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DEAR MEMBERS:

"Underneath are the everlasting arms."

THESE beautiful words always bring to mind the touching manner in which eagles train their little ones to fly. Even though they may push them from the nest to give them courage, the mother or father eagle always flies below the eaglet, ready to support the little one if its strength fails. How like our Heavenly Father in His care for us! He may allow sorrow and hardships to come to His children, but if we will only realize it, underneath us are the everlasting arms of support and power.

As each day passes during this terrible war which is taking toll of the flower of our youth, we must hold fast to the faith in One who never fails to comfort and heal our wounds.

Take notice in the daily routine of life that if some great shock or even some trifling annoyance comes to us, often at almost the same moment comes some tender and helpful comfort from one source or another, showing most decidedly that we are still under Divine care.

Each day brings us added proof of our individual blessings, and even if some of them may seem trifling we shall do well to think over each one at the end of our busy days before we close our eyes for the privilege of enjoying that supreme blessing of sleep.

We are learning how to make use of the physical and mental powers which all of us possess to a greater or less degree, but which may have become dulled by too many physical comforts of life which had almost become necessities before this radical change in living conditions.

Sharing our blessings with others has become the usual order of the day and it is noticeable, now that so many women must carry heavy luggage, how the gallantry and courtesy of the men is coming to the fore in spite of the added independence of our younger women.

Today and every day is an adventure into the unknown. What is waiting to be discovered, or what can we do for someone who must trust in a friend for interest in the long, long trail of life?

Each day brings to light new heroes and heroines whom we admire and revere. Each day, too, brings us the part which we must play in a great plan which no one can comprehend. We must have faith and determination to make the design exact and true. No act of ours is too trifling but that it may affect the perfection of this finished product. It is by our willingness to do the simple ordinary daily tasks which will insure the safety of the great structure when completed. Someway it seems as though this may be the perfect home, either here or hereafter, for which we are all working and praying.

Among our greatest blessings is our Fourth of July, the observance of which is so very different now from the days when we were young—but the celebration is none the less sincere and from our hearts even though it is quiet and calm.

We give thanks that in this year 1943 our flag still protects our people all over the globe, and that here in America we are able to enjoy the four freedoms for which our ancestors fought in the days of 1776:

- Freedom of assembly.
- Freedom of religion.
- Freedom of speech.
- Freedom of the press.

Please God we shall keep these freedoms inviolate and, if necessary, defend them with our lives.

Faithfully,

[Signature]

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UNDER the Direction of the National Defense Committee and with the endorsement of the State Regent, Mrs. Geoffrey Creyke, the District of Columbia Daughters held a National Defense Rally in conjunction with the State Conference last March augmenting the event with a War Service Exhibit in the north wing of the Museum at Memorial Continental Hall.

Twelve committee chairmen whose work had direct bearing upon the war effort responded enthusiastically, and through the medium of their displays the public was given a concrete demonstration of “What the Daughters Do.”

Each chairman was provided with beaverboard either 4' x 4' or 8' by 4'. Upon this she had a typed resume of her committee's prescribed work, and a record of the committee's production for the past year. The boards were placed on tables which provided further display space. Colorful posters enhancing the patriotic background were supplied by the offices of the National Defense Committee under the management of Mrs. Paul Scharf and her able assistants Mrs. Thomas Penicks and Miss Ruth Dutton. These ladies were ardent boosters of the entire venture.

Mrs. Arthur C. Houghton, State Chairman of the National Defense Committee, could point with pride to the fact that everyone of the sixty chapters in the District had contributed toward the purchase of the Mobile Blood Donor Unit and the Station Wagon, with forty-four chapters having given one hundred percent. Mrs. George C. Ober, Chairman of the above
project, had on display a record of the amounts given by individual chapters with the grand total of $3,545.15. Mrs. George B. Hartman, Chairman of Bonds and Stamps, listed the various chapters' purchases and a total membership purchase of $575,000. A sample Buddy Bag reminded members of December 4th when 1,006 of the useful gifts for soldiers were brought to the Chapter House and presented by the Chairman, Mrs. Paddock, to Chaplain Earl I. Wolf, U. S. A. Mrs. Pearl M. Shaffer, Chairman of the Good Citizenship Medals project, had a record covering every Junior and Senior High School in the city of Washington with the names of the thirty-four children who had received the medals. One thousand and sixty-nine books had been presented to the Merchant Marine Floating Library. The work of Mrs. Rex H. Rhoades was evident in the files containing thirteen hundred Roll Call cards, cross-filed under the various volunteer services. Other Vice Chair-

women whose efforts contributed toward the committee's success were Mrs. Joseph B. Paul, Miss Ruth H. Bennett, Mrs. Charles Creighton and Mrs. Virginia W. Sherman.

Mrs. John Morrison Kerr, State Chairman of the American Red Cross Committee, appointed Mrs. Thomas Gray Chairman of the Red Cross display. There was a sample of the blood plasma, ready for use; a complete exhibit of surgical dressings made under the direction of Mrs. Theodore S. Palmer, Vice Chairman of the Committee. Needle cases representing Red Cross nurses were sold to raise funds for the Committee. Ditty bags, which every service man receives when leaving for foreign duty, were on display and members so desiring could give one dollar for the filling of a bag. The soldiers of Co. B at Ft. Belvoir, Virginia, contributed a sketch of the day-room which the District of Columbia Red Cross Committee is furnishing for them under the Red Cross Camp and Hospital Service of which Mrs. David
Finley is Chairman. In addition, the soldiers sent paintings, drawings and etchings which filled a large glass-enclosed cabinet.

Mrs. David D. Caldwell is prominent not only as a Vice Chairman of the Committee but as Chairman of the Chapter House D. A. R. Production Unit. Her contribution to the exhibit included men’s convalescent robes, operating gowns, bed gowns, twine mittens (heat repellent), Navy and Army scarves, Army and Navy gloves, Iceland Navy sweaters (heavy rug wool), Army and Navy helmets, Navy watch caps (cold weather), Army and Navy sleeveless sweaters, turtle neck sweaters, toddler packs, afghans for infants as well as for soldiers’ wheel chairs, shirts for boys two years to men’s sixteen-collar size, girls’ dresses, women’s dresses and children’s coats (Mrs. Caldwell’s pride and joy).

The Committee also had a large screen upon which were pasted photographs depicting American Red Cross activities overseas. Others assisting in the Committee’s work were Mrs. Amos Pagter, secretary, Miss Phebe Ann Ross, Mrs. Robert Van Denbergh and many D. A. R. members in the uniform of the motor corps, nurse’s aide corps and staff assistant corps as well.

Miss Luella P. Chase as State Chairman of the Approved Schools Committee had pictures of the fourteen D. A. R. approved schools mounted on gold-colored cardboard panels. She sold character dolls from Kate Duncan Smith School representing the Alabama mountain people made of corn shucks, painted, dressed and bonneted; also, mountain sweets from the candy kitchen of Berea College in Kentucky, and historic gavels made from a cedar tree in the yard of the Revolutionary General Andrew Pickens in Tamassee, South Carolina. Assisting as Vice Chairman were Mrs. Harry M. Howard, Mrs. Guy Withers, Mrs. Paul J. Crummitt and Mrs. Guy Mason. The panels were so carefully and beautifully arranged that Miss Harriet Simons, National Chairman of Approved Schools, requested Miss Chase to bring them to the Continental Congress in Cin-
cincinnati where they were shown in the Exhibit Room of the Netherland Plaza Hotel.

For the Americanism Committee the State Chairman, Mrs. John W. Edwards, had a chart planned by Miss Maude I. Aiton, Administrative Principal of the Americanization School and cleverly executed by Mrs. Vasha, Head of the English and Music Departments, assisted by Mr. Hanessian. It showed photographs of the Creyke Room—a Red Cross room, furnished by this Committee with a bronze marker in honor of the District's State Regent as well as further accomplishments of the Committee for the school. Bulletins published by the Americanization School Association were included. Assisting Mrs. Edwards was Mrs. Dugles Parkhurst.

Mrs. Edwin J. Ryan, State Chairman of the American Indians Committee, exhibited moccasins entirely beaded, even the soles, from the Cherokees in North Carolina; also, gorgeous beaded bags in vivid colors. On sale were miniature dolls from the Seminoles in Florida, Victory "V"s from the Indians at Seneca, New York, beautifully hand-made aprons from the Seminoles and Indian baskets. Her assistants were Mrs. Alfred B. Garges, Vice Chairman of the Committee, and Mrs. J. H. Graves.

As might be expected, the Correct Use of the Flag Committee with Mrs. Carlos E. Campbell, State Chairman, arranged a colorful and patriotic display with flags and appropriate posters: Miss Elizabeth M. Barnes, National Chairman, was present and loaned a miniature church that showed the correct mode for displaying the Church flag with the United States flag. Flag stamps, flag codes and C. A. R. flags were on sale. Pamphlets giving the history of the flag were available. Assisting the Chairman were the Vice Chairmen, Miss Catherine Mills, Miss Mildred Sherman and Mrs. Leo McDonald; also, Mrs. George W. Smythe, Mrs. Frank Sherman and Miss Viola Reece.

Mrs. William E. Richardson, State Chairman of the D. A. R. Manual for Citizenship Committee, had for inspection and for sale the D. A. R. Manuals in seventeen different languages, the outside cover of each varying in color. She showed clippings relative to the Committee's work in the Naturalization Court of the District of Columbia. Mrs. Richardson attends a meeting of the Court the first Tuesday of each month, bringing a greeting to the new citizens in the name of the D. A. R. She closes each talk by repeating the America's Creed and gives a copy of the Manual in English to the new citizens with a card bearing a picture of the U. S. flag with the pledge of allegiance to the flag on one side and the American's Creed on the other. Mrs. Henry J. Walther, Vice Chairman, was Mrs. Richardson's assistant.

Mrs. W. H. O. McGehee, State Chairman of the Ellis Island Committee, was assisted by Miss Sophie P. Casey, Vice Chairman, Mrs. J. A. Drake and Miss Adele Nye. Her exhibit featured work done by the blind and crippled who are being rehabilitated in the department of occupational therapy under the direction of the D. A. R. at the Marine Hospital at Ellis Island and included an array of rugs, pocketbooks, belts, paintings, plate-handles and knitting bags.

Mrs. Ruth M. Franklin, State Chairman of the Girl Homemakers Committee, had a chart made by "her girls" covered with photographs showing the many activities of the Committee-girls taking nutrition and home-hygiene courses, measuring and weighing the calories and nutritional values of foods; views of sewing classes where the children were taught to remodel clothes; the building of camp-fires and pictures of camp-life where they had been taught the edible herbs and barks and how to take care of themselves if lost which might apply in case of being homeless after an air-raid; first-aid courses showing the girls administering first-aid, etc. The smaller children had sent cross-word puzzles as a sample of the hundreds they had made and sent to Hawaii and Walter Reed Hospital in this city. Assisting Mrs. Franklin were the Vice Chairmen, Mrs. Ethel T. Fulton, Mrs. Benton E. Rothgeb, Miss Florence Christman, Miss Irene Pistorio, Miss Helen Van Denbergh and Mrs. Englebert E. Ovenshine; also, the National Vice Chairman of the Girl Homemakers Committee, Miss Margaret E. Naylor.

The contribution of Mrs. Wilfred J. Clearman, State Chairman of the Historical Research Committee was unique. She had on display the scrap books submitted by the various chapters because they contained pictures and clippings which constituted realistic records of the activities, of the accomplishments, and of the history of the District D. A. R. They attracted
the attention of many visitors who were provided with chairs and invited to leisurely inspect them. A contest had been held and the Board of Reviewers, composed of Miss Katrina Harvey, Past State Historian, Mrs. Jasper M. Beall, Past State Chairman of the Filing and Lending Committee and Mrs. S. Dolan Donohoe, State Chairman of Pilgrimages and Historic Spots, selected the winners: Manor House Chapter’s scrap book made by its Regent, Mrs. George Muller, won first place; Columbia Chapter’s made by Mrs. William J. Myrth, the Chapter’s Historian, won second place; and Major L’Enfant Chapter’s made by its Regent, Mrs. Bessie C. Kennedy, won third place.

Mrs. Charles A. Waldron, State Chairman of the Junior American Citizens Committee, gave through clippings and pictures a record of the Committee’s work. Children were shown salvaging tin cans, silk stockings, newspapers; in fact, any and everything pertaining to salvage. The children had made gunny bags for sailors, scrap books for the Children’s Hospital, Buddy Bags; jig-saw puzzles for Walter Reed Hospital, boxes of candy and cake for St. Elizabeth’s Hospital, war stamp corsages and had filled baskets for needy families. One picture showed the 36 boys who had been sent to camp last summer by the D. A. R. Mrs. Clyde Hamblin, Vice Chairman, was Mrs. Waldron’s assistant.

Mrs. David L. Wells, State Chairman of the Junior Membership Committee, had the famous cookie jar featured, the one perpetually filled by the Juniors for the soldiers of Battery E. Pictures of the Buddy Bag Christmas party for the same soldiers led one to believe that these young men had become the Juniors’ pets. Knitted garments and one shirt made by Mrs. Brake gave evidence of Red Cross contributions. There was material on the foreign body detector, the purchase of which was one of the Junior Membership’s war projects; also photographs of Junior Members who had entered the service of the United States. Assisting the Chairman were her Vice Chairmen, Mrs. Walter C. Brake and Miss Mary Haslacker.

The President General, Mrs. William H. Pouch, had sounded a “call-to-arms” and the above record is the response made by her District Daughters.

Ann Haynes Chapter Membership Builder

ELLA JACKSON CLAY SELBY (Mrs. Hiram) celebrated her 80th birthday on June 24th. To reach that age is not so remarkable but since she was admitted to membership in the Ann Haynes Chapter, Kirksville, Missouri, in 1913, she has influenced her six daughters, one daughter-in-law, three granddaughters, several nieces, grandnieces and cousins and their children in seeking membership through as many Chapters in the United States. Only one daughter and the daughter-in-law belong with her in the Ann Haynes Chapter.

When she was born, her father was serving in the Confederate Army in Missouri and she was named and called Stonewall by him, but when she joined our Society she only retained Jackson.

Every ancestral line Mrs. Selby has is pre-Revolutionary and she might proudly boast that the present generation is enjoying and fighting to maintain what her forefathers established through sweat, blood, tears, and taxes. She has two Clay ancestors in the Revolution in Virginia and Kentucky, one of whom she shares in common with our Historian General, Mrs. Frederick A. Wallis.
IN the Stitchery and Weaving Exhibit current in your Museum, part of the D. A. R. collection of quilts is being shown. One in the Exhibition, acquired during the last year, is illustrated.

This 19th century brown and striped beige silk quilt top is of diamond shapes pieced together by hand to form a neutral but handsome bed covering. The workmanship is exquisite. It takes a certain skill to seam over 1500 identical pieces together with precise exactitude so that each point joins its neighbor at just the right place with no puckering.

Here we see one of the earliest patterns. On the great four poster beds of the 18th century the big star of diamonds was sometimes sewn in the popular prints of that century of small calico designs or flamboyant glazed chintzes. When one row of coloured print succeeded another out of the eight points of the large central star it was known as Star of Bethlehem. If there were contrasting rows of darks and lights as in this silk quilt top it was sometimes called a Sun rather than a Star. One quilt name is Rising Sun. There are also Sunshine and Sunburst as well as Harvest Sun. But the Stars are innumerable, there being about fifty—from Evening Star to Odd Star, Star Puzzle and Star of Texas.

This gift comes from Miss Arianna Tasker of the Lydia Darrah Chapter, Massachusetts.
The Faith of Our Founding Fathers

BY VYLLA P. WILSON

IT is a happy truth that almost without exception our founding fathers—and, of course, mothers—were people of real belief in God and that this nation was built upon the sturdy pillars of religion.

The most casual glance at our history reveals this fact. Again and again in the simple chronicles of early days we read a phrase something like this: "One of the first acts of the early settlers was to erect a meeting house or church. . . ."

At Jamestown one of the first acts was to worship under an outspread sail cloth, where godly Master Robert Hunt celebrated the Lord's Supper; at St. Mary's City, Marlyand, where the first of the Cavaliers had a place of worship before they had one in which to live and numerous other places as well.

Old meeting houses and old shrines of worship helped to shape America's destiny. It was from a church that Paul Revere received the signal to start on his famous ride and it was in St. John's Church Richmond that Patrick Henry made his immortal address which ended with the striking words: "Give me liberty or give me death."

This church of the Revolution has been preserved in Richmond even unto the present day a living monument to the struggle for human liberty.

In nearly every phase of the Revolution and in all the colonies we find church edifices in use as hospitals or caring in other ways for the victims of the conflict.

Our early presidents and statesmen were men of faith. From Washington on his knees at Valley Forge in the days that tried men's souls they depended on the hand of the Lord to bring them victories.

That is one reason why the United States felt impelled to enter the present struggle against the forces of evil and irreligion. Her old places of worship called to her in voices even as trumpets to stand "at Armageddon and the battle for the Lord."

So much of the history of the nation is interwoven with the story of these churches that it is difficult in the limited amount of space available to go thoroughly into the subject. They are sentinels of Freedom and all should rejoice that they have been preserved even unto the present day.

These landmarks of Liberty are guiding the footsteps of the boys of 1943 who are carrying on even as the men of '76 to "preserve us a nation."

On the battle fronts around the world American boys are singing the familiar hymns learned in these shrines of a free people and the memories of the eternal truths learned within their walls sustain them in their dark hours of trial.

In a very real sense of the word these churches of the founding fathers were free churches and open to all who wished to worship therein.

It was for freedom of religion in many senses of the word that the Revolution was fought. In the Constitution that was to come after the victory the principle of the right to worship after the dictates of one's heart was set down in an unmistakable manner.

When I was a child I lived for a time in Norfolk, Virginia, and due to history-minded parents, one of our first trips on arrival there was to Old Saint Paul's Episcopal Church, erected in 1739 and the oldest building in Norfolk antedating the Revolution.

With what awe we gazed at the Revolutionary war cannon ball imbedded in its ancient wall. It was fired from the frigate Liverpool, when the British under Lord Dunmore bombarded the city.

It is today cemented in the south wall of the church in the indenture it made when it struck the building, and serves as a relic of the British onslaught.

After striking the church the cannon ball fell to the ground and was not rediscovered until 1848 when it was placed in its present position in the church.

One of the treasures of Saint Paul's, Norfolk, is the chair occupied by John Hancock when he signed the Declaration of Independence. Through a series of incidents it fell into the hands of Virginians and hence came to Saint Paul's.

For sheer architectural beauty of an austere but nevertheless effective type are
New England churches of the Revolutionary period still standing today to represent to all men the sturdy virtues for which the people of that region are famed.

As John Greenleaf Whittier wrote:

“So long as Boston shall Boston be,
And her bay-tides rise and fall,
Shall freedom stand in the Old South Church
And plead for the rights of all.”

Yet the only seventeenth century church remaining in Massachusetts is the Ship Meeting House at Hingham.

It dates back to 1681 and was built by direct taxation on the one hundred and three members of the congregation and cost four hundred and thirty pounds. Its proud record is that it is now the oldest building in the United States which has been used for continuous worship.

Its nautical title comes from the fact that it has a lookout station.

The present edifice of Old South Church in Boston was built in 1730.

Again and again meetings in the cause of liberty were held in this historic church. It was after a meeting held in Old South Church on December 16, 1773, that many first citizens of Boston disguised themselves as Indians and staged the famous Boston Tea Party.

In Savannah, Georgia, is another Revolutionary Church with an ancient and honorable history. It is the Independent Presbyterian Church and the ground on which it stands was granted to the churchmen of that day by King George the Second of England, for the rent of “one peppercorn” a year.

Its first pastor the Rev. John Joachim Zubly was one of the patriots of the Revolution.

During the Revolution the church was hurt through its use as a barracks for British troops. In 1796 fire destroyed the original building and a new church was built. In 1817 a still larger structure was erected and President James Monroe and his cabinet attended the dedication exercises.

Dr. I. S. K. Axson was its pastor from 1857 to 1889 and it was there that he married his granddaughter Miss Ellen Louise Axson to Woodrow Wilson, afterwards President of the United States.

The story of the faith of the founding fathers and the churches in which they worshiped could be carried on at still greater length did space permit.

But it must be pointed that these living witness shrines of America from coast to coast prove anew that this is a nation founded on faith in a Supreme Being and that in God we trust.

Our founding fathers and mothers built this nation on the solid ground of religion.

Let us never forget this and keep alive in the Americans of today this belief that has brought us to the high place on which we stand today.

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New Contest for Our Readers

WITH the approval of the Executive Committee we are anxious to print each month interesting personality stories—100 to 200 words in length—about the achievements of individual D. A. R. chapters and state groups.

Do you know such a story? If so, write it up, send it in and we will try to find space for it. At the present time, we cannot use pictures with such stories.

The writers of such personality stories, if printed, will receive $1 for each story.
Education Must Not Be Rationed

BY HARRIETT M. CHASE

Chief Assistant to the Secretary, National Education Association

WHEN this global war is ended, we shall find that thousands of those fine young men who were in our high schools so recently have been killed or wounded. For those still in school we must not fail to provide educational opportunities. The problems to be faced in winning the peace will be even greater than those we face in winning the war. We cannot entrust the future to educational cripples—whose dwarfed minds are the result of our neglect. We shall need superior men and women with keen minds to think through a lasting peace. If we will educate one generation in this country to be democratic Americans with the same fervor that the boys and girls in Germany are being taught to be Nazis, we need have no fear for the survival of our American way of life. But the war has already damaged our schools to an alarming degree. The teacher turnover is excessive. This is due to the lack of adequate funds to raise teachers' salaries commensurate with the increased cost of living.

England has been in the war longer than the United States, is fighting on many fronts, and is suffering the agonies of bombing at home. Yet she recognizes the need for providing adequate educational opportunities for her youth by making an additional appropriation of $14,000,000 during the current year to be used in the form of bonuses to meet increased costs in living conditions. The Union of South Africa has also increased teachers' salaries during the war. We like to boast of our United States as being the richest nation in the world. More shame on us then to allow this condition of teacher turnover to prevail.

No one doubts the ability of our country to do things. Following Pearl Harbor, the nation awoke with a start and began doing things on a large scale. Factories and industrial plants were converted into “arsenals of democracy.” Certain production figures were set which seemed impossible of attainment, but they were not only met but exceeded. Teachers everywhere have spent years of preparation for their profession and they have no desire to leave it nor will they do so if given sufficient funds with which to live.

In one state teachers who have been employed by the Federal Government to teach Japanese children in a concentration camp are paid twice as much per week as the salary paid regular teachers of the state in which the colony is located. What kind of schools can we expect when there are tens of thousands of teachers whose weekly salary is less than $15.00 and when the average salary for teachers, principals, and supervisors for the whole nation on a fifty-two week basis is only $28.00 per week?

Few people will disagree with the general thesis that we must not economize at the expense of the schools, but beyond that they have little thought. A bill has been introduced in the United States Congress known as the Thomas-Hill Bill, S. 637, which makes provision for annual appropriations of $300,000,000. Of this amount there would be an annual emergency appropriation of $200,000,000 to be used for the payment of the salaries of teachers, to keep schools open, to employ additional teachers to relieve overcrowded classes, to raise substandard salaries, and to adjust salaries to meet the increased cost of living. It provides for a permanent appropriation of $100,000,000 annually for the purpose of equalizing educational opportunities on the basis of financial need. The poorer the state, the larger the share of aid it would receive.

We must win the war or all else is lost, but even in spite of these trying days which the war brings, the moral and spiritual life of man must not be allowed to degenerate. There is no more patriotic group in our country than teachers. They are sacrificing as all of us are. They have cheerfully and willingly given some 38,000,000 hours in rationing and Selective Service registration without compensation. Following the recent rationing, the editor of a leading newspaper in the Nation's Capital said, "And when Distinguished Service Crosses are..."
issued, for gallantry on the home front, the first to wear them should be our teachers.” Teachers are also conducting scrap drives, selling War Stamps and Bonds, directing Junior Red Cross work and victory gardens in their schools. They are doing much additional war work after school hours. It has been estimated that the schools of the nation sold over $80,000,000 worth of War Stamps and Bonds in 1941-42. These teachers must have help now if they are to continue.

We look to our girls and boys now in school to build a new and better world out of the wreckage which we pass on to them. Let us give them the opportunity to equip themselves for it. S. 637 helps to provide that opportunity. Write your Senators for copies of the bill. Distribute them among your friends telling them of its provisions and also write and have your friends write their Senators urging them to support this measure. Let us not be a party to the sabotaging of education’s future!

Julia Church Scattergood, a Charter Member of Pe-to-se-ga Chapter, organized 1910, is a granddaughter of Willard Church, born 1758, enlisted three times—first from Conn., under Col. Durkees—second, at Mansfield, under Col. Huntington—third, at New London, Conn., on board the private brig. “Dean,” Capt. Scovill commanding.

The most memorable engagement in which Willard Church participated was the storming of Stony Point Fort on the night of July 15th, 1779, under Gen. Anthony Wayne.

Lafayette, the youngest of seven sons, served 3 years in the Civil War, eighteen months as Captain of Co. D, 26th Mich. Infantry; he served until the end, witnessing the surrender of Gen. Lee at Appomattox.

Willard Church, the father of Lafayette, was born 1758, and died 1846, married — to Sally Davis, who was born in — and died —; they lived —.

Their children were Susan, Parcellus, Lorenzo, Alonzo, Avolita, Leroy, Huldah, Volucy, Lafayette.

Willard served from Conn., in Col. Durkee’s Reg. for 13 months, discharged January 1777, at Newtown, Pa., again at Mansfield in Col. Huntington’s reg., discharged April, 1780. Enlisted the third time at New London, Conn., on board the private brig. “Dean,” Capt. Scovill commanding, which was captured by a British man-of-war; he, with the rest of the crew, was imprisoned in the old “Jersey Prison Ship” in New York Harbor nine months.

The most memorable engagement in which Willard Church participated was the storming of “Stony Point Fort” on the night of the 15th of July, 1799, under Gen. Anthony Wayne.

Willard was a cousin of Capt. Benjamin Church, one of the leaders on the side of the Colonies in King Philips War.
Woman of the Century

BY MRS. JOHN JACOB REPP

MRS. ANNIE KNIGHT GREGORY, so far as known the last living Real Daughter of an American Revolutionary soldier, celebrated her one hundredth birthday on March 23rd, 1943, in the home of her son, Forrest Eyer Gregory, 608 Packer Street, Williamsport, Pa. She was the former Annie Knight, daughter of Richard and Sarah Berry Knight, the youngest child of her father by his second marriage, born when he was 77 years old. Richard Knight had a brilliant military career, entering the Revolutionary War as a drummer boy at 9 years. He also fought in the War of 1812.

Mrs. Gregory was born in Liverpool, Pa., and lived there until her marriage Nov. 25th, 1861, to Benjamin Franklin Gregory, a lawyer. Her forty-five years of married life were spent in Selinsgrove, Pa., where she was Honorary Regent of Conrad Weiser Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. Gregory attended a select school, Freeburg Academy, in Snyder County.

After her husband’s death Mrs. Gregory made her home with one of her two children, Harry Knight Gregory, in Sunbury, Pa. Following the death of this son, she went to live with her remaining son, Forrest Eyer Gregory, in Williamsport, where she is given the loving care of her son and his wife.

Of medium height, slender, with wavy white bobbed hair, alert dark blue eyes, and a lovely smile, she gave each of her guests a warm handshake and a few words of greeting as they visited in her home on her hundredth birthday and felicitated her upon achieving what she had greatly desired. Even the weather, a brilliant sunny day, conspired to make it a perfect celebration.

The National Society, D. A. R., was represented by Mrs. Joseph G. Forney, First Vice-President General and the Pennsylvania State Society by the State Regent, Mrs. William Stark Tompkins. Other Daughters present were Mrs. Raymond M. Goodfellow, State Regent of New Jersey; Mrs. Clinton D. Highy, State Vice-Regent; Mrs. John G. Love, State Chaplain; Mrs. William C. Langston, State Corresponding Secretary and General Vice-Chairman of Radio of the National Society; Mrs. John G. Daub, State Chairman of Radio; Mrs. Fred Todd, General Vice-Chairman of Real Daughters of the National Society; Mrs. H. Harry Knight, wife of nephew; and Mrs. John J. Repp, State Chairman of Press Relations.

Mrs. William C. Langston was in charge of the broadcast by the Williamsport radio station which was recorded in Mrs. Gregory’s room. Mrs. Fred Todd congratulated Mrs. Gregory and said she personified the highest type in the Daughters of the American Revolution, her gracious presence showed what it means to be the daughter of such a brave and dauntless hero of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Joseph G. Forney brought greetings and felicitations from the National Society.

Mrs. William Stark Tompkins stated it was a great honor and privilege to bring the affectionate greetings of the Pennsylvania Daughters of the American Revolution. In the beautiful tower of the Washington Memorial Chapel at Valley Forge will be erected a great bronze tablet showing the names of patriots who served during the Revolutionary War. This record is spoken of as “Foot Prints” of our ancestors. Mrs. Tompkins said it was a pleasure to place the name of Richard Knight, Mrs. Gregory’s father, on this tablet. As a gift to Mrs. Gregory the Pennsylvania Daughters were happy to do this and to give her a tiny gold foot print as a symbol of the foot print on the Steps of Fame at the Carillon Tower. Because it was Mrs. Gregory’s hundredth birthday the D. A. R. were glad to share with her the joy and happiness of this occasion and to give a silver vase with one hundred roses. May their beauty and fragrance linger long in memory.

The Pennsylvania Daughters of the American Revolution consider it a special privilege to count you its most noted member and wish all the days to come will be as happy as this, your hundredth birthday.

In acknowledging Mrs. Gregory spoke in a strong, clear voice as follows: “Mrs.
FRONT ROW: MRS. JOHN C. DAUB, CHAIRMAN, RADIO. MIDDLE ROW: LEFT TO RIGHT, MRS. JOHN G. LOVE, STATE CHAPLAIN; MRS. FRED C. TODD, STATE CHAIRMAN, REAL DAUGHTERS; MRS. HARRY S. KNIGHT; MRS. ANNIE KNIGHT GREGORY, REAL DAUGHTER; MRS. FORREST GREGORY AND MRS. WILLIAM S. TOMPKINS, STATE REGENT, PENNSYLVANIA. BACK ROW: LEFT TO RIGHT, FORREST GREGORY, SON OF REAL DAUGHTER; MRS. CLINTON D. HIGBY, STATE VICE REGENT, PENNSYLVANIA; MRS. RAYMOND C. GOODFELLOW, STATE REGENT, NEW JERSEY; MRS. JOSEPH C. FORNEY, FIRST VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL, N.S.D.A.R.; MRS. JOHN JAY REPP, STATE CHAIRMAN. PRESS; MRS. WILLIAM C. LANGSTON, STATE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY, AND HARRY F. KNIGHT, NEPHEW OF MRS. GREGORY
Tompkins, these are beautiful gifts and I do thank you. I have always counted it an honor to be a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and to uphold the traditions and heritage that my father and my grandfather gave me. All through the years the Society has meant much to me. You have all been so kind and gracious and generous, and here on my hundredth birthday you heap on more gifts.

“The recognition of my father’s work preserved on the tablet in Washington Memorial Chapel at Valley Forge gives me great satisfaction and this tiny gold foot print I will cherish. The roses are beautiful and the vase will be one of ‘Grandmother’s heirlooms’.”

Mr. Forrest Gregory said: “Mrs. Tompkins, Mrs. Forney and all Daughters of the American Revolution here and to those everywhere who have done so much over a long period of years to bring joy and happiness to my mother, in behalf of all of the family, I want to thank you. You have been mother’s faithful coworkers in her patriotic endeavors and an inspiration and a light. I bring you sincerest thanks from nine great grand children, five grand children and certainly from myself, her only remaining son.”

At this time Mrs. John George Daub, of Pittsburgh, stated that a recording of this program had been made and would be placed in the permanent archives of the National Society in Washington, D. C. Mrs. Daub presented the record in honor of the State Regent of Pennsylvania, Mrs. William Stark Tompkins.

Later in the day the D. A. R. group visited the Radio Station and listened to the record, which proved very satisfactory. A photograph of Mrs. Gregory and the D. A. R. group, as well as copies of newspapers describing the birthday celebration will be placed in the Archives of the National Society in Washington, D. C., by Mrs. William Stark Tompkins.

Mrs. Gregory beautifully garbed in a lavender satin robe, trimmed with lace, reclined on a lounging chair during the proceedings and manifested the keenest interest in all that went on. Until within a year she arose at 6:30 A. M. and walked about the house. Now she rises early and spends the time between her bed and chair. She has always been a hearty eater and has never had indigestion, always has been blessed with excellent health. She believes “keeping busy” has been the main factor in her longevity, though she comes of a long lived family. Mrs. Gregory sees without the aid of glasses, but is quite deaf. She no longer cares to sew, knit, crochet and do petit point as in former years. She is interested in current topics and all D. A. R. activities.

A purse of $100 was presented to Mrs. Gregory made up of gifts from D. A. R. Chapters and a grandchild of the famous Washington elm was planted by the Conservation Committee of the National Society, D. A. R. in Williamsport in Mrs. Gregory’s honor.

The whole house was a veritable bower of flowers which came from all over the country. The tea table was adorned with camellias fresh as when picked, which had been flown by air plane from the D. A. R. Chapter in Beaumont, Texas. On the tea table was a many tiered cake sent by loving friends. Mr. and Mrs. Forrest Eyer Gregory welcomed the Daughters and dispensed lavish hospitality.

Before the arrival of the D. A. R. group Mrs. Gregory received a large American flag from the American Legion. This was placed in front of the house and is to be serviced night and morning by the Legion throughout her life time. The Mayor of Williamsport and members of City Council called and presented Mrs. Gregory with 101 red roses and a framed resolution. “Grit,” the Williamsport weekly paper with a world wide circulation, published pictures of Mrs. Gregory, with text. Many columns and pictures were published by The Williamsport Sun, together with a half column editorial eulogizing Mrs. Gregory. The Williamsport Gazette Bulletin also gave much space to the celebration, as did the press of the United States.

More than 2000 cards and letters were received, many telegrams and gifts from D. A. R. Chapters in every state in the Union. Mr. Forrest Eyer stated the messages would be preserved in a scrap book.

Governor Martin of Pennsylvania, whose wife is a member of D. A. R. Chapter in Washington, Pa., sent a congratulatory letter. Mrs. Gregory also received a letter
from Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, and most prized of hundreds of greetings reaching Mrs. Gregory was a letter from President Roosevelt as follows:

DEAR MRS. GREGORY:

My hearty congratulations to you a real daughter of the American Revolution on the attainment of the 100th anniversary of your birth.

What a flood of memories your birthday will bring to you—memories of ten decades of life lived through more than one-half of the span of the Nation itself. May I, in the name of the Nation which your father helped to build, salute you and express the hope that all of your days will be filled with peace and happiness.

Very sincerely yours,
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

MRS. JOHN JACOB REPP,
State Chairman of Press Relations.


“The Great Lost Art”

BY FREDERICK WARD KATES

THE heart and soul of religion is revealed in its simplest act—prayer.

Prayer is the source-spring of authority in religion. “The man of prayer is the only one whose opinion is worth having in regard to religion.” Sadhu Sundar, the Christian saint of India, reminds us. And prayer is the fountainhead of power in the personal religious life.

One of the noteworthy facts in the history of modern times is a rekindled interest in and a fresh rediscovery of prayer. Magazine articles, an abundance of books on the subject, the increasing popularity of retreats for laity as well as clergy, the growth and vitality of monastic orders, schools of prayer conducted in parishes usually during Lent—these all bear witness to a current revival of interest in the life of prayer.

But we must add this: for all of the new interest in prayer, there is no particular indication that on the part of most people there is any more praying being done.

The blunt truth is, and most of us will admit it, most people nowadays hardly pray at all, save in moments of great crisis, fearful anxiety, or dire extremity, and then in little more than a patter of words long ago become mechanical and artificial.

For all of our freshly-awakened interest in prayer, it is still, far too truly, “the great lost art.” But we shall neglect the practice of prayer, its exercise, at our souls’ peril. “To pray is the one thing that even a foolish man can do,” Joseph Fort Newton once said, and we add, it is the one wise thing even a foolish man will do.

No longer let prayer and praying be “the great lost art” among us, for by it we shall be fortified for the battle of life, we shall do mighty things in the name of and for the sake of God, and we can be transformed more nearly into the stature of the full man in Christ.—The Churchman.

Iowa Juniors

THE Mayflower Chapter Juniors of Cedar Rapids are helping the local Red Cross. They meet once a month for picnic suppers, play bridge, and sponsor a C. A. R. Society.

The Ashley Juniors of Cedar Rapids had their annual benefit card party on which twenty-five dollars was cleared. Part of this will be used for local needs and part sent to the D. A. R. State Treasurer for the Scholarship Fund. The group will also present the Girl Home Makers “Award of Merit” to four senior high schools.

The Spinning Wheel Juniors of Marshalltown have as a pet project, the enlargement of the whole chapter through Junior members. They now have twenty-five prospective members.

Abigail Adams Juniors of Des Moines had an afternoon rush tea for prospective members. They also do Red Cross work.

Cedar Falls Juniors have eight prospective members, with six papers pending. They are helping one Iowa Student Loan recipient to furnish her room.

Our State Project: Awarding of “Imogen B. Emery Scholarship” of Fifty Dollars each to outstanding students in Home Economics at each state school.

LOIS CRONBAUGH,
State Chairman.
A Message from the Registrar General

This letter is a very urgent and earnest appeal for co-operation in eliminating all unnecessary correspondence. The following suggestions, I feel, may help to accomplish this purpose:

1. Please make sure that every application and supplemental sent in for examination has all dates for the first two generations. This is a "must"!

We feel that the present generation can furnish this information for their parents and grandparents much more easily than can the next.

2. Discard old form application blanks and use only those allowing for the places of birth and death in the line, which conform with present day requirements. The old blanks can be used in making copies for transferring members.

The newer blanks have been worked out as a result of the experience of the genealogists. They have found that locations, and other information for which spaces are now provided, facilitate and expedite their examination of the papers.

3. Do not withhold copies of unpublished records—Bibles, wills, etc.—but send them to Washington with the papers they are to help in proving. If the chapter wishes copies of the material, make a duplicate copy for that purpose before they are sent, but do not keep from us records that we have no way of examining if you do not send them.

Applications and supplements which provide the necessary data to prove the claims made, and references to published material, are much more likely to be verified quickly than those about which we have to write before we can obtain the information needed to complete our work. Besides, it saves the genealogist's time if she can make one study of a paper and verify it. If she has to examine it, write about it, and then wait, as sometimes happens, for six months or a year before the reply comes, resuming her work on the paper is like taking up an entirely new one. Please see that every paper has all required information placed with it before sending it to the Treasurer General.

4. See that both copies of all papers are attested before a notary, that all chapter officers have signed, and that all endorsements have been made.

5. It will help increase the membership of the National Society if you will be generous and gracious in giving information to others, to help them to complete their papers. Someone has probably helped you. Information on your papers is available to others immediately upon your death or dropping membership. Why not have the gratitude of those whom you could help, while you are still alive and a member in good standing?

6. Please remember that after a Board meeting we will return the duplicate applications just as soon as we have completed the very great amount of clerical work necessary. It may be six weeks, possibly two months, before the details are finished and the paper mailed, according to the number passed by the Board. To write us a letter of inquiry only takes time to secure the information and to answer, and thus delays the work.

The verified supplemental papers are bound in volumes of 200 each, and duplicates are returned to the chapter when this number is reached and the volume completed.

7. Make your letters short and to the point. Give your address by street and number. If married, give your husband's name. State your chapter office, if you hold one. If writing about several different items, place on separate sheets of paper. An unbelievable amount of time often has to be spent in making extracts of letters for reference to different genealogists, or to other departments.

I have been informed that State Regents sometimes tell their chapter officers to send in papers without dates, that the Registrar General's office will fill them in. This is a grave mistake. If a patriot's record has already been established we are glad to add anything we can, but the applicant knows, or should know, more about her line than we do. I wish to remind you again that the burden of proof and research for any
claims made is upon the applicant making them. Please read Proofs for Lineage, D. A. R. Magazine, January, 1943, issue, page 22, for suggestions, also How to Become a Member, and previous Letters to Registrars. If you are a new registrar, ask your predecessor to pass on this information.

8. Be sure your members have paid their dues. To increase the membership present members must be held, as well as new members added. It is often easier to hold a present member than to work out a new genealogical line and prove the patriot’s service for a possible new member.

Please keep this message, and check the points therein when sending in new papers.

With deep appreciation for your thoughtful consideration and co-operation, I am

Yours hopefully,

ELEANOR B. COOCH.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

THE Forty-second Annual State Conference of the District of Columbia Society Daughters of the American Revolution was held in Memorial Continental Hall, March 28-30, 1943. The State Regent, Mrs. Geoffrey Creyke, presided at all sessions.

A beautiful and impressive Memorial Service was conducted Sunday afternoon. The first National Defense Rally of the D. C. D. A. R. was held Sunday evening, when addresses were made by Lt. Comdr. Mildred McAfee, USNR, Director of the WAVES; Major General Eugene Reybold, USA, Chief of Engineers; and His Excellency, Dr. A. Louden, Ambassador of The Netherlands.

The business session convened at 9:30 Monday morning, when we were privileged to have with us the President General, Mrs. William H. Pouch; the Honorary President General, Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr.; our Vice President General, Miss Lillian Chenoweth; our Honorary Vice President General, Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins; the Treasurer General, Mrs. Samuel James Campbell; Mr. Frank B. Steele, Recording Secretary General, S. A. R.; Mr. George Lilly, National Vice President, S. R.; Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig, National Recording Secretary, C. A. R.; Mr. Clifton P. Clark, Registrar, D. C. S. A. R.; Mrs. Frank R. Heller, State President, C. A. R.; Mrs. Wilson White, State Regent of West Virginia; and the following National Chairmen: Mrs. C. A. Swann Sinclair, Mrs. Loren Edgar Rex, Mrs. Julian G. Goodhue, Miss Elizabeth Barnes, Mrs. Elmer E. Woollen, and Miss Ethel M. Martin.

Reports of the State Officers and Committee Chairmen included: Nurses and Doctors training sponsored; Recreation Room, Workroom and Studio furnished for Service men; 1,006 Buddy Bags distributed; 5,000 books to Victory Campaign, Service Men and Merchant Marine; Historical Pageant and Pilgrimage; $2,321.00, 275 boxes, and 38 Scholarships to Approved Schools; 275 Flags presented to schools, Scout Troops, etc.; 63 children sent to camps; Broadcasts, 31; Red Cross hours, 171,640; $600,000.00 War Bonds purchased.

The highlight of the Monday session was the presentation to the Red Cross, through the War Projects Fund, of a Mobile Blood Donor Unit and an additional $1,000.00 for a station wagon.

Mrs. Pouch, in her address, brought much information concerning the work of our great Society, and inspiration for us to increase our efforts.

The President General presented a $100.00 War Bond to the 1943 Pilgrim, Myree Blue, and certificates and medals to the other Good Citizens.

The State Regent, President General, National and State Officers and distinguished guests were honored at a luncheon on Monday by the Chapter Regents’ Club, and on Tuesday a luncheon was served in the Banquet Hall by Canteen Units of the Red Cross.

Members of the State Advisory Council were hosts to the distinguished guests at dinner Monday evening.

Exhibits in the War Service Room showed the war work of 15 State Committees.

Varied and splendid musical numbers added greatly to the program.

On Monday evening, two candidates were endorsed for National Office: Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig and Dr. Jean Stephenson.

The past State Regents and Founders of Chapters brought greetings Tuesday morning.

(Continued on page 444)
JULY FOURTH was celebrated this year with reborn significance. As Victory Gardens were cared for, while planes droned over head, every individual must have felt the glory of his or her freedom.

Along with the food raising, and the plans for preserving it for future sustenance, it would be well to garden for freedom and preserve that too by Bond buying. Hundreds of Daughters of the American Revolution members have bought millions of dollars worth, and thousands will buy millions more.

The record of War Savings Bond and Stamp buying by the Daughters of the American Revolution is now well known, through the press and radio. The sum of nearly thirty-two million dollars worth is the present figure. The United States Treasury Department set for the Society the tentative goal of five million dollars, and in the beginning that seemed a very far off star. But it did not take long to have it grow in brilliance, until through its own glow it became a shooting star, for the goal was easily reached and topped, and totals spoke for themselves, making quotas unnecessary.

The Society has had the active interest and cooperation of the United States Treasury Department all along. This interest taking active form when it sent Miss Mabelle Blake, Chief, Women's Organization Unit Women's Section, to the Congress in Cincinnati to thank the President General, Mrs. William H. Pouch, and the members for what they, and the members back home, had done.

One day last May, the captured two-man Japanese Suicide Submarine, which has been touring the country to stimulate the sale of Bonds and Stamps, came to a New England City for a few hours. Preliminary meetings were held and plans made. The day came. The parade was all that was anticipated. The crowds were waiting to see, and willing to buy at the rate of a thousand dollars a minute. A vendor of balloons embraced the opportunity for business, a multiplicity of people willingly gave their time and energy to make the occasion the success it was. A long line moved as fast as possible to give hundreds an opportunity to view the interior of the sub. As an onlooker, it was interesting to watch their reactions. In the waiting line attitudes were essentially curiosity—here was an enemy submarine on dry land, something to see of course; after viewing the interior, even a hasty glance brought it home to the grown-ups at least, that it typified this sub enemy, and that the two men who manned it, and others of like pattern were honored to touch off TNT to suicide them, and destroy our country. The faces of the crowd after looking inside were quiet and serious, and few spoke to each other at once as they faced life anew. Here was a tangible evidence of the weapons of warfare for Mr. and Mrs. Average Citizen to see. They bought Bonds, and the children $3,500 of Stamps, to see, and it is to be hoped that the impression made evident the need we have for more and more weapons of all kinds to win against such powers of destruction. Bonds will make this possible.

There is a place for every man, woman and child in the vast pattern of war activities. Every Stamp and Bond bought does away with indifference and apathy. They are investments in freedom and the kind of a future we wish to have.

The Bond Committee of the Society has worked directly with the Committee on National Defense, and members in the States and Territories have reported to their respective State Chairmen.

Perhaps this article will be helpful in the work of the coming year if it can impress readers with the necessity of reporting when Bonds or Stamps are purchased.

Historical Research is one of the basic principles of the Society. In other wars records of war work done by members have helped to make Daughters of American Revolution History. One has but to turn the pages of the story of our partici-
pation in the last war to find recorded the prideful efforts and accomplishments of the entire National Society.

It has almost become an automatic custom to report and record the number of hours given and articles made for the Red Cross, Hospital Aid Groups are counting hours and tabulating individual efforts—of these things we are all aware—thus members of the Daughters of the American Revolution are urged to let their State Chairmen know the amounts of their Bond investments, as well as the number of Stamps purchased; a monthly record helps in systematizing the work.

The National Defense work is broadened and strengthened by the purchase of Bonds and Stamps. Some members have been hesitant to report, feeling that it was a private matter, and with due respect and regard for their feelings, it is now understood that reporting can be done anonymously by a member for herself and her family. The Committee is concerned, for the record, in reports by Chapters and States. The National Society itself has invested in Bonds, as have many States and Chapters.

Following is a summary of the Record at the close of the Congress held in Cincinnati in April.

These figures unfold a story of loyal devotion to a cause—that it is greater in fact, goes without saying—and those unreported Bonds and Stamps can still be sent in.

As the war continues, no member needs to be instructed how, why or when to Buy Bonds and Stamps. Each one knows that we can send our boys into their battles for us with proper equipment of guns and tanks, planes and ships and submarines by our investments. Investments, not gifts.

You are urged to volunteer your fighting dollars—as members of the Daughters of the American Revolution you are asked to volunteer the amounts you so spend that your participation in this fight for our lives may be recorded in the history pages of the Society which we love and serve with faithful devotion.

Not only report what you have done, if you have not sent it in, but keep buying and reporting, that we may still have our Country and the freedom to have this Society endure.

Be able to say to any returning man who asks, "Yes, we at home backed you up, here is the record."

Be able to let any of posterity who wishes turn the pages of the Daughters of the American Revolution History and read, not their record, but ours.

We proved that a set quota was not needed—our total millions will grow and grow—they must, if we are to taste Victory. Will you who read help record these millions?

To quote Eve Curie: "It seems to me very obvious that in time of danger to invest money in the free country where you live is the only reasonable gamble you can make with Destiny. We are all passengers on a ship. If the ship is sunk we lose everything. We are only helping to keep afloat the vessel which carries our lives!"

AN interesting figure at the Cincinnati Congress was Mrs. Tryphosa Duncan Bates-Batcheller, former State Regent for France of the D. A. R.

She is now in the country and her beautiful Paris home is in occupied territory.

She told of the invasion, and the occupation, and her own escape, in her clear, rich voice. She is a singer of repute as well as an author, and she began her contribution to the day by reading one of her own poems.

In St. Cloud Mrs. Bates-Batcheller founded the Rochambeau Chapter of the D. A. R. She is an active member of the Daughters of Cincinnati, Americans of Roy's Descent, Colonial Dames of America, Daughters of the Colonial Wars, Daughters of the Founders and Patriots, Daughters of the Barons of Runnymede and of various other societies membership in which has a genealogical basis.

Mrs. Bates-Batcheller lives in New York.
MARY ADAIR CHAPTER of Chester, South Carolina, unveiled two granite markers to Revolutionary heroes. The markers are about a mile apart in the eastern section of Chester county, on U. S. Highway No. 99. In this section lived a virile, fearless, freedom-loving people who did much to mold the future of the nation at a critical period in its history, and where now their spirit of freedom is calling unto the fourth and fifth generations—and the call is not unheeded.

Programs of speaking and patriotic songs preceded the unveilings. The principal address was made by a descendant of one of the heroes being honored and the unveilings were by two small girls, also descendants. The salute to the flag and the pledge of allegiance were given by the chapter members, with the regent holding the flag. It was an outstanding, historical event, attracting several hundred people from four different counties.

The first marker unveiled is on the site of Beckhamville Battleground. This Beckhamville area is one of the most important in the south regarding the stirring times of the Revolution. Here was made the first resistance against the British in this part of South Carolina. After the fall of Charleston and the occupation by the British of all the state, Colonel Houseman, a British officer, was sent to Beckhamville in May 1780 with 200 soldiers, half of whom were British regulars. From his headquarters he issued a proclamation and circulated handbills to notify the people to assemble at an old field, now Beckhamville, to give their names as loyal subjects of King George and receive British protection. After this proclamation was issued, Colonel Houseman himself, went to the home of old Justice John Gaston to urge him to take protection, every inducement possible was offered. The British commander told him that his actions would control the whole district, as he was a man of great influence in his community. Instead of accepting the offer John Gaston went to work to run the officer and his supporters out of the district.

Justice John Gaston was eighty years old and not able to bear arms himself, but he had nine stalwart sons who were ready to do their duty. That night runners were secretly sent out to notify the Friends of Liberty to gather at the home of Justice Gaston for the purpose of making an attack on the British next morning. Twenty-four men joined the Gaston brothers. This party of thirty-three were led by Captain John McClure. Captain McClure had previously served in the cavalry under Colonel William Washington during the siege of Charleston when the Americans were surprised and defeated by the British. He was a nephew of Justice John Gaston, his mother having been Mary Gaston.

These thirty-three men had been through many scenes of alarm and danger, by which their minds were trained to daring enterprises; their bodies also were enured to fatigue and they were sturdy and courageous. Clad in hunting shirts and trousers, coonskin caps and moccasins; otterskin shot-bags and butcher knives by their sides, and armed with deadly rifles, they were ready for the foe. Early next morning they paraded before the door of John Gaston. Beginning with Captain McClure he gave each a hearty handshake, and then presented the bottle. After this little ceremony the brave young soldiers took their way noiselessly along the old Indian trail down Fishing Creek to the old field designated by Colonel Houseman, where he and the two hundred British were bivouacked. They were completely routed by the sudden onslaught, and a number killed without a single casualty to the “back woodsmen.”

This encounter was the first opening wedge to the recovery of South Carolina, and it filled Colonel Houseman with rage! The next day he sent a party of twenty Red Coats to bring the hoary-headed patriot, dead or alive, to his headquarters. Justice Gaston knew that they would seek revenge upon him, so well-armed he left.

MARY ADAIR CHAPTER, D. A. R., of Chester, S. C.,
Unveils Two Markers to Revolutionary War Heroes

BY MARTHA BRAY CARSON
his home immediately. When the British arrived the house was deserted. His wife and little Jennie, his granddaughter, had hid themselves nearby. They heard their frightful curses and heard them deal heavy blows with their broad swords on the chair of the old man, with the diabolical wish that he were in it. She saw them plunder her home and carry off their stock. Nothing was left except the family Bible, which Mrs. Gaston had taken in her flight—a precious relic still preserved in the family. She prayed so loud in her hiding place that little Jennie said she was afraid the British would hear her.

John Gaston went to Mecklenburg, N. C. But after the Battle of Hanging Rock—August 7, 1780, he returned home, saying that at best he did not have much longer to live and he wanted to be at home. But he always went well-armed. When he died in 1782 he had his pistols under his pillow, and his rifle beside him in bed.

Of his nine sons in the Revolutionary War, four of them were killed in battle. At the Battle of Hanging Rock one brother's body was found lying across that of another. When the mother heard of this she replied: "I mourn their loss, but they could not have died in a better cause."

In directing and executing the attack on Beckhamville, the coolness and courage of Captain John McClure was strikingly exhibited. Some of the Tories defeated on this occasion finding that the Red Coats were not invincible, and could neither defend themselves, nor their allies, immediately changed sides and joined the Whigs, believing that they were the stronger party. Captain McClure was in several battles, and distinguished himself as a very brave man. An historian stated: "His name deserves to be honored."

The second marker is at the Green Meetinghouse Site and Anderson Graveyard. Daniel Green was born in the State of New Jersey about 1752, and was a Revolutionary soldier. In the course of time he came to South Carolina and settled in the eastern section of Chester county, and there married Mrs. Nancy Anderson, one of Chester county's most remarkable pioneer characters, with a spirit of lofty heroism and homely simplicity. She was the widow of William Anderson, a daring soldier who had been killed by the Tories.

Prosperity attended Mr. and Mrs. Green, and through their thrift and industry they accumulated much property, and did great good with it. He built the Green Meetinghouse near the Anderson Graveyard, and not far from the Beckhamville Battlefield. In this graveyard, Nancy Anderson Green is buried. Her grave is distinctly marked, and is always a center of interest to the visitor. On either side of her repose the remains of her two warrior husbands. At her feet, her son, Colonel William Anderson. Her grandchildren and greatgrandchildren enlarging the circle of kindred dead. The old granite wall surrounding them is a landmark not to be effaced or removed—and a monument to the public spirit of her last chosen companion—Daniel Green from New Jersey.

Mrs. Pouch Busy at Headquarters

Due to the cessation of D.A.R. meetings during the heated season Mrs. William H. Pouch, President General, is devoting her time in July and August to more frequent trips to the headquarters in Washington and to other urgent national matters.

One meeting attended by Mrs. Pouch in July was when she was guest of honor at the dinner given by the Frances Wallis Chapter at the Rixey Mansion, Arlington, Virginia, on July 6th.

At this meeting Mrs. Pouch spoke on the war service work of the Society and urged all present to aid Blood Plasma project and the sale of War Bonds and War Stamps.
FLAG consciousness and a demand for authentic information as to the rules and customs pertaining to the display and use of the Flag of the United States of America have increased greatly during the critical days of war for the Freedom which that Flag symbolizes.

At this same time confusion has developed in many minds due to enactment of a code by the Congress of the United States and reversal by the same body within six months time; to opinions handed down by the Supreme Court of the United States and reversed by that same body within the year, and now to the appearance of a Flag of Four Freedoms, symbolic of the unity of the United Nations, but in no way representative of the multitudinous freedoms represented by the Stars and Stripes.

The only connection your Chairman has had with the latter is that, with representatives of other organizations, she attended a public meeting in Washington at which the plan for one flag to represent all of the United Nations, and to be displayed in company with the flag of any one nation, was presented. Your Chairman was a guest of the evening and had no part in the endorsement of such a flag. Her business pertains only to the Correct Use of the Flag of the United States of America.

In this connection she gave publicity to Public Law 623 of June 22, 1942, whereby the Congress of the United States adopted nationally the Flag Code which had been universally accepted since 1924.

She has contributed to the spread of information relative to Public Law 829, adopted by the Congress of the United States on December 22, 1942, wherein the method of salute in the giving of the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag was changed from the customary right hand extension to that of holding hand over heart throughout the recitation. Copies of the new law have been sent far and wide and innumerable letters from many sources have been answered.

Two recently reversed opinions of the Supreme Court demand the serious consideration of every citizen and intensified flag education. No longer may a child in the public schools be required to pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America. No longer may citizenship papers be revoked because an alien at the time of naturalization belonged to an organization pledged to the overthrow of the government he swore to support. Much education as to the symbolism of the Flag of the United States of America is required to overcome such conditions. To meet the demand for education is the duty of the Committee on the Correct Use of the Flag and of every Daughter of the American Revolution.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
(Continued from page 439)

An address, by the Reverend Peter Marshall on "Faith for Victory" greatly inspired everyone and stirred all to renewed enthusiasm in the work to be carried on during the coming years.

The Honorable Adlai Stevenson brought "Recollections of My Grandmother" when photographs were presented, by Mrs. Barton Embry, of Letitia Green Stevenson, Second President General of the National Society, and of her husband, the Honorable Adlai Stevenson, Vice President of the United States.

The Girl Home Makers, Junior American Citizens, Americanism, American Indians, and Correct Use of the Flag Committees brought groups of young people to entertain us and to emphasize different phases of the work.

The Tellers' Report showed that Mrs. Geoffrey Creyke was unanimously endorsed by ballot as a candidate for the office of Vice President General.

Following adjournment Tuesday afternoon, the Board of Governors of the State Officers Club entertained at tea at the Chapter House in honor of the State Regent.

ETHEL M. MARTIN,
State Recording Secretary.
The Love Story of James Madison and Dorothy Payne Todd

BY ELISABETH E. POE

THERE are certain names in American history that possess eternal charm in the very mention of them. They are fragrant memories to the people of today and open a vista to past scenes through which the men and women of the present may visualize the gracious and gallant figures on the stage of America's youth.

Of such lasting values are the magic cognomens: "Virginia Dare," "Pocahontas," "Martha Washington," "Theodosia Burr," and "Dolly Madison."

The last named, Dolly Madison, also occupied an honored place in the distinguished gallery of wives of the Presidents, the noble succession of First Ladies of the Land led by the queenly Martha Washington. It has no quiranter or more distinctive figure than that of Dolly Madison.

In Dolly Madison's day, Quakeress though she was, she set fashion fads and customs and social precedents galore. Some have even survived until the present time. They serve still as models to the First Ladies of this century, more than a hundred years after Dolly Madison reigned in the hearts of the people and in the White House.

This interest is heightened by the records or personal deeds of heroism and the quick thought of Dolly Madison during the burning of Washington and its occupation by the British in 1814.

All the world loves a hero or heroine quite as much as it does a lover. While this fact remains true, the picture of Dolly Madison will never fade from the minds and memories of American men and women.

On the 16th of March, 1751, the plantation of James Madison, a large landowner of Orange County, Virginia, was alive with excitement over the arrival of a son and heir to the planter and his good wife. The youngster was named James Madison for his father, although there was some talk at first of naming him for his first American kinsman, Capt. Isaac Maddyson, a colonist of 1623, whom Capt. John Smith in his chronicles mentions as a "mighty good Indian fighter."

But the happy custom of naming the first born for his father, if a boy, prevailed, and young James sallied forth thus christened from the quaint old church at Orange. The son of wealthy parents, for that day, the son was destined from the cradle for a career at Princeton, the New Jersey college greatly patronized by the rich planters of that period. It was then called the College of New Jersey. In 1769, James Madison matriculated there, and one of his first acts was to form a literary club known as "The American Whig Society," which appears to have been more devoted to the discussion of politics than it was to that of literature.

At first the ministry attracted young Madison. After his graduation in 1771, he remained in Princeton for another year studying theology under the famous Dr. John Witherspoon, the preacher patriot of the American Revolution.

But the rumors of the Revolution were heard. They proved too much for the young theological student with such predilection for politics in his veins. He returned to Virginia and became a tutor, nominally keeping up his theological studies and the perusal of Hebrew. In 1775, when things waxed warm, he became chairman of the Orange County Committee of Public Safety and conducted a campaign for colonial militia in response to Patrick Henry's stirring call.

In 1779 Madison became a delegate to the Continental Congress from Virginia and wrote much on the state papers which occupied the attention of that legislative body. His undoubted literary ability was of great value to the framers of the Constitution and the infant state, but, on account of his extreme youth, he did not take a prominent part in the deliberations.

After his return to Virginia he took up the study of law in a serious manner. He seems to have been one of the first to have visualized the necessity for an inseparable
union between the states for their mutual benefit and protection. The doctrine of state rights he held in theory, but not as practical for the new Republic. His work on the Constitution was noteworthy, and he opposed bravely some of Virginia's foremost leaders as well as other notable men of the period. In 1789 he took a seat in the House of Representatives, where he remained until 1797, when he entered the Virginia legislature and confined himself to state politics for a time.

But America was to hear from this sturdy patriot again, and upon the accession of the Republican party to power in 1801, Madison became Secretary of State under Thomas Jefferson, his patron and political guide. Jefferson was very fond of his fellow Virginian and entertained a high respect for his ability which was heightened during his year's notable service as his premier.

Romance had not passed Madison by in these formative years of his life.

The year after young Madison returned from Princeton and his theological studies, there was born to John and Mary Coles Payne, of North Carolina, a little daughter. She was named Dorothy the day she was born, May 20, 1772. Her mother and father were both Virginians who had moved to the old North State but remembered with pleasure their Virginia associations.

When Dorothy was still a little girl the Paynes joined the Society of Friends or Quakers, then as now a stronghold of the plain people. Little Dolly was reared in the gentle tenets of this faith, dressed in its somber garb, and was taught the simplicity of spirit and unworldliness which characterized these people. The Paynes were gentlefolk and did not neglect the training in social graces, notwithstanding their membership in the Society of Friends. This stood Dolly in good stead in later years when she was called upon to preside over state functions at the White House.

The quaint bonnet of the Friends could not hide her sparkling eyes and perfectly rounded features from the admiring gaze of young acquaintances. It was noticed that at meeting many of the young Friends would glance from the men's section of the meeting house across to where Dolly Payne sat demurely among the women of the congregation.

One of these admirers was John Todd, a rising young lawyer and Quaker. A romance sprang up and rapidly developed. They were married. This first marriage lasted only a short time, and Dolly Payne Todd was left a young widow with an infant son. At this time she was only twenty-three years of age, and tradition still deals fondly with her reputed beauty.

Congress was sitting at the time in Philadelphia, which was then the capital of the United States. Among the legislators was the dashing Mr. Madison, of Virginia, whose good looks and oratory had won him fame among the delegations. Then, as now, the ladies of the capital were prone to attend the interesting sessions of Congress. One day some friends took Dolly Todd, sweeter than ever in her widow's weeds, to Independence Hall, where the House of Representatives was in session. Young James Madison was seated in his place with the Virginia delegation when, looking up into the ladies' gallery, he saw, for the first time, the beautiful face of Dolly Payne Todd.

His ardent glances were noticed by the prim little widow. A friend told her his name and spoke glowingly of his talents. So it was with keen interest she listened to him debate the pending question. He could scarcely keep his mind on it, so anxious was he to keep the attractive widow in sight. After the session a friend told him who she was and the Virginian lost no time in making her acquaintance through a mutual friend.

As a matter of fact, she had been a widow less than a year when Madison won her hand. Dolly's younger sister, Lucy, had married one of the Washingtons, George Steptoe Washington, and was living at "Harewood," Jefferson County, Virginia. It was from this house that Dolly Payne Todd was married to Hon. James Madison in October, 1794.

She soon became popular in the congressional set in Philadelphia and at "Montpelier," the country home of Mr. Madison in Virginia, where they lived during the recesses of Congress. After Mr. Madison's resignation from Congress in 1797, they returned to Virginia and lived the simple happy lives of well-bred Virginians until 1801, when Mr. Madison accepted the portfolio of Secretary of State from Thomas Jefferson.

The capital had been removed to Wash-
ington by this time. As Mr. Jefferson was a widower, much of the official entertaining fell upon the shoulders of Dolly Madison. Here she laid the foundations for her successful social career. Officials of all parties loved her, and she was easily the toast of the town and had the rare gift of getting on beautifully with the women of her official circle. Secretary Madison's house was the most popular one in the capital and renowned for its social functions. A contemporary writer, speaking of Mrs. Madison's fondness for cards, says: "I confess I felt some mortification at putting the money of Mrs. Madison and Mrs. Duval in my pocket." Lest some of the fashionable bridge players for high stakes of the present day take too much comfort from the example of Dolly Madison, it should be written down that, after she entered the White House, she gave up playing cards for stakes and expressed sorrow, it is said, that she ever indulged in the practice.

On March 4, 1809, President James Madison took his seat and Dolly Madison became First Lady of the Land. Mrs. Madison gave a levee to official Washington after the inauguration ceremonies. She is described at the moment of triumph as follows: "Near the door of the drawing room Mr. and Mrs. Madison stood to receive their company. She looked extremely beautiful, was dressed in a plain cambric dress with a very long train, plain round neck without any handkerchief and beautiful bonnet of purple velvet and white satin with white plumes. She was all dignity and grace and affability."

At the first inaugural ball, which was held that evening, Mrs. Madison appeared again. The same writer describes her appearance at the ball. "Mrs. Madison looked a queen," she writes. "She had on a pale buff-colored velvet made plain with a very long train, plain round neck without any handkerchief and beautiful bonnet of purple velvet and white satin with white plumes. She was all dignity and grace and affability."

number. 'But what shall I do with it?' said she. 'I do not dance.' 'Give to your neighbor,' said Captain Tingley. 'Oh, no,' said she, 'that would look like partiality.'"

The success of Dolly Madison in the White House is a matter of historical record. Her graciousness and kindness won friends on all sides. She more than did her share in making Madison's administration notable. Then came the cloud of the war of 1814. The word was spread that the British were marching nearer and nearer to the capital city. Mrs. Madison was implored to flee to a place of safety. But she refused to leave her husband's side.

Finally came the dark day when the capital was in the hands of a foreign force. The President and Mrs. Madison at last yielded to the entreaties of friends and fled from the White House lest America should have the humiliation of having its ruler a prisoner of war in the hands of the British.

The President went first in one direction with his Cabinet while Mrs. Madison, in the hands of trusty officers, was to go in another direction to the home of a friend. As she was leaving the White House Mrs. Madison saw in a frame the Stuart portrait of Washington. She could not bear to leave it, so she had it ripped from its frame and put it under her skirt. Then she noticed the Articles of Confederation, a priceless document, which she put in a small red trunk which she kept close by her side.

After several days the British left Washington, and the President and Mrs. Madison returned. As the White House was in ashes they selected the famous Octagon House at 18th Street and New York Avenue N.W., for a temporary White House. Those frightful days over, they resumed their place in the restored White House. In 1817 President Madison left public office and, with his wife, went to Montpelier. It was with much regret Mrs. Madison left the scene of her many social triumphs.

The quiet life at Montpelier was broken in 1836 when James Madison died at the age of 85, a philosopher to the last and the devoted lover of his "Dolly" to his last breath. The next year Mrs. Madison returned to Washington and resided in what is now the Cosmos Club building. Her house was the center of social attraction. Congress conferred on her the frank-
A Real Granddaughter

A REAL granddaughter of the American Revolution has recently joined the William Strong Chapter, of Proctor, Arkansas. She is Mrs. (M. D.) Willie Ruth Hadley Thompson, who joined on the services of her grandfather, Ambrose Hadley 1758-1839, who while living in Halifax County, North Carolina, served his country.

Ambrose Hadley was married three times, and was the father of twenty-three children. He left Halifax County, N. C., prior to 1797 and moved to Warren County, Georgia, where he lived until about 1813, when he moved and settled in Maury County, Tenn. On February 7, 1823, he married Louisa McLeod, 1802-1842; both are buried in Carters Creek Cemetery, Maury County, Tenn., and have tombstones marking their graves. They were the parents of five children, among them, third from the last child was Lucius Perkins Hadley, 1834-1874, who when a young man moved to Obion County, Tenn., and settled.

Lucius Perkins Hadley married Paralee Jane Starrett, 1832-1888, on March 11, 1859. She was the daughter of Alexander Starrett, one of the first settlers of Obion County, Tenn. They are buried in the family graveyard of Alexander Starrett, near Glass, Tenn.; tombstones mark their graves.

Mrs. Thompson is the daughter of this couple, and was born April 24, 1870, on the plantation of her father in Obion County, Tenn. Lucius Perkins Hadley served on the Confederate side of the War Between the States, and contracted an illness from which he never recovered.

Both parents passed away when Mrs. Thompson was very young, and she went to live with her sister, Mrs. Annie Hadley Hamilton in Jonesboro, Arkansas. It was here that she met and married her husband, Maynard Delibar Thompson, born, July 30, 1857, died, March 28, 1922, buried in Elmwood Cemetery in Memphis, Tenn. They were married August 3, 1892 and resided at Grays, Ark., where Mr. Thompson was a successful merchant and planter. They are the parents of three children; Hadley Smith Thompson, who died in infancy; Vance Maynard Thompson, born April 5, 1897, who married Elizabeth Tuck Greer, born March 11, 1900. They are residents of McCrory, Ark., and are the parents of six children, namely; Vance Maynard, Jr., Elizabeth Greer, John Greer, William Hadley, Henry Ripley and Ruth Thompson.

Annie Ruth Thompson, 1900-1935, who married Dr. John Joseph McCaughan, born Jan. 1, 1894; they were married in Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 1, 1921. They have three children; namely, John Joseph, Jr., Ruth Thompson, and Ann McCaughan. Annie Ruth Thompson McCaughan is buried in Elmwood Cemetery, Memphis, Tenn. The death of this young and beautiful daughter has been a great sorrow to Mrs. Thompson, who makes her home at the Parkview Hotel, Memphis, Tenn., to be near the children of her daughter.

Mrs. Thompson is a devoted mother and grandmother. She is a member of the First Seventh Day Adventist Church of Memphis, former president of the Mary Galloway Home for aged women, is now vice-president of this worthy cause. She does much charity work, and contributes of her worldly goods to all war efforts. Her son, Vance Maynard Thompson, enlisted in World War I.

The Love Story of James Madison and Dorothy Payne Todd

(Continued from page 447)

ing privilege and voted her a seat upon the floor of the Senate, a unique honor which was never conferred, it is said, on any other President's widow.

For twelve years she lived in Washington, holding public receptions each year on the Fourth of July which rivaled the gatherings at the President's house. Distinguished foreigners who same to the Capital were always taken to call on Mrs. Dolly Madison. In her old age she retained her social sway. On the 12th of July, 1849, she died at the age of 82 years. Her funeral took place from Old St. John's Church, Lafayette Square, and was attended by a vast concourse of people. Loving hands took her mortal remains to Montpelier, where she was laid beside her distinguished husband. So in death they were not divided.
Death of Bishop Freeman Saddens
Nation

The death of the Right Reverend James E. Freeman, D.D., LL.D., third Bishop of Washington, was not only the loss of a great American Churchman but a personal sorrow to members of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, where he had served for many years as a member of its National Advisory Board.

For eighteen years Bishop Freeman had offered the invocations at the Continental Congresses of the National Society. He was unable to attend the Fifty-First and Fifty-Second Congresses because of ill health, but sent affectionate greetings to those gatherings.

Mrs. William H. Pouch, President General, has sent the following message to the NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE concerning the death of Bishop Freeman:

"Members of the National Society mourn their sad loss in the passing of their beloved friend and advisor, Bishop Freeman. We are bereft indeed, for his practical Christianity and wonderful leadership were a great blessing to us. He will be missed at every turn by thousands of our members, and by those throughout the United States who called him 'Friend,' as well as the 'Messenger of God.'

Our love and understanding sympathy go to the wife and helpmate whose tenderness and devotion were the greatest joy and comfort to the Bishop in his busy days.

Truly his life was spent so that his achievements will outlast it. The beautiful Washington Cathedral, for one, will always be a glorious tribute to the service given by Bishop Freeman to his God and Country."

The Rt. Rev. James E. Freeman, third Bishop of Washington, has been regarded throughout his episcopate as a Twentieth Century prophet of the church; the leading American exponent of the prophetic ministry. In fact, he had been called often a new "Saint Chrysostom" of the pulpit whose magnetic oratory and sound reasoning lifted up the hearts of men to the very throne of God.

Not only in his own church, but in other communions men called him one of the great preachers of his time.

Started as Railroad Man

Bishop Freeman came into the church from business life at the insistence of the late Rt. Rev. Henry Codman Potter, bishop of New York, who had persuaded him to set aside a promising career in the accountancy department of the New York Central Railroad for the Christian ministry.

Bishop Freeman was born in New York City on July 24, 1866, the son of Henry and Mary R. Freeman.

The future bishop was educated in the public schools of the city and by private tutors. His mother lived to be more than 92 years of age and to see her son consecrated third bishop of Washington.

At the diocesan convention session held later in the spring of 1923 Dr. James E. Freeman, rector of the Church of the Epiphany, was elected the third bishop of Washington.

Dr. Freeman was consecrated bishop of Washington on the feast of St. Michael and All Angels, September 29, 1923, in the Church of the Epiphany.

The newly elected bishop immediately took up residence in the bishop's house, Washington Cathedral Close.

Forming a national committee for Washington Cathedral of prominent men and women, Bishop Freeman secured Gen. John J. Pershing for its chairman and the Cathedral project went rapidly forward.

Among the achievements of his regime in the Cathedral project were the building of the College of Preachers through the gift of the late Alexander S. Cochran; the completion of the choir and North Transept and the opening of the Crossing for divine service, and the collection of millions of dollars which has resulted in the completion of more than one-third of the Cathedral.

During Bishop Freeman's administration, President Wilson, Admiral Dewey and other noted personages have been buried in the Bethlehem Chapel of the Cathedral.

Essentially a pastor, Bishop Freeman visited the sick of the diocese, rich and poor alike, bringing to them the assurance of faith in their hours of trial.

An author of many books, Bishop Freeman wrote a weekly newspaper column reaching a still wider audience with his (Continued on page 459)
### Department of the Treasurer General

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**TOTALS** 2,570 142,534 1,512 144,046
In the weaving of a life's tapestry, they are the unexpected threads which change the pattern and give color to the design. In the fifty-third year of her existence, Warren and Prescott has written a new page in her Chapter history. It is a page that turns back the leaves forty-six years and finds itself the sequel of one written in 1897. To begin then at the beginning.

Once upon a time, a boy was born of intellectual Quaker stock, to a family living in the outskirts of Wilmington, Delaware. Their home an old stone house dating back to 1780.

Howard Pyle's mother, like many of her contemporaries, Tennyson, the Brownings, Bronson Alcott, was deeply influenced by the teachings of Swedenborg. The boy was nurtured on these mysteriously beautiful doctrines. This philosophical diet was varied by the spiritual experiences of Christian in Pilgrim's Progress and seasoned with the exciting ones of Robinson Crusoe plus the mythical Folk and Fairy tales of Germany.

This was the period of Dickens and Thackeray. The Quakers were insatiable readers. Howard Pyle's mother, with literary ambitions of her own but little leisure to indulge them, loved these stories of England across the sea and told and retold them to her children.

Before he could read, the small Howard was as familiar with the streets of old London as with those of his own quiet town. Little Nell, David Copperfield, Young Dombey and Poor Jo, were as well, perhaps better known to him than his less interesting younger brothers.

With his keys of imagination and love of the beautiful, he could slip at will beyond the walls of his small world's environment into a Dream World of the Past, peopled with giants, witches, sorcerers and fairies. Where buccaneers sailed the seas, Captains Kidd buried their treasures on hot, golden sands and in high, forbidding towers, mysterious Merlins brewed their potent potions.

He saw the sunshine flecking the great tree boles in the forests of Robin Hood.

He heard the music of the hunting horns of King Arthur's courtiers. Saw the gaily waving plumes and flashing lances of jousting Knights on the fields of Chivalry. He shivered with the wandering minstrels awaiting admittance before the portals of lordly barons or doughty kings.

He saw King Arthur and His Court at banquet in the dim vaulted halls. The rushes on the floors, the tattered battle flags against the gray stone walls. He watched the colorful procession of lackeys bearing high with upraised arms, huge silver platters of steaming boars' heads, suckling pigs and roasted peacocks.

He was a little page in doublet and hose, pouring spiced wine into Queen Guinevere's golden goblet. He was a young Esquire running at the stirrup of Sir Galahad, starting on his quest.

Small wonder then that with his whole being saturated with the colorful history of the Middle Ages, it from the first found outlet through the child's romantic brain and clever fingers.

Beginning with his own whimsical fairy stories—for children, he quickly found expression in his beautiful volumes of Robin Hood, The Wonder Clock, Aladdin, The Tales of King Arthur and many others. One sees him at this time a veritable Pied Piper leading innumerable throngs of starry-eyed boys and girls through the literary treasure stores of the Past.

He became not only the first great illustrator of his generation, but an equally great authority, interpreter and teacher of the manners, costumes and architecture of Mediaeval Times and all historic subjects of later eras. His pupils were many. Among the first, Maxwell Parrish, Jessie Wilcox Smith and Violet Oakley. He inspired all and left his mark on many.

His work was in demand for numerous noted books and contributed not a little to their charm, Weir Mitchell's "Hugh Wynn", Dr. Holmes' "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table", "The One Hoss Shay", Margaret Deland's "Old Chester Tales", to mention but a few.

Throughout his life, one subject particularly interested him. The history of
his own country. Scene after scene from Revolutionary and Colonial Days came alive once more upon his canvasses.

To think of the Battle of Bunker Hill is to sit on the rooftops of old Boston and see through the anxious eyes of the men and women clustered there, the white puffs of smoke and the Redcoats marching to their deaths across the harbor.

To think of old New York is to watch with the Dutch Burghers of New Amsterdam, sour visaged Stuyvesant and his men at arms, just landed from their frigate's deck, grimly stumping with his wooden leg the rough, uneven pavements of an uncouth colony.

To think of slavery, is to see the group of stolid townsmen in a corner of the slave market of 1643, appraising the young naked figure of the puzzled black man, "Choice cargo" of the latest slave ship.

But to turn to that early page of our Chapter. Professor Woodrow Wilson of Princeton University was writing a history of George Washington, to be published in Harper's Monthly. Plans were made to secure the most notable series of illustrations which had ever appeared in an American magazine. In them, Howard Pyle concentrated all his technical ability and all his knowledge. The resulting pictures were immensely successful. After publication they were exhibited, first at the Drexel Institute in Philadelphia, then at the St. Botolph Club in Boston.

Howells was one of his close friends. Doubtless there were legion. A movement was immediately started to keep these seventeen exquisite and historical paintings in Boston. This was quickly accomplished through the generous subscription of a group of beauty-loving and patriotic Bostonians.

On April 29th, 1897, this letter was written:

"To the Trustees of the Boston Public Library:

The undersigned present their compliments to The Trustees of the Boston Public Library, and beg them to accept Seventeen paintings by Howard Pyle, representing scenes in the life of Washington and in Colonial times—in order that they may be hung and properly cared for in one of the rooms of the Public Library in Boston.

Respectfully,

MASSACHUSETTS SOCIETY OF THE COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA, WARREN AND PRESCOTT CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION."

Headed by Mrs. Huntington Walcott and ending with J. Templeton Coolidge, Jr., 29 names follow.

Now, in May, 1943, another letter (in duplicate) has been written to the present President of the Massachusetts Colonial Dames and the present Regent of Warren and Prescott Chapter D. A. R.

Mr. Milton E. Lord, Director of the Library, explains that the President of Colonial Williamsburg, feels that two of these water colors, one depicting "The Colonial Capitol", the other, "A Room in the Raleigh Tavern", are historical documents and would be of great importance to the archives of the Organization.

The Director feels it would be a gracious thing to accede to the request of Mr. Chorley, by presenting the picture depicting the Governor's Mansion to Williamsburg Association. As it happened, this painting is mounted with another smaller one, in the same frame. By separating these, the original number of the gift group would remain the same.

Through the generosity of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Williamsburg has become one of the historic shrines of the country. Boston, through the research and untiring efforts of a group of Boston architects, Perry, Shaw and Hepburn and the two Surcliffs, father and son, authorities in the landscaping world, has from the first, been deeply interested and in close touch with the work of restoration.

The President of the Massachusetts Colonial Dames, and the Regent of Warren and Prescott Chapter, believe that Howard Pyle, were he living, would be honored and the original donors pleased to have Massachusetts by the transference of this watercolor, so greatly desired at Williamsburg, forge still one more bond with Virginia.

As there are no legal restrictions to prevent and the approval being unanimous, the gift will be made. Seventeen of the Howard Pyle famous series will remain the valued possessions of the Public Library of Boston. One will be added to the many treasures of Colonial Williamsburg.

Grace H. Atherton
(Mrs. Walter Atherton),
Regent, Warren and Prescott Chapter,
D. A. R.
Service and Defense
One Million Dollar Record

THE unprecedented sale of defense saving stamps amounting to over a million dollars by the Jonathan Dayton Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, at a small street booth located on the main thoroughfare in Dayton, Ohio, received recognition from Mrs. Russell William Magna in her salesmanship talks for War Bonds at the Fifty-second Continental Congress held in Cincinnati.

The achievement has been recognized with three citations from the United States Treasury Department. The first designation was appointing the workers as "Minute Men" in behalf of the defense saving program of the nation.

The second citation was presented at the anniversary testimonial luncheon celebration by J. Harry Veatch, chairman of the Montgomery County, O., War Savings Staff and the third scroll was received on recommendation of Eleanor Hanson, director of Woman’s War Staff of Ohio. Each citation has the signature of Henry Morganthau, secretary of the treasury. The scrolls have been suitably framed and now hang on the inner walls of the booth.

Designating the booth is a lovely D. A. R. insignia in blue, gold and silver painted by an artist member.

Invited to operate the booth by Mr. Chester R. Hinkle, of radio station WING, on the historic day war was declared with Japan, twenty members volunteered their services for the duration. Within forty-eight hours the booth was set up and operation started and has continued six days each week without interruption. When Dayton merchants opened their places of business one night each week to accommodate war-workers in their shopping problems, the stamp booth was ready to serve the public. Again when two nights a week seemed necessary to accommodate the same demands, the D. A. R. members also widened the number of hours and with a like increase of sales.

Only defense stamps of small denominations, representing the savings of the small investor, are sold and the booth is operated entirely by twenty-five members of the chapter in which the State Regent of Ohio, Mrs. Alonzo H. Dunham, holds membership.

The superintendent of the evening schools believes that the interest in the Americanization classes has been greatly stimulated by the prizes offered by Melicent Porter Chapter. Though the foreign born population has appreciably decreased in the last twenty years, the number of awards given to those training for citizenship in these classes has increased. This is an encouraging feature of the work. Melicent Porter Chapter is glad to have had a small part in inculcating the ideal of this country in the neighbors who have come from other lands.

Information Service for Officers

THE D. A. R. Service and Information Bureau for Officers of the Armed Forces with headquarters at Hotel Roosevelt, Madison Avenue and 45th Street, New York City, offers to welcome any relative or member of our Society, or their friends, in any branch of the armed forces who are officers, at the headquarters.

Someone on duty among the D. A. R. members will visit, if notified, any officer who may be ill or wounded in a hospital within the environs of New York City and do for them what they can, such as writing to their families about them and their deeds.

Direct contact can be made with this D. A. R. Service Bureau by calling in person or by telephoning Murray Hill 4-5865, as listed in the Manhattan (New York) telephone directory under “Daughters of the American Revolution, Hotel Roosevelt”.

Mrs. Harry D. McKeige is chairman at the headquarters. Members can be found on duty there from early morning until evening. Some member of the Hospital Committee will be available at all times.
Letter from the South Seas

W. C. Stephens, C.E.M.
3rd Div., 3rd Battalion,
Company H,
21st Reinforced,
Fleet Post Office,
San Francisco, Calif.

Mr. Fred E. Hand,
Constitution Hall,
17th & D Streets, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. HAND:

Your V mail letter came some time ago and I intended to answer sooner but Military affairs have not permitted it.

I can't tell you where I am but I can say I am in the South Sea and I like it very much. I wish I had * * * * * *

Mr. Hand, I think I missed the Congress of the D. A. R. more than anything I have missed since I have been in the Service and I wish you would tell all the people I think of them all real often.

Sincerely,
STEVE.

Junior Membership

Fifty years ago a small group of far- visioned women organized the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Believing that those who carried in their veins the blood of the founding fathers held a particular responsibility for the preservation of the freedom for which their forefathers fought, it was planned that all members of this society should be descendants of those patriots.

The Society was pledged to remember, to teach, and to revere their early sacrifices and achievements.

Wise as this was they builted better than they knew, for they could not foresee that the small beginning would grow until it developed into the greatest Society of patriotic women in this country.

That was half a century ago, yet that spirit has carried on and on, until today the descendants of their descendants, our Junior members, are reaching hands across the years to them, remembering, teaching, revering and guarding the blessings of the United States of America.

Junior Membership became a National Committee in 1937, although Junior Groups had been formed in many chapters prior to that date. The number of Junior members is now estimated at five thousand. Under the direction of these young women many valuable services are performed. They are deeply interested in Americanism, the work of the Naturalization Courts, Junior American Citizens, and the Good Citizenship Pilgrimage.

The publication in the Liberty Chronicle of Liberty, Missouri, of the Old Marriage Records of Clay County, 1822-1854, comprising 4,238 marriages, was begun in 1934 by Mrs. Robert Withers, compiler, and later continued by Miss Edna McKinley, both of the Alexander Doniphan Chapter, copies of which are in our library.

These records represent pioneer families mostly from Virginia, North Carolina and Kentucky, and are of untold value in genealogical research of this migratory period of American history.

Another outstanding project now being conducted by Miss McKinley is a compilation of records from old graveyards, many of which are located upon the farms that have long since passed from the original owners. These records will be bound and preserved in the court house of Clay County, Missouri.

One of our members who lives in Washington conducts a "private" Good Citizenship Pilgrimage of her own. She often gathers together her young relatives and their friends who visit Washington for tours of public buildings and historic spots. Those of our members who continue their scholarships from year to year will be interested in the comment of a young student who was a member of one of these groups: "College means so much more to me this year than last or the year before."
The Gift That Means Life

At this writing Colorado's Blood Plasma Fund now totals $9,225.12. Many have asked, “How has this been accomplished in a state of great distances and widely scattered membership?” The project was begun early last summer and explained thoroughly to chapters by Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. Latting, and leading physicians. Smaller chapters worked as enthusiastically as the larger ones and the account of the Elbridge Gerry Chapter at Sterling, Colorado, is well worth emulating. Mrs. Budin, the regent, appointed a special Blood Plasma Chairman, Mrs. J. H. Jackson, who gave widespread publicity to the project in the newspaper and through her committee. This committee received the enthusiastic support of town and country, and people wished to help save soldiers’ and sailors’ lives by donating to this life saving fund. They were too far from a blood center to give blood and so were delighted in being privileged to help in this way. The young ladies of Beta Sigma Phi sorority aided by arranging the sale of a calf that had been given them for this purpose, and were truly thrilled to have it bring $800 for the cause. To date this chapter has sent in $1,588.37. The membership is but 32, but they have had the satisfaction of working together and succeeding in a major purpose.

Mt. Garfield Chapter of Grand Junction has aided the fund with $1,425; Fort William Bent at Lamar, with $800, and Sarah Platt Decker, with but twelve active members has contributed $566, much of this raised through the sale of their history book, “Pioneers of the San Juan.” All of these are smaller chapters. Two larger chapters with outstanding contributions are Arkansas Valley in Pueblo, with $1,300, and Zebulon Pike, Colorado Springs, $1,020. The latter chapter gave its gift in August, the result of arduous labors in sponsoring the premier performance of the Hanya Holm dance recital at the Art Center in Colorado Springs.

Through the efforts of members everywhere in this number one war project, the National Society has received favorable recognition and the public has become better informed about our genuine interests.

Lucile H. Latting
(Mrs. H. A.),
State Regent.

Oklahoma’s Star

On May 15th the Oklahoma City chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Sons of the American Revolution, with American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars, held a joint ceremony in the State Capitol Building, Oklahoma City, when the Oklahoma star was stitched in place on the Starry-Spangled Banner of the traveling flag by Oklahoma’s First Lady, Mrs. Robert S. Kerr, wife of the Governor, acting as Betsy Ross.

Mrs. Ernest R. Sullivan, Regent of the Oklahoma City chapter, presided, assisted by Mr. C. E. Gay, Secretary of the S. A. R. chapter. Flag salute was led by Mrs. Lula Burdick Young, State Chairman of Correct Use of the Flag. Mrs. Howard Searcy, Oklahoma State Regent, gave an address on “Oklahoma’s Star.” Short talks were made by Mayor Hefner, a S. A. R. member, and Mr. Joe Kernke, Commander of the American Legion Post No. 35.

The traveling flag was nearing its journey’s end as the forty-sixth star was placed that day. When the two final stars are given their places, the completed flag was sent to Washington, D. C., for Flag Day, June 14th.

Pearl M. Searcy
(Mrs. Howard Searcy),
Oklahoma State Regent.
Michigan D.A.R. Presents Mobile Unit to Red Cross

Mrs. Harley G. Higbie, head of the mobile unit of the American Red Cross Blood Donor Service, is shown accepting the keys of a blood donor mobile unit, presented by Mrs. Henry B. Joy and Mrs. Osmond D. Heavenrich on behalf of the Michigan State Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.
At the close of the regime of Mrs. Osmond D. Heavenrich as State Regent of Michigan was the presentation of the Mobile Blood Plasma Unit to the Detroit Blood Donor Center. This is known as Unit B in the Detroit equipment and is one of the four large Units now in use.

Michigan's quota of $4,000.00 in the Blood Plasma Project was oversubscribed $1,000.00 which made possible the large Station Wagon and completed the Unit. This is now available for the use of the Red Cross Staff Members who set up temporary service in various localities.

The presentation was made on Monday, April 12th, with an appropriate ceremony at the Blood Donor Center with Mrs. Heavenrich presiding. A number of members of the State Executive Board were present, also past National Officers and Chapter Regents from the Detroit area. Mr. A. J. Berris, Chairman of the American Red Cross for Wayne County, expressed his appreciation for the Unit and referred to it as a "tangible piece of humanitarianism." Mr. Frederick B. Stearns, Chairman of the Detroit Blood Donor Center, spoke interestingly on the work being accomplished there. The gift of the Michigan Daughters has made possible two hundred more pints of blood per day for the men at the front.

The keys were turned over to Mrs. Harley G. Higbie, head of the Mobile Unit Blood Donor Service, by Mrs. Henry Bourne Joy, Honorary Vice-President General from Michigan. The gift was made in honor of Mrs. B. H. Geagley, Past Vice-President General from Michigan and National Chairman of the American Red Cross for the Daughters of the American Revolution, and Mrs. George D. Schermerhorn, Past Organizing Secretary General from Michigan.  

H. F. S.

Queen Elizabeth Broadcasts to Women of the Empire

QUEEN ELIZABETH broadcast on Sunday evening, April 11th, a message of appreciation and encouragement to the women of the British Empire. To all who were enduring hardships and making sacrifices she commended the solace of religion. She and the King were grateful, she said, for the prayers of the people.

"In these last tragic years," she said, "many have found in religion the source and mainspring of a courage and selflessness that they needed. On the other hand, we cannot close our eyes to the fact that our precious Christian heritage is threatened by adverse influences.

"It does seem to me that, if the years to come are to see some real spiritual recovery, the women of our nation must be deeply concerned with religion and our homes are the very place where it should start. It is the creative and dynamic power of Christianity which can help us to carry the moral responsibilities which history is placing upon our shoulders. If our homes can be truly Christian, then the influence of that spirit will assuredly spread like leaven through all the aspects of our common life, industrial, social, and political."

Tablet Placed on Historic Maine Home

MRS. WILLIAM H. POUCH, President General of the D. A. R., was present at the field day and luncheon of the Maine Society D. A. R. when the John Nevens home at Poland Spring was marked with a tablet "to perpetuate the spirit of 22 early settlers of Poland who met there on July 22, 1776, and formed a company to secure their lives and property."

Mrs. Pouch dedicated the tablet which Miss Margaret E. McIlroy of Lewiston, State Regent, presented to Selectman Hobart Kilgore.

One of the young women who assisted in unveiling the Tablet was Miss Lucile Andrews of West Paris, a descendant of John Nevens and Doris Bailey of Poland and of Nathaniel Bailey, signor of "The Little Declaration of Independence."

Stanley W. Watson of Poland was the bugler. Mrs. H. P. Blodgett of Rockland, State Historian, gave a brief historical sketch.


ceded by the State Officers' Club Breakfast, presided over by the President, Mrs. Benjamin Wyche of Charlotte.

The morning session was given over to routine business. This was followed by a luncheon in honor of the delegates and pages, given on the Roof Garden of the Robert E. Lee. Mrs. Thor A. Bjerg, daughter of Mrs. Silversteen, was Official Flag Bearer and Chief Page of the Conference.

At the afternoon session the Good Citizenship Pilgrims were presented by the State Chairman, Mrs. W. C. Grier, and given their certificates by the State Regent. Miss Alice Lou Flanner of New Bern was announced State Winner. The State Regent presented to her a certificate and a $100 War Bond.

As has been her custom during her administration, the State Regent presented a beautiful U.S. flag to the district, exclusive of the hostess district, having the largest attendance at Conference. This year the flag went to District 3, Mrs. Preston B. Wilkes, Director.

Mrs. Joseph Simpson Silversteen, State Regent, was unanimously endorsed by ballot for the office of Vice-President General.

The following officers were elected: Mrs. Preston B. Wilkes, Jr., of Charlotte, Regent; Miss Helen Bryan Chamberlain, Vice-Regent; Mrs. J. M. Massey, Corresponding Secretary; and Mrs. E. A. Branch and Mrs. George P. Dillard to fill out terms of Treasurer and Librarian respectively.

The entire Conference was marked by the beautiful music generously contributed by Winston-Salem musicians.

As is customary, the Conference was closed with the singing of "God Be With You Till We Meet Again", and the retiring of the colors.

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

FLORIDA

THE Forty-first Annual State Conference of Florida's Daughters of the American Revolution met on March 29th to 31st in

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St. Petersburg at Suwanee Hotel. A splendid representation of delegates and all officers present. Presiding over all sessions our beloved Regent Mrs. Robert S. Abernathy with her splendid executive ability and intimate knowledge of the vital interests of our order, the human touch of knowing and calling every Daughter by name gave the impression of a great family reunion and was felt to be the best convention ever held.

The State Board of Management session was followed by a sacred and beautiful tribute to Our Beloved Dead of which forty wheels of blue have turned to gold. The roll call by Chaplain, Pages added golden flowers to our Emblem. A lovely tea complimenting the Conference members was given by the Daughters of the Confederacy.

The opening session in the ball room was packed and the usual ceremonies observed. Col. E. R. Householder gave an inspiring talk on “Information Please” in regards to war activities, and Pauline Hood Swoop, an officer of W. A. A. C., in their work.

A Past Regent, Mrs. E. M. Brevard, was attending her 21st consecutive convention of D. A. R. It was most gratifying to learn that the Florida Bell, Star, and Flag for Valley Forge has been paid for and dedicated through the efforts of that committee. And that $1932.00 has been sent in on the Blood Plasma project, very near one dollar per member in Florida. The State Officers Club added $100.00 to this amount. We lack a very small amount to complete the $1000.00 to Crossnore School. A total of $1,459,681 worth of bonds have been bought by members and families.

Deep interest is given to the work among the decreasing tribe of Indians who live in the Everglades. The D. A. R. Society pays for a teacher through the season and much good has been accomplished. Seventy pounds of beads were brought to Conference for their use.

Outstanding in entertainment was a group of Indian songs in his tribal language and English, by Chief Silvertongue, a lawyer, in full regalia. A Caruso voice, a magnificent specimen of American Indian.

Florida’s good citizen Pilgrim girl was presented with a $100.00 Bond as no pilgrimage was made this year.

Our Valley Forge Bell is given in honor of our Regent, Mrs. R. S. Abernathy, who has given such faithful service with outstanding achievements to the Florida Society, who conferred upon her the title of Honorary State Regent.

No State can enjoy greater fellowship than does Florida. No vision and we perish, no ideals and we’re lost, and we as Daughters have this knowledge. Working together to achieve results fostered by our Forefathers, for all have a share in the beauty, so what does it matter what duty falls to the lot of man, someone has blended the plaster, someone has carried the stone. Neither the man nor the master ever have built alone. Making a roof for a shelter. Building a house for a King, only by working together. We can accomplish a thing.

MARY ARNOLD LEE
(Mrs. Frank I.),
Ex State Historian, 41-43.

Death of Bishop Freeman Saddens Nation

(Continued from page 449)

interpretations of the old-fashioned gospel. At the time of his death Bishop Freeman was working on his autobiography.

The bishop had an unusually happy family life. On April 16, 1940, he celebrated his golden wedding anniversary with Mrs. Freeman, the former Ella Vigelius of New York City, who had been his childhood sweetheart.

Three children were born of that marriage. The eldest was Mary Freeman, who married Clyde Palmer Jaffray of Minneap-

olis and who died the year her father was consecrated third Bishop of Washington; Elsie, now the wife of the Reverend Raymond Wolven, Bishop’s Chaplain and rector of the Church of the Ascension, Washington, and one son, William V. Freeman.

The Bishop is survived also by the following grandchildren: Mrs. Earle Savage, Lieut. Clyde Palmer Jaffray, U. S. A., Lieut. James Freeman Jaffray, U. S. A., and Jane Freeman.

—E.E.P.
NATIONAL DEFENSE was the theme carried out in the 34th Annual Oklahoma State Conference, which was held in the Skirvin Hotel, Oklahoma City, March 9-12. Flags of Allied Nations furnished the colorful and appropriate decorations. Two dinners, one for the State Officers' Club, and the other for delegates and members preceded the formal opening. We were honored to have as special guests, Mrs. Festus Caruthers of Denver, Colo., Mrs. John Logan Marshal, South Carolina, Special Chairman for Tamassee, our well loved President General, Mrs. William H. Pouch, and Mrs. E. Thomas Boyd, National Chairman of National Defense, who brought the opening address. These guests together with State Officers and National Vice Chairman of Committees were introduced by the State Regent, Mrs. N. R. Patterson, who presided at all sessions.

The usual opening on Wednesday morning was followed by the annual report of State Regent and State Officers. We were proud that Oklahoma ranked second in gain of membership in the western district. Mrs. Patterson announced that new chapters were assured at Clinton and Guthrie.

Funds were reported for the purchase of a mobile blood plasma unit, a total of $2,526.96 being reached after gifts were brought by chapters.

Checks and War Stamp corsages were given for other projects, instead of flowers. Mrs. Patterson returned $100.00 of the amount allowed for State Regent's expenses to be given for use at Tamassee.

A gift to Mrs. Boyd was presented by her for Chinese relief. Mrs. Pouch gave her love gift to be used for English Air Raid Shelter Fund.

Mrs. Alice Browne Raupe, Senior President of C. A. R., reported on their activities.

Mrs. L. S. Cannon, State Chaplain, conducted an impressive hour of remembrance for twelve Daughters; a memorial tribute for Mrs. Caroline H. Randall, Real Daughter, was read.

At the noon luncheon, Mrs. Pouch brought the message—"The Daughters' Contribution to National Defense." She was greeted by Hon. Robert Hefner, Mayor of Oklahoma City, who assured her she was truly in the heart of America—midway of six Oklahoma counties where white men never set foot until opening of the state to settlement.

At this time, Miss Rosemary Stacy, Ponca City winner of Good Citizenship award, was presented her $100.00 Defense Bond in lieu of a trip to National Conference.

The afternoon was given to reports of State Chairmen, followed by a tea in the D. A. R. Museum at the State Historical Building. Two gifts were presented, a copy of Betsy Ross Flag given by Mrs. Young, State Flag Chairman, and a portrait painted by Mytens in 16th century, valued at $2,500.00 was presented by Mrs. Caruthers in memory of her husband—an Oklahoma pioneer.

Wednesday evening at the Regent's dinner, reports showed much activity in work of Civilian Defense, Red Cross, and projects of the National Society.

A musical program—"Music of the United Nations," consisted of a solo by a Chinese girl, dances by Mexican girls, Russian music on the violin, and a trio of old American folk songs. This was followed by an instructive message from Mrs. Boyd, who urged us to gain knowledge in order that we might preserve our independence.

At each session, some representative of the various branches of the armed forces brought greeting to the assembly.

During the election of officers, Mrs. Howard Searcy, Muskogee Chapter, was elected Regent. Mrs. N. R. Patterson, Tulsa, was indorsed for National office and elected Honorary State Regent by unanimous vote.

Although many unusual problems had to be solved in order to hold this year's Conference, Oklahoma City had, through efficient work, presented a very successful and worth-while conference.

MRS. JAMES W. McMahan,
State Historian..
THE 1943 Junior Assembly of the Daughters of the American Revolution was held at the Netherland-Plaza Hotel in Cincinnati, April 18th, following the Junior Breakfast. The meeting was called to order by Mrs. Willard Richards, Chairman of the Assembly, who led in the pledge of Allegiance and the Americans' Creed.

Mrs. Richards gave her report as Chairman, showing a busy year with much work accomplished. The report of Miss Olive Webster, Vice-Chairman of Assembly, covered work of Junior Motor Corps of which she is also chairman. The Juniors give their time driving D. A. R. to important meetings when no other means of transportation is available; and to welfare work, transporting crippled, sick or needy for proper care. The Corps motto is: “Juniors Stand By, Be Ready When Duty Calls.”

Mrs. W. H. Adams, Chairman of Committee on Junior Work with Crippled Children gave a résumé of work accomplished and plans for the future. She urged the making of scrapbooks for hospitals, and giving magazines from which children may make their own scrapbooks. They also love yarn. Juniors have made it possible for these children to have medical care and proper shoes.

Announcements included that of the Junior Roundtable the next day; and an invitation to hold the 7th Midwestern Regional Conference May 5th at the Chase Hotel, St. Louis.

Aunt Helen Pouch, our beloved President General, honored us with her presence, bringing words of encouragement and praise for the war work being done by Juniors. She awarded Membership Prizes; Florida receiving that for the largest membership increase, and South Carolina for largest percentage increase. Prizes were $5 Defense Stamp Corsages.

Mrs. Frank Harris, National Chairman of Junior Membership, read the reports of Miss Betty Dunn, Corresponding Secretary; Olive Richards, Chairman of Pillar of Tamassee; Mrs. Minster, Chairman of Red Cross work.

Mrs. Schermerhorn, former National Chairman of Junior Membership, told of Woodlock Camp for Crippled Children in England, a project in which Juniors are vitally interested; she gave $5 to the project in honor of the Juniors. She thanked the Juniors for the “Pillar of Tamassee,” named for her, and said she would uphold her end of the “Pillar.” In reporting for Mrs. Hansel Wilson, Chairman of Foreign Body Detector Committee, Mrs. Schermerhorn revealed that a chapter in Montana was the first to contribute $300 for purchase of a detector. A check for four detectors has been given each to the Surgeon General of the Navy and Acting Surgeon General of the Army. Mrs. Kenneth Koppitz's motion accepting this report, carried a clause that photostatic copies of the letters of appreciation from Army and Navy be made for the Junior files. A standing vote was taken in appreciation of the work done by Mrs. Schermerhorn in this project.

The following recommendations from the Board were accepted:

No. 1. That “Echoes” be suspended for the duration and that a letter be sent Edna Millard expressing appreciation for the wonderful work she had done.

No. 3. That we accept the recommendation of the Foreign Body Detector Committee to the effect that that Project be continued as long as the need be, and the Chairman of this Junior D. A. R. War Project be authorized to send these funds to the armed forces.

Recommendation No. 2 asking for a ten-cent registration fee for 1944 Junior Assembly was lost and a new motion was accepted, with the same wording except “that there be a twenty-five cent registration fee.”

After the report of Miss Margaret Gilliam, Chairman of Buddy Bags Committee, recommendation No. 4 to continue the project, was voted.

Following the report of Mrs. Harold Frankenburg, Chairman of Helen Pouch Scholarship, these recommendations pertaining to the committee were adopted:

(Continued on page 473)
Children of the American Revolution

The Privileges Under the Stars and Stripes

By Sue Bone

When asked what we consider privileges of living under "Old Glory," we think immediately of freedom of worship, speech, and press, but our Bill of Rights gives us millions of other privileges, though not so important, that make up our normal, comfortable existence. Little things like listening to foreign radio programs, and buying any newspaper. In times of war our liberties are greatly cut down, but it is done by people who are the choice of the populous. We also know that after the end of the emergency our rights will be restored to us.

One can not look up at the "Stars and Stripes" without a feeling of awe and pride for the privilege of defending an emblem of this country. We must not, like France, forget the blood, sweat, and tears of our ancestors who wanted to pass their freedom to their posterity. They sat like a sleepy little man after a warm meal, who sat and dreamed while traitors gnawed away the foundation of their democracy. It is the duty of the Children of the American Revolution to take courage from our fearless ancestors, and to show our heritable privileges to every man, woman, and child so that we will still breathe the clean air and feel the freedom for which our ancestors so heartily fought.

This was written by Miss Sue Bone, Junior President, Captain Edward Weyman Society, N.S.C.A.R. winning first place in the National Contest for Correct Use of the Flag, last year.

Wildflower Man

It doesn't make Leston Ansel Wheeler of Maine angry when people refer to him as the "Wildflower Man." For about 40 years, Wheeler has been collecting wildflowers and plants in the Pine Tree state and now has 372 wildflowers native to Maine. During his collecting, he has gathered flowers in many other states, and at the last count he had 6,500 specimens in his collection, all neatly mounted.
News Items

She is a direct descendant of Lord and Lady Streshley, who lived on the old Streshley plantation in Essex County, Virginia, in Colonial times.

Visit National Shrine

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON IV and Mrs. Harrison, of Kansas City, Missouri, were guests of honor, recently, at an afternoon tea and buffet supper in the Harrison Mansion in Vincennes, Indiana.

The Mansion was built in 1801-1804 by William Henry Harrison, first Governor of Indiana Territory, ninth President of the United States. From the time the Harrisons divested title the Mansion passed through various ownerships until 1917 when it was purchased by Francis Vigo Chapter, D. A. R. At this time no vestige of the former splendor remained and the undertaking of restoration loomed large. The Chapter has worked steadily, having in mind, as goal, complete restoration.

Indiana State D. A. R. has helped with substantial financial aid, in that, for years, the Harrison Mansion, as an historical spot, has had a place on the State budget. State officers are constantly in touch and sympathy with all efforts of Francis Vigo Chapter. The interest from an endowment fund created during the State Regency of Mrs. Mindwell Crampton Wilson (1922), is additional help. Gifts from individuals and from the Vincennes Chamber of Commerce have been of assistance, from time to time.

At present the restoration of the walnut grove which surrounded the Mansion is in process. It was in this grove Harrison made treaties with the Indians, most famous of which is the one made with Tecumseh. This restoration necessitated the buying and wrecking of a number of houses. The project is sponsored by the Old Post Association and is generously supported by gifts of Mr. and Mrs. Eli Lilly, historically-minded philanthropists of Indianapolis.

Culpeper Minute Men Chapter Celebrates Real Granddaughter

At the January meeting of the Culpeper Minute Men Chapter D. A. R., Culpeper, Virginia, a memorial service was

A REAL GRANDDAUGHTER

Alice Daingerfield Rennolds is the granddaughter of Henry Streshley Rennolds who was born January 10, 1758 and died January 15, 1822.

Henry Streshley Rennolds came to Virginia as a young boy. He settled in Essex County near Tappahannock. There he met and married Martha Daingerfield Beal.

He built a home for his bride on the plantation and called it "Doves Nest." As the family increased he built a larger house which he called Rexburg. This house still stands and is in the possession of the Rennolds family.

When war was declared, although only seventeen years old, Henry Rennolds volunteered his services and served during the entire war. He was made a Captain and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis to General Washington.

Miss Rennolds was born January 17, 1859, at Frederick, Md., the daughter of Henry Streshley Rennolds, who was a surgeon in the Navy, and Mary Henry Keene. She has been active in the D. A. R. in Washington, D. C., for many years and is now an honorary member of the Oliver Wheeler Chapter in Coronado, Calif.
held honoring the memory of their real granddaughter, Lucy Ellen Roberts Pul liam (Mrs. A. W.) who passed away July 6, 1942.

Mrs. Pulliam, a granddaughter of Major John Roberts of the Revolution had been for a number of years an active and beloved member of her chapter. As long as her health permitted she was a regular attendant at the Continental Congress where she was duly recognized and the recipient of many courtesies.

VIRGINIA STUCKEY of Alma, one of three Good Citizenship Pilgrims sponsored by Jean Bessac Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and who graduated from Alma high school June 3, has been awarded a scholarship to the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor and also one to Michigan State College at East Lansing, which was received after she had accepted the scholarship to Ann Arbor. Virginia was salutatorian of her graduating class.

THROUGH the recent passing of Mrs. Virginia Shannon Fendrick, of Mercersburg, Pa., long a contributor to the Genealogical Department of the NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE, and a genealogist of great ability, the Franklin County Chapter has lost a devoted and much loved member.

The following Resolution on the passing of Mrs. Fendrick was read at the recent D. A. R. meeting of the Franklin County Chapter in Greencastle, Pa.

1865-1943

The recent death of Virginia Shannon Fendrick at her home in Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, removed from her community an honored citizen, and from the Franklin County Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution a loyal and devoted member.

Her ancestors were pioneers of the region where she lived a full life. They defended their homes from the Indians in Inter-Colonial days and sent their fathers and sons into the War for Independence.

Records of rare accuracy are extant and they were available to her in her researches.

As a genealogist Mrs. Fendrick possessed rare aptitude. She went far afield to verify her data. She was at home among Court officials in Lancaster, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown and Frederick, while the State Library and other sources of information at Harrisburg were at her disposal.

Mrs. Fendrick awakened interest in the study of early local history. She knew who were eligible for membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution in the neighboring countryside and her work on their behalf secured for many of them their membership.

She was a community woman in the best sense and sponsored the worth-while enterprises. She had a heart for the poor and a wide open hand of help for them.

She supported every good cause. She was devoted to her church, and her kind lovely disposition endeared her to all who knew her.


Through her untiring efforts over a long period of research the record of American Revolutionary soldiers of Franklin County were collected. It was Mrs. Fendrick's idea and desire to have these records preserved in book form. To this end the work of typing, compiling and arranging was begun under Mrs. Fendrick's direction.

This book which is dedicated to her and bears the title "American Revolutionary Soldiers of Franklin County" was the climax of her life work and her most earnest desire was to live to see it completed.

It would be interesting, indeed, were it possible, to know how many women far and wide she enable to become Daughters of the American Revolution.

(The above resolution was signed by two of Mrs. Fendrick's relatives, Mrs. Louise Miller Spangler and Mrs. Bernice Bowles Steiger, who read the above resolution at the D. A. R. meeting.)

Respectfully yours,
(MRS.) ELIZABETH WOLFF.
Committee Reports
American Indians Committee

Mary Louise Whitewater, a full blood Cherokee graduated May 19, 1943 from the Hillcrest Memorial Hospital, Tulsa, Oklahoma. Miss Whitewater is the first graduate in our group of fourteen trainees. She has signed up for the Evacuation Service in the Army. That is, she is planning to be one of the evacuation nurses who go with the airplane to pick up wounded soldiers from the battle fronts and she is thrilled at the prospect of getting into the service. This brave little Indian nurse is sent forth with a blessing from the Indian Committee.

LEDA FERRELL REX
(Mrs. Loren Edgar Rex),
National Chairman.

Committee on the Correct Use of the Flag

JUNE 14TH, 1943, marked the 166th Anniversary of the adoption, by the Continental Congress, of the Flag of the United States of America.

On this Anniversary it gave to the World its greatest service in all history. Wherever its Stars and Stripes were flying, it gave strength and hope and faith that Liberty and Justice for all will prevail throughout the world.

Members of the Daughters of the American Revolution, we cannot fail to do less for our Flag. The National Committee on the Correct Use of the Flag realizes that it has a great challenge to meet and that it will require the sincere cooperation of every Officer and member of the D.A.R. to help us accomplish our Educational activities in the coming year. Flag Consciousness has become so great that it is difficult for your National Chairman and Vice Chairmen to meet the requests for information. It is the duty, we feel, of every Regent to appoint a Chairman on this Committee who will be a factor in helping us to educate the people of all Communities and Schools. No Chapter or State can at this vital period in the history of our Flag be remiss in their duty to the important Educational activities of the Correct Use of the Flag. There are many millions of illiterate with us now and millions to come—and we must do our patriotic duty to our Society and to our Flag—to see that as many as possible learn to read, write and spell and to KNOW WHAT THE FLAG MEANS. As National Chairman and in behalf of our splendid Chairmen who did so much last year—I ask your cooperation. We should especially do our utmost to teach youth—our potential citizens of the future.

Every Chapter and Chairman should have a copy of the Flag Code and for further information make requests of your National and Vice Chairmen. May we have 100 per cent cooperation.

ELISABETH MALOTT BARNES,
National Chairman.
National Filing and Lending Committee

WITH renewed enthusiasm we can now go forward into another year’s work because the Continental Congress in April voted to retain this committee. We must, first of all, continue to put our greatest effort into war projects, and, then, to assist in chapter thrift and conservation plans, thus carrying out the suggestions of our National Society for the “duration.”

As many members were not able to attend Congress and hear the reports, I wish for their information, to quote the following from the Filing and Lending Committee report:

“Laurels go to the State of Georgia for the greatest number of papers accepted—22 out of 29 submitted, and New Jersey second; to the State of Pennsylvania for the greatest number of papers borrowed—53, West Virginia, second, and Missouri, third.

“Rhode Island, Missouri, and Georgia reported an F & L chairman in every chapter. Congratulations!”

In small chapters, the Historian could serve as F & L chairman. This chairman should be a member of the program committee in every chapter. It is not too early now, chapter regents and chairmen, to order the mimeographed list of papers (25c) from the National F & L Committee, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C. This list you will find of great help in making selections of interesting papers on topics for special programs. There are papers on file appropriate for every month in the year. These you may borrow for 25c each. Why not make greater use of the Bureau this year? This is a Manuscript Library made up of papers contributed by chapter members for the use of members.

A few of the recently accepted papers are:

- Bureau of Census.
- From Signal Fires to Radio (Progress of America through the years).
- American Merchant Marine Library.
- Women’s Contribution to Our World Today.
- The Marines Have Landed.
- Interview with the WAACS (Radio).
- Interview with the WAVES (Radio).
- Our Navy Since World War I.
- Indian Love Tales.
- The Physician in the American Revolution.

When you are planning programs for 1943-44, why not ask some of your chapter members to write papers to be used on your programs and then submitted to the National F & L Bureau? Now is the time to plan well for your committee report next spring, so that it will be a credit to you, your chapter, state, and National Society.

FLORA KNAPP DICKINSON, National Chairman.

Museum Committee

THE Museum Committee is pleased to report a special war project. In the fall of 1942 the men guides for Memorial Continental Hall were retired, and the D. C. members of the Museum came forward with a plan to take over guidance Mondays through Fridays to release manpower. In May the front doors of the Hall reopened and the ladies were on duty. Two a day are scheduled from 10 to 4 and they do Red Cross sewing in the War Service Room while waiting for tourists.

During the winter while the Hall has been unheated, the volunteers have met in the administration building to learn about period furniture and other things about our 28 period rooms. It was necessary to do research on a number of subjects—lives of people seen in painting and marble, or historical events commemorated in plaques or furnishings, or specific information about the work of craftsmen to be seen in the parlors, dining rooms, libraries, music rooms, nurseries or kitchens in our museum of early American history.

Mrs. Robert Van Denbergh, the D. C. Chairman of the Museum Committee, is the guiding spirit. To her and her patriotic corps go the hearty appreciation of the President General and Curator General as well as the visitors from all over America and beyond who are enabled to see our state rooms, after six and a half months of no guidance. This project is considered one of the most signal events to transpire since 1937 when the jurisdiction of the state rooms came under the Curator General’s care.

JENNIE S. MURRAY
(Mrs. C. Edward Murray), Committee Chairman.
Motion Pictures

AWAKE, AMERICA!

VISION is of inestimable worth to our country today. When we look at the face of General MacArthur we say, "There is a man with vision".

Give us vision in preparing our youth army to be the kind of future citizens worthy of this land we love. Young lives are so easily moulded, so quick to grasp an idea, so susceptible to every influence that we should not allow our vision to blur on this important point, but rather look to their destiny with definite plans for shaping the future generation. What we sow now in this generation we will reap later.

Visual entertainment is perhaps the greatest source of influence outside the home. Shall we give them the things that will aid in character building or shall we disregard this great medium and let it teach by making desirable the loose ways of life, weakness, and crime? The motion pictures have and can accomplish wonders.

Perhaps the best type of production to teach the youth today something of the fortitude and courage that went into the making of our country is the historic picture. A turn toward religious pictures might be most beneficial at this time too. If the Life of Paul, or David, or Joseph, or The Easter Story could be produced on the screen, they would spread some of the brotherly love this war-torn world is in dire need of. Clean sports pictures serve a grand purpose in elevating the ideals and sportsmanship of our boys. Educational movies serve to enlighten and influence potential talents and awaken ambition.

Let us make an especial appeal for more of the appropriate entertainment for the very young, such as Shirley Temple, and Walt Disney productions.

The producers in Hollywood aim to please their public, so it is up to us to make our desires known to them. As Americans, let us put in an earnest plea for these bare necessities to give stability and character to the youth of our country.

ETHEL M. MARTIN,
Chairman.

Junior American Citizens Committee

"J. A. C. SONG"

"To our J. A. C., we will loyal be—Junior American Citizens!
With all our might, we will fight for the right—
Junior American Citizens!
For high ideals may we ever live!
To home and country we'll ever give
Of our best
To ride the crest*
As Junior American Citizens."

Be sure your Chapter's clubs enter the 1943-44 contests! Banner design, motto and song competitions will be continued, and an opportunity added for young poets to tell of J. A. C. activities and ideals. State Chairmen will have full details by September.

Here are the 1943 winners, and the names of their sponsoring Chapters:

* (Words: "to ride the crest"—were inspired by the boys' reading of Eddie Rickenbacker's story in the newspaper.)

General Artemus Ward Club,
Hillside School, Mass.
First Prize, J. A. C. Song Contest.

Songs: Original Music and Words:

1st Prize: "J. A. C. Song"—General Artemus Ward Club, Hillside School, Marlborough, Mass. (General Joseph Badger Chapter);
2nd: "Loyal J. A. C.s"—J. A. C. Club, Winfield Scott School, Elizabeth, N. J. (Boudinot);
3rd: "Proud Citizens"—Andrew Jackson Club, Elizabeth, N. J. (Boudinot).

Original Words to Familiar Tunes:
1st and 2nd Prizes: Thomas Edison Club, Los Angeles, Calif. (Eschscholtzia);

National Motto:
1st Prize: "J-Justice, A-Americanism, C-Character", Abraham Lincoln Club, Kingston, N. Y. (Wiltwyck);
2nd: (tie) Franklin Club, Hempstead, N. Y. (Lord Sterling) and J. A. C. Club of Room 25, Woodrow Wilson School #19, Elizabeth, N. J. (Boudinot);
3rd: (tie) Christopher Snyder Club, Catskill, N. Y. (Wiltwyck) and Thomas Edison Club, Hempstead, N. Y. (Lord Sterling).

National Banner Design:
1st and 2nd Prizes: Thomas Edison Club, Hempstead, N. Y. (Lord Sterling); 3rd: (tie) Abra-
ham Lincoln Club and Sergeant York Club, Kingston, N. Y. (Wiltwyck).

Contest Judges were: Miss Eleanor Greenwood, Boston, Mass., Adviser; J. A. C. Committee; Mrs. Ralph E. Wisner, Detroit, Mich., General Vice Chairman, and Mrs. George T. Spears, Jr., Houston, Tex., Special Vice Chairman.

Special Awards: (material exhibited at the 52nd Continental Congress): Scrapbook—showing the activities of the Junior American Citizens Club of Wilton Junior High School, New York, N. Y. (Washington Heights); Shield Poster—patriotic design by the Citizenship Club, Grade 8A, Navasota, Tex.; Model Victory Garden—U. S. Victory Club, Grades 1 and 2, and Eagle Banner—Eagle Club, Grades 3 and 4, Model Grade School, Trinidad, Colo. (Santa Fe).

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

Girl Home Makers

GIRL HOME MAKERS—How would you like to make a dress whose total costs is fourteen cents—a really lovely dress, in soft rose tones, with handwork touches on collars and cuffs; smart in design, and practical too, from the standpoint of launderability; a dress that any girl would love to own? It can be done.

Mrs. Olin M. Davis, Chairman of Girl Home Makers for Princess Hirrhigua Chapter, of Saint Petersburg, Florida, tells us how such a dress was actually made by a member of her Girl Home Maker Club. Mrs. Davis says—

"In a year of preparation for, and subsequent participation in war, we wondered what could be done in the Girl Home Maker Clubs to help with the National effort to save and serve. It was the custom of our Princess Hirrhigua Chapter to enter a dress in the Florida State Society Contest.

"Accordingly, we adopted conservation as our theme, and the girls made dresses of inexpensive material. These dresses were first exhibited at the county fair, in the 4H club building. It was difficult to judge and pick the one we thought showed the best design, workmanship, and adherence to our theme.

"After deliberation, the award was given to Edna Haymie, of Dannedin, Florida. I should like you to hear the description of the dress written by Edna herself.

"Girls should always try to dress as attractively and neatly as possible at the least expense. With this in mind, I decided to make a princess type dress from printed feed sacks."

"The material in this dress has a white background with a beautiful rose figure. I chose this particular color because I am a blond and thought it would go well with my hair and coloring. The white collar and pockets look like linen but they are really white bags hemstitched for trimming. The dress opens at the neck with a slide fastener which I took from an old worn-out house coat.

"This serviceable material, with its soft appearance of linen, is very suitable for school wear because it holds color well and can be easily laundered. The bags were donated by my Grandmother, who buys them with feed in them.

"The total cost of this dress, including thread, was fourteen cents.

"As Chairman of our Girl Home Maker Committee, I asked Edna to model the dress at one of the monthly Chapter Meetings in one of our large downtown hotels. This she did with the ease and ability of a professional. The audience was so much impressed at the low cost and attractive appearance of the dress, that they asked to have it hung on a form for examination after the meeting. Later, it was carried to Orlando, Florida, where it was exhibited at our State Contest, and where it aroused equal interest and enthusiasm. I feel that our participation in this contest was not only an inspiration to the maker of the dress, but to the many adults throughout the state who saw it and admired it.

"This year we will endeavor to extend our activities, and reach a still larger group of girls through the formation of a Victory Garden Club."
Message from the National Chairman of the Magazine

My Dear State and Chapter Chairmen and All Friends of the Magazine:

It is nice, after a brief interlude, to once more resume my short messages to you and, in this way, tell you of our progress, urging your continued fine support, as in the past, for the NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

This time I not only greet you, with sincere appreciation of all you have done in the two years now past, but I take this means to impart to our chairmen and subscribers an interesting piece of really good news.

This year your Magazine, which for a long time has been a source of worry and expense to the National Society, has, despite rising costs and an unusual number of serious problems to overcome, closed its fiscal year with a deficit of only fifty-eight dollars.

This fact should make each of you who have done such fine work for the Magazine, throughout the year, feel very proud of what has been accomplished by our concerted efforts.

I must say to you that your National Chairman, her Committee and your Editor congratulate each State and Chapter Chairman for the part they played in not only getting subscribers but to those few who in these trying financial days secured advertisements. When one considers the times we must realize the NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE is in a healthy condition.

All this is very heartening as we go into another year of work for the Magazine and I am wondering if it would be too optimistic to hope that our next year may bring us a gain of fifty per cent, resolving, as we strive for this gain, that, with each one doing her part, it can and will be done.

Prizes will again be offered and you may count all subscriptions from April 1, 1943, to April 1, 1944. It will be September before we can get our notice in the Magazine.

The Eunice Sterling chapter of Wichita, Kansas, and the Louisa St. Clair chapter of Detroit, Michigan, together with the chapter of Oglethorpe, Georgia, were our prize winning chapters this year. The two last named were prize winners before.

They were indeed worthy of the prizes offered for with fine support, able chairmen and great determination they accomplished astonishing results. Their increased subscriptions over last year were outstanding and once again I send them my felicitations.

Please, my friends, continue your splendid work for the Magazine and call on me, when you feel I can be of some assistance.

For all your hard work you have the thanks of each of us, and especially that of your National Chairman. Gratefully yours,

LOUISA S. SINCLAIR,
National Chairman,
National Historical Magazine.

The Save the Children Fund

MEGAN MANNING

Megan is spending a very happy time at Sacombe Park Nursery with her brother Alan while her mother is away on War Work. She was born on the 12th of February, 1940.

Megan’s mother is legally separated from her husband but the mother has the custody of the children. The Grandmother looks after the eldest boy who is at school but cannot manage the younger ones.

Life in the Nursery is so different to what she has been used to that she enjoys every minute of it. She is very interested in all that goes on around her. Please help this cause.

When the history of this war is written the sensational part that Wythe Williams took in telling the world the news as it happened in his broadcasts right up to our entry into the war will be recorded.

In this book he and his collaborator, William Van Narvig, who was the man on the European end of the amazing pipeline have told some of the details of the way Williams learned of events before they happened.

The friendship of these two men is something of a saga of journalism.

They met in Europe in 1915 when Williams was a correspondent for the New York Times. Later they met in New York City in 1939.

Van Narvig had fought in the Russian Army, later fought with the Finns and knew Germany and Russia well.

At the meeting in 1939 they formed a combination which would mean that Van Narvig on one end of the pipeline would build up an organization which would supply news of Hitler's plans, news which would never reach regular press associations and special correspondents.

His chief news sources were those who had grievances against the Nazi party, who had been forced into the Nazi ranks and those who had secret reasons for hating Hitler and his rule.

From this astounding journalistic underground came many items.

Some of these scoops included Ribbentrop's forcing of the German-Russian agreement down the throat of Count Ciano; Japan’s admission into the Axis; Hess and the flight to England; German occupation of Paris, and many more.

As SOLDIERS SEE IT, by the Fort Custer Army Illustrators. Published by the American Artist Group, Inc. Cloth bound, $2; paper bound, $1.

This is a war book created by the soldiers themselves through pictorial arts.

It is a true chronicle of life in wartime army camps drawn by the participants in the camp life themselves.

It has greatest force as a picture of army command life as soldiers see it because it is not drawn by one soldier artist alone but by almost as many as there are illustrations in the book.

Colonel George T. Shank in command of Fort Custer in a statement in the book says that the Fort Custer army illustrators bear promise of reproducing for the present war what the pictures of Winslow Homer did for the Civil War and the works of Frederic Remington for the Indian wars in the Old West.

Mothers will get a true idea of the impressions their sons have of camp life from this composite view of the New Recruits by Private Waples; an amusing G. I. Issue showing tall and short in uniforms just issued them by Sergeant Wallace Brodeur; the new Lide showing soldiers unpacking, writing home, getting settled in the barracks, by Fred Simper and a host of other quite as telling illustrations by the self-portrait artists of this army camp.


A little nonsense now and then is relished not only by the officers and men of the army but the many civilians who take a particular interest in that army.

Therefore these clever drawings and the text of Corporal Richard T. Gaige's book has a real place in current art and literature.

The opening sketch shows Corporal Gaige or one of his army mates in his army tent in bed penning a letter home surrounded by all the belongings, suits, hats and shoes that make the American soldier the best equipped in the world and being kept warm by a real coal stove with coal in the scuttle.

He explains why he does not write oftener and illustrates the reason with clever drawings of his activities all day and the commands and orders he has to obey.

—L. P. H.
Parliamentary Procedure

"It is foolish to try to live on past experience. It is a very dangerous, if not fatal, habit to judge ourselves to be safe because of something that we felt or did twenty years ago."

—SPURGEON.

THE ELECTION OF 1944

(Continued)

WITHOUT any preliminary remarks, we will try to complete the information asked for regarding the General Election of Officers to take place in 1944.

In the beginning I want to make it very plain that:

“A majority of the votes of the Continental Congress shall elect” and 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 2,000 votes cast for the office of President General, it will require 1,001 to elect a President General. And, if, at the same time, 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.

In the September Magazine of last year I wrote an article on “Plumping” and I will pass a little of that same information along at this time for I believe it will be most appropriate right here.

The habit of “Plumping” was an old English one, and Webster’s New International Dictionary had this to say:

“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.”

It appears as though the old trick of plumping is something you can’t do much about. Each one has a right to vote for whom she pleases. I have heard members say openly, “Well, I don’t know her so I am going to vote for the ones I do know,” which meant that she voted for four instead of seven. Isn’t it a fact that it would be a very easy matter to find out something about the other three candidates for they may be just as worthy and just as deserving of the honor as those four women whom she decided to vote for because she knew them.

There should be some way, as I have said before, and an organization such as ours should find that way—to see to it 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. (Of course at this time I am referring to our list of candidates for the office of Vice Presidents General.) We all know that there is no way to compel a voter to vote unless she chooses to do so. That is our inherent right in a Republic such as ours. Elections are and should always be free and any voter has the right to vote for whomever she may please for any office, regardless of the fact that the candidate may be on one ticket, or the other, or upon no ticket at all.

When it comes to the member of an organization putting in a blank ballot or not voting at all I still contend that this is a matter of standards of citizenship. An organization such as ours must learn to raise our standards higher and realize to a greater extent our responsibilities to our National Organization as a whole. The part played by our National Society in this great land of ours is one of recognized power, and capacity for performing the duties of citizenship efficiently and effectively.

The question has been raised often as to 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 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, and to the same office for successive terms, and to who shall be eligible to “any other National Office, etc.”

In Cincinnati during the Fifty-second Continental Congress, Article II of the National By-laws, Section 3, was amended and it is in Section 3 that we find certain re-
strictions. Section 3 of Article II now reads as follows:

“No member shall be eligible to a National Office until she has been a member of the National Society for at least two years. No member shall be eligible to the same National Office for two successive terms, and no member who has served one term in any National Office shall be eligible to any other National Office except that of First, Second or Third Vice President General, or of President General until the expiration of at least one year. A member having served more than one-half of a term of a National Office shall be deemed to have served a term.”

Now if you will carefully read the above paragraph you will see that neither a Vice President General (one of the eighteen endorsed by the State) nor a Cabinet Officer is eligible to any other National Office except that of First, Second or Third Vice President General until the expiration of at least a year. This question has been asked me a dozen times recently and if you will take the amended By-law and read it carefully you will understand it I am sure.

Section 4 of Article II was also amended to read as follows:

“Nominations of candidates for office shall be from the floor. With the exception of candidates for the office of First Vice President General, Second Vice President General and Third Vice President General a candidate for the office of Vice President General must be endorsed by a majority of the members present and voting by ballot at the State Conference of the state in which she is a member.”

At our Fifty-third Continental Congress in 1944 the new provision becomes effective for the election of six Vice Presidents General. At the Fifty-third Continental Congress, therefore, we will hold a general election, electing a President General and her Cabinet Officers which includes a First, Second and Third Vice Presidents General and beside we will elect six Vice Presidents General. The following rule has not been changed and is still in force except that it is worded a little bit differently and is this, “No two Vice Presidents General shall be members of the Chapters of the same state or territory or of the District of Columbia or of any country geographically outside of the United States.”

This means that a Vice President General endorsed by her state (one of the eighteen) and a Vice President General (First, Second or Third) belonging to the same state as the Vice President General who is one of the eighteen cannot be candidates at one and the same time because “No two Vice Presidents General shall be members of the Chapters of the same state or territory, etc., etc.”

If you will take the present copy of your National By-laws and read over the last paragraph of Article IV of the Constitution you will see that while this paragraph has been modified, the meaning has been changed very little, and, as I said, the rule that no two Vice Presidents General shall “belong” to the same state or territory is still in force. As I suggested in my report given to Congress, we will be compelled to clarify and perhaps modify a little bit further this particular paragraph.

It has been suggested by members of the “Committee to Study the By-laws” appointed by the President General last year, that we take under consideration the matter of changing the name for the office of Vice President General (the eighteen endorsed by the state). This group of eighteen officers might be designated as Directors or as Councilors or by some other name usually given to such a group. That change would set apart the office of First Vice President General, Second Vice President General, and Third Vice President General, and this group would not be confused in any way with another group of Vice Presidents General “Who shall have been endorsed for office by their respective State Conferences.”

This is definitely something we will have to consider in the future. It stands to good reason after an organization has stood the test of fifty years growth (and such a steady, increasing growth as has been ours) that certain changes would be bound to be made to enable us to maintain a necessary equilibrium. Let us endeavor in the next few years to make every effort to “iron out” these confusing thoughts that never seem to be definitely settled. I believe that this “Committee to Study the By-laws” has made a good start but there is still a lot of work to be done. A great deal of serious thinking must be given to these seemingly unimportant points that are gradually looming up as big stumbling blocks.

I might add right here that it is abso-
lutely necessary that every Chapter Re-
gent, in fact every Chapter Officer should 
have a copy of the National By-laws to 
refer to whenever she seeks certain infor-
mation. May I interest you in studying 
your National By-laws because it is not the 
idea to limit the suggestions for possible 
changes in our By-laws to the members of 
the "Committee to Study the By-laws." 
The members of this Committee are:

Miss Marion Mullin, Organizing Secretary General.
Mrs. Edward W. Cooch, Registrar General.
Mrs. Samuel J. Campbell, Treasurer General.
Mrs. F. C. Morgan, Vice President General.
Mrs. Eugene N. Davis, Vice President General.
Mrs. Robert J. Johnston, Vice President General.
Mrs. James F. Donahue, Vice President General.
Mrs. William H. Hightower, Vice President General.
Mrs. Marion Seelye, Vice President General.
Mrs. John W. H. Hodge, Second Vice President General.
Mrs. Arthur J. Rahn, Vice President General.
Mrs. Charles E. Head, Past Vice President General.
Mrs. George Duffy, Vice President General.

Mrs. Frederick P. Latimer, Past Vice President General.
Mrs. John Logan Marshall, Past Vice President General.

If you have any suggestion to make re-
garding a change in the By-laws or a point 
which you think might be clarified, write 
to one of the members of this Committee 
or write to me and we shall be glad to give 
serious consideration to any change you 
may present. The President General has 
asked that, "Any proposed changes in By-
laws be submitted to Mrs. Moss and her 
Committee for study. A report of this 
Committee will be given to the Board in 
October."

Hence it is my desire that Chapter mem-
bers and Chapter Officers who are vitally 
interested in seeing the proper changes 
made in their National By-laws study these 
laws very carefully so that they may be 
able to intelligently criticize them and offer 
constructive suggestions for improvement.

Now is the time for us to bend every ef-
fort to definitely understand our own rules 
and policies, and again may I say, Let us 
go to the polls next April knowing and un-
derstanding every step we take.

(I am cognizant of the fact that I have 
repeated the same thing several times but 
each has been for a definite purpose so I 
hope you will forgive me.)

Faithfully yours,

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

Junior Membership
(Continued from page 461)

1. That one $100 scholarship go to 
Tamassee to be used by a deserving student.

2. That one $100 scholarship go to Kate 
Duncan Smith to be used as a medical 
scholarship to aid students unable to pay 
for all their medical attention.

3. That the third $100 scholarship be 
given Hillside School for Boys to be used 
as tuition aid for a student there.

4. That $500 be taken from the reserve 
fund and be invested in War Bonds and 
that it be pledged during Mrs. Magna's 
drive at the Fifty-second Continental 
Congress.

Recommendation No. 5 from the board 
was to the effect that the Assembly accept 
the recommendation of Foreign Body De-
tector Committee to dedicate Foreign Body 
Detectors to the four surgeons who were 
signers of the Declaration of Independence, 
Benjamin Rush, Josiah Bartlett, Matthew 
Thornton, Liman Hall.

No. 6 that we continue the work carried 
on by Junior Committees and the fine work 
with the C. A. R.

Mrs. Adams, Junior Chairman of Ohio, 
reported 84 at the Junior Breakfast. A ris-
ing vote of appreciation was given to 
Mrs. Adams and the Ohio Juniors.
OFFICIAL MINUTES
NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT
SPECIAL MEETING
June 4, 1943.

THE Special meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. William H. Pouch, in the National Officers' Club Room in the Administration Building, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., on Friday, June 4, 1943, at 12:00 noon.

The Lord's Prayer was repeated in unison, followed by the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America.

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

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Campbell, moved that 51 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Cox. Adopted.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Campbell, stated that Mrs. Douglas MacArthur, wife of General MacArthur, was being reinstated today through the Col. Hardy Murfree Chapter of Tennessee.

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

Report of Registrar General

I have the honor to report 460 applications presented to the Board.

We are sending a letter to the chapter registrars asking their cooperation in the matters that will facilitate the prompt verification of the papers submitted through their chapters. May we call attention to the fact that this letter appears in this issue of the Magazine, and we hope it will be carefully read, as we feel that a knowledge of the facts stressed therein will greatly reduce much unnecessary correspondence. We especially urge that this letter be brought to the attention of the chapter regents and membership chairmen.

We are glad to report that we have made considerable progress in clearing the papers of long standing and hope to be able to report to the Board at its October meeting that we have been able to dispose of practically all applications for membership received prior to 1942.

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

Mrs. Cooch moved that the 460 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Mrs. Murray. Adopted.

In the absence of the Organizing Secretary General, Miss Mullins, her report was read by Mrs. Forney.

Report of Organizing Secretary General

My report is as follows:

Through their respective state regents, the following members at large are presented for confirmation, as organizing regents: Mrs. Ruth Stephenson Pedigo, Wynne, Arkansas.


Miss Gabriella Dent, St. Paul, Kansas.

Mrs. Candace Filson Gardner, Salyersville, Kentucky.

The state regent of Pennsylvania requests the authorization of a chapter at Glenside.

The following organizing regencies have expired by time limitation: Mrs. Frona McKean Collier, Littleton, Colorado.

Miss Marguerite Lockwood Soney Slauson, Mendham, New Jersey.

The state regent of New Jersey requests the reappointment of Mrs. Slauson, as organizing regent at Mendham, be confirmed.

The Andrew Jackson Chapter, of Talladega, Alabama was automatically disbanded June 1st by the Treasurer General, according to the National By-laws, for having been below the legal number for over one year. Every effort was made to urge the members to pay their current year's dues and continue as a chapter, but without success. However, I am happy to say few of them will be dropped on July first.

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

Mrs. Forney moved the confirmation of four organizing regents; the reappointment of one organizing regent; the authorization of one chapter and the disbandment of a chapter. Seconded by Mrs. Creyke. Adopted.

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

The meeting adjourned at 12:15 p. m.

MARY H. FORNEY,
Recording Secretary General pro tern,
N. S. D. A. R.
THE value of maps for fixing the geographical location of families at different periods is well illustrated in a booklet entitled "The Bell Family of Mifflin County, Pa.," by Martin Bell, President of the Bell Clan, (1941).

One paragraph which is typical of the experiences of many early settlers is quoted from page 30:

"One of the difficulties of checking early records is that when George Bell settled in Jack's Valley, the Northumberland-Cumberland county line ran through his farm. The house was on the Northumberland side while Arthur, and later, George's sons, John and William, lived on the Cumberland county side.

The northern part of the farm was in Penn township, Northumberland County in 1773-78; in Beaverdam township in 1789-1812. It was in Beaverdam township, Mifflin County in 1813 and in Decatur township, Mifflin County in 1814.

The southern part of his farm was in Derry township, Cumberland County in 1773-89; Derry township, Mifflin County in 1790-1813 and in Decatur township, Mifflin County after 1813.

This means that three county-seats must be visited and records in four townships checked. The assessment records of Northumberland County of 1773-77 and those of 1778 to 86 do not list any Bells." (These assessment records published in the Pennsylvania Archives are of utmost importance in Pennsylvania research. L. R. S.)

The attempt to solve such a puzzle, which is not uncommon, may explain the seeming contradictions and delays frequently incurred in genealogical research and, (if we dared) might be a hint to official genealogists that "Because George lived in Northumberland County he could not possibly be the same George Bell whom we find listed in Mifflin or Cumberland County at the same time." Such is not only "possible" but is an historic fact.

Since our emphasis on maps and still more maps as a necessity in genealogical research we have had several requests for information as to where these early maps may be obtained.

The Map Division of the Library of Congress is a grand storehouse of official maps and information regarding copies and prices may be obtained from that address. When writing make it very plain the locality desired. Further information on this subject will be published in this department in the near future.

* * *


Vol. IV, p. 38, (1938), lists Revolutionary Soldiers who enlisted from Jefferson Co., Va. (now W. Va.), or who lived here for some time before the Revolution.

Capt. Wm. Cherry, Captain of the 4th Va. Inf. 1777-1778 kept Cherry's Tavern in Charleston.


Robert Baylor lived on the Bullskin and moved to Ky. in 1804.

Abraham Guseman, born Germany, enlisted at Harpers Ferry. Served seven years; is buried in Oak Grove Cemetery, Morgantown, W. Va.


Christian Orndorf, Captain in Md. Line,
moved to Shepherdstown after the Revolution. Is buried at Sharpsburg, Md.


Jefferson County was organized in 1801 from Berkeley County; Berkeley in 1772 from Frederick Co. Va.

The genealogical value of Historical Societies Publications should not be overlooked. These are usually included in the cost of membership—and should be a strong hint of “How to place the D. A. R. Magazine in Every D. A. R. Home”.

From “History of Fredericksburg, Va.”, by Quinn (1908).

Germanna was settled April 1714 by 12 German families who had been induced by Governor Spotswood to come over from Germany to develop iron and silver mines that had been discovered by him several miles above the Falls of the Rappahannock.

From a paper prepared and left to posterity by Rev. John Kemper, great grandson of the emigrant, John Kemper, we secure some interesting facts. . . .

The Germans did not “just happen” to come to Virginia but came at the invitation of Baron de Graffenreid, a friend of Governor Spotswood who had discovered iron ore deposits in the present county of Spotsylvania. They came from the town of Miisen, in Westphalia. . . .

"They remained in Germanna until about 1720 then, owing to differences with Governor Spotswood, removed to what is now Fauquier, then Stafford and now Prince William County and in 1759 the portion they lived in became Fauquier County, about nine miles from Warrenton on the Licking River. They named the place Germantown, so as not to lose the homeland touch.

"The names of the twelve who first settled Germanna were: John Kemper, John Hoffman, John Holtzclaw, Tillman Weaver, John Fishback, Harman Utterback, John Joseph Martin, Peter Hitt, Jacob Coons, — Wayman, — Hambeck, and Rev. John Hager, their Minister."


Compiled by Eleanor J. Fulton and Bertha Cochran Landis

(Burial yard in which is bur. Madam Ferree, head of Huguenot Settlement)


Note—LEFEVRE, SAMUEL (d. 1789). Son of Isaac & Catherine Fierre. Wife: Lydia Fierre (d. 1778), dau. of Daniel Fierre, 1st cousin.

Randolph County, Missouri—Marriage Records

By Gertrude C. Gunn, Margaret Miller Chapter, Huntsville, Missouri

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>By whom married</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 2</td>
<td>James Sumpter—Ibba (?) Hardister</td>
<td>Joseph Gooding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 9</td>
<td>Winburn Rowland—Emeline Hammett</td>
<td>Blandamin Smith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 18</td>
<td>Hiram Robertson—Sidney Wayland</td>
<td>Samuel C. Davis, Baptist minister</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 27</td>
<td>William Rogers—Mariah Fletcher</td>
<td>Joseph Gooding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 6</td>
<td>Jonathan Hunt—Catherine Emberson</td>
<td>James T. Haley, J. P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 16</td>
<td>Bughwell Martin (Howard County)</td>
<td>Nancy Lepley</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Thomas Turner, minister</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 4</td>
<td>William Smith—Amanda Emmerson (Emerson)</td>
<td>John Dysart, J. P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 11</td>
<td>William Fray—Barbary Dale</td>
<td>John Buster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 13</td>
<td>John Owings—Nancy Gash</td>
<td>Thomas Bradley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 25</td>
<td>William Winkler—Rebecca Hardister</td>
<td>James T. Haley, J. P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 3</td>
<td>Samuel Scritchfield—Nancy Henderson</td>
<td>Thomas Bradley, J. P.</td>
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<tr>
<td>April 15</td>
<td>William Shinn—Mary Jane Altman</td>
<td>Thomas K. White, J. P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 3</td>
<td>Liberty Noble—Cynthia Piles (dau. of John Piles)</td>
<td>Samuel Venerable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 13</td>
<td>Hardin Hargis—Catherine Chambers</td>
<td>Thomas Partin, J. P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 27</td>
<td>Thomas Gulley—Lucinda Montgomery</td>
<td>Thomas Partin, J. P.</td>
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<tr>
<td>May 15</td>
<td>John Miller—Malinda Mullnick</td>
<td>Thomas K. White, J. P.</td>
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<tr>
<td>May 27</td>
<td>Samuel Burton—Frances L. Damon</td>
<td>J. C. Damon, J. P.</td>
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<tr>
<td>May 21</td>
<td>Isaac Summers, Jr.—Fanny Wooldridge</td>
<td>Allen Wright</td>
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<tr>
<td>June 1</td>
<td>Robert Belse (Belshe)—Polly Wright</td>
<td>Blandamin Smith</td>
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<tr>
<td>June 1</td>
<td>Laven Dean—Missouri Ann Evans</td>
<td>Thomas Partin, J. P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 17</td>
<td>Canady Owenby—Lucinda Walker</td>
<td>Thomas Partin, J. P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 17</td>
<td>Daniel C. Davis—Harriett E. Medley</td>
<td>Samuel C. Davis, Baptist minister</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 12</td>
<td>Gideon Wright—Nancy Culp</td>
<td>J. T. Haley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 24</td>
<td>John Cullen—Sarah Vestal</td>
<td>Allen Wright</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

By whom married

Joseph Gooding
Blandamin Smith
Samuel C. Davis, Baptist minister
Joseph Gooding
Thomas Turner, minister
John Dysart, J. P.
John Buster
Thomas Bradley
James T. Haley, J. P.
Thomas Bradley, J. P.
Thomas K. White, J. P.
Samuel Venerable
Thomas Partin, J. P.
Thomas Partin, J. P.
Thomas K. White, J. P.
J. C. Damon, J. P.
Allen Wright
Blandamin Smith
Thomas Partin, J. P.
Samuel C. Davis, Baptist minister
J. T. Haley
Allen Wright
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<th>By whom married</th>
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<th>Name</th>
<th>By whom married</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>September 30</td>
<td>Fielding Cockrill—Martha Chapman</td>
<td>Samuel C. Davis, Baptist minister</td>
<td>September 14</td>
<td>John Haley—Malinda Gogggin</td>
<td>Blandamin Smith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 16</td>
<td>John Sears—Mary Ryals</td>
<td>William M. Dameron, J. P.</td>
<td>November 10</td>
<td>John Holman—Rusha Titus</td>
<td>Joseph Turner, J. P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 13</td>
<td>Evan Wright—Milly Gideon</td>
<td>Allen Wright</td>
<td>December 2</td>
<td>John Clemson—Hannah Rutherford</td>
<td>Allen Wright</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 16</td>
<td>John Sears—Mary Ryals</td>
<td>William M. Dameron, J. P.</td>
<td>November 10</td>
<td>John Holman—Rusha Titus</td>
<td>Joseph Turner, J. P.</td>
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<td>November 13</td>
<td>Evan Wright—Milly Gideon</td>
<td>Allen Wright</td>
<td>December 2</td>
<td>John Clemson—Hannah Rutherford</td>
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<td>John Sears—Mary Ryals</td>
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<td>November 13</td>
<td>Evan Wright—Milly Gideon</td>
<td>Allen Wright</td>
<td>December 2</td>
<td>John Clemson—Hannah Rutherford</td>
<td>Allen Wright</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1835

January 22—John Crosswhite—Elizabeth Williams | Samuel C. Davis, Baptist minister
January 22—Thomas Parker—Susanna Rigsby (Riggsby) | Thomas Partin, J. P.
February 12—Porter Cunningham—Polly Piles | Francis Patton, J. P.
March 24—Peter Walker—Margaret Montgomery | Thomas Partin, J. P.
March 31—John Holman—Eliza Murphy | David R. Denny, Justice of City Court
April 19—Peter Gilstrap—Amy Mulinin (?) | Allen Wright
April 28—John Alford—Sarah Cox (Cok) | Ancil Richardson, M. E. minister
April 5—Governor B. Gapan (?)—Minerva Gully | James Meyers, J. P.
May 17—John W. Rice—Martha Kirby | William H. Rowland
May 26—Benjamin G. Pulliam (Saline County)—Sarah Margaret Head | Thos. Fristoe, Minister
June 23—Samuel B. Bradley—Frances Holman | David R. Denny
June 21—Jesse Jones—Sarah Christian | Henry Martin, J. P.
June 10—John Owenby—Polly Hutchison | John S. Marion or Morrow
June 25—Thomas Hackley—Zedrelia Richardson | Thomas Partin, J. P.
July 23—Benjamin F. Noel—Ann Eliza Martin | Thomas Thompso, Minister
July 30—Preston Summers—Betsy Ann Rutherford | Allen Wright
August 15—Jesse Vestal, Sr.—Sarah Vestal | Allen Wright
September 10—Jefferson Hockersmith—Rokynannah Noble | Blandamin Smith
September 20—Rassel (?) Rice—Coley Shenin (?) | Allen Wright
October 25—Golden Hardin—Margaret Jones | Sidney S. Swetnam, J. P.
October 29—Aaron Sheron (Shearon)—Mary Summers | Joseph Gooding, J. P.
October 29—Henry Harrison—Matilda Davis | Thomas Fristoe, minister
November 15—Jackson Chambers—POLLY Ann Titus | Joseph Turner
November 19—William Epperly—Nancy Stuart Lingo | Joseph Turner
November 29—Washington Sears—Susannah Rowland | Blandamin Smith
November 20—James Adams—Margaret Miller | J. T. Haley, J. P.
December 1—Thomas P. Rubey—Elizabeth Hannah | Samuel C. Davis, Baptist minister
December 3—Patton Hannah—Jane Smith | Samuel C. Davis, Baptist minister
December 10—Whiteley Foster—Catherine Hannah | Joseph Turner
December 13—George Hannah—Matilda Turner | Joseph Turner
December 29—Ishmael Abit (?)—Mary Smith | John Buster
December 17—William H. Rice—Elizabeth Drinkard | Allen Wright

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.

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.

Answer Re: "G '43 (a) Cole.—Abraham Cole, born about 1736, married Abigail Johnson. Lived on Staten Island. Daughter Esther married Daniel Noble. Want birth, marriage and death dates and Revolutionary War records." The undersigned, N.S.D.A.R. member No. 77,258, is a descendant of Abraham Cole and Abigail Johnson, his wife, through their daughter, Ann, and John Totten her husband. The remains of Esther, daughter of Abraham Cole and Abigail Johnson, his wife, lie beside those of her husband, Marshall Swaim, in the cemetery of Woodrow Methodist Church near Huguenot, Staten Island. Martha Miller Opdyke, who became a member of the National Society, about 1939, was a descendant of Esther Cole and Marshall Swaim as her application for membership will show. Miss Laura B. Yetman, Member of Abraham Cole Chapter, N.S.D.A.R., 119 Bentley Street, Tottenville, New York.

G-'43. (a) Du Bois.—Want parentage of Rynear DuBois, born December 24, 1778, buried, Demarest, New Jersey, July 24, 1860. Believed to have come from "up the river," although his children resided at Alpine, New Jersey. His father helped with the iron chain across the Hudson River and was thought to be a Louis DuBois. Rynear's children were Joseph, Jacob, Thomas R., Jemime and Katrine.

(b) Jordan-Parsels.—Want proof that Joseph Jordan, born 1759, and wife Elsey Parsels, born 1763, were parents of Elizabeth, who married William Bennett, born December 24, 1778, buried, Demarest, New Jersey, July 24, 1860. Believed to have come from "up the river," although his children resided at Alpine, New Jersey. His father helped with the iron chain across the Hudson River and was thought to be a Louis DuBois. Rynear's children were Joseph, Jacob, Thomas R., Jemime and Katrine.

G-'43. (a) Aiken.—Want names of parents and place of birth of Sally McQueen. Was she the daughter of Charles and his wife, a Miss Rosson, who was born in Ireland? She married Price Key, Fauquier County, Virginia, 1787. Their daughter Judith married the above James Bennett, in Clark County, Kentucky, 1820. Want birthdate, birthplace of all the above. Mrs. W. J. Whiteford, 316 N. Main St., St. Elmo, Ill.

G-'43. (a) Bennett.—Wanted information, especially birthdate, birthplace, of William Bennett's family. They owned plantation, Macon County, Tennessee, then Davidson County. (Fires destroyed records, Macon County, 1901.) Removed to Kentucky, owned land on Beaver Creek, Barren County, where he died 1806. Sons, Stephen and John mentioned in will. Stephen married Sarah — , deeds property to his sons, James and William, 1809.

(b) McQueen-Rosson.—Wanted all possible information of Sally McQueen. Was she the daughter of Charles and his wife, a Miss Rosson, who was born in Ireland? She married Price Key, Fauquier County, Virginia, 1787. Their daughter Judith married the above James Bennett, in Clark County, Kentucky, 1820. Want birthdate, birthplace of all the above. Mrs. W. J. Whiteford, 316 N. Main St., St. Elmo, Ill.

(b) Steele.—Margaret Steele was daughter of Thomas Steele of Peach Bottom Township, then of Maryland, later a part of Pennsylvania. Wish dates of birth, marriage and death of the above James C. and wife Margaret. Mrs. J. J. Pohill, 3916 Grand Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
(Mowary) lines. Jackson Mowery married Leah Coffman, August 1835, Knox County, Tennessee. He died 1842. She married January 1845, Hazard Mowery, Knox County, Tennessee, men probably cousins. Believe they are descendants of Peter Mowery, Revolutionary War Soldier, and Moses Mowery who married Nancy Clapp, December 1816, Knox County.

(b) Dunnington-Still.—Would like information regarding descendants of Reuben M. Dunnington, soldier of War 1812, lived many years, and died in Morgan County, Tennessee. Also the Boaz Still family who lived at one time in North Carolina; White County, Tennessee, about 1810; Marion County, Tennessee, 1830 or '35. Mrs. Carl Still Dunnington, Cherokee, Oklahoma.

G-'43. (a) Rowe.—Want parentage and wife of Ebenezer Rowe, born in Massachusetts, moved to Elizabethtown, New York, 1771. Had son Luther, born December 15, 1781, Great Barrington, Massachusetts, who married Sally Bennett, born Stockbridge, Massachusetts, February 16, 1792.

G-'43. (a) Agee.—Wish information, Lear (Leer) Agee born Va., daughter of Anthony Agee Sr. She also had a brother Anthony. Her grandfather was Mathew Agee of Va., her husband Thomas Smith. An Anthony was Rev. soldier. They crossed the Carolinas—Sullivan Co. Tenn. on to Smith Co. Tenn.

(b) Love-McCools.—My Great Great grandmother was Rachel McCool, born South Carolina, married William Love, Revolutionary soldier, buried Signal Mt., East Tenn. Wish information Love and McCools. Mrs. Howard C. Curtis, The Hillcrest, Wichita, Kansas.

G-'43. Cook-Sybley.—Want parents of Stephen Cook and his wife Susan Sybley, who was from Virginia. They had son named Nathaniel. Stephen Cook died around 1830 in Rutherford county, Tennessee. Susan Sybley moved to Marshall county, Tennessee. Mrs. John S. Freeman, 314 Oak Street, Springfield, Tennessee.

G-'43. (a) Davis-Freeman.—Richard Davis born 1/18 1764 Virginia wife, Zilpha Bonham, was the son of Noah Davis, born in Wales, and Margaret Freeman. After death of Noah, said to be a Sailor, Margaret Freeman Davis married Wood or Woods. Want any information of Margaret Freeman.

(b) Richard Davis born 1/18 1764 Virginia, died 9/13 1852 White County, Illinois. Will of record in White County. Names daughter Mary Simpson. Would like first name of Mary Davis’ husband and any other data. Other children mentioned in Richard’s Will—Elizabeth Covington, James B., Noah, William and Hezekiah. Mrs. William Ainsworth, Green Haven R. No. 2, Derby, Kansas.


(b) Hitt-Arnold.—Want date of birth of Younger Arnold, grandson of Peter Hitt and son of John Arnold and Elizabeth Hitt Arnold, all of Fauquier County, Virginia, with Revolutionary service. John and Elizabeth Hitt Arnold with 2 sons were in siege, Bryan’s Station, Kentucky, 1782. W. Colonel Ralph W. Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Virginia.

G-'43. (a) Parke.—Want ancestry and all possible data on the father of Edwin Parke who was born in Norfolk, Virginia in 1793.

(b) Was this Parke family related in any way to Nellie Parke Custis and George Parke Custis? Mrs. E. L. Smith, 1013 Clinton Street, Carthage, Missouri.

G-'43. Vollume.—Want post-Revolutionary history of Mrs. Elizabeth Perry Vollume, wife of Leonard Vollume, Revolutionary soldier from Fairfax, Virginia, wounded in battle, 1776, his wife went to New York to nurse him. He died, 1777; she remained in New York until close of war, nursing the sick and wounded American soldiers. Her son was Edward Perry Vollume, long resident of Philadelphia. Mrs. Alice Caldwell Mathers, Public Library, Hemet, California.

G-'43. Carter.—Want ancestry, birthplace, birthdate, brothers and sisters of Sanford Carter who lived in Stafford County Virginia near the present postoffice of Ruby, Virginia on land purchased by him about 1838 from Mary Lane, Executrix of the estate of George Lane. He married Hannah Reed (Reid) and they had four children: James, Mary (Holmes) Elizabeth and William Frieter. Mrs. Carl Still Dunnington, Cherokee, Oklahoma.

(b) Reed.—Want ancestry and date of birth and marriage of Hannah Reed (Reid) wife of Sanford Carter of Stafford County Virginia. Mrs. Forrest S. Knox, 1141 Harrison Avenue, Loveland, Colorado.

G-'43. (a) Cochran.—Would like information concerning birthplace and ancestors of Alexander Cochran, born March 12, 1768, he married Sarah Morrison May 1st, 1791. Where? They had 6 children, John, Matthew, James, Alexander Jr., Sarah and Thomas.

(b) Valentine.—Would like to know birthplace and ancestors of George Valentine, born June 18, 1786, he married Sarah Cochran. Where? They had 8 children, Alexander, John, William, Thomas, James, Engle, Elizabeth and Sarah. Mrs. F. W. Kielerle, Allensville, Penna.

G-'43. (a) Brandenburg.—Want any data on Mathias Brandenburg and wife Esther of Clark County, Kentucky, parents of Henry, Nancy, Sarah (wife of William Vertrees), Joseph, David, Jonathan, Hester, Catherine, John, Solomon, Ruth, Absalom, Samuel and Elizabeth.

(b) Vertrees—Lane.—Isaac Vertrees born October 25, 1802 Hardin County, Kentucky, son of William Vertrees and Sarah Brandenburg married about 1827 America (“Meeky”) Lane and had John, Samuel, Miles, Isaac, Squire, James, Scott, Taylor, Elizabeth and Julia. Who were the parents of “Meeky” Lane and when and where was she born? Mrs. William Ainsworth, Green Haven, Route 2, Derby, Kansas.

G-'43. (a) Sutton-Stelle.—Wanted name and parentage of wife of John Sutton of Piscataway, N. J. Born 1674, also name and parentage of his son David’s wife. Who was wife of Benjamin, son of Pontius and Eugenie Legerau Stelle? Benjamin born 1683.

(b) Trembley-FitzRandolph.—Names, ages of children of John and Mary (Nee) Trembley,
Elizabethtown, N. J., married 1669. Data of both wives of Peter Tremby of N. J., born 1690, also names ages of children. Data of children of Joseph FitzRandolph born 1656, and wife Johannah Cornet, Massachusetts and N. J. Linne B. Cunningham, Parsons, West Virginia.


(b) Shobe.—Want marriage of Martin Shobe, born 1721, and Elizabeth Hire. He died 1792 Hardy County, Virginia (West Virginia). Children: Rudolph, Leonard, Jacob, perhaps others. Want birth and marriage of Rudolph Shobe, wife’s name, birth, death and parentage, locations, etc. He died Hardy County, “Big Rudy”. Revolutionary service for both? Mrs. J. V. Hardcastle, Route 1, Bowling Green, Kentucky.

Lienert) Hire, born 1697, married Clara Lutzler. Want birth and marriage of Rudolph Shobe, born 1721, and Elizabeth Hire. He died 1792 Hardy County, Virginia (West Virginia). Children: Rudolph, Leonard, Jacob, perhaps others. Want birth and marriage of Rudolph Shobe, wife’s name, birth, death and parentage, locations, etc. He died Hardy County, “Big Rudy”. Revolutionary service for both? Mrs. J. V. Hardcastle, Route 1, Bowling Green, Kentucky.

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Mrs. Ruth T. Ravenscroft, 1926 Cheyenne Boulevard, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

(b) Shreve.—Desire parentage, birth and death dates of Sally (Sarah) Shreve, of Monmouth County, New Jersey, who married 1798, William Sanford, Jr. Resided in or near Shrewsbury, New Jersey. Give Revolutionary service, if any. Mrs. J. A. Reynolds, 608 Lincoln Street, Wayne, Nebraska.

G-'43. Calbreath.—Wanted Revolutionary record of William Calbreath, a coppersmith, who went from Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, to Rockbridge County, Virginia. Died there 1812, wife was Ellinor. Who were Ellinor’s parents? They came from Ireland when she was 13. Mrs. Malcolm Smith, Appalachia, Virginia.


(b) Reid.—Who were the parents of Flora Reid, born February 1743, married about 1763 to “Elder” John Lyle at Rockfield, Nelson County, Virginia, died January 9, 1815. Was maternal aunt of Dr. Archibald Alexander of Princeton. Should also like place of birth and death of above Flora (Reid) Lyle.

(b) McCroskey.—Desire name and residence of the father of John, Joseph, and David McCroskey and their sister, Nancy McCroskey Lyle. Latter was born in 1793 in Rockbridge County, Virginia; was married March 27, 1817, in Rockbridge County, to William Reid Lyle; died near Yellow Springs, Ohio, December 30, 1834. The McCroskey brothers settled in Cedar County, Iowa, in the early 1840’s. Miss Grace Long, Tiffin, Iowa.

G-'43. Elmore-VICTOR.—Peter Elmore, born 1797, died Mason City, Illinois, 1859, wife Elizabeth Victor, born Pennsylvania, 1799, married 1821 in Green County, Kentucky. She came with brothers John, Jacob, David, sister Serepta, to Green County, Kentucky, 1918. Wanted parents, grandparents, residences both families. Mrs. G. A. Gibson, Sheldon, Iowa.

C-'43. (a) Nation-Owen.—Isaac Nation, born about 1771, married Lucy Owen, native Halifax County, Virginia. His brother Laban married Sally (Sarah) Owen, 1806, Cranger County, Tennessee, James Owen, surety. Were Lucy and Sally sisters or no relatives? When were they born and who were their parents?

(b) Stover-Yount.—Joseph Stover, born about 1783, Virginia, wife Esther Yount, 1785, North Carolina, married 1811, Tennessee; lived Ohio, Wayne County, and South Bend, Indiana; and Johnson County, Iowa. — Believed his brothers and sisters were Hezekiah, Jeremiah, John, Jacob, Obadiah, Lydia Ann, Ruth who married Mr. Profitt, lived near St. Louis, 1865. Who were parents of Joseph and Esther? Nina E. Nation, No. 434, Lead, South Dakota.

(b) DeWolfe-Sharpe.—Wanted parentage of Moses DeWolfe who emigrated from Guilford or Lyme, Connecticut, to Schoharie County, New York, thence to the Lackawanna Valley, Pennsylvania, before 1812. Believe he married Sarah Sharpe. Want any data regarding her family. They had children named Hannah, Alexander, Aaron, Johnathan and Charles. Mrs. F. E. Matthews, 3929 McKeon Avenue, Niagara Falls, New York.

G-'43. (a) Mosely-Bell.—Were the grandparents of Ben Louis Mosely present at the signing of the Declaration of Independence and did he serve in the Revolution. Was supposed to be present at the surrender of Yorktown. Did James Bell of Accomac County on the Eastern Shore serve in the Revolution?

(b) Low.—Was Henry Low a soldier in the Revolution or the War of 1812? Lena Cain, 1202 Genoa, Coral Gables, Florida.

G-'43. (a) Fairfax.—Who were the parents of William Fairfax of Prince William County, Virginia, who married Ann King, daughter of Cyrus King of Dumfries, Virginia?

(b) Smith-Evans.—Who were the parents of Dorcas Smith, born 1787, and Eyizabeth Evans, born 1756. Were her parents supposed to be born here or in England and what boat brought them over? Elizabeth Evans was daughter of James J. and Mary Evans. Daisy E. Davis, 1210 Dorcas Smith, born 1787, and Eyizabeth Evans, born 1756. Were her parents supposed to be born here or in England and what boat brought them over? Elizabeth Evans was daughter of James J. and Mary Evans. Daisy E. Davis, 1210 Genoa, Coral Gables, Florida.

G-'43. Atkinson.—Thomas and John Atkinson of Yorkshire, England, emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1681 and were among the founders of Bucks County. Wish proof of the relationship between these two brothers and Henry Atkinson who was granted land in Old Craven County, North Carolina, May 21, 1741. Mrs. A. W. Boswell, 314 N. H Street, Monmouth, Illinois.
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 from time to time by the Registrar General as a supplement to this Department.

| I | Hayes, William | Conn. | Howard, Robert | S. C. | Imlay, Peter | N. J. |
| S | Miller, Mary Heath | Va. | Mills, John | S. C. | Mulford, John | N. Y. | Murray, Ezra | N. Y. |
| T | O'Kelly, James | N. C. | Outcalt, Frederick | N. J. |
| D | Tomkinson, William | Conn. | Vandenburgh, Benjamin | N. Y. |
| F | Willcock, Giles | Conn. | Wills, David | Va. | Wingett, Reuben | Va. | Woodman, Archelaus | N. H. |
As we greet the sunrise on the 4th of this July 1943 not only will we recall that on some far flung battle front or on the seven seas Americans are fighting to preserve that Independence which the signing on July 4th, 1776, ensured and which has made us a great and prosperous nation.

We will also recall that this July 4th comes in the Bicentennial year of the birth of Thomas Jefferson whose inspired genius gave us the deathless document so treasured by all patriotic Americans.

That this document has been taken from its shrine in the Library of Congress where it was for years viewed by many Americans and people from all over the world is a matter of good common sense.

Where it has been placed in this war time is not known by any save those pledged to guard its safety.

But we all know that when the battle flags are furled and the world is at peace once more that this document will be more magnetic than ever as a symbol of truth, justice and the rights of our people to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

We who live and work for victory in this war time of 1943 can also recall with satisfaction that the great Red Cross which is carrying courage and succor to our brave men was incorporated with Clara Barton as president on July 1st, 1881.

This great agency of mercy had its counterpart in this country in the ministry of women of the Revolutionary period to our wounded and sick.

The story of the heroism in the battle zones to do these deeds of mercy dates from the women of the Revolutionary period to this very day.

And we must not forget that great men are great in their passing as in their living, the end of a long journey along the road of righteousness and achievement. Therefore, in the minds of many Americans is the fact that two of the founders of this Republic, Thomas Jefferson, third President, and John Adams, second President, died on July 4th, 1826.

It was on July 31st that the young Marquis de Lafayette offered his services to the American Congress and was made a major general.

Fourth of July means so much more to Americans than fireworks and outings, especially in this year of war.

Many patriotic groups hail the ever-growing sentiment towards making this glorious day one of real celebration—rehearsal of the national history and in this conflict renewed efforts in war service.

The fact that many organizations regard the Fourth of July as Citizenship Day and welcome those who have become citizens within the year is truly an outpouring of the American spirit.

Some of us who delve into White House history are apt to regret that the practice of early administrations of making the Fourth of July a day of celebration and reception at the White House was abandoned after the first fifty years or so of this country as a nation.

Of course, with the character of modern war and its attendant air warfare it would not be possible to pursue such a practice in war time.

Some of us would like to see, when the war is over, these great gatherings again to celebrate the greatest day in our history restored.

With every good wish,
Faithfully, your Editor,

ELISABETH E. POE.

Blood Plasma and War Bonds Forge Ahead

As we went to press with the July issue of the National Historical Magazine the cheering news came that the Blood Plasma Project of the N. S. D. A. R. had reached the wonderful total of $127,933.39.

When you translate this into the total of human lives of our American boys who will be saved by these gifts one must feel deeply grateful that our members have responded so generously to this cause.

The War Bonds project is going well, too. The total is now around thirty-three million of dollars invested by D. A. R. to help win the war.

Keep up the good work in both projects.
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