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Copyright, 1943, by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution
Entered as second-class matter, December 8, 1924, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., Under the Act of March 3, 1879
George Washington Receives His Mother’s Blessing as He Leaves for Inauguration as President.
DEAR MEMBERS:

Each day as it passes brings unusual and interesting events and in these weeks since my last Message much has happened.

Sunshine and shadows—hopes and fears—how closely related they are. Without the shadows we would not have sunshine and without the fears we would not have hopes.

Does it not make us very certain that because of these contrasts there must be one vital force which is the control center in this and in the next world?

No Daughter of the American Revolution can doubt this.

Each day at noon as our prayers rise to the great Father God we recognize the loving power and tender consideration for His children.

We pledge ourselves to meet what ever comes to us of sorrow or joy with courage and calmness because we are certain of the ultimate happy reunion in a better world; one which will not be governed by human pride and self interests.

Our thoughts are uplifted by the wonderful courage and faith of our men and women in the armed forces.

We think with heartfelt thankfulness of the thousands of nurses who are giving comfort and healing to those in need of help.

We consider the wonder of all the aids to suffering humanity which have been discovered by God’s mercy.

Of course miracles do happen every day. But let us remember always the source from which they come.

Let us not grow too proud and self sufficient, for without the power and will of the Lord none of the miraculous discoveries could have been possible.

On August third it was a very great privilege and pleasure to represent the National Society on an inspection trip to the first WAC training center at Fort Des Moines with presidents of over thirty women’s organizations as guests of the Army.

As members of the Advisory Council of the Women’s Interests Section of War Department Public Relations we were given the opportunity of flying to Fort Des Moines and to Camp Crowder in Missouri.

We witnessed the stirring Dress Parade of over 6000 WACS at Fort Des Moines and the following morning were present when Colonel Hobby gave the oath of allegiance to the re-enlisted auxiliaries thus making them a component part of the Army of the United States to be known as the WACS—Women’s Army Corps.

The great thrill for the President General was to find nine D. A. R. members with the rank of Lieutenant and to have her photograph taken with them on the parade ground.

They are so happy in their service and we are so proud of their willingness to give up the comforts of civilian life for the severe military training which all must take.

Many of our D. A. R. members are serving also as WAVES and SPARS—and to them all goes the love and gratitude of America for their devotion and loyal woman power, which will surely hasten the end of this terrible war.

Please, God bless them all.

Faithfully,

[Signature]

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George Washington, First President of the United States

By Thomas G. Abbott

The survey recently completed by the New York Times, in which seven thousand students in thirty-six Colleges and Universities in all sections of the country attempted to answer questions on History of the United States, reveals an appalling lack of knowledge of the history of our country.

This may in part be due to the fact, as revealed by a survey of College curricular requirements made by the New York Times in June, 1942, that 82 per cent of the colleges of our country do not require the teaching of United States History for the undergraduate degree, but one of the most impressive things revealed is the amount of misinformation disseminated in books, over the radio and by word of mouth by those who themselves are not familiar with the history of our country and express their own ideas after only a scanty amount of study and research. Some statements affecting the true history of our country have been made at random, without any proof as to their authenticity and which no one has taken the trouble, nor had the incentive to disprove.

President Theodore Roosevelt once said, "The more we know of a nation's past, the better prepared we are to look after its future."

In the chaotic and rapidly changing conditions under which we are living today, we are certainly in need of a more thorough, true and accurate knowledge of the facts concerning the birth and growth of our nation and should learn to follow more closely the ideals and principles of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson and the host of other American patriots who have made this great nation of ours the only really Democratic Republic on earth.

Many people have advanced the claim that John Hanson and not George Washington was the first President of the United States.

The facts set forth herein prove such a statement to be completely without foundation and is one of the many statements made at random by those unfamiliar with the true history of our country. The uncontroversial facts herein set forth should for all time silence the statement that John Hanson was the first President of the United States and not George Washington.

Throughout the history of the Continental Congress, before and after the Confederation, the United Colonies and the United States, until the adoption of our Constitution, functioned through a government with no complete executive authority. All power was in Congress and its committees.

Under the Confederation the character of the government as indicated by Article II, to-wit: "Each State retains its sovereignty, freedom and independence and every power, jurisdiction and right, which is not by this Confederation expressly delegated to the United States."

The articles of Confederation were made by the states. The Constitution was made by the people. Under the Constitution, for the first time in the history of our country, a provision was made for the selection of a President of the United States and outlined in Article II, Section I, paragraph III of the Constitution.

The Confederation became operative upon the ratification by Maryland on March 1, 1781, and under the Articles of the Confederation in effect from March 1, 1781 to March 4, 1789, the Congress was officially known as "The United States in Congress Assembled."

Thomas McKean, who was a member of the Congress, representing the State of Delaware from 1777 to 1783, also held the office of Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, having received this commission on July 28, 1777 and, deviating from the common rule, held office in two states at the same time.

McKean was elected President of the United States in Congress Assembled on August 10, 1781, but believing he would
be called to convene his court in Pennsylvania on October 23, 1781, had offered his resignation to the Congress to become effective on that date. Some one remembered that under the Articles of Confederation in force since March 1, 1781, there was a provision for selecting a President of the United States in Congress Assembled for a fixed term of one year in place of the former custom of allowing the length of term to be set at the convenience of the member chosen. McKean was asked to remain in the Presidency until the first Monday in November, as provided by the Articles, and yielding to this demand, continued as President of the United States in Congress Assembled until November 5, 1781, when John Hanson was elected to succeed him.

John Hanson had been elected to the Congress by the legislature of Maryland on December 22, 1779, but did not take his seat until June, 1780, and was elected President of the United States in Congress Assembled the following year, serving in that capacity for a fixed period of one year, beginning on the first Monday in November, 1781. If one was to believe that John Hanson and not George Washington was the first President of the United States, Washington would have to be known as the tenth President, as McKean preceded Hanson as President of the United States in Congress Assembled, having been so elected six months and ten days after the adoption of the Confederation, and at the expiration of his term was succeeded by Hanson, who in turn was succeeded by seven others under the Confederation, making a total of nine who were elected Presidents of the United States in Congress Assembled, which would make Washington the tenth President of the United States and Franklin Delano Roosevelt our fortieth President, rather than our thirty-first President.

At the expiration of Hanson’s term as President of Congress, Elias Boudinot of New Jersey became the President of Congress, and on November 4, 1782, when the Congress convened, the following resolution was adopted: “Resolved: That the thanks of Congress be given to the Honorable John Hanson, late President of Congress, in testimony of their approbation of his conduct in the chair and in the execution of public business.” Even Congress itself addressed Hanson as President of Congress, not President of the United States.

George Washington and John Hanson were friends of many years’ standing, yet Washington always addressed Hanson as President of Congress; never as President of the United States. Washington, as General and Commander-in-Chief of the Army while Hanson was President of Congress, would not have failed to address Hanson as President of the United States, had Hanson been recognized as such.

John Hanson never personally considered himself as President of any office other than that of President of Congress, and signed himself accordingly in all his letters and official papers. In a letter written November 13, 1781 (less than two weeks after he assumed the office of President of Congress) to his son-in-law, Dr. Philip Thomas in Maryland, John Hanson refers to himself only as the President of the Congress, not even as President of the United States in Congress Assembled. I quote from that letter: “Dear Doctor: The load of business which I have very unwillingly and very imprudently taken on me, I am afraid will be more than my constitution will be able to bear, and the form and ceremony necessary to be observed by a President of Congress is to me extremely irksome. Moreover, I find my health declining and the situation of my family requires my being at home. I shall, therefore, take the first opportunity of applying for leave of absence.”

Peyton Randolph of Virginia was the first President of the Continental Congress, having been elected to the office on September 5, 1774. Between the election of Randolph in 1774 and the election of Hanson in 1781, six others had served as Presidents of Congress by Congressional election; namely, Henry Middleton of South Carolina, elected on October 22, 1774, upon Randolph’s resignation. Randolph was reelected in 1775 and was succeeded by John Hancock of Massachusetts during that year. Randolph died October 22, 1775. Hancock was succeeded by Henry Laurens of South Carolina, elected November 1, 1777.

Henry Laurens was succeeded by John Jay of New York, who was elected President of Congress on December 10, 1778. Jay in turn was succeeded by Samuel Huntington of Connecticut, elected September 28, 1779. After Huntington, Thomas Mc-
Kean of Delaware became the President of the Congress, and he was succeeded by John Hanson, who on November 5, 1781, became the eighth President of the Continental Congress.

When the Continental Congress (which first convened in Philadelphia on September 5, 1774, and elected Peyton Randolph their first President) finally dissolved in New York City on March 2, 1789, Cyrus Griffin of Virginia was President of the Congress. Two days later, March 4, 1789, the first Congress under our Constitution convened at New York City. Neither a quorum of the Senate nor the House of Representatives was present on this date and it was April 6 before both Houses were organized. They then met in joint session in the Hall of the Senate and proceeded to open and count the electoral votes for President and Vice President of the United States, as provided under Article II, Section I, paragraph III of the Constitution.

George Washington received notification of his election to the Presidency of the United States at his Mt. Vernon home and immediately prepared to go to New York City, where he was inaugurated first President of the United States on April 30, 1789.

Washington first went to bid farewell to his mother, and April 15, 1789, was his last interview with her, as Mary Ball Washington, Mother of our first President, died August 25, 1789, without ever seeing her son again.
My Trip to Fort Des Moines

BY HELENA R. POUCH

MRS. WILLIAM H. POUCH, PRESIDENT GENERAL, NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF AMERICAN REVOLUTION, POSED WITH WAAC MEMBERS OF THE D. A. R. DURING HER RECENT VISIT TO FIRST WAAC TRAINING CENTER, FORT DES MOINES, I.A.; WITH OTHER MEMBERS OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL, WOMEN'S INTERESTS SECTION, WAR DEPARTMENT BUREAU OF PUBLIC RELATIONS. LEFT TO RIGHT, FRONT ROW: THIRD OFFICER GENEVIEVE O'BRIEN, SCRANTON, PA.; THIRD OFFICER RUTH WESTBROOK, SAUGERTIES, N. Y.; MRS. POUCH; THIRD OFFICER KATHERINE E. MORGAN, CUYTON, CA.; AND THIRD OFFICER HAZEL M. DAYTON, DELAVAN, WIS. BACK ROW: THIRD OFFICERS LAURA E. CLAYBAUGH, PRETTY PRAIRIE, KANS.; MARILYN FRITZ, ABILENE, KANS.; FRANCES BRAND, HOUSTON, TEX.; MARGIE ALLEN, LA JUNTA, COLO.; AND MARTHA FOSTER, LENOIR CITY, TENN.

It was an exciting moment when, with a group of thirty Presidents of clubs, representing about 13,000,000 women, the President General boarded the plane at La Guardia Field, New York, in the early morning of August 3, 1943, and took off for a visit to the First WAC Training Center at Fort Des Moines, Iowa.

We, as members of the Advisory Council to the Women's Interests Section of the War Department Bureau of Public Relations, had received invitations to make this inspection trip and all were eagerly awaiting the pleasure of seeing the WACS at work and at play. Stops were made at Washington and at Chicago to pick up added guests, and at Washington we were delayed one and a half hours waiting for the bad weather around Chicago to clear up.

Two planes filled with visitors arrived at Des Moines some hours later and received a royal welcome from Colonel McCroskey and his aides, who sent us off in Army cars and jeeps to the Officers Club for dinner. After a most satisfying meal, we were given one guide for every three guests (who took care of us while at the Fort) and were escorted to the Parade Ground, where we saw over 6,000 WACS in a spirited dress parade. There was a company of bakers and cooks in caps and white suits.

The girls proved that they could march as well as our men soldiers and the colored regiment was particularly fine. We were
Mrs. Pouch and Other National Presidents Watch Review of WACS at Fort Des Moines
told that over 500 of these girls had just come over from Fort Devens, for the ceremony of taking the oath as WACS on the next day.

Following the parade were the motor corps Army trucks, two Red Cross trucks, jeeps, and lawn mowers. All of these are serviced and driven by the girls. The girls of the motor corps are on call at all times. Those who drove the visitors for the two days expected to be called for duty at 3:30 a.m. to take the WACS for the physical examinations which were required because of the new status of the WACS. This lack of regular sleep created a special kind of sympathy between the WACS and our D. A. R. members in my mind, for we each stand ready for duty when called, and many of our members spend early morning or late evening hours in writing and preparing work for the next day, as well as catching trains and buses on the way to state or chapter meetings.

From this interesting event we were taken to the Savery Hotel, which is now given over to the Army. There each group found its guide who would show them about the WAC activities in the city. We slept on Army cots and were called early Wednesday morning for breakfast, which was served in Army style. We took trays and, in line, received helpings of a most appetizing breakfast which we took to long tables and enjoyed. We then took our empty trays back again in line to a window where the K. P. girls took them from us.

A quick trip to the Fort gave us the thrill of seeing and hearing Colonel Hobby, the Director of the WACS, administer the United States Army Oath to over 3,000 enlisted women, as they became members of the Women's Army Corps, a component part of the United States Army.

The oath will be given later in the week to those stationed at the second WAC Training Center at Daytona Beach, Fla., the third Center at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, and the fourth Center at Fort Devens, Mass. As soon as the WAC enlisted personnel have taken the oath in WAC, we are told, they will be entitled to the new benefits available to them as members of the Army.

The Pathé News men were very busy taking the pictures and recording the words spoken by the Colonel and the girls. Perhaps by this time you have seen the pictures. It was a most exciting and happy occasion for all. No one who witnessed this ceremony will ever forget the solemnity and significance of this occasion.

We were greatly impressed all during this visit with the earnestness and the desire of officers and privates to give to their country the very best service of which they are capable.

The girls are placed in this way. When they just arrive they are asked what particular job they feel they can fill, and as one delightful WAC said to us, she had had experience in public relations departments and in writing and speaking for publications, so she is now filling such a position at the Fort. She guided us all through the long inspection trip, which followed the preceding ceremony.

We were taken to the checking station where every applicant must go. The WAC in charge explained the system very
THE CYCLE SQUADS RIDE BY

thoroughly. We were then taken to
the hospital, where examinations are made.
This hospital is on the Post, so service is
also given to the families of regular soldiers
still there. It has a regular Hospital Staff.
We saw many WACS awaiting examina-
tions, as specialists were there at this time.
From this well equipped hospital (several
new wards have been built) we went
through the clothing warehouse and were
shown the different garments and shoes
necessary for a WAC. Clothing of all
sizes is on hand and one of the officers
said she had found that what could be
bought and fitted in this building was
really better than those suits she had
bought outside.

From here we went to the Boonton Bar-
racks, Co. 6, Regt. 3, and Co. 9, Regt. 3.
These quarters were scrupulously clean.
The girls on duty stood at perfect attention
beside the cots when their belongings were
ready for inspection, the trunks open at
the foot of the bed and the wall closet
with all articles carefully stacked.

It was all a wonderful exposition of
what discipline and training can accom-
plish in a short time. The WACS have had
only one year of training.

The visit to Boonton Post Exchange was
most interesting. It seemed as though
everything was on sale that anyone could
wish, and we found it well patronized.

The chapel, like the one in the Plaza
Hotel, is for the use of all faiths. There
is a regular Chaplain in charge and the
different companies may have their chap-
lains. There was an organ on which some-
one was practicing as we sat quietly for a
few moments of prayer and devotion.

We visited two service clubs. Both were
well arranged and comfortably furnished,
libraries and lunch rooms in each. One
was very spacious and on the wall of the
gallery was a large picture painted by one
of the girls.

We all lunched in different places and
we three, with our guide, Lt. Engels, went
to one of the small mess halls. Everything
tasted so good and, of course, was served
in cafeteria style. From here we went to
the Savery Hotel, headquarters for the 1st
battalion. There is a very well-managed
infirmary, dental clinic, rest room and
laundry, all in the basement.

The Plaza Hotel likewise has been taken
over by the Army. In this hotel we found
a large chapel, fine library and the Of-
ficers Club. This last is air conditioned
and was much appreciated by the visitors.

At the Coliseum we saw the physical di-
rector leading setting-up exercises for a
company of WACS who are awaiting as-
signments and who must be kept in con-
dition and occupied.

We went to the Oransky Building and
watched girls receiving instruction in the
machine shop and answering questions
about the construction of motor vehicles.
From here we went to the Officers Club for
refreshment and conversation and then to
the Parade Ground for Retreat.

It was just after this that one of our
D. A. R. girls came to speak to me. She
was Mildred Hodgens. A little later eight
more were discovered in the group of of-
ficers which had been called together to
find how many belonged to the different
organizations represented by the guests.

These young girls and I had our picture taken and it was one of the happiest moments of this trip to have found so many of our very own members. They are all enthusiastic over their work and are all lieutenants, and looked so lovely. The following are those who will be found in the photograph: Lt. Katherine E. Morgan, Georgia; Lt. Marjorie Allen, Colorado; Lt. Laura E. Claybaugh, Kansas; Lt. Marilyn Fritz, Kansas; Lt. Hazel M. Dayton, Wisconsin; Lt. Mary H. Heely, Calif.; Lt. Genevieve O'Brien, Penn.; and Lt. Frances Brand, Washington, D. C.

Our pride in these girls and their companions is very deep and our hearts go out to them as we realize their willingness and desire to give up the comforts of home life in order to serve their country. They work and study hard and no task is too difficult or too simple for them to tackle.

All duties in these camps are performed by the WACS. Perhaps there will be short courses of similar training for mothers and daughters where they can have the benefit of army and navy discipline and learn some of the practical everyday things about home. Children especially would be better prepared for the unexpected if they could also have discipline and regular training in the use of tools and care of house furnishings.

It was hard to say goodbye to our Juniors but they have promised to read the magazine which carries this report and to let us know if they have time for furlough.

Our guides now took us to where the mess was to be had on the field. We were given one tray, cup, silver, and went from one big kettle to another collecting our supper, which was then taken to tables set under the trees for the guests. Usually the WACS sit on the ground.

After eating, each of us carried our utensils to the refuse can where scraps were emptied; then, after hanging cup, knife, fork and spoon on the handle of the tray, all were dipped in a keg of boiling water, and, if necessary, a scrub brush was used; then to two kegs of hot rinsing water after which you swung all the utensils back and forth in the air to dry them.

Following this pleasant but unexpected experience we went to the Officers Club for a meeting of the Council, presided over by Mrs. Emily Newell Blair, Chief of this Committee. We all had been asked to write a short statement of our opinion of a WAC, and again we were asked to write a report for our own publication, expressing our opinion of what we had seen during the two days.

We all agreed that the opportunities for service are unlimited and that those who have given their strength and talents to their country are worthy of the gratitude and appreciation of America. The world will be the better for this army of trained women workers who will themselves be benefitted by what they have acquired during these months of study.

After questions and answers and an open discussion of how the organizations represented can encourage the enlistment of women to serve, a resolution of gratitude and appreciation to the ladies, Mrs. Blair and Miss Margaret Bannister, and the War Department Bureau of Public Relations was passed unanimously and the meeting adjourned.

On Thursday the 5th, after an early breakfast, the party left for the airport and a visit to Camp Crowder.

Because of an important engagement in Duluth, Minn., it was impossible for the President General to finish the trip with the party. She will always remember with great pleasure the wonderful experience which was afforded her by this opportunity to meet the many interesting women of the party and to see for herself what fine American citizens we have in this army of efficient WACS.

Our respect and admiration for the spirit which has inspired these women to enlist as WACS has been intensified by this visit. We wish them health and strength to carry on their splendid service and with God's help this will be given to them.
IT was with very real pleasure that the President General accepted the invitation from Mrs. Edna V. Morrell, the National President of the Ladies Auxiliary of the Military Order of the Purple Heart, to attend the annual convention at the Spaulding Hotel in Duluth, Minnesota.

It was only possible for me to be present on one day but all that day was filled with interesting moments.

This organization of the Military Order of the Purple Heart is very closely allied to our own in its recognition of the services of the valiant men of the American Revolution and in the objects of the present day. These are patriotic, fraternal, historical and educational, to preserve and strengthen comradeship among its members; to assist worthy comrades; to perpetuate the memory and history of our dead; and to maintain true allegiance to the government of the United States of America and fidelity to its Constitution.

At the morning session the guests were formally presented to the men and women of the Order and asked to give a greeting and to remain on the platform until dismissal to begin the Ladies' Auxiliary Convention at the court house and the men's meeting at the hotel.

A luncheon was given by the Auxiliary's Duluth Unit at the Spaulding Hotel.

Following this members and guests again assembled in the Court House to hear the reports of the officers and committee chairmen.

The work being done is very worth while and of course the war projects included contribution of blood and money for blood plasma—sale of War Bonds and Stamps which have been very successful and aid to many members and their families.

The thought which was uppermost in my heart and mind was that every man present had been wounded in the service of his country and had received recognition of this by the gift of the Badge of Military Merit.

Any one who has received this badge is eligible to membership in the Military Order of the Purple Heart.

It is stated that this is the only national organization in the U. S. composed exclusively of veterans wounded in action under conditions that entitle them to wear a wound chevron or who were awarded by the Commander in Chief of the A. E. F.

The salutation in this order of "Patriot" has been selected as a constant reminder of the patriotic duties that citizenship in the United States and more particularly membership in the Military Order of the Purple Heart involves.

The members of the Ladies Auxiliary are mothers, sisters and daughters of any man who has received the Badge of Military Merit.

This made such an assemblage as attended that convention one of peculiar significance and impressiveness, and touched one's heart with tender sympathy for those members whose dear ones did not return.
SOUTH CAROLINA

SOUTH CAROLINA'S 57 chapters and 2,095 members have endeavored to follow the policies of the National Society.

The Blood Plasma Fund Project was enthusiastically received, many chapters contributing more than $1.00 per member and we expect to average better than this for the entire membership.

Our members are actively engaged in all phases of Red Cross Work. Some chapters send groups of members to the camps to do mending for the soldiers. Buddy Bags have been filled by many chapters and entertainment has been given the boys in service both in the homes and in recreation centers in the Camp Areas.

Although the war work has been our chief aim this year, South Carolina has not forgotten our D. A. R. School at Tamassee. There are six rooms in the new Sarah Corbin Roberts High School given by South Carolina members, as well as many new scholarships given for the first time this year.

The children have moved into their new school and you should see their little faces all light up as they see the new furnishings arriving. One lovely gift that is to hang in the hall opposite the front door is a lovely portrait of Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr.

Tamassee invites you to come to see us.

HELEN HAMMETT ORR
(Mrs. Marshall P. Orr),
State Regent.

INDIANA

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION in Indiana are functioning on a war basis, with every one of its 5,300 members cooperating in the many available means to assist the war effort. These are "double-duty" days for Indiana Daughters with their generous giving of.

(Continued on page 582)
The Mothers of America in War

By Vylla Poe Wilson

The glorious pages the mothers of America have written in the history of this country are being added to every day in the present conflict for the preservation of the ideals which the mothers of early days engendered in their sons.

The iron in the character of American mothers which has enabled them to pass through the crucible of wars, of sacrifice and service has written many golden pages in the story of national greatness.

Today American mothers are answering the call of their country on the home front, the production front, the industrial front and wherever their services are needed in such a manner that womanpower has become an important essential asset in the nation's power.

The influence that Mary Ball Washington had on her son George in those days at Ferry Farm, Virginia, when the young man's character was being welded gave to the ages George Washington, the inspired, the Father of His Country, and made it possible for him to leave the advice and precepts helpful today as they were in the early days of the Republic.

One of the most inspiring incidents to me in American history is the farewell visit Washington paid to his mother in the home he had provided for her at Fredericksburg, Virginia, before he set forth for New York to be inaugurated as First President of the nation he had done so much to create.

It must have given this mother, eighty-one years old, who knew her days on earth were numbered, great satisfaction to have her great son make this arduous journey to her side before he turned to the glories he had so valiantly won.

"Fulfill the high duties which Heaven appears to have assigned you," she is quoted as saying. "Go, my son; may Heaven's and a mother's blessing always attend you."

Washington, the son, pressed his mother's wasted hand to his lips. His eyes filled with tears as he turned to meet the high destiny in store for him. It was the last time he saw his mother—that April day in 1789—for she died in August the same year when the Republic for which her son had fought and served was being established.

One of the high points in the life of the mother of Washington which will be understood by proud mothers of today's heroes was when she proudly entered the Peace Ball at Fredericksburg following the victory of Yorktown in 1781 on the arm of her son. One of the French officers present at this function, charmed with her simple but dignified manners and stately bearing, was heard to remark, so tradition claims, "If such are the mothers of America, it's no wonder that the sons are illustrious."

The Marquis de Lafayette traveled down to Fredericksburg to pay his respects to the mother of the great Washington before he set sail for France in 1784. One can guess that they talked much of George Washington as the Virginia lady served spiced gingerbread made after her own recipe and mint julep to the gallant young French nobleman who had crossed the sea to stand by Washington's side in the fight for liberty and justice.

The qualities of motherhood of Martha Washington the beloved wife of George Washington were one of the attributes that endeared her to those who surrounded her. Martha Washington, besides being the wife of the great Washington, was the mother of a Revolutionary soldier and had her hours of anxiety over John Parke Custis attached to his stepfather's staff as an aide.

He saw considerable service and faced dangers many times and developed an incurable disease, owing to the rigors of army life. But the mother's heart must have swelled with pride for her son.

When he knew his case was hopeless he insisted on remaining with Washington on that southward march and witnessed one of the most thrilling events in the history of this country, the surrender at Yorktown.

Washington turned from his great triumph to take his twenty-eight-year-old stricken stepson to Eltham where his wife awaited the young dying man. Washington loved his stepson as a son but duty called him away before the funeral rites.
Martha Washington, a gold star mother of the last days of the Revolution, faced her sorrow with patriotic fortitude.

The list is a long one, this list of American mothers who have smiled through their tears as they bade their sons farewell to do battle for their country, welcomed them back joyfully or paused to place a flower on a grave or a picture.

Today the mothers of the nation are living up to the traditions set by the early mothers.

Now as then they gather in groups to discuss their sons, and to sympathize with the sorrows or share the pride and joys of each other.

Since this is a day of organization of women, many of the mothers have organized into groups forming new chapters of War Mothers to work with the already organized war mothers of the First World War. Gold Star Mothers of the last war and this one have joined hands to give service and work for victory in memory of sons or daughters who have made the supreme sacrifice.

Many chapters of Blue Star Mothers have been organized and the mothers of the WACS have been organized in the nation's capital with many groups of mothers of WACS in other communities following the example.

In every D. A. R. chapter house and center mothers of men and women in the services are giving hours of service to winning the war so that their beloved children may return to them sooner or that their memories may blossom in victory for the ideals for which they fought and died.

A great army of mothers and even grandmothers answered the call of their country when it became known that in this war women were needed to replace men of draft age. They took their places in the warehouse and post laundries, supply depots, quartermaster's offices, repair shops, motor pools and many other necessary working spots.

Today in many army and navy establishments mothers of sons or daughters in the armed forces are giving real service. Some of the plants have grandmothers' clubs made up of women representing two generations in the present war.

A grandmother is on the testing range at Aberdeen, Maryland, Proving Ground for the Army. Another inspects and cleans the rifles leaving that same range for use by American soldiers around the globe.

There is a determined patriotic fervor in the work of the mother who lost three sons at Pearl Harbor who works all day in assembling fuses in a shell loading plant of the Army.

American women have always been pioneers in war and peace. One of the pioneers of which the Army is most proud is Mrs. Matilda Borland, mother of three children, who holds the post of first woman carpenter at Fort Wayne Ordnance Depot. She keeps a home for children by her work and is rearing them all to be hard working citizens and instilling in them the patriotism of service. She makes the boxes for shipping the products from the depot.

With the aid of a nailing machine and her accurately swung hammer she has pioneered the way for women carpenters at the Fort Wayne depot. Other mothers working at the Fort Wayne Ordnance Depot near Detroit, Michigan, convoy trucks, pack spare automotive parts and drive jeeps sometimes in a long fifty-mile stretch in below-zero weather.

Most mothers are giving their services in this war along the traditional avenues of feminine service.

One of these whom the army boys remember with gratitude after they leave Spence Field at Moultrie, Georgia, is Mrs. Mary Flannigan, mother of a son in the armed forces, who likes to feed hungry boys and declares that her greatest joy is thinking as she works "Whatever I do for the boys here, I am in a way doing for my son, too." Mrs. Flannigan according to the Army is the guiding spirit behind the steam table, the kitchen and the "menu" at Spence Field.

Mrs. Mattie W. Payne, mother of three sons on the firing line, has a reputation for precision and exactness as a parachute rigger at Northern Air Field, Tullahoma, Tennessee. Her working days since last February show no absenteeism at all.

Mrs. Iva Ackerman, who packs typewriters at Sam Houston, Texas, Quartermaster's Depot, has three sons in the service. Her twenty-year-old son, Joseph, was wounded in the Southwest Pacific, and two other sons, Kenneth and Norman, are still in that area while their mother packs machines for the far corners of the world.
Mrs. Grayce Grace, the first woman chauffeur at Watertown Arsenal production unit near Boston, Mass., is a grandmother with a husband in active Navy duty. The WACS are very proud of their mother of six children and grandmother of six more, Margaret Conklin, who is in the WAC contingent in England.

Two leading spirits in the organization of the WAC Mothers’ Club in Washington are D. A. R. members, Mrs. Norville V. Pattie, vice president of the evening group, and Mrs. John G. Hawes, vice president of the afternoon one.

The mothers of the home front in this war, the women who are keeping the home fires burning, giving the children opportunity to enjoy the advantages for which their sons and husbands are fighting, will have a particular niche in the history of American womanhood in this war.

Many serve long hours in addition to their home duties in the Red Cross, hospitals, anti-aircraft stations, and other places of service.

They meet the war problems and restrictions in a patriotic manner and give to their children a real idea of what the privileges of being citizens of the United States really means and the part that they will be called upon to play in a troubled post-war world.

Prisoners of War

Rooms are being used on the Third Floor Memorial Continental Hall, by Prisoners of War, American Red Cross.

The rooms in such use are: Banquet Hall, Virginia, Delaware, West Virginia, Maine, Rhode Island, C. A. R. Board Room, Kentucky, Wisconsin.

The rooms were given over through the courtesy of Mrs. William H. Pouch, President General. Mrs. Samuel J. Campbell, Treasurer General; made the arrangements regarding insurance, etc., etc.

The main function of the Prisoner of War Section of the American Red Cross is to keep moving a steady stream of food, clothing, and medicines to American prisoners of war and civilian internees wherever they are held. This is necessary to supplement the provision made for them by the holding Power. A major part of the supplies are paid for by our Government. Distribution of such supplies is handled by the neutral International Red Cross Committee in Geneva, whose delegates are active in almost every country of the world where business of war are held. The shipment of recreational, educational and religious materials for interested organizations, such as the Y. M. C. A. and the National Catholic Welfare Conference, and of food and clothing supplies for other allied governments to their prisoners is also handled by this section of the American Red Cross.

Food for the prisoners is packed by four packaging centers in St. Louis, Chicago, Philadelphia and New York. The parcels each contain about 10 lbs. of food of high nutrition value, as well as a cake or two of soap and several packages of cigarettes. The International Red Cross forwards the parcels to the camps in Europe in sufficient quantities so that a package a week can be distributed to each American prisoner. Special arrangements must be made for the Far East distribution.

Another function of the prisoner of war section is to keep the American families informed concerning the prison camps where their relatives are held and other matters of special interest to them. This is done through a twelve page monthly periodical “The Prisoners of War Bulletin,” which is mailed to all officially listed next of kin of prisoners of war and civilian internees. It contains basic information on the Geneva Convention of 1929 Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War; current items of news such as the sailing of relief ships, the opening of new packaging centers, and changes in mailing regulations as well as letters from the prisoners and summaries of reports of visits to the camps by International Red Cross Committee delegates.

These activities require constant cooperation with many Government agencies and with other sections of the American Red Cross, so that convenient, centrally located quarters, such as those in the D. A. R. building, are a necessity, and their provision is deeply appreciated by the American Red Cross.
Service and Defense
Kansas Blood Donors

MRS. ALEXANDER J. BERGER, State Regent of Kansas, reports a valuable contribution to the American Red Cross by the Kansas Society Daughters of the American Revolution.

Believing that blood donor centers are one of the vital aids in carrying on the war, the National Society D. A. R. has made this a major War Project. Mrs. Berger has worked tirelessly in order that the Kansas Society might be well represented in this, as well as all other projects of the Society.

The National American Red Cross makes the decision where blood donor centers and mobile units shall be located. Kansas has now joined hands with Ohio as the Blood Plasma Unit purchased with funds raised by the Kansas Society has been assigned to the Blood Center at Columbus. The presentation was made by Miss Rosalie D. Haddox, Regent of the Columbus Chapter, who represented Mrs. Berger, State Regent of Kansas. Edwin M. Tharp, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Franklin County Chapter of the American Red Cross, accepted the gift. With the funds was a plaque bearing the inscription "This Blood Donor Center Has Been Equipped by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, National War Fund." This has been placed in the center’s reception room, where more than 63,000 donors have entered to contribute blood for plasma, which is so vital to the war effort.

Mrs. Alonzo Dunham, of Dayton, State Regent of Ohio, and Mrs. James Patton of Columbus, State vice-regent, were at the presentation; also Miss Madge Sullivan, who is a member of the Molly Foster Berry Chapter of Fort Scott, Kansas.

The Army and Navy have issued an urgent call for many thousands of pints of blood to be made into plasma. The response has been very satisfying but more is needed. Even though a victim does not actually lose blood through an open wound, nearly every severely wounded person suffers from shock and liquid flows from the blood vessels into the damaged tissues and this must be replaced. If plasma can be administered promptly a much smaller quantity is needed. From two to four pints are usually needed to restore the blood pressure to normal.

By becoming a blood donor for the American Red Cross one gives a part of one’s self to a soldier or sailor fighting to preserve the freedom of our country and this valuable gift to humanity may be returned a thousand fold. Persons between the age of twenty-one to sixty who are healthy need not be fearful of the after effect. The body rapidly replenishes the loss of blood. In many cases donors have been able to give again in two months. It is a simple painless process, requiring about fifteen minutes. It is handled by trained nurses under the supervision of a skilled physician. Unlike whole blood, plasma from anyone can go into the body of a victim without being typed.

HAZLE W. HALL
(Mrs. Jud Pierson Hall),
State Reporter of Kansas.

Volunteers Go All-Out for Molly Pitcher

IT’S “three cheers” for the American Legion Auxiliary, the Independent Grocers’ Alliance, and the Hyatt Bearings Division of the General Motors Company, who volunteered their services to make Molly Pitcher Tag Day, Wednesday, August 4, a huge success.

Through Mrs. Alfred J. Mathebat, National President of the American Legion Auxiliary, and Mrs. Charles B. Gilbert, Chairman, National Defense National Committee, 497,158 Auxiliary members stand ready to give State and Local Women’s War Savings Divisions all over the country the benefit of their wide experience with “Poppy Days” over a period of years. They are prepared to help plan promotion, organize “city-wide” Molly Pitcher brigades, or do the hundred and one other things involved in a successful tag day.
The Independent Grocers' Alliance is notifying its 300,000 stores of Molly Pitcher Day, and it is expected that their Molly Pitchers, who already own attractive costumes, will sell tags under the direction of the Local Women Chairmen.

The Hyatt Molly Pitcher organization provides a pattern for reaching war workers throughout the country. This modern Molly Pitcher brigade, made up of Hyatt workers, wear the costumes of the Molly Pitcher of old and carry on her tradition by doing canteen and U. S. O. duty, donating blood, and undertaking a variety of other war projects. On Molly Pitcher Day they will "tag" their co-workers and sell bonds and stamps.

Such a brigade organized in firms now signed up under the Payroll Savings Plan can reach workers in large office buildings and factories which are inaccessible to the city-wide Molly Pitcher brigades. Local Women Chairmen who plan to organize plant brigades may consult with the Payroll Savings Chairman in their area in order to arrange this organization.

An Historic Charter

BECAUSE of its unique character and the historic interest that it should arouse in our members, there is published in the current issue of the S. A. R. Magazine a photograph of the Charter granted to Berkshire County Chapter, of the Massachusetts Society by Resolution in June 1897.

It was but a few weeks ago that this Charter, which had been lost for many years, was found in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, in a dark corner of the Stevenson Block in that City and brought to light.

This was an important find not only to the Chapter but to antiquarians who wish to see preserved relics of such impelling interest.

The story of this Charter and its construction is most interesting. The frame with glass on both sides is 23 by 20 inches in size and was made from a rafter of Faneuil Hall, Boston, built in 1763. Inlaid are pieces of wood from the old Indian House at Deerfield; the John Hancock House, Old North Church and Old South Church in Boston; First Congregational Church, Concord; the Washington Elm at Cambridge, under which General Washington took command of the Army in 1775; the Charter Oak at Hartford; the Peace Party House at Pittsfield; the famous Pittsfield and Boston Elms; the Jane McCrea Pine; the U. S. ships Constitution, Merrimack, and Cumberland; and his Majesty's ship Somerset. Imbedded in the frame is a piece of iron from an oven at Fort Ticonderoga. The frame is fastened together with wrought nails that were removed from the Faneuil Hall rafter.

The idea of such a frame for the Berkshire County Chapter was conceived by the late John M. Stevenson of Pittsfield and many letters which give authenticity to this historic piece of wood imbedded in the frame were kept by Mr. Stevenson, who was deeply interested in historical matters. It is interesting to note that three of the original signers of the application for this Charter are still alive: they are Hon. Allen Towner Treadway, many years Representative in Congress from Massachusetts, Milton B. Warner and Edward H. Bush of Pittsfield.

Our Flag's Development

FLAGS OF OUR COUNTRY

1. Sebastian Cabot landed at Labrador, 1497, and planted on North American soil the Red Cross flag of England, the Ensign of King Henry the Seventh.

2. The flag of England, our Mother Country, was our flag from the landing of Capt. James Smith and his associates in the establishment of the first permanent English speaking colony in America in 1607, at Jamestown, Virginia; and from the landing of the Pilgrims in the Mayflower at Plymouth, Mass., in 1620, and continued to be our Flag until June 14th, 1777. In 1606 Scotland was added to England, and the White Cross of St. Andrew was placed upon the National Flag, changing the field from white to blue, by order of King
James I, and was called Union or King’s Colors. It was used in Massachusetts Colony in 1634.

3. 1707 the color of the flag was changed from blue to crimson, and the two crosses on a blue field were placed in the upper corner. This flag was called the “Cromwell Flag.”

4. The Colonies used the King’s Colors, and when the Cromwell Flag was adopted (1707) used it with modifications—placing a pine tree on a white field in lieu of the crosses: This, and

5. The plain white flag with pine tree, were regarded as the flags of the Massachusetts Colony for some time. In 1775 the Pine Tree flag was decided on for our vessels.

6. The Southern States, or then Colonies, from 1776 to 1777, used the Snake flag.

7. The first striped flag was raised at Washington’s Headquarters, Cambridge, Mass., January 2, 1776. It was called the “Cambridge Flag,” and known in England as the “Rebellious Stripes.” Lieutenant John Paul Jones hoisted this flag on his vessel, the Alfred, and said “The flag of America floats for the first time over an American Man-of-War.”

8. June 14, 1777, Betsy Ross made the first flag of thirteen stars and thirteen stripes.

9. Vermont was added to the Union in 1791, and Kentucky in 1792. In consequence two additional stars and stripes were added to the flag, making a flag of fifteen stars and fifteen stripes. This was the flag of the War of 1812, and was known as “The Star-Spangled Banner.”

10. April 4, 1818, a bill was passed by Congress reducing the number of stripes to thirteen, and increasing the number of stars to one for each State.

**Women Making Good as Auxiliary Military Police**

**INCREASED** employment of women to supplement men guards, patrolmen, and auxiliary military police at War Department installations throughout the nine Service Commands is expected during the next few months as a result of the successful experiments already made along that line.

As the agency responsible for the internal security of all Army establishments, the office of the Provost Marshal General sanctioned the employment of women for this work when the manpower shortage became acute. These employees have civil service status even when they are militarized, as is the case in some plants and depots, where, sworn in as members of the Auxiliary Military Police and operating under Articles of War, women are technically “militarized personnel.” Women guards may be armed, but in view of the congressional policy that women’s auxiliary forces be limited to noncombatant duty, the War Department has directed that in formulating plans for any emergency situation requiring the use of force against the enemy, women members of the Auxiliary Military Police will be given noncombatant activities.

**Physical Therapy Plays Vital Role in Rehabilitation of War Wounded**

**THE** rehabilitation of our wounded soldiers is one of the most important tasks faced today by the Medical Department of the Army.

The women who serve as Physical Therapy Aides will play an increasingly important part in this program. Members of this sister service of the Army Nurse Corps are to be found in 140 Army hospitals in the United States, and in 32 overseas. With the use of modern scientific equipment, Physical Therapy Aides are applying their knowledge and training in coordination with medical and surgical treatment to help our war wounded “lick their disabilities” and restore normal function as soon as possible.

The administration of physical therapy requires a rounded knowledge of anatomy, physiology, pathology, as well as theory and practice in the various phases of the work itself. It includes treatment by means of massage, exercise, electricity, water and various forms of heat.
To assist in the procurement of qualified individuals, the Medical Department of the Army expanded its training program so that Student Physical Therapy Aides are now being trained at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D.C.; Fitzsimmons General Hospital, Denver, Colorado; Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Arkansas; and O'Reilly General Hospital, Springfield, Missouri. Information regarding training courses in Physical Therapy conducted by the Medical Department of the Army may be obtained from the Office of The Surgeon General or from the Central Office of the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D.C.

Over twenty civilian institutions are also cooperating in training Physical Therapy Aides. Many of these courses have been intensified and reduced to courses of six months' duration to meet the emergency. Civilian hospitals conducting such courses are: Children's Hospital, Los Angeles, California; College of Medical Evangelists, Los Angeles; University of California Hospital, San Francisco, California; Stanford University, Palo Alto, California; Northwestern University Medical School, Chicago, Illinois; State University of Iowa Medical School, Iowa City, Iowa; Bouve-Boston School of Physical Education, Boston, Massachusetts; Harvard Medical School, Cambridge, Massachusetts; Boston University-Sargent College of Physical Education, Boston; University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota; Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minnesota; Barnes Hospital, St. Louis, Missouri; St. Louis University School of Nursing, St. Louis; University of Buffalo School of Nursing, Buffalo, New York; Hospital for Special Surgery, New York City, New York; New York University, New York City; Cleveland-Clinic Foundation Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio; D. T. Watson School of Physio-Therapy, Leetsdale, Pennsylvania; Graduate Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Richmond Professional Institute, Richmond, Virginia; University of Wisconsin Medical School, Madison, Wisconsin. Information regarding civilian physical therapy training courses may be obtained from any of the schools conducting such training; from the American Physiotherapy Association, 737 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois; or from the Council of Medical Education and Hospitals of the American Medical Association, 535 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Eligible women, after completion of a six months' course in Physical Therapy, may be appointed as Apprentice Physical Therapy Aides, in which capacity they serve for six months in selected Army hospitals at a salary of $1440 per annum. This is a period of additional training and may be considered as a period of indoctrination to determine the individual's adaptability for military service. After six months of acceptable service, these apprentices are eligible to apply for appointment as Medical Department Physical Therapy Aides with the relative rank of second lieutenant.

To be eligible for appointment as a Medical Department Physical Therapy Aide on a military status, an applicant must have completed two years in an approved college with emphasis on physical education or biological science, or graduated from an accredited course in nursing; and, in addition to one of the above, completed a training course in physical therapy approved by The Surgeon General. She must be at least 5 feet tall and weigh 105 pounds, must not have passed her 45th birthday, be a citizen of the United States or of a belligerent or friendly country, must meet the physical requirements as prescribed in Army Regulations.

Christmas Trimmings Permitted

The touch of feminine taste in Christmas gift wrapping may still be used by the mothers, wives, sisters, and friends of the soldiers overseas for packages to be sent this year, if certain precautions are taken. The Army Postal Service points out that these red and green holly ribbons, Santa Claus seals, or blue and silver cellophane trimmings have to be used in such a way the parcels may be easily opened for inspection.

This means no sealed edges of paper on the package which is destined for a man serving abroad, or sewing of bows that
cannot be untied easily by the post office clerk. A sturdy container further protected by corrugated cardboard is the overall need for the gift, a wrapping of heavy paper and strong cord being its final protection. The package should be about the size of the average shoe box and weigh not more than five pounds.

The correct address for this package is its first essential. On the address label should appear the full name, grade, Army serial number, service organization and unit, Army Post Office number of the addressee, and the Post Office through which the parcel is to be routed. All gifts should be marked "Christmas Gift Parcel." Such packages cannot be insured.

For millions of households with relatives or friends in the overseas fighting ranks, this is the season of Christmas gift buying and wrapping. These parcels must be mailed between September 15 and October 15 which has been designated by the government authorities as the time for postal acceptance of packages for the overseas men to be delivered by Christmas Day all over the world.

**Army and Community Cooperate for Child Care Programs**

PROPERLY supervised care for the children of mothers working at Army installations throughout the country is being achieved through War Department community, state, and county cooperation. Grants from the Lanham Act have been instrumental, largely, in setting up the nurseries, the Army being represented in the supervisory groups by civilian personnel chiefs, unit heads from the employee relations department, social service workers or military officers assigned to special duties.

The first Army post to report a 24-hour nursery school is McClelland Field near Sacramento, California. This is under the jurisdiction of a Special Projects Officer from the airfield and is licensed by the state to care for 200 children, thus accommodating about seventy children in three shifts. Trained personnel, ranging from a registered nurse to a cook with dietetic training, provides the same routine of regular hours of play, rest, instruction and meals for all shifts.

The Sacramento Air Depot Welfare Association gave this nursery its first financial backing by raising $1,500 to help establish it, the community War Appeals adding $2,500, and a long list of citizens contributing time and labor to putting the idea into reality.

**Historic Letter Book**

Presentation of Historic Letter Book to the Library of Congress Gives Historians Important New Source for Study of Naval Administration During Revolutionary War

IMPORTANT official records of an early period of wartime naval shipbuilding, which rivaled in its way the present period of construction, have recently come to the Library of Congress, Archibald MacLeish, Librarian of Congress, announced recently. These interesting records consist of some 200 letters of the Navy Board for the Eastern Department covering the period November 3, 1779, to February 6, 1782, together with the minutes of the Board's meetings for four months at the end of 1777. The building and supply of ships in New England ports for use in the Revolutionary War are the principal subjects of both correspondence and minutes. Included are reports and other communications to the Board of Admiralty, as well as letters to Revolutionary agents and to captains of the Navy.

The letter-book and minutes are the gift of the Hon. Charles Warren, former Assistant Attorney General of the United States and Pulitzer Prize-winner in 1923 in American history, whose great-great-grandfather, James Warren of Massachusetts, was one of the three members of the Navy Board for the Eastern Department. The gift supplements the Library's great collection of original journals and other records of the Continental Congress.
Every Tablespoonful Counts

Is Your Family Doing Its Share in the Fat Salvage Drive?

In big ways and little, the members of this Order are helping America toward Victory. Thousands are serving in the armed forces, and some already have laid down their lives for Freedom. Others are giving their whole time to war production, and many others are active in the protective services. By the purchase of War Bonds, by donating blood to the Red Cross, and by many other “big” deeds of cooperation, our members are helping to shorten the conflict.

Measured against this scale, some of the other contributions may appear unimportant—such as conserving heat, or refraining from unnecessary travel or turning in tin cans for salvage. But even the smallest routine of them all may be of decisive importance. Consider the humble tablespoonful of leftover cooking fat, which, collected daily in the member’s home, becomes a pound by the end of the month—which, when salvaged through the aid of the local meat dealer, provides enough glycerine to destroy an enemy tank. Viewing it in this sense, who can say which contribution is “little” and which is “big”?

The Army itself considers Waste Fat Saving so essential that its cooks collect and salvage more than five million pounds a month. The Navy saves 950,000 pounds every thirty days: Hotels, hospitals, school cafeterias and restaurants are redoubling their efforts to save unneeded fats in large quantities. But all these sources combined cannot equal the amount of fats which would be available if all the nation’s homes saved one tablespoonful a day.

Members of this Order can help enormously by explaining, to their own households and to their neighbors and associates, why Waste Fat Saving is essential to victory. Don’t try to be technical about it; let your explanation run something like this:

Fats are the source of glycerine, which is basic in the manufacture of explosives, in the production of wear-resistant paint for tanks, jeeps and planes, and in many other ways directly related to the war effort. Many of these fats used to be imported, in the form of coconut oil, palm oil, and other foreign products. Since most of these imports were cut off by the war, we now must make up the difference by salvaging the kitchen fats we formerly threw away—drippings from meat, fats left after frying, those skimmed from the top of soup, and the like. Uncle Sam needs 200,000,000 pounds of such fats this year, and the demand will continue at that rate for the duration.

If you like to use figures, here are some:

One pound of waste cooking fat will produce the glycerine required to manufacture 1.3 pounds of gunpowder, or to fire four 37-mm. anti-aircraft shells. One pound of waste fats will produce enough glycerine to manufacture \( \frac{1}{2} \) pound of dynamite. It will produce the glycerine required for the manufacture of \( \frac{1}{4} \) pound of nitroglycerine, or to fabricate three gas mask bags of cellophane. Two pounds of waste fats will produce the glycerine required to fire five 37-mm. anti-tank shells.

Fifty pounds of waste cooking fats used in the manufacture of synthetic resins will produce enough paint to coat one medium tank. Seventy pounds will produce enough glycerine to fill the requirements for the recoil mechanism of a 5-inch anti-aircraft gun. Eighty pounds will produce the glycerine required for one depth charge release mechanism.

When the drives were on for aluminum, rubber, paper and scrap iron, Americans became accustomed to the sight of trucks being loaded with this salvage and sent off amid fanfare and publicity. But who notices the renderer’s truck picking up the meat trimmings, bones and fat at the local meat dealer’s? And yet, quietly and efficiently, these vehicles make their rounds—and what they carry off to the glycerine factory becomes ammunition on the firing line in less than three weeks.

So far as the individual member is concerned, only two steps must be kept in mind—(1) Be sure to save at least a tablespoonful of fat each day, guarding it from spoiling by storing it in the refrigerator, and (2) take it to the meat dealer—who will pay money for it—as soon as a pound is saved. Easy, uncomplicated and entirely undramatic, but if every member of this Order sees that it is done in his home, it will mean more glycerine, more gun powder and more death and destruction to the enemy.

Miss Beverly Martin of the Nodaway County chapter, this month received her stripe and a half from the Naval School at Northampton and became a Lieutenant (j.g.) in the WAVES. After four days visiting her mother and brother and sister in Boston she left for Seattle, Washington, to report to headquarters of the 13th Naval District.

Lieutenant Martin had served the past two years as defense chairman of the Nodaway County chapter. She is the first member to join an armed service.

Mrs. Louise Miller Bryan, Chairman of the Red Cross Unit of Averett College, Danville, Virginia, presented to Mrs. Crews Wooding, Production Chairman, the twenty-second afghan which she has made since January 7, 1942.

Mrs. Bryan, teacher of Sociology and Religious Education at Averett College has contributed 4812 work hours to the making of afghans and to knitting. No account has been taken of hours devoted to instruction given to knitters of Averett who have made 200 sweaters as well as many other articles. Though a resident of Nashville, Tennessee, Mrs. Bryan has long been a member of Dorothea Henry Chapter and at present is Publicity Chairman of the Chapter. Her devoted service shows what can be done by a willing-hearted worker.

MARGARET D. CHOATE, Regent, Dorothea Henry Chapter, Danville, Virginia.

A group of patriotic women, known as the Victory Quilting Club, is assisting Namaqua Chapter of Loveland, Colorado, in the Blood Plasma project to aid the war effort. Each Tuesday the members meet to do custom quilting, and frequently in the afternoon if the work is pressing. The entire proceeds are given the D. A. R. chapter, which has already contributed more than $650 to the Blood Plasma fund.

Since the club started three months ago, $76 has been earned by the club and contributed to the fund. Other citizens, who feel that the Blood Plasma project is one of the most important factors in saving the lives of our wounded service-men, have aided the Loveland chapter by generous donations.

The club members set aside one day each week to quilt at the home of Mrs. Gussie Leach, where the frames are allowed to stand until the quilting is finished. At noon each member contributes something toward a pot-luck dinner. Most of the quilting club members are beyond the prescribed age to be blood donors, and take this means of assisting the vital life-saving project.

Members of the club are Mesdames Gussie Leach, Willis Clark, Maude Truesdell, Lily Salt House, Lily Ramsey, Maggie Hayes, J. A. Irwin, George Johnson, E. L. McClinton, Joe Carver, Carrie Ramsey, Belle McClure, Mary Riney, Pearl Robinson, Charles Johnson, William Bell, Pearl Robinson, Henrietta Ayres, A. A. Fine, Otto Jensen and Miss Sophia Sherman.

Mrs. Ben Holden, Historian of the Major Green Hill Chapter, D. A. R., Louisburg, N. C., is preparing a scrapbook on Franklin County’s part in World War II.

She has received an instructor’s certificate in First Aid, has taught two standard classes and one advanced class. She is unofficial recruiter for the WACS in Franklin Co. and a member of the County OPA panel.

She is County Chairman of the Women’s Division—War Finance Committee, and has made and sold $200 worth of War Stamp boutonnieres and corsages and also directed the celebration of “Molly Pitcher Day.”

She has served and sewed in the Red Cross sewing room and worked in the 1943 Roll Call.

She is now Home Service Chairman of the Louisburg Chapter of the American Red Cross.

The Oklahoma twin chapters, Washita and Guthrie, which were confirmed on April 16th, are already proving to be worthy additions to D. A. R. Washita Chapter at Clinton, Oklahoma, used part of the refunded dues dollars for a high school history award.

Guthrie Chapter at Guthrie, Oklahoma, increased its membership 25 percent at the June National Board meeting. The Chapter Regent, Miss Mayme Wheeler, is having considerable success selling N. S. D. A. R. Flag Codes. By invitation of the manager, she sells them on Saturdays in the air-conditioned Kress store at Guthrie. She also sells them at the city bus station, and has been urged by a store in a nearby
town, to sell Flag Codes there. Her work is not only providing educational and patriotic stimuli but also providing for blood plasma in the proceeds of her sales. She has also secured a half column for D. A. R. publicity in every Sunday issue of the local newspaper.

Oklahoma's Mobile Blood Plasma Unit cost last year's State Regent, Mrs. Nathan R. Patterson, 4515 miles of travel within her state and many hours of letter writing, to raise the necessary $2,350.00. It required high pressure salesmanship to persuade Oklahoma Daughters to raise funds for a unit that cannot be operated in Oklahoma.

Now that the hurdle has been surmounted, the Oklahoma Unit which was formally presented by Mrs. Patterson to the St. Louis Blood Donor Center last April, is proving a worthy contribution toward winning the war. A recent monthly report from the custodian, states that Oklahoma's Mobile Unit collected 3592 pints of blood and that on its biggest day, 301 donors each gave a pint, all for our armed forces.

Center Observes Anniversary

An air of expectancy hovered over the D. A. R. Neighborhood Center in Los Angeles on July 15th. Everyone was on "tip toe" for it was the first anniversary of the official recognition of the Red Cross Auxiliary Unit which began sewing and knitting on December 8, 1942, the day after the bombing of Pearl Harbor, and a celebration was in progress.

Long before ten o'clock the women began to arrive, both women of the neighborhood and the Daughters. It was the first time both groups had met together. Sewing machines spun, and tongues wagged, little groups were busy here and there; some were making outing flannel night-gowns, others making Buddy bags, another group was tufting cushions for the seats of wheel chairs, and still another group was snipping rags and knitting while the last group planned and prepared the lunch. Each Daughter brought sandwiches for herself and another, and Mrs. Bartholomew Clark prepared a moulded fruit salad.

Invited as special guests were Mrs. Edwin C. Leob, Chairman of Production of the Los Angeles Chapter of the American Red Cross, Mrs. Otto Hansen, Vice-Chairman in charge of knitting, Mrs. E. C. Blickley, Vice-Chairman in charge of the Projects Department, and Mrs. Frank E. Lee, State Regent of California.

When everything was ready, some sixty women bowed their heads as Mrs. Robert Ingram asked the blessing. A large birthday cake with one candle graced the center of the table and the buffet luncheon was served. After the ceremony of blowing out the candle and cutting the cake, Mrs. Clark welcomed the guests and told the story of our achievements during the year. Then she invited Mrs. Leob and Mrs. Hansen to talk about Red Cross work in general, after which Mrs. Lee, the State Regent, brought a greeting. It was interesting to hear about the plans for the near future while praise for our accomplishments was quite flattering.

Because of home duties, many of the neighborhood women left early, but all expressed enjoyment and pleasure at having been included in the festivities.

As has been said before, the Daughters have worked hard and long in trying to interest the women of the community as well as the children in our activities, and at last our patience is being rewarded, and the third object of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution seems certain of fulfillment.

Many of the "teen" age girls, who had previously attended the Center, but who had recently gone to work in defense plants near by, asked Mrs. Clark to have a class for them in the evening. So as part of our birthday celebration they held their first meeting on the evening of July 15th. Their plan is to meet every Thursday evening devoting the first Thursday to sewing, the last to cooking and the two middle Thursdays to Red Cross activities.

So since everything comes to him who waits, the Americanism program is expanding and developing and the D. A. R. Neighborhood Center has found a permanent place in the life of the community.
DEAR FRIENDS AND READERS OF THE
MAGAZINE:

As the fall once more arrives, we realize
that many chapters which have been in-
active will again resume their regular meet-
ings. We hope and feel sure that this, the
last year for us in this administration, will
be our best. It can be if each one goes to
work, not only with renewed interest, but
with a determination to get those subscrip-
tions and those advertisements so needed
for the success of the Magazine. Let us
show our beloved President General just
how faithfully her Daughters can rally
around this project of the National Society
— its Magazine.

Shortage of paper and materials, to-
gether with problems in printing, greatly
handicap the Magazine, and are, of course,
brought about by "War Conditions." Your
help and encouragement in bearing our
disappointments, which are many, go a
long way in making things smoother for
us in the office, where certainly it is appreci-
cated.

As I write to you today, I think of - a few
things which, if complied with, will greatly
lesser the work in the office and at the
same time give you quicker service. They
can all be classed as DO's and DON'TS,
and are as follows:

1. Please DON'T report to Magazine
Office in Washington for Chapter credit;
but DO report to your State Chairman, who
in turn will make a report to me just before
Congress convenes.

2. DON'T report complaints to the
Treasurer General, she only takes your
money; but DO report complaints directly
to Magazine office, where they will receive
as prompt attention as it is possible for
one lone Secretary to give it.

3. DON'T make your checks payable to
me or Miss Poe, our Editor; but DO make
them payable to the Treasurer General.

4. DON'T write asking for the names of
subscribers in your Chapter. Our files are
our mailing list kept by States and there-
under alphabetically by names of sub-
scribers; but DO send the Chapter Roster
to us and we will gladly check and give
you all necessary information.

5. DON'T, upon receiving a double Post
Card from the office, put it to one side; but
DO write the reply to questions asked on
attached card and return both promptly
to us.

This issue will carry notice of our Maga-
zine prizes. As you know, they are gifts
of persons interested in increasing the cir-
culation of the Magazine. If any of our
readers would like to give a prize or con-
tribute towards one of the larger prizes, a
ote to your National Chairman, telling
her of your wish, would be most welcome.

Hoping for your continued help, I am,

Faithfully,

LOUISE S. SINCLAIR
(Mrs. C. A. Swann Sinclair),
National Chairman,
National Historical Magazine.

Mrs. Sallie Knox Wallace, Mary Adair
Chapter, Chester, S. C.

By

MARTHA BRAY CARSON

MRS. SALLIE KNOX WALLACE, a
Gold Spoon Daughter, was one of the
Real Daughters in South Carolina when
the first chapter was organized, 1898, in
Columbia. When Mary Adair Chapter
was organized in 1900 her membership
was transferred to her home-town of Che-
ster. Her National Number was 27,127.

This remarkable old lady was the sixth
child of Hugh Knox and his wife, Janet
Nesbit. In 1777 Hugh Knox joined Capt-
tain McClure's Company, Colonel Thomas
Sumter's Regiment. In 1781 he became
captain of the company formerly com-
manded by Captain Mills in Colonel Lacy's
Militia. He was in the battles of Black-
stocks, Rocky Mount, Hanging Rock, and
the memorable Battle of Kings Mountain.
After the Revolution he became justice of
the peace, coroner and sheriff of Chester
county.

His daughter, Sallie, was born July 18,
1803, married William Wallace 1825. They
had five children. She spent her entire
life within one mile of where she was born
and died, December, 1901, aged ninety-
eight. In 1937 Mary Adair Chapter placed
a Real Daughter marker at her grave in
Pleasant Grove Presbyterian Cemetery.
Half Forgotten Romances of American History

BY ELISABETH E. POE

THROUGH the quaint rooms of old Mt. Vernon on the Potomac and about its spacious grounds and gardens lingers the wraith of a gentle little girl named Nelly Custis who was the darling of George Washington, her adopted "father" and her gracious grandmother, Martha Custis Washington.

Usually in a romance the personality of the man is most picturesque and attention arresting. In the case of Lawrence Lewis, nephew of George Washington and Nelly Custis, it is this little girl of Old Mt. Vernon which arouses the keenest interest due to the fact that George Washington in his frequent references to her in his diaries and letters has preserved her memory for those who were to come after him.

In touching testimony to this fact is a purchase set down by General Washington in his day book during a visit to Philadelphia shortly before Christmas in 1781. These items read:

- A locket, 3 small pocketbooks, 3 sashes, dress cap, hatt (sic.), handkerchief, children's books, whirligig and fiddle.

- At home in Mount Vernon waiting for Santa Claus to bring gifts via the General Washington route were two children, Eleanor Parke Custis, age 3 "going on 4" and George Washington Parke Custis, two years old.

Their presence in the stately mansion was due to the pathetic fact that their father John Parke Custis, son of Mrs. Martha Washington by her first marriage, had died about the time the British troops surrendered at Yorktown, leaving a widow and small children to survive him.

Washington comforted the sorrowing widow and Mrs. Washington with the promise that he would adopt the two younger children of John Parke Custis as his own. He remained true to this promise, and one of the children, Nelly Parke Custis, became his special pet.

Little Nelly was always by his side as he sat on the great piazza of the mansion and watched the sailing vessels on the Potomac pass to and fro. She knew that while "Grandfather" seemed cold to the world he was ever loving and tender with her, the child of his great heart. It is a matter of history that underneath the grave exterior of Washington was a warm current of affection for children; he always remembered them, their names, kept their confidences, soothed their hurts and kept his pockets well lined with little gifts for them. Only a man who truly loves children acts thus.

To his adopted children, whose upbringing was to be his dearest care, he unbent in greater measure—especially to Nelly.

So the happy years passed by for little Nelly until she was six years old and school was to begin. Washington had secured the services of a certain Gideon Snow as schoolmaster for Nelly and little Jack. Legend hath it that school was held in a quaint little octagon house in the garden wall. Nelly is said to have been somewhat of a Tom-boy, an ardent lover of nature, especially flowers. There was much to interest a little girl at Mt. Vernon in those days. Fig trees trained against the wall of the south garden, and the flowers, shrubs and box bordered paths of the north garden. It is not hard to visualize the little girl flitting as though a butterfly among the fragrant, growing things. Often, we may imagine, she would pick a little posy for "Grandfather" and hold it tightly in her warm, chubby fingers until he returned from his morning ride around his domain.

History has not preserved a record of the things which Nelly studied. But we may be certain that her lessons included instruction in the arts of the gentlewoman of her day, deportment, fine sewing, embroidery, painting, knitting and perhaps crewel work, certainly tatting, that quaint stitch beloved of our grandmothers.

After a while a new tutor, Tobias Lear,
took up the task of teaching the young Custis mind how to develop.

Mrs. Martha Washington took her small granddaughter through all the grades of the housewife and mistress of a plantation. In addition to these domestic duties Mrs. Washington taught Nelly to play the harpsichord, and neither of them was as cheerful as crickets during practice-hours if we can believe what was written in that day. She used a thimble with which to bring Nelly's mind back to the keys. But General Washington knew another way to inspire the small learner with a love of music. He brought a harpsichord at the cost of a thousand dollars all the way from London town and then the lessons marched along gaily under the inspiration of the new instrument.

Meantime in quaint Fredericksburg a little boy was growing up, too. He was Lawrence Lewis, son of Washington's favorite sister, Betty and Fielding Lewis. They lived in Kenmore, eleven children in all—five of them died and six lived—and their uncle George Washington was their comrade and chum even as he had been their mother's. Their names were Fielding, George, Lawrence, Elizabeth, Robert and Howell. Someone has said, as a proof of the love these children had for George Washington, that their descendants all claim that his or her ancestor was the favorite nephew or niece of the great man.

Often the big Lewis carriage would bring little Lawrence and his brothers to Mt. Vernon to visit "Uncle George." Then there were merry times about the old mansion and grounds. Hide and seek, tag, nut hunting, merry making of all kinds and sorts. From the first Nelly and Lawrence were close friends. They chose each other in the games and Lawrence, no doubt, would admit that Nelly could climb a tree as fast as he could, always the sign of a small boy's capitulation to the charms of the fairer sex.

When Nelly was ten years old the news came to Mt. Vernon that the people had chosen her grandfather as the first president of the United States. Then came the joy of packing and the journey north to New York to see "Grandfather" take the oath of office. I am afraid that Lawrence was forgotten that day as little Nelly saw history in the making before her bright blue eyes.

It was great fun at first to ride through the New York streets with grandfather and grandmother and listen to the cheers of the people as they passed along. At other times she grew sad as she remembered the north garden with the bees humming about the foxgloves and the marigolds; the coral-footed doves cooing under the eaves of the barn and all the wonder sights and sounds of home:

So it was the best fun of all when they could go home to Mt. Vernon for a time and Lawrence would ride up on his prancing mount to greet them. He was a big boy now in the glory of his teens and he could be impressed by tales of old New York.

Then came Philadelphia when the Capital moved there. Now Nelly was growing into lovely girlhood and she was permitted to watch the scenes at Mrs. Washington's levees from behind a curtain. Now she longed to grow up so she could take part in them.

Something of the glamour that was Nelly Grant's, Alice Roosevelt's, and other daughters of Presidents, surrounded Nelly Custis in the last years of her grandfather's regime as President. One writer set down "she was the center of all eyes, the theme of all praise." Still another said: "She was as witty as she was beautiful." And yet another declared that she was "one of those celestial beings so rarely produced by nature, sometimes dreamed of by poets and painters. Her sweetness equals her beauty and that is perfect. She has many accomplishments. She plays the piano and sings better than the usual woman of America or even of Europe."

Naturally the post colonial beaux were not slow to realize her charms. But her heart was in Virginia, by this time, in the safe keeping of Lawrence Lewis, making his way in the Army.

It was in March 1797 that the happy day came when they could return to Mt. Vernon and quiet again. But they were mistaken. All America came to that historic place and social duties pressed close in upon the Washingtons. To relieve this, and perhaps with an eye, too, to promoting the match between his favorite nephew and his adopted child, Lt. Lawrence Lewis of the Corps of Light Dragoons was brought to Mt. Vernon. Cupid must have laughed for he knew his day had dawned.
Nelly chose as her wedding day February 22, 1799, the last birthday on earth George Washington was to know. It was a red-letter day for Mt. Vernon. As his gift General Washington left Nelly, in his will, lovely Woodlawn in nearby Virginia, now the home of Mrs. Oscar Underwood, widow of the late Senator from Alabama. There the young people built the home that is standing to this very day in all its colonial simplicity and beauty. Their first married years were passed at Mt. Vernon and their two oldest children are said to have been born there.

After General Washington's death they could not bear to leave Mrs. Washington. Towards the end of her life Mrs. Washington became interested in their plans to build a home at Woodlawn and often drove out the three miles from Mt. Vernon to view the site and discuss the plans which Dr. William Thornton, designer of the National Capitol, had made for them. Woodlawn lived nobly up to the hospitable traditions of Mt. Vernon while Lawrence and Nelly Custis lived there. Its doors swung back to the great of every land, who came to pay homage to the ward of Mount Vernon. Among these was General Lafayette, who had "caressed her in her gay moods as a child in the home of his beloved commander." Eight children were born to them but only three lived to maturity.

Death came suddenly to Lawrence Lewis on November 20, 1839. Once more Nelly Custis went to Mt. Vernon to weep at the tomb of her husband there.

Nelly Custis Lewis lived thirteen years after Lawrence Lewis' death. But not at Woodlawn. She made herself a new home far from pressing memories of Mt. Vernon and Woodlawn at "Audley" in the Shenandoah valley under the shadow of the Blue Ridge Mountains in Clarke County, Virginia. On July 15, 1852, she died.

Her funeral took place in the drawing room at Mt. Vernon where she had been crowned "as the fairest of the land" with her bridal wreath of more than fifty years before. Old friends came from far and near to pay her the last tribute of respect. Not far from the tomb of George and Martha Washington she is buried beneath a simple white shaft with this inscription:

Sacred to the Memory of
ELEANOR PARKE CUSTIS LEWIS
and adopted daughter of General Washington.
Granddaughter of Mrs. Washington

Reared under the influence of the "Father of His Country" this lady was not more remarkable for the beauty of her person than for the superiority of her mind.

She lived to be admired and died to be regretted on 15th of July, 1852, in the 74th year of her age.

The words "Nelly Custis" will keep their place among the certain names in American history that possess eternal charm in the very mention of them. They bring fragrant memories in the people of today and open a vista to past scenes through which the men and women of the present may visualize the gracious and gallant figures on the stage of American youth.

UNVEILING OF MARKER OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER
LIEUTENANT SEPTIMUS DAVIS, 1755-1836, BY HART
CHAPTER IN CLARK COUNTY, KENTUCKY.
Between Your Book Ends

HISTORY OF SURGERY, by Richard A. Leonardo M.D. 504 pages. Published by Forben Press. $7.50.

With the war time interest in medicine and surgery on the increase this book and a number of similar books written with authority but in such simple terms that the layman may understand them are particularly acceptable at this time.

While this book is written chiefly for the benefit of the profession, who will find it most useful and informative there is no doubt that many a layman with a flair for such matters will read this book.

DOCTORS AWEIGH, the Story of the United States Navy Medical Corps in Action, by Rear Admiral Charles M. Oman (M. C.), USN. Illustrated. 231 pages. Doubleday Doran and Company. $2.50.

With the newspaper and other periodicals citing the heroism and the contributions towards victory of Medical Corps men every day this book written by a veteran authority on the Medical Corps in the Navy is sure to find a ready audience. The saga of the heroism of the Corps at the Nala Hospital at Pearl Harbor during and following the Japanese raid is told with a dramatic directness.

The value of the sulfa drugs and the use of blood plasma and other great advances in war surgery are stressed by Admiral Oman. He deals some length on these great contributions to medicine perhaps the greatest since anesthesia and antisepsis were given to the world.

He deals with the new problems medicine has to play in modern warfare including aviation.


Those who have traveled the Burma Road in any capacity have heard of this great Samaritan who practiced his skill to alleviate human suffering whether it be soldier or civilian. He has practiced this from brain surgery to malaria, black water fever and finally to meet the onslaught of the war in many ills and surgery necessary for a war time location.

This member of an American missionary family to Burma who have worked there for four generations claims Burma as his birth place. He early made up his mind to be a medical missionary and studied for this purpose at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore. Armed with a kit of medical instruments rescued from the discard at Johns Hopkins he began his life’s work with all the enthusiasm of his American blood and all the wealth of human sympathy necessary in a man who chose such a career.

And serve he did according to the best traditions of a medical missionary until his name was a beloved one the length of the mysterious road and its environs.

When he heard about Pearl Harbor he organized a medical unit for the Chinese Army. The story of his service in this enterprise is one of the most inspiring parts of this book.


This entertaining book was written by Joan Angel, pharmacist Mate USNR, in other words a WAVE as the blue clad women of the Navy in this war are called. She wrote this book while she was in the isolation ward of the Philadelphia Naval Hospital, confined but not at all sick by German measles.

This book is written with much humor and yet with the seriousness of a young woman in the armed forces determined to win the victory.


With every young American airminded in these days this book on the design development and the part that fighting planes take in warfare will be specially interesting to the young readers for which it is written. While it is intended for boys, the girls of today and their fathers and brothers will like it as well.

The book is illustrated with good paintings of planes in action. —L. P. H.
Be Loyal, America, Your Constitution Lives!

BY ANITA GREER
(Tamassee School)

YES, America, your constitution lives! It not only lives, but also it grows, and it will continue to live and grow until time shall end, because within the walls of truth that surround it, freedom of your people is established. Freedom of speech, press, worship, trial by jury; freedom to have a voice in your government; freedom for everyone, so long as he does not deprive others of their rights.

The men who started your constitution believed in freedom. As they crossed those rough waves of the Atlantic, they were seeking a place where they could worship as they pleased, a place where they could set up a government in which they believed. When they landed upon the shores of America, they found that place, but your wise forefathers realized that to build a nation there must be a foundation. A foundation that cannot be destroyed, a foundation that will not weaken, but a foundation that will live, live through conflicts of war and disaster!

Men may change, your country may change, but the love of freedom and justice will never change. The very foundation of your constitution is built on the principles of freedom, justice, and equality, the right to live, to act, to worship, to serve God and your fellowmen. Nothing can undermine such a foundation so long as men love God and fight for freedom!

Men have fought for freedom, fought to protect your country, your constitution, and your beliefs! Men, cold, barefoot, tired, hungry, have fought on into raging battles. Remember the battle at Valley Forge, men were cold, they died from disease as well as battle; food was scarce, and still they fought. What of the battle of Kings Mountain! There our pioneer forefathers, against great odds, gallantly fought, thinking not of their own desires, but only of gaining for America lasting freedom. And, too, there were the battles on Flanders Field, men bled, died by the multitudes—and still they were faithful, faithful to that for which you stand and to that in which they believed. Men of today are just as brave as the heroes of yesterday. “Remember Pearl Harbor”! That is what it takes to make every man, woman and child ready to put forth every effort to destroy the people that started war against, not only you, America, but also against all the peace loving countries of the world.

Yes, men, women, and children cry, “Now that we are at war, let us serve! Serve as did our fathers of old.” They realize that there are too many things that they might do to enumerate, so they cry, “Let me serve America; surely there is a duty that I might perform,” is upon the lips of every man, woman and child in America today. With such a firm determination, you will be served nobly and to the end! Whatever is right, whatever is just, whatever is best will come to you, America, and all the countries so engulfed in this titanic struggle for liberty. Your people serve you, America, because they love you and are seeing that “Your Constitution Lives.”

The Lend-Lease Bill was passed in Congress. Was it not because the allied nations realized that nations must join hand in hand to destroy dictatorship; and as Woodrow Wilson said, “Make the world safe for Democracy.”

Have the Nazi always believed in Nazism? Why were they led to believe in it? You know what I believe? I believe they never had a constitution—I mean a Constitution! No devil of a dictator could ever gain foothold in America. Never will there be a time when your education, your freedom, your love for God and your fellowman be sacrificed through ignorance, desire, or force to follow a Hitler. A Hitler! Men must be insane to believe that a human being, without the help of the Almighty God, could conquer and rule a world that was made for Him to rule!

Ah! America, why do you live? You live because you have a reference of life next to that of the Bible that was given to (Continued on page 585)
"History of Bishopstead"

BY MARGARET BODEN

The first flour mill on the Brandywine was built by Oliver Canby, member of one of the "flour-milling" families of Wilmington, shortly after 1729, when he acquired the piece of land upon which he built it—he built his home, "Ingleside"—in 1743. His son, Samuel Canby, lived there until 1800, when, needing a larger house in which to entertain his host of Quaker friends, he turned it over to his son, James Canby, and his wife Elizabeth Roberts. Photographs of portraits of this couple recently appeared in the National Historical Magazine to illustrate an article on the "Quaker Soldiers of Delaware." James Canby was first president of the Wilmington & Susquehanna Railroad. Not of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore R. R. (as erroneously stated in many articles), although he did later become a Director of the latter line, of which Matthew Newkirk was first president and held this presidency many years. James Canby was also second president of the Union National Bank.

Edmund Canby, son of James & Elizabeth and great-great-grandfather of the writer, was born there, and in 1841 his parents sold the place to Bishop Alfred Lee. The Bishop lived there until his death in 1887 when the house was bought by Francis Gurney du Pont and presented to the Diocese of Delaware as a permanent home for the Bishops of the State. The house had by then become known as "Bishopstead."

The house's next occupant, Bishop Leighton Coleman, was consecrated Bishop in St. John's Church in October 1888 and as his wife was the sister of Dr. Alexis I. du Pont (grandfather of the writer) the place now held double interest for our family. In 1891, the Chapel of the Good Shepherd was added by Mr. Francis Gurney du Pont and both morning and evening prayers held in it. The house was widely known for its hospitality, especially in the life time of Mrs. Coleman. The writer was baptized in the little chapel.

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* Oliver Canby was grandson of Evan Oliver and his wife Jean Lloyd, who came to America on the "Welcome" with Wm. Penn. He was the First Burgess of Wilmington, Delaware.

Note: An interesting family coincidence is that James Price (another great-great-grandfather of the writer) was father of Mary T. Price, who married Edmund Canby, the son of James Canby above mentioned. Mr. Price was second president of the Wilmington & Susquehanna Railroad and first president of the Union National Bank. Thus the two men virtually exchanged offices in these two important Delaware Institutions.


Note 2: A further interesting family coincidence is that Matthew Newkirk, first president of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore R. R. above mentioned, was great-grandfather of the writer's husband (Harry Clark Boden), and thus this first presidency of the line, wrongly attributed to James Canby in many family records, nevertheless remains in the family.

Note 3: Samuel Canby, above mentioned, although a Quaker, was during the American Revolution a member of the "North Division of the Borough of Wilmington, Delaware Militia, second class. His father-in-law, James Lea, Sr., was Town Treasurer of Wilmington, 1773-1776; making both Revolution claims.

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The California Magazine Prize

California won the $50.00 prize offered by our National Chairman of the National Historical Magazine, Mrs. C. A. Swann Sinclair, to the state sending in the largest number of subscriptions last year to our National Historical Magazine.

To show our appreciation and to help increase subscriptions to the Magazine next year, California, at the suggestion of our State Regent, Mrs. Frank E. Lee, is using this money to offer to each state the California Magazine Prize of $1.00 to be given to the chapter sending in the most subscriptions on a membership percentage basis. Each state may set the dates of its own contest.

California's check for $1.00 has been mailed to each State Regent. We hope the contest will stimulate interest and bring added support to our National Magazine.

Elizabeth Mitchell, State Chairman, Press Relations.
War Time Cookery

BROAD BEANS

Broad beans gathered now make an excellent fricassée, good for serving as a main dish, or with rashers of grilled bacon. Cook the beans until tender in boiling, salted water, and then drain them well. Make a plain white sauce, using household milk for it, and to it beat one reconstituted dried egg, and one tablespoonful of grated cheese. Put in the cooked beans and cook again for several minutes. Add a few drops of lemon-juice substitute before serving very hot.

PEAS AND YOUNG CARROTS

Here is an attractive way of serving July peas and carrots; one, too, in which dried egg and dried milk help. First, cut some stale bread into blocks and hollow out the centers. Brush them over with a little melted fat and put them into the oven until well browned and crisp, and serve them hot. Have some peas, and a few tender young carrots cut into dice, boiled until tender in salted water, and drain them. Have ready a sauce made with one tablespoonful each of flour and fat, one breakfast-cupful of household milk, and one reconstituted egg. When well cooked, put in the peas and carrots, and stir until very hot. Add a few drops of lemon-juice substitute, and use the mixture for filling the bread cases.

EGG AND VEGETABLE PIE

This is a good dish to serve for Sunday night’s supper; it may be served either hot or cold. Make a piece of plain short-crust pastry, and with half of it line a flat tin or deep pie-plate. Have a pound and a half of parboiled vegetables—a mixture is best of peas, young broad beans, sliced carrot, sliced small new potatoes, and a little finely chopped onion. With these fill the lined tin and cover with the remainder of the pastry, but do not seal the edge. Bake in a brisk oven for twenty minutes. Meanwhile, reconstitute two dried eggs, using four tablespoonfuls of water, and beat well; add seasoning to taste. Raise the lid of the pie; pour in the egg and put back the lid. Bake again for ten minutes. Serve cold with salad.

FOR BREAKFAST OR SUPPER

Equally good for the first or the last meal of the day is this way of preparing liver and bacon: Have four rashers of bacon and chop fine three ounces of calves’ liver; with it mix a little chopped parsley and a seasoning of salt, pepper, and a dust of nutmeg. Put some of this mixture on each rasher and roll up. Cut four fingershaped slices of bread and dip them quickly into milk. Put them into a greased casserole and on each put a bacon roll. Cut four tomatoes in halves and place round these. Bake in a moderate oven for thirty-five to forty minutes.

A GOOD VEGETABLE SOUP

Vegetable marrow is delicious either plainly boiled or stuffed and baked, but one seldom finds it used in soup, which is an excellent way of serving it. Peel and slice a large marrow, removing the seeds, and skin and slice two onions. Fry these vegetables for a few minutes—without allowing them to take color—in an ounce of fat. Then add salt, pepper, and nutmeg (if liked) to taste, a sprig of parsley, and a pint of stock or meat boiling, and cook gently for about an hour until the vegetables are soft. Rub all through a sieve and return the purée that results to the saucepan. Add three gills of milk and bring to the boil. With another gill of milk mix a tablespoonful of flour; add this to the soup and continue to boil for three or four minutes. Serve with fingers of toast.

APPLES STUFFED WITH PRUNES

With four good-sized cooking apples allow four ounces of prunes. Remove the cores from the apples. Cook the prunes gently with a mere sprinkling of water until they are soft; stone them and rub them through a sieve. Fill the centers of the apples with the prune purée, adding to the latter a little sugar and a few drops of lemon-juice substitute. Put a little water into a baking tin; put in the apples and bake until quite tender and lightly browned. Serve with custard.
WITH NEW POTATOES

Cook a pound and a half of new potatoes, adding to the water a sprig of mint and a small onion; drain well and put the potatoes into a casserole. Make three-quarters of a pint of white sauce and season it well with salt and pepper, and let it cool slightly; reconstitute four eggs, add them to the sauce and beat well, and cook gently for about two minutes. Now add six tablespoonfuls of home-made spiced vinegar and beat again. Pour this over the potatoes, make all very hot in the oven, sprinkle with chopped parsley and serve. These quantities are sufficient for four people and they make a very appetizing luncheon dish.

A COLD GALANTINE

For this allow four ounces each of cooked green peas and grated young carrot, half a pound of sausage meat, two tablespoonfuls each of chopped cooked beetroot and chopped onion, one tablespoonful of chopped parsley, two tablespoonfuls of oatmeal, salt and pepper and two eggs that have been reconstituted. Grease a mould or a small cake tin and use a few of the vegetables to decorate it; into a bowl put the rest of the vegetables, the oatmeal, sausage meat and seasoning; with these mix the well-beaten eggs and put carefully into the prepared tin, cover with greased paper and steam steadily for one and a half hours. When cold, turn out and serve with a green salad.

BAKED MARMALADE PUDDING

Mix together three ounces each of flour and breadcrumbs, half a teaspoonful of baking powder, a pinch of salt, two tablespoonfuls of sugar and two tablespoonfuls of finely chopped suet (margarine may be used if suet is not obtainable). Reconstitute an egg, beat well and stir this and three tablespoonfuls of marmalade to the dry ingredients, adding a little household milk as needed, turn into a greased pie-dish and bake in a moderate oven.

TOMATO SAUCE FOR STORING

There are a good many green tomatoes to be had at present and they make this excellent sauce. Slice up three pounds of them and skin and shred three onions; put both into a preserving pan with a pint of good brown vinegar, four ounces of sugar, a dessertspoonful of salt, a teaspoonful of pepper, a dessertspoonful of made mustard and a dessertspoonful of grated horseradish. Cook gently at the side of the stove for four hours until all ingredients are soft; then rub through a sieve, put the pulp that results into a saucepan. Let it boil for several minutes; then put it into warmed jars and cover while hot.

CURRY OF SHEEP'S KIDNEYS

Four or five sheep's kidneys are needed for this; they must be split and skinned and the hard fat from the center removed. In a stewpan melt an ounce of fat, put in the kidneys and cook them for a few minutes; skin and slice a small onion very thinly and chop a small stick of rhubarb. Put these into the stewpan with the kidneys, fry for a few minutes, and then add a teaspoonful of curry powder, a level dessertspoonful of flour, a teaspoonful of chutney, pepper and salt to taste, and a few drops of lemon-juice substitute. Mix these ingredients well, then pour in half a pint of stock and let all stew slowly until the kidneys are tender—from half to three-quarters of an hour, and serve with boiled rice.

BAKED SAVORY PUDDING

Sausages and sausage meat have become a great standby to the housekeeper, and they are specially appreciated towards the end of the week, when the meat ration comes to an end. They make an excellent savory dish thus: half a pound of sausages or sausage meat (if the former is used they must be skinned), one and a half pounds of boiled potatoes, a small onion, finely chopped, a tablespoonful or two of milk, pepper and salt and two tablespoonfuls of grated cheese. Mix the finely chopped onion with the sausage meat and boiled potatoes and bake.
EARLY beds were monumental affairs hung with close drawn curtains to keep out cold and drafts—making a veritable little room for the sleepers. Besides being the handsomest bit of furniture in the room the bed was also an object of respect bound up with the traditions of birth, marriage and death. So—wealth permitting—large sums were spent on its "furnishings". In royal courts kings held audience in sumptuous beds mounted on daises and the taxes of a province might be spent on the carvings, brocades and lacy linens that garnished them.

Our colonial ancestresses spent long hours making crewel work hangings and covers for their four-posters—and when families migrated from the eastern seaboard this most important piece of furniture often accompanied them as they traveled westward over mountain and river.

The bed shown in the above photograph came from Groton, Massachusetts, where it was part of the Jacobs estate inherited by Miss Floretta Vining (founder of the John Adams Chapter) who in turn presented the furniture to Continental Hall. Here we have an example of Sheraton-type "field bed" in which the canopy is no longer a protective covering but is a light and decorative netting. The trundle bed has been pulled from under the concealing dimity ruffles—for this bed is "dressed" in white—a fashion that followed the use of silk and one that held until it was displaced by the use of quilts and woven coverlets. White "stuffed" spreads were very popular but the one shown here is knitted. Various Massachusetts Chapters contributed to the outfitting of this bed which may be seen in the "Colonial Bedroom".
Bonds of Righteous Anger

BY HARRIET ELLIOTT
Associate Field Director, Women's Section, War Savings Staff

To a great extent, our history is made up of the times when America’s enduring patience has snapped and turned to righteous anger. Our ancestors, who fought the Revolution that made us a nation, were the first Americans to rise in anger against injustice. A mere handful of men, their fury and determination made them strong and from their strength came our Constitution that stands for the rights of man, liberty and justice for all—the government of the greatest nation on earth.

We have revolted against other injustices since then. We Americans are long suffering and slow to anger but we hold firmly to those rights which the Declaration of Independence and our Constitution staked out for us. We love peace, but not “at any price.”

Now we have grown to giant size and once more we are forced to fight for the ideals we have inherited. Evil men have involved the world in brutal war. They are trying to blot out the principles of Democracy for which our forefathers fought. We, or course, are determined that our Democracy and all it stands for shall live.

To this end, we have had to send our fighting men to all corners of the globe. Many of them have died, defending the way of life which we hold dear. More of them will have to give their lives before the bloody battles are won.

Our anger is roused against the forces which have thrown away peace and created turmoil. And we who must stay at home grow more deeply resentful because we cannot be in the thick of the fight. We cannot take up arms to punish the offenders personally. We cannot, by our own might, avenge the wrongs we resent.

But let us not underestimate our power. The small sacrifices we make at home pile themselves into a potent total. When we gear our lives to wartime economies and discomforts, we make a definite contribution to the war effort. Every hour given to the Red Cross or to Civilian Defense counts. The work that we do in our own homes, as well as outside, helps to free someone for active war service. And as long as we keep the healthy frame of mind that whatever we do is not enough, we will find a multitude of ways to be of service.

War Bonds, of course, are a gigantic weapon, and you Daughters of the American Revolution have been wielding that weapon valiantly.

When you pledged yourselves, last November, to buy $5,000,000 worth of bonds, all could have guessed quickly you would reach and surpass that impressive figure. In true American spirit, you promptly doubled the original goal, and who can doubt that you will reach the $10,000,000 mark and start afresh with new quotas to conquer.

You, then, have found one important way to vent your righteous anger. You are buying consistently, generously, the materials that will defeat tyranny and assure Victory. Your example will point the path to others. You are carrying on the record of patriotism in your heritage.

Kit Carson

The pioneer career of Kit Carson is world wide. As a famous dispatcher, soldier, scout, pathfinder and Indian fighter, he had many expeditions between 1826-1847 establishing the Santa Fe Trail and conquering California.

Carson City was named for him. In 1911 the city of Denver, Colorado, erected a monument in his honor. For the Kentucky Sesqui-Centennial 1792-1942, Madison County invited his grandson, Dr. James Carson, Calhoun, Georgia, to place a marker in honor of Kit Carson who was born December 24, 1809, Tates Creek Pike within three miles of Richmond on the present Arnold Hanger estate. This dedication was sponsored by the Boonesborough Chapter.

MARY Q. COVINGTON, Press Reporter.
Junior Membership

MRS. ELMER F. RADER, Editor

ACTIVITIES of the Mary Chase White Junior Committee of Racine Chapter, Racine, Wisc., came to a close June 18, when new officers were installed by Mrs. Frank J. Hall, Junior Sponsor and Wisconsin State Treasurer.

Retiring Chairman, Mrs. Gordon Pierce, who is also Wisconsin C. A. R. President, was presented a Junior bar from members by Mrs. Frank L. Harris, National Chairman of Junior Membership. Succeeding Mrs. Pierce as chairman was Miss Dorothy Lawton, Racine Chapter Recording Secretary.

Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Pierce and Mrs. E. J. Berdinner presented highlights of Continental Congress held in Cincinnati, at a meeting April 30th, when members of the Wheel and Distaff, Milwaukee Junior Group, were guests. Late in May a membership tea was held and several guests of the tea were also present at the June 18th meeting.

In addition to contributions to the Blood Plasma and the Berman Locator Fund, the Juniors have filled Buddy Bags, sent homemade cookies and books, as well as playing cards, to service men at Camp Truax, Madison. They have also contributed to the Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund.

The second annual meeting of the Junior Committee of the Stamford Chapter, D. A. R., was held at the home of Mrs. Allen C. Blackman. The meeting was preceded by a delightful dinner served by Mrs. Blackman in a candlelight setting.

Election of officers which took place, selected the following officers for the coming year: Miss Ruth Louise Jessup, Chairman; Miss Mary Louise Link, Vice-Chairman; Miss Rhoda Raymond, Secretary; Mrs. Clifford J. Grube, Treasurer; Mrs. Alfred C. Kock appointed Advisor.

The Junior Committee has been most active during the past year, taking charge of the November meeting of the Stamford Chapter, having Miss Constance Leigh, Superintendent of the Newington Home for Crippled Children as speaker and to show lantern slides. Several bridge parties were held and chances sold on a Defense Bond. Money was contributed toward the Junior Committee National Project, the Foreign Body Detector; the Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund, the Junior Assembly, and Tam-assee School.

The Committee has been most active in connection with Newington Home for Crippled Children, having sent them a bridge table, two bridge lamps and shades, two table lamps, magazines, 20 flannel nightgowns, 10 summer nightgowns, 10 sun suits (all made by the Juniors), 54 knitted squares for an afghan; covered three sofa pillows. Games and candy were sent at Christmas time; as well as miscellaneous clothing and toys throughout the year.

A C. A. R. Society was organized by Mrs. Allen C. Blackman.

The Juniors are also active within the Stamford Chapter; Mrs. Harold T. Williams being Recording Secretary; Mrs. Brower Pettit, Girl Homemakers; Junior Committee takes charge of decorations for all outstanding meetings; Mrs. Alfred Koch, a member of Board of Management.

A total of 533 hours was spent on Red Cross work as follows: Nurses Aides, First Aid, Home Nursing, Staff Assistants, Rolling bandages, knitting sweaters. Also 1897 hours given for volunteer war organization such as Defense Council, fingerprinting, teaching nutrition, air raid wardens, motor corps, district warning center, blood donors. Four members work in factories for war production.

This Junior Committee will be hostess to the Junior State Conference (held June 12th) at the home of Mrs. Harold T. Williams.

Miss Link and Miss Jessup reported on their interview with Mr. Samuel Berman, inventor of the Berman Foreign Body Detector.
Children of the American Revolution
Exhibits 1942-1943

BY HELEN M. WRIGHT

THE exhibit project for 1942-1943 has been on the subject of National Defense. It has given the children a chance to express their understanding of what national defense means, and through their handicrafts to illustrate some of the many ways of protecting our country against the various modes of attack used in the present World War.

On March 20th, when the National Exhibit Contest closed, two state entries had been received: one from New Jersey and the other from Connecticut. The New Jersey exhibit fulfilled all conditions stated in the letter sent out to state presidents on July 9th by the National Chairman—conditions which were later published in the C. A. R. Magazines of September and November. The New Jersey exhibit not only assembled the jeep, planes, boats, Messerschmidt, fort, gun-set, officers in uniform, etc., against an appropriate background—a painted ocean, but it also included the special theme for which an additional prize was offered, namely, the study of the Constitution of the United States of America. This special theme was represented by a schoolmaster teaching the Preamble of the Constitution to a class of children, out-of-doors. Besides the school house was a fallen Messerschmidt, nose in the ground. The picture tells its own story, as did the exhibit, and children expressed much enthusiasm over both. The New Jersey entries represented the work of four societies: Colonel Elias Dayton of Summit; Morven Society of Princeton; Jane Tuer of Jersey City; and Tempe Wick of Morristown—four out of thirty-two societies in the state.

The second state entry was a clever paper entitled, "Civilians on Guard," illustrated by four posters, photographed as a series of studies in one. Both the story and charts were the work of the Junior State Chairman of Exhibits, Miss Virginia L. Stowell, aged sixteen, from Lydia Root Andrews Society of New Britain, Connecticut.

There was no question as to New Jersey's fulfilling the conditions for the first prize, and for the special award, amounting in all to $7.00. Whether or not a contribution by one individual could be called a legitimate second entry from a state having nineteen societies was a question. It was finally decided to make an award of $1.00 for the individual effort of the Connecticut Junior State Chairman—it being felt that the chief value of exhibit work was lost when neither group, nor inter-group, activity was shown.

On April 3rd, after the decision of the Exhibit Committee had been announced at the New Jersey State Conference, a very fine set of photographs from Miss Harriet Simons of Michigan was received. There was a picture for each of the exhibits from the nine contributing societies out of Michigan's total of sixteen. A letter explained that the varied types of exhibits sent were such, they could not be combined in a single photograph. For example, the Anthony Wayne Society exhibit showed two buildings at the Old's Plant in Lansing. Paths from both buildings met in a "V." On the path from one were army trucks, on the other path were rifles—the respective products. It was an ingenious study in itself. Another contribution was a Chart of Ann Arbor University Campus on which were indicated the location of buildings used for war purposes. Another map showed the location of war industries in the home town of a given society. One exhibit was a replica of Selfridge Field; others chose to construct models of some particular products. It was a most instructive collection of exhibits and showed a very intelligent interest in National Defense. So admirable a piece of state work, even though so late, demanded commendation, and the National Chairman very gladly sent Michigan State Society the remaining $2.00 left from the $10.00 originally offered.

"Interstate competitive exhibit work, as a national project, is extremely difficult to manage under present war restrictions, but the National Chairman feels it is needed more than ever. The children
should have a place at every C. A. R. state assembly where they may display their handicrafts and ideas, and receive the approval, or criticism, of other Children of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Frank W. Olive, State Chairman, and her Junior Chairman, Janet Hallock, did a fine piece of work especially with their local society. Colonel Elias Dayton of Summit, N. J., whose members dressed the dolls in service uniforms. They also secured the background painted especially for the exhibit by Mrs. Alexander W. Keller of Summit. It was constructed in three panels easily carried and set up. When arranged with evergreens at the sides, it made a very natural and artistic setting. Mrs. Olive gave three of Caldwell’s C. A. R. key chains as prizes to individual contributors, making no distinction as to rank. The exhibit was displayed in “The Miss Nellie Shop,” of Summit, and a photograph of the exhibit was used in the Summit Herald with a story that featured only the Summit contributors. Her story is enclosed herewith.

The National Chairman’s work may be summarized as follows: Nine states responded to her from letters sent to Senior Presidents of forty-seven states, the District of Columbia, Panama, and Hawaii, on July 9th and 10th. Each reply was acknowledged. During the mid-winter fourteen cards and six letters were sent to the states reporting chairmen for exhibits, or some interest in the work. These were reminders of the time limit and necessity of reports.—June Children of the American Revolution Magazine.

Oneonta Chapter Busy With War Work

Our small “City In the Hills” is large with community war work and our Chapter members are in the van corps of this vital job for victory.

We are justly proud of ten Daughter leaders who volunteer their services as chairmen of the following: the Oneonta Red Cross Chapter; the Red Cross Production Rooms; the War Savings Committee; Nurses Aid and Home Nursing courses as well as chairmen of War Bond Campaign workers and speakers.

This past year our Chapter contributed $300.00 to the local Red Cross War Fund.

This money was raised by means of a movie benefit supplemented with a movie of Oneonta Red Cross activities. All Daughters participated in selling over 2000 tickets.

One of our Daughters who has just passed her 85th birthday has knitted 100 sweaters in little more than a year’s time. The American Red Cross photo competition gave a special award for a “knitting picture” of her.

Our Chapter of 118 members contributed $156.00 to the Blood Plasma Fund.

These are simply a few high spots of the many community war works engaging the Daughters of the Oneonta Chapter. Everyone works according to her strength and ability—from a sense of obligation and duty? Yes, but also because of the privilege of membership in a society of trust for the preservation of our heritage.

INDIANA

(Continued 'from page 557)

service and money. We have given approximately $3,300 towards the Blood Plasma Program and we are duly proud of the two Mobile Units which operate from the Indianapolis Center.

121,647 Red Cross hours are reported and 3,479 articles have been made. More than $500,000 in War Bonds is reported, with about $7,000 of that amount coming from the chapters.

Two endowments of $1,000 each were made to Tamasee, $100 given for equipment at the Sarah Corbin Robert High School at Kate Duncan Smith, $100 given to Lincoln Memorial University, $100 to Tamasee, all of which added to the Christmas boxes and the annual scholarships gave Indiana second place in the gifts to the Approved Schools.

A gift of $50 annually has made possible a Girl Home-maker Scholarship.

Beginning July 1st, Indiana chapters enter a three-year Membership contest which offers substantial cash prizes to the winning chapters.

Through our Society, Indiana Daughters are giving of their best efforts towards complete victory.

RUTH P. GRIMES
(Mrs. J. Harold),
State Regent.
Committee Reports

National Filing and Lending Committee

“Occupation is the one great source of enjoyment. No man properly employed was ever miserable.”

In appreciation for special efforts that may be made in greater use of the National F. & L. Bureau material this year, a one year’s subscription will be given of the NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE, as follows:

1. To the chapter ordering and using the largest number of papers, plays and lectures from the National F. & L. Bureau.
2. To the chapter contributing the largest number of accepted papers to the Bureau.
3. To the chapter which, in the opinion of the National Chairman, contributes the best suggestion of a program with National F. & L. Bureau material as featured this year in that chapter. A full description of the program must accompany this suggestion.

The first and second will be based on the statistical report of the Committee for 1943-44; and suggestions under the third must reach the National Chairman before Feb. 15, 1944.

Suggestions for Programs with National F. & L. Material

January—Patriotism as inspired by the Dramatist, by the Poet, and by the musician, (3 different papers, 25c each), or Indian Love Tales, Indians Today, or Liberty Lives (Play) or Wedgewood Blue (Play—have exhibit of wedgewood).

February—The Homes of George Washington (Play—Characters, any number, men and women. Time 1½ hours). In this play there are four scenes, or Women who influenced Washington’s Life, or Making American History Live.

March—Women’s Contribution to our World Today, or World War II—Our March to Freedom, or The American Symbols of Liberty.

With each of the papers, plays or lectures, appropriate music should be given and with some appropriate costumes and exhibits will add much to the interest. Success in using Bureau material depends upon the ingenuity of the Program Committee in creating proper setting and atmosphere for the program.

FLORA KNAPP DICKINSON,
Chairman.

Radio

HELLO, FOLKS:

As this article is being prepared (in July) for the September Magazine we realize that many Radio chairmen are taking a much needed furlough to be ready for our active campaign beginning in September.

Our War activities have increased along many lines and we are anxious to hear about them over the “Air”.

Many of you have no doubt put on programs similar to those over WNYC (New York), mentioned in the August number of this Magazine. If you have, let us hear about them; if not, we are certain your Radio listeners would be interested to learn of women’s part in this war. Whenever National emergencies have arisen in the past women have not been found wanting. So it is that during these crucial times they are well organized to assist in bringing about a quick peaceful ending to this global disaster.

The Garden Clubs of many communities have invited the Victory gardeners to exhibit the results of their efforts with them and we would like to learn of these activities too, by letter and “Air”. I am certain that you have seen much activity along this line even if traveling is limited, and no doubt have a Victory garden of your own.

Remember our important holidays beginning September 17th—Constitution Day. We hope that you have experienced much pleasure through the furlough period, gained rest and are actively planning our work together.

MYRTLE M. LEWIS,
National Chairman.
Girl Home Makers Cook Book

The Girl Home Makers Cook Book was presented at the National Congress in Cincinnati as one of the tangible proofs of successful Committee activity during the past year.

It might also be described as the "proof of a pudding", whose original recipe was the intention to teach, through stimulating influence of friendly competition, the important art of Cookery to our girls.

Local Recipe Contests were successfully promoted throughout the States by the State Chairmen. Twenty-two States submitted over three hundred selected recipes, from which a final choice of one hundred was made, to be compiled into the Cook Book.

Its subject matter well assured, the choice of an attractive and suitable "jacket" became the concern of its publishers. Accordingly, one was especially designed for it, in blue and white, of a Girl Home Maker in ruffled cap and apron, such as was worn so long ago, by those first Girl Home Makers in the old Cleveland Settlement House. Similar figures, in miniature, illustrate its pages.

The Cook Book is now on sale, and may be obtained in dozen lots at forty cents a copy, or fifty cents for less than a dozen, mailing envelopes included. They are suggested as attractive Christmas cards or remembrances. Proceeds from sales will be used to further promote, through Awards and Scholarships, the work of our Committee. Order now, through the National Chairman.

Katharine D. Keller
(Mrs. Alexander W. Keller),
National Chairman.

Museum Committee

In July this magazine reported on the guide project in Memorial Continental Hall. I must here add a further statement on that work. Our ladies had been functioning only a few weeks, when we were obliged to suspend the service temporarily.

Negotiations were commenced with the Red Cross concerning the turning over of state rooms in the Hall to their use. In June, 7 period rooms and some other space was cleared of Museum material to accommodate the offices of Volunteer Services. In August, 7 more rooms and the Banquet Hall were made ready to receive the Prisoners of War Information Bureau. With so many of the period rooms turned into offices, it seemed not to warrant the time of the District of Columbia ladies to offer guidance. We have with regret informed these guides of the discontinuance of this service while the Red Cross utilizes Memorial Continental Hall. It was such a splendid project that we hope it can be undertaken again.

The South Gallery is still ours and the Museum continues to function as usual.

The Museum Committee’s fall meeting will be held in Memorial Continental Hall in Washington on the morning of October 20th. Miss Pauline Pinckney, author of Ship Figureheads and their Carvers, has been invited to speak. Anyone is welcome whether a member of the Museum Committee or not.

Jennie Scudder Murray,
National Chairman.
American Red Cross Committee

"RED CROSS support by the Daughters of the American Revolution has been outstanding in the last two years. Along with your important part in the nation's defense program, you have repeatedly shown unusual interest in the war time activities of the Red Cross, particularly in blood plasma, the supplying of mobile equipment, and in the War Fund appeals." This paragraph appeared in a letter sent to our Society by Mr. Howard Bonham, Director of Public Relations of the American Red Cross.

Another letter of appreciation was received from the Multnomah County Chapter, American Red Cross, of Portland, Oregon, which contained a copy of the resolutions adopted by the chapter, thanking the Daughters of the American Revolution of Oregon for their newly established Blood Donor Center. The manager said: "The Center has been a conspicuous success since the day it opened. It is consequently meeting its quota and has met with splendid response from this community and indeed, the entire area surrounding us. Through the generous gift of the Daughters of the American Revolution, we are now able to furnish two thousand pints of Plasma each week to the Armed Forces of the United States." Truly our work is being appreciated from coast to coast.

Mr. Bonham continues in his letter: "This cooperation has been heartening to all of us. It also has prompted us to turn to you in connection with the present shortage of medical services." He states that military services estimate their minimum needs at an average of 2,500 nurses per month. This growing number of nurses, as well as doctors, who are leaving their communities, is creating an emergency condition throughout the United States. The health of children, defense workers and the public in general becomes increasingly important, and it is necessary that more people become self-reliant in all matters pertaining to health. The Red Cross Home Nursing course can provide this knowledge and self-reliance. Hundreds of our members have taken this course. More and more of us should use this and every other means of becoming informed during this crisis, so that we may conserve the time and strength of overtaxed doctors and nurses.

BESS GEAGLEY,
National Chairman.

Be Loyal, America, Your Constitution Lives

(Continued from page 574)

us by the King of all kings. How long have you lived? You have lived through your constitution longer than any other nation except your mother country.

Yes, you live, and things that live grow, things that grow serve, things that serve are loved and used as examples. America, your nation is used as an example by all nations that do not try to destroy democracy. If it were not true, would emigrants from all other nations in the world come to your shores, seeking fame, fortune, pleasure, a place to worship as they please. They know that whatever they seek, America will welcome them to her shores. They realize that from the time the pilgrims landed on Plymouth Rock until this very day and that now in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and forty-two that America is the country where the humblest soul can have equal rights and opportunities with all other citizens, can work and serve without fear or favor, and finally may have honor bestowed upon them and responsibility even to the highest office America can offer, the President of the United States, and where on earth are such privileges granted except in America? What a Constitution! Your Constitution!

Nations that despise you, America, fear you also, because time has proved to them what Abraham Lincoln said, "A government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth."

Be loyal, Youth! Let no false propaganda turn you from the love of America and the traditions and examples set by your forefathers?

Be loyal, men and women! America needs your influence to point the way to the glittering dawn of a better day!

Be loyal, naturalized citizens! Count yourselves blessed with the privileges that are yours through the sacrifices of the liberty loving Americans who through "sweat, blood, and tears" made this "the land of the free and the home of the brave."

BE LOYAL, OH, BE LOYAL, ALL AMERICA, YOUR CONSTITUTION LIVES!
ON February 25, 1943, the District of Columbia Historical Research Committee, under the inspiring direction of Mrs. Wilfred J. Clearman, State Historian, presented an enlightening pageant, "Through the Looking Glass," an imaginary reverie in which a modern girl, while debating with herself the question of joining one of the war auxiliary forces, envisions, through the looking glass, a procession of women who, from the earliest days of our Colonial settlements to the present era, have moulded the spirit and traditions of our country.

First, from the wintry mists of New England emerged three courageous women, Priscilla Mullins, Rose Standish and Mary Chilton, in gray linsey-woolsey and white aprons, kerchiefs and caps. Next, in full-skirted elegance and jewels, came Margaret Brent from Maryland, relating to her sister Mary an account of her dramatic demand for a voice in the Assembly and two votes—one for herself as land owner; one as agent for Lord Baltimore.

From the wilds of the Detroit of 1701 appeared Madame Cadillac voicing her opinion that a woman's place is with her husband. Then followed Mistress Sarah Kemble Knight of Boston, an early teacher of Benjamin Franklin, reading from her famous journal kept during her journey to New York and her stop-over at Devil's Inn, 1704.

Next, Eliza Lucas, mother of Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, stepped through the glass, carrying a sample of the indigo plant she had introduced to the Colonies (1730).

Then into view limped the wounded but intrepid soldier of the Revolution, Deborah Sampson, the war nurse, Kerranlupuch Norman Turner and General Patterson.

A jolly scene ensued when Sally Hopkins Whipple danced the hornpipe with the Count de Rochambeau.

The wedding of Nellie Custis—the bride in an empire gown of old ivory satin on the arm of General Washington and assisted by Martha, came to life from the shadows of the mirror.

Covered wagon days sent forth the witch of the valiant Narcissa Prentis Whitman singing the hymn which gave her courage on her long trek to Oregon in 1836.

Mrs. Sarah Josepha Hale, editor of Godey's Lady Book, balanced her hoop skirt through the magic mirror and, as the Madonna of the Bustle, brought forth the glamorous tight-waisted, full-skirted, much trimmed costumes which graced her pages from 1837 to 1870.

Many brides of the '70's, '80's, and '90's floated into sight in their finery of long ago, followed by a delegate to an early Congress of the D. A. R., a Spanish War Nurse, nurses of World War One and members of the Auxiliary Units of World War Two, bore the flags.

From such an inspiring vision of the past, Miss 1943 easily finds the answer to her question.
The Save the Children Fund

ALBERT ROSE

Albert was born on the 24th December, 1938. He is one of four children, two of whom are at the Nursery with him. His mother is expecting another baby very shortly, and finds the care of all the children too much for her. She is now suffering badly with varicose veins and she is very thankful that the children are properly cared for at Salcombe Park. Albert is a bonny youngster and has greatly improved since entering the Nursery.

August 18, 1943.

DEAR MADAM STATE REGENT:

This note is written to you and other State Regents so that those who have recently been elected to office may understand about the Day Nursery at Salcombe Park, England, now credited to the D. A. R. This, the D. A. R. National Board members informally promised to establish when ex-Governor Allen of Kansas, and Dr. John Voris, President of Save the Children Federation, Inc., were our guests at the October Board meeting in 1941—but it has never been fully paid for.

SONIA BROWN

Sonia was born on the 19th December, 1940. Her brother Billy who is also at the Nursery keeps a fatherly eye on her. Sonia is a lovable child with fair hair and blue eyes. Both these children are at Salcombe Park as their mother has to go out to work to keep the home going. Unfortunately their father is in prison for burglary.

At that meeting it was thought that if an average of $100.00 per state were given by our Society, that the necessary $4,600.00 needed to establish what was then called a "Nursery Air Raid Shelter" would be quickly contributed.

Many pledges were made at that meeting, and other gifts have been received since then, but the fact remains that, although this Nursery at Salcombe Park was assigned to our Society and dedicated by Mrs. Winant a year ago, there still remains $2,800 to be paid.

There have been many questions asked of our English Chapters by those in charge
as to our intentions, and as your President General I feel decidedly responsible for the present equivocal situation. To those states and members who have contributed, our thanks are very sincere and we hope that they will understand that it is necessary to send this circular letter if we can ever hope to complete our obligation. If those states which have not sent any contribution can see their way clear to take this sentimental obligation under consideration when making out their budgets, and give as much as they possibly can, it will be a very great comfort.

Mrs. Reuben Knight, past Vice President General, of Alliance, Nebraska, has kindly consented to send additional information to any desiring it. All contributions should be sent through State Treasurers to the National Treasurer, made out to Save the Children Federation, Inc., 1 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y., for Sacombe Park Day Nursery.

This organization—Save the Children Federation, Inc.—is part of the British Society of the same name, and through this agency the money will go direct to the payment of the D. A. R. Nursery.

It is hoped that our State Regents and their State Board members will feel the privilege and happiness which may be theirs of helping to build healthy bodies and minds for these little ones in Great Britain. They will be the future defenders of those freedoms which our youth and that of Great Britain are now fighting to preserve.

With hope and good wishes, I am
Faithfully,
HELENA R. POUCH.

IRENE ROSE

Irene was born on the 17th October, 1937. She has one brother and one sister with her at the Nursery. There is one other brother at home and her mother is shortly expecting another baby. Mrs. Rose lives in South East London and was anxious that the children should be evacuated into the country. At the moment she is unable to give proper care to all the children. She is now suffering badly with varicose veins and the care of the children was a great worry to her. Irene is a happy child as will be seen by the photograph, and has greatly improved in health since being at Sacombe Park.

British Children’s Prayer
(Printed by request of President General)

Now I lay me down to sleep
I pray the Lord my soul to keep,
If this night’s sleep should end in rest
That is eternal, keep me blest.
Within Thy mercy, may I be
Child of The Kingdom safe and free!

If I should wake within the night
To see the sky all red with light
And hear the rooftops of the town
With our own walls come tumbling down,
Though there be death within the sky
May I not fear, O Lord, to die!

If I should die before I wake
I pray the Lord my soul to take;
But should I live the long night through
When I with courage seek to be,
Not safe, O Lord, but free!
A REALIZATION of the worth of a museum to the cultural life of a community is spreading rapidly throughout the country. People are learning that not alone in the large galleries and museums of the cities may items of historical value be preserved. Our own home communities may become active in this respect, and thus help to preserve much of value that might otherwise disappear from view.

This is particularly true of sections such as the Ozark region of Arkansas and Missouri. Life among these hills in the early days was arduous. The ingenuity of the pioneer settlers was taxed to the utmost in order to bring even a modicum of ease and pleasure to their daily lives.

Most of the farm implements and household utensils of these early settlers were evolved, of necessity, by hand from the materials close around them. It would be a pity if these things which meant the very life of our pioneers should be destroyed, and nothing left to tell us of their manner of living. It is not likely, however, that this will really happen, for here and there throughout this whole region, the museum idea is developing.

One of these in particular I wish to describe, that of the School of the Ozarks, near Hollister, Missouri. This school should be of special interest to all D. A. R. members, for while it is not on the list of approved schools, it is the school which chapters in Missouri have especially taken under their wing.

The school is magnificently located on a high tableland, above the White river. There are many buildings, most of them of native stone, built by the boys of the school. It is a school entirely for the children of the Ozark hills. All of the work of the school, on the farm, in the canning factory, the dairy, the print shop, the machine shop and the weaving room, as well as the cooking and the laundry work, is done by the students under splendid leadership.

Students learn here to do capable work with their hands, but better still they learn to live capably. In a world of upheaval they are being taught the true values of life.

It was here, in the early days of the school, that Dr. John Crockett, a home missionary of the Southern Presbyterian church, working among the mountain people and teaching in the school, first planned a museum of the Ozarks. To quote a letter from him, written in 1937 while he was president of Arkansas College, Batesville, Arkansas, "The idea I had in mind in starting and continuing it was this, if the old things which our pioneers in the Ozarks used could be gathered into one place where those pioneers' children could study them, it would keep alive the pioneer spirit."

Many things were gathered together while Dr. Crockett was at the school, and the work has been continued by the present president, Mr. R. M. Good. For some years the collection was housed in what space was available on the top floor of one of the buildings. It was crowded, and no attempt was made to catalogue the items. But the nucleus was there and things continued to accumulate.

In 1933 there were enough items so that the Pioneer cabin in the Missouri exhibit at the Century of Progress Exposition at Chicago was furnished with things from this museum of the School of the Ozarks. Some furniture and other items have also been used each year at the State Fair at Sedalia, Missouri.

Among the things already collected may be mentioned several rope beds of various sorts, a home made cradle and high chair, chests of drawers, spinning wheels, an old folding walnut chair, a fireplace dated 1857, a horse collar made of shucks, many crude farm implements and household utensils, old firearms, powder horns, and personal relics of bygone days.

The Ozark hills are rich in minerals, semi-precious stones and various ores. And so specimens of these are being assembled, as well as woods from a hundred or more trees in this region. There are many Indian relics here, also—arrowheads, tomahawks, and grinding bowls of rock, all gathered in this vicinity.

The outstanding feature in what may be called the Natural History section is the collection of mounted birds and animals presented to the School by Miss Augusta
Kastendieck, whose father spent a lifetime at his avocation of mounting such specimens. Most of the work of mounting these specimens was done by Mr. Kastendieck while in the Ozarks, and ninety per cent of the collection are from this region. Dr. Rudolf Bennet of the University of Missouri has pronounced this collection one of the two best in the state, and probably the best. Miss Kastendieck is a skilled taxidermist, and has catalogued the collection and keeps it in constant repair.

Another noteworthy addition recently made to the museum is the collection of mounted moths and butterflies, assembled by Mrs. Vita Kite of Branson, Missouri. This is probably the most complete collection of Ozark moths and butterflies in existence. There were over 10,000 specimens in the collection at the time of Mrs. Kite's death in 1940. There are many valuable specimens from foreign countries as well.

A collection of Missouri and Arkansas pottery is interesting also. It was presented to the school by Mr. Joseph Ashcroft of Poplar Bluffs, Missouri.

As has been said, this museum has had entirely inadequate housing until recently. Now, however, through the generosity of Mr. James McDonald of New York, the old boys' dormitory, Leonard Hall, has been remodeled, and its three floors are used to house the various collections which make up the museum. Here these relics of the past may be properly labeled and displayed. The natural history collections may be placed so that they will be available for study. It will grow and become increasingly valuable as the years go by.

A D. A. R. WAC

FORT OGLETHORPE, GA., August.—Private Helen L. Caldwell, now taking basic training at the Third WAC Training Center here, was the first Purdue co-ed to learn to fly at the University Airport.

Private Caldwell, who pilots a Taylorcraft Cub and has 15 hours solo flying to her credit, studied under Amelia Earhart, consulting engineer in the Aeronautical Engineering Department at Purdue in 1935.

A golf enthusiast, she was first place winner in a tournament the day she left for Fort Oglethorpe.

In civilian life Private Caldwell was a Home Economics and Physical Education teacher in the high school at Liberty, Ind., and instructed Red Cross First Aid classes. She is a member of D. A. R., National Old Trails Chapter of Cambridge City, Ind., and during her four years at Purdue she was active in the Women's Student Government Association and Women's Athletic Association.

Private Caldwell is the daughter of Carl W. Caldwell, Milton, Ind.
Seventeenth Century Pioneers

By Dora Trexler Kirkham

John Peter Trexler, I, was born February 26, 1680 in Europe. He left Europe during the religious persecutions and accepted the hospitality of Queen Anne of England. With his wife Catherine and five year old son, Jeremiah, he left London on May 3, 1709, for New York Harbor where he remained in New York vicinity for two years. Then he moved to Berks County, Pennsylvania, and was a signer for the formation of Oley Township on September 5, 1720. Going to Lehigh County he bought land, the earliest land sale in that county. Peter Trexler and family were the first white settlers in that part of Pennsylvania. Mother Trexler gave bread to the Indians in return for which they brought her wild skins and showed friendship to the Palefaces. Peter Trexler, I, died in 1758 and was buried on his land at Trexlertown, Pa., in the Trexler Cemetery near Allentown, Pa.

Jeremiah Trexler, son of John Peter Trexler, I, was born in 1705 and died in 1783. He bought land adjoining that of his father on the east and kept a Tavern as early as 1732. In 1760 he moved to Easton, Pa., where he was tax collector in 1768. In November 11, 1776, he was appointed a member of the Standing Committee. From the Pennsylvania Archives, Second series, page 622: “At a meeting of the Standing Committee, Easton, Pa., January 16, 1777, resolved that Messrs. Berlin and Trexler have care of the Indians now expected in this town and that they provide for them sufficient provision and give to each Indian one-half gill of rum every morning and every evening.” From the History and Biography of Pennsylvania, Volume 18, page 403: “Jeremiah Trexler was given command as Captain of Militia to garrison the frontier Forts, 1728, when Benjamin Franklin was founding the Saturday Evening Post at Philadelphia, Pa.”

Jeremiah Trexler was also a captain in the French and Indian War, and he petitioned the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania, August 18, 1757 as follows:

To the Honourable William Denny Esquire,

Lieutenant Governor and Comander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania and Counties of New Castle Kent and Sussex or Delaware & Pa.

The Petition of Jeremiah Trexler of Easton in the County of Northampton in the Province of Pennsylvania.

Most humble Sheweth,

That your Petitioner was Honoured by the late Governor with a Captains Commission,

That some Time ago your Petitioner resigned his said Commission,

That your Petitioner is well acquainted with the Delaware Indians Tongue,

That your Petitioner is very much grieved at the great Misfortune his fellow Inhabitants do now meet with by the French and their Allies,

That your Petitioner is very desirous out of Zeal for his King and Country to Joyn our Friendly Indians that are to settle at Wayominech and to go out with their Warriors against the Enemy's of his Country, provided his Honour will agree with your Petitioner upon certain Terms,

That your Petitioner is willing to sacrifice his Life if it should please God, in the Service of your Petitioner's King and Country.

Therefore if your Honour shall think fit that your Petitioner shall go out to Fight in manner aforesaid—your Petitioner prays that your Honour would be pleased to signify your Honours Command to him and your Petitioner as in Duty bound will pray.

August 18th, 1757.

His

Jeremiah Trexler.

Mark

John Trexler, son of Jeremiah Trexler, was born 1729 and died in 1795. John Trexler was Captain of the Sixth Company of the First Battalion of Northampton County Militia commanded by Lieut. Colonel Stephen Balliet 1780, 1781, 1782.

John Trexler was chosen as major on the 6th day of May, 1783, of Northampton County Militia, Pennsylvania.

The Historic 1760 House

During the year of 1732 the southern half of the Tavern was built by Capt. Jeremiah Trexler.

Major John Trexler received from his father two tracts of land and the Tavern and built the northern half. In 1746 John Trexler applied to the court for a license to conduct a Tavern on the site.

The following is a copy of the original Petition, now on file in the Court House at Doylestown, Penna., which was then the County Seat for this locality.

“The petition of John Trexler of Macongy Township humbly sheweth:
That whereas I live in such a part of the County where there is no tavern or house of entertainment near, which reason I am burdened with Travelers, your petition humbly craves you would be pleased to grant me a Recommendation to his honour the Governor for his license in order that I may keep Tavern or House of entertainment for the support of Travelers and we whose names are hereunder subscribed do Recommend him as a person fitting for the business afore requested and your Petitioner as in duty bound shall pray, etc."

Lorentz Shot  Frederick Romich
Giti Grim     George Steininger
Balzer Haman  Jacob Wagner

The request was granted and a license was issued to John Trexler to conduct a Tavern or House of entertainment on the 11th day of July, 1746, by King George II of England. Since said date this House has been a licensed Tavern.

Emanuel Trexler, son of John Trexler, was born in 1760 and died in 1830. He entered the Revolutionary War under command of T. T. Col. Nickolas Karn, April 22, 1782, at Northampton County, Pa. He moved from Pennsylvania in 1796 to Ohio and built the first house within the corporate limits of Portsmouth. He had received a good education and was a man of very considerable abilities, and he brought considerable means with him. In 1798 Emanuel Trexler was appointed Justice of the Peace by Governor St. Clair, the first acting Justice of the Peace in that county. He performed the first marriage ceremony in Portsmouth, Ohio. A carpenter by trade he built a bridge in 1811 across the mouth of the Scioto River, the first bridge of any magnitude in the County. In 1813 he sold his property and moved to Jackson County, Ohio, and was one of the three commissioners appointed by Legislature to organize the County of Jackson. He was elected to the same office at the first election April 1816. Among the earliest recorded sales of land was the N. W. 3/4 of section 20, Township of range 18. This was a deed from President Madison to Emanuel Trexler dated Sept. 27, 1814.

Our ancestors did much to give us a free country. Now we are called upon to do much to keep it free.

Blood Plasma Fund Shows Remarkable Progress

It is with great pleasure that we report that the Blood Plasma Fund on September 23 reached the sum of $135,026.82.

When it is realized all that this means in terms of saving the lives of our armed forces there is cause for real gratitude that our members have stood by this war project so valiantly.

Nor have the D. A. R. been remiss in the purchase of War Bonds and Stamps.

More than thirty-three millions of dollars have been invested by our Members in these best of all securities which bring Victory nearer.

Back the attack in the Third War Loan now in progress!
Parliamentary Procedure

"Parliamentary Law is designed to assist and not to hinder a society, and yet it becomes a positive hindrance in any active society that has no rules of order and recognizes no definite authority in Parliamentary Law. When an Authority has been adopted it must be followed, and the only question is to the interpretation of the adopted rules. What any other authority says on the subject has nothing to do with the case."—GEN. HENRY M. ROBERT. P. 366—Parliamentary Law.

A CORRECTION

In the June Magazine, page 392, paragraph at top of page. Change the sentence, "You may only amend the proposed amendment ONCE", to read—"You may only amend an amendment ONCE"! Please read pages 272 and 273 of R. R. O. R., especially top paragraph on p. 273. This was a case of being too explicit!

May I remind State Societies and Chapters that Robert's Rules of Order Revised is the Parliamentary Authority for the N. S. D. A. R. (see Art. XIV—P. 26—of our National By-laws).

It is impossible for any one set of By-laws to include each and every point of parliamentary Procedure, hence we have our chosen Authority to Refer to when ever a question arises that is not covered by our State or Chapter By-laws, or by the by-laws of our National Society. States and Chapters must remember this when revising By-laws. For instance, the "appointing" of a Nominating Committee should be by Election by the assembly, or by the Chapter. The National By-laws do not prescribe a method of Nominating officers for the State or Chapter, but Robert does say that the President (or the Regent) should NEVER appoint the Committee on Nominations.

The question comes, "Does 'appoint' ever mean the same as elect?"

The answer is: Appoint includes elect. Thus, one who is elected may be said to be appointed to an office. But one who is appointed to an office by the President cannot be said to have been elected to office! A Nominating Committee should be elected by the Chapter and not appointed by the President. Remember this when you provide for a nominating Committee in your State or Chapter By-laws.

It is definitely prescribed in your National By-laws, on the other hand, that State and Chapter Officers are to be elected—and this certainly precludes the appointing of "Officers" on Chapter and State Boards who are given the right to serve on the Executive Board with a vote, because of an appointed chairmanship or of an Honorary Office or of some past office. Remember that "NO ONE receives the right to vote by virtue of an appointment."

Having held the office of Regent in the past does not give any one the right to attend Board Meetings and have the right to vote. Robert in R.R.O.R., p. 267 says as follows: "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 he did not hold the Honorary Office."

Our National By-laws do provide for Nominations of Candidates for National Office—to come from the floor. (See Art. II, Sec. 4.) and I want to speak of "Nominations" at this time:

Ordinarily Nominations may be made from the floor, or by a Nominating Com. or by a Nominating ballot. A NOMINATION IS A MOTION—pure and simple, and differs from the ordinary motion in that it does not require a second. A simple nomination requires only a minimum of words, "I nominate Mrs. John Smith," or "I nominate Mrs. John Smith for the office of Secretary," and THIS MOTION to Nominate, must be made by one who has a right to make a motion, and in a Convention only a "voting delegate" or a member of the delegate Body has a right to make such a motion. In your chapters, a member in good standing, having a right to make any motion, has a right to nominate some one for office. No one, except by general consent, can nominate more than one member of a board until all have had an opportunity to nominate.

When nominations are to be called for, the President announces that "Nominations are now in order"—and "in a large assembly it is generally not necessary to have a motion "to close nominations." When a Chairman thinks there will be no more, she inquires, "Are there any more nomina-
tions?" And if there is no response she announces that "Nominations are closed," before proceeding to the election or other business, but—Robert says: "Proceeding to the election or to other Business, if no objection is made at the time CLOSES NOMINATIONS BY GENERAL CONSENT."

"If law or Custom requires the nominations to be formally closed, a motion to that effect should be made and put to vote, but not until a reasonable time has been given for nominations. Like the Previous Question, this motion deprives members of their rights—hence it requires a two-thirds vote for its adoption. When closed Nominations may be reopened by a majority vote." (See Robert's Par. Law, p. 166-167.)

Robert tells us, "If any person is nominated who is unable or unwilling to serve, she should immediately decline. If she was previously asked whether she would accept a nomination and DID NOT decline, it is an imposition upon the Society for her afterward to decline and to put the Society to the trouble of selecting another candidate."

(Also on p. 206—Robert's Par. Law) "In case a nominee withdraws before the election, and nominations are made by a Committee, the Committee should meet immediately and agree upon another nomination, which should be reported even though the Committee has previously made its report. Although a Committee is automatically discharged when its Report is made, nevertheless, a nominating Committee, in order to complete the work assigned to it, is automatically revived, by the withdrawal of a nominee, provided the withdrawal occurs before the balloting begins." The Chairman of the Committee rises and gives the added Report—and the President announces the nominations, reading all the further nominations as now made by the Com. and then asks for nominations from the floor.

In some organizations it is the custom to nominate by ballot instead of from the floor. It is sometimes called an "informal ballot" but this is not correct and should be designated as "A nominating ballot." Its object is to ascertain the exact preference of the members which may be expressed secretly by this method, but does not elect any one. If there are several nominees and the nominees receiving the largest number of votes declines, a motion should be made to take another nominating ballot for any one particular office. For President—for instance, the motion to be made would be: "I move that nominations for President be reopened, and that Nominations be allowed from the floor, after which another Nominating ballot be taken."

In organizations using the Nominating ballot, the attempt is made to limit the voting on the Electing ballot to the two Nominees for each office receiving the highest number of votes for that office on the Nominating ballot. Such an action suspends the rights of members and therefore, like motions limiting the right to debate requires a two-thirds vote. On page 290 of R.R.O.R. Robert tells you definitely that "the voting is not limited to the nominees, as every member is at liberty to vote for any member who is not declared ineligible by the by-laws." I repeat—members are not prevented from voting for other candidates, when the by-laws state that the two candidates receiving the largest number of votes on the Nominating ballot shall be the "official nominees." Such a rule only prevents printing on the tickets the names of other candidates for office!

Often a motion is made to declare the Nominating Ballot the Electing ballot. If the by-laws require the election to be by ballot, the motion is out of order, since it does away with the ballot. For some one to move that the secretary (or some other member), cast the ballot of the Society, is wrong, if the By-laws require "the election to be by ballot." (Please read R.R.O.R.—p. 85 and 86.)

Robert tells you that: "Those who are opposed to the Nominations of the Committee have their remedy in nominating their candidates from the floor when the Committee Reports, and then "scratching" or writing in the names they want on the printed ticket, crossing out the objectionable names and replacing them by the names of their candidates." Several questions have come in recently involving the motion to nominate. I want to answer some of them today—

Ques.—We held an election and the one nominated for the office of Treasurer was not elected, and another member received the highest number of votes, though she was not nominated. The Chapter is divided
Some say the member was not nominated and could not be elected.

Ans.—Any one receiving the required number of votes at an election is elected, if she is qualified in other respects, regardless of whether she was nominated or not.

Ques.—We cannot find a member who is willing to serve as Regent, and as Chairman of the Nominating Committee. I do not know what to do.

Ans.—I would suggest that you ballot for officers without Nominations; or, if preferred, a nominating ballot could be taken first.

Ques.—We have two decided factions in our Chapter, and things are not pleasant at times. Our State Regent is a member of our Chapter. She really had one more year as State Regent, and because our State Conference meets in March some of us felt that she should be endorsed at the State Conference of 1943 for the office of Vice President General. Our State Conference coming within a few weeks time of Congress in 1944 would not give a candidate for Vice President General very much time to send out cards announcing her candidacy nor to allow her State to create an interest in her campaign: Imediately upon the Motion to endorse her for the office of Vice President General a member arose and moved to lay the motion on the table. And it was immediately voted on and carried! Was that the proper thing to do under the circumstances?

Ans.—You started out by telling me that you have two factions, etc., but what I want to know is—where was "the other side," not to be "Johnny on the spot" to "take that motion off the table" when it came time. When the motion, "to lay the question on the table," is legitimately used it does not finally dispose of the question or EVEN INJURE it, but only immediately stops debate and amendment and lays the question aside temporarily, and BECAUSE OF THIS FACT, it is allowed to have the highest rank of all subsidiary motions, and is unamendable and requires only a majority vote for its adoption. (P. 62 of Robert's Par. Law.)

Please read R.R.O.R. P. 107—"The Object of the motion to Lay on the Table," and you will see that it is not legitimately used for the purpose of suppressing or killing a motion! Motions laid on the table are merely temporarily laid aside, and remembering this, ACT ACCORDINGLY! Robert classifies this as a "dangerous privilege,"—this motion to "Lay on the Table," and I repeat "Its proper parliamentary use is to lay aside a question temporarily in order to attend to something more urgent. The motion "to take a question from the Table may be made BY ANY MEMBER regardless of how she voted on the motion to lay the question on the table."

Faithfully yours,

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

September Activities of President General

1943

September 8 - Luncheon meeting to honor State Chaplain, in Franklin, Indiana.
11 Parade of Women War Workers, New York City.
13 50th Birthday of Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, Groton, Conn. Mrs. Frederick P. Latimer, Past V. P. G.
14 Meeting in N. Y. of Committee for 1944 Congress.
17 Meeting of Massachusetts Society S. A. R. in Faneuil Hall, Boston, at 8 P. M. Mr. John F. Robinson, President.
20 Meeting of Newport News Chapter, Va. Mrs. Maurice B. Tonkin, Regent.
21 Luncheon in Richmond, Va., with members and Juniors of Huguenot Society of the Founders of Manakin in the Colony of Virginia. Mrs. William A. Porter, National President.
24 Dinner and evening meeting of Jane Tuers Society at Woman's Club, Jersey City, N. J. Show films of Approved Schools. Mrs. Nelson, President.
27 50th anniversary of Boudinot Chapter—luncheon and dedication at Boudinot Mansion, Elizabeth, N. J. Mrs. Harold W. Hill, Regent.
29 New Jersey State Conference at New Yorker Hotel, New York City. Mrs. Raymond C. Goodfellow, State Regent.
30 Vermont State Conference in Rutland. Mrs. B. C. Batcheller, State Regent. (Also Oct. 1.)
MOLLY PITCHER was about the happiest and proudest girl in all the whole wide world—for the great General George Washington had bestowed upon her the rank of "Sergeant." It was "Sergeant Molly" now if you please, and this—in recognition of the fine courage and bravery which she had shown on the battlefield at Monmouth.

This happened many, many years ago—in fact, it was during the Revolutionary War; the War in which our stouthearted pioneer forefathers fought so earnestly for the great Freedom and Liberty that we enjoy today. Fighting for the very things that every true patriotic American citizen holds dearer than anything else in all the world—and for which he will make any sacrifice to guard and preserve that sacred heritage.

Molly's last name was not "Pitcher." That was only a nickname given her by the soldiers at Monmouth. Her real name was Molly Ludwig Hayes.

When Molly Ludwig's father came to this country from Germany, he settled on a farm in New Jersey—about half way between Trenton and Princeton; and Molly, like all other girls of similar parentage, was brought up to hard work. She was a strong, sturdy girl, possessing unusual strength that was to be of great value to her later on.

The story goes that she could swing a sack of wheat over her shoulder and carry it upstairs to the granary; also another story—that after the Battle of Princeton, she picked up a wounded soldier and carried him two miles to a farm house and nursed him back to life.

The whole world changed for Molly Ludwig when a Mrs. Irvine from the city, came to Trenton on a visit. She wished to take a young girl back with her to help with the housework. Seeing Molly, and liking the appearance of this cheery, wholesome girl, and the fine physique and honest face, and the energetic way in which she did her work—persuaded her to go home with her to live.

Molly lived with Doctor and Mrs. Irvine for several years and proved to be a most trustworthy and sincere girl. However, Molly's ability was not with the needle—she did not like to sew; she preferred the heavier and more strenuous tasks—such as washing, ironing, scrubbing and scouring, and at these she was quite an expert.

Molly was not without her romance too. Living near the home of the Irvines, a young man by the name of John Hayes conducted a barber shop. This young man soon began to watch for Molly every time she came out to scrub the front steps of the Irvine house and to admire the vigorous zeal that she displayed in her work.

A friendship between these two soon developed into a real romance, and when Molly was sixteen years old, she and John Hayes were married.

When the Revolutionary War broke out Dr. Irvine, who had been a Colonel in the French and Indian War, was made a Colonel of a Pennsylvania regiment, and John Hayes went along as a gunner in the artillery.

"I'm proud to be the wife of a soldier," said the loyal Molly, "and I'll stand by you"; and this, she literally did.

When the company in which John Hayes was in was camped near Molly's old home, she went to stay with her father, so that she might be near her husband.

It was not unusual for the wives to accompany their husbands during the war—not to fight, of course—but there were so many things and ways in which they could be of service. They could cook, wash and mend for the soldiers, and then too, when they were sick or wounded the wives could nurse them and care for them.

Once when Molly was cooking for the men, she was attempting to move a large kettle of water and it was proving to be a big job—even for the strength of Molly—so, seeing a passing soldier, she called to him to come and help her. His promptness and kindness so impressed her that she asked him his name. Imagine her surprise when he very quietly replied: "I am General George Washington." She almost dropped the kettle!
It was a very hot sultry day in June, 1778; the blazing sun beat down upon the men with a fierce intensity that was almost unbearable. The soldiers and the horses, too, were suffering from sunstroke and heat.

The British soldiers were feeling the sun's rays even more, for their uniforms were heavy woolen material and they carried full packed knapsacks. In spite of this, the firing continued—and the Americans were sticking bravely to their guns.

Sometimes during the firing, under shelter, Molly would go back and forth carrying water to the sufferers and wetting sponges to swab out the smoking cannons. What a welcome sight she was to the tired and thirsty soldiers! Seeing her coming, they would cry out—"Here comes Molly with her pitcher of water!" This was soon shortened to—"Molly—Pitcher"—and so, that was the way she got her nickname of "Molly Pitcher." It stayed with her the rest of her life—always a reminder of the many good deeds and acts she did for the soldiers.

On one of her trips of mercy, she saw her husband fall suddenly. Accounts differ as to the cause; some say he was wounded; others, that he suffered a sunstroke caused by working so near the blazing cannon.

General Knox, in charge of the Battery, having no competent man to put in John Hayes' place, was about to order the gun withdrawn, when Molly, quick of wit, sprang forward, seized the rammer and fired the gun! That one moment was sufficient to show General Knox that she was capable of filling her husband's place and that she had the strength and nerve for the task.

How the men cheered as she loaded and fired shot after shot with the skill of a veteran!

That night the British stole silently away: leaving their dead and wounded, and Washington in possession of the field.

The victory of Monmouth was the last important battle in the North, and was the beginning of brighter days for the Americans.

The story of Molly's bravery and the part she played at this critical moment quickly spread throughout the Camp, and General Greene thanked her for her splendid courage in helping turn the tide of battle into victory.

The next morning she was presented to General Washington, who spoke a few words of commendation and praise to her—and then—he gave her the commission of Sergeant! What thrill that was for Molly! Later, she was put on the list of half pay for life.

How proud John Hayes was that his Molly should receive such a fine recognition from General Washington; and of course, Molly was just beaming with joy and happiness.

Lafayette then asked his men if they would like to have the pleasure of giving "Sergeant Molly" a little trifle. Indeed, they were delighted for an opportunity to show their appreciation; so when Molly was invited to inspect the troops, she passed between long lines of French soldiers—and discovered when she reached the end, that her hat was filled with gold crowns!

Until the close of the war, "Sergeant Molly" remained with the army.

Shortly after her husband's death (which was not long after the close of the war), Molly lived at the Carlisle Barracks, where she washed and cooked for the soldiers.

In 1822 the legislature of Pennsylvania, without a dissenting vote, passed a measure to give her $40.00 and annuity for life.

When she died, ten years later, she was buried with military honors; a company of soldiers firing a salute.

On July 4th, 1876, a white marble monument was unveiled at her grave and this inscription was on it:

"Molly Pitcher, the Heroine of Monmouth." On the 13th of May, each year, along with the soldiers of the Revolution, whose graves are decorated, the people of Carlisle always place a remembrance on the grave of Molly Pitcher.

In the park at Freehold, a monument was erected to commemorate the victory of Monmouth, and on one of the five panels, Molly Pitcher is shown barefooted, ramming the charge—and her husband, lying exhausted at her feet.

The name of "Molly Pitcher" is one of the women honored by Uncle Sam by having a postage stamp named in her honor. It is customary to put the picture of the honoree on the stamp—but as no picture was available, her name is printed in large letters across the face of the stamp.
Frequently requests come to this Department for information of how to secure genealogical material at low cost. That, of course, is a difficult question to answer. Many people fail to realize that the sciences of genealogy, history and geography are interdependent, so comprehensive study of the one without the other is impossible.

History is the record of past events brought about by people, your people and mine. Genealogy and history are the who, what and when of those events and geography is where these events occurred. The knowledge of the part your very own has had in the making of history is what makes genealogy the all-absorbing avocation of those who delve into it.

To say, grandly, as some do, that "I know nothing of genealogy" is a confession of lack of knowledge and interest in history and in the part played in it by those whose ancestral bars we so proudly display on our beautiful blue and white ribbon.

One of those bars may commemorate participation in the Lexington Alarm, the Mecklenburg Declaration, the Signing of the Declaration of Independence, the Battle of Kings' Mountain, the Battle of Bennington or of Brandywine.

Where, when, why, by whom and how, through the intervening years, does this privilege of wearing that bar come to you? Your two parents, four grandparents, eight great-grandparents, sixteen great-great-grandparents and thirty-two great-great-great-grandparents were consecutively bearers of that honor. Their lives compass the whole period of our nation's history, a study of their migrations, settlements, consecutive residences, the economic, political, social and religious events that they experienced is genealogy at its best.

How and when that information can be obtained is the problem and must be solved by beginning with our parents and tracing back through preceding generations. Personal knowledge, letters from older members of the family, diaries, etc., should take care of the second and third generations. The use of charts is of great assistance (see April and May 1939, page 87, issues of the D. A. R. Magazine for Perfect Charts and October 1938, page 99, for chart outline). Write in ink the facts for which you have proof and in pencil the probable data. This should be retraced in ink when proof is obtained. The places of residence, their church and social affiliations, should be noted, for these have a bearing upon the trend of further research.

Birth, marriage—and death records, mortuary records, the Census and Pension records, wills, deeds, court records, county and town histories, may help through the difficult 1820 to 1870 period if the location of the family during those years is stated. Prior to 1800 the task is less difficult since migrations were usually made in company with neighbors and friends from the same locality. This was owing to the danger of attacks by Indians, which people, very naturally, objected to the intruders. The allocation of lands in payment for Revolutionary service to the soldier and his widow is a source of information available especially in Georgia and Kentucky.

The first Census of the United States, that of 1790, which is in most libraries and which can be obtained for one dollar per volume (address Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.), is invaluable in locating families following the Revolutionary War period. The Revolutionary War pensions and those of the War of 1812 are sources of information. The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, has for many years issued free of charge a leaflet "General Information—How To Become a Member?" which gives many references from which Revolutionary War records may be obtained in each of
known to have lived in what is now Snyder County, Pennsylvania, as early as 1754 and land grants were made as early as 1755 for areas in what is now the southern part of the county.

**County Formations.** The southern part of Snyder County belonging to Cumberland County prior to 1772; the northern part was claimed by Berks County. In 1772 the new County of Northumberland was formed. . . . In 1813 what is now Snyder County became a part of Union County and in 1855 the southern part of Union County became Snyder County.

The Revolution. This was frontier during the Revolution and practically every male between 16 and 60 served in the ranger, militia, or Continental forces.

Dr. Fisher also published Snyder County Pioneers, sketches of Biographical Heads of more than 800 families who lived in this section before 1800.

The first six pages are Letters of Administration of Northumberland County, of which Snyder County was formerly a part. The records are tabulated, the first column being the date, the second is the name of the deceased, the third, letters of administration (to whom granted), the fourth are sureties.

(About 200 names are likewise listed in this section.)

Pages 26 to 77 inclusive are Abstracts of Wills of Snyder County, Pennsylvania, 1772 to 1855. (Taken from the Northumberland County records of which Snyder County was a part between 1772 and 1813.) These are arranged in five columns: the first column is date of will, the second is date of probate, the third is name of deceased, fourth is the township and the fifth is list of heirs.
COUNTY RECORDS IN VIRGINIA STATE LIBRARY

In these days of travel difficulties and curtailed bus schedules, it is sometimes difficult to reach the various Virginia county seats; yet it may be possible to get to Richmond. For this reason, now seems an appropriate time to print a list of the unpublished Virginia county records which are in the Virginia State Library at Richmond, either in the original volumes or copies of such volumes.

The list is constantly changing, as there are new accessions every month. However, the following list, which was copied from the official record as of June 15, 1943, through the courtesy of the Virginia State Librarian, Dr. William J. Van Schreven by Katie-Prince Esker (Mrs. Jerome A.), will be of considerable assistance.

ACCOMAC—Organized 1634.
Records—1632-1640. Transcript.
Orders, Deeds, Wills, etc.—1632-1640, Book No. 1.
Record—(incl. 1642-1645)
(Northampton County. Transcript)
Deeds & Wills—1664-1671.
Deed Book—No. 3, 1757-1770. 3 Parts.
Order Book—1659-1670.
Orders & Wills, etc.—1671-1674.
Minutes—1729-1730.
Wills—1673-1676.
Marriage Register—1774-1806. Mss. compilation.

ALBEMARLE—Organized 1744.
Deeds:
Book 2—1758-1761. Index.
Book 3—1761-1764. Index.
Book 4—1764-1768. Index.
Book 5—1768-1772. Index.
Book 7—1776-1778. Index.
Book 8—1782-1784. Index.
Book 9—1784-1789. Index.
Book 10—1789-1793. Index.

Penn
Children: Dan, Cath. Meyers, Peter, Jacob, Elizabeth, Salome (Mrs. John Shallenberger).
Wife, Anna Mary; Children: James John, Jacob Joseph, Sarah, Susan, and other.

MAHANTANGO—Organized 1744.
Deeds:
Book B—1765-1769.
Order Book—1773-1782.
Wills:
Book 1—1761-1780.
Surveys—1781-1802.
Marriages:
Register—1763-1832. Mss. compilation.

APPOMATTOX—Organized 1845.
None.

ARLINGTON—Organized 1801.
None.

ALEXANDRIA—Organized 1801.
None.

AMHERST—Organized 1761.
Deeds:
Book 6—1757-1759. Index.
Wills:
Book 2X—1761-1771. Index.
Land Causes—1744-1769.
Marriages:
Leeches D. A. R. 1931.

AMELIA—Organized 1735.
Deeds:
Book 2—1752-1756. Index.

ALEGHAHANY—Organized 1822.
None.

APPOMATTOX—Organized 1845.
None.

ARMINGTON—Organized 1801.
None.

AUGUSTA—Organized 1738-45.
Deeds:
Book 2—1748-1750—3 Parts.
Wills:
Book 2—1753-1760.

BATH—Organized 1790-1.
None.

BEDFORD—Organized 1753-4.
None.

BLAND—Organized 1861.
None.

BOTETOURT—Organized 1769-70.
Order Book—1770-1771. 2 Parts.
Marriages:
Registers—1770-1853. 2 Parts.

BRUNSWICK—Organized 1720-32.
Deeds, Wills, etc.—1732-1740.
Deeds:
  Book 6—1755-1762.
Wills:
  Book 3—1750-1769.

BUCHANAN—Organized 1858.
None.

BUCKINGHAM—Organized 1761.
  Surveyors' Plat Book—1762-1814.
  Surveyors' Plat Book—1783-1799.

CAMPBELL—Organized 1781-2.
  Order Book No. 4—1791-1797.
  Order Book No. 5—1791-1797.
Wills:
  Book 1—1782-1800.

CAROLINE—Organized 1727-8.
Orders:
  Book 1-1732-1740. 2 Parts.
  Book 2-1741-1746. 2 Parts.
  Book 3-1746-1754. 2 Parts.
  Book 4-1755-1758. 2 Parts.
  Book 5-1759-1763.
  Book 6-1764-1765.
  Book 7-1765-1767.
  Book 8-1767-1770. 2 Parts.
  Book 9-1770-1772.
  Book 10-1772-1775. 2 Parts.
  Book 11-1777-1780.
  Book 12-1781-1785. 2 Parts.
  Book 13-1785-1787. 2 Parts.
  Book 14-1787-1789. 2 Parts.
  Book 16-1799-1802. 2 Parts.
Wills—1742-1830.
Deeds—1758-1843. 1806-1821.
Surveys—1729-1762.
Plats—1777-1840.
Minute Book—1774-1781.
Minute Book—1787-1791. 2 Parts.
Minute Book—1794-1796.
Appeals & Land Causes—1777-1807. 2 Parts.
Proceedings Committee on Safety—1774-1776.
Marriages:
  Register—1787-1853. 4 Parts.
  Guardians Bond—1821-1844.

CARROLL—Organized 1842.
None.

CHARLES CITY—Organized 1634.
Records—1766-1774.

CHARLOTTE—Organized 1764-5.
Deeds:
  Book 3—1771-1777.
Wills—1765-1791. 2 Parts.

CHESTERFIELD—Organized 1749.
Deeds—1749-1753. 2 Parts.

Deeds—1753-1755.
Orders—1749-1754. 2 Parts.
Wills:
  Book 1—1749. 2 Parts.
  Book 2—2 Parts.
  Book 3—2 Parts.
Surveyors' Book—1801-1811.
Surveyors' Book—1845.
Marriages:
  Register—1771-1853. Mss. compilation.

CLARKE—Organized 1836.
None.

CRAIG—Organized 1851.
None.

Deeds:
  Book B—1753-1756. No index.
  Book D—1762-1765. No index.
Wills:
  Book 1—1749-1770. Index.
  Book B—1770-1793. No index.

Deeds:
  Book 2—1752-1760.
  Book 3—1760-1765.
  Book 5—1771-1778.
Orders—1749-1751.
Wills:
  Book 1—1749-1769.
  Book 2—1769-1792.
Minutes—1752-1779.

DICKENSON—Organized 1880.
None.

DINWIDDIE—Organized 1752.
Deeds:
  Book 1—1833-1837.
Orders—1789-1791.
Surveyors' Plat Book—1755-1865.

ELIZABETH CITY—Organized 1634.
Orders—1731-1747.
Orders—1755-1757.
Deeds & Wills—1723-1730
Ejection Proceedings—1736-1770 2 Parts.
Orders—1723-1729
Deeds, Wills, Inventories
& Orders—1715-1721 2 Parts.
Orders—1715-1721
Records Book No. 10
Orders
Deeds, Wills, Inventories
Deeds & Wills—1737-1749.
Bonds—1743-1756.
Wills, etc.—1701-1904. 2 Parts.
Guardian Accounts—1737-1748.
Minutes—1756-1760.
[Minutes] Court Orders—1760—[1769].
Deeds:
  Book E—1758-1764.

ESSEX—Organized 1692.
Deeds:
  Book 9—1695-1699.
Deeds, etc:
  Book 16—1718-1721.
Deeds & Wills:
Book 10-1699-1702.
Orders-1699-1702.
Orders :
Book 3-1703-1708.
Book 1708-1714.
Book 1695-1709. Transcript.
Book 14-1745-1747.
Wills, Inventories & Admins. No. 3-1717-1722.
Wills, Bonds, etc.-No. 4-1722-1747. 2 Parts.
Orders -1699-1702.
Orders :
Book 3-1711-1716.
Land Trials -1715-1741.
Records-1692-1695. Transcript.
Records -1695-1699. Transcript.
Records & Orders-1699. Transcript.
Wills:
Book 7-1743-1747.
Book 12-1762-1775.
Index of Records -1692-1700.
(See Rappahannock.)
Notes by Wm. G. Stanard.
FAIRFAX—Organized 1742.
Orders -1772-1774.
Rule Dockets-1793.
FAUQUIER—Organized 1759.
None.
FINCASTLE—Organized 1772. Abolished —.
Deeds-1773-1777.
Deeds-1773-1789. 2 Parts.
(See Fincaisle & Montgomery Deeds -1773-1789.)
Minutes-1773-Typewritten.
(See Faunisale & Montgomery, Entry Book A.)
FLOYD—Organized 1831.
None.
FLUVANNA—Organized 1777.
None.
FRANKLIN—Organized 1785-6.
None.
FREDERICK—Organized 1738-43.
Wills:
Book 2-1752-1761.
GILES—Organized 1806.
None.
GLOUCESTER—Organized 1651.
Surveyors' Book A-1733-1810.
Surveyors' Book No. 1-1817-1852.
GOOCHLAND—Organized 1727-8.
Deeds:
Book -1728-1734. 2 Parts.
Book 2-1734-1736.
Book 3-1737-1742.
Book 4-1741-1748.
Book 7-1755-1759.
Book 9-1765-1769.
Book 10-1769-1775.
Book 14-1784-1788.
Orders:
Book 1-1728-1730.
Book 2-1730-1731.
Book 3-1731-1735.
Book 5-1741.
Begun Sept. 1741.
Book 8-1757-1761.
Begun June 1757—ended July 1761.
(To be continued)

Queries

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

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

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

I-'43. (a) Phillips.—Want ancestry and other data regarding Elizabeth C. Phillips, born 1823, probably Toronto, Canada. Married 1839 or '40 to Charles Hudson in vicinity of Troy, New York. Immediately came to Washtenaw County, Michigan. Mother of Elizabeth Chase Phillips was a Chase but (?) Chase and father (?) Phillips.

(b) Hudson.—Want ancestry and data regarding Charles Hudson, born 1820, who married above Elizabeth C. Phillips. I think his father's name was also Charles Hudson. Mrs. Hazel Hudson Linn, Mentone, Indiana.


I-'43. (a) Simmerman-Coner.—Want names of parents of John Simmerman (Zimmerman) who married Catherine Coner 3-29-1790 at Pittsgrove, Salem County, New Jersey. Would also like information regarding Coner family. Children: Mary, Daniel, Kitty, Ann, Anna, and Sarah.

(b) Springer.—Daniel Simmerman (1792-1858) married 2-20-1817 Elizabeth Springer (1796-1892). He was born Glassboro, Gloucester County, New Jersey. Want names of parents of Elizabeth (Betsey) Springer. Her sister Sarah (Sally) married John Weeks. He died 9-8-1881, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Children: Solomon; Robert, a Doctor, graduated from The Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, March 1, 1861; and Sarah Jane. Mrs. Daniel T. Abbott, 10 Herbert Street, Beacon, New York.

I-'43. (a) Crippen-Worden-Stevens.—Want proof that David* (Roswell*, John*, Jabez*, Thomas*) Crippen (1785-?) and Elizabeth Wor-
den, were parents of Knella (Ellen) Crippen, born June 24, 1828, Rutland, Tioga County, Pennsylvania, who married Merenus Stevens, 1842, in Southport, New York. If so, want data of Elizabeth Worden (2-1842) daughter of Isaac. Will exchange Crippen data. Did Roswell serve in Revolution?

(b) Ferguson-Clifton.—Want to locate book of poems owned by Rachel Ann (Clifton) Ferguson (Mrs. Thomas W.) who died 1864 in Central City, Colorado, leaving sons Thaddeus Harvey (died 1934 Albuquerque, New Mexico) and Benjamin Franklin, ages about 11 and 8. Book had space for family records. Would like a copy of the records if book can be found. Mrs. Hugh M. Stevens, Route No. 4, Albion, Michigan.

I-'43. Crawford.—Want parentage of Moses Crawford, born Georgia, 1805 (parents born 1831 South Carolina), married Evaline Wright, born Tennessee, 1815. Moses lived 1833-44 Mississippi; died Missouri County, Arkansas. First child, Thomas, born 1833, St. Francis County, Arkansas. Third son, John C., married Eliza Harrington, born 1838, Iowa. Her father Peter was resident Phillips Co., Arkansas, in 1850. Wife Susan, born 1814, South Carolina. Mrs. McCallister Pearce, West Memphis, Arkansas.

I-'43. (a) West.—Wanted parentage, ancestry of Richard West, born in Kentucky (what part?) January 12, 1810, married Susannah N. Johnson about 1830. Four children: Rebecca F. who married George W. Case; Elizabeth L. married Richard Rockhold; George William M. K. married Susan Agnes Modie, and James Frank West. He was a stone mason, and was living near Louisville presumably in 1834. (b) Busch-Bush.—Wanted parentage of, and all possible data concerning Gretchen Margaret Busch who married Charles White, Revolutionary soldier of Pennsylvania Regiment, Continental Line. Sons John, William and Robert. After war lived in Greenbrier County, Virginia, until possibly 1790's. Following death of Charles White, the widow and three boys removed to Sewickley Bottom, Beaver County, Pennsylvania, where, presumably, she died. Mrs. L. N. Neff, Drawer J, Madrid, Iowa.

I-'43. (a) Hinton.—Who were the parents and grandparents of the John Hinton of Peters burg, Virginia, who married Martha (Patsy) Gill, also of Virginia. (b) Worsham.—Want names of parents of three Worsham sisters: 1. Elizabeth, who married in 1801, Presley Hinton, of Mecklenburg County, Virginia; 2. one who married John Taylor, Colonel in Revolutionary Army; 3. one married Edward Travis. Miss Anne Scott West, 1500 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C.

I-'43. (a) Hamel.—Wanted ancestry and other data for Louise Hamel, born October 14, 1838, at Middlebury, Vermont; died East Orange, New Jersey, June 16, 1923; married Reuben Smith Davidson, January 16, 1858. Think family came from Malone, New York. (b) Maxon.—Wanted ancestry and all other possible data for Malinda Maxon; born Grafton, New York, March 25, 1806; died Woodford County, Illinois, August 30, 1871; married Daniel P. M. Davison December 14, 1843. Mrs. Neil A. Cameron, 16569 Parkside Avenue, Detroit 21, Michigan.


I-'43. (a) Dustin.—Want information concerning parents and ancestry of Beersheba (Beth sheba) Dustin who married Samuel Abbott, February 22, 1759 at Andover, Massachusetts; Samuel was the son of Ebenezer and Elizabeth (Tucker) Abbott. Was Beersheba Dustin a descendant of Hannah Dustin, if so, how? (b) Shores-Dudley.—Want information about parents and ancestry of John Shores and his wife Mercy Dudley, both of Sanbornton, N. H., where they were married 18 July 1813 by John Crockett, clergyman; she was daughter of John Dudley. Family record gives birth of John Shores as 27 January 1794, Jefferson, N. H., and that of Mercy as 10 May 1793 at Sanbornton. Venilia Lovina Shores, 916 West Jefferson Street, Tallahassee, Florida.

I-'43. (a) Dunlap-Green.—Elizabeth Temple Dunlap, widow of Samuel Dunlap, Revolutionary Soldier (buried in Alexander Twp., Athens County, Ohio), went with her daughter, Delania Dunlap Green (who married Havillah Green in Athens County, Ohio, August 11, 1825), to Indiana to live. Would like to know date of death and burial place of Elizabeth Temple Dunlap. (b) Spahr.—Want Revolutionary data of Jacob Spahr, son of John Ulrich Spahr, of Frederick County, Virginia. Also wife's name and any other data known. Jacob Spahr came to Strodes in Kentucky where he was killed by the Indians. Any information welcomed. Mrs. Robert P. Tompkins, 59 Elmwood Place, Athens, Ohio.

I-'43. (a) Heritage.—Wanted parentage, ancestry of William H. Heritage, born November 3, 1767 (where?) North Carolina or Virginia (?), married Polly Willis, daughter of Henry and Mary (Polly Haddock) Willis on December 21, 1809. Ten children. Their daughter Elizabeth, married William Strader, carpenter, in Guilford County, North Carolina, January 9, 1839. Would like all possible data concerning William H. Heritage. (b) Willis.—Wanted all possible data concerning Henry Willis, including Revolutionary service, if any. He was married to Mary (Polly) Haddock on May 21, 1783, in Caswell County, North Carolina; Bondman, Joseph Willis: Witness, A. C. Murphy, Eleven children: William; Nicholas; Elizabeth; Benjamin; Polly; Henry; Joycey; Anderson; Joseph; Nancy, and Reziah, who married John Wilson July 3, 1833. Mrs. W. G. Benson, Southwest City, Missouri.
Wheatland—Home of a President
BY MARY LYNCH

WHEN you travel through eastern Pennsylvania's land of milk and honey, you will come to the city of Lancaster. Stop for a day to visit the farmers' markets, to taste the odd and delicious regional foods sold there, to see the sober garb worn by the "plain people" who are members of strict religious sects; and to visit lovely and little-known Wheatland.

Wheatland was the home of James Buchanan, fifteenth President of the United States. The estate is now open to visitors as an historical shrine and museum, under the direction of the Lancaster branch of the Junior League.

Wheatland was named for the acres of waving grain to be seen from the house in the days before the lawn was surrounded by city streets. Buchanan bought the place as a "quiet country retreat" and it still retains much of that air, secluded in its wide grounds.

The house was furnished as the home of a country gentleman. For Harriet Lane, who was his favorite niece and hostess, the bachelor President ordered special pieces of furniture. Harriet Lane went to London when Buchanan served as American Minister to England, and legend has it that her beauty stirred many a sedate heart! And when the Minister was granted an honorary degree at Oxford University, Miss Lane attracted more interest than the distinguished guest of the day! So we can understand why a doting uncle should give her an especially-made rosewood piano, and a lacquered desk from Paris—both still to be seen at Wheatland.

After President Buchanan's death, Wheatland became the property of Miss Lane. She married, but her husband and children died, so the place was sold and certain of the furnishings were sold with it. When the Junior League and a Lancaster citizens' committee bought the estate, it needed many minor repairs. Today, the restored place is an excellent example of a fine country residence of one hundred years ago.

Wheatland is built in three sections, a main house two and one-half stories high, with dormer windows; and two wings, each three stories in height. The house would not be complete without the wings and it is reasonable to assume that they were built at the same time as the main section.

The plan for the house is a generous one, reflecting the hospitality of the period. The fan-lighted doorway on the square front porch opens into a wide and formal hall which divides the house from front to back. There are two large rooms, a dining room and a music room, on opposite sides of the hall. Going through the dining room into the west wing, one passes into a breakfast room, a small hall affording an entrance from the side drive, and another large room which may have been used for a pantry, since it is thought that the original kitchen was in the basement.

The library is a large room taking the entire first floor of the east wing. This wing also has a separate entrance and a carriage drive. It was in the library that Buchanan discussed political strategy with national leaders of the day.

The two wings of the house are joined by a stair hall, which crosses the main hall at right angles, making a capital T. The doorway at the center of the stair hall opens onto a wide and cool terrace, symmetrically flanked at some distance by a carriage house (now used as Junior League headquarters) and an ice house, both built of brick to match that used in the house.

The main stair of Wheatland is an open one with a graceful landing and turn. There is an unexpected little projection on the second floor which permits one to see the downstairs hall without being seen! The
ceilings of the rooms in the wings are slightly lower than those in the main house, so that one may enter the second floor of the library wing from the landing on the stairs. The second floor halls follow the plan of those on the first floor, but there are three stairways to the three separate attics—one in each section of the house.

The detail in the construction of the house is very fine. The paneling on the main hall doors, which fold in half, lengthwise, and have exterior shutters; the wood molding, the niches for statuary, the fine marble mantels over many of the upstairs and downstairs fireplaces, the original Venetian blinds (which are still in good conditions after a century of service); all these are signs of a house built when time, space and labor were not limited.

The house had not been greatly altered since Buchanan's time, so the greatest need was for painting, before attempting to restore the rooms to their original appearance. Most of the rooms have been papered, but the walls of the hall are painted in a particularly warm shade of pale gray. This serves to accent the formal character of the hall, which is further emphasized by the white paneling and the beautiful crystal chandelier which has been installed as a gift. In the upstairs hall this same soft gray wall brings out the clear colors of a set of rare prints presented to President Buchanan during his term of office.

When they were ready to furnish the house, members of the Junior League found a few original pieces in their possession, because they had been sold with the estate. To obtain other furniture, they hunted up old records and went into the field, asking for gifts from members of the related family, and for the use of pieces which could not be donated outright. They attended sales where other authentic pieces were to be sold, and many an antique dealer who valued his Lancaster clientele found it wise to refrain from bidding against the members of the Wheatland restoration committee! To advise them in the decoration and refurnishing of the house, the committee asked the assistance of a Baltimore architect who had a part in the restoration of Colonial Williamsburg. All plans for improving and restoring the mansion must meet with Mr. Macomber's approval.

Selecting the wall papers for the house was simplified by the revived interest which manufacturers and decorators are showing in accessories of the very early Victorian period. The paper on the walls of the music room is a broad stripe in yellow and gray, while the choice of paper for the library was guided by the impression of the original baroque design left on the plaster of the wall, where the paper had been removed.

The floor covering in the music room is striking—a wall-to-wall carpet in a design of immense bouquets of naturalistic pink roses on a plain black background. The carpet is a reproduction of an old one. Such a large pattern would dwarf a room of less imposing size, but it is very much in keeping with the dignified spaciousness of the rooms at Wheatland.

Among the original furnishings now in place in the house are the desk, sofa, tables and chairs in President Buchanan's library. (The pretty young Junior League guides will tell you that the container of sand on the desk holds the remainder of Buchanan's own supply for blotting!)

To us whose twentieth-century bathrooms are a combination of sybaritic luxury and streamlined efficiency, one of the most interesting rooms at Wheatland is the bathroom, which adjoins the Buchanan bedroom. This large room contains a zinc-lined, long wooden tub and a separate footbath. The footbath is equipped with a flared rim, to be used for a seat. From the bathroom a stairway leads to a third floor room, supposedly the one occupied by Buchanan's personal servant. At the end of the front hall, between two of the chief bedrooms, there is a bath-dressing room. The only furnishing is a beautiful marble-topped table and an elaborate and many-pieced china toilet set, which might have been made for the stand. The marble and metal stand and the toilet set are a part of the original furnishings of the house.

The furnishing of Wheatland is not completed. The money to finish such projects comes slowly in wartime. Also it is difficult to secure pieces that are appropriate, that will carry out the spirit of the restoration, when the articles used by President Buchanan and his niece are not available. Many places will be left vacant until furniture or accessories promised are received.
Editorially Speaking...

This war-time September not only has a special significance as harvest month in this war time, but to those who cherish the traditions upon which this country was founded and for which our brave men are facing the foe to uphold in many climes, it has special significance.

For, on the September calendar are brightly marked in deathless gold many of the most potent events which have made our America great or have added to our store of traditions which weld us as a nation indivisible.

With the American Flag waving so proudly as our armies and navy carry on their crusade for the upholding of human freedom today, the deathless phrase that Francis Scott Key jotted down on the back of that envelope, "The Flag Was Still There," when he penned the first script of the Star-Spangled Banner under the very shadow of the enemy's gun on that September 13th day of 1814, gives us inspiration for victory.

What American could not feel proud when the Flag, borne triumphantly by our armed forces, is greeted with real enthusiasm by other nations; and who cannot see in the generous grinning Yanks' enemy, who look with longing eyes at the Starry Banner of the Free which is a symbol of liberty and justice they have never known but have only dreamed about.

Significant, too, is September 5th, for on this date, in 1774, the first Continental Congress was destined to give the world that deathless document, the Declaration of Independence in Philadelphia.

On September 17th, 1787, the Constitution under which this country has become great, was completed, and John Madison related "The members then proceeded to sign it," and sage Doctor Benjamin Franklin said "... now at length I have the happiness to know that it is a rising and not a setting sun."

And on September 19, 1793, the southeast cornerstone of the Capitol building was laid. George Washington, as president of the United States, in a Masonic ceremony marking the first stone in building a citadel from which has emanated the laws and rights of people by a government of the people after, of course, a due exercise of freedom of speech in pro and con.

And that famous farewell address of Washington was painstakingly written in his own hand, and is dated United States, 19th September, 1796.

And on September 22nd, 1776, Nathan Hale regretted that he had but one life to give for his country, and gave us a phrase of ultimate bravery as perfect for young and old ever since. And we got another phrase, "I have not yet begun to fight," from John Paul Jones, uttered on September 23rd, 1779, aboard a burning, sinking hulk off the coast of England. And still another brave American uttered a deathless phrase in this harvest month of patriotic sayings, "We have met the enemy and they are ours" — Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, in the famous Battle of Lake Erie.

With so many Americans concerned with the fate of France, and hoping earnestly that the great principles of liberty and justice enjoyed for so many years by our once sister republic shall be restored, we recall that Lafayette, who contributed so much to American Liberty, said his last farewell to this country when he left the White House and the country on his return visit after the Revolution, September 7th, 1825.

John Quincy Adams said to Lafayette on that last day of his visit here, "We shall look upon you always as belonging to us ... and our children after us."

With best wishes,

Your Editor,
ELISABETH E. POE.

KNOW YOUR SOCIETY

A supplement has just been added to the D. A. R. Handbook. For a limited time the Handbook, including the supplement, may be purchased for twenty cents each or six for one dollar when sent in one package. Order and remittance should be sent to the Treasurer General, N. S. D. A. R.

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A prize of $40.00 is offered to the first State having a membership of OVER 5000, which reports the largest number of subscriptions secured for the NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE between April 1, 1943 and March 31, 1944.

A prize of $40.00 is offered to the first State having a membership UNDER 5000, which reports the largest number of subscriptions secured to the NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE, between April 1, 1943 and March 31, 1944.

A prize of $20.00 is offered to the Chapter reporting the largest number of subscriptions secured between the above mentioned dates—April 1, 1943 to March 31, 1944.

A $20.00 prize is again offered for the most lucrative advertisement sent to the Magazine.

Any Chapter or person subscribing for a Library, School, or as a gift, is entitled to count such subscription for her State. Renewals are also to be counted, each renewal counting as one subscription. A two year subscription having a special rate counts as one subscription. Chapter Chairmen must keep a careful count and report promptly to her State Chairman, who in turn, will notify the National Chairman of Magazine Committee at the proper time. A Committee of three will make all decisions. Information in regard to our prizes will be found in each issue of our Magazine beginning with the September number.

SPECIAL NOTE—This contest is open to each State and Chapter. State Chairmen must have their final reports to the National Chairman in by April 5, 1944.

A most inspiring offer has been made by the California Daughters to whom I wish to publicly express my sincerest thanks, especially, at this time. We are glad and feel privileged to print elsewhere the notice sent us by the California State Chairman of Press Relations announcing this generous contribution to our list of prizes.
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