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Entered as second-class matter, December 8, 1924, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., Under the Act of March 3, 1879
Mutual admiration is expressed as WAC Sgt. Anne Bradley from Washington, D. C., admires the D. A. R. pin worn by Madame de Brazza, lineal descendant of the Marquis de Lafayette and one of the most famous residents in North Africa.
DEAR MEMBERS:

Eternal Vigilance is the price of safety. How often that wise, old-time saying comes to our minds in these days of trial and peril. Do we heed them? Perhaps following that tragic date, December 7, 1941, we may have done so, but just as children forget the constant admonitions of their elders, so do we become careless of the need in our homes for constant preparedness.

This does not mean necessarily for the air attacks of the enemy but there are possible accidents which may occur anywhere because of the need for transporting inflammable material by air and road, and possible effects from damaged food supplies.

What can happen here? Anything and everything, and unless man, woman and child heeds the definite instructions which have been given during the last months, they will have only themselves to blame for disaster to their homes and loved ones in them.

We must remember that your young women, as well as young men, are leaving the home without the care which they could have been given. Now it is the older men and women and younger members of the family who will need instruction in self help in order to protect themselves and their homes.

How often we have said: "O, if Mother were only here she could tell me what to do" or "If I had listened to my grandparents everything would have been different." Do not let us need to think that now. Let us make a plea to every house mother that our little ones, like the Cubs and Brownies of the Boy and Girl Scouts, be taught first aid and practical knowledge of repairs to furnishings about the house so that in case of disaster some members of the families who are not off doing fire ward or plane spotting duty can care for those less well fitted to care for themselves in first aid in the home.

This is vitally necessary if we are to be prepared for emergencies such as we know may occur at any time.

There is much to be done at home so that when our men come back, they may find that for which they have been fighting has not been broken up or not entirely disappeared. We must hold this home front steady and we must study how it can be done.

There are some very evident methods. In the first place, every one must not leave the home unprotected. Who will stay?

Those members of the family who have no extra strength to expend, and those too young to leave its shelter.

Who will care for these if all those of sound bodies feel that duty calls them elsewhere.

Some one must make the sacrifice of giving up the exciting, stimulating outside war service and do those simple home tasks for their own people which they so often now do for strangers.

These are very real sacrifices which can be made, and which we know are necessary to make if we are to keep faith with those men who are fighting and dying for their homes and in faraway lands.

We whose duty it is to guard this country while our youth are at the front have grave responsibilities.

We must never fail to keep before our people the Constitution of the United States whose anniversary we celebrate next month. It was drawn up by men who prayed and felt that their prayers were answered when that great document was completed.

This sacred Constitution has made this country a haven of peace and refuge for those sad and oppressed who flocked to American shores.

It assures us all of the protection of our Flag and freedom of body and spirit. Every real American will always be ready to defend with his life the Constitution and the beloved Flag of his country.

We heard one speaker say: "The heart of the world is breaking." How true that is! Where can we turn for comfort but to Him who gave His Only Son to save the world. Mothers and fathers are giving their sons now, believing that their sacrifices will save the world for decency, freedom and good will to men.

Of course our prayers will be answered
but it is necessary to work while we pray and leave nothing to chance or Providence that we can do for ourselves. Let us be practical Christians always, bringing Christ into our daily and hourly lives.

We should never fail to recall what Madame Chiang Kai-shek wrote about her mother’s talking with God—not the little hastily presented petitions that some of us give, but sincere and heartfelt seeking for a reply to questions about the right way to meet situations and how to find answers to questions which will not discourage but help those who come to us hoping for understanding and sympathy.

Yes, indeed, it will take longer than our daily five minutes D.A.R. prayers at noon to talk with and receive God’s answers.

If we keep the Golden Rule in our hearts we may receive the reply more quickly.

What a simple Rule it is to follow for every day people like ourselves. DO UNTO OTHERS WHAT YOU WOULD THEY SHOULD DO UNTO YOU.

May God help us all to remember this teaching of His Son, Our Saviour and Our Friend.

Faithfully,

[Signature]

A Winter in Morristown

THE astonishing ignorance of American history displayed by college freshmen in the recent survey of The New York Times has given a wholesome shock to the citizens of the country. Perhaps it needed the setting of the present war to make it effective for all of us. It suggests that if American boys going into service had more information concerning the debt we all owe to those who won our freedom for us during the Revolution, they would undertake the terrible task with a richer understanding of what it is all about. We can think of no better recent piece of historical writing for this purpose than Carl Van Doren’s new book, Mutiny in January, published by Viking. Van Doren has uncovered many new sources for presenting the picture of the Continental Army and what it suffered. His account of what the army endured in the winter of 1780, when it was camped in Jockey Hollow, near Morristown, New Jersey, is alone a story weighted with inspiration—and heartache. Van Doren points out, what too few Americans know, that this winter at Morristown was worse than that at Valley Forge, adding: “Though this was the coldest winter of the entire war, with deep snow, the soldiers had to sleep in tents or in the open air till they could build log huts, which were not finished at the end of December. At times they were ‘five or six days without bread, at other times, as many days without meat, and once or twice two or three days without either. . . . At one time the soldiers ate every kind of horse feed but hay.’ At the end of the first week in January 1780 they could no longer be restrained ‘from obeying the dictates of their sufferings,’ as Washington put it, and had begun to plunder the neighborhood. On the 8th he took matters into his own hands, laid requisitions on the counties of New Jersey through their magistrates, and sent officers out to collect supplies, leaving certificates in payment at the market price, without too much concern for the feelings of the owners.”

Washington’s letters and those of his officers tell the story of soldiers wading in snow waist deep, without shoes or stockings and using rags as a substitute. In the face of desertions and mutinies, inevitable under such conditions, Washington carried on. It’s a story with which every American, including every boy in service, should be familiar. And if all Americans knew their history well enough, there would be far less consideration shown America’s pro-fascists.
The Golden Silence of Patriotism

BY PATTIE ELLICOTT

NATIONS have achieved and lost greatness, have won and lost wars, cities have been preserved and laid in waste through the ability of the people or a group of people to keep secrets or the lack of ability to keep them.

The keen sense of humor, the love of appearing wise in knowing what is going on behind the scenes, so prevalent among certain people who would challenge any aspersions on their patriotism, is one of the problems that is giving the high commands at home and overseas reason for serious consideration.

The universal participation of patriotic Americans in the war effort as workers of all kinds in all branches of our military, civilian defense and industrial war time activities makes the great body of Americans conversants in secret details of large and small proportion that would be of value to the enemy.

In Washington where the wheels of government goes around, in the ship yards, ammunition plants and other centers of the great war effort, patriotic Americans are living and working as integral parts of the great plan for victory.

Many of them would face a firing squad before they would give aid and comfort to the enemy in any way. Yet to quote Samuel Johnson “The vanity of being trusted with a secret is generally one of the chief motives to disclose it.”

This vanity may be what makes a housewife and mother brag a bit over her Red Cross sewing, what she knows is going to happen or what has happened, just between us all good Americans. Or perhaps the pretty young matron who gets into a patriotic argument with her dinner partner over the superiority of American arms equipment which he has disparaged and draws on facts whispered in her ears by a not too discreet friend who wanted to show just how important the work he is in charge of to impress the lady of his fancy.

Not all spies look like spies. In fact those who look the part or act the part are of no use to the nation they serve. Therefore the most inoffensive and innocent looking bystander may be baiting the secrets from unsuspecting patriotic Americans or simply standing by to listen as to the unintentional betrayal of secrets. A proud mother may unconsciously give hint that would menace the safety of a son or daughter in the service.

This situation worried the women leaders of the country so much who in spite of the universal desire to obey the edict to put a patriotic bridle on their tongues did not know just what it was they should not tell.

Therefore the Women’s Advisory Council of the Women’s Interest Section of the Bureau of Public Relations of the War Department on which the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution is represented spent a whole session of a conference in Washington discussing this vital question.

Finally it was voted to ask the Army just what it was they could and could not talk about. The Army took the question seriously and considered it of such paramount importance that officers versed in these matters were asked to enunciate a code of war time conversation for the women of the nation modeled on the “Code of Wartime Practices for the American Press and Radio.

“What it is not safe to print it is not safe to say,” said these sages of the War Department. This met with instant agreement from the women’s groups, for they know that the spoken rumors are often more deadly than written ones, with their power of increasing in momentum as they pass from tongue to tongue, over the tea and dinner tables at meetings and the insidious rumor spreading telephone.

First the War Department dealt with the subject of troops no doubt remembering that mothers, wives and sweethearts like to boast a bit about the part their man is doing in winning the war and with their boys’ names on their tongues all the time are apt to talk a bit too much about what they are doing in the war.
So says the War Department in regard to troops:

"A remark about an individual soldier may seem harmless, but when the enemy spy puts it together with other remarks picked up, he may discover where and how troops are to be moved. An attack on a boat or the wreck of a train may be the result.

"Therefore: Never tell where any soldier is located unless he is at a training camp or on police duty in the United States. Never tell where a soldier is leaving a place, where he is going, or how he will travel.

"Never mention the name, designation, or number of men in any company, division, corps, or regiment, or of any other body of troops which you have seen or heard about.

"Never mention the clothing, guns or any other equipment of any particular soldier, as it may indicate where he is being sent and for what purpose.

"Never mention the gathering of a body of troops at a specific point which may suggest they are preparing to sail overseas.

"Never give the name of any soldier known or thought to be in a foreign country until official announcement of American troops in that area has been published. Even then, do not mention the soldier’s company, regiment or division.

"Never tell what kind of work or duty a specific soldier is engaged in."

A group of women sat on the veranda of a suburban home recently knitting busily for their men on the fighting front—"I want to make this sweater as heavy as I can" said the little bride "for John is going..." . . . . The quiet little woman sitting next to her touched her gently for she the mother of three stalwart sons going down to the sea in ships of the U. S. N. knew that it was not safe to talk about the temperature in regard to the activities of our fighting men.

The Army Code has something to say about ships and cargoes which their sister services have welcomed with great satisfaction as a means of making the activities for the safer through secrecy.

In regard to conversations on ships and cargoes the army warns:

"The most casual remark about a ship, its movements or construction or provision for its defense, may, heard or over-heard by an enemy spy, give the enemy just the information he needs in order to know where to intercept or attack a ship carrying soldiers or their supplies.

"Therefore: Never tell where any vessel of the United States or the Allied Nations has been seen, the direction it is sailing or what it carries.

"Never refer to a person sailing on a transport or convoy, or give any other information about a convoy or transport.

"Never tell anything about a mine-field or harbor defense."

"Never repeat an instruction given about lights or buoys.

"Never tell where or when a new ship is being built or mention the size or kind of any ship under construction.

"Never give any information about a ship launching until official announcement of it has been made.

"Never tell what work anyone is doing in a shipyard or how he does it, or under what conditions, or anything about the arrangements and physical set-up of a shipyard."

Also they warn in regard to Ship Sinkings and Damages,

"To keep the enemy guessing as to the strength of the Army, or available forces at any point, or the availability of its supplies is essential.

"Therefore: Never mention the sinking by the enemy of any war or merchant vessel in any water until it is officially announced.

"Never mention any damages to a dock, railroad, airfield, a public utility or industrial plant, through an enemy air or sea attack."

"Oh well," said the busy war worker blithely, "I will play safe, I will talk about the weather." But the War Department says an emphatic "no, no."

In regard to weather it points out that the patriotic converser should remember that:

"The enemy must make his air and submarine attacks when the weather at the target is favorable for his operations. By knowledge of the weather at one place he can predict the weather at another.

"Therefore: Never make or repeat a weather forecast except those officially issued by the Weather Bureau.

"Never repeat or volunteer news of weather conditions in other states or sections."

Americans are rightfully proud of the part the men and women of the nation who have put their shoulders to the wheels of production are taking in bringing the victory nearer and their thoughts must dwell on the details of this production record they have the privilege of knowing. But they should not make these thoughts vocal according to the code of conversation of the War Department.

The War Department says:

"A delay in providing our soldiers with the necessary equipment or supplies might cost the lives of our soldiers. The enemy, therefore, has a force of saboteurs ready to destroy production and upset the routine of factories.

"Every word heard about any procedure or process or arrangements in a factory is recorded by enemy spies and passed on to superiors for the use of these saboteurs. Any information they may gain is dangerous to our soldiers.

"Therefore: Never give any details about any
factory or plant engaged in producing war materials.

"Never tell what a worker in a factory or plant is doing, what or how he works in a factory or under what conditions.

"Never tell what the products of any war plants are, how long it takes to make them, or the date they are to be finished.

"Never give the amount of war products turned out by any plant or man.

"Never mention sabotage in a factory, express fear of sabotage, or recite evidences of it."

In this air era in which we have entered and which will be such an important part of our post war way of living all America turns its eyes with pride to the supreme accomplishment in aircraft of this war. But the enemy is looking too, with much more eager eyes. He wants to know many things, many of which it would be possible to learn from too talkative American workers, their families and friends.

So since the War Department knows that the enemy is eager to know how many planes we are building and where, all he can discover about new models and changes in design, where our planes are going and what used for, they place great stress on the code of conversation in regard to planes. "To find out," they declare, "he assembles the chance remarks reported by his spies."

The War Department urges the women to:

"Never state the number of planes or other aircraft of the United States turned out by any factory or plant or by any military group.

"Never tell anything about new military aircraft and equipment and the armament they carry.

"Never discuss reports of how good they are or rumors of faulty performance.

"Never mention any changes in military craft or new characteristics seen or heard about.

"Never mention the location of any military craft or air forces.

"Never tell when or where airplanes take off or the direction they are going.

"Never tell of troops being moved by plane or of any war materials being carried by plane.

"Never mention the name or plans or orders of a member of the Air Transport Command.

"Never tell where he is going, when he goes or what he is transporting, except or until the facts have been published.

"Never tell what a member of the Civil Air Patrol (Office of Civilian Defense) is doing or plans to do to assist or relieve the armed forces, unless authorized."

It also places emphasis on Fortifications as follows:

"Never give the location of a fort or other fortifications, a coast defense or an anti-aircraft gun.

"Never give the location of a bomb shelter or a camouflaged object.

"Never mention any defense precautions.

"Never repeat anything heard or learned about fortifications installed by American troops outside the continental United States."

"Rumor is one of the weapons employed by the enemy against the effectiveness of the Army," the code of conversation points out.

"Their purpose is to weaken our confidence in our armed forces, to stir up dissatisfaction between civilians and the Army, between the Army and that of our Allies, and between groups in the Army geographically, racial and religious.

"Therefore: Never tell any stories suggesting that our enemy is invincible;

"Never repeat a story about our lack of equipment or its poor quality or a deficiency in that of our allies;

"Never repeat a story about the treatment of soldiers, or undesirable conditions in American camps;

"Never tell stories that discredit sections of our population;

"Never repeat details of friction between races and groups;

"Never repeat critical remarks or stories about soldiers or defenses which are said to have been made by our allies;

"Never repeat hints of disagreement between us and our allies."

The conclusion as summed up by this Army code would make a good wartime motto to frame in every American home, church, factory and other assembling places.

"In a total war words are weapons. As well place a gun in an enemy's hands to use against our soldiers as to throw out words that may result in a soldier's death.

"Used carefully, however, words may be weapons against the enemy. Words giving information which Americans have a right to know about the armed forces and equipment, the Government's program for the health and welfare of its soldiers, its provisions for their families. Such words build up confidence in our armed forces and so stimulate their morale. They throw fear into the enemy and so weaken them.

"Words we must not speak are those that convey information to the enemy to be used against our own soldiers. These are words which the newspapers may not print.

"Remember—

"What it is not safe to print, it is not safe to say."
Mrs. Pouch Receives Scholastic Degree

MRS. WILLIAM H. POUCH, president general, received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Lincoln Memorial University at its commencement on June 7, 1943.

She was among the group of six distinguished Americans who were given honorary degree.

Mrs. Pouch gave the Commencement address, the first woman to have given the chief Commencement Address at Lincoln Memorial University in its history of 53 years.

Her subject was “The Enduring Faith.”

The citation for Mrs. Pouch was as follows:


MRS. POUCH WITH OVELLE MAYHALL AND ALINE AYERS

“Lincoln Memorial University deems you worthy of the degree of Doctor of Laws.”

Two members of the class of 1943 were photographed with Mrs. Pouch. They were Miss Ovelle Mayhall and Miss Aline Ayers. Both of them were from the Kate Duncan Smith School in Alabama. They have the distinction of having been educated entirely in schools sponsored by the D. A. R. Most of their expenses have been paid by various chapters of the D. A. R.

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Governor Clinton
Mrs. Wm. H. Pouch and other degree recipients at Lincoln Memorial University
Tribute to Mrs. Harvey Tyson White

A GREAT soul has gone. When on June eighteenth Mrs. Harvey Tyson White went out into the Unknown, the Daughters of the American Revolution lost one of its most valued members.

To enumerate her accomplishments over a long period of years would be impossible, for they began with her entrance into the Society.

She possessed a natural flair for genealogy and with the diligence of a ferret she would dig into records of every known nature and never stop until she could authenticate each name and date. The net result was a compilation of invaluable records which she placed in the Library and which are in themselves a memorial to her genius.

In addition she held in her possession a vast amount of data which she planned to incorporate into more reference works for the Library. It is impossible to estimate how many members have been admitted to the Society because of her assistance.

It was through her influence that the Genealogical Records Committee was established in 1923, at which time she was made its National Chairman.

Elizabeth White was a superb organizer and an indefatigable worker but she never cared for high offices or for honors. To her, achievement was what counted.

In 1918 she left Manhattan Chapter of New York City to organize the Ellen Hardin Walworth Chapter. That was not due to disagreement with or lack of love for the former, but in her wide circle of acquaintances she knew many women who were eligible for membership in the Society and felt that the time was ripe for organizing them into a separate chapter. It was her proud boast that on the initial membership roll of sixty, not one name was drawn from another existing chapter.

During 1921-22 she worked very hard to get the D. A. R. established on Ellis Island, for, through personal visits and efforts there, she visioned both the need and the ultimate accomplishments of an organization such as ours. She was much gratified when in 1922 the National Board of Management created the Ellis Island Committee with the full approval of government authorities.

As a woman Elizabeth White possessed rare qualities of heart and of mind. Shrewd in her judgment of human nature, she rarely missed a guess. Her sense of fair play was such, however, that she never recognized personal bias in the balancing of her scales of justice. Her advice was always sound and she was honest to the core.

To those who were privileged to be called her intimates, "Libbie" White's memory will ever remain radiant because of two endearing qualities—her exceeding kindness of spirit and her keen sense of humor.

Yes, a great soul has gone but a personality lives in the annals of the Daughters of the American Revolution and in the hearts of devoted friends.

GRACE LINCOLN HALL BROSSEAU.

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"You gotta get a glory in the work you do, A Hallelujah chorus in the heart o' you."

IOWA'S DAUGHTERS, with this "glory" in their hearts for D. A. R. work, are planning ten district meetings instead of the usual four to be held this Fall. These meetings, or D. A. R. schools of instruction, will service Iowa's 98 chapters of over 4,000 members in order that each Daughter may have the opportunity of attendance with a minimum amount of travel. The work of each standing committee will be presented at these meetings with special emphasis given to the D. A. R. program of War Work. Handbooks and D. A. R. publications will be distributed. A discussion period will be featured with the State Regent, State Officers and State Chairmen participating.

A Speaker's Bureau has been inaugurated and financed under the supervision of Mrs. E. J. Scofield, State Librarian. This bureau furnishes trained D. A. R. speakers to chapters. The inspiration and enthusiasm engendered by these speakers has been a "shot of D. A. R. vaccine," bringing renewed interest and activity to many chapter groups.

A list of over thirty Iowa genealogists has been compiled and printed in pamphlet form, proving of great assistance to those who may wish to complete records and facilitating the work of the membership committee in their campaign for new members.

As a project of the Junior Group and Indian committees a new "Helen Pouch Indian Scholarship" has been sponsored, which will furnish funds to finance nurses' training for an Iowa Indian girl. Mrs. MacMartin, state chairman of the Indian committee, has selected a splendid girl for this honor.

The use of the Iowa Room in Memorial Continental Hall has been gladly given over to the American Red Cross Committee for the duration of the war.

That Iowa's Daughters have indeed
“gone to war” is proved by their activity in every phase of war work. Each Daughter does feel “a glory” in her heart in the giving of herself to her beloved Society and to her Country.

MRS. TOM BENTLEY THROCKMORTON, 
Iowa State Regent.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

DURING the past year the work of the D. A. R. of the Philippine Islands has been carried on by the twenty members in the United States. Since December 7, 1941, the eighteen members in the Philippine Islands have been civilian prisoners of war, and since that time nothing direct has come from them; indirectly, mostly through International Red Cross and Government Authorities, we have received the information that about half of them are in Santo Tomas Internment Camp, Manila. One of these, Mrs. H. O. Bauman, is teaching mathematics in the school that is being carried on in the Camp; another, Mrs. Mabel R. Carlson, our State Vice Regent, is one of the internees’ “Committee of Ten” to consider Camp Discipline. Mrs. Carlson was for years principal of one of the largest High Schools in Manila; another, Mrs. H. D. Kneedler, ex-State Vice Regent, continues to live with her family in the penthouse on the top of one of their properties, the Bay View Hotel. Japanese Officers are quartered in the rest of the hotel, one of the largest and finest in the Orient.

We in the United States have paid the dues and per capita of these prisoners of war, and shall continue to do so that our membership may be intact when this terrible crisis is over.

We have contributed $22.00 to the National D. A. R. Blood Plasma Project—a bit over the 100% for those of us here; also a gift of $2.00 to United China Relief; and $10.00 to the D. A. R. Museum.

Our last Scholarship Nurse, Miss Emelda M. Tinawin, who graduated from Columbia University in June 1941, was teaching in St. Luke’s Hospital, Manila, when the blow fell. Since this and one other missionary hospital are the only two allowed to remain open, we hope she is there and safe. Of the many other nurses whom we have helped to obtain their training, and who were doing grand work up and down the Philippines, we know nothing—we can know nothing.

From these twenty members—one in Canal Zone—the others in twelve different states stretching across the continent—come living reports of many bonds bought and of Red Cross and War Work of all sorts, but it has been impossible to get from them reports of Work in hours and of bonds in dollars. Right in the spot where she finds herself, each member has been doing a special piece of work along some particular line, and they ALL have wrought gloriously and bought generously.

(MISS) RUTH BRADLEY SHELDON, 
State Regent, Philippine Islands.

SECOND LIEUTENANT RUTH SNYDER WESTBROOK, a member of Saugerties Chapter, Saugerties, New York, Daughters of the American Revolution, was inducted into the W.A.A.C., October 12, 1942, at Camp Blanding, Florida, and had basic training in Des Moines, Iowa. Promotion to Corporal soon followed on her return to Aircraft Warning Center, Miami, and to Sergeant at the Army Air Force School of Applied Tactics, Orlando. She was graduated May 14, 1943, a Second Lieutenant at O.C.S., Des Moines, and sent to teach new recruits at Camp Mortecella, Arkansas. As a W.A.A.C., Lieutenant Westbrook is now receiving specialist training in Des Moines and is eagerly hoping to be sent overseas.

Miss Alda Coffin of 9958 66th Ave., Forest Hills, L. I., N. Y., is a real granddaughter, N. S. D. A. R., 87 years old, does her own housekeeping and makes many knitted articles for the armed forces. She has attended 18 Congresses of the N. S. D. A. R., and is a member of the Elizabeth Pierce Lansey Chapter of Pittsfield, Maine.
ITALY FROM WITHIN, by Richard Massock. Published by Macmillan Company, New York. $3.

The astuteness with which this chief of the Rome Bureau of the Associated Press in the fateful years before and at the outbreak of the war, has told of the tide of sentiments and reactions within Italy is very revealing.

The book is written in a clear narrative style, with a graphic directness that makes it not only entertaining but informative reading.

That this writer who saw the great events of the entry of Italy into the war from a ring side has an engaging sense of the human interest in passing events and a tolerance surprisingly poignant.

He has colored his narrative with little side personal allusions of people and events which makes the reader grasp the picture.

That he is a good reporter as well as a good writer so necessary to really write a successful book on the passing scene is seen in the many news features he has incorporated in his work.

With a few well chosen words he has given the readers a clear picture of the tension with which the newsman, especially those of the Associated Press Bureau, awaited the announcement of the selection of a Pope. He describes the watch from a small windowed room for the thin line of smoke denoting that a Pope had been chosen.

We can picture this distinguished youngish American newspaperman making his way to a spot of vantage under the balcony to hear Mussolini declare war on the United States.

Also there is breathless interest in the description of the lot of the newspapermen with whom he was imprisoned after the declaration of war and the stressful days which followed finally leading up to the return to this country.

He gives a very convincing factual opinion on what has happened in Italy and what may be expected to happen before the end of World War II.

He sketches Mussolini with all his fail-


With the thoughts of many women turning towards training so that they may do their part in the nurse and nursing shortage on account of the war this book is very timely.

This book gives the would be nurse's aid an inside into the kind of work she would be called upon to do in such a position and the many things she would have to know to be really useful.

It will be additionally useful in allaying the fears of some women as to what volunteering in this regard would entail. For those in authority acknowledge that while nurses aides are needed very much in civilian hospitals to perform many tasks formerly performed by professional nurses a great many who could give real service in this regard hang back because of unknown or imaginary horrors of what they fear will be a difficult and unpleasant task.


This is a story of the amazing career of forty years of a Balkan soldier and diplomat who faced danger with great courage.

As head of the Free Bulgarian Committee he gives us a clear, keen view of that part of Europe which we have known for years as the Balkan powder box.

He has been an unflinching fighter for freedom. At the age of sixteen he ran away from home and joined a band of guerrillas fighting in Macedonia. He was a Russian revolutionist and landed in prison. In the first world war he joined the French Foreign Legion and undertook a dangerous secret mission involved in the separate
peace proposals from the Allies to Bulgaria. He was in prison for two years in Sifua and served later as Minister to Yugoslavia and delegate to the League of Nations under Stamboliski whom he met in prison.

When King Boris turned Bulgaria over to Hitler, Todorov came to the United States and offered his services to the British Army and was accepted and began a series of broadcasts in London which resulted in wholesale desertions to Mikhailovich among the Bulgarians.

He is now in Canada where he works for the Free Bulgarian Committee.


Those who write the story as it happens of the far flung battle fronts of this war are also writing history for the record.

Few have done this to a greater degree than Vern Haughland whose diary of the action in the Guinea Jungle was published while he still lay delirious with fever at Port Moresby Hospital and now has been published in a most attractive book.

Dropping by parachute 13,500 feet, landing at night in a tree top on an uninhabited mountain range he began his experience which he came through he believes because of his conviction that “The Lord Is My Shepherd.”

The instinct of self preservation exercised by this brave man who found himself isolated from the world in the pouring rain, without compass, adequate clothes, food, or tools in a saga of adventure worthy to be placed with the most classical of our adventure stories.

—L. P. H.

Census Microfilms in D. A. R. Library

WHEN the National Society purchased a recordak for the Library it opened up a whole new field of endeavor for the states and chapters.

Some people were not familiar with the machine or the terms used and many questions were asked. Today nearly everyone knows something about microfilming because of the V-Mail which we send to the men in the service overseas.

The Registrar General and the Librarian General urged chapters and states to send money for the microfilming of census records, especially for the years 1850, 1860, 1870 and 1880. The following shows what has been done along this line. The Librarian General is grateful to each state and to the District of Columbia for doing this work.

Florence T. Crockett, Librarian General, N. S. D. A. R.
Service and Defense
Pigeon Holes in Plenty
BY J. D. U. WARD

THE former practice of large-scale pigeon-keeping by privileged classes has left its mark on many English buildings dating from between 1200 and 1700. The accommodation provided for pigeons was varied. There were hundreds of big columbariums, dovecotes or pigeon-houses intended to hold anywhere from 200 to 2,000 nesting pairs, and numerous examples in several different styles (some of them very handsome) have survived. No less interesting, however, was the incorporation of a dovecote with a barn—or perhaps it might better be described as the provision of roosting and nesting places for pigeons in a building intended primarily for other purposes. This compromise was adopted on the largest scale at South Stoke (near the city of Bath) where the upper half of a part of the tithe barn was devoted to pigeons. The builders of another ancient stone barn, at Southrop in Gloucestershire, achieved a really charming effect with the pigeon-holes they made in the barn’s porch—whose ridge is crowned with an entrance turret. In many parts of Great Britain comparable pigeon holes will be noticed by any observant traveller through the countryside.

This is no place to tell the story of pigeon-keeping in England, of how it was a right of the nobility and certain religious houses, of how the privilege was invaded and how the farmers and peasants suffered from the toll which the vast flocks of pigeons took of their crops; but it may be noted that England’s ancient pigeon houses and pigeon porches have for generations been either untenanted or occupied by only a score or so of decorative doves who often share their ample quarters with starlings, jackdaws and even owls. And now, of course, the term “pigeon-hole” has come to mean something unrelated to pigeons!

Chapter Dedicates a Marker

RECENTLY the Nodaway Chapter of the D. A. R. of Maryville, Missouri, dedicated a marker beneath the old elm tree under which met the first county court of Nodaway County.

Isaac Newton Prather planted the century old tree in the spring of 1841.

The marker project was a joint one of the Maryville Garden Club and the Nodaway County D. A. R. Clinton L. Allen gave the marker, a marble tree stump bearing the inscription, “Nodaway Elm, 1841.” The Garden Club plans to further beautify the historic spot, eight miles south of town.

Miss Bertha Beal is Regent of the Nodaway County Chapter.

Junior Work of Texas Chapter

THE Junior Group of Alexander Love Chapter, Houston, Texas, has not been idle either in war work or local projects. Their war projects have included serving 500 servicemen at the USO during the Christmas Week; gifts of playing cards and books to the men and the making and selling of an afghan, which made it possible to contribute $75.00 to the National Jr. Project—the Foreign Body Detector. Individual members have, of course, given many hours to Red Cross work and the group filled 12 Red Cross Kits.

However, they have not been unmindful of local needs and have given $10.00 during the year to Ben Milam Nursery; made six large scrapbooks for the Shrine Crippled Children; and filled the cookie jar twice at the children’s T. B. Hospital.

The Jr. American Citizenship Club committee has been unusually active this year organizing 125 clubs with a membership of 4981. Two cash prizes of $5.00 each were given for the best patriotic poems in the schools and theater tickets for the best poem in each club. Desk flags were given the clubs desiring them. The chapter won the state prize of $10.00 given at our recent
State Conference for the best report in the state.

Our adopted girl at Tamassee was sent her usual gift box at Thanksgiving, Christmas and Easter and $5.00 additional was given the school.

(MRS.) DOROTHY FORESTER, Chairman, Alexander Love Chapter, Irs.

Afghans Go to Camp Pickett

MRS. LOUISE MILLER BRYAN, chairman of the Red Cross Unit of Averett College, Danville, Virginia, presents to Mrs. W. Crews Wooding, Red Cross Production Chairman for Danville, the twenty-second afghan since January 7, 1942. The twenty-two afghans go to the hospital wards of Camp Pickett.

Mrs. Bryan, teacher of Sociology and religious education at Averett, has contributed 1,812 work hours to the making of afghans and knitting. No account has been taken of the hours she devoted to instruction given to the knitters of Averett who knitted two hundred sweaters, 24 beanies, 53 ankle sets, 8 pairs mittens, three sailor mufflers, six mufflers for the army, seven pairs of sox. She, herself, has knitted 25 sweaters, three watch caps, 19 pairs of mittens, four pairs of sox, 6 beanies, 12 ankle and wristlet sets, and three army mufflers.

Though a resident of Nashville, Tenn., she has long been a member of the Dorothea Henry Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Danville. At present she is publicity chairman of the chapter.

Mrs. Bryan has not allowed her war work to interfere with her social and religious activities. She is a member of the Wednesday Club of Danville and teaches a large adult Sunday school class at the First Baptist Church.

MARGARET D. CHOATE, Regent of Dorothea Henry Chapter.

Merchant Seaman Rehabilitated

X WAS a Merchant Seaman of about 42, who was deeply depressed and apprehensive. It took much persuasion to get him away from the Officers’ ward and into the Occupational Therapy Shop. He complained of “the noise these young boys make”, and consequently came irregularly.

His first project was a small leather article, then needle-work. Although these were of his own choosing, it was obvious that these activities were not satisfying to him.

The Officers’ ward is equipped with four table looms of varying size, and are kept there as a means of suggestion to the patients. X soon became interested in watching one of the other patients weave a table scarf. This developed into imitation and he also started a scarf.

He was quite intrigued by the mechanism of the loom, and the “setting up” of new patterns. He borrowed all of the books on weaving that we have in our occupational therapy library (books generously given by the various D. A. R. Chapters). He finally purchased a copy of one of them for himself, and as he progressed his patterns became increasingly difficult. (The luncheon set was his last accomplishment.)

Before his discharge, he asked the therapist to assist him in selecting a loom. This was managed by a trip to The Universal School of Handicraft, and he purchased an eight harness loom.

This patient has been completely rehabilitated, and has returned to assume work in the office of his former employer. Weaving will occupy his leisure.

Josephine Austin Lowther, wife of World War Veteran John Lowther, Saugerties, N. Y., is a member of Saugerties Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. Lowther has given many hours to defense work: Red Cross surgical dressings; courses in First Aid, Advanced First Aid, Home Nursing, Nutrition and Canteen work; Ambulance Duty during air raid practice, and at least 120 hours plane spotting. Recognition of these services led to her attendance at the Aircraft Identification Army School, New York City and since then she has taught in the local township, many classes in aircraft identification.
Archie Gibbs and the German Submarine

As Told to the West Point Society, C. A. R.

By ARCHIE GIBBS, Merchant Seaman

"NOW I don't know what I'm doing in a C. A. R. meeting because none of my ancestors were in the Revolution. It seems that one of them was in this country at that time all right. But he was having a little trouble with the British and they were looking for him. So he went west about that time with a man by the name of Daniel Boone so I don't know what I'm doing in this C. A. R. meeting but I've been invited to speak to you children about my experiences in the Merchant Marine—so I will tell you what happened to me my last trip out.

"You see my clothes are not of the best. The reason for this is that every time I get a few things together we are torpedoed and away go my clothes to the bottom of the ocean along with everything else on board.

"This last trip we were bound out of an East Coast Port with a cargo which I cannot speak much about. We were a few days out when we were hit by a torpedo from a German submarine. Down we got into the lifeboats and floated around a few hours in the Atlantic till we were picked up by another merchant ship.

"We were on this ship a day or so when along came another torpedo and we had to get down into the lifeboats again. We were floating around in the boats when suddenly the submarine surfaced near the lifeboat I was in and the Commander called across to us in English to come near the submarine.

"We were afraid they would begin shelling all survivors, so our boat hurried over. After looking us over the Commander said that I was to swim to the submarine. I did not care for this very much but there was nothing else to do as the officer kept his gun on all of us, so I swam over.

"Once I was aboard, the submarine submerged and the Captain spent many hours questioning me. He wanted to know where the sunken ship was bound for and what she carried. I told him I didn't know. Then he threatened to shoot me so I told him that I was only a survivor on the second ship and hadn't been on long enough to learn anything about her cargo or her course. Then he began to question me about my own ship which had been sunk first and I had to tell him.

"Conditions were very crowded on the sub and I was sent back to the torpedo room and had to lie on the plates. It was very uncomfortable and cold. All this time I had no shoes and my clothes were wet.

"Finally, different members of the crew came by and talked to me. Most of them had been in New York and spoke some English. They asked about baseball games and Broadway shows and inquired for Barney, who it seems keeps a clothing store on some downtown street and is known to many seamen. They were very careful not to talk to me if an officer was near and said that their families were being held as hostages in Germany for their good behavior on the sub.

"A meal of cheese and biscuits was sent down to the men and the cheese was so rotten that the men took the plate and threw it against the wall. The biscuits were not much better.

"The fourth day the Commander sent for me. We surfaced near a vessel with the Venezuelan Flag painted on her side. The officer had stopped the ship and told them to stand by as he was putting a man aboard. He gave me a push and told me to swim for it. Then he submerged.

"The Venezuelan boat took me aboard as they were afraid of being torpedoed if they did not obey. Once on board I was questioned again as they thought I must be a German spy.

"They took me to an Atlantic Island as they were afraid of being torpedoed if they did not obey. Once on board I was questioned again as they thought I must be a German spy.

"Here the Navy kept me for some days questioning me again as everyone thought I must be a spy. I was never questioned so much in my life. At last I was able
to satisfy the officials that I was just a torpedoed merchant seaman who would like to get back on a ship again. So they gave me clothes and put me on a plane for Miami and here I am waiting to sail again.”

Mr. Gibbs spoke to us at a recent meeting of the West Point Society held at the home of the Misses Otis in Manhattan. At the same meeting we also had Major Florence Brown of the Salvation Army and Coast Guardsman Spindell as speakers. As a Christmas project, our members gave fifty gifts, Christmas wrapped, and $8.00 in cash to the Cherry Street Settlement of the Salvation Army, twenty-one gifts and $5.00 in cash to the Salvation Army U. S. O. Canteen, and twenty-one filled Buddy Bags at a cost of $1.50 each to the Seamen’s Service, 39 Broadway. To Mr. Gibbs the Society gave a two pound box of chocolates, a necktie and a Buddy Bag.

GEORGE H. McINDOE,
Junior President, West Point Society.

—Children of the American Revolution Magazine.

CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
SERVING IN ARMED FORCES

Rayford Alley
Ted Anderson
William J. Atkinson
Carter S. Baldwin, III
(deceased)
Robert Vincent Barger
Thomas M. Belk
Charles Bellows
William E. Betzer
Peter L. Bockius, Jr.
George Albert Bottom
C. A. Browning, Jr.
Donald P. Burkart
Oscar M. Busby, Jr.
Thomas Mark Bushnell
Lyman W. Byers
Robert Lutz Callahan
John L. Chanavat
Harold Bruce Chilton
Dicken Cowing Conner
William G. Conover
Stephen Cook
David Harry Cramer
Mary Katherine Cuppy
Robert Edward Earll
Edward N. Fields
Joseph Campbell
Fowler
Edward Murray Frost, Jr.
Robert Thompson Frost
Sallie Wilkinson Frost
William Fueck
John Raymond Garrison
E. M. Godfrey
Preston Owen Goslee

James DouglasCroesbeck
Richard C. Halter
Robert Wallis Hamilton
Harris Haywood
Marshall Haywood, Jr.
Lindsey P. Henderson, Jr.
Ralph Senter Hogan
John Arthur Hunt
John Clayton Jacobs
Salter Darnell Jacobs
Byron Bacon Jones
Robert Davidson Keim
Richard H. Kelchner
Read Kennon
John Morrison Kerr, Jr.
Willard Alfred Knapp
George Jackson Knorr
Louis Krough
John P. Livingston
George Wilford Lowell, Jr.
Austin Emmett McGary
Joseph McKenzie
Forrest Mehlmann
Karl Mehlmann
Robert Fowlis Munro
Bill Orrison
Millard Herbert Overton
E. S. Patton
Stephen Pease
Orme Wheelock Phelps
William Poffenberger
Robert Milton Prater
Harry Quin
John Randolph

Read Cochran
Harris Beckley
Redfield
John J. Redfield
Walter Rees
Robert Riley
Fred Rollins, Jr.
Philip Romigh
William Albert
Romine
Samuel R. Russell, Jr.
Graham T. Smallwood
Samuel W. Scales
John H. Schlueter
Frank M. Sewall
Radcliffe, Simpson
Willard E. Simpson
Charles Tracy Smelzer
Richard Smith
Jeanne C. Stiles
Edwin, Meredith Sykes
Gordon Thomas
William Tome
William Turnbull
Charles Van Pelt
George Van Pelt
R. N. Vosper
Rogers Clark Walker
Donald Weldon
Arthur L. Wells
John Safford
John Robert Wright
Willard Wright
H. Kenneth Worrell
Charles Howard
Wyman
Richard Zarhoch

The list was compiled from information received by the C. A. R. office. Will you please send additional names and detailed information for the files of that Society.
Little Things Count Big With the Boys

LITTLE things you wouldn’t be bothered with... ordinarily.

Those little things count in a BIG way now because the boys need them... desperately! Maybe your boy. Or some boy you know. On some fighting front.

Here are three little things the boys need from your house:

A tablespoonful of waste fat...
A used tin can...
A discarded stocking...

All useless little things. Things you ordinarily would just throw away. But throwing them away now can mean... throwing away some boy’s life!

Here’s WHY and HOW you should salvage these little things:

Waste Fats—That tablespoonful of fat, oil, roast drippings or grease is BIG because it contains glycerine. Glycerine makes explosives for bullets and shells. So don’t pour bullets down the drain! It doesn’t matter how many different types of waste fat you put into one container... meat, bacon, fish, vegetable, fowl... so long as they are strained. Put into any clean tin can, removing the top so there are no jagged edges. Keep in a cool place. Save every drop! Take containers of a pound or more to any meat dealer. He’ll pay you and send along your valuable contribution to help make shells and bullets for the boys.

Silk and Nylon Hose—Those worn out stockings are BIG because they make gunpowder bags and parachutes. Your old silk stockings make powder bags, used chiefly by the Navy. They hold powder to discharge shells from big caliber guns. Only silk can be used, for only silk burns without leaving an ash. Your old nylon stockings make parachute fabrics, parachute parts, and rope used for glider takeoffs. Makes no difference if they’re full of runs and holes. If they contain silk or nylon, they’re needed... urgently! Wash them and leave them in the Stocking Salvage Depot of any store selling stockings. They’ll send them along to people who will put them right into the fight.

Tin Cans—That tin can is BIG because tin is necessary for shipping food to our armed forces all over the world. It’s needed for medicines, hygienic containers for blood plasma and other life saving drugs, as well as for much vital equipment to keep our mechanized army flying, rolling, fighting... Our enemies hold the lands from which most of our tin came. Tin is now a precious metal—treasure it accordingly. Everyone, everywhere, should salvage every can possible—except paint, varnish and oil cans. Prepare them according to Salvage Committee instructions. If collections in your area haven’t begun yet, clean, prepare and save your tin until collections are under way.

Salvaged “little things” Help Save Lives.

Utah Presents Flag

"We present this flag to you as a symbol of the liberty and justice which is being so gallantly defended all over the world."

Those were the words spoken by Mrs. Anne F. Rutledge, state regent of Utah’s Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, to Col. Converse R. Lewis, commanding officer at Kearns. The occasion was the annual state conference held at this army air forces basic training center.

The presentation was made in the post’s Service Club while the noon day crowd hushed. After the presentation, everyone present in the club repeated the pledge to the flag.

During lunch, which was the same one served to soldiers—noodle soup, spareribs, potatoes, sauerkraut, apricots, bread, butter and lemonade—each of the 50 members present was given a copy of the Kearns Creed, a set of standards and principles stating the goals of Kearnsmen.

Following lunch and a short revue staged by soldier entertainers, the members settled down to a streamlined business session. They heard reports from the state’s three chapters—Salt Lake City’s Spirit of Lib

The elections which followed saw the following appointments: state regent, Mrs. Anne F. Rutledge; vice regent, Mrs. D. L. Parmley; chaplain, Mrs. Herbert Stadelman; recording secretary, Mrs. Mary A. Sawyer; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Stanley Stephenson; treasurer, Mrs. D. C. Elder; registrar, Mrs. Edna P. Wade; librarian, Mrs. M. M. Wilson; directors, Mrs. Austin Johnson, Mrs. Jed F. Wolley, Jr., and Mrs. W. N. Wetzel.

One of the features of the meeting was the presentation of a $100 war bond to Miss Beverly Bithell, senior high school student from Price, who won the society’s citizenship contest.

In the morning they reviewed the troops, receiving their salute, and toured the post.

“I thought it most fitting to hold our conference at an army post this year,” said Mrs. Rutledge, “since most of our projects were concerned with the war effort.”

Chapter Cooperates With Blood Donors Service Committee

MEMBERS of the John Houston Chapter D. A. R. served on the Blood Donors Service Committee when a Red Cross Mobile Unit filled a four day engagement at Thomaston, Georgia, July 6, 7, 8, 9.

689 pints of blood were sent to the laboratory from Thomaston and there is great enthusiasm throughout the town regarding this certain way to aid the war and save the lives of our fighting men.

In the picture printed above are members of the Blood Donors Service Committee.

Reading from left to right they are Mrs. R. L. Carter, Mrs. Clay Harris, Mrs. Harrison Hightower, Mrs. L. M. Schoeller and Miss Mary Chatfield.
ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS, NORTH AFRICA—Her name is Madame Pierre Savorgnan de Brazza, legendary beauty and grande dame, now in her eighties and still one of the Wittiest and most distinguished figures in old world society. In a war era and in the middle of a war zone she still has her Monday afternoon’s “At Home” and has an eye on and her delicate fingers in world politics. As Therese de Chambrun she was acclaimed one of the most beautiful women in the world, the toast of several capitals, including Washington. She became a globe trotter, big game hunter, co-explorer of darkest Africa with her husband, and a potent figure in international society. In the twilight of a storied life, she is still a very great personage.

But the WACS in North Africa just call her Mrs. Lafayette.

When they have time they go to her Monday afternoon “At Homes”. They drink her tea in delicate heirloom china and they stroll in a very tiny and at present untidy garden with her.

“The Arab gardener stole some money to play the lottery and is in jail”, Madame explains. “When he gets out it will be nice again.”

WACS listen to her spicy comments on world affairs and world figures and her tales of her glamorous youth and, as a young Texan girl-soldier expressed it, they think her “quite a person”.

“She’s one of us”, they’ll tell you proudly. “She’s an American!”

She is indeed. Although she’s a Frenchwoman by birth and an Italian by marriage. But by heredity and Congressional Act, the Madame de Brazza, great, great granddaughter of the Marquis de Lafayette, Revolutionary War General and hero, is an American.

And she’s very proud of that heritage and her citizenship rights and of the companion privilege of being a life member of the D. A. R. the insignia of which she wears on her black gowns as her only decoration these days. In her jewel cases are dozens of medallions and decorations of great beauty and value, bestowed on herself and her husband by many governments.

“But I like this one best”, she smiled as she fingered the D. A. R. pin. “It makes me feel very close to your country—my country too. Just like seeing the WACS. If I were only young again I’d be one of them.”

Madame is the sister of a former Ambassador, related to most of the great families of France and, through marriage, to several great American families. Her brother married Clara Longworth, sister of Nicholas Longworth who married Alice Roosevelt. Her nephew is the Comte de Chambrun who married Pierre Laval’s daughter.

Family fortunes depleted by personally backing most of the exploring expeditions which they embarked on for France caused Madame to settle in North Africa on the death of her husband many years ago.

“My husband’s relatives and my own were very wealthy,” she said. “And I thought it best to bring my children up far away from cousins who had a lot of money. I didn’t want them discontented. And besides I like North Africa. It is a wonderful country. Much nicer, now that so many Americans are here! You can’t imagine the thrill of seeing American uniforms and the American flag flying here.”

Madame speaks English without the trace of an accent and her chief delight is to “pump the WACS” as she puts it for the latest American slang.

“I’m even getting smartened up on G. I. lingo”, she said.

She was educated in the United States, living there from the age of eight until she was 22. Then she returned to France to fall in love with the dashing Pierre de Brazza, an Italian of noble family.

“Is the view over the Potomac in Washington still lovely?”, Madame asks wistfully. “It is so many years since I have seen it. I loved Washington. And I still keep up with world affairs there. I always subscribed to a paper from there and to many of your national magazines. And I write regularly to members of the D. A. R. I knew all about the formation of the Women’s Army Corps and just couldn’t wait until I saw a WAC. I think they’re the smartest girls I’ve ever talked to and the best thing that’s happened to the Army. I have an English Colonel living here in the house at the moment and he thinks so too. I believe that they should have had women in the Army long ago to do administrative work.

“You can’t imagine the pride I have when I see these girls go swinging by”, she continued. “‘They’re my countrywomen’, I always tell my friends. ‘They’re
women who care. Women who care about what’s happening to this sad world and are doing something about it. Women who care about their husbands and brothers and sons and sweethearts. Care so much that they’re right in this with them.’”

WACS in turn think “Mrs. Lafayette” is simply wonderful and never tire of her tales of political intrigues of bygone days or of stories of the exploring expeditions that she went on with her husband. It is hard for them to believe that this frail old lady in the midst of her beautiful treasures, her lovely home with its fragile gilt chairs, bric-a-brac and brocaded sofas, went on safari to big game lands and hacked her way through jungles and visited with natives who never had seen a white woman before. They are fond of persuading her to show them the splendid decorations conferred on her husband for his valuable explorations, but the treasures they admire most are the heirlooms which have come down to her from that great American “citizen,” the Marquis de Lafayette, without whose help there would have been no United States of America.

Madame is pleased with her nickname of “Mrs. Lafayette”.

“That, and the day I was asked to be present when they re-formed the Lafayette Escadrille of the old War, are the nicest things that have happened to me in a long time”, she says. “Now if only I could be young again and be a WAC, everything would be wonderful”.

As it is, “Mrs. Lafayette” is very happy to visit with WACS on Mondays and to “get the lowdown on news from home.”

In a life filled with adventure, membership in the Women’s Army Corps is the greatest adventure of all, according to Third Officer Frances Christian Brand, commissioned on June 5 at First WAC Training Center, Fort Des Moines, Iowa.

Born at West Point when her father, Col. John Christian, now retired, was an instructor there, Third Officer Brand maintains the family tradition of Army life since the Revolution.

For many years it was the sorrow of the family that there were no boys to carry on in military service. Opportunity for women to serve came with the signing of the bill authorizing the WAC and Third Officer Brand followed her husband, Col. Clarence Brand, into uniform. Col. Brand is in the Judge Advocate General’s Department, stationed in London, England.

Third Officer Brand has lived with her husband on many military posts in this country and in Europe. She has traveled extensively in Russia and accompanied a group of Zionists on a trip to Palestine.

She is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Washington, D. C., and was a member of Phi Beta Phi, social sorority at Goucher College, Baltimore, Md., which she attended in 1917 and 1918.

Third Officer Brand has two sons, John Brand, a student at Duke University, Durham, N. C., and Eugene Brand, who is attending the University of Virginia at Charlottesville, Va. Both are enlisted in the reserve of the Army. Her brother-in-law is Gen. John Christmas, an expert on Army tanks, stationed at Detroit, Mich.

Chapter Unveils A Marker

On June 11, 1943, the Hart Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, gathered at the graves of Lieutenant Septimus Davis and his wife, Mary Clark Davis, which are located in Clark County, Kentucky, for the purpose of unveiling a marker recently placed there by the chapter as a permanent reminder of the service of this soldier of the Revolutionary War. The ceremony was doubly significant in that it also honored the Chapter’s Regent, Elizabeth Hodgkin Clay (Mrs. F. W.), who is a descendant of Lieutenant Davis.

A simple but impressive ceremony comprised the unveiling. The Regent spoke of the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution in locating and marking Revolutionary soldiers’ graves. The Assistant Chaplain of the Chapter, Mrs. J. R. Jester gave the devotional, which was followed by the pledge of allegiance to the flag. Mrs. Ruth Stallings led the group assembled in singing “America” and “America the Beautiful.” Four representatives of the youngest generation of descendants, Misses Kitty Lee and Susan Tebbs, and Masters Bill Priest and Joseph Kidd Robinson, unveiled the marker. Mrs. Harvey Franklin, Chapter Chairman of Revolutionary Soldiers’ Graves, introduced historian Stonewall Jackson Conkwright, who gave the colorful early history of the Davis and Clark families. Fifteen or more of the direct descendants of these families were present at the ceremony.
THE American Revolution, as in all other wars, produced many men of valor—daring fighters and courageous men whose wit and inventive genius were as important as those fighting and who often thwarted plans of the enemy to turn defeat into glorious victory.

Little is recorded of one of these men whose services and loyalty to his country were invaluable. In personal appearance, Henry Ludington was a man of striking bearing; erect, with prominent features and blue eyes. His convictions were sincere and resolute. He was irreproachable in character and determined in purpose. He was successful in business and politics, in war and on his farm. He was born in 1739, in Branford, Connecticut.

At a very early age he entered the French and Indian War, was present and took part in the battle of Lake George, where he saw his uncle killed and a cousin mortally wounded.

Young Henry possessed a buoyant nature and humor not to be suppressed by military life and discipline. As a lad, he was detailed to escort a company of invalid soldiers from Canada to Boston. On the march to Canada, he was ordered with other men to cut out a road through the wilderness, under the command of a sergeant. This was not to his liking, so he cautiously stole to his tent, disguised himself and joined the men. He ordered the sergeant into the ranks and himself took command, after much argument. After the road was completed, Henry resumed his usual dress and rejoined the men as if he had been working. The yielding officer was court-martialled and ordered punished, but Henry's superior tact saved him. This perilous duty and journey into Canada and back to Boston was through a wilderness, and undertaken in the dead of winter. It was a task of incredible hardship and suffering. There were times when twigs from the trees were all they had to eat. At night they had no protection from the cold but their blankets. This did not daunt the young soldier so he successfully accomplished his mission.

He married his cousin, Abigail, in 1760, and left with their parents and other members of their families to old Duchess County in New York, where there was one settler ahead of him and much wilderness. The young pioneer never became discouraged by his surroundings and worked hard and long. Fertile acres resulted, giving him large possessions. In 1763, he was appointed sub-sheriff and took both oaths of abjuration and fealty to the King of England, and performed his duties faithfully. He became a captain in the second Battalion of the militia he helped form in his county, and kept the command until the opening of the Revolution.

However, when the fires of patriotism were awakened by the guns of Lexington, the captain forgot about his oaths to the King and espoused the cause of the Colonists, wholeheartedly, as was his nature. He helped organize the militia in 1775 and in March 1776, became a second major; in May, Ludington was made a lieutenant colonel and in the following month, a colonel. This rank he held throughout the war and for many years afterwards.

The Colonel had a remarkable genius for gathering secrets, and being able to use them to the disadvantage of the British. In his county, he was a friend of Enoch Crosby, the famous spy, the original of Cooper's "Harvey Birch." This shoemaker, who travelled around the country pursuing his occupation obtained much information and was often aided and sheltered by Ludington. General Washington commended the Colonel several times for his services and soldierly bearing.

This was a neutral country and was infested by marauders, Tories and Royalists, constantly harassing the inhabitants and plundering without mercy. From this territory General Howe largely obtained his supplies of cattle and grain, leaving, often destitute, the friends of the American cause.

Colonel Ludington organized his men to
counteract this action and was so successful he won the enmity of the British who put a price on his head. His power and authority were so great and he had so many friends who helped that he was never captured.

Two of his best friends were his fearless daughters, Sibbel and Rebecca. Throughout the entire war, when he was home or nearby, they acted as his military sentinels—marching to and fro on the porch or close by to give the alarm. At one time a Tory, named Prosser, came up towards the house with a few men to capture the Colonel. The girls were well trained and gave the alarm. Instantly, candles were lighted in every window and the too-few occupants marched and counter-marched before the windows. Prosser, from this simple yet clever ruse was afraid to attack so, soon left, ignorant of the fact he had been duped by girls. A peculiar incident in later years is that Prosser escaped banishment, and returned at the close of the war to settle near Colonel Ludington.

At another time, a party of men were passing while Ludington was eating, and the noise they made attracted the family's attention and closing the shutters, they again saved his life. In later years, a member of that party was a neighbor and told him about the incident and that he had not wanted to have the Colonel shot while he was eating.

Many times this fine soldier ferreted out the secret meetings of the Tories, captured them in large numbers and took them to jails. After these affairs, more attempts were made on his life.

During a quiet period, 2000 men under the Tory General Tryon, were sent out to destroy the stores and munitions of war collected at Danbury, Connecticut. The Colonel received the message in time, but his men were all at their homes and no one was available to send after them and have them report before breakfast. Sibbel, the sixteen year old daughter, volunteered. The trip was arduous and long, as the homes were scattered over a wide territory. But, equipped with a man's saddle (some members of the family say no saddle or bridle) Sibbel galloped off in the dead of night. The next morning, by breakfast time, the regiment had taken up the march twenty miles distant. They routed the enemy and pursued them until they escaped to their boats at the Sound. This was a costly expedition to the Tories.

In 1777, when Burgoyne was trying to penetrate New York and dismember the Colonists, Clinton took 5000 men to Tarrytown to create a diversion and help Burgoyne. General Putnam was in command of this territory and had left Colonel Ludington in charge of this town with 500 men, but he refused to surrender as prisoners of war and was clever enough to withdraw to a place of safety, and not be surrounded. When he could not be taken, the British withdrew. In reporting to Putnam, the Colonel said as long as a man was alive in his group, he would never surrender and they did not lose a man.

In 1778, General Washington was in this territory to purchase and guard large supplies of grain and hay and had to transport it quickly to the armies, so had to have the roads improved. He desired Ludington to take charge of 100 men and keep the roads improved and bridges in good condition. This duty was performed successfully, too.

Washington, himself, was a guest in Ludington's home at this time and several other times. This hospitable home was built prior to the Revolution and was similar in style to all the other houses of this period—two stories in front, one in the rear, and a piazza across the front. Immense chimneys rose within each with wide fireplaces and ovens, and they served many a famous guest. It remained standing until 1838, when it was torn down.

After the war, many places of trust and honor in civil life were held by the Colonel. He was a member of the state legislature for ten sessions, and his votes are recorded with the majority. In 1804, he was a justice of the peace and held court, making decisions without the aid of books, except one time, when to please his neighbors, he ordered statute books, and made a decision. This was appealed and not upheld by the higher court, so Ludington put away the books, and never used them in making any more decisions.

He operated the first grist and saw mill in this territory; this mill was unique in the fact that it had been almost solely raised by women, when the men were in the service of their country.

The Colonel died suddenly in 1817.
The Glebe and Its Owners

BY ELLEN S. WALLIS

The Glebe was a tract of land belonging, in England, to a parish church. Initially no church could be consecrated until parsonage and glebe were provided. The custom was brought to this country and churches had their glebe lands which provided a revenue for the maintenance of the church and a stipend for the rector.

Christ Church in Alexandria, General Washington's chief place of worship, had such a tract of land for its glebe, situated in Alexandria County, now Arlington, which comprised a large area extending as far as the present Glebe Road, which took its name from this tract, and included most of the large farms in the center of the county. The farm house was built near this road, and, where the Washington and Lee high school now stands, there was a silk-culture house with mulberry trees about it, but this venture suffered the fate of that of Yorktown, it failed.

When the trustees of Christ Church voted to sell its glebe lands, it was laid out in smaller farms of from 75 to 100 acres each and sold to various people who settled in Alexandria County, which by the way, was that part of the ten miles square of the District of Columbia which was ceded to the United States Government by the State of Virginia in 1791. By the Retrocession Act of 1846, it was returned to Virginia, and our part of the glebe was a farm of 79 out of an 85 acre tract.

The purchaser of the glebe land was General John Peter Van Ness, of New York, whose father was Col. Peter Van Ness of the 9th Battalion of New York troops in the War of the Revolution. His estate was Lindenwald, near Kinderhook, a little below Albany, New York, and there Washington Irving, a friend of Judge William P. Van Ness, wrote most of the "Knickerbocker's History of New York."

General John P. Van Ness was a man of fine education and attainments. He inherited ample property from his father and was elected a member of the 7th Congress which convened in Washington, December 7, 1801. He married Marcia Burnes, the heiress of Washington, in 1802, her father being David Burnes, the original proprietor of the principal section of Washington City. She was a patroness of the local charities, and after her death her husband erected an orphanage in her memory. He was commissioned a Major in the militia of the District of Columbia, for which the House of Representatives declared his seat forfeited January 17, 1805. He made his home in Washington, was elected Mayor, was President of the Bank and filled other local positions. He died March 7, 1846, in the 77th year of his age.

General Van Ness was said to have begun the construction of his house on the glebe, near the present Glebe Road in Arlington, about the year 1800. He was said to have imported the bricks from England for the main part of the house. Some of the basement walls are two feet thick, quite high in the back, and the house resembles somewhat the present day Cape Cod style, with dormer windows in the roof. A porch now runs across the front of the house. Many distinguished guests were entertained by General Van Ness at his country place as well as his city mansion, which once stood where the Pan American Building was afterwards erected in Washington, next to our own beloved Memorial Continental Hall. This palatial mansion, built in 1816, was designed by Latrobe, one of the architects of the Capitol.

Caleb Cushing, distinguished author, linguist and jurist, a former member of the House of Representatives, Attorney General in the Pierce Administration, and Minister to Spain; acquired "The Glebe" about fifty years later. He built the octagonal addition which he used for an art gallery, and my eldest sister remembers, when she was a little girl, going with our parents and an aunt and cousin from New York to call upon Mr. Cushing there, and she was greatly impressed with the paintings he had collected while abroad, which hung from the ceiling down to the floor on all the sides. The New York aunt and cousin were friends of Mr. Cushing's relative, Lieut. William B. Cushing of Civil War fame; who courageously rowed his
small boat close up to the Albemarle, the
Confederate Ram, and fired her, and who,
refusing to surrender, plunged into the
river and swam to safety, while the Albe-
marle sunk like a stone, thus successfully
ending its' career. The golden eagle which
adorns the cupola of the octagonal part of
the house was the gift of the people of
Spain in appreciation of Mr. Cushing's
work in their behalf during his ministry
there. Soldiers of both the North and
South passed up the road and stopped to
rest here and many names were carved in
the cupola or allusions to either the
"Yankees" or the "Rebs" scrawled on the
walls.

The house and the remaining part of
the glebe was purchased later by Clark
Mills, artist and sculptor, whose works
adorn the parks of Washington, notably
Andrew Jackson's equestrian statue in La-
fayette square, and that of General George
Washington in the circle which bears his
name. He left "The Glebe," which had
become the name by which the place was
known, to his daughter for her wedding
present. The Welsh Family of Georgetown
were the next owners, and their son-in-law,
Postmaster James P. Willett, had possession
for some years, and after his death, his
heirs occupied it several years longer, when
it was sold to a Mr. Constantine. He thor-
oughly modernized the house and redeco-
rated it attractively, and the present owner
is the former State Senator of Virginia
and local lawyer, Frank L. Ball. Lovely
old shade trees surround the house, which
must have been planted by the original
owner, and about two acres of lawns and
terraces is all that is left of the once
great tract.

The Regent of the Francis Wallis Chap-
ter, Daughters of the American Revolution,
has long felt that this historic place should
be marked, and after carefully assembling
this data, she asked permission of the pres-
tent owner and his wife to place a D. A. R.
Marker beside the door, but they have been
so annoyed by strangers coming in and
wishing to see the house, that at present
they do not feel willing to have a marker
placed there. She had hoped this Chapter
might have the honor of marking this his-
toric spot, for it is but a short distance from
the Regent's home, where this Chapter was
organized. In the meantime she recom-
mends that this history of "The Glebe" be
sent to the Historian General, N. S. D. A. R.,
Mrs. Frederick Alfred Wallis, as one of our
historic papers.

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[Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.]
State Conferences

NEW YORK

THIS year of 1943 marks the half-century of the Quassaick Chapter of Daughters of the American Revolution of Newburgh, N. Y.

The celebration took place in May at the home of Miss Anna Dolson Betts, of Balmville. The present Regent of Quassaick Chapter, Mrs. Charles B. Jennings, presided.

Among the guests were Mrs. William H. Pouch, National President-General; Mrs. Stanley Manlove, State Regent; Mrs. Thankful Dunke, a representative from the D.A.R. approved schools, a daughter of one of the charter members of Quassaick Chapter; Mrs. D. Henry Chandler who is a member of Ellen Hardin Walworth Chapter of New York; and Rev. John Marshall Chew.

A fine musical program was given, followed by a playlet which depicted the organization of the chapter, and was arranged by Miss Eva G. Penney and Mrs. Louis Strickland. Those who took the parts of the first members were costumed as in 1893.

The name Quassaick was chosen, which means Stony Brook, and is also the name of a stream in the vicinity of Newburgh. Some of the events in the period following are briefly mentioned:

The placing of a tablet on a boulder in Old Town Cemetery in 1899, which marks the site of the original church of the Palatinate.

The marking in 1901 of the site of the forge of Samuel Brewster, at Moodna, where the chain was made that was stretched across the Hudson River at West Point to prevent the passing of the British Army during the Revolution.

The D. A. R. and S. A. R. sponsored a movement to purchase the Knox Headquarters. This finally succeeded later with its purchase by citizens of Newburgh and its gift to New York State.

Many other services have been rendered by Quassaick Chapter, but space prohibits their mention.

ELLA GRAHAM PHINNEY,
Quassaick Chapter Historian.

MARYLAND

THE Thirty-eighth Annual Conference of the Maryland State Society Daughters of the American Revolution was held in the Hotel Belvedere, Baltimore, on March 25th and 26th. Following the usual procession which included the State Regent, National Officers, Honorary National Officers, State Officers and Honorary State Officers escorted by pages and color bearers, the State Regent, Mrs. George Hamilton Stapp, declared the Conference in session.

The invocation was given by Rev. Henry Lee Doll, Rector of Old St. Paul's Church, Baltimore, followed by the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag led by Mrs. Edward P. Sudsbury and the National Anthem with Mrs. A. Brown Caldwell as leader.

Welcome on behalf of the Hostess Chapters by Miss Lillian Giffen was responded to by Mrs. Harriet Belt Ingersoll, Regent of the Chevy Chase Chapter. Greetings were extended by Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., Honorary President General; Mrs. Frank Madison Dick, Honorary Vice President General; Miss Elizabeth Chew Williams, Past Vice President General; and Mrs. Arthur P. Shanklin, Honorary State Regent.

Miss Williams spoke of the dedication of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial to be held in Washington on April 13th.

Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr. moved that the State Society endorse Mrs. George Hamilton Stapp for a National Office on the ticket of Mrs. Samuel James Campbell, seconded by Mrs. Frank Madison Dick and Mrs. Helen Perry Linthicum; with a rising vote the Conference endorsed the Candidacy of Mrs. Stapp. Mrs. Robert paid great tribute to Mrs. Stapp. In speaking of her qualifications she said: "I feel that Mrs. Stapp has brought to the State Society a feeling of unity and cooperation that is enjoyed by few states in the D. A. R. work."

Mrs. Stapp in her response voiced her deep appreciation of the tribute paid her.

Mrs. Stapp in her report expressed great satisfaction at the fine support given her by her official family, the Regents and
Chairmen of all Committees. Other State Officers’ reports revealed much valuable service accomplished in furthering the aims and purposes of the Society in addition to the war work being done in Red Cross, U.S.O., Civilian Defense, Camps, Recreation Centers, Canteens and Hospitals.

Rabbi Morris Lazaeon of Baltimore gave a powerful address on the subject, “Facing the Post-War World,” after which “Maryland, My Maryland” was sung by the Assembly.

The afternoon session opened with a most impressive memorial service. Mrs. Brant E. Roberts, State Chaplain, called the roll of deceased members and a white carnation was placed in a cross of immortal roses for each Daughter who had passed away during the year. Rev. Francis Reed Bayley of the Wilson Memorial Methodist Church gave the address, and Sgt. Robert R. Covington rendered several appropriate vocal numbers.

Regents of the 32 Chapters of the State with their delegates were present and gave illuminating reports of many phases of D.A.R. work.

One new Chapter, “Chevy Chase,” was organized during the year, and was highly honored in the presentation by Mrs. Frank Madison Dick of the National and Maryland State Flags.

It was most gratifying to know that Maryland had over-subscribed her D.A.R. Blood Plasma quota, and in addition to every-member purchase of Bonds, Mrs. Anthony Bonn, Chairman of the sale of Stamps and Bonds, sold $15,758.70 in Stamps and $2450.00 in Bonds at a booth in the Pratt Library, Baltimore.

Mrs. Roberts, State Chaplain, on behalf of the State Officers, presented an honorary State Regents Pin to Mrs. Stapp who had been duly elected to that office.

The evening session opened with a Banquet in the Terrace Room of the Belvedere, after which Mayor Howard W. Jackson of Baltimore extended greetings, as did also Miss Eleanor C. S. McIntyre, State President of the C.A.R., and Mrs. Frank R. Heller, Chairman of the Middle Atlantic Conference of Junior Groups.

The outstanding feature of the Conference was an address by the President General, Mrs. Wm. H. Pouch, in which she spoke of the Clubmobile purchased by the Children of the American Revolution to be sent overseas to the boys who are far away from Camps of the Red Cross and other War activities. Mrs. Pouch further outlined the necessity of every Daughter giving aid in buying Bonds, Blood donations, Red Cross and Canteen Service and all war activities, with the suggestion that the boys be entertained in homes wherever and whenever possible.

Betty Brinsfield, of the Vienna High School, Dorchester Co., Md., winner of the Good Citizenship Pilgrimage, was introduced by Mrs. Charles Rawlins, State Chairman, and the presentation of the $100.00 Bond in lieu of the usual trip to Washington, was presented by Mrs. William H. Pouch, President General.

Betty was also the recipient of a Good Citizenship pin from Mrs. Rawlins. Throughout the entire evening vocal selections by Miss Margaret Dittmar and piano numbers by Miss LaRue Shipley added charm and beauty to a very instructive and constructive session.

The Candidates for State officers were nominated, after which an informal reception was held in honor of the President General.

Friday morning’s session opened with the usual preliminaries, after which the entire slate of Candidates for State offices was elected unanimously, and were informally presented to the Conference by Mrs. Stapp, State Regent.

Much interesting and constructive work was reported as the various Chairmen of National Committees outlined the progress and developments which had been made during the year.

Three valuable books were presented. A History of the Maryland State Society 1933-1943 to the Historian General’s office, compiled by Miss Byrd Belt, State Historian; Records by the Emily Sater genealogy presented by Mrs. Howard Victor Hall in honor of her mother; and a volume of Cemetery records of Washington Co. up to and including 1936, compiled by Mrs. Warren D. Miller of the Conococheague Chapter, presented by Mrs. Mark Reed, Regent.

Mrs. G. W. S. Musgrave displayed the Miniature of Mrs. Robert, Honorary President General, to the assembly, this Mini-
MRS. MAUD HOLT MAULSBY, Chairman of Junior Membership, gave a check from that group to be used to purchase a Foreign Body Locator.

The State Chairman of the National Historical Magazine announced that the Gen. Mordecai Gist Chapter had won the $10.00 prize for securing the largest number of subscriptions during the year, with Janet Montgomery and Carter Braxton tying for second prize.

Mrs. Samuel James Campbell was an honored guest of the Conference on Friday, and addressed the assembly, giving a brief summary of the number of Blood Donor Centers, and Mobile Units given by the daughters, and said that $80,000.00 had been given to Blood Plasma.

Mrs. Robert thanked the Maryland Daughters for the Doorway and Entrance Hall at the Tamassee High School which was given in her honor.

Mrs. Robert also announced the candidacy of Mrs. Samuel James Campbell for the office of President General in 1944, and spoke at length of her high qualifications for the office.

The untiring effort of Mrs. Harry K. Nield, Chairman, and Mrs. Charles S. Brown and Mrs. Ernest E. Woolen, Vice Chairmen, were responsible for bringing to a successful ending a most delightful State Conference.

After the song, "God Be With You 'Til We Meet Again," the Regent declared the Conference adjourned.

BYRD BELT,
Chevy Chase, Md.,
State Historian.

STATE OFFICERS FOR MARYLAND
1943-1946

Mrs. Helen Perry Linthicum, Baltimore, Md., Regent.
Mrs. Leo Miller, Frederick, Md., Vice Regent.
Mrs. Robert Wellford Peach, Baltimore, Md., Chaplain.
Mrs. John Collinson, Baltimore, Md., Recording Secretary.
Mrs. H. Arthur Cantwell, North East, Md., Corresponding Secretary.
Mrs. E. Ernest Woollen, Baltimore, Md., Treasurer.
Mrs. Charles Lee Lewis, Annapolis, Md., Historian.
Mrs. James Heinlein Harris, Braddock Heights, Md., Registrar.
Mrs. Evan A. Condon, Bethesda, Md., Librarian.
Mrs. Frank Shramek, Baltimore, Md., Editor.

Progress of Blood Plasma and War Bonds

FROM the Treasurer General’s office on July 31 came the good news that the Blood Plasma Project of the N. S. D. A. R. had reached the total of $128,551.68.

The War Bonds project goes steadily forward, too. Its total is around thirty-three million dollars invested D. A. R. in all parts of the country to help win the war.
The textile collection of the Daughters of the American Revolution Museum has grown so rapidly and to such gratifying proportions that it has deserved special housing. In 1939 the Museum vice chairman of the Central division undertook to interest the states in her area in equipping one of the small back stage rooms as a textile study room. In just a few months Mrs. William H. Rexer had collected enough money to have a specially-built cabinet with drawers of graduated size, each with a glass top. This enabled the contents to be examined in safety.

Through the generosity of the Philippine Islands Chapter a study table has been provided where the serious student of textile weaves, embroidery or prints may examine more carefully the fabrics laid flat within the drawers. On another side of the room is another cabinet with drawers below and exhibition space above in which are shown the varied and charming accessories of the needlewomen of the days when a woman's activities were all in her home. This cabinet is the gift of Mrs. William Butterworth of Illinois. The cabinets are painted the same light grey as the walls and woodwork. Modern indirect lighting fixtures were in-
stalled and bobbinet curtains add also to the room’s attractiveness.

The D. A. R.’s 50–some samplers are shown chronologically in the cabinet so that one may see the evolution of this very interesting kind of child-handwork. This group covers the 100 years which were the heyday of American samplers. Coverlets of overshot, double weave and Jacquard are also here, and all-white, pieced and patched quilts. Patterned white, and plaid and checked pieces of early handwoven linen and wool may also be seen. Fragments of silk gowns of great ladies and others are here to stir the imagination. Embroideries and laces of exquisite workmanship, and knitting and netting have a section. The knitting needles nearby, as thin as hat pins, show why the knitted pieces are so fine. The printed textiles from India or inspired by the Indian floral cottons belong in the textile study room too along with cotton prints showing historic American scenes.

More and more modern museums, who cannot and would not exhibit all of their collections at one time, are developing useful and visible storage. We are proud too to have such a method of protecting and showing this very attractive group of Museum objects.

The one described is just one of several small rooms undergoing development in the expansion program of the D.A.R. Museum, necessitated by its growth. The textile room is the most complete of the new rooms.

Until Sept. 30th, a great many of the Museum’s textiles are on display in the South Gallery of Memorial Continental Hall.

THE forty-fourth annual conference Iowa Daughters of the American Revolution was held at the Fort Des Moines Hotel, Des Moines, Iowa, March 10, 11, 12, Mrs. T. B. Throckmorton, State Regent, presiding.

Three national officers were present, Mrs. William H. Pouch, President General; Mrs. Samuel James Campbell, Treasurer General; and Mrs. Harry E. Narey, Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution. National committee vice-chairmen included Mrs. Clyde E. Brenton, Approved Schools; Miss Harriet Lake, Ellis Island; Mrs. Henry E. Sampson, Correct Use of the Flag and Insignia; Mrs. J. C. Liek, Radio; and Mrs. Tom B. Throckmorton, Red Cross.

Mrs. Robert J. Johnston, member Revisions Committee, N.S.D.A.R.; Mrs. Imogen B. Emery, advisor to the National Defense committee; and Mrs. Olney S. Weaver, State President C.A.R., were also present.

Speakers at the first day of the conference included Lieut. Elizabeth Adams of the WAC Training Center, and Mr. Bob Burlingame, radio commentator for Station WHO.

Guests of honor at the National Defense breakfast were Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Narey, Mrs. B. B. Hickenlooper, wife of the governor of Iowa, and Mrs. D. D. Blue, wife of the lieutenant governor. Mrs. Gordon Elliott, state chairman of National Defense, presented Lieut. Col. Frank B. Halligan, Mrs. Hickenlooper, and Mrs. Blue, who spoke. Mrs. Blue gave a complete description of the silver from the old Battleship Iowa, which has been kept in the State Historical Building and which has now been placed on the new Battleship Iowa.

Mrs. Narey and Mrs. Campbell both addressed the Thursday afternoon session. After her talk Mrs. Campbell was given an Indian Ceremonial jacket made by the Tama Indians. The presentation was made by Mrs. W. G. McMartin, state chairman of the American (Continued to page 531)
THE table is of solid San Domingo mahogany, four feet long, with top twenty-two inches wide, and drop leaves of the same width, supported by six legs, twenty-nine inches high, two of which swing to support leaves when open. The table was apparently made in England, and brought to this country early in 1700. The presentation tablet of brass, six and one-half inches by nine and one-half inches, attached to the table top is engraved as follows:

On This Table
GEORGE AND MARTHA WASHINGTON
Ate their bridal supper in the "White House," New Kent County, Va., January 17, 1759 (Jan. 6th, Old Style), where it remained until June 28, 1862, when the "White House," then owned by Fitzhugh Lee, was destroyed by fire. It was rescued from there and sent to Saratoga Springs, N. Y., by Capt. George M. Voorhees of Amsterdam, N. Y. ('Company D, 93d Regiment, N. Y. Vol.), and has been in the possession of the family continuously since that time.

Presented by his daughter
Josephine Voorhees Wilder, to
MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL,
Washington, D. C., April 16, 1912.

Accompanying the table are two affidavits framed under glass. The first signed by Thomas Pursell and Nathaniel Bentley, both of Gloversville, N. Y. They enlisted in the Civil War under Captain George M. Voorhees of Amsterdam, whose signature also appears on this affidavit, and is the last paper ever signed by him. Captain Voorhees raised and took his company to Washington at his own expense in 1861. They carried to the front, and through the entire War, an American flag made by hand by the women of Northampton, N. Y., where this company was raised, all of whose members were volunteers. This flag came home at the close of the War. Its tattered remnants were used to cover the caskets of the company's members when they answered their last command. The second affidavit containing many details not shown in the preceding one, reads as follows:

"Thomas Pursell of the city of Gloversville, Fulton County, N. Y., being duly sworn, deposes and says:

"In the year 1862, I was a member of Company D, 93d Regiment, N. Y. S. V., under McClellan's command. The supply station for the Army of the Potomac was situated on the bank of the Pocomk River at White House Landing, Va., and was the largest military depot the world had ever known.

"Six companies of the 93d Regiment were detailed to guard the stores and property. McClellan had been defeated in front of Richmond, and the companies who guarded the stores, were ordered to burn them and the surrounding property. In all about $4,000,000 worth of government stores were destroyed by fire, but the White House was the only residence burned. This historic mansion was owned by General Fitzhugh Lee of the Confederate Army, and was the home of Martha Custis prior to her marriage to General Washington.

"When we reached there on May 18, 1862, I was one of the fourteen detailed to guard the property. The family had hastily fled across the river at our approach. We found nailed to the door the following notice:

"Northern soldiers, who profess to reverence the name of Washington, forbear to desecrate the home of his first married life, the property of his widow wife, now owned by his descendants. (Signed) Granddaughter of Mrs. Washington.

"Beneath was written:

"Lady—A Northern soldier has protected your property in the face of the enemy at the request of your overseer.

"Upon entering the house, we found the dinner still warm on the table, and the children's toys were scattered about on the floor. The negroes, including farm hands and house servants, numbering about 150, were still on the premises. One of them, Old Cully by name, over 100 years old, a little dried up old man, whom the others called grandfather, showed us a heavy, wide-leaved mahogany swing-leg dining table, to which was attached a card stating that George and Martha Washington had eaten their wedding supper on it. Lossing's "Home of Washington," published at Hartford, Conn., 1870, page 63, states "Washington was an attendant member of the House of Burgess at Williamschurch nearby, some three months," which leaves no doubt that this table was in daily use as a dining table in the Washington family at that time.

"We guarded the property until June 28. On that date Captain George M. Voorhees, of Company D, was officer of the day. He was ordered to destroy the mansion. Much of the furniture was taken from the house, including the historic table. Nathaniel Bentley of Company D, and myself, carried it to the river, where Captain Voor-
hees had it put on a boat and sent to Washington, D. C., from where it was shipped by rail to his family in Saratoga Springs, N. Y. The Lee family bible was also saved at that time."

The affidavit further states:

"In September, 1907, I attended the National Encampment of the G. A. R. at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., and while there in company with the same Nathaniel Bentley, who helped me to carry the table from the Lee mansion to the boat on the Pamunky River, saw and identified the table above mentioned, in the possession of the daughter of the late Captain George M. Voorhees, now Mrs. Frank J. Wilder.

THOMAS PURSELL.

"Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of August, 1911. JOHN L. HENNING, Notary Public."

Perhaps a few lines relating to the Washington table may be of interest to those who have read the story as told by the two soldiers whose names appear on the foregoing affidavits.

I was six years old at the time of the table's eventful journey in 1862 from the Fitzhugh Lee mansion at White House landing to my grandfather's home in Saratoga Springs, N. Y., so do not remember the arrival of the enormous box which contained it. Owing to a freight transfer, there was a charge of $20.00 added to the prepaid rail rate cost, which was quite a sum in those lean years. When the box was opened a number of children's toys and little dishes were found.

As our small cottage was already overcrowded with furniture there was no room within for the table. Fortunately there was a large front porch the full width of the house, open at one end, with steps leading from the yard down to a brick floor. The space under the porch was high and wide, and there the table rested for thirty-one years, weathering the summer rains and the winter storms. When the snow was too deep we swept a little place for the daily visits of the baker and the milkman. When the house was sold in 1893 my uncle removed the table to his shop and whenever any of the workmen had a little spare time they scraped, sand-papered and rubbed it until at last their efforts were rewarded by finding it a magnificent specimen of solid San Domingo mahogany.

In the summer of 1909 we had a visitor from New York who was acquainted with a lady who proved to be one of the children playing on the floor of the Lee home. I sent her a little white pitcher, found in the box, which I had always kept. My husband, Frank J. Wilder, said that I ought also to return the table to her. Accordingly I wrote her that if she would repay the cost of transporting, and restoring the table—about $50.00, and assume the crating and express charges, I would gladly send it to her. She replied that "As it had been in my possession for so long a time that it would be best for me to keep it." I then felt free to place it where it would be seen and admired by all.

Being a Daughter of the American Revolution, and a native of New York State, I attended the National Congress in 1912, as a delegate from the Saratoga Chapter. At that time I presented the table to the National Society of the D. A. R., Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.
Junior Membership

Mrs. Elmer F. Rader
Editor

Junior Committees, Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution

A state meeting of the Junior Committees of Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution was held in Stamford, Conn., June 12, 1943, at the home of Mrs. Williams. Salad and iced tea were served and a box luncheon was enjoyed in the garden; following which the meeting was called to order by the State Chairman, Miss Barbara Herman of New Haven.

The Chairman announced that the Membership Prize had been won by the Juniors of Mary Wooster Chapter of Danbury, with second prize going to Sarah Ludlow Chapter of Seymour. Four new Junior Committees have been formed and a prize was awarded to Katherine Gaylord Chapter Juniors of Bristol for being the largest new group.

It was announced that the Connecticut Juniors had given a stretcher wheelchair to Newington Home for Crippled Children and a letter of thanks from the Superintendent, Miss Constance Leigh, was read.

The Chairmen of Groups present who gave their annual reports were as follows: Sarah Whitman Hooker Chapter, Mrs. Lawrence P. Cogswell; Stamford Chapter, Mrs. Alfred Koch; Eve Lear Chapter, Miss Grace Mildeberger; Eunice Dennie Burr Chapter, Mrs. Stewart Weston; Reports received from other groups not present were filed, without reading.

There followed a discussion on the various ways and means suggested in the chairmen's reports. Regarding the Helen Pouch Memorial Fund it was stated that a $500 War Bond has been purchased from the standing fund at the War Meeting in Cincinnati. The Scholarships for the coming year are $100 for Tamassee, $100 for Kate Duncan Smith, and $100 for Hillside School.

Our National Junior Chairman for Buddy Bags is Miss Margaret Gilliam, 1824 East 4th Street, Charlotte, N. C. Groups desiring to make Buddy Bags may send money to her, and she will forward material to be made up; which when returned to her with accompanying check will be filled and sent overseas, at a considerable savings. The cost of the bags is about 18 cents apiece and the contents, 90 cents.

It was announced that the National Chairman has presented a check to the United States Treasury to be used to purchase 4 Berman Body Locators for the Army and 4 for the Navy, in honor of the 4 signers of the Declaration of Independence who were in the Medical profession, namely: Benjamin Ross, James Bartlett, Lyman Hall, William Thornton. The State Chairman urged the continuance of support to this project; interest being added locally by the fact that the Stamford Juniors had visited the Waugh Laboratory.

Our State Regent, Miss Katherine Matthies, then spoke to us, stressing that we must sell ourselves to our Chapters. We are after all functioning as a committee. She also asked that the names of new chairmen be sent to her. In regard to membership she stated that there had been a net loss of 88; thus we must work to secure new members to at least cut down this loss. Miss Matthies reminded us that we must not forget our regular obligations to Approved Schools, particularly to Colleges on our list. If we have no money available, boxes of clothing, games and toys would be appreciated. In regard to Juvenile Delinquency, she felt that we should do all possible in the matter of prevention, particularly through Boy and Girl Scouts work. Our State Regent is not in favor of an Allied Nations Flag, and reminded us that on Flag Day, which is soon to come, we should honor only the American Flag for which our Flag Day was created.

Miss Emeline Street, State Junior Advisor, thanked us for giving the stretcher

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Perhaps it is not unusual these days to find a grandmother who has several grandchildren who are members of the Children of the American Revolution, but it is most remarkable to find a grandmother who has four great-grandchildren on the Cradle Roll. Such a great-grandmother is Mrs. Gilbert Edward Webb of Chillicothe, Illinois. Mrs. Webb has been a member of Peoria Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, since October 21, 1931.

Mrs. Webb is a descendant of Captain Daniel Feagans and Leonard Bush of Revolutionary fame. Captain Feagans was a member of Washington's Staff. He served in the Battle of Brandywine. For his active work in the Revolution he was awarded 3000 acres of land.

Mrs. Webb was born in Fayette County, Ohio. In 1892 Miss Olive Hallam married Mr. Webb and they lived in a log cabin in Ohio. Later they moved to Illinois where most of their family were born. On September 8, 1942, Mr. and Mrs. Webb celebrated their golden wedding anniversary and friends and relatives from far and near came to congratulate and extend good wishes to this revered couple. Mrs. Webb was responsible for furnishing one of the historical cabins at New Salem, Illinois.

Mr. and Mrs. Webb own and operate the famous Webb Inn, known all over Illinois and many of the adjoining states, as "The Home of Famous Foods." Last summer at the close of the Fourth Annual State Conference of the Children of the American Revolution, Mrs. Webb entertained at a

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Director War Services Appointed

APPOINTMENT of Mrs. Harry Douglas McKeige of Brooklyn, N. Y., as Director of War Services has been announced by Mrs. William H. Pouch, President General. Expansion of war activities of our Society has progressed to such an extent that War Service Committees will be established at focal points where D. A. R. chapters can support this work. The establishment of work rooms and bureaus of information is well under way.

Mrs. McKeige has already assumed her new duties, making preliminary trips to coordinate war work and holding conferences. Journeys to various parts of the country are now being planned.

Speaking of the new program and of the selection of Mrs. McKeige, Mrs. Pouch said: "The time has arrived to coordinate insofar as possible the many war activities of our Society. Our real value as an organization is demonstrated in this time of national emergency. There is still more to be done. In only a few cities, according to reports from the men in the Armed Forces, is any provision made for the accommodation of visiting officers—both men and women, who may stop for a short time where they have no friends."

In New York City such a service under D. A. R. auspices has been established in the Hotel Roosevelt and has been in operation since shortly after our country entered the war. Many other work rooms and information bureaus will be established in all cities where state regents and state and local chapter officers and members feel there is need for them.

Mrs. McKeige organized the Hotel Roosevelt Service Bureau for the Officers of the Armed Forces, and she will now aid our chapters in other parts of the country to organize similar work rooms and information centers. A friendly hand extended from our Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution will be welcomed and appreciated by the strangers within our gates.

State Regents with National Defense Chairmen and Red Cross Chairmen will cooperate whole-heartedly in our desire to bring comfort and cheer to these men and women who are serving their country.

The new service will be specifically for officers of the army and navy and coast guard. It will take whatever form seems most necessary in each particular area. D. A. R. members serving in the war service bureaus may wear uniforms with a uniform shield for the sleeve, if so desired.

In each war service bureau or center designated, the D. A. R. will provide, through its members on duty, information and service of many kinds. Transportation and hotel reservations will be made, mail, telegram and telephone messages will be received. There will be a shopping service and a repair and mending service. Entertainments and parties will be arranged for officers and their wives or husbands, single officers and guests and women officers and escorts.

Service ribbons will be awarded to those of our D. A. R. members who serve specified periods of time.
Our Friend China

BY SAIDEE E. BOYD

THE writer of this article has been a friend of China since childhood. The reason came about this way: My earliest recollections are of a home in a mining camp in Colorado; my people having come from New York City to engage in mining. When I was about twelve years old my mother and the younger children returned to New York for a visit. I spent the summer with my aunt and uncle some miles away up the canyon. During the week my uncle and his associate were at the mine. My aunt, her little son, the wife of my uncle's partner and myself were alone; no white people were near us. Our only neighbors were a group of Chinese coolies from Canton, under their "boss" Ha Lei. They were "panning" gold in the stream that ran down the canyon; only Ha Lei could speak English. How good our Chinese neighbors were to us! How often I heard my aunt say, "I feel so safe in this lonely place because Ha Lei and his men are here."

So began my interest in China and her people. This interest ripened into friendship through the years because of the many contacts made with Chinese people of all ranks; the cultivated, charming Chinese Ambassadors and their wives, business men, students, the fascinating Mrs. Mai, sometime president of the Y. W. C. A. in Shanghai, and other leaders. The Chinese in our country are law-abiding people. How many Chinese children are found in our juvenile courts? How many families on relief? There are very few cases in our courts against Chinese. There are large settlements of these people in many of our cities; they have never been a problem or a burden socially or economically.

The discovery of gold in California was the original cause of Chinese immigration. Eighty-eight of them came during the period from 1820 to 1853. There was much hostility shown them. Prejudice and ill-will arose soon after the arrival of the early group, caused by the labor situation. At the close of the Civil War it seemed as if hostility toward the Chinese was dying out. Labor was in great demand. Ninety per cent of the labor that helped to build the Central Pacific Railroad in 1869 was Chinese. The Burlingame Treaty, arranged between the United States and China in 1868, provided for free immigration between the two countries and granted to the Chinese immigrant the privileges granted to the citizens of the "most favored nation" except the right to become American citizens. There followed a brief period of goodwill. But the construction of railroads ended, the panic of 1873 brought hard times and unemployment. Hostility to the Chinese again flourished.

A new treaty between the United States and China was signed November 17, 1880, which gave the United States the right to "regulate, limit or suspend" but not "absolutely prohibit" the immigration of Chinese whenever in its opinion "their coming to the United States or their residence therein, affects or threatens to affect, the interests of that country or endanger the good order of the said country or any locality within the territory thereof." (Article II, Treaty of November 17, 1880.) There is not space in this article to discuss the various Chinese Exclusion Acts; there are a number of them. There are certain exempted classes: Teachers, students, merchants, ministers, missionaries, newspaper editors, persons coming to the United States "from curiosity," together with their families and servants (I suppose we would call them tourists), and Chinese officials and their entourages.

A certificate known as the Section Six Certificate must be presented by all Chinese exempts except officials. This certificate is issued by the Chinese government or whatever foreign government the applicant owes allegiance to, and bears witness to the fact that he is entitled to the exemption he claims. It must be in English, show the photograph of the bearer, give considerable information about him and be vised by an American diplomat or consular agent in the country from which it is issued, and must be presented at the United States port of entry. This Section Six Certificate has caused much ill-will.
Friends of the Chinese are anxious to have it abrogated as it became unnecessary after the Act of August 26, 1924, and causes undeserved humiliation. If a Chinese wishes to make a temporary visit to China or any other country the procedures are very complicated. Some of the friends of the Chinese are urging the repeal of the Exclusion Acts and the abrogation of the Treaty of November 17, 1880.

Under the laws now in force the Chinese are not eligible for citizenship. Section 303 of the Nationality Act of 1940 says: "The right to become a naturalized citizen under this act shall extend only to white persons, persons of African descent and descendants of races indigenous to the Western Hemisphere." Some people advocate that a yearly immigration quota be allotted to China, such as to European and some other countries have. China has a yearly quota of 100, but a Chinese cannot get a quota number because of section 13(c) of the Immigration Act of May 6, 1924, which prohibits the entry of aliens "ineligible to citizenship."

The Nipponese taunt our Chinese allies saying that we in America care only for China while it is at war with Japan, and that we will never treat China fairly. The suggestion has been made that in recognition of their heroic stand against our common enemy, Japan, because of being our ally, and because of the fine qualities of character which we have found they possess, the Chinese be declared eligible for naturalization. A modified form of this suggestion is that all Chinese now residing in the United States and not already citizens by birth be declared eligible for naturalization. This would have little or no effect on immigration, say its proponents, but would be a gesture of goodwill to which China would give a warm welcome.

I shall not soon forget an afternoon spent with a group of Chinese young men and women. We had gathered to listen to a Chinese student who was touring this country to raise funds among the Chinese young people in the United States to aid students in China who had lost parents, friends, everything. After the young student had told his appealing story, we listened to Chinese music on native instruments. I was asked what I would like to hear; I said, 'the Chinese National Anthem." This was sung. Then one of the boys sang a marching song of the Chinese army—such enthusiasm! Finally we gave with great earnestness the Pledge of Allegiance and sang the first stanza of our National Anthem and our afternoon of fellowship was over.

Another occasion that is bright in my memory was when Dr. Mildred McAfee, President of Wellesley College, now Commanding Officer of the WAVES, came to our city to address the Wellesley Club. My Chinese friends heard of her coming, the President of the College from which their idolized Madame Chiang Kai-shek had received her degree. The Chinese group were having an entertainment that same evening to raise funds for Madame Chiang's war orphans. Did I think that Miss McAfee would honor them by appearing, if only for a few moments? An invitation was written in English and Chinese, of which I was privileged to be the bearer. Miss McAfee graciously took the time from her crowded evening and went down to the hall with her hostess and the writer. I was moved almost to tears by the welcome she received.

I know of no finer group of people than the Chinese. Their struggle is more difficult than ours, their courage is boundless, their faith in us is supreme. Stand by for China.

Junior Membership

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wheelchair to Newington Home for Crippled Children in her honor. She told an interesting story regarding Francis Scott Key and the incident that contributed to his writing the words to "Star Spangled Banner."

Mrs. Maxwell H. Mernstein, State Chairman of Ellis Island, brought greetings. A member from Evanston, Ill., spoke of the work of her Chapter in sending evening dresses to the Approved Colleges.

Mrs. Lawrence P. Cogswell of Sarah Whitman Hooker Chapter is the new State Junior Secretary, succeeding Mrs. Ralph J. Walker of West Hartford, who recently resigned.

Miss Street moved a rising vote of thanks to the Stamford Juniors for their hospitality.

MARJORIE S. COGSWELL,
State Secretary, Junior Committees.
"O'er the Ramparts We Watch"

BY PAULINE M. OAKES

A N American Flag, a beautiful new Flag, stands in each organizational area of the Office of the Chief Signal Officer in the War Department. From this Signal Corps nerve center of the Army, in the giant Pentagon that overlooks the placid Potomac River and the historic landmarks of Washington, the message gets through to the United States Army the world around.

Signal Corps war workers view this particular Flag with high pride. To them it is a symbol also of a new understanding and a deepened sense of the solidarity of purpose with which Signal Corps civilians on the homefront serve, task to task with Signal Corps soldiers in the battle lines, to supply the United States Army in every quarter of the globe with the best communications the world has ever known.

In the belief of Major General Dawson Olmstead, whose recent retirement terminated his tour of duty as Chief Signal Officer of the Army, effective service at home is rooted in good citizenship—the way of life for which our American youths sacrifice and die, no less than it is on the far flung battlefronts.

To bring that belief home to the approximately three thousand employees in his office, General Olmstead, just before his departure last spring for an inspection of Signal Corps activities in the war zone, initiated a series of Americanism programs for the personnel of his office. He directed, too, that the American Flag be displayed in each major unit of the office, as it has long been displayed in his own private office.

General Olmstead invited a number of eminent speakers to talk to the office personnel in intimate groups of about three
hundred each. The men invited to participate in this project were enthusiastic in their cooperation and the “O'er the Ramparts We Watch” series of citizenship programs begun under the management of the Employee Services Section of his office.

Meetings were held in the attractive little Signal Corps Auditorium, where scenes of the American Army in action are first shown on the screen at home.

It was a new idea for employees to be given a reserved seat and time out during office hours to listen to men like Joseph C. Grew, former Ambassador to Japan; William Shirer, war correspondent and author of “Berlin Diary”; George Denny, President of Town Hall and radio moderator of America's Town Meeting on the Air; and the other prominent speakers on this series.

Unlike most new ideas of the Signal Corps that must await the end of the war for the telling, it is no military secret that this idea met with an enthusiastic and gratifying response. Indeed, so enthusiastic was the response and so real a part of the war effort had their prosaic tasks become to them that, at the end of the scheduled talks, employees were insistent in a demand for one more event—an all Signal Corps meeting.

To this meeting General Olmstead, just back from his trip to the war front, brought a personal word of Signal Corps field units in action. He stressed the share in those achievements that had been earned by the workers in the offices at home.

Then, in a beautifully impressive ceremony, forty-four American Flags were presented to representatives of the units eligible to receive them. The procession of employees, each proudly bearing aloft an American Flag, passed down the aisles of the Auditorium. In this procession were men and women whose service with the Signal Corps has been continuous for three decades and more, and those whose life span measures little more than half of that time.

The experiment, begun with faith that
more effective war service would grow out of wider understanding of the vital issues at stake in this world conflict, succeeded far beyond the highest hopes of anyone who had a part in these citizenship meetings.

The initial speaker, Dr. Paul F. Douglass, youthful and versatile President of American University, set the keynote for the citizenship series when he said that to rule a people by fear without concern for their daily welfare is not the intent of the Declaration of Independence.

"The Battle Cry for Freedom" was covered by Chester Williams, Director of Adult and Civic Education of the United States Office of Education. Dr. Henry Steele Commager, historian and author, followed with "America, the Cradle of Democracy." These talks set the background for the birth of the Four Freedoms we are fighting to preserve on far away Guadalcanal, in the frozen north and on the hot sands of the African desert.

Judge Warren H. Atherton brought an intensely interesting account of his experiences on the North African front in company with the National Commander of the American Legion. He told of a ceremony in Casablanca as one of the most inspiring recollections of his trip.

Groups of French soldiers, "grim and stolid", he said, stood shoulder to shoulder with our American soldiers, the Moslems and the Arabs. With interest and without rancor they watched the celebration of the American victory over the land they had fought to defend—prophetic of the reforging of the link between the peoples of two great nations of the world.

The fifth talk in the "O'er the Ramparts We Watch" series was that of Frank Henius, author and trade consultant on Latin American affairs. Our Latin American neighbors, he pointed out, have also fought and bled and died for the ideals embodied in the Four Freedoms. Our purpose is one that these freedoms shall not perish from the earth.

"O'er the Ramparts We Watch" was se-
lected as the title of the series because it is imperative that we on the home front shall watch vigilantly. It is our part to watch not only to keep ever before us the inspiration of the Stars and Stripes. We shall watch lest we fail by thought or word or deed—by loose talk or by neglect of our allotted task—to do our utmost to back up the men who are so gallantly fighting to preserve our American way of life. Dean Cornwell’s inspiring poster of this title portrayed beautifully in color the theme of this series. Copies of the poster were supplied by the Daughters of the American Revolution for display during the lecture series.

An attractive feature of each program was the display on a Bulletin Board at the entrance to the Auditorium of patriotic literature, posters and photographs pertinent to the current lecture topic. Most of the material for these displays was donated by patriotic and church organizations, some in quantities sufficient to permit distribution of several fine citizenship pamphlets to all employees attending the meetings.

Music, also, had a place in the citizenship programs. Meetings began with the stirring strains of ‘The Song of the Signal Corps’. The words and music of that song were written some years ago by Bess Heath Olmstead, wife of a young Signal Corps officer who later became Chief Signal Officer of the Army.

After each talk, the audience, and speakers too, joined in ten minutes of community singing of patriotic songs. With true Army precision, meetings ended promptly within the hour. A technicolor film of the American Flag floating from the dome of the Capitol and the singing of the National Anthem brought the programs to a close.

When the final notes of ‘The Star Spangled Banner’ had sounded, employees filed back to their battle stations in that city of more than thirty thousand within the walls of the Pentagon. These men and women, recruited from city and farm in every State of the Union, found in these meetings a sense of comradeship on the homefront and a realization that workers and warriors are dependent each upon the other to accomplish the vital mission of the Army’s Signal Corps.

‘The Battle on the Homefront’ was described realistically by Charles P. Taft, Director of the Office of Community War Service. His account of conditions in some of the war industry boom areas made the inconveniences of life in wartime Washington a cause for rejoicing by comparison.

Mr. Taft’s first connection with the Civil Service, he told his audience of war workers, was in 1909 in an unclassified capacity. As a lad living in the White House he ran the switchboard during the lunch period of the regular operator. He admitted that the standard of service in that respect may have changed since those days.

Dr. Arthur Flemming, Civil Service Commissioner, who preceded Mr. Taft on the platform, expressed the belief that the standard of performance of the more than three million Federal employees in relation to the war effort is well above average.

‘More and more Government employees are putting forth their all upon the quality of their work,’ he said to the employees. ‘It is most fortunate that this series of lectures has been arranged for you. It is bound to be of very real help to take time out for the purpose of thinking through for yourself the values, not only to you alone but to the world at large, that are at stake in this world conflict.’ His talk was an inspiration to set Government goals high on the homefront.

From the homefront, interest shifted to the Pacific war zone. The Honorable Joseph C. Grew, out of his unique experiences as American Ambassador to Japan during the ten critical years preceding the war, pictured vividly the Japanese psychology and the Japanese military machine as it ruthlessly grew in power. With convincing sincerity he told his audience that for the future safety of civilization and of humanity the military system of Japan must be utterly defeated. ‘To that end,’ he said, ‘through the terrific struggle that lies ahead, nothing less than the best we have to offer will suffice.’

In contrast to the fanaticism with which the Japanese soldier fails to recognize defeat, Nazi morale is weakening, in the opinion of Percy Winner, Office of War Information, though the strength of the German Army remains formidable. Mr. Winner recounted some interesting and amusing
incidents of passive resistance practiced by civilians in Nazi occupied European countries, where a well organized underground is exceedingly active and increasingly effective. The women, he claimed, are the backbone and the strength of this movement.

William Shirer spoke on “The Trojan Horse.” It is not only with guns and tanks and planes that Germany fights, but quite as dangerous, according to Mr. Shirer, are the weapons of propaganda and fifth column activity. He expressed himself as puzzled by the ease with which Dr. Goebbels still makes the front pages of the newspapers of America if only his story is sensational enough. The aim of the Nazis, as they face inevitable defeat, he believes, will be to stave off the consequences of that defeat by trying to break up the Allied coalition by means of propaganda. To quote him, “It is our part here at home to keep our heads. For this time we really have a chance not only to win the war but to win the peace.”

To win the peace! The ultimate goal for which our fine American youth sacrifices and die; for which, at home, “O’er the Ramparts We Watch.” But first must come the blood and sweat and tears by which wars are won.

George V. Denny, the last speaker on the Americanism series, talked on “Our Post War World.” He quoted some verses that we might well ponder in thinking ahead to what peace can be!

A peace that is just, a peace that is fair,
Made in a world in which all men share.
Can man achieve his heart’s desire
If truth be not his guiding fire?
As darkness fades in light of sun,
So evil yields to justice done;
And peace will reign where warriors trod
When men shall turn again to God.

\* \* \*

Unveiling By a Real Granddaughter

A GRANITE government marker has been placed in Birchlawn Cemetery, Pearisburg, Virginia, as a memorial to JOHN KIRK, by his descendants.

The dedication service was conducted by Mrs. A. E. Shumate, Regent of the George Pearis Chapter, D. A. R. Members of the John Chapman Chapter, Bluefield, W. Va., and the Matthew French Chapter, Princeton, W. Va., were present.

The marker at the foot of a red dogwood tree, amid the scenic beauty of Giles County, was unveiled by the granddaughter of John Kirk, Mrs. Josie Kirk Lilly, of Bluefield, W. Va., assisted by a great-great-granddaughter, Miss Virginia Kirk.

Hon. James R. Stafford, Pearisburg, traced the events of John Kirk’s interesting life and military record under General Washington. He was a member of the Giles County Court from its formation, in 1806, until his death in 1850. He also served as Sheriff and as a member of the State Legislature.

Children of the Pearisburg School Band, directed by Lyle M. Smith, added patriotic music to the program, and Taps concluded the impressive ceremony.
Committee Reports
Junior American Citizens Committee

WILL your Chapter’s J. A. C. clubs celebrate, on October 21st, the anniversary of the first nation-wide use (1892) of the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag? Miss Beulah C. Sommers, Sixth Grade teacher and director of the J. A. C. Club sponsored by Fort Plain Chapter, New York, tells what her club did last year.

These Junior American Citizens “had been repeating the Pledge day in and day out, but only a few felt they could explain it.” The October 1942 issue of the NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE gave the history of the Pledge. After studying “facts, dates, incidents and characters,” each child wrote the Pledge down one side of his paper, and, using a dictionary, translated that series of words and phrases into a personal promise. Here is a typical product:

pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

"I promise..." John Smith

"Concluding our week’s work, each child wrote a short paragraph stressing these three points: (1) Does the Pledge mean more to you? (2) What does it mean now? (3) How do you feel when giving it, now?” In the children’s words:

“I bubble with joy that I am an American.”

“Before, it was a lot of words. Now, I am part of the United States, swearing faithfulness to my country.”

“When I have my chance to lead the Pledge, I can look at the boys and girls and know they mean it.”

“When I say it, I am promising to be loyal, and I shall always be so because I don’t want to break my promise.”

Miss Sommers adds: “These are sincere thoughts of ‘Young America’.”

THE Junior American Citizens Breakfast was one of the highlights of the Congress. The Mayor’s message was inspiring—sufficient unto itself to stir folks to action. I wish all of the Congress could have heard his message for Youth. I believe the work is more important than ever.” This was the reaction of one Honorary President General, Mrs. William A. Becker.

As usual, swift movement and keen interest keyednoted the meeting. There were messages from our President General, the Honorary Presidents General, other National Officers and National Chairmen. One hundred and ten members and guests were present, representing thirty-one States.

National prizes for outstanding achievement were awarded to States, Chapters, Junior Groups and J. A. C. Clubs (see the NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE for June and July).

Judge Louis J. Schneider, forty years ago a J. A. C. (then “Children of the Republic”), is still grateful for D. A. R. inspiration. With him at the Breakfast were his wife, Mrs. J. A. Bechtel (sister-in-law of Miss Nellie Bechtel, well-loved pioneer leader); Eric L. Schulte, Ralph Becker and Jacob F. Steinkoenig (erstwhile members, now successful business men), and the Director of the first older boys' club (“Sons of the Republic”), James Garfield Stewart, Mayor of Cincinnati. Another honored guest was Arthur L. Moler, President, Cincinnati Chapter S. A. R.

In 1930 the National Chairman emphasized the President General’s familiarity with this club work—knowledge which dated back to the early days when she and her co-workers “stitched character and ambition” into costumes of boy actors in “The Second Continental Congress.” Judge Schneider confessed to having worn one of those costumes, and the J. A. C. picture was made complete by the presence—and enthusiastic reminiscences—of that Honorary President General, Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart.

HELEN GRACE HARSHBARGER
(Mrs. Asa Foster Harshbarger),
National Chairman.
SUGGESTIONS and plans for the coming year’s work have been sent to state chairmen with the request to relay them to chapter chairmen of F. & L. So plan now, chapter chairmen, to contribute your part in making the 1943-44 National Report a very constructive one. I am depending on every member of this committee to be a strong link in our chain, and as “a chain is no stronger than its weakest link,” let us have no weak links.

That state and chapter chairmen, newly appointed, may know still more about our activities, I ask them to read carefully the reports of this committee in the NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE issues for August, October, November, 1942, January and February, 1943, and to make use of the monthly reports this year in their chapters. To show how programs may be prepared and to help those chapters which depend largely on this Bureau for program material, I have prepared the following outline:

“MONTH BY MONTH PROGRAMS”
(From F. & L. Bureau Material)

September
The Origin of the American Constitution (Paper), or
“The Constitution in the Making (Prize Play, 1937). Recommended for Chapters, C. A. R. groups and school, or
The Constitution (Lecture and 40 lantern slides). $1.50.

October
A Questionnaire on Founding of the Natl. Society.
Gifts from the D. A. R. to the United States and European Countries (Paper), or
Ships of the U. S. Navy and Their Sponsors.
The American Marine Library.

November
Thanksgiving Yesterday and Today (Paper).
Pilgrim Ancestors (Papers, Plays, and Pageants).

December
Christmas in Many Lands (Paper).
Origin of Christmas and the Christmas Card (Paper).
Early Virginians really celebrated Yule Marriages (Paper).

NOTE: Papers, plays, and pageants may be borrowed for 25c each, and should be ordered far in advance of date to be used. This outline will be continued next month.

FLORA KNAPP DICKINSON,
Chairman.

Radio

WORD has come that the Daughters of the American Revolution are going places on the Radio, and it is a source of great joy to tell you about our four broadcasts which took place for four consecutive weeks commencing May 17th and ending June 7th, over Station WNYC, New York City.

On the occasion of the presentation of a Mobile Unit by the Daughters of the American Revolution to the Brooklyn Chapter of the Red Cross, Mrs. Stanley T. Manlove, New York State Regent, and Colonel J. H. Bigley, of the Brooklyn Chapter, American Red Cross, discussed the value of “Blood Plasma and the Mobile Units” in connection with our present world conflict.

The following week, May 24th, Mrs. Harry D. McKeige, as Chairman, explained the activities of the D. A. R. War Work Committee of Greater New York, in her interview with Mrs. Harold E. Erb, State Chairman of Radio.

The third broadcast, presented May 31st, was given by Mrs. Smith H. Stebbins, who as General Chairman of this project “United States Marine Hospital on Ellis Island,” told of the excellent care given the Marines in this hospital by the Daughters of the American Revolution, maintaining a staff of nurses and therapeutic equipment for their care.
“Americanism” was the subject of the final broadcast, on June 7th, and this was ably discussed by our New York State Chairman of this Committee, Mrs. Edna Richard Finney with Mrs. Erb.

Your National Chairman takes this opportunity to express her gratitude to our State Chairman of Radio, Mrs. Erb, who worked so tirelessly to present these programs to the D. A. R. listeners as well as to the general public and also appreciates the cooperation of the participants on these programs for making these broadcasts long to be remembered. The splendid cooperation of WNYC is also greatly appreciated. Your Chairman will be interested to learn if other States are presenting similar programs over the air, and trusts that this may be an incentive for like accomplishment.

MYRTLE M. LEWIS,
National Chairman.

Motion Picture Committee

A GROUP of American Indian Girl Reserves in a high school class at an Indian boarding school, far distant from even a branch railroad, were asked to express their thoughts about the world of tomorrow. After some study their president said “Now we know what we wish to say.” “Peace among all people; good homes—we don’t mean too good, but three or four rooms; happy families that get along together and cooperate; the right food; fewer accidents and sorrows; less moving around; less sickness, beautiful things; movies, especially the funny ones, and books; musical instruments; transportation enough to see some other people; radios like at school; good clergymen and pretty churches; some luxuries like plenty of water; clothing for the children and old people; we would like to have these for all people; we want to find work when we get through school so we can help make this kind of world.”

The United States is furnishing 78 per cent of the features and shorts being shown in Latin-American countries. The government had appropriated $3,000,000 for their production, but the cost to the government was only $1,000,000 due to the assistance from the film industry. 31 features dealing wholly or in part with characters of other American republics or using backgrounds of those countries have been made, and others are in the making, with United States backgrounds, that will help to strengthen relations with Latin-American countries. The industry has made its shorts available for reduction to 16mm., and these programs are being seen by 1,000,000 people in Latin America and 1,000,000 in this country. (Note: These films may be secured from your nearest film library, the university extension libraries in various states, the Motion Picture Bureau of the YMCA or any other nonprofit or commercial film library through which they regularly book, or write directly to the Motion Picture Division, Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, 444 Madison Avenue, New York City.)

Our Special Vice Chairman, Mrs. Charles DeSales Wheeler, is now in the service of our country. “Lieut. (J.G.) Wheeler is an instructor in the Medical School at the Navy Hospital, Bethesda, Maryland.”

Lieut. Wheeler is one of only five women in the United States who are experts in the field of entomology.

ETHEL M. MARTIN,
National Chairman.

Membership

EVERY National Committee is of the utmost importance—it is their work which makes our Society a living, vital force. The foundation upon which these committees build is membership. We could have no committees, or even a Society, without first having members. The fine, far-reaching work we accomplish necessitates a large membership.
should not occur again—it will not, if everyone makes an effort to obtain a new member.

Too many of our members seem confused in their explanation to the enquiry, “What do you do?” We have so many fine committees that the member does not know which to stress, especially if not familiar with the special interests of the questioner. Carry a copy of “What the Daughters Do” to give to the enquirer, with the request that it be studied.

There are many women who are eligible, but do not like to seek membership, as the false idea seems prevalent that the Society is exclusive and strictly invitational. In conversations, enquire if different ones are eligible, or think they are, and invite to a chapter meeting.

At this particular time, numerous women have become members as a patriotic duty. However, some say that they wish to do war work exclusively. Make them realize that there is no better place than our Society in which to do all types of war work—at the same time, through our committee work, build for the future of our country. This, also, is most important.

VIRGINIA LAW HODGE,  
Acting National Chairman.

IOWA  
(Continued from page 515)

Indian committee. Mrs. Young Bear, wife of Chief Geo. Young Bear, head of the reservation, placed the jacket on Mrs. Campbell’s shoulders.

The annual banquet was held Thursday evening in the Grand Ball Room, with the DAR and SAR participating. One of the special features of the conference was a miniature pilgrimage to the state conference by the eight pilgrimage winners from the districts. They were guests at luncheon, taken on tour of the Fort Des Moines WAC Training Center, and were formally presented to the conference by the state chairman, Mrs. Harry L. Gross, at the annual banquet Thursday evening. Miss Patty Paul of Waterloo, the state winner, was given a $100 war bond. The other girls received good citizenship pins.

Mrs. Throckmorton then presented the President General, Mrs. Pouch, who gave a most inspirational address. After her talk, she was given an Amana blanket as a gift of the Iowa Daughters. These blankets are made at the Amana Colony, a communal society near Iowa City.

Following the banquet, a reception was held on the mezzanine, with the national and state officers forming the receiving line. State officers’ and committee chairmen’s reports showed that much work had been done the past year in spite of war and its restrictions. Outstanding reports were those of the Indian committee and the Red Cross committee. The Blood Plasma program was well subscribed to.

At the Memorial Service special tributes were given to Mrs. Carrie F. Maim, Mrs. Almeda B. Harpel, Mrs. Horace M. Towner and Mrs. L. S. Dorchester, all outstanding Iowa Daughters.

Three $50.00 scholarships were given to Crossnore by Mrs. Clyde Brenton, Mrs. D. D. McColl and Mrs. J. H. Vander Linden.

A State D. A. R. song, written to the tune of Frederick Knight Logan’s “Iowa, Proud Iowa,” by Mrs. Harold D. Barnes, State Auditor, was introduced and sung for the first time. Other music included a half hour concert by the a cappella choir from Simpson College and a piano duo, Oliver Scott and William Austin from W. H. O. radio station.

MRS. F. K. STRATTON,  
State Historian.
50th Anniversary Celebration

To commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of its founding, Mary Clap Wooster Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of New Haven, Connecticut, was hostess to prominent national and state officers at a reception and tea recently.

Mrs. William H. Pouch, President General, N.S.D.A.R., was an honored guest. National officers who were invited to be present included Miss Mary C. Welch, vice-president general from Connecticut and past Connecticut state regent; Mrs. George Maynard Minor, honorary president general; Mrs. G. L. H. Brosseau, honorary president general; Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel, honorary vice-president general; Mrs. Frederick P. Latimer, past vice-president general and Connecticut Chapter chaplain; and Miss Emeline A. Street, Chairman of the National Society Conservation Committee, past vice-president general from Connecticut and former Connecticut and Chapter regent.

State officers who were invited included Miss Katharine Matthies, regent; Mrs. Arthur B. Illford, vice-regent; Mrs. Kenneth D. Trewhella, recording secretary; Miss M. Adelaide Randall, past recording secretary; Mrs. Charles L. Johnson, past state treasurer; Mrs. Robert S. Walker, treasurer; Mrs. Harmon T. Barber, assistant treasurer; Mrs. Leroy C. Roberts, historian; Mrs. M. Wesley Sherwood, consulting registrar; and Mrs. William H. Judd, librarian.

Regents of New Haven County chapters to receive invitations were Mrs. Girard L. Clemons, Elizabeth Clarke Hull Chapter, Ansonia; Mrs. Edward A. Herr, Lady Fenwick Chapter, Cheshire; Mrs. Edward R. Hawley, Sarah Riggs Humphrey Chapter, Derby; Miss Martha G. Cornell, Agnes Dickinson Chapter, Guilford; Mrs. Willis R. Cone, Ruth Hart Chapter, Meriden; Mrs. Howard B. Hall, Susan Carrington Clarke Chapter, Meriden; Mrs. Nicholas M. Pond, Freelow Baldwin Stowe Chapter, Milford; Mrs. Claude T. Wilson, Sarah Rogers Chapter, Naugatuck; Mrs. Harold F. Manweiler, Sarah Ludlow Chapter, Seymour; Mrs. William A. Service, Melicent Porter Chapter, Waterbury; and Mrs. John C. Kababian, Eve Lear Chapter, New Haven.

Elected officers of Eve Lear Chapter, New Haven, present included Mrs. William G. Bente, Mrs. Ernest L. Hubert, Mrs. Ralph Herman, Mrs. Arthur A. Goodyear, Mrs. Arthur Russell, Mrs. William G. S. Ducharme, Mrs. Stanley Wedmore, Mrs. Frank W. Bottine, Mrs. Allen R. Gill, Mrs. Frank S. Buckley, Mrs. Clarence L. Johnson. Two honorary regents of Eve Lear Chapter were also invited to be present: Mrs. Harry E. Stewart and Mrs. Grover F. Powers.

The committee in charge of arrangements were members of the executive board: Mrs. George R. Willis, chapter first vice-regent; Miss Madolin R. Zacher, second vice-regent; Mrs. John Clark Archer; Mrs. Germaine A. Kellogg; Mrs. Sheldon G. Stirling, treasurer; Mrs. Daniel H. Gladding; Mrs. Harry C. Tolles, registrar; Mrs. Archer E. Knowlton, historian; and Mrs. Seymour M. Bradley, librarian.

Other executive board members served as hostesses. They were Miss Mary R. Woodruff; Mrs. Kenneth D. Rose; Miss Steedsfold Pitt; Mrs. Arthur H. Jackson; Mrs. Osborn E. Horton; Mrs. James F. Hunter, a former regent; Mrs. Carl L. Harthorn, a state councilor; Mrs. Frank L. Kimberly; Mrs. Daniel S. Pope; Miss Gertrude Bradley; Mrs. Alfonso Capcelatro; Mrs. Otto J. Lang; Mrs. Mancel W. Rice; Miss Dorothy Roberts; Mrs. Victor A. Kowalewski, Jr.; Mrs. Luther Killam; Mrs. E. Neal Dietler; Mrs. Roger W. Hartt; Mrs. David H. Beers; Miss Emeline A. Street; Mrs. Thomas R. Robinson; Mrs. Lawrence S. Longley; Mrs. Clarence Bolmer, a former regent; Mrs. Lewis Lorenz; Mrs. Oliver E. Beckley; and Miss Harriette G. Clark.

Former chapter regents who presided at the tea table were Mrs. Hubert M. Sedgwick, Miss Mary Louise Pardee, Miss Emeline A. Street, Mrs. Merton W. Handy,
Mrs. Clarence B. Bolmer, Mrs. Frederick A. White, and Mrs. James Frederick Hunter. During the afternoon the Signe Nordin Luering trio played.

After Mrs. George H. Smith, Mary Clap Wooster regent, greeted the guests, Miss Mary Louise Pardee, regent from 1921 to 1923, commented on the chapter’s first fifty years. From an organization of eighteen charter members, through three wars and their accompanying projects to the present time with membership one of the largest in the society and the list of projects and beneficiaries steadily increasing, Miss Pardee traced its history.

Our President General, Mrs. William H. Pouch, greeted the guests and urged that they continue to support the various wartime projects of the national society, outstanding among them being purchase of war bonds, donating blood and money for the plasma mobile units and centers, of which the society has established and paid for 25 and 12, respectively, making Buddy Bags for and donating Testaments to those in the armed forces. She emphasized the importance of keeping the home atmosphere as much the same as before the war as possible.

Mrs. Pouch gave a spoon to the newest baby of the chapter, the child of Mrs. Russell V. Meyer.

Receiving the guests were Mrs. George H. Smith, regent; Mrs. William H. Pouch, President General; Miss Mary C. Welch, vice-president general from Connecticut; Miss Emeline A. Street, past vice-president general from Connecticut and National Society Chairman of Conservation Committee; Miss Madolin R. Zacher, chapter second vice-regent; Mrs. James F. Hunter, chapter regent 1935-41; Miss Mary Louise Pardee, regent 1921-1923; and Mrs. Frederick A. White, regent 1932-35.

The anniversary party ended with Mrs. Smith cutting the large birthday cake.

Gu-ya-no-ga Chapter

GU-YA-NO-GA CHAPTER, Daughters of the American Revolution, Penn Yan, N.Y., held the last meeting of the season at the home of Mrs. William D. Fox, on Main St., with Mrs. T. W. Windnagle, regent, presiding.

Rev. Royal N. Jessup, of Penn Yan Baptist church, addressed the chapter, taking as his subject “The Four Freedoms” of the Atlantic charter.

Miss Cora Knapp, chairman of the Good Citizenship committee, introduced the citizenship winners, Miss Priscilla Moody of Rushville, and Miss Mary Orsley, of Penn Yan, and presented them with defense stamp corsages in lieu of the medals customarily given but are not available due to shortages of metal during the war.

Mrs. L. Gerome Ogden introduced Arleigh Hilton, Penn Yan Academy valedic-torian this year, as winner of the GU-YA-NO-GA chapter prize of ten dollars for excellence in English, which Mrs. E. R. Bordwell, organizing honorary regent, has given each year in the name of the chapter since its organization in 1922.

The chaplain, Mrs. M. H. Harrison, conducted a brief memorial service for Mrs. Aaron Plympton, recently deceased.

Mrs. H. H. Hardman was elected delegate and Mrs. F. E. Monnin and Mrs. J. M. Ward, alternates to the state conference at Albany in October.

Mrs. Windnagle thanked the chapter for their support of the blood plasma bank and Red Cross activities and closed the business meeting.

Mrs. F. E. Monnin, past regent, and Mrs. Hobart Yetter poured at the tea which followed.
Revolutionary Soldier’s Marker
Dedicated in Mississippi

THE Mississippi Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, though deep in war work, found time to carry on the historical work of the organization by dedicating a Revolutionary soldier’s marker on March 21, 1943, at the grave of Samuel Emory Davis on the Gulf Coast of Mississippi. This event drew added significance from the fact that Samuel Davis was the father of Jefferson Davis, only president of the Confederate States of America, and the grave marked by the D.A.R. is now in the small cemetery of the Jefferson Davis Shrine which was dedicated three years ago in honor of this distinguished son of a soldier of the American Revolution.

Samuel Emory Davis gave service in the War for American Independence from Wilkes County, Georgia, 1776-81. Following the close of the War he removed to Kentucky and afterwards to Mississippi, and it was at the family estate, Hurricane Plantation, that he died in 1824 and was buried in the family graveyard. In recent years the overflow of the Mississippi River from time to time has inundated this small cemetery, causing concern to many who are interested in the early history of our country. Finally, in 1942, through the interest of Dennis Murphee, Lieutenant Governor of Mississippi, and Dr. W. A. Evans, Director of the Jefferson Davis Shrine, the remains of Samuel Davis were brought to the Shrine and interred in its small cemetery. The marble slab, inscribed with his name and the dates of his birth and death, that covered the original grave is now in place over the new one, and it is to this slab that the D.A.R. Revolutionary soldier’s marker is affixed.

The impressive ceremonies of the dedication were carried out in the presence of a large attendance, which, besides D.A.R. and others, included officers and members of the United Daughters of the Confederacy and representatives of the United States Army and Navy.

Major Linville K. Martin, Army Air Corps of Gulfport Field, participated as guest speaker.

After the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, Mrs. Hanun Gardner, State Regent of the Mississippi Society D.A.R., made the address for the organization, and dedicated the marker in honor of Samuel Davis, of whom she said, “In honoring this Revolutionary soldier we would also honor his descendants, some of whom have borne honorable part in every war in which the United States has been engaged since the Revolution.” It was an impressive moment in the ceremonies when the four young girls stationed at the corners of the grave reverently lifted the flag of our country to disclose the Revolutionary soldier’s marker.

Following the unveiling of the marker, the tomb was covered with flowers. An arrangement of palm leaves in the form of a V, held by the blue and silver ribbon of the D.A.R., was placed for the State Society by Mrs. Charles McDaris and Mrs. J. H. Walsh, and a double spray of camellias and azaleas was placed for the Gulf Coast Chapter by chapter regent, Mrs. T. A. Wood, and Chaplain, Mrs. J. E. Dupont.

Program follows: Master of Ceremonies, Dr. W. A. Evans; Invocation, Dr. H. T. Brookshire, pastor of First Baptist Church of Gulfport; Music by military band of Keesler Field; Guest Speaker, Major Linville K. Martin, Army Air Corps, Gulfport Field; Pledge of Allegiance to Flag, led by Dr. Margaret Caraway; Address for D.A.R., Mrs. Hanun Gardner, State Regent, Mississippi Society D.A.R.; Reading, Father Ryan’s poem, Old Trees, by Miss Agnes Burt Caraway; Unveiling of Marker by Misses Nancy James, Natalie Thompson, Elinor Jane Pentecost, and Elizabeth Moore. Taps.
WITH the stress and strain of war work and war news, and the tremendous anxiety for the safety of loved ones—anxiety that requires all our force of character to suppress and overcome—an all-absorbing counter occupation of mind is essential.

The necessary Government restrictions in the use of all transportation except that which is vital to the conduct of the war curtails the work of the researcher. Therefore, efforts might well be directed towards the collection and compilation of those valuable records that are available to all in each county seat—the wills, deeds, court records, vital statistics, etc. Oftimes, the mortuary records give names and birthplace of parents.

It is the compilation of such unpublished material by local chapters under the direction of the National Chairman of Genealogical Records for the last eight years, Dr. Jean Stephenson, that has placed our D.A.R. Library among the leading libraries of the nation. Uniform arrangement of content, typing, size of paper, indices, and substantial binding are the outstanding features of nearly every contribution. These abstracts and copies of official records are of untold assistance in the verification of applications for membership and to the many visitors interested in genealogical research. It is hoped that in the future some means of sharing these records with members remote from headquarters may be devised.

An example of the Good Neighbor Policy in genealogy is one of our "F.C." (unpublished manuscripts in file case) compilations of the Harvey family by Genevieve Moore Corley of Mattoon, Illinois, from which I quote: "With the hope that this copy of the Harvey line will be of some help * * * I am enclosing it with other data. * * * I should be pleased to have it placed where it will be available to others."

The lineage begins with Wm. Harvey, 1678, Chester Co., Pa., through Caleb, born 1754, in Chester Co., Pa., who died in Wayne Co., Ind., in 1823. Married, 1779, Cane Creek Monthly Meeting, Orange Co., N. C. References and certified copies are given. The manuscript is beautifully typed on good paper.

Abstracts of Wills and Administrations, 1788-1850 Gallia and Washington Counties, Ohio, compiled by Genevieve Potts, Columbus, Ohio, 1940. 505 pages.

"This information was obtained from Wills, Administrations of Estates, and Miscellaneous Records in Probate Court at Marietta, Washington Co., Ohio, also from Genealogy and History of Hugh & Wm. Mason, by Mary Eliza Mason, and Revolutionary Soldiers buried in Ohio."

The first three pages are wills of Frenchmen who were soldiers at Ft. Karmer, Washington Co., among which are such names as Jacques Revouari (Remouard), Le Sure, Petit, Branier, et al.


The Will of Ephraim Ellis mentions daughter Susannah Hill and other children and the note states that he was a Revolutionary soldier, Private in Continental Line born June 6 1755, pensioned in 1818.

Simon Bell, Probate Record Bk. 5, p. 489, Hamilton Co., O. dated July 12 1824, probated Aug 1834. To son Wm. Thompson Bell, children John, Emeline, and Lewis J, now in state of Ohio; farm in Lewis Co. Va to be sold. Executor Wm. Bell of State of Va. Witness Jas. L McCullough, Elizabeth and John. Filed with the will is a letter that tells its own tragic story of the frightful cholera epidemic that swept the country.  

"Columbus, Ohio July 12 1834. Elizabeth McCullough, your aunt, died the 7th inst. of cholera and I am dying of the same dreadful disease . . .

Such is the work that can and should be done by our members if our Society is to grow in membership, and, which is of far greater importance if records are to be preserved for future generation.  

* * *

"Striking a snag" is no longer considered a slang expression. Every family historian whether amateur or professional finds that genealogical snags abound especially during the migratory years from 1820 to 1850. The list of persons living in a small Indiana town from 1833 to 1856 may give a clue to some reader. We are always glad to receive this type of data and we do not favor any locality in its publication. We do require that it be of general interest and typed double spaced on one side of commercial letter-size paper with name and address of contributor.  

Who were the parents of Abner Cox? Who knows and will tell Mrs. Cushman.  

A list of names of persons doing business with William L. Cox and his father, Abner Cox, at Armiesburg, Parke County, Indiana, from 1838 to 1855. Both William and his father kept a general store and boat building business there, later removing to Marengo, Iowa County, Iowa. Some of the last names on the list were of Iowa. This list was copied from an old account book kept by William L. Cox, now in the possession of Mrs. Palmer H. Cushman, Wichita, Kansas.

Athey, Judson William born in Va., son of Basil and Mary (Bruce) Athey. Married 1-18-1827, Susannah dau of Aquilla Justice Sr. and Margaret (Umstead) Justice.  

Athey, Alfred, son of above Judson William Athey.

Athey, John, son of above Judson William Athey.

Barnes, —.

Bonwell, James.


Brown, Miles. Married Elizabeth —. Son of above.

Brown, Squire. Married Priscilla Justice, dau of Aquilla and Margaret Justice.

Burns, Joseph.

Burr, John.

Caldwell, William.

Caldwell, James.

Chaney, Daniel.

Chatfield, Daniel.

Chew and Cox, 1841.

Chew, Joseph.

Cox, Abner, 1841-1842.

Cox, D. W.

Cox, J., 1842.

Cox, Jonathan.

Cox, Edward. Son of Abner and brother of William L. Cox.

Crenshaw, —.

Czeller, Christian.

Dietrick, P.

Edwards, Samuel.

Fisher, Joshua.

Flemming, James.

Friatt (Fryatt), William.

Friatt (Fryatt), B. Frink, —.

Gearhart, Abraham.

Gilbert, James.

Givens, A.

Givens, Amanda.

Givens, Benjamin.

Givens, Nancy.

Givens, William.

Gleason, Hart.

Greenly, Allis.

Greeny, Henry.

Guffie, Henry.

Hallock, Gerome.

Hamilton, —.

Harris, Samuel B.

Harrison, —.

Hays, James, 1849.

Hayworth, B.

Heartness, Mr.

Heller, B.

Hickson (Hixon), Michael.

Hickson (Hixon), James.

Hickson (Hixon), William.

Hypher, William.

Ingoley, Ruel.

Justus, D. Son of Aquilla Sr. & bro. of Susan-nah Athey and Priscilla Brown.

Kepner, Daniel.

Kepner, Robert.

Kepner, Samuel.

Laverty, S.

Leister, E.

Leister, Mary.

Leister, Nancy.
Queries

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

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

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

H-'43. (a) Taxter-Baxter-Van Tassel.—Wish information as to the original name of the

rator of the estate of Judson William Athey, deceased, cash $222.00.”

William Cox, Guardian.”

A series of drawings of historic buildings in Washington by Helen Gatch Durston published by a Washington, D. C., newspaper are of special interest. It is impossible for us to reproduce the picture but do reprint the sketch which is of historic interest.

Dumbarton House or Bellevue—Helen Gatch Durston has drawn the gate and doorway of one of the oldest houses in the District, now maintained and opened to the public by the Colonial Dames of America. Built between 1780 and 1785 on a tract of land known as the “Rock of Dumbarton,” the house itself was known as Dumbarton. For more than a century it blocked the way from Q Street to Rock Creek. In 1915 John Newbold, then the owner, had the house moved to 2715 Q Street N. W. The main buildings and cornice were kept intact, but the two wings had to be taken down and reassembled brick by brick.

The Dumbarton tract was deeded to Col. Ninian Beall in 1763 as a reward for his prowess as an Indian fighter. In 1750 his son George and a neighbor, George Gordon, sold a total of 60 acres of their land to be laid out as the township of “George-town.” It has never been definitely established whether the town was named for the two Georges who owned the land, or for the King.

Successive owners changed not only the size of the house, but also the name. Charles Carroll, grandson of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, signed himself as “Charles Carroll of Bellevue.” One of his most famous guests was Dolly Madison, who took refuge at Bellevue during the British raids in 1814. A later owner, Mrs. Rittenhouse, changed the name to Rittenhouse Place. John Newbold reverted to the name of “Dumbarton,” spelling it with an “n.” The Colonial Dames restored the original spelling when they took over the house in 1927.—The (Washington) Evening Star, Jan. 9, 1943.

Queries
Taxter family of Tarrytown, Westchester County, New York. Family tale is that name was changed to Taxter at the time of the Revolution due to mistake in exchange of prisoners.

(b) Conklin—Wish information regarding the parentage of Deleffairs (or Deliverance) Conkling, who lived in Tarrytown, N. Y., about 1699. Was his father the emigrant John who settled first at Salem and then removed to Long Island with his brother Ananias? H. R. Haines, 12 Harris Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

H-'43. (a) Blossom-FitzRandolph.—Deacon Thomas FitzRandolph and wife Anna Eldson of Massachusetts were married in 1605, and had daughter Elizabeth, who married Edward FitzRandolph. Was she an only child? Names and data of other children wanted. Also data of children of Joseph FitzRandolph and wife Johanna Conger of Barnstable, Mass.

(b) Trembly-Runion.—Peter Trembly of N. J., born 1690, was married first to Susannah Backer, second to Martha Graves. Names, ages, and other data of children of both marriages desired. Names, ages, other details of John Runion and wife Elizabeth Dunn of N. J. desired. This couple married in 1692. Mrs. C. M. Cunningham, Parsons, West Virginia.

H-'43. (a) Satterly-Seely.—Nathaniel Satterly married Elizabeth Seely. Would like their dates and her ancestry, especially her father's name. Their daughter was born 3-29-1763. They lived in Blooming Grove, Orange County, New York, Nathaniel Satterly coming there from Long Island in 1760.

(b) Helme-Young.—Would like dates and ancestry for Thomas Helme who was on Council of Safety in Riverhead, L. L, in 1776. Would also like dates and ancestry for his wife. Was she Mary Young? And who was her father? Miss Caroline D. Gaunt, 25 Maple Avenue, Monroe, New York.

H-'43. (a) Melvin.—Wish proof of birth, death, parentage and ancestry of John Melvin, Jr., town officer, Camden, Me., 1801. Wife was Polly Harrington. Children: John Hadley, Josiah, David, Mary Ann, Daniel, Charles H., Benjamin F., Joseph, Isaac, and Amos.


H-'43. (a) Jarrett.—Who were the parents of Daniel Jarrett whose wife was Elizabeth Clayton. Daniel Jarrett was born in North Carolina about 1796. He moved to Columbia, Maury County, Tennessee in young manhood. He had the following issue: Obediah (b. 1825), John (b. 1827), James, William Daniel (b. 1834), Pleasant W., Jefferson, Robert Roscoe (b. 1843), and Thomas (b. 1844).

(b) Who were the children of Daniel Jarrett who was listed as head of family, Salisbury District, Mecklenburg County, N. C., in census of 1790 as having 4 boys and 4 girls. John Jarrett of Surrey Co., Va. (Census 1782-1784), had 7 children one of whom was Elizabeth who married Henry Tyler. Who were the other children? Pat Jarrett, 134 N. E. 15th Street, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

H-'43. (a) Hart-Allison.—Wanted ancestry of Jacob Hart, m. Jane Allison. The family came from Pennsylvania, probably Westmoreland Co., to Jefferson Co., Ohio, between 1800 and 1820. Jacob Hart, preacher, was drowned in Sewickley Creek while making this journey. Children—Jacob, Benjamin, Jane, Julia, Samuel and John. Also want ancestry of Jane Allison.


H-'43. (a) Covington.—Want any data of Edmond Covington, born North Carolina 1774, who came via Kentucky to White County, Illinois, where he died March 27, 1852. Edmond married first, "Polly" and had Libby, John, Elizabeth, Rebecca, Nancy and Malinda. Would like to know Polly's name and her parents.

(b) Hunter.—James Hunter born May 1 1816 Kentucky was the son of Andrew Hunter born about 1790 in South Carolina and Sarah Carr. In spring of 1827 Andrew and Sarah Carr moved their family—James, David P. Solomon, Lavina, William, Jefferson and Sarah from Kentucky to Edwards County, Illinois. Want parents and other data of Sarah Carr. Mrs. William Ainsworth, Green Haven, Route 2, Derby, Kansas.

H-'43. (a) Henderson.—Charles Henderson of Rochester, N. H. b. ca. 1815 m. Mary Tibbetts 1817. Henderson data desired.

(b) Mead.—Tamesin Mead m. 1773 Christ church, Salem, Westchester Co. N. Y. Thaddeus Raymond 1752-1832. Mead data desired. Mrs. May Hart Smith, 312 East G St., Ontario, Calif.

H-'43. (a) Cronkhite.—Wanted ancestry of Leah Cronkhite married 1768 David Hibbard Revolutionary soldier. Special request for photostat
copy of record in bible containing her birth once owned by John E. Wells of Syracuse, N. Y.

(b) Hiesrodt-Myers.—Wanted ancestry of Marten Hiearoott and his wife Anna Myers mar-
rried before 1790. Children born Dutchess Co. De-
maris b. 1790 m. Henry Sellick, Marten b. 1794 m. Elizabeth Vickery second Hannah Tilden,
Catherine b. 1796 m. John H. Clements, Polly m. Charles Vickery, Eliza m. Mr. Young, Julia & Eunice. Settled Swenden Township Monroe Co. near Brockport N. Y. Mrs. Frank Farwell, Coldwater, Michigan.

H-'43. Peckinpaugh.—Wanted information,
parents, ancestry and Revolutionary records con-
cerning the Peckinpaugh (Peckenpaugh) who was
with General Washington from Trenton to
Yorktown. He probably lived in Brownsville,
Virginia (now Pennsylvania), and married Irish
woman named Ridnour. What were their first
names? Their son Peter was born July 10, 1786,
and married Milly Abbit in Breckenridge County,
Kentucky, December 7, 1807. Mrs. R. F. Claws-
son, 303 South Broadway, Watertown, South
Dakota.

H-'43. (a) Taffe-Warden-Copeland.—Peter Taffe (Taff), to Jefferson County, Ten-
nessee. (then Greene County, North Carolina),
1791. Children: George, William, John (born
1788 Loudoun County, Virginia,) and daughter
(married Copeland). Peter resided Essex County,
Virginia, 1783, six in household. Elizabeth War-
den deed of gift, 1773, Hampshire County, Vir-
ginia, to brother Peter Taffe. Peter, in power of
attorney, 1787, Hardy County, Virginia, with
Elizabeth Taffe (mother?).

(b) Wiley-Slover-Moore.—George Taff (son
of Peter?), Revolutionary soldier, born 1763
Hampshire County, Virginia, to Jefferson County,
Tennessee, 1799, from Hardy County, Virginia.
Last pension payment made 1839 to his attorney,
Isaac Taff (son?), Knoxville, Tennessee. George's
daughter, Rachael, married John Slover. Had
son Isaac Wiley. Was George's wife a Wiley
(Wyley)? John Taff and Jacob Slover (brother
of John) married Moore sisters. Mrs. Edward
Spear Atkinson, 1502 Stuart Avenue, Houston,
Texas.

H-'43. Lovewell-Baldwin.—Want ancestry of
Lovewell Hurd Baldwin, died Auburn, N. Y.,
November 1, 1864, aged 35; wife, Sarah Munson
(1834-1915). Various letters give a connection
between Lovewell family. American Encyclopedia
of Biography shows his son William Delavan
Baldwin, descendant of Massachusetts pioneers
named Baldwin, New York. Histories give Love-
well family, Massachusetts, went to New York
at time of Phelps Purchase. Mrs. C. O. LeNoir,
561 Post Street, Jacksonville, Florida.

H-'43. Culver.—Can any heirs of Heman or
Sidney, direct descendants of Jonathan Culver
(4), (Samuel (3), Edward (2), Edward (1), the
Puritan,) supply information as to heirs of Ed-
ward G. Culver (Coliver), born Litchfield town-
ship, Connecticut, 1753; died February 1831;
buried in Porter township, Delaware County,
Ohio. Particularly desired information on George,
his eldest son, born 1776, George's wife's name
and their children. R. Belle Colver, East 811
Walton Avenue, Spokane, Washington.

H-'43. (a) Belk.—Want names of parents
and Revolutionary service of John Belk and wife
Anna Tackett, married 1797, North Carolina.
Son James, born 1798, Tennessee. Children: Barbara,
born 1800, married 1821 George Greene McKinley
of Kentucky; William, born 1801, married 1823
Betsey Bolin of Adair County, Kentucky; Elizabeth,
born 1804; Mary born 1806 married Bartholomew
Helm; Niecey, born 1808, married Everhart Antle.

(b) Bolin-Calico.—Betsey Bolin, born Adair
County, Kentucky, one of nine children of
Samuel Bolin and Prudence Calico, both natives
of North Carolina. Parents of Samuel Bolin and
Prudence Calico? Did father of either have
Revolutionary service? Any data on this family
appreciated. Pearl Finley, 115 East Kruzan,
Brazil, Indiana.

H-'43. (a) Carley.—Wanted name of father
of William Carley, Sr., born between 1760 and
1770 probably in Virginia; wife Martha born Vir-
ginia 1774. He is listed in 1820 Census, Smith
County, Tennessee, as William Kerley, Senior.
He died Hardeman County, Tennessee, 1842.
Children: Jesse, born May 5, 1791, North Caro-
ilia; John, born 1793, North Carolina; Elizabeth
Pugh, born February 26, 1795, North Carolina.

(b) Thornton.—Wanted name of Jeannette
Thornton's father. She was married to Jesse
Carley (Kerley) about 1809, probably in Smith
County, Tennessee, or Warren County, Kentucky.
The name was recorded as Jesse Kerby in 1820
Census for Smith County, Tennessee. The Thorn-
tons and Corleys are recorded in Cumberland
County, Virginia, about 1785. William H. Carley,
Sr., 702 Veck Street, San Angelo, Texas.

H-'43. (a) Cassity.—Want dates of birth
and death of William Cassity (1) living in Bath
County, Kentucky, with wife Nancy in 1820.
Isaac Newton (2) a son of William, born about
1770, and Isaac N. Cassity (3) born March 13,
1815, died in Boone County, Kentucky, May 12,
1874; born near Owensville, Bath County, Ken-
ucky.

(b) Isaac N. Cassity (4) son, born March 11,
1842, married Eliza Marie Casteel, born 1848;
brother of Michael Cassity who was an Indian
fighter during the Revolutionary War; could be
a brother of William. Mrs. A. E. Carson, 1302
Lewellen, Wichita, Kansas.

H-'43. Robbins.—Daniel Robbins, wife Han-
nah, came to Point Township, Northumberland
County, Pennsylvania, about 1800, from Hamil-
ton Square, New Jersey. Wish information as
to his origin and his line. Clara J. Robbins, 948
South Figueroa Street, Los Angeles, California.

H-'43. (a) Hundley.—Joseph Hundley,
born Virginia 1747, died in Franklin County,
Virginia, about 1832. Wife's name not given on
war record. His son, Nehemiah Hundley, mar-
rried Elizabeth Parker. Moved to Calloway
County, Missouri. Want name of Joseph Hund-
ley's wife and children, with dates.

(b) Johnson.—Nehemiah Hundley's daugh-
ter, Sarah Hundley, married October 3, 1825,
to Joseph Johnson. Came to Missouri. Want
names of parents of Joseph Johnson and war
service. Mrs. Ivan Askworth, West Monroe
Street, Mexico, Missouri.
THE INTERPRETATION OF YOUR BY-LAWS, NATIONAL AND CHAPTER

LAST month, in the July Magazine I told Chapter Officers and members that we would welcome constructive suggestions in making changes in our National By-laws—and that serious consideration would be given to these Constructive suggestions for the improvement of, and the better understanding of our National By-laws.

Please remember right here that our National Constitution and By-laws are supreme and that the National Society legislates for our Chapters and State Societies—and bear in mind that when our National Society DOES NOT prescribe a certain Rule of order, nor prescribe a certain policy to be followed (and it would be impossible to provide for each and every point of procedure in a single set of By-laws) then—we have a recognized and accepted Authority prescribed for us to refer to—in Article XIV of our National By-laws, namely Robert's Rules of Order Revised.

However, I find that there is a discrepancy oft times in the interpretation of Rules as laid down by Robert in his Books—and there are three well-known books by Robert to which we may refer, one is called Parliamentary Practice, which is an "Introduction to Parliamentary Law", the second Book is "Robert's Rules of Order Revised", which is used extensively, and the third is Robert's last and larger Book called "Parliamentary Law." These three books are in complete harmony, and each one may be used as a cross reference, for the author has repeated statements in different articles when such repetition would make the Article more easily and better understood.

Chapters do not seem to understand that each Rule or By-law in their "National By-laws" is written for each one of them,—and Chapters not only DO NOT INTERPRET their National By-laws as they are prescribed, but they also do not interpret the Rules as they are plainly stated in Robert's Rules of Order Revised, and while many chapters send their by-laws to me for correction—and offer the information that they have referred to their National By-laws and consulted R. R. O. R., they do not seem to have the idea that they must apply these Rules—in both instances, to their own sets of Rules, and their Rules are not even in harmony with the prescribed Rules they are supposed to be following.

The Constitution of the National Society (pages 6 and 7 of the National Constitution and By-laws) should be read by every officer of every Chapter. Officers should know the Objects of the National Society and should know the Eligibility clause "by heart." Officers of Chapters should be familiar with the officers of the National Society and should know and understand Article V which outlines the rules, (which are mandatory,) for the Continental Congress. Then the last Article of the Constitution is very often ignored. It has to do with amending the National Constitution and this is important because we do not amend the Constitution every year. The Constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote of any Continental Congress, except "one at which the officers other than the six Vice Presidents General are elected" and certain provisions are included.

If Chapter Officers will read Article I of the National by-laws they will understand more about the acceptance of applicants for membership and they will NOT include in their own Chapter By-laws provisions that are in conflict with the National ruling. Chapters cannot prescribe "one or two or three or more blackballs" to defeat an applicant's name. An applicant for membership must be voted upon as prescribed in Section I or Article I and "A MAJORITY VOTE SHALL ELECT." Articles II and III and IV give you the outline for the election of your officers (national), their duties and the meetings of the National Society, in which is stated "a quorum of two hundred is necessary for any meeting of the National Society." Article V outlines the fees and dues. Articles VI and VII outline the National Board of Management
and Executive Committee, their duties, etc.

Take your pencil and underline certain "points" you want to remember, and then go back and read over these underscored parts and impress them on your mind so that you will know where to find this information the next time you want to use it.

Article IX on "Chapters" is self-explanatory and if a Chapter Officer would take Article IX and read it over several times there would be no doubt whatsoever in her mind of many simple facts. These officers would realize that Chapter Officers should be elected and not appointed and they would clearly understand that their Chapter By-laws MUST NOT conflict with the Act of Incorporation, Constitution and By-laws of the National Society.

May I stop right here and inject this thought:
The Hand Book is a veritable rich store house of splendid and helpful information, and it is greatly to be regretted that Officers and Members do not use this Hand Book to a better advantage.

This Hand Book outlines the work of each department and all of the Rules are written to be in harmony with, and to conform to, the Constitution and By-laws of the National Society and to the policies adhered to for the past fifty years.

Going back to Article IX now—I want to impress upon Chapters that Officers are not only elected—but in Our Organization we only have our ELECTED Officers serve on the Executive Board, and we DO NOT give appointed chairmen of Committees, nor appointed "Officers", nor Honorary Officers (by virtue of their past service) a place and a vote on the Executive Board. Please note that the policy of the National Organization is definitely outlined along this line of procedure and you will read on P. 75 of the Hand Book under "General information", that: "No one receives the right to vote by virtue of appointment," referring to Continental Congress. The reason for this has been explained several times in Articles in the Magazines. Tersely speaking it would place too much power in the hands of the one—who has the right to make the appointments. A Chapter Board having eight appointed chairmen on the Executive Board, and eight elected Officers—may just as well not elect the Officers for the eight appointed Chairmen will be bound, more than likely—to follow the wishes of the one who appointed them—and the wishes and the votes of your Elected Officers will certainly (if they do not agree) fall by the wayside. Also—Robert tells you on page 267 of R. R. O. R. that: "An Honorary Office is not strictly an office, and in no way conflicts with a member's holding a real office, or being assigned any duty whatever, the same as if she did not hold the honorary office. These Honorary positions are simply complimentary, carrying with them the right to attend the meetings and to speak, but NOT TO MAKE MOTIONS OR TO VOTE."

So, these Chapters which have large Boards of Elected Officers, and appointed Chairmen, and Past Officers, and Honorary Officers, are certainly not following the policies and Rules of the National Society nor are they interpreting correctly the prescribed Rules as laid down by Robert.

Chapters may elect these Past Officers and Honorary Officers to office, if they want them to serve on the Executive Board, but do not "force the issue" upon the chapter by making it mandatory to elect four or six Directors WHO SHALL HAVE SERVED THE CHAPTER AS REGENT. It may be desirable and expedient, at some future time, to elect those as Directors who have never served as Regent and members may not understand that this is indeed a very restrictive measure. Members should be free to vote for whom they please for any office.

Just recently I received a few amendments to a set of Chapter By-laws and one was to this effect: "Members wishing to transfer from another Chapter in this state to this Chapter in the city of . . . . . . . . shall become "a member at Large" for a period of a year before they will be accepted in this chapter as a member. Please read Sec. 9 of Art. IX on P. 20 of your National By-laws and you will know instantly that you can't have such a rule as that—it would be in conflict to your National By-laws.

Chapter By-laws should provide for regular meetings, and it would be well to provide for special Meetings. By-laws should always provide for their amendment and also for a quorum. Do not carelessly provide for "the suspension of your by-laws at any meeting"—and if it is desired to permit the suspension of ANY BY-LAWS it should be specifically provided for. By-
laws in the nature of Rules of Order may be suspended by a two-thirds vote. "No Rule can be suspended when the negative vote is as large as the Minority protected by that Rule; nor can a Rule protecting absentees be suspended even by General Consent or a unanimous vote." Please read P. 85 & 86 of R. R. O. R.

Article X has to do with your State Organization. While this Article is very short and only has four sections it is very important that every Chapter knows something about the formation of the State Organization. Chapters and not individual members form the State Organization. An annual State Conference is mandatory. Article XI is your Article on Discipline and this Article does not permit any Chapter dropping the name of a member from the Chapter roll or suspending or expelling a member as that is specifically the duty of the National Board of Management after certain preliminary charges have been filed and investigated. I therefore urge Chapters to delete from their By-laws an Article they may have on discipline as more than likely it is entirely out of order.

Your Parliamentary Authority is Robert's Rules of Order Revised and please do not quote any other authority. The National By-laws may be amended by a two-thirds vote at any Continental Congress. (Not so with the Constitution, you understand.)

Faithfully yours,

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

Children of the American Revolution

(Continued from page 519)

delicious dinner in honor of her granddaughter, Mary Olive McCartney, who served as State Secretary on the first Junior State C. A. R. Board in Illinois.

Included in the picture are Mrs. Webb, Mrs. W. E. McCartney, Mrs. Allen Gants, Bill and Charles McCartney, Patricia Gants, Edna Kinsinger and her daughter Sally. Back row—David McCartney, Robert Gants, Susan Betzelberger, Mary Olive Mc- Cartney and Connie McCartney. Other descendants who were not present are Phyllis Jean Webb, and Mrs. Archie Jeckel and two of the little grandchildren, Edward and Mary Sue Jeckel.

The Zeally Moss Society, Children of the American Revolution, is, indeed, proud of this fine representation of boys and girls as their members, numbering ten in all. To Mrs. Webb we extend our sincere thanks and appreciation for her interest in our Society.

MRS. JOHN W. HOFFMAN,
State President, Children of the American Revolution of Illinois, Peoria, Illinois.

May K. Smith, Monroe, Mich.

Nancy DeGraff Toll Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Miss Anna Smith, Regent, gave a tea for the senior girl chosen from each of the eight high schools in Monroe County, Michigan, took them all to the State Conference in Detroit and presented each one with a D. A. R. medal.

Our Junior American Citizens Club competed in the D. A. R. essay contest. One pupil received a prize and War Savings Stamp prizes were also awarded to pupils from three other schools at assembly programs. The best essay was published.

Chapter members contribute many thousand hours of war work. Five members and the chapter each received the certificate of award among the Gallant 60,000 of Michigan for selling $7,300 worth of War Bonds during the drive.

The forty new citizens of Monroe were given a definition of loyalty, at the graduation exercises held recently in Monroe High School, in the address of U. S. Attorney John C. Lehr. Nancy DeGraff Toll Chapter, D. A. R., had an active part in the ceremonies. Mrs. H. E. Barrows, Americanism Chairman, was cochairman with the New Citizens' League in planning the program. Two members, Miss Nelson and Mrs. Kirtland, teachers of the Americanism class, assisted. Miss May Smith had charge of ushers dressed in colorful native costumes. Mrs. Stoner, American Music committee member, led the singing with Miss Nelson at the piano. The chapter gave a reception in the music room following the ceremony for the new citizens and friends, presenting each with a patriotic book mark. Miss Anna Smith, Regent, presided at the table.

Boy Scout flag bearers and the costumed ushers, following a fanfare of trumpets, escorted the graduating class of 40 new citizens to their seats.
Editorially Speaking . . .

Of special significance this month when the whole world is watching the news from the battle fronts is the motto of the Great Seal of the United States “E Pluribus Unum” (One from Many) which was chosen for the seal and has been used as a great symbol of the United States ever since a committee composed of sage Benjamin Franklin, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson on August 10th, 1776, selected it.

While it was not until June 20th, 1782, that the Great Seal was formally adopted the motto chosen on that fateful day in August by those early founders of the Republic was as a beacon light of the oneness of purpose of those who lived and sacrificed and served the country which is now the great United States of America.

Those who have the privilege of viewing the Great Seal of the United States, which has been used to put the imprint of integrity and faith of the United States on deathless state papers, cannot but be impressed with the potentialities of fate contained in this instrument. That it is well guarded in peace and war and cherished as one of our great treasures is a matter of great satisfaction to those who value the faith of the United States and all that it means.

Closely associated with the Great Seal in the minds of many who have had the privilege of delving into the archives of the State Department are many treaties and pacts which are a living record of the relations of the United States with other nations.

At one time these precious documents were in wooden shelves in a small room in the Department of State in which was also kept the little red trunk that Dolly Madison took away from the White House with important papers of state in the War of 1812.

When Robert Lansing became Secretary of State he had these documents and similar records of the department placed in a fire proof section in the basement of the building. Many have now found their way to the safety and sanctuary of the National Archives Building.

But in the old days those who had the open sesame to these records could gaze uninterrupted for as long as they wanted on such mellow old records as the Treaty of Ghent signed on that fateful Christmas Eve after the war of 1812 which has been a symbol of good will and understanding between the two English speaking nations ever since.

High up in a closet in this basement section was a mellowed parchment roll which could only be taken down by means of a step ladder. This was the Greenville Treaty now doubtless in the Archives Building, signed with the characteristic signature of George Washington and made August 3rd, 1795, at the tiny fort which Mad Anthony Wayne had built in Greenville.

Of course, Washington must have affixed his signature afterwards. This Treaty with the Indians set the Western frontier of the United States at what is now Cleveland, Ohio. It was followed by a great migration into the Ohio Country. The names of the Indian chiefs are interesting because opposite each one is a bird or animal or other symbol drawn by the chiefs themselves.

When it was possible to browse about in the section one could not enjoy viewing such unusual articles as the shark’s tooth which accompanied a treaty with a South Sea Island Chief and to look with real admiration at the leather tooled cases in which some of the nations, especially those of the Orient, inclosed the treaties. We could touch the handsome inlaid boxes. Slender handsome swords accompanied some of the Japanese pacts and treaties whether given in good faith or not or just intended as instruments of stabs in the back.

One of the handsomest of these treaties is that signed by the young Queen Victoria, a handsome vellum parchment creation with an embossed picture of the young Queen. Most of these treaties are in handsome tooled leather cases, triumphs of the arts and crafts of the nations, which with whom they were made.

Every good wish and a Happy Summer.

Faithfully your Editor,

ELISABETH E. POE.
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