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THE OYSTER GATHERERS OF CANALE
BY JOHN SINGER SARGENT, IN THE CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART
The President General’s Message

DEAR MEMBERS:

“He shall give His angels charge over thee. . . .”

HOW often when storm clouds gather above us and deep seas engulf us do we call upon God for His aid and protection.

Let us not wait for those fearsome moments but remember this and His other promises to us.

The above words have given comfort to more sad hearts than tongue can tell.

Many an angel has come to our assistance in one form or another.

We may not always have recognized our comforters as Heavenly visitors but such they have been and will be in the days to come when our hearts are torn with the misery of the world war and our own particular sorrows.

Of course we knew that our men must go to war and we are proud of their fine spirit. Now when these heroic women are giving up the comforts of life and denying themselves homes and families in order to serve their country we give them special admiration and loving and grateful tribute.

Those of us who cannot give this type of service must do our part at home—keeping their places in homes and business ready for their return. While carrying our regular burdens and duties we shall be watching and praying for their safety and working as hard as we pray.

There are more and more opportunities for women to give service. Our National Chairman of Red Cross has consented to include a Nurse’s Aid Committee which will be of untold value to those nurses already in such great demand. Surely we can have one volunteer from each chapter of our Society for this noble work.

There have been some worthwhile results of this unthinkable war.

First, we are being drawn nearer to God in countless ways. One of our youthful air wardens wrote me of the wonders of the skies as she sees them in the silence and alone. She said that earthly troubles seemed far away and she felt closer to God than ever before.

Surely these periods of quiet meditation and the D. A. R. daily united observance of the five minutes at noon for prayer must bring us all into a relationship with the Supreme Ruler of the Universe which will strengthen our trust in His infinite power to help his children.

We are living closer to our neighbors than ever before. Our fear and distrust of the man at the side of the road asking for a ride has gone and in his uniform of service he has become a welcome companion. Truly, the contrasts of life are being forced upon us and bring to our consciousness our powers for enjoyment and suffering alike.

The boy who before entering the service looked for evenings of entertainment—now, after a few weeks in camp, anticipates a few days’ leave when he may once again join the home folk.

Apropos of such changes a story told to us some time ago may be a good illustration of this point.

The following true remarks of a service man who was being entertained by one of our D. A. R. members will show how the casually accepted comforts of home before war service have become the acme of luxury to the men who are in the camps.

One of our D. A. R. members who had several service men from a nearby camp to dinner was surprised to hear one of them say to her: “You won’t mind if we do not talk much, will you?” Of course, she replied “No”; what she wished was for their comfort.

The young man answered: “It is such a comfort to sit in an easy chair and have a rug under your feet.”

This is certainly a good reason for all of us to remember young men in camps near our homes and bring them at times into our home circles.

D. A. R. members have done this on many occasions, I know. With the D. A. R. Hostess Committees in each locality where there are camps it will be easier to contact the men whose D. A. R. relatives have sent in their names to the State Regents.

There is a universal desire to show our determination to win this war by giving service of some kind.

In the Society of the Children of the American Revolution this is being demon-
strated from the youngest to the oldest child.

The little ones are making scrap books for the shut-in and crippled children—collecting stamps and tin foil and other requested salvage material, helping with Red Cross work and contributing to the C. A. R. Ambulance fund, the ambulance to be presented to the United States Army.

Our Junior Members are active in every field as the reports at the Congress proved. WAAC, Red Cross, USO, WAVES claim our Junior members as leaders and workers, and they are carrying out the requests made at the Congress to adopt one or more service men, make Buddy Bags and drive cars and ambulances when needed.

Other work being done is in D. A. R. work rooms in the different localities. Cooky jars are kept filled all through the United States, with the delicious home-made cookies so dear to the hearts of all service men.

This is everybody’s war and a war in which the youth of the nation are the fighters. They will also be the ones to make the peace terms.

These must be made with God’s help and not alone by men and women.

What part shall women play in the world of tomorrow and what will that world be like?

No one can predict that; but it is well for all of us to be prepared with some plan that shall make a world like that, which our forefathers intended America to be—a land where there will be freedom and justice for all.

One lesson we have certainly learned in these years of frightful world warfare—that if there is to be peace in the future that there must be an adequate army, navy, and air force to ensure it.

Eternal vigilance is the price of safety for Nations as well as for individuals. This and other such wise sayings may become as popular in the future as they were in those days when parents and children knew and loved their Bibles and the history of their country.

It is our duty to keep our young people and the public aware of the history of our United States and of the meaning of our national holidays.

We should promote more universal celebrations of the Fourth of July, our Independence Day, and Constitution Day on September 17th which in this year of 1942 have greater and deeper significance for Americans than ever.

Since we are at this moment fighting to hold fast to the principles of our American way of life established by stupendous sacrifice of those men and women of '76 because of their faith in themselves and in their God, we must redouble our efforts to see that these have not been in vain.

Faithfully

Anna R. Lux

Cowards

BY WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

Cowards die many times before their deaths:
The valiant never taste of death but once.
Of all the wonders that I yet have heard,
It seems to me most strange that men should fear;
Seeing that death, a necessary end,
Will come, when it will come.
TUCKED away in a quiet corner of North Carolina, not far from the Virginia border, is a small town in Halifax County which old residents declare was one of the early homes of John Paul Jones, “Father of the American Navy.”

History does not record the claims of these good citizens but it does tell of John Paul’s home in Tidewater Virginia, inherited from his brother, William Paul Jones.

It is an historical fact that John Paul adopted the surname “Jones” after he came to the New World as a young boy from Scotland, but his reasons for doing so are the subject of conflicting tales. The one generally accepted is that told by the majority of his biographers, Augustus C. Buell in particular, who states that John Paul adopted the name Jones after the death of his older brother William, who had left him his entire plantation estate in Virginia. William in turn had taken the name from his foster father and “distant relative”, William Jones, a “well-to-do and childless planter” by whom he had been adopted when he was 13 years old.

Buell relates that William had been adopted by William Jones, “a native of Kirkbean Parish and a distant relative of the Pauls, while he was on a visit to his old Scottish home.” He further states that many years later, John Paul was at his brother’s bedside in Virginia when he died and that “through the succession established by the will of William Jones, John Paul became John Paul Jones.”

In spite of the definite character of these assertions, there still remain the “they says” among historical agnostics, one of which is contained in Appleton’s Encyclopedia of American Biography. Sketching the biography of one “Willie Jones” of Halifax, North Carolina, an early patriot and member of the Continental Congress in 1780, we are told that Willie had a beautiful and charming wife, Mary, who was greatly admired by numerous visitors to her home, among whom was John Paul. Again quoting the Encyclopedia we learn that “it is said that it was in affectionate admiration of this lady that John Paul Jones, whose real name was John Paul, added Jones to his name and under it, by the recommendation of Willie Jones, offered his services to Congress.”

Another reference to Willie Jones in connection with John Paul is found in a biography, “John Paul Jones and His Ancestry” by William P. Jones and Joseph G. Branch. This states that “Paul spent much of his time with two of his North Carolina relatives, Willie and Allen Jones, who were wealthy members of the Continental Congress. They were big men among the big patriots of America and it was these men and other relatives who helped Paul secure his berth in the Navy.”

These versions of how Paul became Jones may be repudiated by conscientious historians but they are given particular credence by North Carolinians who claim that John Paul’s life was greatly influenced by the “Joneses” of Halifax County.

With these facts in mind, particular interest is attached to an old will of Willie Jones, a copy of which came into the possession of the writer a short time ago while visiting in North Carolina. While it gives no mention of John Paul Jones, Willie’s wife, the beautiful and witty Mary, of Appleton’s encyclopedia sketch, comes in for a generous share of “Willie’s will.”

It might be well here to again quote Appleton’s sketch of Willie Jones.

“Willie Jones,” it tells us, “was born in Halifax, N. C., in 1731, the son of Robin Jones, agent and attorney of Lord Grenville, one of the Lord proprietors of North Carolina. Willie was educated at Eton, in England, and upon his return to America, early became attached to the patriot cause. He was president of the North Carolina Committee of Safety in 1775 and as such was virtually governor of the State. He was a member of the first State constitutional convention in 1776, a member of the State House of Commons from 1776 to 1778 and a member of the Continental Congress in 1780. He married Mary Montford, daughter of Col. Joseph Montford of North Carolina, famous for her wit and beauty.”
The encyclopedia recalls an amusing anecdote concerning the lovely Mary. "When the British army was on its way to Virginia in 1781," it relates, "the officers were quartered for several days among the families on the Roanoke River. Col. Tarleton, one of the British officers, had been severely cut by the sabre of William Washington. He was a resident with the Jones family and while there made some slighting remarks about Washington. He stated," the anecdote continues, "that he was an illiterate fellow, hardly able to write his name. Mrs. Jones replied, 'Ah, Colonel, you ought to know, for you bear on your person the proof that he at least knows very well how to make his mark.'"

The above story reveals that Mary was witty but that her wit was a bit caustic and one is therefore forced to reflect upon a note of "bitterness" found in her husband's last will and testament which leads one to suspect there existed a "fly in the ointment" of the Jones' marital relations.

The will discloses that whereas Willie Jones amply provided for his wife, it was so written that Mary could in no way leave her share of the estate to anyone else. Willie bequeathed to his wife cash, food supplies, a "carriage and two carriage horses", a riding horse, an ox-cart and one yoke of oxen; all his silver plate and household furniture in the Halifax house, except three bedsteads and some looking-glasses; also his kitchen furniture." But he only "lent" her the negro servants and the Halifax house for "her life and no longer."

The first part of Willie's testament, plainly shows that Mary did not enjoy her husband's full consideration and the following clause clearly reveals a discordant note between husband and wife.

"Now as is possible, and indeed probable", the document reads, "that my wife will not be satisfied with the provision which I have hereinbefore made for her and consequently will refuse to be bound by this my will, and claim dower in, and a distributive share of, my estate; if therefore she shall not give her decided assent irrevocable in six months or less after my death, then in that case I revoke and utterly make void the annuities, and legacies which I have given, and leave to my wife to do better for herself, if she can, than I have hereinbefore done for her."

One cannot help but think this unexplained bitterness was regretted by Willie Jones, but due to stubbornness or some other masculine characteristic, he failed to change the wording in his will. Towards the end of the long and wordy document a little sentence is crowded in between legacies to servants and executors. It reads, "I give my wife $35 guineas to buy her a gold watch."

Another paragraph also reveals a strange solicitude for Mary. It reads, "she must likewise have as much liquor out of my stock on hand at the time of my death as may be an ample supply until the first day of February in the year after my death. My executor will confer with her and do what is right after the period above mentioned."

An insight into the amount of annual household provisioning considered necessary in those days is evident from the items listed by Willie for his family's use and left to Mary, exclusive of provisions for servants. They include, "20 barrels of corn; 2000 weight of corn blades; 6 barrels of best flour and two common; 3000 weight pork meat; 6 ram lambs and 2 veals, male; 2 grass fed steers or barren cows, per annum."

Another clause in the will gives evidence that women had few natural legal rights when Willie appointed his wife guardian of her own daughters. In addition to "giving her guardianship of Anne Marie, Patsy Burk and Sally Welch (all good Scotch names) he allowed her $100 a year for board and tuition and clothing for each girl.

It is obvious from the terms of his will that Willie Jones was a very wealthy man and a great landowner. To his two sons, Willie Williams and Robert Allen, he left practically all of his estate. This included "lands in Northampton County"; lands in "Halifax County"; houses in Halifax, Raleigh, and Wake; a "distillery and mills"; lands in Berties County, containing about "1000 acres whereon Cone ranges his hogs, being part of my last purchase of the Indians"; several "lots and tenements in Raleigh"; shares in the "Dismal Swamp Canal Company"; lands in Occonechy; two lots in "Smithfield on the Neuse River"; 100 acres of "piney woods in Johnson County"; and shares in the "Roanoke Navigation Company."
The changes which have been brought about in 150 years in the valuation of possessions is interesting when one reads how a great landowner like Willie Jones apparently considered the legacy of a watch a munificent gift. After stipulating huge tracts of lands, valuable live stock, shares in prosperous corporations and other large holdings, the colonist states that besides a “genteel riding horse, or chair horse; three cows and calves, and some lots in Raleigh,” each of his daughters shall be given, “35 guineas to buy a gold watch.” Musical instruments were also considered valuable as is apparent from a codicil attached to the will.

“I forgot my harpsicords”, it reads. “I give the new one to Anne Marie, the old one to Patsy Burk, and my silver watch to Willie Williams Jones. Sally Welch must have a harpsicord or an equivalent, when she grows up.”

A second codicil dated 1798 concluding the will, shows that in spite of an evident lack of tenderness towards his wife, he trusted her and placed in her hands arrangements for his burial. The codicil also discloses a radical attitude towards established creeds, a rarity among the colonists who were usually deeply religious. One wonders if perhaps Willie Jones during his years abroad in school, had not absorbed some of the agnostic philosophies which were spreading over the old country towards the end of the 18th century.

His last will and testament concludes, “if I die at Raleigh, my wife will put me in the ground by the side of the little girl that is buried there. If I die at Halifax, they must put me by the side of the little girl that is buried in the Orchard. No priest or any other person is to insult my corpse by uttering any impious observations over it. Let it be covered up snug and warm and there is an end. My family and friends are not to mourn my death even with a black rag; on the contrary, I give my wife and three daughters each a Quaker colored silk to make them habits on the occasion.”

Allen Jones, mentioned by the authors of “John Paul Jones and His Ancestry,” was named executor of his brother’s will. Willie Jones died near Raleigh in 1801, nine years after his “cousin” John Paul Jones had died in France. The fact that Willie left a large family and that John Paul Jones died a bachelor and alone may account in some degree for the comprehensive and revealing document left by the North Carolina planter while the papers left by the famous “Father of the American Navy” were widely scattered, lending to this day confusion concerning certain facts of his early years.

* * *

Youth

They are persons who are going to carry on what you have started.
They are to sit right where you are sitting, and attend, when you are gone, to those things you think are so important.
You may adopt all the policies you please, but how they will be carried out depends upon them.
Even if you make leagues and treaties, they will have to manage them.
They will assume control of your cities, states and nation.

They are going to move in and take over your churches, schools, universities and corporations.
All your work is going to be judged and praised or condemned by them.
Your reputation and your future are in their hands.
All your work is for them, and the fate of the nation and of humanity is in their hands.
So it might be well to pay them some attention.

—AUTHOR UNKNOWN.
American Painting Fostered at Corcoran Gallery of Art

BY VYLLA P. WILSON

CONGRATULATIONS were in order this summer for C. Powell Minnigerode, genial director of the Corcoran Gallery of Art, a near neighbor of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution at its headquarters in Washington.

Mr. Minnigerode, a member of the Art Critics Committee of the D. A. R. for a number of years, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his service on the staff of the Corcoran Gallery of Art in June of this year.

This anniversary had a national aspect for Mr. Minnigerode has wrought real magic in the way of preserving and encouraging American art.

Kept Vision of Corcoran

True to the vision of William Wilson Corcoran who founded the Corcoran Gallery of Art, Mr. Minnigerode has adhered to the founder’s idea that American art has a real place in the history of great art.

The Corcoran’s collection of American paintings selected from those of early days of the Republic to the present is outstanding in this regard. Mr. Minnigerode has followed steadfastly in the path of Corcoran officials and trustees who have held the consistent policy of acquiring for the Gallery the best and most representative works of our native painters and sculptors.

The W. A. Clark prize awards for the Biennial Exhibitions of Contemporary Oil Paintings have done much to promote American art in this medium. But let us return to Mr. Minnigerode for a moment or two and tell something of his life story and his work at the Corcoran Gallery of Art which is an inspiration to any American boy.

A half century has passed since June 1, 1892, when Mr. Minnigerode, then 15 years old and clad in his first pair of long trousers, began his career as a clerk in the old Corcoran Gallery of Art, then at Seventeenth and Pennsylvania Avenue Northwest, five years before it was moved to the white marble building on its present site.

Inherent Love for Art

Fresh from the classic precincts of the Episcopal High School at Alexandria, that lad of yesterday had an inherent love of art and its history which was kindled into a lifelong enthusiasm by his new surroundings at the Corcoran. Out of it grew that deep, sympathetic allegiance to the progress and encouragement of American art which is true of him today.

The Corcoran Gallery collection was much smaller fifty years ago. Since that time it has acquired a large number of paintings, especially the work of American artists with the ideals of the founder, the late William W. Corcoran, ever in mind, to foster and encourage American art, and, of course, the superb William A. Clark collection of art treasures from all over the world and of many periods.

Defines Duty to Art

Speaking of his experiences recently, Mr. Minnigerode said:

"In fifty years of service to Art I have come to the conclusion that the duty of a Director is to serve the profession, to be of service to the artist, to encourage creative art and to make the art institution with which he is connected attractive so it will encourage the public to enjoy it. And," he added, "to be instrumental in placing worthy art in worthy homes."

In the matter of modern and what is called "conservative art" Mr. Minnigerode urged that an open mind in the matter be maintained.

"The real test is time," he declared. "We need not worry about the question of modern art versus conservative art. Old Father Time will fix it after a while and the good will be preserved in all types of art and that which is not good will be discarded."

Valuable in Wartime

Mr. Minnigerode pointed out that a time when the country is at war is the very time above all others when an art institution can
C. POWELL MINNIGERODE
DIRECTOR CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART, FROM A PORTRAIT BY JOHN C. JOHANSEN
be most valuable in offering recreation and enjoyment to people in exhibitions and shows that will aid them in forgetting their troubles and help soothe their sorrows.

In Mr. Minnigerode’s 50 years at the Corcoran practically every American artist of note has exhibited or been represented at the gallery and he has known most of them intimately. Among these have been Gari Melchers, John S. Sargent, George Bellows, Robert Henri, Frank Duveneck, Thomas Eakins, Childe Hassam, J. Alden Weir, Edmund C. Tarbell, George Luks and others.

When asked what had influenced his career at the Corcoran most Director Minnigerode pointed to the photographs of five men which hang in his spacious office at the gallery.

They are portraits of William W. Corcoran, the founder; the late Samuel Kauffmann, president of the gallery when Mr. Minnigerode became a member of its staff; the late Charles C. Glover, who succeeded Mr. Kauffmann as president; the late Senator William A. Clark, who gave his marvelous art collection and through whose generosity it is possible to hold the Biennial Exhibitions of Contemporary American Oil Paintings, and that of the late Frederick B. McGuire, predecessor of Mr. Minnigerode as director of the gallery and under whom Mr. Minnigerode served for many years as assistant director.

**His Portrait Ordered**

The board of trustees of the Corcoran ordered a portrait of Director Minnigerode painted by the well-known American painter, John C. Johansen, in celebration of his 50 years of service at the Corcoran. It is now completed and hangs in the board room.

In 1904 Mr. Minnigerode married Miss Esther Gordon, member of an old Georgetown family. Their only son, H. Gordon Minnigerode, is third secretary and vice consul at the United States Legation at San Jose, Costa Rica.

The acquisition in 1926 by bequest of the notable art collection of the late William A. Clark, has given to the Corcoran Gallery a most notable collection of paintings, sculpture, tapestries, rugs, laces, faience, antiquities, period rooms and so forth.

**Widow and Daughters Gave Addition**

The beautiful addition to the Corcoran Gallery of Art housing this collection was designed by Charles A. Platt, architect of New York and the gift of the widow and daughters of Senator Clark. They also provided a trust fund for the maintenance of this collection.

Visitors to Corcoran Gallery are impressed with the suitable settings in which all of the art works are installed. Much of this is due to the fine appreciation of Mr. Minnigerode. The collection of American paintings begins with the early portrait painters of the later 18th and 19th centuries and one room is devoted to fine examples of Copley, Stuart, Malbone, Neagle, a fine collection of Sully paintings and others. The famous “Hudson River School” of landscape painters of the first half of the 19th century is represented by Thomas Doughty, Thomas Cole, Asher B. Durand, F. E. Church and John F. Kensett. Genre paintings of the mid 19th century include works by William Sidney Mount, Robert Wylie, Horance Bonham and Eastman Johnson. Three individualists of the mid 19th century, Winslow Homer, Albert P. Ryder, Thomas Eakins are well represented.

**Famous Painters in American Section**


St. Memin Collection Very Valuable

Of great historical value is the collection of 800 engraved portraits of early Americans by Favret de Saint Memin. The Gallery also owns one of the largest collection of bronzes by the famous French animal sculptor Antoine Louis Barye.

There are countless other excellent examples of American art and that of other lands.

The Corcoran Gallery Art School is free except for a nominal entrance fee, and is a progressive well equipped school with excellent facilities, and an able faculty headed by Richard Lahey, himself a well known artist.

Any one who has had the privilege of seeing Mr. Minnigerode and his staff at work in the high mellow offices and library of the Corcoran cannot but be impressed with the affection they all have for their director and the friendship founded on a common bond of interest in the welfare and future of the Corcoran Gallery of Art.

The Board of Trustees contains names important in Washington art, civic life, and philanthropy, and includes Mr. Minnigerode, George E. Hamilton, Robert V. Fleming, Corcoran Thom, George C. Glover, Jr., John Oliver La Gorce, John Spald'ng Flannery, John H. Hall, Jr., and R. M. Kauffmann.

The President of the Board is George E. Hamilton; First Vice President, Corcoran Thom; Second Vice President, Charles C. Glover, Jr.; Secretary, C. Powell Minnigerode; and Treasurer, Robert V. Fleming.

The Rose and the Gardener

BY AUSTIN DOBSON

The Rose in the garden slipped her bud,
And she laughed in the pride of her youthful blood,
As she thought of the Gardener standing by—
“He is old—so old! And he soon must die!”

The full Rose waxed in the warm June air,
And she spread and spread till her heart lay bare;
And she laughed once more as she heard his tread—
“He is older now! He will soon be dead!”

But the breeze of the morning blew, and found
That the leaves of the blown Rose strewed the ground;
And he came at noon, that Gardener old,
And he raked them gently under the mould.

And I wove the thing to a random rhyme:
For the Rose is Beauty; the Gardener, Time.
Service and Defense

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

A SET of five reproductions of paintings of George Washington were sent to the Station Library at Great Lakes Naval Training Station in answer to a request for pictures of George Washington "suitable for framing for use in our branch libraries in the camps. We have secured pictures of Abraham Lincoln . . . 16 x 20 inches. We thought companion pictures of Washington, measuring nearly the same size as possible, would add much to the attractiveness of our reading rooms."

One hundred and seventy-one packages of miscellaneous material for study were sent early in July to all State Chairmen, State Regents, members of the Board of Management, and to National Chairmen of other committees.

A Gift to the National Defense Library

Valuable volumes on un-American activities in the United States have recently been given to the National Defense Committee Library by Mrs. Henry Bourne Joy of Michigan. The books are from Mr. Joy's library and bear his book plate.

There are five bound volumes of the Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Un-American Activities, dated January 17, 1931; and four bound volumes on Revolutionary Radicalism—Its History, Purpose and Tactics, being the Report of the New York Joint Legislative Committee Investigating Seditious Activities, April 24, 1920.

War Relief Work

A new project has been launched by the Minnesota Daughters. They own and maintain the Sibley and Faribault Houses at Mendota, adjacent to Fort Snelling. These houses are museums of early Minnesota history, and for the past two years, men and women in the uniform of the armed forces have been admitted as guests. The new project makes each Thursday evening a party night with special guides, entertainment and refreshments. This invitation to the men was announced in the Fort Snelling Bulletin of June 19.

The Minneapolis D. A. R. Regents gave a supper and provided entertainment for six hundred soldiers and friends at the Service Men's Club at Fort Snelling on Memorial Day.

Cooch's Bridge Chapter of Delaware has a D. A. R. team that sells Defense Stamps at local theaters. The C. A. R. also takes its turn.

The Kansas D. A. R. Service Room has sent out its first group of birthday cards to boys in the service. Relatives of the boys are invited to list the boys' birth dates in the service room so they can be remembered by the community on anniversaries. Each man leaving from Dodge City, where the Dodge City Chapter established the War Relief Work Room, is given a package of postals with the D. A. R. insignia on them. One is addressed to the War Relief Work Room, and the others are left blank. Recently this same service room gave magazines to a trainload of colored troops which visited the room during a brief stopover. The troops were especially glad to get the reading materials, they said, to relieve the monotony of train travel. Officers of the company to whom magazines were offered said, "Give 'em to the boys, they need 'em."

Kinnikinnik Chapter of Colorado has sent its check for $112 for the D. A. R. War Fund for the Blood Plasma Program and for the purchase of instruments.

A letter from the National Defense Chairman of Hawaii:

Dear Mrs. Boyd:

Your very nice letter has reached me. Thank you so much for your thoughtfulness in taking time from your busy life, to let us know you are thinking of us out here in the blue Pacific. Letters like yours mean so very much these days.

Our lives have completely changed since December 7. We are under martial law, and are very thankful for such splendid leadership. Perhaps you already know we have had a complete blackout every night since the war began. You would be surprised could you see how willingly people have accepted these new regulations. It isn't a matter of choice. We do as we are told by the military, and we
know it is for the benefit of all. With shipping such a problem, we have been unable to get certain foods or supplies. But we all know that what is brought into the Territory is that which will be most needed. For quite a time we were out of butter, bacon, crackers, all fresh fruit from the mainland, such as oranges, lemons, grapefruit, many kinds of canned foods, household supplies, needles, pins, thread, etc. When we could not get butter, we made a very tasty spread from our coconuts. Many people learned to use Island fruits and vegetables. Those of us who grew up here were only too glad to share our knowledge of local products. Some diets changed, but we always have had plenty to eat to make a well-balanced diet. We can appreciate the gasoline shortage in the East, for to date our ration has been ten gallons a month. We share our cars, walk, ride bicycles or go on our limited bus system. Though changed, life goes on. Social functions are out, but we see our friends at the U.S.O., Red Cross, and other organizations where we try to be of service.

Thank you again for your letter.

Aloha,

HILDRETH WALKER (Mrs. J. E.)
Fuunene, Maui.

The following explanation of the Blood Plasma Bank is given by a Colorado Springs doctor. One pint of blood is taken from a healthy individual who has passed a medical examination. This blood is quickly frozen to 40 degrees below zero. Fifty pints of blood make up one bank. The 50 pints of blood yield 25 pints of blood plasma.

The blood is dehydrated under suction. Each pint of plasma remains in its original flask and is carried out onto the battle-field in this container. A like amount of sterile water is mixed with it, and it can immediately be injected into the blood stream to combat shock, hemorrhage, and to treat burns and infections.

Eighteen to 20 pints may be used on a single individual. It can be used on any person without typing his particular blood. It has all the value of blood except the red and white cells. In the case of loss of a great deal of blood, this plasma supplies the bulk that is so necessary for saving a life. Blood-plasma can be administered quickly, 60 pints can be given to as many individuals in as many minutes.—Colorado Springs, Colorado, Sunday Gazette and Telegraph.

A cable from our President General was read August 6th at the dedication of Nursery Home, sponsored by the D. A. R., for London children. Mrs. John G. Winant, wife of the United States Ambassador, opened a residential nursery for children aged 2 to 5 years at Sacombe Park in Ware, Hertfordshire, on August 6th. She read a cable from the President General of the D. A. R., Mrs. William H. Pouch, as follows:

“Daughters of American Revolution grateful for privilege aiding maintenance of beautiful Sacombe Park Nursery Shelter dedicated today. We pray these precious little ones will gain health and strength for part they will play in the England of tomorrow.”

Sacombe Park will supplement the accommodation of the original Port of London Nursery at the late Lord Gladstone’s residence, Dane’s End House, nearby, where twenty-five children are cared for. The new nursery is large enough to care for forty additional children. According to a message received from the Save the Children Foundation, Sacombe Park is one of the finest country seats in the Home Counties. The present mansion dates from 1800 but the old walled garden was laid out in 1714. The estate has its own Jersey herd to supply milk for the children, and large gardens that will furnish an ample supply of fresh vegetables.

The oaks on the property are oddly shaped and a tradition says that this is accounted for by the fact that when timber was being requisitioned for the English fleet at the end of the eighteenth century, the then owner of Sacombe Park lopped the trees so that they would be below requisitioning height.

The children accommodated here are from the Port of London district, and some of them have lost both parents in raids. Mrs. Winant received a bound collection of photographs of the children at the nursery.

What is probably the first D. A. R. Service Flag in our Society will be dedicated at an open meeting of the National Defense Committee of the District of Columbia, Friday, October 2, at 11 a.m., in the Chapter House, by the Rt. Rev. James E. Freeman, Bishop of Washington.
The flag, made and presented by Mrs. Arthur C. Houghton, State Chairman, measures 6 by 4 feet. A large blue star, measuring 18 by 18 inches from tip to tip, will embrace all the Daughters, their husbands, fathers, sons, and daughters who are in the armed service of our Country.

A frame, in which movable figures can be placed as the numbers of those going into the Service increase, will be placed beside the flag, and a record will be kept of the reports of each Chapter. The flag will be presented by Mrs. Houghton to the State Regent, Mrs. Geoffrey Creyke, who in turn will present it to Miss Lillian Chenoweth, president of the Chapter House Corporation. Following the presentation, Bishop Freeman will dedicate the flag and then speak on the need of a greater spiritual approach to the war problems of today.

Not only is Bishop Freeman a nationally known cleric and civil leader, but he is also a beloved member of our Advisory Committee, and is deeply interested in all that pertains to the D. A. R.

The occasion of the presentation will mark the opening of an extremely busy season for the National Defense Committee which will take care of raising the funds for the Blood Plasma Fund, arranging teas for Service men and girls in Washington in war work, selling war stamps and bonds, making Buddy Bags, Roll Call Cards, Good Citizenship medals, collecting magazines and numerous other activities, most of which are directly related to our war activities.
IN CHATTANOOGA, where the D. A. R. chapters have just finished raising the money to establish a blood bank, the facetious remark was made recently that “at last the D. A. R. interest in blood is serving a useful purpose.” Yet even such jests are conspicuously swathed in a spirit of friendly admiration now. Nobody really makes fun of the D. A. R. any more. We have been too right about too many things. By our wise choice of policies and by our unswerving adherence to them we have won respect for our utterances and regard for our actions.

But we have neither the wish nor the time to bask in the sun of self-complacency. Our organization desires in no measure to rest upon the laurels of its foresight and wisdom in the past. We realize fully that our work for the moment is with the very material present. We still believe in the things we have always believed in. We still think traditions and ideals should be handed down from one generation to another. Yet no citizens are more conscious of their pressing duties in this war than are the Daughters of the American Revolution—no women are more keenly aware of the catastrophe anything short of absolute victory would be to this nation.

Oddly enough we are stressing blood—the kind that saves lives and helps mend broken bodies. The D. A. R. National War Projects Fund is being raised for “aiding the expansion of the blood plasma program and for the purchase of equipment to be used in the saving of many lives.” Quite in line with this program of the National Society is the current undertaking of the four D. A. R. chapters of Chattanooga, Tenn. They have raised the funds for equipping and are sponsoring the establishment of a blood plasma bank in their city. Located in Erlanger Hospital, it will be an independent service for city and county, available of course to the hospital, as well as to the civilian and military, in and near Chattanooga.

To a member of the Judge David Campbell Chapter, Mrs. Cyrus Griffin Martin (Rosalind Ewing), must go the credit for the idea that the four D. A. R. chapters in Chattanooga adopt a blood plasma bank project of their own. Mrs. Martin is one of those public-spirited individuals who are always on the lookout for some forthcoming need in the community; moreover she possesses the very enviable quality of not talking until she knows what she is talking about. She had investigated very thoroughly the matter of the blood plasma banks; had found that there was need for one in Chattanooga; that the Red Cross was concentrating attention on its eighteen central banks in much larger centers; that locally the Red Cross—while in complete sympathy—had neither funds nor authorization for setting up a bank in this territory.

So—detailed information in hand—Mrs. Martin went before the May meeting of each of the chapters with a clear explanation of the situation and a suggestion that they raise the necessary fund of $3000 and sponsor the establishment and operation of a blood plasma bank. All four chapters immediately and enthusiastically approved the plan, and in one month’s time the money required was in sight. The amount stipulated was divided into quotas, with the oldest and strongest chapter, Chickamauga, Mrs. Herbert Dunlap, regent, assuming the largest part, $1200; the other three chapters, Nancy Ward, Mrs. James J. Coghlan, regent, John Ross, Mrs. Leon Smith, regent, and Judge David Campbell, Mrs. C. C. Moore, regent, guaranteed $600 each.

As all know who have had contact with them, the four Chattanooga chapters have always displayed a rare ability to work as a unit. In reality the four are more like divisions of one large chapter than separate ones. Nearly all their members are bound closely either by ties of relationship or life-long acquaintance; for in spite of its present 130,000 population, there is still a pleasant small town “your grandmother and my grandmother went to school together” atmosphere existent in Chattanooga. So the four chapters have been exceptionally friendly and able to stand together on important issues. Therefore their success in obtaining the money they desired
in so short a time and without any widespread solicitation is understandable.

At a joint luncheon on Flag Day, the four chapters celebrated the virtual completion of the fund for the establishment of the blood bank. The meeting was very largely attended. Mrs. Dunlap, president of the regents' council, presided, and the three other chapter regents and the chairmen for the blood bank, Mrs. E. H. Lawman, Nancy Ward; Mrs. Ernest Holmes, John Ross; Mrs. Corbin Woodward, Chickamauga; and Mrs. Martin, Judge David Campbell, took an important part in the ceremonies. So in the presence of the several prominent city, county, medical, Army and Red Cross representatives who were honor guests at the luncheon, the D. A. R. formally presented the blood bank to the community.

The New York War Work Committee, representing 3,500 D. A. R. members in the Greater New York area, under the directorship of Mrs. Harry D. McKeige, opened an Information Center for Officers of the Armed Forces at the 45th Street side of the Hotel Roosevelt in July. This is to extend courtesies for officers on leave who are not familiar with the city and who are on a limited spending budget. The committee will deliver telephone messages and mail, distribute broadcast and special-price theater and motion picture tickets, provide guest cards for social and athletic clubs.

Arrangements have been made with certain hotels, in addition to the Hotel Roosevelt, including the Lexington, Kenmore, Waldorf-Astoria, Gramercy Park and the McAlpin, whereby officers sent them by
the D. A. R. will receive special discounts on all bills. The National Republican Club has also agreed to give a reduction of 10% on all bills incurred at the club by officers presenting cards from the New York D. A. R. War Work Committee.

All members of the D. A. R. throughout the country who have sons, husbands, relatives or friends in the armed services are urged to inform them that they will receive a friendly welcome at the D. A. R. Headquarters at the Hotel Roosevelt.

The Projects Committee, headed by Mrs. Charles F. McGoughan, has announced the purchase of an ambulance, specially equipped with rolling table for hemorrhage and cardiac cases, which will be presented to the Second Corps Area. This is the latest design in ambulances made from specifications issued by the Port of Embarkation. It will cost approximately $2,000. All of the 22 D. A. R. chapters of the Metropolitan area, representing 3,500 members, have contributed to this project. Another project, adopted at the request of the Army authorities, is a reception room for the Army Recreation Center in Bush Terminal, Brooklyn. In this center a cookie jar will be kept well filled at all times.

Can You Knit?

KNITTERS are needed for The Mrs. William Boyce Thompson Foundation, 1061 North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y. This is a charitable organization founded by Mrs. William Boyce Thompson, who is also a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Through this organization, Mrs. Thompson furnishes yarn to all experienced knitters who will volunteer to make garments for the men in the Army, Navy and Air Force and return the articles to the Foundation for distribution. The knitted garments are shipped to the men who most need them in accordance with the suggestions of the Commanding Officer of Governors Island.

My purpose in writing you is to ask if you would be so kind as to give this knitting service publicity in the D. A. R. Magazine or make it known in some way to the various chapters throughout the United States. Arrangements will be made for the delivery of the wool and return of the knitted garments so that there will be no expense to the knitters. The only thing Mrs. Thompson asks is to have a responsible person in charge of each group who will keep a record of the yarn received, to whom distributed and the knitted articles returned to the Foundation.

At present, Mrs. Thompson is concentrating on the following articles:

- Army Sweaters
- Navy Sweaters (both turtle neck and square neck)
- Socks for Army, Navy and Air Force
- Sea-boot Stockings

Any quantity of yarn can be furnished for all the above named articles.

My Daily Creed

Let me be a little kinder, let me be a little blinder
To the faults of those about me; let me praise a little more;
Let me be, when I am weary, just a little bit more cheery;
Let me serve a little better those that I am striving for . . .

Let me be a little braver when temptation bids me waver;
Let me strive a little harder to be all that I should be,
Let me be a little meeker with the brother that is weaker;
Let me think more of my neighbor and a little less of me.

—ANONYMOUS.
A WAVE of regret swept over the N. S. D. A. R. from the President General, Mrs. Pouch, to the members, proud that the Society had two honorary members—Daughters of Revolutionary soldiers—when it was learned in mid July that one of them, Mrs. Caroline P. Randall of Claremont, New Hampshire, had died.

Mrs. Randall died on July 14, 1942 and as she was born on September 19, 1849 she was in her ninety-second year.

Her father was Stephen Hassam, a Revolutionary Soldier.

The time between his birth and the death of his daughter was a stretch of 177 years, the equivalent of almost six ordinary generations.

Stephen Hassam fought in the Battle of Bunker Hill and other battles of the Revolutionary war.

Mrs. Randall was a relative of Childe Hassam. To the end she kept her interest in passing events and had a rich store of memories with which to regale her friends.

Death came gently to her and she died in Charlestown, New Hampshire, the town in which she had been born. Services were held in the Charlestown Congregational Church and burial was in Springfield, Vermont, where the D. A. R. Commital Service was read by the New Hampshire State Regent, Mrs. Robert Crosby. Mrs. Randall was a member of the Colonel Samuel Ashley Chapter, N. S. D. A. R., Claremont, New Hampshire.

Mrs. Randall was survived by a daughter, Mrs. M. Lorena Lyons now, in her seventies, who lives in Wichita, Kansas, and is a member of the N. S. D. A. R.

Her great grandson, Hugh Randall Lyons, son of her grandson J. R. Lyons of Aluwa is in the armed forces of America at the present time, a member of the 45th Division, Army of the United States.

Just as his great-great-grandfather fought in the Battle of Bunker Hill, Hugh Randall Lyons is living up to the traditions of the family.

An exhibition of articles and letters concerned with Mrs. Randall was arranged in the Museum at Memorial Continental Hall and has attracted much attention. The picture accompanying this story was lent to the NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE by Miss Helen Johnson, Secretary of the Museum.

The Weaver

BY RETTA GENE IRWIN LEICHLITER
Winning Poem, September Contest
Member Phoebe Bayard Chapter

The empty loom a challenge stands to men
Who look with vision far into the years,
And see from all—engulfing NOW to THEN
When peace and safety reign, allaying fears,
Who see, with pitying eye and heart, the woe
Of nations all for loss of gallant ones
Lying so still in death—no longer foe
But silent kin to other silent sons.

Weave in the rainbow hues of promised hope,
Leave out black bitterness of scorn and hate,
Weave in a valiant golden star, a rope
Of silver happiness for those who wait,
But silent kin to other silent sons.

Weave in the crystal tears of mothers' eyes,
Weave in, bright dreams as swift the shuttle flies.
THE Old Allenstown Meeting House, erected more than a century and a quarter ago in a primeval forest on the Deerfield Road in the town of Allenstown, New Hampshire, is still in excellent condition through the efforts of Buntin Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Pembroke, an adjoining town.

Although being in seclusion for the greater part of its existence, this historic structure is now on a road teeming with life, the Bear Brook Reservation, a Government project comprising between six and seven thousand acres, surrounding it.

This edifice, which was known as the First Christian church, was erected in 1815 and restored by Buntin Chapter in 1909. The church was organized July 10, 1809, with Hall Burgin as clerk. The first minister, Elder Abner Jones, was called September 26, 1818. From 1815 to 1876 the building was used as the Town House.

Originally, religious services were conducted in this meeting house by the Methodist denomination, after which the Adventists, with Elder Joseph Harvey of Pittsfield as their leader, held services there for many years. After a time the meetings took place only annually, in years gone by the members of the congregations coming many miles in horse-drawn vehicles to attend them, in some instances two days being required to make the trip. They united to worship God in the pine grove then standing in close proximity, the building being far too small to accommodate the crowds which were in attendance.

Through the generosity of the late Brice Evans, an influential merchant of Boston and a former resident of Allenstown, many clergymen of prominence, some of whom came from Boston and New York, preached at these services.

The old church is a quaint place, with a high pulpit opposite the entrance, which is at the center of the building. There are long settees or pews on the floor, which inclines from each end toward the center, these seats being considerably lower than those near the outer walls. There are box pews with doors or gates at the entrance of each, arranged around the sides of the building, the names of some of the original owners having been placed on the gates, and every year some of the descendants of the early settlers of the community occupy them.

For a number of years the meeting house was closed, but after the structure was restored by Buntin Chapter, services were resumed and continue to be held annually on the first Sunday in August. Clergymen of various denominations have preached there, some of whom came from a considerable distance, as do members of the congregations, some of whom are present each year to hear the word of God and renew acquaintances.

Copies of an original poem, “The Old Allenstown Meeting House,” composed by the late Miss Mary F. Kenison, a member of the chapter whose home was nearby, are sold at the annual services in the old church.

On the exterior of the building, which has wooden shutters and is painted white, is a bronze tablet, which was presented by J. A. Lang, a former resident of the vicinity, giving facts about its erection, restoration by Buntin Chapter, organization of the church, its first minister and its use as the Town House. The plot of land on which the meeting house stands was enclosed by a rail fence a few years ago, being most appropriate to the time when the structure was erected.

Across the highway amidst tall pines two ancient gravestones, barely visible, are the only reminder that this was once a cemetery. Last year a stone wall was erected around the enclosure by veterans of World War I.

In contrast with the quiet and solitude permeating this place of worship, at the present time there is much activity in the community. Bear Brook Camp, occupied by veterans of World War I, was originally a CCC camp. New Hampshire took over 55 acres of the reservation, which is being transformed into a place for recreation. A well-equipped area near the meeting
house is used as picnic grounds and an attractive bath house has been erected at the edge of a large bathing pool, formed by the installation of a dam at one end. On Sundays and holidays as many as 2,500 persons visited the place last summer. A matron, life guards and several attendants are kept on duty. Besides the parking space used last year, a new one is being made and grounds near the bath house are being landscaped. New developments are already being planned.

Just beyond the meeting house is the only Golden Jubilee Penny Pines Project Memorial Forest in New Hampshire, which was dedicated with appropriate exercises June 25, 1940. More than 30,000 red or Norway pines were planted there by the New Hampshire State Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, as part of similar work done by the National Society throughout the country to mark the Golden Jubilee or 50th anniversary of the organization. A boulder bearing a suitably inscribed bronze tablet, which was hauled from a distant part of the reservation and placed beside the highway, opposite the entrance to Bear Brook Camp, was dedicated with appropriate exercises, the tablet being unveiled by Mary Gesen and Mary Lundberg, granddaughters of members of Rumford Chapter of Concord. This forest, comprising more than 30 acres, is considered a demonstration in recreational conservation.

Besides having the distinction of being one of the two chapters in the United States to own a church, Buntin Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, possesses Pembroke Park, located on the Daniel Webster highway at the intersection of Upper Broadway in the town of Pembroke. The chapter keeps it so that it is one of the beauty spots of this scenic state. Here are cannons, two soldiers' monuments, one a memorial to World War veterans, and three memorial trees besides other trees. This site was acquired through the efforts of the late Mrs. Sarah F. Dearborn of Pembroke, an honorary state regent and founder of Buntin Chapter, being its first regent. The chapter was named for Capt. Andrew Buntin, an early settler and a patriot of the Revolutionary War, several of whose descendants were charter members. Only one charter member sur-

vives, Mrs. Fronie G. R. Matteson of Pembroke, who resigned as treasurer last year, after having served in that capacity for 34 years.

The 45th anniversary of the chapter was observed at the December meeting last year, when Mrs. Matteson was honored and presented gifts and when several members of Rumford Chapter of Concord, some of whom were state officers, were guests. This chapter holds ten meetings each year and has fine programs.

Ever since the Good Citizenship Pilgrimage was instituted by the National Society in 1934, Buntin Chapter and Pembroke Academy have been represented in the contest. In 1939 Miss Jeanne Shirley Tebo, valedictorian of the senior class, was elected to represent New Hampshire in the contest and was awarded a trip to Washington at the time of the Continental Congress. This year, Miss Edith R. Williamson, an honor student at the academy, was chosen as second alternate at a meeting of the state's contestants in Concord. She was also elected vice president of the Good Citizenship Pilgrims' Club. Each year at the annual meeting in June the young woman who represented the chapter in the contest is presented a Good Citizens' pin.

D. A. R. Day at Seattle

TUESDAY, July 28, was Daughters of the American Revolution Day at Victory Square, Seattle, Washington. Here each week day at noon, various organizations present an hour's program and rally to promote the sale of war bonds and stamps, through patriotic demonstrations. The Regent's Council of the six Seattle chapters wearing lovely Colonial costumes, were seated on one side of the platform and on the other one of the many military bands from neighboring Ft. Lewis. Mrs. Daniel R. Swem, council president, introduced the speakers and singers. Mrs. Edwin E. Rhodes, Jr., past state regent, lead in the pledge of allegiance to the flag. Mrs. Charles E. Head, honorary state regent and former vice president general of the National Society, making the principal address said war-bond sales would help stay the needless slaughter of American troops, so that they could go forth to war fully equipped to meet the German or
Jap demons, who are armed and equipped and trained from childhood in the hate and ways of war. The program included specialty numbers by the band, two young girls interpreting an 18th Century dance, numerous vocal selections and terminating with a girls' glee club singing "The American's Creed." Sales for the day were $38,892.80. The Seattle Daughters are also furthering and helping with bond and stamp sales, as a unit organization at one of the local theaters for the duration.

Lucille Leonard Fenton, State Press Relations Chairman.

September Activities of the President General

SEPT.
8 D. A. R. Hospitality Unit, Albany, N. Y. Luncheon with War Work Committee of Gansevoort Chapter. Mrs. Henry Dumary, Chairman.
9 Melzingah Chapter Covered Dish luncheon, Beacon, N. Y. Mrs. Albert C. Dumke, Regent.
10 Indianapolis, Indiana.
11 Mahoning Chapter 50th Anniversary luncheon, 12:30 at Hotel Pick-Ohio, Youngstown, Ohio. Mrs. H. M. Kelly, Regent.
12 Tioughnioga Chapter luncheon, 1 p.m.; at Hotel Cortland, Cortland, N. Y. Mrs. R. H. Ames, Regent.
14 Catherine Schuyler Chapter meeting, Wellsville, N. Y. Mrs. Otto Walchli, Regent.
15 Maine Fall Board meeting in Brunswick, 10:30 to 3:30. Mrs. Arthur N. Gosline, State Regent.
17 Vermont State Officers Club breakfast, Hotel Barre, 7:45 a.m.
Evening: Cavalcade of Stars Benefit for Save the Children Federation and U.S.O. at Manhattan Center, New York City.
21 10th anniversary luncheon of Conococheague Chapter, Hagerstown, Md. Mrs. Mark E. Reed, Regent.
22 Washington, D. C.
24
25 John Rhodes Chapter luncheon meeting at Minislyn Hotel, Luray, Va. at 1 p.m. Mrs. Samuel L. Walton, Regent.
26 Middle Atlantic Conference of Junior Groups at Hotel Philadelphian, Philadelphia, 10:30 a.m. Mrs. Frank R. Heller, Chairman.
28 50th anniversary of Frederick Chapter, Frederick, Md., 1 p.m. Dr. Ethel Brandfield, Regent.
30 New York State Conference at Hotel Syracuse, Syracuse. Mrs. Pouch will address Conference in morning. Mrs. Stanley T. Manlove, State Regent.
Evening: Banquet and reception.
OUR foremothers making warm coverings for their beds were following a feminine tradition which went back many centuries and into many countries. Mediterranean peoples before our era appliqued designs on hangings. The devices of knights of the Crusades were appliqued on their banners. Nuns, ever known for their skill as needlewomen in the Middle Ages, practiced many of the forms American women employed when they wished to beautify useful fabrics.

A quilt consists of a top and bottom layer of material and nearly always something between for filler. To hold these together quilting was developed, and became an art in itself. Frequently the all-white quilts with only quilting for decoration are the most beautiful of all.

In the 19th century in America the further decoration of the surface with colored materials developed the art of piecing and patching. In piecing two small pieces of material are seamed together so that the resultant fabric is still only one layer thick. But in patching, the colored material is applied and hemmed down. This is also known as applique. In places it is two layers thick.

This Star of Bethlehem quilt received this year as a bequest of Mrs. Florence Snyder Coyle through the Thirteen Colonies Chapter, D. C., is one of the Museum's prizes. It shows a combination of piecing and applique. The pieced diamonds which make up the star are mostly of green and pink cotton calicoes. The floral designs which are appliqued in the large squares and triangles and form the band around the edge, are of beautiful glazed chintz, probably English. This large quilt seems never to have been laundered, for the glazing is nearly as crisp as new. Another delightful feature of this star quilt is the tiny dark green triangles all around the star and border, giving a saw tooth effect and lending the whole a more finished look. The colors are all very mellow.

In this counterpane no elaborate pattern of feathers or shells has been quilted; instead a regular and diagonal rhythm of tiny stitching.

The quilt is on display in the South Gallery until September 17th with other Recent Accessions along with Fans and Portraits in Miniature for the Museum's summer exhibit.
Between Your Book Ends


Edgar Allan Poe, America's master poet, has two cities of his heart, Richmond and Baltimore.

In Richmond he had known the joys of childhood and boyhood, there he had his closest friends and there he had his last fleet moments of happiness during the summer and early autumn of 1849, the year in which he was to die.

Agnes M. Bondurant has traced his Richmond steps with sympathy and understanding. She has not contented herself with merely pointing out Poe ways, but has connected them with side light history of the city itself in those early years of the 19th century.

She is a native of Virginia and a close student of its history and literature. An ardent Poe devotee, she has put days of research into her book.

Poe brought literary fame to Richmond when he became editor of the Southern Literary Messenger, published there.

In 1841 he wrote: "I am a Virginian, at least I call myself one, for I have resided all my life, until within the last few years, in Richmond."

This is a book that should be on the shelf of any serious Poe student, for it is a trustworthy guide to Poe's Richmond years.


That history repeats itself is a truism stressed by the sequence of events rehearsed so graphically in this book.

Napoleon's drive into Russia in 1812 gives a chance for comparison with the Hitler invasion of 1941. There is also a clear parallel in the Napoleonic plan to invade England and the one that slumbered in the mind of Hitler and Company until they came up with the stiff resistance the English have always been capable of exercising.

While this author does not draw any parallels as such, the readers who turn from the news pages as one must today to the pages of this book of another era of illusions of grandeur cannot but draw these parallels for themselves.

Miss Oman writes with a clarity of knowledge on her subject and a rare gift of telling incidents, and reciting historical facts interwoven with clear and graphic pictures of the personalities who made history in the area of which she writes.

She tells of the massing of the French armies around Boulogne. George III of England is dealt with rather more kindly, but just as frankly as all true historians deal with the rather mad, to say the least, monarch of England who when he woke to the menace made such frantic preparations to meet the foe.

Those English people of another day, the "little people" of that day, too, heard the shots of the enemy across the channel and were swayed by rumours of giant rafts ready for invasion. Swayed but ready to defend the tight little island as the people of England are today. This artist etches the picture of the scenes of that day when Napoleon threatened invasion in a masterly manner, which shows she has really done much research on her subject.


This rich flavored historical narrative of what the State of Kentucky has meant in the building of our great nation and the colorful individualism of its people from the fierce pioneer struggles, through the days of wars and feuds and duels, gives a picture of the composite elements which go to make up a state. He tells many stories handed down through tradition, some of them of his own family.

He has wandered in the byways and in the side paths of the state and has picked up the material for his book and collected data more entertaining and human than any researcher could possibly find.

He draws a picture of the many feuds, including the one hundred years feud between the Baker and Howard families; tells of the singing of ballads by old hill women,
Jacobite tunes, English, Scotch and Irish songs and dances, perhaps centuries old, the people still sing and dance. He discovered curious old hymn books in some of the churches.

If this writer, who claims Kentucky ancestry, brags a bit about Kentucky cooking and even Kentucky whiskey, he can be forgiven on account of their true worth and the many interesting stories he has to tell about them. “The preparation of ham in Kentucky is a ritual,” he asserts.

The mention of Kentucky brings to the minds of the general public fine race horses. It has a right to this distinction for the first jockey club was organized in 1797 in Lexington. In fact, most of the outstanding features of life in Kentucky go back to early beginnings, according to this writer, such as old harps and side boards. Many a household prizes Wedgewood china that was brought in the early days of the state over the mountains on mule back and has been used to serve food and drink to many of Kentucky’s heroes of other days. The traditions out of which have grown the Kentucky Derby and the pride of all Kentucky, Man-o’-War, the unbeatable race horse now enjoying old age, are told entertainingly by Mr. Horton.


This story for younger readers is sure to appeal to the young boy or girl who likes to know something of the material things which have made up the history of this country. So Sharon Hawes went into the antique business on a summer vacation from college. She was soon absorbed in the historical significance and authenticity of mahogany high boys, early American foot warmers, and grandfathers’ clocks, which mean so much in these days to tell us how the early Americans lived and what they valued.

The book is written in novel form. Pretty little Sharon has many adventures in her search for American primitives. It all started with her grandmother’s sale of an heirloom clock which drew Sharon’s attention to the need for money in the family and engendered the idea of starting an antique shop. Sharon Hawes called her antique shop the “One Hawes Shay”—a catchy name indeed.

TIME AND OUR TOWN, a Provincetown Chronicle, by Mary Heaton Vorse. The Dial Press, New York. 372 pages. $3.00.

The heroic days of the old whaling ships, Commander McMillan’s exploits, the men who went down to the sea in ships and the many adventures of early days and the present atmosphere of the historic old town, are told with a tender touch by this author who loves and lives in the town.

Mrs. Vorse married there, bore her children there and saw them grow to maturity there. Her friends are the families of the old town and many of her relatives live there. She always returns there and, after reading her book, one understands why.

Mrs. Vorse has written a story of her own life in the saga of the town. Her story of her days in the picturesque house purchased from old whaling captain, Kibbe Cook, are arresting enough to make this book well worth reading for this feature alone.

E. E. P.


This book is an account of Berkeley County, Virginia, now West Virginia, its background and formation, its establishment and development to 1926 and its institutional and industrial life. The military activities, the history of the early towns and biographical sketches of outstanding sons and daughters are interesting and helpful to the researcher.

There is a great deal of source material given and the way in which the authors let the history tell itself, makes the book more interesting and authentic. Much of the subject matter is of local interest.

The appendices contain: Petition of the dissenters of the Tuscarora Congregation; Gleanings from the recorder’s records of the City of Martinsburg; A diary written by Captain Levi Henshaw and A diary written by Captain Hiram Henshaw.

The book gives an accurate picture of a representative Virginia county.

The bibliography is splendid and the book the result of a labor of love.
News Items

Os-Co-Hu Chapter Honors Oldest Member

MRS. Warner H. Carnochan (Sophia L. Parsons) of Os-Co-Hu Chapter, Troy, Pa., celebrated her 101st birthday on July 27th, with a luncheon attended by a number of her friends and relatives. We were very happy to have Mrs. Joseph G. Forney, 1st Vice-President General, with us to congratulate her on this birthday.

Mrs. Carnochan is a great-grand-daughter of her Revolutionary ancestor, John Wilbur, who was born in Washington County, Rhode Island, in 1760. He was an ardent patriot in the Revolutionary War and was given a pension for his faithful service. He joined his son, Rheuben, in what is now Troy Township, Bradford County, in 1807, and lived there until his death in 1846. Rheuben married Sarah Dobbins in 1811. Their daughter, Jane, married Dr. Alfred Parsons in 1834 and their daughter, Sophia L. Parsons, married Warner H. Carnochan in 1865.

Five children were born to Sophia and Warner H. Carnochan, all of whom she survived. One of her sons, Dr. John M. Carnochan, was a prominent physician of Princeton University and numbered among his patients Grover Cleveland and Woodrow Wilson.

As far as we know, Mrs. Carnochan is the oldest living member of the National Society, D. A. R., and Os-Co-Hu Chapter highly honors her in every respect.

The beautiful old home near Troy, Pa., had seen the summers and winters of thirty years before she was born and, as it has never been changed, bears the beautiful lines of simplicity and strength that were in the minds of the builders. So the lady of the past century who goes back to her old home finds nothing to interfere with her memories of long ago and during all the years that she has lived her beautiful cultured life she has kept alive to every thought that has brought development of the world of today.

ALICE C. BIRK
(Mrs. Jacob M.),
Regent, Os-Co-Hu Chapter.

Chapter Has Two Real Grand-daughters

THE General Francis Marion Chapter of Marion, Indiana, has a very distinctive place among Indiana Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution. It is the home chapter of two real granddaughters of Revolutionary War soldiers, —Mrs. Edith Wetherill and Mrs. I. E. Renbarger.

Mrs. Wetherill is a grand-daughter of Thomas Collyer who was born in Amboy, New Jersey, in 1744. He enlisted in the Revolutionary army in 1775, and served until the close of the war as a first lieutenant in the New Jersey militia in Col. Frelinghuysen's regiment. He was in the battles of Piscataway, Short Hills, Monmouth, Springfield and Elizabethtown. After the war he moved to Nelson Co., Kentucky, where in 1815 he married Mrs. Mary McAdam. Later they moved to Hamilton, Ohio, where Thomas Collyer died, Aug. 24, 1834. In April 1840, Ira Collyer, son of Thomas, married Martha Ann Roberts. Of this union Mrs. Wetherill was born, the youngest child. Mrs. Wetherill now
lives with her daughter, Mrs. U. T. Griffith, in Marion, Indiana.

Mrs. Renbarger is the youngest Revolutionary grand-daughter living in Indiana. Her grandfather was Jeremiah Priest, who enlisted, at the age of 19, in the Massachusetts Militia, serving until January 1777. Then he returned to Culpeper Co., Virginia, where he again enlisted and remained in the service for the duration of the war. Soon after the Revolution he married Millie Gardner and moved to Clark Co., Ohio, where his children were born. John Priest, the youngest son, came to Indiana and married Susannah Dunn. They returned to Ohio and on the farm owned by her grandfather, Mary Emma Priest was born. After the death of her father she came to Indiana with her mother and in 1892 she married I. E. Renbarger. She has lived in Indiana for the past 60 years and now lives with her husband and daughter on a farm on the Francis Slocum Trail.

Few Chapters have a Real grand-daughter on their membership roll; fewer have the distinction of having two. General Francis Marion Chapter is very proud of this honor, and at the Washington birthday party they were given distinctive recognition, and again on Mothers' Day.

Mrs. Wetherill's birthday is October 21. Mrs. Renbarger was born October 13. Both of these women are active in Chapter affairs. For several years Mrs. Renbarger has been the chairman of the Flower committee.

**Fort Assumption Chapter**

On May 3, 1942, the organization meeting of Fort Assumption Chapter, N. S. D. A. R., was held in the home of Mrs. Lloyd J. Calhoun. Mrs. Thos. E. Hooker, Organizing Regent, presented the names of twelve members, and carried out the instructions of the National Society.

Mrs. Walter M. Berry, Honorary State Regent, installed the following new officers:

- Mrs. Thos. E. Hooker, Regent.
- Miss Elizabeth Richards Mosby, Vice-Regent.
- Mrs. Lloyd J. Calhoun, Secretary.
- Miss Margaret Shepherd Rogers, Treasurer.
- Mrs. Noland Fontaine Meacham, Registrar.
- Mrs. Charles E. Humphreys, Historian.
- Rev. Charles L. Widney, Chaplain.

The Chapter name, Fort Assumption, was the name of one of the first fortified settlements on the present site of Memphis. "In 1739 Bienville, Governor of Louisiana, warred with the Chicasaws, was defeated and withdrew. He returned with replenished supplies, 1200 soldiers, 2500 negroes and indians to build Fort Assumption at the Foot of Wolf River."

The organizing members and their families have been friends for several generations, and have been closely associated with the early history and development of Memphis and Shelby County.

While there are several other chapters located in Memphis, this is the first to bear a name linked with the early history of the city. The chapter members plan a detailed study of the history of Memphis as their historical program for the coming year.

Meetings have been planned for the fourth Monday of each month, alternating evening and afternoon.

RUTH NEHUS HOOKER
(Mrs. Thos. E. Hooker),
Organizing Regent,
Fort Assumption Chapter, N. S. D. A. R.

**D. A. R. Neighborhood Center of California**

CALIFORNIA Daughters are very proud of their State project—the D. A. R. Neighborhood Center. They have worked for ten years spreading the gospel of Americanism in a community often called the melting pot of the West. Wondering if their efforts were bearing fruit, the answer came when Mrs. Bartholemew Clark, the State Chairman, in charge of the Center, was asked to participate in the dedication ceremonies when the Government Housing project "Pico Gardens" was thrown open to the public. Mrs. Clark was asked to tell about the work the Daughters of the American Revolution are doing through the medium of the Neighborhood Center.

On Sunday, August 2nd, with representatives of the Government and city, civic and patriotic organizations were asked to participate. Mrs. Clark, representing the Daughters of the American Revolution through the Neighborhood Center, chose for her subject "A Little Child Shall Lead."
When the time for the flag raising came, three boys from the J. A. C. Club at the Center proudly raised the Stars and Stripes. This flag was the gift of Miss Myrtle Allen of Eschscholtzia Chapter. Four trumpet-ers from the Neighborhood Music School played “The Star Spangled Banner” while the assembly sang; after which the three boys led in the pledge of allegiance to the Flag.

The entire program was recorded for both the radio and the screen, and has been heard and seen in Los Angeles and vicinity where the News Reel records important events. The Daughters feel well justified that their labors are bearing fruit.

GERTRUDE I. MILLER.

Keziah Cooley Goss Chapter,
N. S. D. A. R.

A GROUP of Washtenaw County women met on Nov. 23, 1941, at the home of Mrs. Frederick L. Osborn, 1339 S. State St., Ann Arbor, Michigan, to consider forming a new chapter of the N. S. D. A. R. Mrs. Osmond D. Heavenrich, State Regent, presided. Temporary officers, among them Mrs. Arthur E. Greene, Organizing Regent, and Mrs. Frederick L. Osborn, Registrar, were elected.

The name of Keziah Cooley Goss was chosen for the new group. This pioneer woman, ancestor of five members of the group, had two sons and five grandsons in military service during the Revolutionary War. She was born at Longmeadow, Mass., Oct. 29, 1702, daughter of Benjamin (III) and Margaret (Bliss) Cooley. (Cooley Genealogy, p. 458.) She married Philip Goss of Brookfield, Mass., Nov. 25, 1723. A further reason for choosing this name was the contributions which the Cooley and Goss families have made to Michigan. Thomas M. Cooley (1824-1898) was one of the most distinguished of American jurists.” He was Justice of the Michigan Supreme Court from 1864 to 1885 and Jay Professor of Law at the University of Michigan for twenty-five years. Mortimer E. Cooley (1855- ) was a member of the faculty of the University from 1881 and Dean of the College of Engineering from 1904 until his retirement in 1928. The Goss name has meant much in the history of Michigan Methodism. Levi Goss, great grandson of Keziah, a soldier of the War of 1812, was an early settler and local preacher in Lenawee County. Joel B. Goss was admitted to the Detroit Conference in 1868. (The Cooley Family Association has expressed its gratification at the choice of the name for the chapter. The Goss Genealogy is being published in their quarterly bulletin.)

On May 3, 1942, Keziah Cooley Goss Chapter held its organization meeting. The chapter was confirmed on May 8, 1942. It now has twenty-seven members.

OLIVE M. SEARLE,
Registrar.

Hoosiers Who Do Things

THE Wa-pe-Ke-Way Chapter, of Plainfield, Indiana, claims the most historical landmark in Hendricks County is the so-called Van Buren Elm. The Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter marked the tree in 1916.

Just one hundred years ago, Ex-President Martin Van Buren, heading the Free Soil Party, set out to mend his political fences in the South and Midwest in an effort to do something about the old National or Cumberland Road which was a Congressional white elephant.

While President, Mr. Van Buren had vetoed an appropriation for improving the Road which piqued the Hoosiers. Arriving in Indianapolis on June 11, 1842, he was feted in grand style, all differences seemingly forgotten. The next day, he attended services at the second Presbyterian Church, listening to the celebrated Henry Ward Beecher.

Evidently the two men were very good friends, for on June 13th they were traveling together from this point on, in a heavy stagecoach, the four horses struggling to their knees in the mud. Going over Plainfield’s east hill, possibly with malice aforethought, the driver plied the whip. Near the now famous tree, he pulled suddenly on the left reins, forcing the horses sharply from their course, upsetting the coach.

A breakfast of ham, eggs and biscuits which awaited the distinguished visitors at Fisher’s Inn, was forgotten in the rush for wash basins, towels and brushes by the reception committee. If Mr. Van Buren suspected himself the butt of a joke,
he never indicated it, but a different driver took him and Mr. Beecher on to Mount Meridian, where they registered for the night at the famous old Half Way House, which was patronized in later years by Abraham Lincoln.

Constitution Day Celebration

The Patriotic celebration of Constitution Day at Manhattan Center New York with the president General as honorary chairman was outstandingly practical as well as an event of instruction and pleasure.

For the beneficiaries of the event were the United Service Organizations who serve the men of the armed forces who are valiantly carrying the principles of life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness to the battle lines, and the Save the Children Federation, for a nursery shelter for helpless and starving children of the stricken Districts of England.


In the Cavalcade of Stars were Mark Warnow and his Orchestra which played for the Victory Dance; Lanny Ross, Fred Keating, Helen Gleason, The Aldrich Family, Jan Struther, Gertrude Berg, Joan Edwards, Carol Bruce, Renee de Marco, J. Fred Coots, Charles Carrer, Del O'Dell, Betty Wonder, and the Pitchmen.

Serving with Mrs. Pouch as honorary chairman were four honorary chairmen, including Mrs. Maurice T. Moore, Mrs. Raymond Goodfellow, Lady Mayer, and Mrs. Stanley T. Manlove. Honorable John Q. Tilson was treasurer.

Much of the success of the celebration must be credited to the general chairman, Honorable William M. Chadbourne. The Calvacade was directed by Bob Novak of Young and Rubican.

The program included historic features as well as entertainment ones.

The leaders of the D. A. R. were very pleased that the generosity of the patrons of this celebration has made it possible to not only raise additional sums for the USO but to fulfill the sentimental obligation of the Society contracted last year when a nursery shelter was assigned to the D. A. R. by the Save the Children Federation.

At the 1941 October Board meeting ex Governor Allen of Kansas spoke on the stricken districts of England and the helpless starving children who needed care. It was suggested that the D. A. R. might give a nursery shelter and some state regents promised financial aid for this purpose and have contributed generously. However up to the time of the benefit in New York the amount collected was inadequate. The D. A. R. gave its support to the celebration but incurred responsibilities were carried by the Save the Children Federation.
Committee Reports

Approved Schools Committee

S. O. S.

IT'S always those things which you think can never happen to you that always do happen some time or another. In July, one of the saddest things to happen to one of our Schools, came along which made us think twice. Hindman and Knott Counties in Kentucky suffered the worst disaster in history, when one morning flood water routed people from their homes in the early morning. Damage in Hindman County was estimated at $100,000. And here's where it hits us. Hindman Settlement School estimates over $5,000.00 damage. Nine buildings were flooded, fortunately not washed off their foundations, but the furnishings and interior ruined. Three bridges on the grounds were completely destroyed and the worst of all, ALL the gardens were a total loss.

Now, more than ever before, Hindman needs us, and needs our material support. Scholarships at $150.00. Household supplies and clothes. Money to buy food to replace that which was swept away. The Red Cross was most active all along there, but we, the Daughters of the American Revolution, are the Red Cross for our Schools at a time like this.

Word comes to your National Chairman, also, that there is sadness at Crossnore. For years, the middle-sized boys' dormitory has been most questionable. Now, it has to be abandoned. Do you realize what that means? It means doubling up and doubling up, but there still isn't room to take care of all of them. The world conditions, as they are, there are fewer older boys at Crossnore, which enables Mrs. Sloop to put the fifteen year old boys (who would ordinarily be in the middle-boys' dormitory) in with the older boys, provided there are not too many fifteen-year-olds applying. The middle-aged boys vary in age from twelve through fifteen. There are two more house mothers in the little boys' dormitory and therefore the twelve-year-olds can be put up there with the little boys. BUT—the thirteen and fourteen year old boys will have to be turned away. There are a few of this age with absolutely no homes; those must be taken care of someway, but how? $5,000.00 would help. What can we do about this? Your National Chairman awaits an answer to her call.

HARRIET SIMONS, Chairman.

MAY I introduce to you Billy, the little cash register bank for dimes. It may be that as this little bank talks to you he will win his way into your hearts, and if you like him perhaps you will invite him to be a member of your chapter for a little while. He's just like any other little American—he needs food.

MISS CLEMMIE J. HENRY,
Director of Student-Help,
Maryville College.

BILLY THE BANK:
1. I am an ambassador for the Rotating Loan Fund of Maryville College
2. I am a small cash register bank for dimes
3. When I'm filled I hold ten dollars
4. The first dime you put in locks me
5. The last dime unlocks me
6. The amount deposited always shows on my face
7. I travel very cheaply—three cents a trip
8. May I join your Chapter for a little while?
9. Together we can work wonders, and we'll have lots of fun
10. I'll keep your dimes safe until I'm full
11. Then you can send them to Maryville College for the Rotating Loan Fund
12. You'll like the way I can help you lend a friendly hand to young people
13. I have 250 little brothers who have already found homes
14. But there are 750 more of us eager to go
15. That's why we need so many friends
16. How's this for a goal? "A Billy Bank in every chapter!"
17. Will you help us to reach it,
18. If you will mail a card today I'll come to you without delay.
19. I'll help you save your dimes each day
20. Till I'm filled up, and then, hurray!
21. I'll travel with all speed until I reach my home in Maryville.
22. I'll there join other Billy Banks
23. And send you back our hearty thanks,
24. And let you know of our success
25. In building loans for happiness.

HARRIET SIMONS, National Chairman.
GUIDANCE PROGRAM
Organized by Mrs. Nina Ford Black, J.A.C. Chairman, Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, D.A.R., Indiana

Note: This was a program given by the 2B-2A children in my room to four other rooms. All year we have worked on good citizenship, and this program was the result.

This program was based on the following laws, and with the basic thought or purpose of teaching the children that our forefathers must have followed such laws or our fine country never could have developed. Also that their duty was to follow such laws, and help America to ever grow greater and better.

1. Law of Kindness
   a. The good American is kind. Every unkindness hurts us, while every kindness helps us.
   b. I will be kind in all my thoughts. I will like everyone who does right.
   c. I will be kind in all my speech. I will not gossip nor will I speak unkindly of anyone.
   d. I will be kind in all my acts. I will always be polite. Rude people are not good Americans.

2. Law of Teamwork
   a. The good American works in friendly ways with his fellow workers.
   b. In all my work with others, I will do my part and will help others to do their part, too.
   c. In all my work with others, I will be cheerful. Cheerful workers do the best work.
   d. I will keep in order the things which I use in my work. When things are out of place, they are often in the way.

3. Law of Good Workmanship
   a. The good American does the right thing in the right way.
   b. I will get a good education and learn all that I can from those who have learned to do the right thing in the right way.
   c. I will like to do my work and do it the best way that I can.
   d. I will try to do my best, even when no one sees or praises me. But when I have done my best, I will not be jealous of those who have done better. Jealousy spoils the work and the worker.

4. Law of Clean Play
   a. The good American plays fair.
   b. I will not cheat. If I should not play fair, the fun of the game would be lost.
   c. If I play in a group game, I will not play for my own pleasure, but for the fun of the game.
   d. I will be a good loser or a kind winner.

5. Law of Truth
   a. If our America is to become ever greater and better, her citizens must be true and faithful.
   b. I will be true to my family. I will gladly obey my parents or those who are in their place.
   c. I will be true to my school. I will obey, and help the other children to obey, our rules.
   d. I will be true to my town and my country.

6. Law of Health
   a. The good American tries to keep in good health.
   b. I will keep my clothes, my body and my thoughts clean.
   c. I will have no habits which would harm me. I will make and never break those habits which will help me.
   d. I will try to take such food, sleep and exercise as will keep me in perfect health.

Following these laws, which were given by the children, a little girl played "God Bless America," on her violin, and the children sang it.

Then a little girl gave a talk, telling about the people who lived here long ago. She said: "The people who lived in this country before us followed these laws, which make good citizens, and, in turn, make a great country. The following pictures will prove to you that the people who made our country were the best of citizens.

These were the pictures:
   1. Independence Hall
   2. Capitol
   3. White House
   4. Washington Monument
   5. Lincoln Memorial
   6. Goddess of Liberty
   7. Flag

Seven children told interesting stories about these pictures, and, at the close, a child, holding the Flag, recited the poem, "There Are Many Flags in Many Lands."

The program closed by the children in the auditorium singing "The Star-Spangled Banner" and giving the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag.

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

Motion Pictures today are serving two essential purposes. They are used as training films for the men in the armed forces of the United States, and as such are proving to be of inestimable value. They also serve as a builder of morale through the entertainment given to the public in the thousands of theatres and camps of the country. Mr. Terry Ramsaye, author of the motion picture history, "A Million and One Nights", said recently: "No other medium can do so much for so many with so little as the motion picture. It has achieved dominance among the popular acts and media by reason of its fundamental efficiency. Even the capacity of a good picture to make profits is a proof of that efficiency, that effective service, measured in the American way." About forty percent of the pictures now being made are concerned with National Defense.

Motion pictures are now reaching a much larger audience in this country than before the war. This is also true of England and of the free countries in other parts of the world. You will recall that England closed her theatres for a time and then, realizing that her people needed relaxation from the stress and strain of war, opened them again and today her motion picture houses are as crowded as ours here. Our government has asked priority for motion pictures on ships carrying munitions, knowing what they mean for the morale of a nation.

We know that in this war period motion pictures are doing much more than entertain, although that, in itself, is of paramount importance. Motion picture entertainment in times of national stress is indispensable in lessening the strain and strengthening the spirit both of the civilian population and the armed forces. A fine example of what they do to promote a better understanding of one of our allies is the documentary film The Battle Cry of China. It presents a clear and accurate story of conditions within modern China and shows the unceasing efforts of the Chinese to rid themselves of the Japanese invader. It was photographed and written by Ray Scott and has a foreword by Lin Yutang.

The Treasury Department has named the motion picture industry as its spearhead in its September offensive to sell a billion dollars in war stamps and bonds. Through the cooperation of the Hollywood Victory Committee there will be some 300 movie-star bond rallies in 300 cities. The
general title of the September drive will be "Salute to Our Heroes". The slogan will be "Buy a Bond to Honor Every Mother's Son in Service". There will be hundreds of other rallies and demonstrations in addition to the movie-star rallies. Watch for the one at your theatre and share in the "Salute to Our Heroes".

Wake Island—The story is that of the Marine defense of Wake Island and is not only technically accurate in all details of military form, but is also factually authentic in its record of the heroic defense of the small Pacific island by the brave band of United States Marines. The screen credit reads "An original story by the United States Marines".

Desperate Journey—The story of a five-man "invasion" of Germany, deals with their escape to England through Germany and Holland.

Tails of Manhattan—An intriguing story of the adventures of men who wear a dress coat that has a curse, brings them bad luck that sometimes proves good fortune. (Adults.)

Undercover Man—Never a dull moment in this fast-moving Western where the hero aids in outwitting border bandits, etc., and helps maintain friendly relations between Mexico and the United States. (Family.)

ETHEL M. MARTIN, National Chairman.

Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs

The following films are being distributed in the United States as that portion of the Coordinator's program which attempts to improve understanding and good will between people of the Americas by showing audiences in the United States various aspects of their Good Neighbors to the South. Films are obtainable free of charge, from the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, 444 Madison Avenue, New York City, and from State University Extension Libraries, Y. M. C. A., and other repositories.

A LINE FROM YUCATAN (1 reel) 16mm, sound.

Planters on Mexico's famed peninsula meet the opportunity to provide sisal hemp when war closes sources in the Pacific.

AMERICANS ALL (2 reels) 16mm, sound.

Story of the young people who live and work and play between the Straits of Magellan and the Rio Grande River.

ARGENTINE SOIL (2 reels) 16mm, sound.

Impressive evidence of the richness of Argentine natural resources. After the unusual panorama of Buenos Aires we pass to the open spaces where we see vast herds of wild horses, sheep and cattle; then inspect magnificent cataracts and rivers, the cultivation of mate, tobacco, cotton and fruit. Last we see an agricultural fair with prize bulls on parade.

BRAZIL (1 reel) 16mm, sound.

A picture of three great cities—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, and Sao Paulo—and of the Amazon River Valley.

BRAZIL GETS THE NEWS (1 reel) 16mm, sound.

The activities of the editorial and technical departments of a great modern newspaper in Sao Paulo.

BUENOS AIRES AND MONTEVIDEO (1 reel) 16mm, sound.

Many aspects of life in the Argentine capital and glimpses of Uruguay's chief city and its gay carnivals.

COLOMBIA (1 reel) 16mm, sound.

The old port of Barranquilla and the fine old towns of Bogota and Cartagena, and Colombia's charming countryside.

COLOMBIA, CROSSROADS OF THE AMERICAS (2 1/2 reels) 16mm, sound.

An excellent informational picture of South America's northernmost country.

FIESTA OF THE HILLS (1 reel) 16mm, sound.

A Mexican fiesta picture, produced by Ralph Gray.

FIRE AND WATER (1 reel) 16mm, sound.

The Lenten Fiesta at Taxco, where dancers of the True Cross perform to the noise of exploding firecrackers. Also, Almalaya del Rio, where Apache dances accompany the blessing of the headwaters of the River Lerma.

HIGH SPOTS OF A HIGH COUNTRY (2 reels) 16mm, sound.

The people of Guatemala and their volcanic country, with its romantic old cities, its markets and farms.

JUNGLE QUEST FOR THE GREAT STONE HEADS (3 reels) 16mm, sound.

Discovery of long buried heroic sculpture left by the Olmecs of the state of Vera Cruz.

MEXICO BUILDS A DEMOCRACY (2 reels) 16mm, sound.

Work of the Mexican Government in bringing education to its Tarascan people.

ORCHIDS (1 reel) 16mm, sound.

The story, magnificently illustrated in color, of orchids and other tropical flora in South America.
NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

OUR NEIGHBORS DOWN THE ROAD (4 reels) 16mm, sound.
An automobile tour, much of it on the Pan-American Highway, from Caracas to the Straits of Magellan.

PATAGONIAN PLAYGROUND (1 reel) 16mm, sound.
The scenic beauty and summertime fun of Argentina’s Nahuel Huapi Park, on the eastern slope of the Andes.

SKY DANCERS OF PAPANTLA (1 reel) 16mm, sound.
Mexico’s unique Corpus Christi festival, which culminates in the headlong descent of dancers from a pole.

SUNDAYS IN THE VALLEY OF MEXICO (1 reel) 16mm, sound.
Things to do and see on Sundays near Mexico City—from viewing pyramids to modern dancing.

THE BOUNTEOUS EARTH (1 reel) 16mm, sound.
Dances accompanying the blessing of the animals on Candelmas Day in the City of Cholula (City of Churches).

THE DAY IS NEW (1 reel) 16mm, sound.
A day in the life of the Mexican people, picturing their varied daily activities, from dawn to night.

THE HILL TOWNS OF GUATEMALA (1 reel) 16mm, sound.
The fascinating life of several small towns perched on the slopes of an extinct volcanic mountain.

TREASURE TROVE OF JADE (4 reels) 16mm, sound.
Further discoveries, including the largest collection of early American jade ever found.

VENEZUELA (1 reel) 16mm, sound.
The capital city of Caracas and the port of La Guaira, sugar plantations, and colonial forts and trails.

WOODEN FACES OF TOTONICAPAN (1 reel) 16mm, sound.
Guatemalan fiestas, including the breath-taking climax of Chichicastenango’s famous eight-day celebration.

Girl Home Makers

For thirty years the Girl Home Makers has been an active, growing committee. It originated in the settlement district of Cleveland, Ohio, when Mrs. William B. Neff interested her Western Reserve Chapter in the many foreign-born children who wished to learn our American way of living.

Today we have 642 chapter chairmen and 294 bona fide Girl Home Makers Clubs. The girls in these clubs are greatly interested in all phases of the work and display a determination to forge ahead. One chapter formed a club in a settlement house and taught the girls cooking, table-serving, care of the skin and hair, swimming and sewing. The girls needed a sewing machine. To earn money for it they sold soda pop at one of their dances. The empty bottles were stolen. To make up this loss they held a rummage sale of clothing donated by the chapter members. This netted them more than enough to cover the loss and buy the sewing machine. In another club five girls had either to stay home or to bring their little brothers, so they brought their brothers. These little boys were given scrapbooks to make and made them so well that they were sent to children in the hospitals. Another group took over the care of a needy family of father, mother and six children. They exhibited much ingenuity in making over old clothing and remodeling furniture for them.

Many States have shown a decided increase in the activities of the committee this year. Over $4000 was used in gifts, cash awards, scholarships and camperships. A chapter member gave $2400 to equip two home economics rooms at Tamassee to further the Girl Home Makers work. One chapter reported that their Girl Home Makers made 80 school dresses, 80 wash dresses and 120 aprons. A number of chapters sent worthy girls to A. and M. colleges for short courses.

This sounds like “all work and no play,” but it is not the case, for the girls have many delightful teas and dinners and even give plays, such as “Grandmother Garvin’s Gifts.”

Your new National Chairman, Mrs. Alexander W. Keller, 77 Pine Grove Avenue, Summit, New Jersey, will be glad to help you in any way she can, and she has many good suggestions to increase the interest of the girls in their work.

Let us make this year a great year for the Girl Home Makers!

MILDRED CHANDLER BROTHERS,
Past National Chairman.
HELLO FOLKS:

The air still carries its thrills . . . July the third, big "coast to coast" day for D.A.R. and S.A.R . . . Our President General, Mrs. William H. Pouch, was invited as a guest on the Mutual Network's "Double or Nothing" program, to tell of the activities of our organization. She was interviewed by Walter Compton, Alois Havrilla and Frank Forest. In her "quiz" she won over thirty dollars for the U.S.O.

In addition to these other guests, Honorable William S. Bennet, President of the Empire State Society, S.A.R., and your National Chairman were invited as a contesting team on the same program. Excitement ran high and over sixty dollars was won to add to the U.S.O. fund. This was a thrilling experience and we hope all listeners enjoyed it as much as did the participants.

July eighteenth, at seven p.m., another interesting radio experience came to our Honorary President General, Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., who was invited as a guest on Mr. Lyman Bryson's "The People's Platform," over Columbia's key station, WABC. The topic of that evening's discussion was "What Shall We Do With the Enemy Alien?" The news of this program came too late for the regular notices to be sent, but we hope many of you are regular listeners, and heard the broadcast.

Many thanks to the sponsors and studios.

Our fan mail for summertime has been very interesting. Mrs. Frances Letcher Smith states "WGES last year won first place in Illinois for time given and patriotic programs broadcast."

From fifteen miles east of Albuquerque, Mrs. Kora Henry Meacham writes to our President General, thanking her for her broadcast message which they heard on the morning of the Fourth. They also gave a broadcast in which was carried the thought, "when we win the war—as we will—that we would then make the whole world a gift of an Independence Day, like ours."

Miss June C. Liek writes interestingly of the Chicago Conference and the Radio Round Table conducted by our Special Vice Chairman, Mrs. William C. Langston. She also states how nice it was to meet those with whom she had been corresponding.

Your National Chairman has been corresponding with many of you and has enjoyed her work with you all so much that she, too, is quite anticipating the pleasure of meeting you soon.

This is your National Chairman of Radio, Myrtle M. Lewis, signing off for Station WDAR, with the reminder

Daughters
Adopt
Radio

MYRTLE M. LEWIS,
National Chairman.

Armstrong-Caddell Face Veneer Co.
TAPED FACE VENEER,
High Point, North Carolina
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DEAR JUNIORS:

I am taking this opportunity to congratulate you all on the fine things you have accomplished during this trying time. From the bottom of my heart I thank you for the wonderful way you have cooperated with me as your 1942 Junior Assembly Chairman. It has been a joy to work with you.

The 1942 National Junior Assembly is now only a memory, but let us hope that the inspiration and information we received when we were together in Chicago will send us with renewed energy and courage to meet the challenge of 1943. This should be my farewell to you as a Chairman of the National Junior Assembly, but because of conditions and difficulties that the war has brought about, you voted at the 1942 Assembly to keep in office the same Officers who served you last year. We all thank you for the confidence you have placed in us, and will do our very best to carry on the work. It is with a feeling of deep responsibility that I ask your continued support during the next two years. I shall try to take advantage of all I have learned this past year and to correct all the many mistakes that I have made, so that our work may be carried on in the most efficient manner possible.

Now for a word about the work. The first of September you will receive a news letter from me; this letter will give you information about the various Junior Committees that come under the 1943 Assembly. By then you probably will be starting in with your work in earnest. If you read your letter you will find out just how you can help and who the various chairman of committees are. There will also be an issue of the “Echoes” out at about the same time. Let us all try to increase the paid subscriptions to our official Junior publication. It is our best way to exchange ideas and to keep in touch with each other from all sections of the country. So we must support it.

When you make up your budgets don’t forget the ten cents per capita, the voluntary contribution you voted to send to Mrs. Sayre the Junior Treasurer. This money is used to carry on the work of the National Junior Assembly Committee. It would help tremendously if you would send in your contributions in October so that we will have a fund to work with. We have no reserve fund and we are entirely dependent upon this money each year.

Naturally, the work we are all doing for the war effort will be of first importance this year. Do keep track of all you do so that we will have a record of it. At the Mid-Western Regional Conference on June 6th, a new national Junior project was adopted. Mrs. Francis Wilson, 700 Linden Road, Grosse Point, Michigan, is the National Chairman of this project. With a nucleus of $25.00 that was given to the Juniors it was voted to start a fund to purchase an instrument known as a foreign body detector, to be used in a U. S. army or navy base hospital. This is a most timely and much needed project. So I urge you to do all you can to help. Send contributions to your local chapter Treasurer, who will send them to the State Treasurer, and so to the Treasurer General who will send them to Mrs. Wilson.

Of course we must not forget our already established Junior projects. As you can see we have our work cut out for us this year, but I know that we shall carry on together so successfully that Aunt Helen will be doubly proud of her girls at the 1943 Junior Assembly.

Let our watch words be Courage, Faith and Work. With these in our minds and hearts how can we fail to be worthy of our heritage?

JOAN DAMON RICHARDS, Chairman, 1943 National Junior Assembly.
Children of the American Revolution

June 19, 1942,
Somewhere in Australia.

DEAR C. A. R.'s:

I guess you think it's about time that you heard from your National Vice President again.

I've been thinking ever since I've been here in Australia of just what work that I could do in connection with the Children of the American Revolution. Since I'm many thousands of miles away it soon appeared obvious that all I could do is write as usual. Now that is where I struck a snag.

After long and tedious investigation I discovered that about all the Censors would allow me to say is that I'm well, happy and that I'm somewhere in Australia. I have enjoyed being here, meeting and knowing the people as well as the Country. It would be impossible to describe this land of kangaroos, wallabies, and boomerangs in all its beauty as well as our Aunt Helen (Mrs. W. H. Pouch) has done in the past issues of this magazine.

Therefore after taking all this into consideration, and after living in a rigid censorship for so many months now, I have decided to write on Censorship as I know it.

Living with censorship is not the most pleasant thing in the world, but there are many things more unpleasant. Rumor for instance. It gets pretty tiring to have to listen to a lot of hot air artists, receiving, enlarging and passing on some of the wildest tales imaginable. In our position here we have learned to take such talk as it is worth. Consequently we pay no attention to it. But at home you have not been as well trained in separating rumor from fact as we have and some pretty "authoritative" news that is in every sense false gets out that might disrupt our military effectiveness and our morale as well. Thus we resort to censorship. Intelligent censorship is not only a way of protecting us from our enemy and preventing him from obtaining valuable military information, but it is a way of protecting us from ourselves. Now do not get me wrong, I'm not advocating a silence campaign. That would be almost as bad. A well informed, alert and intelligent public is one of our best weapons against the Axis. For years those peoples have been kept in the dark. Their faculties for seeing and understanding have been so suppressed that they are as automatons guided by the diabolical but warped minds of their fanatical master, Hitler and Co. Informed opinion is our everlasting security and it will guarantee the fullness of our striking power. Our Commander-in-Chief has said that no news, good or bad, would be kept from the general public. And it will not be. Sometimes it might be delayed a few days, even weeks, because of information helpful to the enemy, but it will be published sooner or later, so wait on the facts. Don't pass on or let your friends pass on rumors.

In pursuing the details of a mass censorship, we Americans have a great advantage. We are in a position to profit by the mistakes of Great Britain, who after more than two years of war, have ironed out most of the difficulties involved. We have a government organization that is really "jam up" according to the soundest principle of war time censorship. Of course there will be mistakes but it is the duty of all Children of the American Revolution and every real American to bear with them and help them instead of complaining.

We are in this war to the finish. Do not worry if the breaks are not always ours. It's never too late to win and win we must and will, God helping us.

Patriotically yours,

LINDSEY P. HENDERSON, JR.,
Sgt. U. S. Army Overseas,
Jr. National Vice President, N. S. C. A. R.

IN the light of vitamin-conscious today we sometimes wonder bow mankind actually kept going before we moderns happened along. Consider that: orange juice was once used in the West Indies to polish floors; pineapples first sold in London for $20 apiece; in the days of Henry VIII vegetables were considered unfit for humans and were fed to pigs; lemons were used by the ancient Romans to keep away moths; back in the 14th century only the rich could afford to patronize what passed for grocery stores—the poor bought from travelling peddlers who carried their products in sacks on their backs.
Parliamentary Procedure

"To plump up the hollowness of their history with unprobable miracles."

—FULLER.

Plumping

(Definition from—Webster's New International Dictionary, P. 1659.)

"English Elections—A vote or votes given to one candidate only, when the voter might vote for more than one for the same office, as for several candidates for a County Council."

So many questions have come to the desk of your Parliamentarian in recent months regarding the election of National officers, especially regarding the election of the Vice Presidents General, that it seems almost necessary that we have a better understanding of the method of voting for our National officers.

"At the Congress in 1941, a First Vice President General, a Second Vice President General and a Third Vice President General as Cabinet Officers, and four other Vice Presidents General endorsed by the states shall be elected.

"In 1942, six Vice Presidents General, endorsed by their respective states, shall be elected for a term of three years, and one Vice President General, endorsed by her state, shall be elected for a term of two years.

"In 1943, six Vice Presidents General, endorsed by the states, shall be elected for a term of three years, and one Vice President General, endorsed by her state, shall be elected for a term of one year.

"In 1944, and every year thereafter, the new provision for the election of six Vice Presidents General, endorsed by the states shall become effective."

Because it is something that should not be misunderstood, may I answer a question right here that is often asked me specifically. As long as the National Constitution carries the provision in Article IV, Page 7: “No two Vice Presidents General shall be residents of the same state or territory, or of the District of Columbia, or of any country geographically outside of the United States.” we are bound to interpret that to mean that “No two of the twenty-one Vice Presidents General shall be residents of the same state, etc.”

Last Congress in Chicago, May, 1942, there were seven Vice Presidents General to be elected. Six were to be elected for the term of three years, and one Vice President General elected for the term of two years. Now, there were ten candidates, so it was definitely to be understood by everybody concerned that three of those candidates would not be elected to office.

There were 1,175 votes cast, and 10 illegal ballots were registered, making the total number of legal ballots cast, 1,165. Now the number necessary for election was 583, as our National By-laws tell us that “A majority of the votes cast by ballot by members of the Continental Congress shall elect.” That means that it shall require a majority of the votes cast for an office, not for all offices. Each office is considered separately in determining the majority necessary. For instance, if there are two thousand votes cast for President General it will require 1,001 to elect a President General. If there are 1,800 votes cast for the office of Vice President General it will require 901 votes to elect a Vice President General. In other words, the majority for one office has nothing to do with the majority of another office.

However, since it requires a majority vote of the votes cast for the office of Vice President General, every candidate for the office of Vice President General must receive a majority of the votes cast for that office. Therefore, I ask you, is it fair or is it unfair, for a voter to vote for only one or two favorites when there are seven to elect. Perchance one candidate is a very popular woman, and 1,800 votes are cast for her, and the rest receive 870, 850, and 840 and so on down. It would require a majority of 1,800 votes, or 901 votes, to elect a Vice President General and only one would be elected. This is the old trick of “plumping” described in the paragraph above from Webster’s Dictionary.

There should be some way, and we should find it, to see that this mode of procedure is made unpopular, for I am sure that you can see why it is unjust and unfair not to vote for the full number to be elected. However, we all know that there is no way
to compel a voter to vote unless she chooses to do so. After all, elections are, and always must be, free in a republic such as ours. Any voter has a right to vote for whomever she may please, for any office regardless of the fact of her being on one or the other ticket, or upon no ticket at all. And there is no way to compel a voter to vote at all unless she chooses to do so. As for leaving blanks, I contend that is a matter of standards of citizenship. Let us raise our standards high, and realize our responsibility to our National organization as a whole.

Last Congress all of the original candidates received the required majority vote, and one only received one vote. As there were only seven places to be filled, the two candidates, even though they had a number way above the majority necessary for election, could not be declared elected, because Section 1 of Article II of our National By-laws prescribes that “The six (or seven) receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared elected; and in case the six highest cannot be determined on account of a tie, lots shall be cast under the direction of the Chairman of Tellers, and a Teller selected by each of the candidates.”

Expressing it in a simpler way: All of the nine candidates announced before Congress received the required majority vote necessary for election, but there were not enough offices to go around!

For the office of Honorary Vice President General, there was only one candidate. 1,064 votes were cast, and in this case our National By-laws prescribe a two-thirds vote necessary for election. There was only one candidate and she received 1,062, which was only two less than a unanimous ballot.

May I call your attention to the fact again, that in 1943 six Vice Presidents General, endorsed by the states, shall be elected for a term of three years, and one Vice President General, endorsed by her state, shall be elected for a term of one year. That means we shall have seven candidates (or more) to fill the office of Vice President General in 1943. The question has been raised, why we do not limit the number of candidates for the office of Vice President General, only allowing the number of candidates to announce, necessary to fill the respective vacancies.

There is no such limitation prescribed in your National By-laws at the present time. There are certain restrictions and limitations as to who shall be eligible to office, to the same office for two successive terms, and who shall be eligible to “any other national office,” etc. You will find these limitations or restrictions, if you want to call them that, (a better term would be provisions prescribed in the National By-laws) turn to Page 9, Article II under “Election of Officers,” and you will find those “limitations” definitely prescribed. However, Section 4 simply says that “A candidate for the office of Vice President General must have been endorsed by a majority of the members present and voting by ballot at the state conference of the state in which she resides. A majority of the votes cast by ballot by members of the Continental Congress shall elect.”

I call your attention right here to the fact that the candidate for the office of Vice President General must be endorsed—BY BALLOT—at the state conference of the state in which she resides. Be sure that your state votes on the name of a candidate for the office of Vice President General by ballot, or your candidate’s right to be presented at Congress for nomination and election may be challenged.

Again the question comes to me regarding the matter of endorsements of states being given to candidates to be elected at some future time, and names have been held “on the books” for several years. Meanwhile, “eligible candidates may come, and eligible candidates may go,” and that same name is held on the books for “future action.” I ask you is that fair. I’ll answer my own question, it certainly is not!

Many of the state conferences are held in March. This is very late I grant you for a candidate to receive her endorsement from her state for that same year, but—when she is endorsed by her state conference, there should be a specific time for her endorsement to come up before a Continental Congress. We will say the candidate was endorsed by her state conference in March, 1942. It stands to reason that the candidates for the 1942 Congress have all been announced, and the proper thing for this state conference to do would be to give this member her endorsement, with a proviso that it be presented at Congress, 1943 for nomination and election. If, at
the Congress of 1943, this candidate is presented and is not duly elected, her name should be taken from the “books” and if her state wants her to become a candidate another year, she must receive another endorsement by her state. It is very unfair for a name to be presented by a state one year, and when not elected, continue to hold that name “as the endorsed candidate for some future time, to be presented again to Continental Congress for action.”

If a state is very desirous of having a representative on the National Board, they could at any immediately succeeding Congress, endorse the name of another candidate who would, in all probability, be elected and serve well, and then at some future time endorse again the name of this member who was previously among those not elected.

When a member “consents to throwing her hat in the ring” and permits her name to be placed on the list of candidates, she must realize that there is a certain chance of defeat, a word I do not like to use, because an election does not determine the value nor worth of a member’s services to the organization.

Turn to Page 6 of our National Constitution, and read Article II. “Politics” do not enter into the “objects of this society.” And let us “develop the largest capacity for performing the duties as American citizens,” and as members of this great National Society.

In short, let us determine to lift the standard of our voting to the highest point possible to attain.

Faithfully yours,

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

The Trailing Arbutus

BY JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER

I wandered lonely where the pine trees made
Against the bitter East their barricade,
And, guided by its sweet
Perfume, I found, within a narrow dell,
The trailing spring bower tinted like a shell
Amid dry leaves and mosses at my feet.

From under dead boughs, for whose loss the pines
Moaned ceaselessly overhead, the blossoming vines
Lifted their glad surprise,
While yet the bluebird smoothed in leafless trees
His feathers ruffled by the chill sea breeze,
And snow drifts lingered under April skies.

As, pausing, o’er the lonely flower I bent,
I thought of lives thus lowly, clogged and pent,
Which yet find room,
Through care and cumber, coldness and decay,
To lend a sweetness to the ungenial day,
And make the sad earth happier for their bloom.
Again this Department is honored in having our sketch contributed by an outstanding historian, Dr. Morris L. Radoff, Archivist of the Hall of Records, Annapolis, Maryland. Dr. Radoff was born in Houston, Texas, attended the University of Texas and received his A.B. degree at the University of North Carolina in 1926 and his M.A. degree in 1927. In 1933 he received his Ph.D. from Johns Hopkins University. He attended universities in France, Italy, and Germany, and has been instructor at North Carolina and Hopkins prior to his appointment as Archivist of Maryland in June 1935, when he succeeded the late Dr. James A. Robertson.

The thanks of our Society is due to these outstanding historians who give of their time and talent to this work. Genealogy is the record of the individual and the family: collectively it becomes the history of the Nation.

Maryland

One of the lesser known of Captain John Smith’s voyages was up the Chesapeake Bay where he saw a good deal of what is now the older part of Maryland, and he found the land excelling in beauty and in fertility. Captain Smith’s voyage was made in 1608 and he was followed by another visitor from Virginia William Claiborne who set up a trading post on Kent Island in 1631, a venture which was to terminate in a naval battle between the Virginians and the followers of Lord Baltimore and an even more bitter battle in the English Courts before the Calvert family was to make good the claim to the lands granted by the charter of 1632.

The Ark and the Dove set sail from Cowes in the Isle of Wight November 22, 1633, and arrived at the little Indian Village to be renamed St. Mary’s City on March 25 of the next year after a long and harrowing voyage. The Indians were friendly, the climate and the soil good, the colonists had come to work and live and not to search for gold. Indeed, no group of colonists suffered so little from the hardships of the New World as did the first Marylanders.

No sooner had the colonists landed than they set about fashioning for themselves the kind of institutions which they had enjoyed in England. The first Assembly of Free men was convened in 1635, and in the course of time it won for itself all the prerogatives of the English Parliament. Indeed, it established from the very beginning the democratic individualistic society which has remained to this day a characteristic of the Maryland Free State.

Slowly the colony spread up both shores of the Chesapeake Bay and up the inlets, and in time the demand of the Northern counties was heard and the Capital moved from St. Mary’s City to Annapolis in 1694. But while the capital has remained on the banks of the Severn, the little settlement of Baltimore Town soon overshadowed the rest of the state as a port, a distributing center and as a center of industry. Today Baltimore contains half the population of Maryland. Annapolis as a consolation has preserved much of its early colonial charm and it has remained the home of the St. John’s College and the United States Naval Academy.

With the exception of the ill-fated expedition of General Braddock, which marched for most of its route through Maryland, the State was untouched by the colonial wars. She was firm in her opposition to the Stamp Act and staunch in meeting her obligations under the non-importation agreements. It was at Annapolis in 1774 that the tea ship, the Peggy Stewart, was burned causing a good deal of controversy at the time. From the beginning of the Revolutionary period, Maryland played an important part, and she gave to the common cause as the records show, many brave men and fine minds.
MARYLAND
Shaded Counties have D. A. R. Chapters

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It was Maryland, too, who insisted that the vast Western empires of some of the States be used for the common good and so made possible the creation of the rich states west of the mountains. It was while the Continental Congress was meeting in Annapolis that George Washington resigned his commission as commander-in-chief, and it was from Maryland that the District of Columbia was carved.

During the second war with England, Maryland played a notable part. Baltimore was successfully defended at the Battle of North Point on September 12, 1814, and the unsuccessful bombardment of Fort McHenry by the British Fleet the next day will forever be recalled in our history, for it was during the noise of that battle that Francis Scott Key wrote the Star-Spangled Banner. The British troops who were to take Washington landed at Benedict on the Patuxent, and the American troops who had been gathered at Bladensburg to stop their march were disastrously defeated at that place.

Maryland's position in the War between the States was most unhappy. The Southern part of the State was sympathetic with its neighbors across the Potomac, Baltimore and vicinity was about equally divided, the Western counties were overwhelmingly unionist. During the early days of the war the Sixth Massachusetts was attacked by a mob in Baltimore, but all the fault was not on one side: judges, state officials, the mayor of Baltimore were imprisoned and held by the Federal authorities. There were many Marylanders who gave their lives for the Lost Cause, there were many more who with equal passion fought for the cause of the Union. Two important battles were fought on Maryland soil, Sharpsburg or Antietam and Monocacy, and the State was constantly marched over and raided up to the last summer of the war.

During the years since 1865, Maryland's history has been peaceful, and while her small size has reduced her relative importance in the union, her progress is still a model of the democratic way of life. Moreover, since most of her increased population is centered in Baltimore and the newer Western counties, much of her ancient appearance and manners have remained in Southern Maryland and on the Eastern Shore.

**Genealogical Records**

**Probate Materials:** Most, perhaps all, of the probate material of the colonial period has been preserved. This material with good indexes is now at the Hall of Records. Probate material after 1777 is to be found in the counties where it is still in existence except for Charles and Anne Arundel counties whose records have been transferred to the Hall of Records.

**Vital Statistics:** A few marriage records were kept in the county courthouses, but not many. The Hall of Records now has indexes to incomplete records of Frederick, Prince George's and Anne Arundel counties. The Hall of Records also has some Parish records, but there is a far richer collection in the library of the Maryland Historical Society in Baltimore. There are two indexes of "Marriages by Inference" at the Hall of Records.

**Land Records:** An excellent collection of Patent Records and Rent Rolls are to be found in the Land Office which is located in the Hall of Records building. In addition, Land records for most of the counties are to be found in the courthouses; those for Baltimore, Prince George's and Somerset are at the Hall of Records. The Land Office also has abstracts of deeds for all the counties.

**Court Records:** Of great value but not so easily searched are the county court records of which the Hall of Records now has Anne Arundel, Prince George's and Frederick, the Provincial Court Records are also in the Hall of Records and the Chancery Court in the Land Office.

**Executive Records:** There is a large collection of executive papers, correspondence, petitions, etc., at the Hall of Records and the Maryland Historical Society is especially rich in this type of material as well as in family papers of various kinds.

**Military Records:** Many of the military records for the colonial and revolutionary periods have been published but most of the originals may now be consulted with the help of card indexes at the Hall of Records. Militia records have also been indexed up to the middle of the last century and a card index has been made for Marylanders who fought for the North. All of the older records of the Adjutant General's office are now at the Hall of Records. Of special interest to members and prospective members of the D.A.R. are
the indexes to civil records of the revolutionary periods and to the census of 1776 and the records of the Oaths of Fidelity.

Legislative Records: The originals of most of the proceedings of the colonial legislature and of the Convention and the Council of Safety are at the Hall of Records but these records as well as the State Council records are available in the printed Maryland Archives.

There have been a large number of Maryland Records published in addition to those which appear in the fifty odd volumes of the Maryland Archives, but the researcher can find these fairly complete in the excellent genealogical library at Constitution Hall. The number of works on individual families is, of course, tremendous and to list them would be superfluous as well as tedious. The attention of the researcher is invited, however, to the cumulative proper name index to the Maryland Historical Magazine maintained at the Maryland Historical Society, to the large card index to Maryland names in the possession of the Peabody Institute Library in Baltimore, to the indexes in each volume of the printed Archives. New accessions of genealogical interest of the Maryland Historical Society are listed in the Maryland Historical Magazine, those of the Hall of Records appear in the printed Annual Report of the Archivist. The Hall of Records will publish this year its first catalogue to its holdings as well as a calendar to the executive papers of the colonial period. The publications of the Maryland Historical Records Survey list the records extant in seven Maryland counties and the Episcopal Diocese of Maryland. Finally, a great deal of copying and compiling of genealogical records has been accomplished by the various chapters of the D.A.R. in Maryland. This material, because it is of all kinds, is somewhat difficult to use and the researcher is cautioned to examine it all at Constitution Hall before concluding that what he wants has not been done.

Morris L. Radoff, Archivist.

The following is contributed by Harry Wright Newman, author of Maryland Revolutionary Records; The Lucketts of Port Tobacco; Charles County Gentry; Smoot Family, and others. Mr. Newman has always been a valuable friend to our Society.

For more than sixty years there existed in Maryland the manorial system of which no other English Colony could boast, although the Dutch patroons on the Hudson were comparable. It was an institution dear to the heart of the conservative Englishman with his strong tradition for caste and class prerogatives. More than seventy-five manorial grants were made by the Lord Proprietors to members of the County Gentry of England as a reward for their interest in promoting the social and economic welfare of the Province. A few, however, were granted for valor and distinction in early military exploitations. In addition to the seignorial patents, many land grants were made by the Calverts such as Snowden's Manor, Oxon Hill Manor, and others, but they were manors in name only and their patents failed to state “to enjoy within the said Mannor a Court Leet and Court Baron, with all things thereunto belonging, according to the most usual forme and custome of England”.

It was not infrequent for a Lord of the Manor to name his eldest son and heir as his successor, as in the will of Cuthbert Fenwick, Gent., in 1654, when he devised the Manor of St. Cuthbert to his son Cuthbert and “he to be the Lord of the manor”. Also, Colonel John Douglas, Gent., in his will of 1678 named his son John as Lord of Cold Spring Manor. When a grandson many years later assigned a portion of this manor, he stated in the deed of conveyance that the Douglases enjoyed manorial rights.

There are records extant today of the court barons held by the Stewarts of the Manors and the homage paid to the Lord and Lady of the Manor by the resiants, freeholders, and leaseholders. But the proceedings were the private papers of the Manor Lord and most of them have gone the way of so many old, valuable records which have been lodged in attics and old trunks.

The New World imbued men with new ideals and the Old World was changing even in feudal England, so when the Calverts lost their Province in 1691, other than that of absentee landlord and landowner and Royal Governors were appointed by the King for several years, the baronial courts gradually passed into oblivion, although there is evidence that they existed at...
Bohemian Manor in Cecil County under the heirs of Augustine Hermann well into the eighteenth century.

If you will recall the words of the peerless State song "Maryland! My Maryland" and the lines:

"Remember All thy slumbers with the just",

the task of giving even passing recognition of the many who have made The Free State great will be apparent.

Those of the past and the present, the men and women who have spent years in collecting and publishing Maryland records, have helped to make our Library the Mecca for genealogical research.—Andrews, Baldwin, Brumbaugh, Burns, Cary, Hart, Hays, Hodges, Hudson, Johnson, Luckett, McSherry, Mackenzie, Magruder, Newman, Mrs. Edith Roberts Ramsburgh (she of blessed memory), Richardson, Ridgely, Scaarf, Semmes, Talbot, Tilghman and Williams, and others.

Maryland reference books in our library occupy ten sections of our book stacks. Among those of special interest is the Census of 1800 of all counties, the gift of Maryland Genealogical Records Committee. Others in constant demand by researchers are: Maryland Records of Baltimore City and County, 1777-1799; Dorchester County Marriage Licenses since April 14, 1795; Dorchester County Marriage Records, 1780-1886 (those prior to that date were burned); Caroline County Marriages, 1774-1815; Cecil County Marriages, 1777-1863; Charles County, List of Signers of Oath of Allegiance; Charles & St. Mary Counties, Abstracts of Wills, 1744-1772; Frederick County, All Saints Parish, 1742-1905; Kent County, Parish of St. Paul's Marriage Records; Montgomery County, Oath of Allegiance, 1778; Marriage Records, 1797 to 1844; St. Mary's County Marriage Licenses; Index of Wills, 1633-1900; Somerset County Marriages, 1792-1831; Court Records, 1650-1720; Stepney Parish Records, 1700-1800; Talbot County Marriage Licenses, 1796-1810; Washington County Will Book, 1777-1850; Worcester County Marriage Licenses, 1795-1865; Calendar of Wills, 8 volumes, Baldwin; Maryland Colonial Revolutionary County and Church Records, 2 volumes, Brumbaugh; Index of Maryland Wills, 1734-1777, 3 volumes, Magruder; Maryland Colonial Abstracts, 1775-1777, 5 volumes, Magruder; First Settlements of Germans in Maryland by Schultz.

The new Index of Source Records, Maryland Genealogy, Biography & History, by Eleanor Phillips Passano, 1940, is 400 pages of references to books, manuscripts, genealogies, church records, war records, commissions, etc., what they are and where they can be found. This index is to Maryland records what Swem's Index is to Virginia, a truly great work.

The Historical Records Survey of Maryland Counties on file in the Library of Congress and in our D. A. R. Library is of great value to researchers. These surveys in plain English tell you what information, such as marriages, wills, deeds, orphans court records, etc., is to be found in each county.

Before going to the county in the various states, which, of course, is the very best foundation for research, it will save time and expense to carefully study the material desired and check these with the lists given in the county survey.

These surveys include, among other things, early maps, a short sketch of the state, and list of county records available. For instance, in the survey of Allegheny County, Maryland, County Seat Cumberland, they have court proceedings from 1791, 62 volumes:

Orphans Court Proceedings, including administrations of wills, appointment of Executors, Administrators, guardians, etc. . 26 volumes
Death Records from 1790 . 8 volumes
Copies of Wills . 18 volumes
Original Wills, 263 file boxes . 101 bundles
Inventories since 1816
Detailed list of property of decedents
Guardian's Bonds, 1792 . 5 volumes
Naturalization Proceedings, 1791-1821
Land Records, 1791 . 199 volumes
Marriage Records, 1791 . 21 volumes

This was the work of the Federal Writers Project of the W. P. A., the results of which fully justifies all expenditures for that purpose. It is to be regretted that the work was of necessity discontinued before completed in all states.

To the uninitiated the word "Archives" is visualized as something dry, dull and technical. This notion is quickly dispelled when one finds that these, the official records of history and genealogy, are the very best
sources of information. In the Revolutionary period of the Maryland Archives, volumes 18, 40, 43 and 48, records otherwise inaccessible, will prove many a puzzling lineage. Volume 18 is devoted to the list of Revolutionary soldiers. A visit to the Maryland Historical Society at Baltimore is an education in itself. Their publications are: the Maryland Historical Magazine, 37 volumes, and the Maryland Historical Society Archives, 58 volumes, which are indispensable in Maryland research.

* * *

Queries

Queries must be typed double spaced on separate slips of paper and limited to two queries (a) and (b) of not more than sixty words each. Add name and address on same line following last query. Queries conforming to above requirements will be published as soon as space is available.

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

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


I-42. (a) Bond-Starkey.—Robert Bond and Sally Starkey, daughter of Joshua Starkey, were married Franklin County, Virginia, October 12, 1796. Want Revolutionary service of Robert Bond, name of Starkey's wife, children, dates and Revolutionary service.


(b) Rice.—Want parent's names with all dates of Hannah Rice, born 1785 died September 27, 1833, married to Porter Wood at Winchester, New Hampshire June 3, 1801. Was she a descendant of Edmund Rice of Sudbury, Massachusetts? Mrs. Allan C. Buttrick, Lancaster, Massachusetts.

I-42. (a) Matthews-Pierson.—Ancestry of both Benjamin Matthews (1748-1818) and last wife Rebecca Pierson (1772-1846) married December 6, 1806, Warren County, Georgia. Children: Joel (1808-1892), Jeremiah (1812-1892), both married and died Upson County, Georgia.

(b) Benjamin's children by former marriage (wife's name ?), John (1770-1861), Betsy Josey, Polly Jones, Benjamin, Allen born 1789, William Loderick, born November 1, 1794 died 1848, Arthur (1798-1881) Macy (1801-1874) and Sally, born 1804. Several born in Virginia. Mrs. R. D. Higgins, Dalton, Georgia.

I-42. (a) Blakey.—Thomas Blakey, son of Churchill Blakey and Sarah George, was born 1712, Middlesex County, Virginia, died (when?) Buckingham County, Virginia, married (wife's name ?), daughter of Anthony Haden and Margaret Douglas. Did Thomas Blakey have Revolutionary service?

(b) Haden.—It is said Anthony Haden (above) born 1694 England, died 1797 Virginia (where ?) lived Hanover and Goochland County, Virginia, 1746, was in Battle of Point Pleasant. Want proof of this. Mrs. J. V. Hardcastle, Route 1, Bowling Green, Kentucky.

I-42. Wells-Beale.—Wanted record of grave stones in Illinois. Daniel (2) Wells, and his wife Lucy Fuller Wells, Shawneetown, Gallatin County; Rachel Wells Beale, wife of Samuel Beale (or Beal) Shawneetown; Rachel Nims Wells (or Welles) wife of Daniel (1) Welles (or Wells). Perhaps near Fairfield, Wayne County; or Rapid City, Rock Island County. Mrs. W. B. Zumwalt, Route 11, Box 930. B. Portland, Oregon.

I-42. (a) Christian.—Want proof that William Jackson Christian, 11-14-1814, 1893 (sister Nancy married J. W. Seymour) who married Elizabeth Thomas Scales (recorded April 20, 1837, Elbert County, Georgia) was the son of William.
Payne Christian 1-17-1781, 1861 (son of Turner Christian, a Revolutionary soldier). Married 1807 Sarah Maxwell, 1-4-1766, 1880 (daughter Thomas Maxwell, a Revolutionary soldier).

(b) Payne.—Anna Payne, the wife of Turner Christian, mentioned above, was the granddaughter of Josias Payne (born October 20, 1705, died 1785), and Anne Fleming. Did Josias Payne serve on the Committee of Safety of Goochland County, Virginia, during the Revolution? Mrs. A. K. Christian, 824 Lahoma, Norman, Oklahoma.

1-42. Crymes.—George Crymes (Crymes) surgeon, inherited father's possessions in Virginia, and Barony and titles in England. Sending his sons to fight in Revolution, and aiding in other means, government confiscated his title and estate. 1763-1774, Cumberland Parish Records show his return of Processioning to Vestry. He married three times. Died in Lunenburg County, age 87. Wanted proof of service. Mrs. Henry J. Munnelly, Benettsville, South Carolina.

1-42. (a) Cass.—Wanted the parents of Moses Cass, born 1778, Wilkes County, North Carolina. Married Lucy Jones of Orange County, Virginia, in 1805. Daughter of Benjamin Jones and Elizabeth Foster. Moses had sisters Hester (McConnell); Sarah; a brother James born 1775. Tradition says Honorable Lewis Cass was a cousin. Moses Cass had nine children, all but one moved to Tennessee.

(b) James.—Want information of family of George James who died in Carter County, Kentucky, January 1855. Desire name of parents and of his wife. His son William (1817-1882) married Mary Elizabeth Ross, they came to Kansas. The James and Ross Families lived near Counts X Roads, Kentucky. Adah Daniel Gould, 106 South Crawford Street, Fort Scott, Kansas.

1-42. Dillin.—Desire names of brothers and parents of William Dillin (Dillon) born 1794, died 29 October 1862, in Coshocton County, Ohio, coming there about 1815 from Green County, Pennsylvania. Married 1818 Deborah Meredith, born Virginia, 17 December, 1798 or 1801, daughter of Obed (born 7 May 1769) and Rebecca (Draper) Meredith (born 20 November 1772). Talmadge Owen Dillon, Valparaiso, Indiana.

1-42. (a) Dillon.—Wanted information about brothers and ancestors of Thomas Finley Dillon born about 1820. Died probably Coshocton County, Ohio, about 1890. Married Eliza Jane Buxton. Their children were: F. J., born 10 February 1845 in Knox County, Ohio; Martha J.; Sarah; Mary E.; Thomas Finley and Alonzo F. Johnson.

(b) Buxton.—Wish data concerning parents and family of Francis Buxton, father of Eliza B. and Alonzo Dillon, Valparaiso, Indiana.

1-42. Berry.—Want parental and information regarding Enoch Berry, died July 23, 1849, probably buried in Wheeling, West Virginia. Born in Saratoga, born 1796 in Maryland, wife May, born 1798, in Pennsylvania; Jacob, born 1799, in or near Hagerstown, Maryland; sister Elizabeth married Isaac Welch of Belmont County. Parents migrated from Maryland to Ohio 1802. The father's name may have been Joseph Berry. Mrs. Alva L. Brown, Fairmont, Nebraska.


(b) Scott-Nelson-Burnsides.—Want Revolutionary service on parents of John Nelson and wife Nancy Burnsides, Hilleboro, North Carolina. Daughter Jane married Patrick Scott. Will lady from New York State who answered Burnsides query in October send address and repeat Moore request which has been lost while traveling? Mrs. J. E. Finch, 507 Pine Bluff Street, Malvern, Arkansas.

1-42. (a) Willis.—Wanted ancestry of both Joel Withy and 1st wife Amy. Son William born 1782 North Carolina married Nancy Middlebrooks. Other children were Joel Jr.; Hoses; Anaam married Mary P. Means; Rhess married Robert Hartley; Rebecca married Gammon; Hannah married Jacob Lamb; Sarah married Cadinhead; Thomas married Delany Lord; Nahum. Joel died in Jones County, Georgia, June 10, 1822.

(b) Childs-Alexander.—Wanted ancestry of both John Childs 1789-1834, and 2nd wife Sarah Alexander (1800-1863) married 1832, Elbert County, Georgia. Children were Elizabeth married Willis; Emily Middlebrooks; Floyd; Thomas and George (twins); Satterwhite; James Madison; Mordecai; Franklin. John married 1st Elizabeth Rucker in 1812 in Elbert County, and had William Rucker and Susannah. His will recorded in Jones County, Georgia. Mrs. R. D. Higgins, Dalton, Georgia.

1-42. Bash-Hartzell-Smith.—Wanted proof Catharine and Barbara Bash were daughters of Martin Bash, Sr., formerly Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, later Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. Barbara, born September 17, 1780, married George Smith, to Coshocton County, Ohio; son Martin Bash Smith. Catharine, born 1782-4, married Adam Hartzell; son Michael Bash Hartzell, Moline, Illinois. Miss Margaret R. Waters, 20 Bosart Avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana.

1-42. (a) Young-Van Woert.—David Young, born about December 2, 1761, died April 2, 1814, Mohawk Valley, New York. Married Maria Elizabeth (?), born 1770, died 1808 in Mohawk Valley. Were they parents of Magdalene, married John Van Woert; Joseph Edwin, born 1793, married Elizabeth Van Woert; Elizabeth, born 1796, married Adrian Van Woert: Margaret, born 1800, married William Roe? Want information about David Young, wife and children.

(b) Van Woert-Van Ness.—Parents of John, Elizabeth and Adrian Van Woert, above, were Jacob Van Woert, Jr., born July 1, 1754, and wife Sarah Van Ness, born March 15, 1754 (daughter of John Van Ness). John Van Woert owned half the land where Albany New York now
stands, before moving to Otsego County, New York, about 1811. Want residence and information of Jacob, Sarah and their children. Mrs. J. A. Bartelt, Route No. 4, Albion, Michigan.

1-'42. (a) Cole.—Want birthplace and parentage of Tinley Cole, born in New England about 1780. Married Scotch girl, name unknown. They had eleven sons, including David born April 15, 1813, somewhere in Vermont. David and brother Harvey migrated to Niagara County, New York, before 1835. Presumably rest of family remained in Vermont. Believe David and Harvey had brothers Benjamin and Daniel.

(b) Jefferson.—Want birthplace and parentage of Ruth Jefferson, who married March 13, 1787, in Dummerston, Vermont, Jonathan Boyden, son of Jonathan and Esther (Rhodes) Boyden. In 1811 they migrated to Niagara County, New York, after Jonathan Boyden and her brother quarreled. Two of her infants were killed by lightning in their cradle, in Corinth, Vermont. Mrs. W. H. Knowles, 4313 North Ashlawn Drive, Richmond, Virginia.

1-'42. Evans.—Want names of children and remaining descendants of John Evans, Welsh immigrant, settled in Virginia. Had a son Jesse whose children were massacred by Indians in 1779; a daughter Sarah married William Peery, pioneer. John was captured and taken to Ohio by Indians. Escaped to Philadelphia and Jesse came after him. (History of Tazewell County and Southwest Virginia). Mrs. R. L. Etter, 395 South Broadway, Bartow, Florida.

1-'42. (a) Baird.—Want parentage and all vital dates and information possible of Andrew and Hannah Baird (Beard), brother and sister, natives of North Carolina, perhaps Rowan County. Andrew married Margaret Elizabeth, daughter of Revolutionary Captain, Frederick Smith and Elizabeth (Mee) Smith. Hannah married Moses Cox prior to 1800 in North Carolina. Smith, Baird, Cox families moved to Barren County, Kentucky, about 1805.

(b) Brothers Josiah and Jeremiah Baird settled in Smith County, Tennessee. William Baird and sister who married Hunt settled in Barren County, Kentucky, and a sister who married Wood settled in Arkansas. Ethel D. Waddell, 932 North Rollins, Macon, Missouri.

1-'42. (a) McCall.—When and where was Mary Williams (McCall) born? Her husband was Lieutenant John McCall (1786-1861 of Walton, New York) and was in the war of 1812. Also the date and place of their marriage wanted and the names of her parents. She was the mother of Mary Ann McCall Raymond (later Cook).

(b) Williams.—Information wanted: Did William Trumbull Williams, the son of William Williams, the signer of the Declaration of Independence, have a daughter named Mary? When and where was she born, and which of William's wives was her mother? Miss Leola Hills, 3032 19th Street, Sacramento, California.

**Early Marriage Records of Randolph County, Missouri, 1829-30**

(There may be some names that are not correct, as the early records are very hard to decipher.) Contributed by Mrs. Gertrude C. Gunn, Huntsville, Mo.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Names</th>
<th>Minister or Justice of Peace</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1829</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 23</td>
<td>Darlin Wright</td>
<td>James Ratliff, J. P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nancy Riley</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 26</td>
<td>William Rowland</td>
<td>B. Smith, J. P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sindy Bozwell</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>May 2</td>
<td>Benjamin Hardister</td>
<td>B. Smith, J. P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jane Jackson</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 26</td>
<td>Ebenezer Best</td>
<td>Samuel C. Davis, Min.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Catherine Wheeldon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 2</td>
<td>John Croomes</td>
<td>John Lee, J. P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ann Coatney</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>November 5</td>
<td>James Loe</td>
<td>George Burekhardt, J. P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Maria S. Hinds</td>
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<tr>
<td>December 16</td>
<td>Stephen H. Gowen</td>
<td>B. Smith, J. P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gennetta Brooks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Edward D. Vest</td>
<td>George W. Green, J. P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Polly Docin</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>William Phipps</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vinah Veatal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 5</td>
<td>Joseph Oliver</td>
<td>James Ratliff, Min.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Elizabeth Bradley</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;        29</td>
<td>Alva Shoemaker</td>
<td>Archibald Shoemaker, J. P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 16</td>
<td>Lewis Green</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nancy Gross</td>
<td>Archibald Shoemaker, J. P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 14</td>
<td>John Moore</td>
<td>James Wells, J. P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Betsy Shauro</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>December 15</td>
<td>Jonathan Ratliff</td>
<td>James Ratliff, Min. Baptist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Delany Roland</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Names</td>
<td>Minister or Justice of Peace</td>
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<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>John Biswell, Rebecca Wright</td>
<td>B. Smith, J. P.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>William Cochran, Manervy Moore</td>
<td>Joseph Gooding, J. P.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John F. McDavitt, Malinda R. Kerby</td>
<td>Charles Finnel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>Thomas T. Burk, Barsheba Summers</td>
<td>George W. Green, J. P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Joseph Hammett, Polly Millspa</td>
<td>B. Smith, J. P.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>William Mode, Elizabeth Carter</td>
<td>Charles Finnel</td>
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<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>Isaac Low (Loe), Amanda Blue</td>
<td>George W. Green, J. P.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>William Myers, Margaret Maggard</td>
<td>James Ratliff, Min. Baptist</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wiley Sears, Nancy Reals</td>
<td>Thoret Rose, J. P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>James T. Haley, Cynthia Goggins</td>
<td>Samuel C. Davis, Min. Baptist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>James Daily, Sally Medley</td>
<td>Archibald Shoemaker, J. P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>John Loe, Rachel Gross</td>
<td>John Dysart, J. P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Williams, Ann Minter</td>
<td>John Dysart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Samuel W. Richmond, Susan T. Gold</td>
<td>Allen Wright</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>Pleasant Tuttle, Selan Green</td>
<td>Allen Wright</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>Walter Thompson, Martha Huckaby</td>
<td>Samuel C. Davis, Min. Baptist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>Francis K. Collins, Sallie McKinney</td>
<td>Thomas McBride, Min. Christian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>James S. Ingrain, Jane Gorham</td>
<td>B. Smith, J. P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>Anderson Cross, Mary Hardister</td>
<td>Thomas Fristoe, Min.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thomas Humphreys, Mildred McDavitt</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**FOLLOWING** is the list of ancestors whose records of service during the American Revolution have recently been established, also giving the states from which the men served. This list will be contributed to from time to time by the Registrar General as a supplement to this Department.
ON the 11th Mo. 20, 1799, the families of Robert Kelly, Abijah O’Neal and James Mills from Bush River Monthly Meeting, S. C., settled near the site of Waynesville. 4-25-1800, David Faulkner and David Painter arrived from Hopewell M.M., Frederick Co., Va. George Halloway and Rowland Richards came the same year. Also Joseph Cloud a minister from Cane Creek, N. Car. M. M.

4-26-1801 a number collected together in a volunteer M. F. W. at the dwelling of Rowland and Lydia Richards. The first marriage was that of William Mills, son of James, to Mary Richards, daughter of Rowland and Lydia. They were the parents of ten children, the oldest, Elizabeth, born 10-4-1803.

* * *

Certified to Westland M.M. from Bush River M.M., 9-25-1802

Abijah and Ann (Kelly) O’Neal and children, 9 persons.
Samuel and Hannah (Pearson) Kelly and children, 8 persons.
James and Lydia (Jay) Mills and children, 10 persons.
Robert and Sarah (Patty) Kelly and children, 6 persons.
Mary J. Patty, wife of Charles.
Layton and Elizabeth (Mills) Jay and children, 8 persons.
Ann Horner, wife of Thomas.
Ellis Pugh and Phebe his wife.

From Cane Creek M.M., S. Car.

Amos and Elizabeth (Townsend) Cook and family. 12-19-1803.
Esther Campbell, Naomi Spray and family. 4-23-1803.
Samuel and Mary (Wilson) Spray and family. 4-23-1803.
Robert and Hannah (Wilson) Furnas and family. 4-23-1803.
Dinah (Cook) Wilson and family. 5-21-1803.
John and Sarah (Hawkins) Wilson and family. 5-21-1803.
Christopher and Mary (Cox) Wilson and family. 5-21-1803.
Thomas and Tamer Cox. 5-21-1803.
Ezekiel and Abigail Cleaver.
Edward and Margaret Kindley.
John Mullin and family.
Benjamin and Hannah Evans.
Samuel Linton and five children, Nathan, David, James, Elizabeth (Linton) Satterthwaite, Jane (Linton) Arnold. All went to Westland from Bucks M.M. 1802.
Jemima Wright, mother and children, Jane, Joshua, Jemima, Joab, Joel; from Bush River, (Cer. not rec.) 1803-10-3.
Solomon Lupton and Rachel his wife; acc. from Concord M.M. 1803-12-17.
Jordon Whiston, acc. from Cane Creek M.M., S. Car. 1804-2-18.
Amos Hawkins, same place, same date.

David Pugh and Rachel, parents and children, Virginia, Job, Bathsheba, Lot, Ren, William, Leah Hanah; acc. from Cane Creek, S. Car. 1804-3-24.
Nathan Compton, acc. from Cane Creek, S. Car., 1804-3-24.

John and Betty Jay, parents, with children, Mercy, John, Samuel, Walter, William, James, Lydia, Jane; acc. from Bush River, S. Car. 1803-12-31.
Samuel and Ann Pearson, parents, with children Enoch and Mary; acc. from Bush River, S. Car. 1803-12-31.

Jesse and Sarah Jay, parents, with children John and James; acc. from Bush River M.M., S. Car. 1803-12-31.

Benjamin and Hannah Evans, parents, with children Thomas, David, Elizabeth, Owen, George; acc. from Bush River M.M. 1804-1-24.
Samuel Whiston, acc. from Cane Creek M.M., S. Car. 1804-2-18.
Samuel and Elizabeth Compton, parents with children Joseph and Elizabeth; acc. from Bush River M.M., S. Car. 1804-2-25.

Ellen Mendenhall and two daughters, Ruth Mendenhall, Phebe Summers; acc. from Lost Creek M.M., Tenn. 1804-3-31.

Charles and Eddy Bridges, parents with children Jesse and Jemima (or Jeremiah); acc. from Bush River M.M. 1804-3-31.
Asher and Mary Brown, parents, with children David, Samuel, Ann, Israel, Benjamin, Mary; acc. from Woodberry M.M., N. J. 1804-4-10.

John Embree and Mary his wife; acc. from Wrightsboro M.M., Georgia. 1804-5-5.
Abiothar and Rachel Davis, parents, with children, Samuel, John, Mary, Sibilla, Benjamin, Sarah and Lydia; acc. from Wrightsboro M.M. Ga. 1804-5-5.

David and Dorcas Mote; acc. from Wrightsboro M.M., Ga. 1804-3-3.
Jeremiah and Mary Mote, parents, with children William, David, Aaron, Jeremiah, Isaiah; acc. from Wrightsboro M.M., 1803-12-3.
Benjamin and Patience Carr, parents, with Thomas, Benjamin, Hezekiah; acc. from Westfield M.M., Surry Co., N. Car. 1804-12-13.

John and Jane Stubbs, parents, with Esther, Sarah, Margaret, Hannah, John, Rachel, Joseph, Keziah; acc. from Wrightsboro M.M., Ga. 1804-12-13.


On certificate dated 1804-4-26, Rachel Arnold and her ancient mother, Mary Jay, were acc. from Bush River M.M. 1804-12-13.

William Pope became a member 1804-12-13.

Sarah Hunt married Eunice Baldwin prior to 1804-12-13.

Henry and Acsah Pickiel, parents, with Katharine and John; acc. from Mt. Pleasant M.M., Va. 1805-1-10.

Richard and Sarah Mendenhall, parents, with children Benjamin, Gra(ce), Obadiah, Rebecca; from Deep Creek M.M., N. Car. 1805-1-10.

Azariah and Sophia Pugh, parents, with Harriet, Miriam, Ismael, Thomas, Joseph, William; acc. from Bush River M.M. 1805-1-10.

George C. and Deborah Ward, parents, with Joshua, Rebecca, Eliza, Mary Ann; acc. from Woodberry M.M., N. J., 1805-1-10.

Thomas Horner became a member 1805-1-10.

Martha Townsend, certificate dated 1804-11-30; with John, Eli, Mary, Dinah, Ruth; acc. from Cane Creek M.M., N. Car. 1805-1-10.

Nathaniel and Mary Edwards, parents, with William and Joshua; acc. from Cane Creek M.M., 1805-1-10.

John and Anna Stout, parents, with children Margaret, George, Dinah, Mary, Sarah, Stephen; acc. from Cane Creek M.M., N. Car. 1805-1-10.

Seth Silver, father and daughter Letitia; acc. from Salem M.M., N. J. 1805-1-10.

Anna Silver, another daughter of Seth; certificate dated 1804-8-27, acc. from Salem, 1805-1-10.

Elizabeth Smith and four children, Mary, Rachel, Ruth and Seth; Rachel later married Nathan Linton; acc. from New Hope M.M., Tenn. 1805-2-14.

Aaron and Mary Street, parents, with Samuel and Issac; acc. from Salem M.M., N. J. 1805-2-14.


William and Hannah Millican, parents, with Samuel, Jacob, John, Ann; acc. from Springfield M.M., N. Car. 1805-2-14.


Henry and Martha Steddum, parents, with Christian, John, Mary, Anna, Samuel; (births and deaths have also Eunice, 9-13-1779); acc. from Bush River M.M., S. Car. 1805-2-14.


Elizabeth Pope accepted as a member 1805-3-14.

William Mendenhall, acc. from Lost Creek M.M., Tenn. 1805-3-14.

Samuel Compton, acc. from Cane Creek M.M., S. Car. 1805-3-14.

Solomon Whilton, acc. same.

Joseph and Jemima Doan, parents, with children John, William, Joseph, Jesse, Jonathan, Jacob, Ruth, Elizabeth, Rachel; acc. from Cane Creek M.M., N. Car. 1805-3-14.

Abraham Nordyke and Mary his wife, Hiram Nordyke their son; acc. from Lost Creek M.M., Tenn. 1805-4-11.

Joseph and Ruth Hoggatt, parents, with Ann, Elizabeth, Jesse, Jacob; acc. from New Hope M.M., Tenn. 1805-4-11.

Phebe Jackson, mother, with Sarah, Charity, Uriah, Elizabeth, Keziah, William, Amon, Mary, Jesse; acc. from New Hope M.M., Tenn. 1805-4-11.

David and Elizabeth Osborne, parents, with Nancy, Mary, Jonathan, Esther, Elizabeth, Rebecca; acc. from New Garden M.M., N. Car. 1805-4-11.

Sarah Lewis, certificate dated 1804-10-2; acc. from Chesterfield M.M., N. J. 1805-4-11.

Mary Maclan, certificate dated 1804-11-7, acc. from New Hope M.M., Tenn. 1805-4-11.

Rachel Parham, cer. dated 1804-5-5, acc. from Wrightsboro M.M., Ga. 1805-4-11.

Richard and Mary Brown, parents, with children Sarah, Lydia, Mercer, John, William, Jonathan; acc. from Wrightsboro M.M., Ga. 1805-4-11.


Note—Center Meeting first opened 1805-4-17.

John and Margaret Mills, parents, with Enoch, Elijah, Ann Pearson; acc. from Bush River M.M., S. Car. 1805-4-11.

Thomas and Rachel Lewis, parents, with Charity, Zimri, William, Martha, Isaac; acc. from Bush River M.M., 1805-4-11.

Luc Cook, acc. from Bush River M.M., 1805-4-11.

Robert Van Horn, same.

John Mills Jr. and Phebe Mills, parents, with William and Mark; acc. from Bush River M.M. 1805-4-11.

Benjamin and Olive Hawkins, parents, with Amos, Levi, James, Hannah; Olive's children, Mary Cook, Charity Cook; acc. from Cane Creek M.M., S. Car. 1805-5-9.

David and Phebe Dutton, parents, with Margaret and Thomas; acc. from New Hope M.M., Tenn. 1805-5-9.

Grace Lupton married William Pope after 1805-4-11.

William Millican disowned 1805-5-9.

Note—West Branch first set-up the 4th-fifth day 5mo. 1805.

Mary Clark, mother with Mary, Jonathan, Rebecca; acc. from Cane Creek M.M., S. Car. 1805-5-9.

Jesse and Rachel Kinworthy, parents, with William and John; acc. from Cane Creek M.M. 1805-5-9.

John and Sarah Hawkins, parents, son Jesse; acc. from Cane Creek M.M. 1805-5-9.
Isaac and Mary Hawkins, parents, with daughter Elizabeth; acc. from Cane Creek M.M., 1805-5-9.

Elizabeth Maxwell; cer. dated 1805-3-5; acc. from Salem M.M., N. J., 1805-5-9.

Elizabeth Ray; same place, same date; acc. 1805-5-9.

Ruth Mason; same place, cer. dated 1805-2-25; acc. 1805-5-9.


Henry Millhouse, a minister; acc. from Cane Creek M.M., S. Car., 1805-6-13.

Mordciai and Sarah Spray, parents, with children Mary, Henry, Jesse, William; acc. from Cane Creek M.M., 1805-6-13.

David and Mary Whitson, parents, with Phebe their daughter; John Whitton brother of David; acc. from Cane Creek M.M., 1805-6-13.

Amos and Rebecca Compton, parents, with Samuel, Mary, Rebecca, Lydia, Sally; acc. from Cane Creek M.M., 1805-6-13.

Stephen and Dinah Compton, parents, with Henry, Sally and Amos; acc. from Cane Creek M.M., 1805-6-13.


Rosanna Russell and daughter Ann; acc. from Bush River M.M., 1805-6-13.

Jemima McDaniel and daughter Lydia; same place; acc. 1805-6-13.


Mary Owen, cer. dated 1805-3-25, Wrightsboro, Ga., M.M.; acc. 1805-6-13.

Deborah Owen, cer. dated 1805-3-25, Wrightsboro, Ga.; acc. 1805-6-13.

Dinah Thornburg; from Lost Creek M.M., Tenn.; acc. 1805-6-13.

Jesse and Elizabeth Wilson, parents, with George and Rachel; acc. from Salem M.M., N. J., 1805-6-13.

Ephriam and Sarah Owen, parents, with John, Benjamin, Ephriam, Ruth, Elizabeth, Sarah; acc. from Wrightsboro M.M. 1805-6-13.

Samuel and Margery Owen, parents, with Sarah, Ephriam, John, Mary, Benjamin; same.

Isaac and Margaret Stubbs, parents, with John, Samuel, Isaac, Zimrî, Acsah, Hannah; acc. from ——, 1805-6-13.

Amos Davis, acc. from Bush River M.M., S. Car., 1805-6-13.


Mary Clark, acc. from Cane Creek M.M., 1805-6-13.

Sarah Cappa, acc. from Back Creek M.M., N. Car., 1805-6-13.

Hannah Moffitt and daughters Hannah and Mary; acc. from Cane Creek M.M. 1805-6-13.

Elizabeth McDaniel, acc. from Bush River M.M., S. Car., 1805-6-13.

Ann Ratliff and daughter Sarah, acc. from Cane Creek M.M. 1805-6-13.

Elizabeth Comer, acc. from Cane Creek M.M. same date.

John and Mary Sanders, parents, with children Benjamin, Miriam, Macy, Sarah, Samuel; acc. from ——, 1805-6-13.

Israel and Mary Pateke, parents, with Elizabeth, Benjahah, Elijah, Hezekiah, Mary, Abraham; acc. from Lost Creek M.M., 1805-6-13.

Jesse and Hannah Jenkins, parents, with Elizabeth, Rosanna, Phineas, Samuel; acc. from Bush River M.M., 1805-6-13.

Amos and Elizabeth Jenkins, parents, with Samuel and David; acc. from Bush River M.M., S. Car., 1805-6-13.

Rachel Trimble disowned for marrying out (was Smith).

Isaac Hawkins and Martha his wife, acc. from Cane Creek M.M. 1805-7-11.

John and Betty Haines, parents, with Hester, Stacia, Narcissa, Israel, Betty, Reuben; acc. from Crooked River M.M. 1805-7-11.

Samuel and Sicily Schooley, parents, with Israel, John, Ann, Betty, William; acc. from Crooked River M.M., 1805-7-11.

Samuel and Mary Stable, parents, with Rebecca, William, Tabitha, Newton, Martha, Sarah, Ann; acc. from —— 1805-7-11.

Thomas Jenkins, father, with Zebulon, Issachar, Esther, Elizabeth; acc. from Bush River M.M. 1805-7-11.

John and Elizabeth Stubbs, parents, with William, Keziah, Hannah, Rebecca, Rachel, Joseph, Nathan; acc. from Wrightsboro, Ga., M.M., 1805-7-11.

Samuel and Rachel Maddock, parents, with daughter Ellinder; acc. from Wrightsboro M.M., 1805-7-11.

James and Rachel Combsack, parents, with John, Samuel, William, Amos, Elizabeth; acc. from Bush River M.M., 1805-7-11.

Moses and Elizabeth Coate, parents, with Jane, Mary, Thomas, Esther, Joseph; acc. from Bush River M.M., 1805-7-11.

Hannah Webster, mother and John Webster her son; acc. from Redstone M.M., Pa., 1805-7-11.

Robert and Sally Millhouse, parents, with Henry, Samuel, John, Ann, Rebecca, Elizabeth; acc. from Cane Creek M.M. 1805-7-11.

Eli and Martha Cook, parents, with Isaac, James, Phebe, Nathan, Eli; acc. from Cane Creek M.M., 1805-7-11.

Jonas and Sarah Randall, parents, with John, Jehu, Jonathan, Mary, Jonas; acc. from Cane Creek M.M., 1805-7-11.

Joseph and Kesiah Stubbs, parents, with Amanda and John; acc. from Cane Creek M.M. 1805-7-11.

Rachel and Mary Burnet with Job Jeffries and family; acc. from Redstone M.M., Pa., 1805-7-11.

George and Margery Harlan, parents, with Aaron, Samuel, Moses, Roland; acc. from Redstone M.M., 1805-7-11.

Jonas and Sarah Randall, parents, with John, Jehu, Jonathan, Mary, Jonas; acc. from Cane Creek M.M., 1805-7-11.

Isaac and Eleanor Todhunter, parents, with Isaac, Robert and Sara, William; acc. from Redstone M.M., Pa., 1805-7-11.

Jemima Bridges married William Edwards prior to 1805-7-11.

Samuel and Sarah Packer, parents, with Catharine, John, Samuel, Anna, William; acc. from Woodberry M.M., N. J., 1805-8-8.

Enion Williams, father, with Peter, Clark, Seth, Enion; acc. from Back Creek M.M., Randolph Co., N. Car. 1805-8-8.

Isaac and Eleanor Todhunter, parents, with Isaac, Abner, Guy, Jacob, Margaret; acc. from New Hope M.M., 1805-8-9.

David and Tamer Kenworthy, parents, with Joshua, Isaac, William, Dinah, Mary; acc. from Cane Creek M.M., 1805-8-8.
Samuel and Margaret Hunt, parents, with Mary, Rachel, Elizabeth, Christena, Susanna; acc. from Cane Creek M.M., S. Car. 1805-8-8.
Jonathan and Ann Newman, parents, with Mary E., John, Elizabeth; Mary E. married Ellis Ward, 1821-3-12; acc. from Lost Creek M.M., Tenn., 1805-8-8.
Mercer Brown, acc. from Wrightsboro M.M., Ga. 1805-8-8.
Children of Hannah Wright, Anna, Hannah, Mary, Sidney, Dillon, became members 1805-8-8.
Sarah O'Neal married Thomas Perkins before 1805-8-8.
David Horner became a member 1805-8-8.
Samuel Pigeon, father, with Sarah, Elizabeth and Isaac; acc. from Springfield M.M., N. Car., 1805-8-8.
Joseph Smith and Elizabeth his wife; acc. from Cane Creek M.M. 1805-9-12.
Mahlon and Phebe Haworth, parents, with Rebecca, George Exekiel, Susannah; acc. from Noel Hoc M.M., 1805-9-12.
Thomas and Olive Pearson, parents, with Samuel, Elijah and Elisha; acc. from Bush River M.M., 1805-9-12.
James Carter disowned for marrying out and attending singing school.
Mary Smith, acc. from Back Creek M.M., N.Car., 1805-9-12.
Phebe Dill, acc. from Wrightsboro M.M., Ga., 1805-9-12.
Sarah Brown, acc. from same, same date.
John and Rachel Mote, parents, with Elizabeth, David, John, Rachel; acc. from Wrightsboro M.M., 1805-9-12.
Jonathan and Mary Cox, parents, with John, Mary, Elizabeth, Catharine, Joseph, Susanna; acc. from Bush River M.M., 1805-9-12.
John and Ann Coppock, parents, with Jesse, Eunice, Aaron, James, Isaac, John; acc. from Bush River M.M., 1805-9-12.
Note—Elk Meeting first opened on the fourth fifth day 9 mo., 1805.
Jarves and Rebecca Stafford, parents, with Tace, James, John; acc. from Piney Grove M.M., S.Car., 1805-10-10.
Eliaj Wright, acc. from Springfield M.M., N.Car., 1805-10-10.
Samuel and Mary Pearson, parents, with Enoch, Benjamin, Henry, Hiram, Rachel; acc. from Bush River M.M., 1805-10-10.
Note—Caesar Creek Meeting opened 4th-fifth day, 10 mo., 1805.
William Adams and Milicent his wife, acc. from Deep Creek M.M., N.Car., 1805-10-10.
Isaac and Susanna Hollingsworth, parents, with Susanna and John; acc. from Bush River M.M., S.Car., 1805-10-10.
David Jenkins and Enoch his son; acc. from Bush River M.M., 1805-11-14.
Hannah Owen, acc. from Wrightsboro M.M., Ga., 1805-11-14.
Mary and Harriet Jenkins, Elizabeth Russell and her son Isaac; acc. from Bush River M.M., S.Car., 1805-11-14.
Ann Rhodes, acc. from Cane Creek M.M., 1805-11-14.
Thomas and Kesiah Cook, parents, with Zimri, Isaac, Nathanial, Eli, Wright, Charity; acc. from — 1805-11-14.
Joseph Cloud, a minister, Joel and Abigail his children; acc. from Cane Creek M.M., Orange Co., N.Car., 1805-11-14.
James and Elizabeth Benson, parents, with William, Mary, Henry, Jonathan, James, Thomas, Samuel, Clark, Hester; acc. from Cane Creek, M.M., 1805-11-14.
William and Jane Elliman, parents, with David, Isaac, Mary; acc. from Bush River M.M., 1805-11-14.
Elizabeth Vestal, acc. from Lost Creek M.M., Tenn., 1805-11-14.
David Jones, acc. from Wrightsboro M.M., Ga., 1805-11-14.
John Horner became a member 1805-11-14.
Josiah and Naomi Lamb, parents, with John, Eson, Hannah, Jonathan, Reuben, Ruth; acc. from Piney Grove M.M., S.Car., 1805-12-12.
Samuel and Mary Jones, parents, with Dorcas, Samuel, Francis, Sarah, Thomas, Mary, Asa, Rachel; acc. from Wrightsboro M.M., Ga., 1805-12-12.
Jonathan Jones, acc. from Wrightsboro M.M., Ga., 1805-12-12.
Samuel and Rebecca Teague, parents, with Rebecca, Luranna, Alice; Esther, Joseph, Moses, Susanna, Rhoda, Samuel; acc. from Bush River M.M., 1805-12-12.
Moses and Mary Kelly, parents, with Samuel and Ann; acc. from Bush River M.M., 1805-12-12.
William and Rachel Neal, parents, Mahlon Neal their son; acc. from New Hope M.M., 1805-12-12.
Miriam Overman, acc. from Back Creek M.M., N. Car., 1805-12-12.
Mary Overman and children Mary and Ann; acc. from Back Creek M.M., N.Car., 1805-12-12.
Jane Massie, acc. from Springfield M.M., N.Car., 1805-12-12.
Susanna Elleman with children, Drusilla, Elizabeth, Temperance, Eno, Susanna; acc. from New Hope M.M., Tenn., 1805-12-12.

James and Sarah Hollingsworth, parents, with Rachel, Joseph, Catharine, Mary, James, Keturah, Henry; acc. from Bush River M.M., S.Car., 1805-12-12.

Samuel Coffin, acc. from Deep River M.M., N.Car., 1805-12-12.

John and Mary Hunt, parents, with Uriah, John, Rachel, Ann, Nathan; acc. from Deep River M.M., N.Car., 1805-12-12.

Jonathan and Susan Wright, parents, with Joel, Susanna, Rebecca; acc. from Gun Powder M.M., Md., 1805-12-12.

Jonathan and Rachel Barrett, parents, with Jesse, Benjamin, Ellis, Levi, Lydia; acc. from Hopewell M.M., Va., 1805-12-12.

David and Ruth Bailey, parents, with Henry, Stanton, John, Bathsheba, Elizabeth; acc. from Mt. Pleasant M.M., Va., 1805-12-12.

Mordicai Carter, acc. from Canek Creek M.M., N.Car., 1805-12-12.

Samuel Stanton, acc. from Center M.M., N.Car., 1805-12-12.

Jesse Ballinger, acc. from New Hope M.M., 1805-12-12.

Note—Christena Steddom married Joseph Compton before 1805-12-12.

Dinah Spray married John Cook before 1805-12-12.

Ann Strawn married Henry Millhouse before 1805-12-12.

Jacob Horner became a member 1805-12-12.

Benjamin and Rebecca Hopkins, parents, with Ann, Rebecca, Mary, Lydia, Benjamin; acc. from Haddenfield M.M., N.J., 1805-12-12.


Isaac Cook and wife Charity, acc. from Bushe River M.M., 1806-1-9.


Moses Hoggatt, father with Margaret, Mary, Sarah, Prudence; acc. from New Hope M.M., 1806-2-13.


John Dutton became a member 1806-2-13.

James Colwell became a member 1806-2-13.

Robert Bishop became a member 1806-2-13.

Jonathan Roberts, father with Phebe, Rebecca and Bethula; acc. from Canek Creek M.M., 1806-2-13.


Thomas and Lydia Ellis, parents, with Martha, Hannah, John, James, Rachel, Levi; acc. from New Hope M.M., Tenn., 1806-2-13.

David and Deborah Suffins, parents, with Mary, Hannah, John, Jesse, Deborah, Sarah, Thomas; acc. from Mt. Pleasant M.M., Grayson Co., Va., 1806-2-13.


Jane Moon, late Mullin, disowned for outgoing in marriage.

Daniel Bailey, acc. from Dinwiddie Co., Va., 1806-3-13.


Joseph Randall and Ann his wife, acc. from Canek Creek M.M., S.Car., 1806-3-13.

Children of Elizabeth Vestal became members, Jemima, Samuel, Mary, Elizabeth, Rachel; 1806-3-13.

John and Sarah Williams, parents, with Benajah, Jonathan, Elizabeth, Mathais, John; acc. from Mt. Pleasant M.M., Va., 1806-3-13.

James Haworth and Rachel his wife, acc. from New Hope M.M., 1806-3-13.

Nathan and Ann Hawkins, parents, with Nathan, Ann, James, Mary, Henry; acc. from Canek Creek M.M., S.Car., 1806-3-13.

John Burris, Sr., and Esther his wife, acc. from Westfield M.M., N.C., 1806-3-13.

Obediah and Abigail Overman, parents, with Isaac, Zadock, Elisha, Sarah, Mary; acc. from Mt. Pleasant M.M., Grayson Co., Va., 1806-4-10.

Seth Mills, acc. from Lost Creek M.M., Tenn., 1806-4-10.

Abraham and Mehitable Bales, parents, with Abijah and Elizabeth; acc. from Lost Creek M.M., Jefferson Co., Tenn., 1806-4-10.

John and Judith Crews, parents, with Joshua, Jonathan, Martha, Ann, Sarah, Elizabeth; acc. from Mt. Pleasant M.M., 1806-4-10.

Mary Wright, acc. from Gun Powder M.M., Md., 1806-4-10.

Same place and time, Millie (or Amelia) Allison (true name Milly Ellison) had been Milly Moorman, then Sanders, now Ellison and last married Josiah Tomlinson, and four children, John C., Guella, Samuel and Martha Sanders. Elizabeth Ballard, acc. from Westfield M.M., 1806-4-10.

Martha Williams and daughter Abigail; acc. from Back Creek M.M., N.Car., 1806-4-10.
Rebecca Compton and sons Nathan and Joshua; acc. from Cane Creek M.M., S.Car., 1806-4-10.

Note—Turtle Creek M.M. opened in 4th mo. 1806.

Mary Roberts, mother, with John, Walter, Sarah, became members 1806-4-10.

Jonathan Sanders, acc. from Deep River M.M., N.Car., 1806-4-10.

Wright and Rebecca Cook, parents, with Charity, Thomas, Isaac; acc. from Bush River M.M., 1806-4-10.

James Coatta, Nathan Hollingsworth, Jonah Wright, John Brooks, acc. from Bush River M.M., S.Car., 1806-4-10.

Mary Little, formerly Clark, disowned for marrying out, 1806-4-10.

Mary Kirby, formerly Eochus, disowned for marrying out, 1806-4-10.

Joseph and Esther Evans, parents, with Margaret, Robert, Mary, Aaron, Sarah; acc. from Wrightsboro M.M., Ga., 1806-5-8.


Sarah Hawkins, wife of James, and children Ruth, Dinah, John; acc. from Cane Creek M.M., 1806-5-8.


Elizabeth Ogburn, acc. from Cane Creek M.M., 1806-5-8.

Thomas and Ann Roberts, parents, with Rebecca, Walter, David, Solomon, Whitson, Phebe, Sarah, Thomas; acc. from Cane Creek M.M., 1806-5-8.


Samuel and Ursula Butler, parents, with Mourning, Nathan, Lucy, Lydia, Tabitha, Simmonas, Sarah; acc. from Upper M.M., Burleigh, Prince George Co., Md., 1806-6-12.

Moses McMillen, father, with William, Jane, Newton; acc. from Warrington M.M., held at Newberry; 1806-7-10.

James and Sarah Johnson, parents, with Thomas, David, William; acc. from New Garden M.M., Guilford Co., N.Car., 1806-7-10.

Jonathan and Elizabeth Cloud, parents, with Ann, Joel, Elizabeth, William; acc. from Cane Creek M.M., N.Car., 1806-7-10.

Jesse and Sarah Sanders, parents, with John, Jane, Susanna, Jesse; acc. from Deep River M.M., Guilford Co., N.Car., 1806-7-10.

Robert and Patience Whitacre, parents, with Andrew, John Priscilla, Aquilla, Jane, Rhoda, Moses; acc. from Crooked River M.M., 1806-6-12.

David and Jane Cox, parents, with Sarah, Elizabeth, Mary, Margaret; acc. from Bush River M.M., S.Car., 1806-6-12.

Susanna Hollingsworth married Elisha Jones before 1806-6-12.

Susannah Hoover married Elijah Wright before 1806-6-12.

Stephen and Margaret Hoggatt, parents, with William, Joseph, Isaac, Ann, Hannah, Phebe, Stephen, Edward, Margaret; acc. from New Garden M.M., 1806-6-12.

Jacob and Judith Cook, parents, with Elizabeth and Rebecca; acc. from Deep River M.M., N.Car., 1806-6-12.

Isaac and Hannah Pedrick, parents, with Lydia, Hannah, William, Richard, Elisha, Clayton; acc. from Pikes Grove M.M., 1806-6-12.

Joel Wright, acc. from Pipe Creek M.M., 1806-6-12.

Israel Wright, same date same place.

George Phillips, acc. from Newberry M.M., S.Car., 1806-6-12.

John and Rebecca Kenworthy, parents, with Oliver, William, Tamer; acc. from Cane Creek M.M., 1806-6-12.

Thomas Sanders, acc. from Westfield M.M., Surry Co., N.Car., 1806-6-12.

William and Agatha Elizey, parents, with Lemuel, Keziah, Gerard, Esther, Priscilla; acc. from Upper M.M., Burleigh, Prince George Co., Md., 1806-6-12.

Benjamin and Rachel Farquhar, parents, with Uriah, Cyrus, Allen, Joshua, Susanna; acc. from Pipe Creek M.M., 1806-6-12.

Ann Kenworthy, acc. from Cane Creek M.M., S.Car., 1806-6-12.


Ann Pedrick, acc. from Piles Grove M.M., N.J., 1806-6-12.

Martha Cleaver, acc. from Crooked Run M.M., Va., 1806-6-12.

Charlotte Hammer and children Margaret, Rachel, David, Anna; acc. from Bush River, S.Car., 1806-6-12.

Abraham and Rachel Jones, parents, with Lydia, Hannah, William, Richard, Elisha, Clayton; acc. from Piles Grove M.M., N.J., 1806-6-12.


Martha Hammond and children, Lydia, Rachel, David, Anna; acc. from Bush River, S.Car., 1806-6-12.

Esther Pemberton and children, Robert, John, Isaiah, Mary, Elizabeth; acc. from Bush River M.M., 1806-7-10.
Mary Hussey, acc. from Warrington M.M., Pa., 1806-7-10.
Martha Henly and daughters Mary and Rebecca; acc. from Buck Creek M.M., Va., 1806-7-10.
Jane Coppock with sons William and Jesse; acc. from Bush River M.M., S.Car., 1806-7-10.
Mary Smith, acc. from Crooked Run M.M., Va., 1806-7-10.

**Centennial Anniversary**

Miami Monthly Meeting, Waynesville, Warren Co. 10th Mo. 16-17, 1903.

**JOEL WRIGHT**

Joel Wright was born sixth month 1750 in York now Adams Co., Pa. Son of John and Elizabeth Wright, who emigrated from Castleshane, County Monaghan, Ireland, to Pennsylvania, between 1737-1740. They belonged to a colony of Friends who emigrated from England to the north of Ireland about the close of the 17th century. Joel was the youngest of ten children, five born in Ireland and five born in America.

Joel Wright married, about 1773, Elizabeth Farquhar, daughter of William and Anna Farquhar, of Pipe Creek, Md. Elizabeth died at Pipe Creek 6th mo. 24th, 1805. Their children were Ann, Ellen Rachel, Jonathan, Israel and Elizabeth.

Joel lived at Waynesville many years before his removal to Springboro, where he spent the closing years of his life. He died 1st mo. 21-1829, in his 79th year. He married at Springboro, in 1814, Ann Bateeman. She died in 1842.

**ROBERT FURNAS**

John and Mary Wilkinson Furnas married in the extreme northwestern part of England. Soon after their marriage they emigrated to the colonies, landing at Charleston, S. Car., about 1762, and settled at Bush River. Issue, seven children.

Robert, the sixth child, was born 6th mo. 27, 1772. His father died when he was five and his mother when he was ten. He married in 1796, at Cane Creek M.M., Hannah Wilson. Issue, eleven children.

**SAMUEL LINTON**

Samuel Linton was born in Bucks Co., Pa., 12th mo. 17, 1741; (son of Benjamin and grandson of John, who came to America in 1729) married, in 1775, Elizabeth Harvey. They had three sons and two daughters, David, Nathan, James, Elizabeth and Jane. In 1802, about four years after the death of his wife, he started to Ohio with his five children. In 1804 he bought 500 acres on Todd’s Fork, three miles north east of Wilmington. He died 12th mo. 27, 1823, at the home of his daughter, Elizabeth Satterthwaite in Waynesville.

**ABIJAH O’NEAL**

Abijah O’Neal was born near Winchester, Va., 1st mo. 21, 1762. At the age of 17 years moved to S. Car. Settled on Bush River where he married, 12th mo. 19, 1784, Anna Kelly (daughter of John). He with his brother-in-law, Samuel Kelly, bought the military grant of Dr. Brown, on the east side of the Little Miami River, near Waynesville. He died 5th mo. 11, 1823.

Those who came to Ohio with him were Jesse and David Pugh, William Mills, Robert Kelly, Isaac Perkins and two others.

**KELLY**

About 1750 Timothy Kelly emigrated from King’s Co., Ireland, with sons Samuel and John and daughter Abigail. He settled in S. Car. on the Wateree River, near Camden. About five years later John Kelly married Mary Evans, who was born in Pennsylvania, and in 1762 they moved to Bush River. They had issue—

1—Isaac Kelly, married Merris Gaunt, and died soon after.
2—Anna Kelly, married Abijah O’Neal.
3—Samuel Kelly, died 1851 age 91 years. He married, Jan., 1788, at age of 27 years, Hannah Pearson, (daughter of Samuel and Mary Pearson of Va.). She died July, 1839, aged 74 years. They had issue—

Mary, married Andrew Whitacre.
Isaac, died age 30 years.
John, married Mary O’Neal.
Timothy, married Avis Sleeper.
Samuel, married (1) Achsa Stubbs; (2) Ruth Cause; (3) Sarah Pine.
Moses, died two years after coming to Ohio; married Abigail Satterthwaite.
Anna, died age 30 years.
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

(Organized—October 11, 1890)

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Editorially Speaking . . .

IN THIS Constitution month we may say proudly "I Am An American", which means more than any other statement of citizenship anywhere on earth in this year of war.

In ancient times the declaration "I am a Roman" meant much. Now such a statement would mean nothing, because Italy has been stripped of its liberties and great soul by a dastard leader.

One of the reasons "I Am An American" is because of our great Constitution. All this month we should remember the things for which it stands, realize the blessings it sheds upon us and how this nation may flourish under its benign protection.

This consciousness of our rights and liberty under the freedom of the Constitution is that nameless "sixth" strength that will make us invincible against any foe.

One of the greatest things about our Constitution is that it was made by the people themselves and no one may change a word of it, save with the full consent of the people.

Every amendment to it has represented the will of the people, made after long thought and deliberation.

So on September 17 and, indeed, all through this month, keep your mind on the history of this wonderful document, one of the greatest treasures of our race. Just now it has been put away safely for the duration.

But when peace comes again and it is restored to its shrine in the Library of Congress, make a pilgrimage to Washington to see it. You will be a better American afterwards.

Now autumn is upon us and vacations are over, won't you make it one of your first tasks to renew your subscription to the NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

Perhaps you received notification that your subscription had expired this summer and put it aside to be renewed when you returned home in the fall.

Your chapter and state chairman of the Magazine are anxious to make a good showing in time for the October Board of Management. Please give them a hand in this by renewing your own subscription.

It is seldom that we print letters in full that come to your Editor.

But this is such an unusual one that I want to share it with our readers.

"May I, as a very old member of the Daughters who took the Magazine when it first appeared as the American Monthly and who has continuously subscribed to it, tell you how much I enjoyed the issue now received. I always find something instructive and cannot understand why members seem to fail to see the benefit they could derive by subscribing.

"Many times when younger (I am now over 92) I would carefully note special articles, as my quotations at the meetings and kept, as much as possible, members posted with changes that were occurring in all other chapters and in Washington.

"The present cover, I think, quite ideal.

"Of course, I was very much interested to see on page 369 your generous write up you gave my Chapter and I am so pleased to think you are giving space to the Children of the American Revolution, for they are our future members.

"Our Chapter has been instrumental in placing the Magazine in five of the high schools and we did, at one time, give it to the public library but they are finding it of such great moment, they are subscribing to it themselves. In passing, may I also say we gave the library the C. A. R. Magazine.

Wishing you the best of luck in this very interesting undertaking, I remain with kind regards

Very faithfully,

GEORGIA KENDALL FELLOWS,
Chaper Curator,
San Antonio de Bexar Chapter,
San Antonio, Texas."

Such a letter is an inspiration and I am sure all of you will join with me in sending the writer our very good wishes.

I am happy to report that the D.A.R. Literary Contest arouses more favorable comment and contributors.

Watch for this feature each month.

My best wishes to all of you.

Faithfully your Editor,

ELISABETH ELICOTT POE.

Please do not forget we are counting on you now the summer is over to renew your subscription to the NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE in case it has expired. Take it to your chapter meeting and make your Magazine Chairman rejoice in your tangible renewal of interest in the official publication of your Society.

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