Hageman family came from Holland. Elizabeth Shuff's father was Jonathan Shuff. Who were her other ancestors, and when and where were they born, married and died?

(b) Lester-Ames.—Wanted the date and place of marriage of Loren Lester, born August 26, 1820, died October 3, 1881, and Hannah Sea-

H-42. Davis-Hoover.—Miller Davis, 1787-1865, married Rachel Hoover, 1793-1871. Both born Randolph County, North Carolina, died Johnson County, Iowa. Have ancestry through children Andrew, Edmond, Jonas, Diana Leonard, Caroline Downing, and Rachel Brown. Want de-

H-42. Furness-Beckett.—Dorothy Furness was married to a Beckett (first name unknown). They had ten children, all born at Philadelphia—Francis Marion (born about 1840, who married Anna Gregg), Edwin, James, John, Joseph, Mary, Caroline, Emma, Maria and Sarah. The latter married Joseph Lingerman, resided Atlantic City about 1880. Want ancestry of Dorothy Furness and husband. Mrs. Carl O. Peterson, 526 Park Avenue, East Orange, New Jersey.

H-42. Brooks.—Wanted ancestry and mili-

H-42. (a) Van Bome1.—Would like the parentage of James Van Bome1 (1786-1857) who married Mary (Allison) Kimber (1771-1856). They were buried in Orange County, N. Y.

H-42. (b) Who was Thomas Van Bome1 who mar. Hannah Chandler at Goshen, N. Y. on Dec. 20, 1778? Did they have children? Mrs. Harry E. Wikoff, Cherry Valley, N. Y.

H-42. (a) Diver.—Wanted dates of birth, marriage and death on Joseph and Mary (Rein-

H-42. (b) Heston.—Wanted names of parents of brothers, John Henry Heston and Mary his wife. Francis Marion, born November 11, 1819, died February 9, 1895. Fannie Hageman Stokoe, 613 South Main Street, Fitzgerald, Georgia.

H-42. Davis-Hoover.—Miller Davis, 1787-

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down; was his mother a "Dillard"? Had brother Thomas Collins, Stafford County, Virginia, 1801. Was he the Dillard Collins, Wagon Conductor, Revolution, 1781, Virginia; or Dillard Collins, Warrants #1134, 1468 and 2634 in Roster of North Carolina Soldiers.


H-'42. (a) Files-Anthony.—Wanted parents of Henry O. Files b. abt. 1775, Cabarrus Co., N. C., removed to Bond Co., Ill., 1818. Married second Miss Anthony and had children: John Nelson, Jacob, Wm., Kate. Children of first marriage were: George, Moses, Tobias, Daniel, Sarah, Nellie. Would like data pertaining to Miss Anthony.

(b) Forsythe-Sherrard-McCortle.—Wanted parents of Nelson Forsythe b. 1842, Guernsey Co., Ohio, m. Rachel Margaret Sherrard. Family data wanted pertaining to James Sherrard and wife Elizabeth McCortle who were living in Cambridge, Guernsey Co., Ohio, 1834. Their children were: Isabella, Sarah, Jane, Nancy, Paul, Elizabeth, James, Wm., Rachel Margaret. Mrs. V. B. Wood, 1019 E. 8th St., Pueblo, Colo.


(b) Atkinson-Armistead.—Wanted ancestry Samuel Atkinson, Rev. Soldier of Cumberland Co., Va., whose son John (1755-1832) was a Baptist minister; also ancestry of John's wife, Mary Armistead, dau. of Col. John A. (will Cumberland Co. 1769) and Hanah "Nancy" Wells. Family traditions: close relationship to Eli Whitney of Massachusetts, inventor of the cotton-gin. Also descent from Pocahontas. Mrs. Burton Wands, 1545 Cotter Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.

H-'42. (a) Armstrong-Russell.—Was Isaac Armstrong born Virginia? What county? He married Mary Russell, said to have come from Ireland with her mother, following her father and two brothers. Their daughter, Mary, born Feb. 10, 1772, where? Who were their other children? Daughter Mary (Casey) lived in Bath County, Kentucky, in 1805. Mary Russell's father and brothers went to Ohio. Who were they?

(b) Crawford-Anderson.—James Crawford, in Revolution from Virginia, born 1758, Virginia; died 1836, Madison, Indiana. What month and day of these events? When was his wife, Rebecca (Anderson) Maxwell, born, and when did she die? Was this James Crawford licensed to preach in Virginia, 1779; did he hold pastorate at Walnut Hill, Kentucky, and serve in convention which framed first constitution for Kentucky? Mrs. W. F. Reiner, 1929 S. E. 20th Ave., Portland, Oregon.

H-'42. (a) Ferguson-Hughes.—George Washington Ferguson born August 25, 1798, Virginia; died, Michigan, January 26, 1844. In April 21, 1821 he married Martha Hughes, born August 23, 1798, South Carolina; died, Michigan. Children—Elizabeth born 1822; Andrew Hamilton, Mahala born 1825 (in Kentucky?), Sarah, Thomas, Lovina Jane, and Mary Ann. Want parents of George Washington Ferguson. Where were he and his children born?

(b) Hughes-Williams.—Martha Hughes was born August 23, 1798 in South Carolina—the daughter of Thomas Hughes, born December 1, 1766, and Elizabeth Williams, born January 27, 1764. She married George Washington Ferguson and lived in Berrien County, Michigan, where she is buried. Want information about her parents, and did she have brothers and sisters? Roy Barry, 220 Austin Ave., Albion, Mich.

H-'42. (a) Hanso.—The will of John Hanso, Sr. dated May 10, 1787, mentions wife Elizabeth; sons Walter, Samuel, John and Henry Massey. Codicil, dated June 30, 1792, recites the death of Walter, leaving one son John Mattox Hanso; daughters Elizabeth, Ann Theobald, and Eleanor. Property intended for Walter to go to his wife (widow) Sarah Hatch Hanso, then to her children.

(b) Want maiden name of Elizabeth, wife of John Hanso; also parents of John Hanso. Above mentioned John Mattox Hanso, son of Walter, married Margaret Sophia Hanso, daughter of Henry Massey Hanso. This branch of the Hanso family moved to Wilkes County, Georgia, in 1826. Mrs. William D. Gray, Allen, South Carolina.

H-'42. (a) Hall.—Wanted descendants, information, of three Hall brothers. Richmond Hall, born Bedford County, Virginia, September 12, 1779, moved as child to Kentucky, married Miss Judy, moved to Illinois. Arthur Hall, born Virginia, August 25, 1781, moved to Kentucky, as child, to Illinois. Albert Washington Hall, born in Kentucky, Bourbon County, went to Illinois and Minnesota. Are Arthur's descendants in Iowa?

(b) Woodward.—Did Richard Woodward (died about 1785), of Bedford County, Virginia, grandfather of above Hall boys, serve in Revolution, or sign Oath of Allegiance, or contribute supplies? His wife was Elizabeth. Children: Lance, Urcilla Hall, Randolph, Isaac, John, William, Richard, Frances and Warwick. Mrs. B. F. Hughes, Clifton-on-the-Kentucky, Lawrenceburg, Kentucky.

H-'42. (a) Waters.—Wanted information on parentage of Walter Edwards Waters, born 1808 (probably in Maryland) and died in 1888 in South Carolina. Married Elizabeth Faucette Wood, born in 1809, died 1894.

(b) Boyd-Query.—Wanted parentage and birthplace Patrick Boyd born 1744, died 1827. His wife Margaret Query, born 1746, died 1832. Their children Daniel and Thomas. Mrs. J. R. McAllanay, Fort Mill, South Carolina.

H-'42. (a) Jackson.—Who were the parents of Thomas A. Jackson, b. 1820-1825, d. 1863; from Penna. to Ill., m. Margaret S. Hartzell?
Believe he had brother Henry, Chicago, brother Charles M., Phila., sister Jessie, Julia, or Janett, school teacher, Phil. Mother might have been Sarah, b. 1784, N. J., in Phil. census 1850. Any Revolutionary service on this line?

(b) Chamberlain.—Who were parents, and brothers and sisters of Anna Chamberlain, b. 1769, d. 1828, Malone, N. Y.? She married 1793 Samuel Burton, son of Josiah of Manchester, Vt. Their son Isaac, b. St. Albans, Vt., married florinda Lewis, Georgia, Vt., and daughter Harrriet Howes, married Chittenden Lewis. Did father of Anna Chamberlain have Revolutionary Service? Mrs. Hal M. Black, 404 South Fountain Ave., Wichita, Kansas.

H. 42. (a) Foster-Athey.—Want ancestry and dates of Sarah Foster, born about 1740; married John Athey and resided 1776-1782 in Prince William and Fairfax Counties, Virginia. Went to Morgan County, West Virginia, 1797; both died there 1830. Had: John, born 1760/64, married 1 —Haines, 2—Jones; Basil, born 1765/68; Elijah and Elisha, born 1782; Thomas and Mary; Nancy; George; Elizabeth, married Jerry Stroud.

(b) Bruce-Athey.—Want ancestry and dates of Mary Bruce of Prince Georges County, Maryland, born about 1769; married 1789 Basil Athey; resided Shannondale Springs, Jefferson County, West Virginia; had eleven children; sons were: George Washington, born 1797; Bennett, born 1798; Judson William, born 1800. The Bruces were slave holding family of Prince Georges County, Md. Mrs. Palmer H. Cushman, 316 South Oliver, Wichita, Kansas.

Broadcast—Short Wave

BY LUCY A. K. ADEE

Have you heard the mothers speaking
To their children overseas?

Tones of vibrant eagerness
Meant to sound at ease—

Hello Mummie—Hello Joan—
(Enough to melt a heart of stone)—

Our Confirmation comes in May—
Have you a white frock for that day?

Speak to Jock, he came along—
Oh yes, very well and strong—

Thank the friends for keeping you,
So very kind of them to do—

Everything is all right here,
(Voices brightly brave and clear)—

Goodbye Mummie—Goodbye Joan—
(Enough to melt a heart of stone).
Department of the Treasurer General

D. A. R. Membership

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| TOTALS                | 2,567              | 143,436                       | 1,578             | 145,014           |
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OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

(Organized—October 11, 1890)

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<th>Committee</th>
<th>Chairman and Address</th>
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<tr>
<td>Caroline E. Holt Scholarship Fund</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Chairman and Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>MRS. SAMUEL JAMES CAMPBELL, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.</td>
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Editorially Speaking...

WHEN I met the heroic women nurses of Bataan and Corregidor at the Women's National Press Club luncheon in Washington recently, I remembered with a glow of pride that it was the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, then only eight years old, that first mobilized the nursing force of women for service in the Spanish-American conflict.

Gazing at those heroines of today the lesson they impressed on all of us by their valiant deeds is that each and every one must answer the call to service in this greatest of all wars.

Only by such universal service can the morale of the country be maintained at its highest possible level.

And morale is that intangible force which alone can insure victory.

The stories told by these nurses were living history. They were modest and did not talk much about their own exploits but they were high in praise of the officers and men of the United States Army and Navy.

Each and every one of the nurses knew personally what were the horrors of war. All had been under gun fire and gotten out of the way of bombs in the fox holes of the Philippines.

Some were in small boats, easy targets of the dive bombers of the foe, as they crossed that Rubicon from Bataan to the temporary safety of Corregidor. One nurse could not entirely control the tremble of her lip as she told of her flight in a small boat piloted by a Filipino with the enemy dive bombers picking them out for target and deliberately trying to machine gun them. It was the skill of the boatman that saved their lives.

No less tense are they when they speak of that fateful flight by plane to Australia. For weeks after they landed in this country the nurses in the first plane could not conceal their anxiety about the fate of their sister nurses. At last they were all re-united to receive high honor for their bravery in Washington, awards of blue ribbons framed in gold laurel leaves which they will treasure and hand down to their children and their children's children. They will be priceless relics of an era when heroic American women did their part as they have always done.

And as we looked at these earnest women who had been through the fire of war we thought it only fair that they have the rank of officers in their corps.

The proudest woman in Washington as she escorted her junior officers about was Colonel Flikke, chief of the Army nurses, proudly wearing her uniform to greet them.

And speaking of uniforms, some of the nurses had not secured new ones—and chose for their citizen clothes bright flowered silks and gay little hats, the feminine touch which blossoms in the hearts of the bravest of women.

Now, may I turn to D. A. R. matters again.

I am happy to report to you that, owing to your interest and subscriptions, we have done well in this regard during the summer. Please keep up the good work.

Only by such interest and cooperation may we keep our subscription at such a figure that it can offset the lessened advertising income due to the war.

We can carry on, if you will help. The way to help is by sending in your own subscription and one from your neighbor, or friend, as well.

Thanks for all you have done and are doing along this line.

With best wishes to you, one and all.

Faithfully your Editor,

ELISABETH ELICOTT POE.
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