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NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

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* * *

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

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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.
We whose names are underwritten, the loyall subjects of our dread sovereign Prince of the blood of France & Ireland, &c., James, by the grace of God, of Great Britaine, France, & Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, &c.,

Having under taken for ye glory of God, & advancement of ye Christian faith, & the honours of our King & Country, a voyage to plant ye first colony in ye northern parts of ye Virginia, do by these presents solemnly & mutually in ye presence of God and one another, covenant & combine our selves together into a civil body politic, for our better ordering & preservation, & furtherance of ye ends of God & one another, & by virtue hereof to enact, constitute, & frame such just & equal laws, ordinances, acts, constitutions & offices from time to time, as shall be thought most meet & convenient for ye general good of ye Colony; unto which end we promise all due submission & obedience.

In witness whereof, we have hereunder subscribed our names at Cape Cod ye 11th of November, in ye year of ye reign of our sovereign Lord King James, of England, France & Ireland ye eighteenth, & of Scotland ye fifty-fourth, Anno Dom. 1620.
The President General’s Message

DEAR MEMBERS:

These are days of such great peril to our loved ones in the service that we must look to God for added comfort and reassurance. Will you unite in a short prayer to our Father in Heaven who has never failed to help his suffering children?

Dear God and Father of us all, look with pity and love upon our sad hearts, and give us strength to find comfort in turning to share with and aid those whose burdens are heavier than our own.

Let Thy promises of our reunion with those so precious and part of ourselves be ever before us as we strive to live each day as if the night would bring us to the haven where we would be—with them, in happy communion of spirit.

Never have the trees been more gaily colored than this fall, nor has the moon ever shone brighter. These are the beauties and treasures that can never be taken from us, and for which we give thanks daily, for we know that those we love so dearly across the world look at the same heavenly bodies and think of us.

Even though sadness and apprehension of sorrow envelop us, we must steer a straight and steady course through the darkness into the brightness of God’s mercy. Our duty lies before us in our daily life as in the life of our blessed organization.

For 52 years our members have given of themselves for the building of this structure of service for others, and for recording the services of those who built the foundations of our great Republic. Nothing should halt this onward march.

The voices of little children urge us to carry on our educational and patriotic projects; those ill and wounded ask for occupational recreation and spiritual help; and the first Americans stand ready with us to serve their country as nurses, soldiers and sailors, and ministers of the Holy Word.

We should also hear the appeal from those long since at rest, that their busy days and achievements shall not be lost. We must follow the star which leads to a future state of mental peace and content which comes from the conviction that a task has been well performed.

At the present time our men and boys and women in the service are putting their strength and force into the struggle to keep America safe for the days to come, and we at home must do our part as nobly and willingly as they in our sacrifices of old time living—and even in giving life itself.

With God’s help we shall keep the Home Front secure.

Faithfully,

[Signature]

[671]
Mayflower Folk
BY VYLLA POE WILSON

At least two Presidents of the United States, Zachary Taylor and William Howard Taft, could trace their descent directly from two Mayflower passengers who were among the slightly more than 100 persons who sailed on that first voyage of the Good Ship Mayflower to the New World.

Today there are many thousands of Americans who can trace their descent back to those goodly Mayflower folk.

In this Thanksgiving month in this world war second year it is well to remember the men and women of the Mayflower and the contribution they made to our national heritage.

From such thoughts the Pilgrim fathers and mothers emerge as vivid personalities worthy of the great traditions that enshroud their memories.

Pilgrim Fathers Young Men

It may come as a surprise to most people that the Pilgrim Fathers were not "gray beards" but, on the contrary, young men. Only two of the whole company were more than 50 years of age and only nine were more than forty.

Miles Standish, for instance, was 36 years old, John Alden only 21.

To some, the word "Pilgrim" has the immediate reaction of austerity, cold unimpassioned life.

This was not true of the Pilgrims. Beneath drab coats burned the living fires of fidelity and constancy of devotion to ideal women and a longing for home life.

This longing to establish good homes was a primary reason for the Pilgrim leaving Holland and braving the dangers overseas.

In fact, the very repression of Pilgrim lives, set apart as they were, to live to die, made their love episodes all the more intense.

Under the gray skies of New England love blossomed in those pioneer days, just as it did beneath the smiling blue of fair Virginia, their neighbor to the south.

Mayflower Compact Great Document

Among the great documents of America must be numbered that simple but forceful statement drawn up after a conference of the leaders on the Mayflower to govern their actions ashore known as "The Mayflower Compact."

It was one of the first charters of human liberty ever framed by the common people for their own government in civil affairs.

What brain formulated the thoughts therein contained, and whose hand penned the words of that immortal document we shall never know.

But it is certain that any group of men that could produce such a document today would go far in the healing of today's world ills.

Can you not picture the scene in that crowded little cabin of the Mayflower when the adult male passengers were called there and the new plan of government was read to them. How touching must have been the ardent appeals made in its behalf.

When all were agreed then came the solemn act of signing the Compact."

Seldom has so much been put into so few words. The words in themselves are majestic and filled with the grace of simplicity.

Text of the Compact

It read:

"In the name of God, Amen. We do by these presents, solemnly and mutually in the Presence of God and one another, covenant and combine ourselves together in a civil Body Politick, for our better Ordering and Preservation and by Virtue hereof do enact, constitute and frame, such just and equal Laws, Ordinances, Acts, Constitutions, and Offices from time to time, as shall be thought most meet and convenient for the general good of the Colony; unto which we promise all due Submission and Obedience."

In that Mayflower Compact was put more than 300 years ago the spirit which has underlain the American ideal of government ever since.

It was signed on November 11, 1620.

So that date might well be called Mayflower Compact Day as well as Armistice Day.

First Ten Signers

The first ten signers were John Carver,
William Bradford, Edward Winslow, William Brewster, Isaac Allerton, Miles Standish, John Alden, Samuel Fuller, Christopher Martin and William Mullins. Forty-one signatures were appended to the Compact.

Every one of the grown men in the company signed his name to that first charter of government ever to be formulated in the New World.

This business performed, the good ship proceeded on its way to what is now Provincetown Harbor.

After the landing the new governor of the colony, John Carver, saw to it that all were busy with useful tasks. Miles Standish was the military leader and he headed the exploration party.

**Pilgrims Met Many Hardships**

The hardihood of these Pilgrims sustained them through those cold, dreary days. There were no inns in which to rest after they left the Mayflower; they had to build their own crude shelters out of the timber of the forests.

On January 29, 1621, less than six weeks after reaching Plymouth, Rose Standish, wife of Captain Miles Standish, great of heart, but frail of body, died. In fact, fifteen of the 29 women who had sailed died that first winter.

All that remains to the present times of Rose Standish is an embroidered lace cap, treasured by a descendant.

**Captain Standish Stout of Heart**

Captain Standish was stout of heart and he put aside his personal grief for the sake of the colony.

He was a man of parts—one of the most unique figures of all the Pilgrims.

A soldier of experience, he had been sent by her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth, in aid of the Dutch and Flemish against Philip II of Spain.

He was quartered at Leyden, Holland, at the time Pastor John Robinson and his Pilgrim parishioners settled there.

Standish, although a member of the Church of England, formed warm friendships among the Pilgrims. When they emigrated he came with them, casting his sword and his fortunes, such as they were, in with their lot.

Captain Standish was not only a military leader; he came to have influence as a man of affairs and a counselor in civil matters.

For many years he was one of the governors of the Council.

In 1626 he was sent by the colonies to England as their representative to adjust business matters with the merchant adventurers.

William Bradford, the wise, one of the Mayflower passengers, and a Colony leader, wrote down the names and station of the Mayflower passengers, together with descriptive matter which has proven a treasure trove to genealogists.

In the Mayflower Chronicle we find the first mention of Priscilla Mullins or Mullines, heroine of one of the greatest love stories of American history, in this terse statement: “Mr. William Mullines and his wife and two children, Joseph and Priscilla, and a servant, Robert Carter.”

Fortune had severe trials in store for Priscilla Mullines. During that terrible first winter not only her father, but her mother and brother as well, died and she was left alone, orphaned and friendless in a strange new world.

Friends took her into their home and like other women of the colony she used the spinning wheel and probably “went willingly into ye field and set corne.”

**Our Forefathers’ Song**

From a crude ballad called “Our Forefathers’ Song” we get vivid glimpses of those Mayflower folk during their first few years on land.

**OUR FOREFATHERS’ SONG**

The place where we live is a wilderness wood,
Where grass is much wanted that’s fruitful and good;
Our mountains and hills and our valleys below
Are commonly covered with frost and with snow.
Our clothes we brought with us are apt to be torn,
They need to be clouted soon after they are worn,
But clouting our garments they hinder us nothing,
Clouts double are warmer than single whole clothing.
If fresh meat is wanted to fill up our dish,
We have-carrots and turnips whenever we wish,
And if we've a mind for a delicate dish,  
We go to the clam bank and there we  
catch fish.

For pottage and puddings and custards  
and pies,  
Our pumpkins and parsnips are common  
supplies!  
We have pumpkin at morning and pump-  
kin at noon,  
If it was not for pumpkins we should be  
undoon.

The ration card of privation is even  
harder to live up to than one of a world war.

Outstanding Pilgrim Women

The women of the Plymouth colony were  
of rare virtue, generally speaking. They  
were stout hearted even as their men and  
they had learned patience in a hard school.

Furthermore they had a hard job in fur-  
nishing the necessary feminine incentive to  
make the colony permanent, for their ranks  
were few. Many had perished in that terri-  
ble first year.

Outstanding among these Pilgrim women  
was Mistress William Brewster. Behind  
her in England she had left her two girls,  
Fear and Patience Brewster, and her heart  
ached for them but was open to all children  
as well.

She sheltered Priscilla Mullins when she  
lost her family.

Other Pilgrim Women Leaders

Other matrons of the colony were Mis-  
tress John Billington, Mistress Elizabeth  
Hopkins and lovable Susannah White,  
whose reputation for amiability has sur-  
vived even to this day. Her husband died  
in that first winter and she was left with  
two little children, Resolved and Peregrine.

A natural nurse, she labored among the  
sick and ailing and many a life was saved  
by her skill.

After a time romance blossomed again  
for Susannah White and her marriage to  
the gallant Edward Winslow was the first  
to take place in New Plymouth.

It was Edward Winslow and William  
Bradford who are supposed to have writ-  
ten the remarkable journal of the Pil-  
grim’s first year in America published in  
England by “G. Mourt” known as “Mourt’s  
Relation.”

Edward Winslow also wrote “Good News  
from New England,” which covers the  
period from the return of The Fortune in  
1621 to September 1623.

Of course in William Bradford’s “Dia-  
logues” is contained source material from  
which one may get insight into the every-  
day life of the Pilgrim Fathers.

Pilgrims Contributed Much to American  
Pattern

The pattern of American life is made up  
of contributions from various sections of  
the country where brave men and women  
in the days of old endured hardships and  
dangers to found a new land.

It is that land the Sons of Democracy  
are fighting to preserve today.

Many of them are descended from May-  
flower folk and should cherish such herit-  
age, for it has meant much in the history  
of our United States.

Holiday Edition Now Ready

The Holiday edition of the Girl Home Maker Cook Book will be avail-  
able on November first.

This includes the original content with a cover in an attractive shade  
of blue, and the design in silver.

We offer this more expensive edition at the original price of fifty  
cents a copy, or at $4.80 in dozen lots.

We suggest them as suitable for Christmas remembrances. Please  
place your order with the National Chairman.

KATHARINE D. KELLER  
(Mrs. Alexander W.),  
National Chairman.
Plans for the 53rd Continental Congress

Because of the war emergency the 53rd Continental Congress of the National Society has had to be held outside of Washington, D. C.

It therefore became necessary to create a Committee on General Arrangements, consisting of a chairman and one or two vice chairmen.

Duties of Committee on General Arrangements

After the city in which the Congress is to be held has been chosen by the National Board of Management the chairman and the secretary of the President General make a survey of hotels in that city to ascertain the most suitable place for Congress headquarters. The chairman and the secretary to the President General make a recommendation to the President General based upon their findings. If approved, the two persons mentioned above proceed with the physical set-up for Congress, which includes:

1. Reservations of rooms for general sessions.
2. Reservations of rooms for registration.
3. Reservations of rooms for business offices and offices for certain chairmen of the Congress, such as Program, House Committee, etc.
4. Reservations of space for exhibits.
5. Reservations of space for National Defense booth and exhibit, including bond table.
6. Reservations of rooms for National Committee meetings.
7. Reservations of rooms for President General’s Reception and Reception Room.
8. Reservations of rooms for various committee chairmen under House Committee.

Reservations

Sleeping Rooms

The Committee on General Arrangements has nothing to do with sleeping room reservations. All requests for such reservations must be sent by the individuals to the manager of the hotel concerned. This year, 1943-44, it is requested that these reservations be made through

Mr. Walter D. Cleary, Director,
Public Relations,
Commodore Hotel,
New York, N. Y.

There are no other appointments to this committee other than the chairman and one or two vice chairmen. All appointments are made by the President General upon recommendation from the State Regents.

For the past two years the State Regent of the State in which is located the city where the Congress is to be held has been asked by the President General to serve as official hostess.

The sole duties of the official hostess has been to bring a word of welcome to the Continental Congress on the opening morning and to be cordial and gracious to all attending the Congress whenever she meets any of the delegates to the Congress.

To sum up—the work of the chairman and vice chairmen of the Committee on General Arrangements ends just before Congress starts when all rooms have been assigned to those needing them.

The House Committee then takes over and works with the subcommittees to carry on the work of the Congress. This committee is the original committee and has in the past taken care of any physical set-up for Congresses in the D. A. R. buildings. The Chairman of this Committee has under his supervision the work of the following subcommittees:

Badges
Bulletin Board
Card Index Register
Concessions (exhibits)
Doors (outside)
Doors (inside)
Corridor
Hostesses
Balcony (inside and outside)
Information
Literature
Lost and Found
Registration Line

These committees are headed by a sub-chairman. No voter is ever given an appointment on the House Committee.

Chapter Regents have never been asked to assume any work in connection with Congress because of the fact that they are the official voting representatives of chapters and should be free to attend all sessions at all times.

When the Congresses have been held in Washington, D. C.—which has been done for fifty-one years—the State Regent of the District of Columbia has never been asked to be official hostess, nor was it necessary to have a Committee on General Arrangements, as it was not necessary to make any arrangements with hotels in connection with the physical set-up of Congress.
The finding of an American flag with thirteen stars and thirteen stripes, hand sewed, within the portals of Old "Palatine Stone Church" recently came as a surprise to those who had long been associated with this old church and the neighboring D.A.R. as well.

The flag was displayed publicly for the first time in many decades, at least, at a meeting of St. Johnsville Chapter D. A. R., October 20, 1943, at which time the State Regent, Mrs. Stanley Thorpe Manlove, and other guests were present.

The church was being repaired by a workman and in attempting to open a drawer of a cupboard in the church, he found that it resisted all ordinary efforts, but he succeeded in prying it open. The contents looked like those which might be found in any similar drawer, long unused and discarded.

In one corner tightly bound round and round with a strong cord was what looked to be a bundle of rags. He unwrapped the bundle and to his amazement found it to be a large faded flag, bearing the thirteen stars and stripes, representing the original colonies.

Recognizing the historical value of the flag, he immediately turned it over to the Misses Kate and Lena Nellis, trustees of the Church and also Charter members of St. Johnsville Chapter D. A. R.

They are descendants of the founders of the Church; always have attended its services and have contributed largely to its up-keep.

They say so far as they can remember, the cupboard drawer had resisted all efforts to open and thus had apparently kept its secret for no one knows how long.

The historian of the Chapter sought to
obtain as much information as possible regarding the flag, but apparently even knowledge of its existence antedates the birth of those whom she contacted.

She compiled a sketch from the facts she was able to learn and gave them to the assembled guests at the unfurling of the flag. Later the flag is to be placed in some safe repository where it will be preserved, but until then it is with the Misses Kate and Lena Nellis.

Historian's Sketch

I am to tell you about this grand old flag just brought to your attention. Its history, as to who made it, when it was placed in the old Church and where it was used, is unknown.

We hope at some time in the future to answer some of these questions.

However, we do know that it is very old and has seen service, and we place its age at 150 or more years.

It is made of a loose type of bunting, sewed by hand, and is four and one half feet wide by nine feet long. It has thirteen white five pointed stars on a blue canton, and thirteen stripes, alternating red and white in the field.

It was made some time between June 14, 1777 and 1795.

Continental Congress established the official flag of the United States, June 4, 1777, and it was not changed until 1795, two years before the close of Washington's administration, when more stars were added.

There was some confusion, at first, as to the arrangement of the stars on the canton, especially in sections far removed from the seat of government, and history tells us many flags were carried early in the conflict with the stars other than in a circle. We feel that fact accounts for their not being in a circle on this flag.

It has been repaired by some good soul, some time in the dim past, since sewing machines came into use in 1841. A neat patch from the frayed edge was placed over what may have been a large bullet hole, and the patch and seams stitched down together. The stars were not re-stitched.

By looking at the flag with a reading glass, the old hand work is discernible. The end was turned back and roughly hemmed with white thread.

It is a bit of the dim past, steeped in Revolutionary lore and history.

It is an article that has served since the time this United States was something more than an experiment.

It is the flag which represented to our forefathers, even as to you and me, all that they held sacred and dear.

Coming at this time when our country is shaken to its very foundation, and threatened with destruction from within and from without, and coming to us from the sanctuary of the old church, it seems like a silent messenger from out of that dim past, from those mothers, wives, daughters and sweethearts who saw their men go out to fight for Liberty, to those mothers, wives and sweethearts of to-day, who see their boys march away to preserve that Liberty.

What would that message be if the old flag could speak? Deep down in our hearts we know, even if the flag cannot speak.

The Old "Palatine Stone Church", in which this flag was found, was built during the year 1770, and was dedicated August 18th of that year.

It is built of selected limestone, quarried from near by, and placed block by block upon a solid rock foundation by the early pioneer settlers of that region, "The Palatines", who came to this country in 1710.

The church is in an excellent state of preservation and bids promise of seeing its second centennial. The first one was attended by some 8000 people and the speaker of the day was Horatio Seymour, then Governor of New York State.

This venerable edifice is an object of historical interest, as well as a memorial of Revolutionary times, and one of the few relics of by-gone days which neither time nor man has changed.

It would seem that the builders had built into its walls something of that sturdy character of the men who founded this country.

It was built and financed largely by nine families, among them being the Nellis family. The elder donating the land upon which it was built and the adjoining lot for burial purposes. Another donated for the steeple, etc.

The women did the cooking in a temporary shelter near by, while the men worked.
It stands near the east bank of the Mohawk River and about midway between what is now St. Johnsville and Fort Plain on the main highway, known as Route 5, through the picturesque Mohawk Valley.

The small hamlet in which the church was built was called Palatine Church and was the oldest settlement between Utica and Schenectady, and for a long time after the Revolutionary War it was the main business place between those sections.

The church was saved from destruction during the invasion of Johnson's army in the fall of 1780, when few buildings were left standing throughout the valley, by the intervention of a British officer, a friend of a member of the Nellis family, who had joined the British forces in Canada, and who had pleaded with the British officer that the church be left standing.

A torch had already been applied to the roof but it did not succeed in starting a fire. The scar remained for years.

The rooster surmounting the weather-vane on the spire of the church is of bronze. This rooster is at least 170 years old, but despite his advanced age, he seems as good as new, due to the excellent care taken of him by those who love him.

Flanking close upon his ascension came the Revolutionary War when red coated British soldiers and hardy Indian allies were pitted against the Continentals.

He saw an engagement at Fort Klock, two and one half miles away.

The turnpike, which at first was a toll-road, runs very near the base of the church and soon became peopled with vehicles, carrying venturesome travelers to the frontiers of Western New York and Ohio.

He saw this also, but still he stayed on.

Always the procession wended westward. Only once was there danger of an eastern invasion and thanks to Gen. Herkimer and his sturdy pioneers, many from Old Palatine Church, St. Leger was turned back at Oriskany.

The bronze and senseless ears of the rooster, could they have heard, would have been familiar to the war whoop of the painted savage, the shouts of teamsters, the songs of the slaves who were given a place in the church for worship, and the cry of the mother who sought refuge within the walls beneath him when danger threatened.

The wild deer and the black bear have roamed within his ken.

As an Empire has grown into magnificence, the old rooster remained firm on his perch where he was originally placed. He presided over its birth and deserves the tribute of every passerby.

He symbolizes the greatest period of advancement in the history of the world.

From the war whoop to the gentle purr of the modern motor, the roar of the great engines in the modern trucks that carry supplies hither and yon, the thunder of the hundreds of airplanes that soar above him, and the steady clatter of passing traffic, and the New York Central almost at his feet, nothing seems to have surprised this old bird, nor does it to-day.

He faces the wind squarely with the determination of those who placed him there and seems to transmit to those below these words, "The end is not yet" and at dawn, accompanied by an imaginary chord from the old organ below, chants softly—

"From the house of prayer I come
To urge you, bend the knee
To pray for strength with which to bear
This hour's uncertainty."
A Real Granddaughter of the American Revolution Living in Maine

When you stop to think, it seems almost impossible that anyone in this generation could reach out and touch the hem of the American Revolution, yet it is possible for here in Waterville, Maine, upon the banks of the beautiful Kennebec River, lives a real granddaughter.

Mrs. Harriet M. Daggett, the gracious lady in question, is a member of Silence Howard Hayden Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and a woman of integrity, intelligence and delightful personality.

She is the granddaughter of Nathaniel Barrett, who was born in 1765, and at the age of sixteen years enlisted from Mason, New Hampshire, in the 9th Company of the 1st N. H. Regiment. He served throughout the war, receiving an honorable discharge, and later a pension.

When he was fifty, he married Sybil Dodge Spaulding at Temple, New Hampshire, and in 1830 came with his family to Clinton, now Hinckley, Maine. His mother had a beautiful soprano voice and was much interested in music. His son, Hiram, developed the same musical interest, and married a local girl, Maria Ellis, who had great musical talent. This musical strain has been much in evidence in all the generations.

Hiram’s daughter Harriet, the subject of this sketch, was born in Clinton, Maine, March 14, 1863. In 1879 she was united in marriage to William T. Daggett, from which union there are three children now living.

A son, Cecil M. Daggett of Waterville, Maine, married Martha Purinton, and to them were born seven children. Cecil and five of his children are graduates of Colby College. His son John enlisted in 1942 and is now 1st Lieutenant in the 220th Quartermaster Corps, Co. E, and has been seen in Africa. He was an outstanding athlete in college, breaking several records. Another son, Robert, left college for the Army and is now a Corporal in the Headquarters Company, 1120th Engineering Combat Corps, and assists the Chaplain, serving as organist.

Mrs. Daggett’s daughter, Christine, specialized in music, and married Raymond I. Haskell of Philadelphia. Their son, William, is a private in the Army. Mrs. Daggett spends her winters with them and her summers in Waterville.

Her daughter, Marian R. Daggett, is a Colby graduate and teaches in Medford, Mass.

In 1929, Mr. and Mrs. Daggett celebrated their golden wedding anniversary; and in 1935, Mr. Daggett passed away. There are eight grandchildren and eight great-grandchildren.

Mrs. Daggett is one of Silence Howard Hayden Chapter’s most valuable members, ever interested in the welfare of the Chapter, taking an active part in its programs and social activities. She has served as historian four years and when in Waterville attends nearly every meeting.

She has been a member of the Baptist Church for over sixty years, twenty-five of which she taught a Sunday School class of High School girls. She is an outstanding member of the various organizations to which she belongs. Few women can boast of such a wonderful life, full of love and happiness and a large following of friends.

The picture shows her standing by her grandfather’s grave when the D. A. R. Chapter placed a Revolutionary marker, September 20, 1937. This is in the Ellis Cemetery at the rear of the Good Will Home for Girls at Hinckley, Maine. The stone is inscribed:

NATHANIEL BARRETT
Died Dec. 29, 1853
“Peace be to the Old Soldier.”

WANTED
All the very early issues of our Magazine that subscribers will dispose of for old waste paper. We have no funds for re-purchase but we will pay for transportation to our office, if sent as a gift. Libraries are wanting the old issues to complete files for binding.

NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE
1720 D Street, N. W.,
Washington 6, D. C.
SEATED (LEFT TO RIGHT) MRS. HOWARD A. READ, MRS. E. ERNEST WOOLLEN, MRS. GEORGE H. STAPP, MRS. GEORGE S. ROBERTSON, MRS. JOHN WESTCOTT. STANDING: MRS. WALTER HOLLINGSHEAD, MRS. ERVINE GRESSITT, MRS. HELEN PERRY LINTHICUM, MRS. ANTHONY BONN, CHAIRMAN, MRS. WILLIAM STEWART, MRS. FRANK WEIGLE AND MRS. R. PIERCE BUFFINGTON.

Maryland War Stamp Booth, Daughters of the American Revolution

THE War Stamp Booth of the Maryland State Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, the pioneer booth in the National Society, opened for sales in the main hall of Central Enoch Pratt Free Library in Baltimore March 1942. With few exceptions the women who started this work have continued on into this second year. Total sales in War Stamps to date are around $26,000.00, with War Bonds totaling $28,050.00.

This does not represent, except in rare instances, the patronage of our members, but the Chairman feels safe in saying that no one single group of women have purchased more war bonds than have the Daughters of the American Revolution.

MRS. ANTHONY BONN, Chairman.

Cincinnati (Ohio) Chapter D. A. R.
RED CROSS UNIT

FOR a number of years, a group of members of the chapter met in their Club Room at the Hotel Gibson, for the purpose of making bandages for the Red Cross, under the direction of Mrs. Janet Callaghan, and to study National Defense Through Patriotic Education with the current chairman of that committee.
Six months before Pearl Harbor, the unit work was transferred to the Alms Hotel, in the suburbs, and continued under the leadership of Mrs. Callaghan and Mrs. Allen Collier. When the Army and Navy order for dressings was given the group was then asked to work with others at the Red Cross Headquarters. At the same time, sewing and knitting was done by a group of members and friends at the home of Mrs. Collier, former Regent of the Cincinnati Chapter, who was also serving as Chairman of an evening group of surgical dressing workers at Red Cross headquarters.

With the increasing demands of war, in February 1943, the Chapter was requested by the Red Cross to re-open their unit for the purpose of making gauze sponges for the Blood Donor Service, at Mrs. Collier’s hospitable home. Willingly she conformed to the sanitary standards of the Red Cross, took up the rugs from the living room and solarium, put away many of her interesting antiques, made new soft green covers for the tables, and saw that all workers wore head-coverings and washable garments. Every Thursday since then, (except August) the group of members and friends have met, turning out 15,000 dressings in 17 meetings. This is one of the few private residences which is used for this work. In another room, members worked on bright knitted and crocheted squares, artistically put together for hospital afghans, and knitting for the Armed Forces is carried on through this unit by Chapter members at home. This unit has also made and filled a number of Buddy Bags, which were sent to men in the Coast Guard, as well as to other men of the Chapter’s choice. In addition, the unit has made many Kit Bags for the Red Cross.

Mrs. Allen Collier will be remembered by those who attended Continental Congress, in Cincinnati, as serving in the capacity of Vice Chairman of the Program Committee. Mrs. Collier is National Vice-Chairman—Central Division—of the D. A. R. Museum.

Herb Tea Benefit

The Herb Tea Benefit given by the Chemeketa Chapter of Oregon in October 1942, proved so successful financially, socially, and educationally, that a second one was organized for October 4th this year. The proceeds will assist an Indian student nurse and will build up the Red Cross Plasma Fund.

Herb teas, cookies made with seeds or centering sugared mint leaves or nasturtium buds were served. About the rooms arrangements in bowls suggested the decorative possibilities of herbs, a bold note of color being contributed by the clusters of nasturtium, symbol of patriotism. The mantel featured a “Parade of Herbs” in fifty amber bottles, each labeled with the common and botanical names together with a bit of lore or usage.

Each guest was given a ‘culinary herb chart and a list of books on herbs in the Oregon State Library. A Portland shop sent testers of herbal perfumes to spray the rooms and the guests. In the exhibit and sales rooms were displayed herbal jellies and pickles, candied leaves and blossoms, dried leaves for cooking, and leaves for tisanes. The fragrancy booth showed dainty silk pomanders, scented chairbags, jars of potpourri, fagots of dried herb stalks for fireplace scents, and lavender flowerlets. A local firm entered a display of herb products; the State Library exhibited books on herbs; one table had various scented geraniums; another, tiny pots of rooted chives, rosemary, etc. Other herbries were postcards, a scrapbook, catalogues, and poems on cards tied with an appropriate sprig.

Such an affair is especially fitting for these war times with the curtailed foreign traffic in herb products. To be successful, the undertaking needs at least one member with enthusiasm and considerable knowledge of herbs.
A D. A. R. Serves War Department

MISS JEANIE O'REILLY, a member of the Thomas Marshall Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, has just completed forty-four years of service with the War Department. Although her work in the Office of the Quartermaster General of the Army keeps her very busy these days, and she has not been able to attend the chapter meetings as regularly as she once did, she is proud of her membership in the Society.

Miss O'Reilly was chosen "Civilian of the Week," in the Office of the Quartermaster General in Washington, during October. A story about her with a picture was posted on all bulletin boards throughout the buildings which house the thousands of men and women who work to keep quartermaster supplies rolling to the men in combat.

Captain Lieutenant James Smith of Philadelphia is the officer through whom Miss O'Reilly derives her eligibility as a Daughter. A forebear of Miss O'Reilly's mother's family, Captain Lieutenant Smith, whose rank corresponds to present-day First Lieutenant, fought through the Revolution with the 4th Pennsylvania Field Artillery and distinguished himself on many occasions. This gallant soldier's record, however, can be matched by Miss O'Reilly. In forty-four years in the War Department she has seen the Quartermaster Corps prepare for two major conflicts. She has worked on supplying the Army for the Philippine Insurrection, Boxer Rebellion, Vera Cruz occupation, and the Mexican Expedition. A true daughter of the Army, Miss O'Reilly was born at Jackson Barracks, Louisiana, while her father was serving with the 19th Infantry. After her father's death, when she was eight years old, she was taken to Washington, D. C., where she has lived since.

Miss O'Reilly entered the War Department as an employee of the Subsistence Department, under the Commissary General in April 1899, two months after the peace treaty with Spain had been ratified. She remained at her post when Congress combined the Quartermaster, Pay and Subsistence Departments into one unit known as the Quartermaster Corps, which is now a part of the Army Service Forces.

In 1912 she transferred to the Mail and Records Section of the Quartermaster Corps where she remained the ensuing thirty years. She is now in charge of personnel files. Through the years many changes have been made in the management of the records, some of which were introduced by Miss O'Reilly.

Regarding her membership in the Society, Miss O'Reilly says, "I am proud to be a Daughter of the American Revolution. The bonds between the people who fought for our country in 1776 and those who fight today are very close. It is from our glorious past that we take the strength and courage to do battle for the principles which make us free."

When Miss O'Reilly joined the Society about twenty-five years ago, other members of her family became interested. Cousins from Illinois and as far away as Cuba have used copies of her documents to join the Sons of the Revolution as well as the Daughters.

D.A.R. GIVES BODY LOCATORS

Ten foreign body locators, which will save lives and speed recovery of American soldiers and sailors wounded in action, have been presented to the army and navy by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Funds for the purchase of these marvelous scientific machines were raised by the junior groups of the D.A.R., who already have given several of the metal locators to the armed forces, a gift totalling $6,300.


The President General and Mrs. Wilson called at the office of the Surgeon General of the Navy, Rear Admiral Ross T. McIntire, at 23rd and E Streets, where a check for $1,750 was also presented.

Each metal locator costs $350.
The Soldier’s Food

Colonel Paul P. Logan spoke of the soldier's food, and presented facts to show that the soldier is well fed and that food is not wasted in the Army. He said there is an enormous increase in the amount of money to be spent for food by families, the Army, and for our allies.

As a munition of war, Colonel Logan placed food, meaning good health, at the head of the list. A few interesting figures showed that the soldier could eat 5½ pounds of food a day, making 40,000,000 pounds for the army, and costing 62 cents per soldier, or $5,000,000 a day to feed the Army. The average citizen is supposed to eat 3 pounds of food a day.

On duty in the mess service are 200,000 men, glorifying or spoiling, conserving or wasting the food. They are trained in the 90 schools maintained for the nine services, under the administration of General Somervell.

Colonel Logan says that every man in the Army is given all the food he wants to eat but is expected to eat all he puts on his plate. Any appreciable waste of food in camp is looked into. Is food being prepared for men who are not there? Are there foods men like and foods many do not eat? What does the temperature have to do with the amount of food eaten? What other conditions affect the amounts left over?

It has been found that 98 per cent of the men in camp come to breakfast; not the same 2 per cent, but 2 per cent can be counted on being absent at this hour. It is said that 95 per cent of the men want milk, fruit and dessert; 65 per cent don’t eat fish, soup, or cereal.

Colonel Logan called attention to food left on plates in public eating houses and on family plates. In the Army this evidence means action.

There is no better time than the present to eradicate waste wherever it appears. The home is a good place to start. Perhaps if the youngster were allowed to help himself with the idea he would eat all he took, food would take on a new value.

D. A. R. War Service Records

For information on Service Pins consult Mrs. Harry Douglas McKeige, recently appointed Director of War Activities—activities that are distinctly D.A.R. in their own work rooms and bureaus of information. Mrs. McKeige’s address is 1473 East 45th Street, Brooklyn, New York.

Mrs. McKeige has started out to make D.A.R. service rooms popular. The President General has urged such work rooms for the coordination of D.A.R. War work. Just see how readily records could be verified if services were given through established work rooms!

The National Defense Committee is interested in these records as it wants the file it has been asked to keep to be worthy of the membership of this Society.

Filing cards have been printed which will be sent to chapter regents for any member who has completed 750 hours or more of accredited service, number of hours in each specified service to be recorded and totaled. Regent’s signature is required. Please do not ask for cards until you have records completed to report. Additions may be made later.

Should space be desired for some service not listed on the card, mark out one that is not needed for the report in hand and substitute the added service—such as airplane spotter or a number of others not thought of at the time, but credited in your community.

Regents are requested to type or print all names. Hours of service since December 7, 1941, may be counted, but only records of 750 or more hours will be received this year.—National Defense News.
IN 1634, freedom-loving residents of Massachusetts began a westward migration—to Connecticut. For the first few years, the settlers kept the names of their original Massachusetts communities; and it was not until 1637 that Dorchester, Newtown, and Watertown became, respectively, Windsor, Hartford, and Wethersfield.

Among the early settlers was a wealthy Englishman, George Wyllys. In 1636, he sent his steward and twenty men to what is now Hartford to procure and prepare for him an estate “suitable to his rank.” The steward, William Gibbons, selected an attractive property and set about the clearing of the land, when a deputation of Suckiag Indians urgently asked that a certain large oak be spared. To the Indians, the oak was an unfailing guide as to the time when the corn should be planted, and there was an ancient formula: “When its leaves are as large as a mouse’s ears, then is the time to put in the seed.” The redmen also used this giant oak as a council tree. It stood on the northward slope of a slight rise in the ground to the south of the Little (now Park) River. The tree had a trunk 25 feet in circumference and was a magnificent growth, being marred only by a large cavity about two feet from the ground. Gibbons agreed to spare the tree; and fifty years later it became one of the most cherished symbols of liberty.

Liberty was the objective of the Connecticut Colony from its inception. On May 31st, 1638, the Reverend Thomas Hooker preached a sermon before the General Court in Hartford: “The foundation of authority is laid, firstly, in the free consent of the people . . . . The choice of public magistrates belongs unto the people, by God’s own allowance . . . . They who have power to appoint officers and magistrates, it is in their power, also, to set the bounds and limitations of the power and place unto which they call them.”

On January 14th, 1639, the “Fundamental Orders” were signed, under which the inhabitants of Windsor, Hartford, and Wethersfield became “associated and conjoined to be as one Public State or Commonwealth.” The constitution was a most unique one in its day. It recognized as the only supreme authority “the body of the freemen”, and it demanded obedience to no laws except such as “are or shall be made by lawful authority here established—and for want thereof, the rule of the word of God.” Unlike all other colonial constitutions, there were no references to any government outside of Connecticut; and unlike the others, it bore a very decided reference to the Federal Constitution subsequently to be written. The election franchise was not limited to church members; the same governor could not be elected for two successive terms; each township had equality of representation in the Assembly, although the Governor and Council were chosen by a majority vote of the whole people. All attributes of sovereignty not expressly granted to the General Court remained, as of original right, in the towns. In a day of extreme restrictions, Connecticut had become in effect the first independent republic: the first American government “of the people, by the people, and for the people.” “The constitution which was thus framed”, eulogized the great historian Bancroft, “was of unexampled liberality . . . . These humble emigrants invented an admirable system; for they were near to Nature, listened wittingly to her voice, and easily copied her forms. No ancient usage, no hereditary differences of rank, no established interests, impeded the application of the principles of justice. Freedom springs spontaneously into life; the artificial distinctions of society require centuries to ripen.”

The colony flourished admirably. In 1661, it was decided to petition Charles II for a formal charter, definitely to establish the relations of the colonial government with the Crown and with the neighboring colonies. A draft was prepared by the General Court in Hartford, and the colony’s agent, John Winthrop, Jr., sailed from New Amsterdam on July 23rd with “no small motive.” He petitioned the King to bestow his assent “according to the tenor of a draft or instrument” submitted for his approval. On April 23rd, 1662, the charter was given the royal assent. It was actually
a formal recognition of the constitutional powers drawn up by the people themselves, a confirmation of the rights and privileges they had exercised virtually since the inception of the colony. As an approved statement of the colony's virtual independence of king or parliament in internal affairs, however, the royal charter was a priceless possession.

On October 9th, 1662, the charter was formally received by the General Court in Hartford, and it was recorded that "ye freemen made choice of Mr. Willys, c: John Talcot, and Lieutenant John Allyn to take the charter into their custody." The document itself was inscribed with black-letter characters on parchment, with a dark green wax seal affixed; an ornamental heading displayed the portrait of Charles II. The charter was kept in a long leather box, lined with the discarded sheets of a history of Charles II. The charter was not tendered to him, however, and a lengthy and spirited correspondence war followed. Governor Treat adopted every stratagem of delay. In reply to one stiff demand for the charter, he sadly replied that the General Court had adjourned the evening before Andros' request had arrived and "according to the circumstances we stand under, we cannot make a surrender of our Charter at present." Meanwhile the colony's charter had been declared forfeited by quo warranto proceedings in England; colonial lawyers, however, found defects in the unrepresented action. At length, when the charter was not forthcoming, Andros set out to get it himself.

On October 26th, 1687, according to a contemporary account, "His Excellency with sundry of the Council, Justices, and other Gentlemen, four Blew-Coats, two Trumpeters, Sam Bligh one, 15 or 20 Red-Coats with small Guns and short Lances in the Tops of them, set forth for Woodcocks in order to goe to Connecticut to assume the Government of that place." Two guides were engaged at six shillings each for the journey through the wilderness.

On Monday, October 31st, the party arrived at Hartford, when it was met by a cavalry escort under Captain Talcott. According to one witness, Governor Treat met Andros "affectionately", while another account has described how the hated intruder was "greeted and caressed by the Governor and his assistants." Andros handed the reins of his steel gray horse to Lieutenant Joseph Wadsworth of the militia, saying, "Lieutenant, detail a man to hold my horse until an orderly comes for him." He added, "He is the best bit of blood in New England."

Hartford was then a scattered village of 1200, and the two trumpeters that announced Andros' arrival were a discordan sound to a people used to nothing more formidable than a meeting-house bell. The General Court held its meetings on the second floor of Moses Butler's Inn (at that time owned by Sandford), at Main and Elm Streets. Andros was formally escorted to the Council Chamber there. Two tables formed a T: a large leather chair was at the center, with four chairs on either side of it for "His Majesty's Council In Attendance." Six "joint stools" were at either side of the other table for Governor Treat
and his staff, while the deputies had seats between the tables and the walls. Twenty-four of the thirty-four deputies were present. Fourteen candles were set in two candelabra, one at the center of the lower table and the other at the further end.

The session dragged on for hours. The Council certainly knew that Andros did not even have the power to consider argument, that he had come solely to obtain the charter; but stout Robert Treat, queller of Indians, was not the man to surrender easily.

Andros was impervious to argument, legal and factual. Flaws in the legal proceedings for charter forfeiture did not concern him; he was a soldier. He was moved little more by recitals of the arduous efforts to establish a thriving settlement. Treat exhausted the resources of the language in protesting that it was tantamount to giving up his life, if he were to surrender the charter and its privileges “so dearly bought and so long enjoyed.” It was asked that charter abrogation be deferred until the highest court in England declared it forfeited on grounds of malfeasance in office under it. Andros was obdurate. The charter could no longer be withheld without open defiance.

The argument had stretched (perhaps purposely) into evening, and it was now dark. The candles were lighted. The charter was placed on the table before Andros; but just as he stretched out his hand to take it, the lights were suddenly extinguished. There was no disorder of any kind, although there were loud huzzas from the crowd below “and many pressed into the Assembly chamber.” It took minutes for Mine Host Bradford to find flint in the darkness, and it was some time until the candles were “officiously relighted.” Meanwhile the charter had disappeared.

A few years previously, Butler’s Inn had been enlarged by a wing on the northeast side of the building, and the new structure covered one of the windows of the Council Chamber, which was thereupon concealed behind a valance. Prisoners on occasion had been taken from the chamber through this window, to avoid any conflict with crowds at the regular stairs. Lieutenant Wadsworth, who was not a member of the Assembly at that time, apparently was hidden here, for Deputies John Talcott and Nathaniel Stanley seized the charter under cover of darkness and passed it to Wadsworth. The lieutenant hurried to the home of Samuel Wyllys, where, in the master’s absence, Mistress Ruth Wyllys helped Wadsworth hide Connecticut’s charter in the hollow of the great oak which grew just to the left of the entrance to Wyllys’ estate. According to one legend, she directed Wadsworth to drag over to the tree the kennel of her huge mastiff, Lion, as a deterrent to prowlers. The hiding place was an appropriate one, as a Wyllys had been the first-named of the custodians authorized to safeguard the charter.

It was Halloween, the night that “devils, witches, and other mischief-making beings are all abroad.”

Andros, robustly stern though he was, made no trouble about this defiance of his authority. He made no report of the theft to England, as the incident could scarcely have done him credit. He had wanted either surrender of the charter or open resistance, which he well knew how to handle with his troops; but he got neither. But the fact of government was more important to Andros than were mere ideologies; and he at once assumed the government of Connecticut, appointing deputies to assist him. He then supposedly closed the colonial records with the following entry: “At a General Court at Hartford, October 31st, 1687, his Excellency, Sir Edmund Andros, Knight, and captain general and governor of his Majesty’s territory and dominion in New England, by order from his Majesty James the second, King of England, Spain, France, and Ireland, the 31st of October, 1687, took into his hands the government of the colony of Connecticut, it being by his Majesty annexed to Massachusetts and other colonies under his Excellency’s government. FINIS.”

For a year and a half, Connecticut submitted to Andros’ government. If he had no charter to suppress, equally the colony had none to which to appeal. The charter remained safely in its tree, now known as Charter Oak.

James II gave way to William and Mary, and on October 10th, 1688, William issued a declaration that “all magistrates who had been unjustly turned out” were now to resume “their former employment.” This intelligence reached Boston on April 4th, 1689, and exactly two weeks later Andros was seized and imprisoned. Colonial lawyers decided that there was ample justifica-
tion for reverting to the status quo: the colonies had "submitted to the authority of Andros, but had performed no act of surrender under the public seal of the colony, with a subsequent legal enrollment in England, nor had they ever had judgment entered against them in legal form." On May 9th, 1689, Governor Treat resumed the government of Connecticut. The charter, which "had been purchased by sacrifices and martyrs, and was endeared by halcyon days," was triumphantly removed from its oak.

In May, 1715, Joseph Wadsworth (now captain) was singled out for recognition for his services with respect to the charter's safe-keeping. He was voted the thanks of the colony as well as the sum of twenty shillings for his services "in a very troublesome season when our constitution was struck at, and in safety keeping and preserving the same."

When the Declaration of Independence was signed in 1776, the royal colonial governments were thereby dissolved; but Connecticut's government remained unchanged, and this was the only one of the colonies that continued under its original charter. The Connecticut General Assembly approved the Declaration of Independence in October, 1776, and resolved: "That the form of Civil Government in this state shall continue to be as established by Charter received from Charles the Second, King of England, and adopted by the People of this State, shall be and remain the Civil Constitution of this State, under the sole authority of the People thereof, independent of any King or Prince whatever."

The Revised Acts and Laws of 1784 provided: "Be it enacted and declared by the Governor, Council and Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the Assembly of the same, that the ancient form of Civil Government, continued in the Charter from Charles the Second, King of England, so far as an adherence to the same will be consistent with an absolute Independence of this State on the Crown of Great Britain."

The Revised Acts and Laws of 1784 provided: "Be it enacted and declared by the Governor, Council and Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the Assembly of the same, that the ancient form of Civil Government, continued in the Charter from Charles the Second, King of England, and adopted by the People of this State, shall be and remain the Civil Constitution of this State, under the sole authority of the People thereof, independent of any King or Prince whatever."

Charter Oak had become a synonym for liberty, and the tree now became an historic shrine. In 1800 a daughter of Dr. Wyllys, the then owner, wrote to Dr. Holmes, the annalist: "Within the space of eight years the cavity has closed, as if it had fulfilled the divine purpose for which it had been reared." In 1848 an observer reported that the orifice was then very small, of a size only sufficient to admit a hand.

At 12:45 A.M. on August 21st, 1856, the huge tree was felled by a storm. Its fallen trunk was draped with the stars and stripes, and a very primitive photograph was taken by N. A. Moore of Hartford. Pieces of wood were regarded as sacred relics, which became so numerous that a librarian of the Connecticut Historical Society commented tartly that this wood is "currently believed to rival in miraculous powers of reproduction the loaves and the fishes or the Mayflower furniture."

The name as well as the wood has become a powerful symbolism. At the dedication of Charter Oak Hall in Hartford on May 6th, 1856, I. W. Stuart, the orator of the day, reminded his auditors: "The river and the sea have borrowed the name for the steamer and the ship. Organized associations—the Bank, the Insurance Company, and the Lodge—employ it. It circulates, beautifully impressed, on their bills, their life policies, and on their badges. It glitters, in its gilded symbol, on the accoutrements of the military company. In figures on the hotel, the store, the refectory, the saloon, and the market place. It figures also on the present State Capitol at Hartford, which has used oak-leaves and acorns as its scheme of decoration: the charter itself, framed in carved oak, is in the office of the Secretary of State.

And in a day when many governments must leave their land and find temporary homes elsewhere, the Connecticut state motto is definitely re-assuring. "Qui transit sustinet"—that which is transplanted survives.

A few years ago the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, N. Y., released a very interesting booklet showing the garden as illustrated in prints of the 15th, 16th and 17th centuries. Among those interesting scenes was a picture of Ruben's (1577-1640) house and garden in Antwerp (engraved by Jacobus Harrewyn). Another was that of a more formal garden with Maximilian learning French from Mary of Burgundy.
OKLAHOMA is a new State; its Daughters descend from old American stock whose ancestors, with firm faith in democracy, moving with the tide of immigration, pioneered and established civilization on western frontiers.

With the same dauntless courage and determination of our forefathers, we have assumed our share of responsibility and sacrifice in helping defeat freedom’s common enemy. With our men on the battle front offering all, our chapters are not vacationing. Oklahoma’s general committee work is not neglected while we give service to all branches of Red Cross and to our men in uniform. Day rooms have been furnished in many training camps. D. A. R. hospitality is offered in U. S. O. Our hearts and homes are open to all our service men. The D. A. R. Honor Roll from this State is being compiled with greatest care and interest.

Oklahoma’s chief project is providing funds for blood plasma equipment. The first blood plasma mobile unit, which we gave in April, is collecting now on an average of 4,000 pints of blood per month. As proof of our devotion our small State Society has accumulated sufficient funds through the summer of 1943 to purchase a second unit.

Oklahoma’s loyalty and service will go on undiminished until peace comes.

PEARL M. SEARCY
(Mrs. Howard),
Oklahoma State Regent.

KANSAS

THE 2,518 members of the 57 chapters in the Kansas society are proving their patriotic heritage in meeting the challenge of a world at war.

In accordance with the major war program as outlined by the National Society, we have raised the funds for a mobile blood plasma unit, which was presented to the Columbus, Ohio, Blood Donor Cen-
ter, and we are now engaged in providing a second unit.

The Atchison Chapter Junior Group has contributed $442.90 for a Berman metal locator and the locator fund.

In addition to the local chapter investments, the Kansas Society has placed $2,200 in war bonds.

Realizing that in the post-war period the established program of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution will lend a more important part than ever “in extending the institutions of American freedom and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty,” we are carrying on through the usual channels of endeavor. Emphasis is placed upon a net increase in membership each year, upon the work with Approved Schools, and the fostering of patriotic education to the end that the great cause for which we are fighting shall permanently triumph.

RUTH NORRIS BERGER
(Mrs. Alexander J.),
State Regent, Kansas D. A. R.

November Activities of the President General

1943
Nov.


4. Coast to Coast broadcast—Station WTOP, Washington, D. C., 5:30 to 5:45 p. m. “What the D.A.R. is doing for Defense.”


9. State Officers Club Daughters of 1812 luncheon, McAlpin Hotel, N.Y.C.


4-5, Meet with Iroquois Society, C.A.R. Mrs. Ernest Regal, Pres. 6 p. m. Dinner to honor President General at Century Club.


12. Meeting and luncheon of Ex-Regents Association of New York State at Hotel McAlpin, N.Y.C. Mrs. Henry Arthur King, President.


15. Meeting of Minisink Chapter, Goshen, N. Y. Miss M. Adele Schoonmaker, Regent.

16. Abraham Cole Chapter meeting, Tottenville, N. Y. Miss Katharine B. Dodds, Regent.


18. Meeting of Schenectady Chapter, Schenectady, N. Y. Mrs. J. E. Friday, Program Chairman.

19. Approved Schools meeting of James Madison Chapter, Earlville, N. Y. Miss Cora M. Reynolds, Regent.


NORTHLAND COLLEGE, the only approved school in the far north and the only liberal arts college in the entire northern half of the State of Wisconsin, continues to carry on its tradition of giving service and opportunity where most needed in spite of all the handicaps imposed by the war. Even though the war has resulted in reduced enrollment, a full program of studies is being offered for the benefit of the girls and of the few young men who, because they are either suffering from physical disability or are not yet eighteen years of age, are not in the armed services.

The school authorities and trustees have taken the position that the broadest spirit of national service demands that full training opportunities be afforded those who remain behind, and that by maintaining these opportunities the position of the college can be maintained so that when the young men and women return from active service, there will be facilities waiting for them. Courses of study have, of course, been altered and adjusted to fit the tempo of a wartime America.

Long noted for its program of student self help, Northland is experimenting with new student industries with an eye to the future. The administration is determined that when the war comes to a close there will be increased opportunity for students to earn their way through college. Preliminary experimental work is now being carried on by faculty and students in pottery, and consideration is being given to bookbinding.

In order to carry Northland over the war period and to strengthen her so that she can meet the post-war demands for education when it arises, a large number of friends, old and new, of the institution are rallying to the support of a “Greater Northland” Campaign which is being conducted at the present time. A goal of a quarter of a million dollars has been set for this campaign. It is desired to improve physical facilities, broaden the offerings, develop the student industry program, and possibly to erect a much-needed men’s dormitory. A considerable number of prominent business, professional, and industrial leaders have formed themselves into a committee of sponsors to promote the campaign. Although it has only just started, a third of the desired goal has already been raised. Worthy of special note is the extent to which the community of Ashland, where Northland is located, is rallying to the support of the college. Although there are no large industries of any kind in Ashland and although the population has been seriously depleted during the past year by migration of people to centers of war industry, the community of Ashland has raised over $30,000 from private individuals and small business firms.

With 313 stars, including three gold ones, on our service flag, and with four faculty members also in the armed services, those remaining at Northland are taking the difficulties imposed by the war as a challenge to carry on and to preserve to the youth of this country those American opportunities for which they are now fighting on the field of battle.

A Reminder

THE Endowment Fund to provide funds for the general needs of the organization with which to assist and promote its work and maintain its properties was established in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Society. The fund is unlimited in amount and continues open for subscriptions.

The following are suggested forms of bequest to be included in your will:

I do hereby give and bequeath to the Endowment Fund of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution the sum of ____________ Dollars ($__________) to be paid out of my

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I do hereby give and bequeath to the Endowment Fund of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution the sum of ____________ Dollars ($__________) and I make the payment of the same a charge upon my real estate situate at ________________
TEMPEST and even rebellion were brewed in colonial tea-pots—and the tea-pot shown above must have graced many a gathering where talk was of the American Revolution.

Made of Sheffield plate, the tea-pot is said to have been a wedding gift from Dolly Madison. The initials, “TMP” in an oval shield, may be those of her parents, Thomas and Mary Payne, Philadelphia Quakers. It is late 18th century in style and like most Old Sheffield has no maker’s marks.

The process of plating silver on copper was discovered 1743 in Sheffield, England, but not until 1760 was it used in quantity for the making of domestic articles. Sheffield designs followed those of silver for better or worse and the plate was so popular that the demand for it created an industry that spread beyond Sheffield. In France rolled-plate of such quality was manufactured that it surpassed the English in some ways—though examples of it are now rare.

Early Sheffield was made with a silver skin thick enough to allow for the engraving of coat of arms or monograms. In cases where the plating was too thin a solid silver plate was inset to bear the engraving. In such examples of inferior plating the copper base often wore through the surface in time. This is known as “bleeding”.

The Museum tea-pot, shown in the current Exhibition (“Silver and Early Metals”), was presented through Dolly Madison Chapter, D. C., by Mrs. W. F. Simes and her daughter, Jennie L. Windham.
FIFTY years ago this month the third chapter to organize in Virginia held its first meeting in historic Stuart House in Staunton. The Beverley Manor Chapter is meeting again in Stuart House, commencing its second half-century.

Organized on September 22, 1893, by Margaret Briscoe Stuart (Mrs. Alexander Farish Robertson) in her home—designed by Thomas Jefferson a little over one hundred years earlier (1791) as a wedding gift for her grandfather, Judge Archibald Stuart, one of Jefferson's former law students—and chartered October 14th and meeting as a chapter for the first time on November 7, 1893, there were thirteen charter members. One wonders if this number was consciously planned, after the original thirteen colonies? The chapter took its name from William Beverley, on whose grant of land dating from September 6, 1736, Stuart House was built. It functioned brilliantly for many years in producing excellent historical papers and holding many evening affairs which were a part of the social life of the city; but one soon notes, from the original handwritten minute books, the widening of effort and the beginning of broader interests. Junior membership was brought up as early as 1894 and an annual medal for the best studies in American history by a student was established in 1900.

As the objectives of the National Society became more clearly defined the Chapter surged forward in those fields. Patriotism and education have been and are furthered through schools and libraries; and contributions to historic values, both real and intangible, have included markers on the graves of Revolutionary soldiers; tablets on Stuart House, in the yard of Trinity (Augusta Parish) Church, founded in 1746 on the original Beverley grant and where the Virginia Legislature met from June 7-23, 1781 and, in a later war, the Virginia Seminary (1864); on the Old Stone Presbyterian Church at Fort Defiance, one of the oldest in the Valley; and on the Augusta County Courthouse—all in Staunton. It has contributed also to the restoration of old records, to the Virginia Historical Society, the Virginia Register, the Virginia Room in Continental Hall (presenting a chair in its auditorium in memory of one of her most prominent members, Miss Mary Julia Baldwin, long the headmistress of the Augusta Female Seminary that is now Mary Baldwin College in Staunton) and to the restoration of buildings of the University of Virginia, Gadsby Tavern, St. John's Church in Richmond, Old Bruton Church, Malvern Hill House, Monticello, Yorktown Custom House, Kenmore and the birthplace of Woodrow Wilson. In the latter building, the Chapter has contributed the complete furnishings of the nursery. Commemoration of George Washington's Birthday is made with the Thomas Hughart Chapter of the city.

There are fifty-seven members at present. After the era of evening meetings, or "soirées," the Chapter met in the afternoons. Indicative of the changed tempo and direction of our times, the Chapter meets at present at luncheon downtown
and, after the business session, remains for Red Cross and war-time social service. Strange to say, no mention is made of the Spanish-American War in the minute book; but the Chapter was very active during the World War of 1914-18 and is equally as active during the present terrible conflict. Every available member is devoting a very great deal of time and effort to the Red Cross, the United Service Organization, the War Loan Drives, the Woodrow Wilson General Hospital and other war projects.

This, then, is the first half-century record. A program to commemorate the ideals for which the Chapter has stood, and to dedicate itself steadfastly anew, is being held in Staunton on November third. Mrs. Wm. H. Pouch, President-General, and Mrs. Bruce D. Reynolds, State Regent, are honoring the Chapter by their presence. The program opens with a community service in Trinity (Augusta Parish) Church at noon followed by a luncheon for the Chapter and official guests at the Birth-place of Woodrow Wilson. Service conducted by the Rev. W. Carroll Brooke. The Chapter will then meet in Stuart House, still owned and occupied by a direct descendant of the original owner, the present Susan Robertson Cochran, daughter of the Chapter’s first regent and wife of Colonel Peyton Cochran, Staunton attorney. A military guard will present the Colors in the great hall at the beginning of the program. Pages: Julia Pancake, Dabney Deane, Elizabeth Starr Owen and others. Miss Margaret Briscoe Stuart Cochran, assisted by other “granddaughters,” will serve in the parlors in the library as page in colonial costume; and there will be an exhibit of Miss Helen Siebold Walters’ famous American dolls while her sister, Miss Anna Walters, will render period music on the harp. Excerpts from the first minute book will be read by Mrs. Geo. A. Sprinkel of Baltimore; the State Regent will present greetings from the Virginia chapters, many of whose members will be present; and a reception will be tendered the President-General and guests following the anniversary message.

And so, with the heritage of the past and the challenges of the present and the future, begins another half-century: procédite!
Between Your Book Ends

PARIS UNDERGROUND, by Etta Shiber, in collaboration with Anna and Paul Dupre. Charles Scribner Co. 392 pages. $2.50.

This is a story of an American widow sixty years old, who, with her friend, Kitty Beaurepos, a younger Englishwoman, were caught in France in the German invasion.

Like other Americans who had lived for years in Paris, Mrs. Shiber had a real affection for the French and France and even in the beginning of the war pursued their usual course of life with the addition of service at intervals at the foyer du soldat, the French servicemen’s welfare organization.

But with the coming of the Germans into the city this American woman and her English friends saw the ultimate barbarity of the German hordes. The Englishwoman begged her American friend to leave but she remained.

The high adventure and the defiance of the Nazis of these two women who worked so hard to assist an English airman who had come down behind the Nazi line to escape and numberless other intrigues against the Nazis in which they became involved is as amazing as it is good reading graphically told by Mrs. Shiber.

Two hundred British soldiers were smuggled out of France on their underground railroad.

And, when finally she was arrested and interrogated for hours to betray her accomplices, this sixty-year-old woman was true to every tradition of womanly bravery and told not a word. Then came a long trial in the Cherche Midi prison, which she has described with all its atrocities.

When she was released by the Gestapo she was as clever as they. Watch her as they might she never led them to her friends. She pitted her wits against the most powerful secret service in the world. She had always been law abiding but she met Gestapo methods with methods to outwit them and she did it when it was necessary. But when her friends were finally caught up with they arrested her again to meet the friends she had tried so hard to save at a farcical trial in the courtroom. Kitty was sentenced to death and Mrs. Shiber to three years of hard labor. From March 7th, 1941, to May, 1942, she spent her time in various German prisons in France.

That this American gentlewoman, who believed so fervently in justice and liberty and loyalty to her friends, should finally be exchanged for the notorious German spy, Johanna Hoffman, and returned to America does in truth seem as though truth were really stranger than fiction.


This famous Polish author, who gave to modern literature “The Nazarene,” a portrait of Jesus Christ acceptable to Christians and Jews as well, has made another important contribution to historical religious fictionized biography in this recent work.

Saint Paul’s masterful character is very clearly etched in the striking style of this Hebrew writer. That it should be a less sympathetic book than his “Nazarene” may be traced to the fact that the modern Jew is more apt to be sympathetic with the story of Jesus than with some of the Apostles, especially Saint Paul. But this book has been carefully written and has great reader interest, much adherence to historical tradition, and real drama.

A CERTAIN MEASURE, by Ellen Glasgow (with a Bibliography). 277 pages. Published by Harcourt Brace & Co. $3.50.

It is unexpected but not really surprising that Ellen Glasgow, who, in her novels, has intrigued us with her unexpectedness and surprise, should essay to become a critic of her own works and outdo all other critics in the wit and penetration with which she dissects them.

This is technically, perhaps, a book of essays on the art of writing fiction, but so fraught are they with the spirit of temperament of the writer of some of America’s most outstanding fiction that it cannot be called “just an essay,” but a saga of what makes writing and writers.
The Southern birth and breeding, and the traditions and scenes and people with which Miss Glasgow has always been surrounded give strong flavor of the South to this book.

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This book has a ring of authority, for the writer has experienced all the situations he so graphically depicts.

From the day his plane was shot down in France, and he was dragged out by companions who dove into the flames to free him from the trap, through many experiences until a year and a half later, he was landed in England via Spain and Portugal; this airman has a story to tell—and tells it well.

He has been through an ordeal of fire. Soon his face will be almost entirely new. He is learning to use the appliances which replace his burned hands.

He is at peace with himself and the world and has written his conviction that men, though battered and torn in body, can remain whole in spirit.

This is a stirring book and a message of hope, but some of the pages tear at the sympathies.

But the horrors, which he has not avoided relating in order to paint a real picture of the crucible through which he passed to reach peace, might well be a lesson to any who complain of rationing and other privations on the home front.

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In this mechanical age, when great motor vehicles are carrying our men to the fighting fronts, this story of early automobiles in the small towns is not only a welcome relief from war statistics, but also a chance to learn of the nucleus of American invention which has given us the motor-driven vehicles of peace and war today.

The construction, manufacture, and ailments of the early motor cars reflect high adventure in peaceful towns by just American families. The book is something of a saga of the days of the motor car and what the people thought and did in the days when they were trying out the new invention.

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For the small boy of this day, conscious of the battle fronts of the world and the heroes that are bringing us victory, this book will be very acceptable reading.

This is a story of Jim Ellis, who some of the young readers of Josef Berger’s books have met in the pages of the book as a swordfisherman. He is still a fisherman, a skipper at eighteen, in this new book. How he uses his inherited Gloucester schooner to catch another kind of fish is a real Gloucester story of World War II.

—L. P. H.

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**Blood Plasma Project Fund Mounts Steadily**

The latest report from the Blood Plasma Project Fund shows that the total received for it at the time this issue went to press was, in round numbers, $165,000.

This splendid sum represents much in sacrifice and devotion on the part of the D. A. R.

Not only have the members of the society supported the Blood Plasma project through their money gifts but many have become blood donors as well.

Interest in the sale of war bonds and stamps is increasing among the chapters and the D. A. R. is leading many other national organizations in this regard.
BY invitation of thirty-three chapters, fifty years of service were celebrated by the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution at their State Fall Meeting, held on Friday, October 8th, in the First Congregational Church, West Haven.

Following the procession, which included the President General, the State Regent, National and ex-National Officers, visiting State Regents, and active and honorary State officers, the State Regent, Miss Katherine Matthies, declared the meeting in session.

The invocation was given by the Reverend Roswell F. Hinkelman, pastor of the church. The "Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag" was led by Mrs. Kenneth T. Trewhella, former State Chairman, Correct Use of the Flag, followed by the "National Anthem."

On behalf of all the hostess chapters, Mrs. Eric F. Storm, Regent of Susan Carrrington Clarke Chapter, of Meriden, cordially welcomed those present, to which Miss Matthies graciously responded.

Mrs. Philip H. Jones, State Chairman of the Girl Home Makers Committee, gave a very strong plea for the work of her committee, emphasizing its especial importance in these times.

Miss Blanche Raisen, an accomplished violinist, rendered a group of solos, very capably accompanied by Miss Shirley Turner.

Greetings were brought to us by our State Vice Regent, Mrs. Arthur B. Iffland, and honorary State officers.

Mrs. Frederick P. Latimer, State Chaplain, conducted a beautiful, brief prayer service at noon for our boys in service, after which the audience sang "America, the Beautiful."

The address of the morning, "Our Work on the Home Front," was given by Mrs. Grace Lincoln Hall Brosseau, Honorary President General. Mrs. Brosseau spoke particularly of the various peace plans now being proposed and urged that extreme caution be exercised in endorsing any one of them.

The afternoon session opened with the singing of the "Connecticut State Song," followed by greeting from ex-National Officers, the visiting State Regents, and National Officers.

Miss Raisen again delighted us with a group of solos, beautifully executed.

Mrs. William H. Pouch, our President General, advocated peace by strength and warned against entangling alliances. An interesting account was also given of the many changes in the use of our D. A. R. buildings during this war emergency.

The meeting adjourned with the singing of "America" and the recessional. A reception and tea in honor of the many guests of honor was held in the Parish House, at which the ten Connecticut chapters, celebrating their fiftieth anniversaries, acted as hostesses.

Guests present included: Mrs. William H. Pouch, President General; Mrs. John T. Gardner, Vice President General from Rhode Island; Miss Mary C. Welch, Vice President General from Connecticut; Mrs. Samuel J. Campbell, Treasurer General; Mrs. Grace L. H. Brosseau, Honorary President General; Mrs. Frederick G. Smith, State Regent of Massachusetts; Mrs. Stanley T. Manlove, State Regent of New York; Mrs. Raymond C. Goodfellow, State Regent of New Jersey; Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge, ex-Vice President General from Georgia; Mrs. John L. Marshall, ex-Vice President General from South Carolina; Mrs. Frederick P. Latimer, ex-Vice President General from Connecticut; Miss Emeline A. Street, ex-Vice President General from Connecticut; Mrs. Frank L. Nason, ex-Registrar General from Massachusetts; and Mrs. George D. Schermerhorn, ex-Organizing Secretary General from Michigan.

DOROTHY D. TREWHELLE
(Mrs. Kenneth T.),
State Recording Secretary.

THE Forty-fourth Annual State Conference of the Missouri State Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, convened at the Elms Hotel, in Excelsior
Springs, Missouri, Wednesday morning, March 17 at nine o'clock.

Following the concert by the Excelsior Springs High School Band, Mr. John S. Lodwick, City Attorney of Excelsior Springs, gave the address of welcome. The State Regent, Mrs. Foster Bolton McHenry, presided at the session and all following sessions. The morning session included reports from Conference Committee Chairmen and State Officers and the presentation of special guests. We were honored to have with us Mrs. Samuel James Campbell, Treasurer-General of the National Society, who told of her duties of office and of what the National Society was doing for the Red Cross.

The Missouri Good Citizenship Pilgrim, Miss Peggy June Lusk, was presented and given a $100 war bond in lieu of the customary pilgrimage to Washington, D. C.

Mrs. R. M. Good, wife of the president of the School of the Ozarks, addressed the session and told of the problems at the school caused by the war. Missouri Daughters are always happy to hear from their own state school to which they contributed during the year $3,126.90.

During the luncheon recess, groups met for discussion. Outstanding was the Junior Membership luncheon. Twenty-six chapters in the state have Junior Membership Chairmen this year, whereas in the preceding year there were only twelve chapters with Junior Membership Chairmen.

At the afternoon session, the reports of State Chairmen were read. All evidenced outstanding work. The District Directors read their reports. Missouri is divided into four districts and each district held a meeting during the year.

In the evening, the Annual Banquet of the Missouri State Society was held. The business of the meeting which followed, was the nomination of candidates for State Offices. The awarding of state prizes, totaling $111.50, followed. Numerous offers of new prizes for the ensuing year were made.

At the Thursday morning session, several resolutions were adopted. The Society went on record to endorse the April War Bond Campaign, and voted to purchase $5,000 in war bonds during this campaign.

A Memorial Service was held at the close of the morning session. In a simple yet impressive ceremony, a candle was lighted in memory of each of the sixty-five Missouri Daughters who had passed on during the year.

The Thursday afternoon meeting was devoted to the election of State Officers, as follows: State Regent, Mrs. Henry Wallace Townsend; State Vice-Regent, Mrs. Milton Francis Duvall; State Chaplain, Miss Clara Frazer; State Recording Secretary, Mrs. John Leslie Jones; State Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Harry Bates Smith; State Treasurer, Mrs. Harold Ross Weir; State Registrar, Mrs. Frank Harrel-son Scott; State Librarian, Mrs. John Marvin Dameron; State Historian, Mrs. Arthur Francis McNeely; State Treasurer of Student Loan, Mrs. Ashley Poynor. Following the election of State Officers, Mrs. Foster Bolton McHenry, State Regent, was unanimously elected Honorary State Regent for Life.

The Credentials Committee reported 159 attending the Conference. Business being completed, the Colors were retired and the Conference was adjourned.

MRS. A. JOHN THORNBERY, State Recording Secretary.

Massachusetts State Fall Meeting

THE State Fall Meeting of the Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution was held at Hotel Bancroft, Worcester, on October fifth and sixth.

On the afternoon of the fifth, the meeting was formally opened when Mrs. Frederick Glazier Smith, State Regent, called the assembly to order. The invocation was given by the Reverend George Fallon, D.D., minister of the Wesley Methodist Church, Worcester.

A cordial welcome was extended by Mrs. Andrew G. Aldrin, Regent of Colonel Timothy Bigelow Chapter and representing four hostess chapters. Miss Clara B. Russell, Regent of Committee of Safety Chapter, gave the response.

The Massachusetts Daughters were hon-
ORED to have as their guests Mrs. William H. Pouch, President General, Mrs. Samuel J. Campbell, Treasurer General, Mrs. Ralph L. Crockett, Librarian General, Mrs. Russell William Magna, Honorary President General, Mrs. John Tillinghast Gardner, Vice President General, Mrs. Charles H. Carroll, Mrs. John Logan Marshall and Mrs. Frank E. Hall, Honorary Vice Presidents General; Mrs. Julian Young Talmadge, National Vice Chairman of Resolutions, Mrs. George D. Schermerhorn, past National Chairman Junior Membership, Mrs. T. Frederick Chase, State Regent Rhode Island, Mrs. Robert F. Crosby, State Regent New Hampshire, Mrs. E. Thomas Boyd, National Chairman National Defense through Patriotic Education, Mrs. Harry D. McKeige, Director War Services, and Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig, National Chairman Buildings and Grounds.

Mrs. William H. Pouch, her cabinet officers and other distinguished guests were presented by the State Regent and each responded with a fine and inspirational message.

The Reverend George Albert Fallon, D.D., gave the address of the afternoon; his subject “Modern Pioneers”. A delightful feature was the music by Frederick Cole, boy soprano, and Miss Louise L. Beaulieu, accompanist. Outlines of work were presented by State officers and chairmen.

One of the highlights of this fall meeting was an extra special sale of War Bonds and Stamps conducted in the foyer of the hotel with a goal set to the amount necessary for the purchase of a laundry trailer for use in the armed forces. This sale was promoted by Mrs. Herman F. Robinson, State Chairman National Defense through Patriotic Education, and sponsored by Mrs. Frederick Glazier Smith, State Regent, and Mrs. Russell William Magna, National Society D. A. R. War Bonds and Stamps Promoter. At the close of the meeting a sufficient amount of bonds and stamps had been sold to more than cover the cost of two laundry trailers, and on each of these will be placed a plaque bearing the name of the Massachusetts Society Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Rae R. Horner, Director of Women’s Division of Massachusetts of War Finance Committee, addressed the assemblage, her subject “A Message from the United States Treasury”.

An evening reception was held in honor of our President General and other distinguished guests; a banquet followed with an address by the President General, Mrs. William H. Pouch, who chose as her subject, “Daughters of the American Revolution in the War Effort”. Mr. John F. Robinson, State President Sons of the American Revolution, addressed the Daughters at this time.

Music was enjoyed during the evening; the artists, Mrs. Mabel W. Hedstrom, contralto, and Mrs. Edith Wik, accompanist.

Following the entrance march and usual formalities, the Wednesday morning session opened with Scripture and prayer and the singing of the National Anthem. At 12 o’clock noon a prayer was offered by the State Chaplain for those in the armed forces.

A former recipient of an award from the State Society, Miss Elizabeth Barrett, told in a very interesting manner of the value to her of the Girl Homemakers Scholarship. Miss Barrett is a graduate of State Teachers College, Farmingham, and now a teacher at New Salem Academy.

During the meeting a generous contribution was made by chapters and members to provide Christmas cheer for our men and women in the armed forces.

The colors were retired and the closing of a most worth-while meeting left a high note of enthusiasm for the work of the coming year.

Emma C. Tripp, State Historian.
VERMONT

The Vermont Daughters of the American Revolution held their forty-fourth annual conference in Rutland, Vermont, as guests of Ann Story Chapter, N.S.D.A.R., on September 30th and October 1st, 1943.

Mrs. B. C. Batcheller, State Regent, presided at the meetings which were held in St. Paul’s Universalist Church with over 200 attending.

The President General, Mrs. William H. Pouch, was guest of honor, and spoke of the “Peace Planning Committee” the D.A.R. has created, and the important part American women must have in planning peace when the United Nations win victory.

Other national officers and chairmen attending the conference included:

Mrs. John L. Marshall, South Carolina.
Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig, District of Columbia.
Mrs. Samuel Campbell, Illinois.
Mrs. George D. Schermerhorn, Michigan.
Mrs. John T. Gardner, Rhode Island.
Mrs. Ralph L. Crockett, New Hampshire.
Mrs. Charles H. Carroll, New Hampshire.
Mrs. Harry D. McWeige, National Director to Coordinate War Services.

Mrs. Frank L. Nason of Scituate, Massachusetts, who was honored by being made an honorary State Regent of Vermont.

The visiting State Regents were:
Mrs. Stanley Manlove, New York.
Mrs. Frederick Chase, Rhode Island.
Mrs. Frederick G. Smith, Massachusetts.
Mrs. Robert Crosby, New Hampshire.

New state officers were elected with Mrs. E. S. Clark, Regent, and Mrs. Albert M. Reed, Vice-Regent.

Mrs. B. C. Batcheller was nominated as candidate for the office of Vice President General.

Several greetings were brought from members of the Women’s Army Corps, United States Marine Corps, and members of the Waves.

Reports were read by the State and Chapter officers. Mrs. Mary Ellis presented “Echoes from fourteen years of the Vermont Society D.A.R.”

A very impressive “Hour of Remembrance” was conducted by the State Chaplain for all deceased members and loving tributes were read for Mrs. Paine, Mrs. Stewart, and Mrs. Farnham, Past State Honorary Regents.

Dr. John M. Thomas, president of Norwich University, was guest speaker. He spoke on “Pacifism Must Take a Vacation” and stated that “pacifism must take a vacation until the causes for war are eliminated and we learn how to deal with those causes, and meanwhile keep America strong; be ready to fight with a strong Army, Navy and Airforce and make more of Military education.”

ELLEN C. RENEHAN  
(Mrs. Norman A.),  
State Historian.

RHODE ISLAND

The Rhode Island Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, held its annual State Fall Meeting in Providence, at the Narragansett Hotel, Thursday, October seventh. In view of the fact that the society will have reached its fiftieth anniversary next spring, this seemed to be a fitting time for Mrs. William H. Pouch, President General; many members of the National Board, and other honored guests, to pay tribute to the State Society and the State Regent, Mrs. T. Frederick Chase.

The special guests present were: Mrs. Samuel J. Campbell, Treasurer General; Mrs. Ralph L. Crockett, Librarian General, of New Hampshire; Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge, Past Recording Secretary General of Georgia; Mrs. George D. Schermerhorn, Past Organizing Secretary General, of Michigan; Mrs. Frederick G. Smith, State Regent, of Massachusetts; Mrs. Robert F. Crosby, State Regent, of New Hampshire; Mrs. Raymond C. Goodfellow, State Regent, of New Jersey; Mrs. Stanley Manlove, State Regent, of New York; Mrs. Harry D. McKeige, National Co-ordinator of War Activities, of New York; Mrs. Frank L. Nason, Past Registrar General, of Massachusetts; Mrs. Charles H. Carroll, Vice President General, of New Hampshire; Mrs. E. Thomas Boyd, National Chairman of National Defense, of Colorado; Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig, National Chairman of Buildings and Grounds and Past Vice
President General, of the District of Columbia; Mrs. John L. Marshall, National Special Chairman, of Tamassee D. A. R. School, and Past Vice President General, of South Carolina. Also Mrs. John T. Gardner, Vice President General; Mrs. Albert L. Calder 2d, Past Vice President General; Mrs. William L. Manchester, Past Vice President General, and Mrs. Philip Caswell, Honorary State Regent, of Rhode Island; Miss Susan W. Handy, National Historian of the C. A. R.; Mrs. Ralph A. Wilkins, State President of the Children of the American Revolution, of Rhode Island.

The State Marshal, Mrs. Louis Oliver, and Pages, escorted the State Officers, past National Officers and present National Officers and guests to the platform. The meeting was called to order by the State Regent. After the prayer given by the State Chaplain, Mrs. Harold C. Johnson, the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag and American's Creed were said, led by Mrs. F. Richmond Allen, State Chairman of the Correct Use of the Flag Committee. Singing was led by Mrs. Howard S. Almy, State Chairman of the Advancement of American Music. Sarah Henly Ide sang, accompanied by Louise Farnum Durfee.

The President General gave the principal address and talked of the work being accomplished in various parts of the country, and expressed appreciation of the effort of all members in the Society. Defense Stamp bouquets were presented to Mrs. Pouch and Mrs. Chase by Deborah Slade, from the Children of the American Revolution, of Rhode Island. After the singing of “America” and the retiring of colors the meeting was adjourned.

The Chairman of Arrangements, Mrs. C. E. Bartlett, was assisted by the following committee: Mrs. H. Raymond Spooner, Chairman of Hostesses; Mrs. Herbert A. Taylor, Chairman of Decorations; Mrs. Dexter Pyper, Chairman of Luncheon Tickets, and Mrs. J. Ellery Ingraham, Chairman of Pages; C. A. R. Flag Bearer, Miss June Wilkins; State Accompanist, Mrs. Edgar G. Bulmer.

MAUDE E. CHASE,  
State Historian, Rhode Island.

THE Autumn State Meeting of the New Jersey State Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, was held at the Hotel New Yorker in New York City on September 29 and 30. State officers and State chairmen acted as hostesses.

The State Regent, Mrs. Raymond C. Goodfellow, cordially welcomed the guests and presented the President General, Mrs. William H. Pouch; two Honorary Presidents General, Mrs. Grace L. H. Brosseau and Mrs. William A. Becker; Honorary Chaplain General Mrs. Thomas A. Edison; First Vice President General, Mrs. Joseph G. Forney; Treasurer General, Mrs. Samuel James Campbell, candidate for President General in 1944; Curator General, Mrs. C. Edward Murray, candidate for Second Vice President General in 1944; Honorary State Regent, Mrs. J. Warren Perkins; Honorary State Chaplain, Mrs. Harry A. Marshall; State Regents from several States and other honored guests.

The New Jersey Chapters through their State officers, State chairman and Chapter board members presented a wrist watch to Mrs. Goodfellow in appreciation for her untiring devotion to the D. A. R. during these difficult times. The presentation was made by the State Vice Regent, Mrs. Edward F. Randolph.

Mrs. William H. Pouch told of the accomplishments of the Chapters in their endeavors to carry on their established work as well as emergency war projects, and of her experiences while traveling in the interest of the Society and the war effort.

“What the Daughters Do” and the “Hand Book” were suggested by Mrs. Joseph G. Forney as an excellent means for every member of the Society to educate herself in D. A. R. work. Mrs. Forney also said that there could not be too much stress placed on the importance of securing new members.

Mrs. Samuel James Campbell reported the amount of contributions from the Society to the Blood Plasma, National War Fund, Mobile Units and Blood Donor Centers, indicating D. A. R.’s substantial support of these war projects.

A Seeing Eye dog accompanied his mas-
ter, Mr. Morris Frank, to the platform. Mr. Frank explained the plan to supply a Seeing Eye dog to every man blinded in the present war. This project is sponsored by the Junior Membership Committee, and Mrs. Joseph Grundy of Acquackanonk Landing Chapter has been made National Chairman.

Lt. Comdr. J. D. Gessford, N. S. N. R., brought the realities of war to every one present as he discussed the actual hardships with Gunner's Mate 3/c Ernest Stanzione and Storekeeper 2/c Jess Kaufman.

Virginia Boyd Reisner, soloist, accompanied by Corinne Wolersen, rendered the "Lord's Prayer" in a manner that made it the highlight of her enjoyable program.

New Jersey has a right to be proud of her 1943 Pilgrim, Miss Marie E. Elberson, who addressed the assembly in a charming manner.

On Thursday, Mr. Elliott Newbrook brought a message from Northland College.

Most of the day was devoted to outlining the plans for the coming year by national chairmen, national vice chairmen and State chairmen.

Mrs. William C. Langston, chairman of the Washington Memorial Tower Committee at Valley Forge, gave a delightful de-

scription, supplemented by moving pictures of Valley Forge.

Mrs. Frank H. Wheaton, Jr., a member of the Cape May Patriots Chapter, presented a check for one thousand dollars from the estate of her brother, the late Henry Clay Bainbridge, to her Chapter Regent, Mrs. Palmer Way. Mrs. Way, in turn, presented the check to the State Regent for the New Jersey State Society. This gift will be used for a Memorial Window in the new Bell Tower at Valley Forge in memory of Mr. Bainbridge's mother, Mrs. Frederick Bainbridge, and his aunt Miss Mabel Clay. Miss Clay was State Regent of New Jersey 1935-1937.

The success of the meeting was due to the tireless efforts of the State Regent, who is a candidate for Organizing Secretary General the State chairman, Mrs. Matthew L. Kyle, and her committee.

Before the meeting adjourned, Mrs. Goodfellow urged the Daughters to oppose any move to substitute a flag for the Stars and Stripes of America.

Great stress was placed on the National Blood Plasma Project and Mrs. Goodfellow has set a goal for New Jersey for at least one dollar per member.

ELSIE S. McFADDIN
(Mrs. Dorman McFaddin),
State Historian.

Colonial Uses of Herbs

PARKINSON'S Paradise, published in England in 1629, which probably exerted an influence on our early gardens, gives us an indication of some of the more practical uses of plant materials, with instructions in garden planning:

Lavendula.—Lavender is little used inward physic, but outwardly the oyle for cold and benumbed parts, and is almost wholly spent with us, for to perfume linen, apparel, gloves, leather, etc., and the dyed flowers to comfort and dry the moisture of a cold brain.

Basil.—The physical properties are to procure a cheerful and merry heart, whereunto the seed is chiefly used in powder.

Marjoram.—To ease pains, and put into Antidotes, as a remedy against the poison of venomous beasts.

Thyme.—Oyle used in pills for the head and stomach. It is also much used for toothache.

Hyssop.—In pectoral medicines, to cut phlegm. For cuts and wounds. Diseases of the spleen.

Pennyroyal.—Good for lungs, to comfort the stomach and in baths to comfort the sinews.

Sage.—Gargles and mouth washes.

Mint.—Applied with salt is a good help for the bite of a mad dog.

Tansy.—For weak veins and kidneys.

Burnet.—Put a few leaves in a cup with Claret . . . is accounted to make the heart merry.
HOW easy it is to take old familiar things for granted! Did you ever sit down and take a really good look at your surroundings? Usually you find several charming things you just never think about and also see things that by changing will improve the whole picture.

Let's take a look at our Junior D. A. R. Assembly and try to see it with a fresh point of view. To start at the beginning, Junior D. A. R.'s are young women who are members of the N. S. D. A. R. and members of their own chapters. So their first obligation is to their chapter. Because it's fun to work together and because one is bound to be drawn to people in one's own age cycle, the Junior D. A. R. Assembly was born. Its function is to keep young members in touch with each other, to help them to work for D. A. R. projects that are of particular interest to them and to aid in bringing in young members to the Society. It is really a committee within the National Committee of Junior Membership.

During the years the Junior Assembly has grown until now it serves as an information center through which Juniors are kept informed as to the projects that they can be of special help in furthering. The Chairman of the Assembly works closely with the National Chairman of Junior Membership, so that all work will be kept in line with the policies of the National Society. Enthusiasm is one of the prime ingredients for the success of anything, no one person can be sure of what will appeal to Juniors all over the country, so the Junior Assembly gives an opportunity for Junior representatives to get together once a year and decide upon the projects that they think will work up the most enthusiasm among the young women.

In order to function smoothly and efficiently, the Assembly elects officers to carry on its work. Because of the scope of its many activities and interests many Junior chairmen have been appointed to handle different branches of the Assembly work. All this entails some expense, so the Juniors voted to send voluntary contributions of ten cents per capita to the treasurer of the Junior Assembly. These contributions form the working capital which must be drawn upon for postage and printing. If these contributions do not come in, the officers and chairmen cannot carry on their work of keeping members informed of Junior projects and plans for the Assembly, nor would it be possible to keep up the enthusiasm of Juniors scattered from Maine to California. As all work done by Juniors is D. A. R. work, all other contributions are sent through chapter treasurers to the Treasurer General, who sends the money to its destination. Thus your chapter gets full credit for all work members of its Junior Committee do.

What are some of the Junior projects? The Helen Pouch Memorial Scholarship Fund was the first. Each year two $100 scholarships are given to D. A. R. schools, and, when there is enough money, a third one is also given. Crippled children are helped greatly by Juniors; shoes, treatments, warm clothing et cetera are provided for them, and much sunshine is brought into their lives. Junior Motor Service is going ahead despite gas rationing. Transportation is provided for crippled children and for D. A. R. members who could not otherwise get out. Their motto is: "Stand by, Juniors; be ready when duty calls."

Naturally the Junior war program is a heavy one. The following projects each has a chairman: The Berman Metal Locator; $3,309.90 has been raised to buy locators for Army and Navy use. Those already presented have been dedicated to the four doctors who signed the Declaration of Independence. "Buddy Bags"—making them and filling them is big busi-

(Continued on page 714)
Children of the American Revolution
Presenting the New Junior National President, C. A. R.

ROBERT ROOE SIMPSON, 16-year-old writer of the "Subdebs and Squires" column which appears each Sunday in The Indianapolis Star, has been chosen junior national president of the Children of the American Revolution, it was announced yesterday.

The son of Mr. and Mrs. William R. Simpson, Robert is a sophomore pre-medical student at Wabash College. He has written a book, "Book of Young Society," which soon will be published.

In addition to being an authority on social affairs, he also is widely known as an amateur boxer, having been a semi-finalist in the 135-pound division of the recent National Collegiate Athletic Association boxing championship tournament at the University of Wisconsin. He recently accepted an invitation to write an article for the National Boxing Guide, a book now being prepared for publication.

Announcement of his selection as junior national president of the C. A. R. was made by William Berner of East Orange, N. J., retiring junior president. The C. A. R. has 18,000 members throughout the nation.

Robert's brother, David Simpson, a junior pre-medical student at Wabash College, is Indiana junior state president of the C. A. R. Robert is a member of the Old Glory Society.

Prize for Psalm Tune

MONMOUTH, Ill.—A prize of one hundred dollars for a four or eight line Psalm tune to be awarded in May has just been announced by Prof. Thomas H. Hamilton, director of the Monmouth College Conservatory of Music. The award will be made on the basis of the best tune for a version of the eighty-fourth Psalm which is to be set for congregational singing. The version to be used is specified. All composers are eligible for the competition. Daniel Gregory Mason, emeritus professor of music at Columbia University, is the judge. Manuscripts must be mailed to Prof. Hamilton at Monmouth College by March first.

The competition, honoring the memory of the late Dr. John B. Herbert, organist composer and one time director of music in Monmouth College, is designed to attract a wide field of composers. It is open to all regardless of professional status.

The purposes of the competition as outlined in the prospectus of the competition include the reaffirmation of the value of the Psalms in our heritage and the encouragement of composers to find inspiration in the timeless songs that have kindled the genius of great musicians in all generations. It is planned to make this competition an annual affair. Winning tunes will be published in the Centennial Book of Monmouth College in 1953.

Those interested in more complete details may write to Prof. Hamilton, Monmouth College, Monmouth, Ill.
Committee Reports
Girl Home Makers

BELIEVING the work of the Girl Home Maker Clubs depends largely on chapter chairmen, I will give my experience, hoping it will help other chairmen. The chapter organized three groups of twelve girls each, ranging in age from eight to fourteen years—and a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution met with the girls at each meeting. Each group elected a President, Secretary, and Reporter to give news to the press. They conducted the meeting in a business-like manner, singing the National Anthem and pledging allegiance to the Flag. They had a roll call, each girl took part on subjects relating to famous women and men, flowers, birds, hobbies, insignia of soldiers, and current events. At each meeting one member reviewed a book, selected by the librarian, that is suitable to the age of the girl. Other programs were on Americanism and Correct Use of the Flag. A lesson on bed making with a nurse present was given, and each girl was required to make her own bed. The mothers called on me and told me how glad they were that I required it. At each meeting, the hostess made her own refreshments and received her guests. Each girl has a hobby.

The members have rolled bandages for the Red Cross, pieced two baby quilts, knitted two afghans, twenty-six sweaters for refugee children, collected scrap, hose and fats. The girls are buying War Stamps with their allowances. Three girls are taking sewing and cooking in school, and will enter the Cotton Dress and Victory Menu Contests.

Last year the Girl Scouts were organized and the Girl Home Makers joined and have been leaders in the different troops. This spring, they asked to have the club, and we have carried on and I have helped them with their Scout work. My clubs have always met during the summer months. Several chairmen work with other groups, such as Camp Fire Girls and 4H Clubs, but I find it best to organize our own groups, and in that way they get in touch with the Daughters of the American Revolution. Members of the National Society have entertained the clubs in their homes, giving talks on their collections, one on teapots and buttons, and another on dolls.

EMMA B. KENNEDY,
State Chairman of Oklahoma,
Girl Home Maker Committee.

Motion Picture Committee

THE Library of Congress has announced it has requested motion picture producers to deposit in the Library 104 films and portions of films released between May 1, 1942, and April 30, 1943. Under the terms of a previous agreement, the Library of Congress selects from the films copyrighted in any given year the pictures which have documentary or contemporary significance. The Library attempts to secure (a) all news reels, or films recording contemporary events or people, (b) all documentary films of social and political significance, (c) any films marking advances in motion-picture art, (d) films illustrating geographic interest.

The distribution by the army of first-run films for free showing to troops abroad is being increased to four programs weekly, the War Department has announced. The films are flown overseas to 18 exchanges which distribute them in the different territories. Sometimes the features are even shown to the troops before they are released here.

Over $12,000,000 in war stamps and bonds have been sold in RKO theatres throughout the country the past year.

"If Winter Comes", based on the famed A. S. M. Hutchinson novel and brought down to these times, will be produced by M-G-M at the company's London studios, starring Robert Donat.

Charlie Ruggles will impersonate the late Otis Skinner in Paramount's film version of "Our Hearts Were Young and Gay", best-selling book by Cornelia Otis Skinner and Emily Kimbrough. Dorothy Gish will also appear in the cast.

"The Sullivans", story of the five Sullivan Brothers who went down with their ship in a naval engagement in the Solomons, will be produced by 20th Century-Fox. The film will have the full co-opera-
tion of the Navy Department. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Sullivan, parents of the boys, will share in the proceeds of the film, with Mrs. Sullivan going to Hollywood to act as technical adviser.

Sale of “One World”, by Wendell L. Willkie, to 20th Century-Fox has been announced.

Recently many actual battle pictures have been released for public showing which evidences the fact that it is the desire of the Army and Navy that the people shall know more about the war.

ETHEL M. MARTIN,
National Chairman.

Lending Committee

have sent me copies of their circular letters for my personal files. I hope to receive such copies from other vice chairmen and state chairmen who have not sent them in.

When sending in checks or money orders, for use of papers, make them payable to the Treasurer General N. S. D. A. R.

It was a great pleasure to be a guest at the New Jersey fall meeting, Sept. 30th, and to have the privilege of presenting our plans for this year’s work. I wish to acknowledge, with thanks, all courtesies extended to me. Our Reviewing Committee last year accepted nine papers from New Jersey chapters.

With deep sorrow we record the death, on July 15, of Mrs. Grant Chase, chairman of the Reviewing Committee. For 14 years Mrs. Chase has served on this committee faithfully and well, loved by her associates. She will be greatly missed.

FLORA KNAPP DICKINSON,
Chairman.

Junior American Citizens Committee

DO J. A. C. clubs keep step with the needs and interests of children in wartime? This answer comes from Miss Louise Maurel, Sixth Grade teacher and director of a club sponsored by Pilot Butte Chapter, Rock Springs, Wyoming:

“We have been trying to stress good citizenship in our schools, especially through club work. . . . Citizenship and speech work were in need of motivation.

. . . In the world about us there was much talk about military life, about conservation of valuable materials, about war stamps and bonds, about children helping in the war effort, and other such subjects. It occurred to me to bring all these threads together into one unit. . . . I talked over the plans with the children and they greeted them with enthusiasm. . . . I had the children work for various military ranks.”

According to a photostated copy of the "Honor Roll," all thirty-five members reached the rank of Colonel: “Buck Privates” had joined the Junior Red Cross—subsequent advances were made by contributing to various drives—for nails, and light bulbs, for books and puzzles and playing cards for servicemen, for lead and tin-foil, rubber, coat hangers; “Brigadier Generals” had knitted a square apiece for the Red Cross afghan; “Major Generals” had bought twelve to fifteen Defense Stamps “at school, before Christmas”; each “Lieutenant General” had made a 3-minute bond sales talk (over the radio or “in public”) and the twenty “Generals” had made two 3-minute addresses on ways of aiding the War Effort. Badges were awarded for the last four ranks.

J. A. C. member Joan James speaks for the club: “The purpose of our club is to improve ourselves, practice good citizen-
ship and to help our country in every way
we can. . . Most of us have someone in
the armed forces. They are fighting to
protect us and we believe in doing our part
and are doing our part in being thrifty,
practicing good health and safety rules,
and in being loyal to our country."

MRS. ASA FOSTER HARSHBARGER,
National Chairman, Junior American
Citizens Committee, N. S. D. A. R.

Radio

IT was my privilege to attend the an-
nual New Jersey State Autumn Meeting
D. A. R., which was held this year at the
Hotel New Yorker, New York City, and on
the last day of the meeting I was a plat-
form and luncheon guest, being given an
opportunity to speak about Radio in its
relation to the D. A. R.

Mrs. Raymond C. Goodfellow, New Jer-
sey State Regent, had developed a very
interesting program including many of the
National Officers—Mrs. William H. Pouch,
President General, Mrs. Joseph G. Forney,
First Vice President General, Mrs. Samuel
James Campbell, Treasurer General, Mrs.
C. Edward Murray, Curator General. Other
speakers were Lieutenant Command-
er C. L. Gessford, Miss Marie Elber-
son, State Pilgrim, and Mr. Morris Frank
with his Seeing-Eye Dog. Mr. Elliott New-
berry, of Northland College, spoke interest-
ingly during the final day of the Meet-
ing, and many National Chairmen and Na-
tional Vice Chairmen were luncheon guests
and speakers.

On display in San Francisco, Calif.,
is a magnificent hand-carved model of the
replica of the United States Capitol at
Washington, D. C., which George Lloyd
carved out of imported French Caen stone.

Membership in the Seeing Eye Dog As-
sociation for every service man in the war
is one of the projects which the D. A. R.
will undertake as announced during the
session. Presentation of a window for the
Bell Tower of the Washington Memorial
Chapel, at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, was
also announced. These two items would
make splendid material for Radio broad-
casts.

Anniversaries of outstanding events and
personages for November include: Birth-
day of Abigail Adams, November 23, 1744;
Birth of Robert Fulton, November 14,
1765; the discovery of Pike’s Peak, Novem-
ber 15, 1806; signing of the famous “May-
flower” compact, November 21, 1620;
Armistice Day, November 11th; and the
celebration of Thanksgiving Day, Novem-
ber 25th of this year. (Scripts available
for Armistice Day and Thanksgiving.)

MYRTLE M. LEWIS,
National Chairman.

Mr. Lloyd is a mild-mannered, modest
man, having been born in South Wales,
Great Britain, and he served in the South
African Boer War. He is descended from
a long line of stone cutters.
THE MONTH BEFORE CHRISTMAS
(With Apologies)

'Tis the month before Christmas, and in every State
All the Chapters are working, both early and late,
To fill all the boxes and tie them with care.
For all are so happy their Christmas to share.
The children are busy, but thoughts are all led
To visions of Christmas trees in each little head.
The teachers are planning gay holiday fun,
Well knowing the boxes will certainly come,
Filled up to the brim with dolls gaily dressed
And soon to each dear little heart will be pressed.
The "child" who was wished for and hoped for so long;
Now rocked off to sleep with a lullaby song;
With boats, balls and tops which will bring so much joy
And a bright Christmas smile to each little boy;
And gay colored dresses, stockings and shoes
And hankies and ribbons of so many hues!
What comfort they'll bring ere the winter is o'er.

Don't you wish you could see their bright happy looks,
When they see the bundles of pencils and books,
Toothbrushes, and soap, and towels soft and new,
And a package of tooth-powder tucked in there too?
Then on Christmas morning, what joys there will be
In Kate Duncan Smith and far Tamasssee.
In Berry and Maryville, carols will ring,
In Hindman and Crossnore the children will sing,
American International and Lincoln Memorial are true,
And some of our gifts must go to them, too.
Will welcome the Christmas, Candles alight.
Berea and Northland, decked all in holly
Will never remember a Christmas so jolly.
The children in Blue Ridge and Pine Mountain too,
Will shout "Merry Christmas" and also, "Thank You!"

Could this be but a dream—just a delusion?
The thought throws the writer into confusion.
She remembers just now we must all buy our bonds
And sometimes the money just doesn't go round.
'Tis still the most blessed our good things to share.
So gather up things which no longer have use
(There are many about, just lying there loose),
Some clothes for the dolls, now paint for the toys
They'll be better than new to these girls and boys.
Stop feeding the moths with clothes children outgrow,
A tuck and a stitch, and they're ready to go
Into the box which the Chapter is packing
To supply the schools with things they are lacking.
If each member contributes and rallies around,
There'll be no disappointments anywhere found.
All this in the spirit of Yuletide so mild
In as much as you did this for each little child.
Remember, the boxes must be in the mail
December the first, and this without fail.
The chairman's appeal is hereby submitted
In the hope that no child or school be omitted.
And she hastens to add, ere you put this from sight,

"Merry Christmas to all,
Put your best in this fight."

HARRIET SIMONS,
Chairman.
A Report of Molly Stark Chapter’s Golden Jubilee

MOLLY STARK CHAPTER, Manchester, New Hampshire, believes in growing old gracefully. She is proud of being the oldest chapter in the state of New Hampshire, and when her fiftieth anniversary came this last October, she wanted the world to rejoice with her in her Golden Jubilee. Accordingly, the first meeting in November was an occasion of rejoicing with sweet remembrance of the past and hope for the future.

So the chapter Historian, in collaboration with the State Historian—a chapter member—selected the high spots of the past fifty years to be presented in the form of living pictures. These tableaux represented the different phases or aspects of our chapter’s activities.

A brief resume of the chapter’s history was given in an introductory talk by the Historian, describing its organization in 1892 with sixteen charter members, and showing how the chapter had conformed to the purpose of its organization, by reading excerpts from the constitution of the National Society of the D. A. R.

The scenes selected were seven, representing Social Activities—Memorializing the Past—Educational—Philanthropic and Patriotic—and War-time Activities; the Acquisition of Stark House; and last—Hope of the Future.

In the first picture a colonial tea was in progress. A group of ladies gathered about a tea-table, clad in the old-fashioned gowns and bonnets of long ago, while the central figure poured tea into rare old china cups and the assembly sang “Auld Lang Syne”.

The Dedication of Stark Well—1906—was selected to memorialize the past. Grouped about the well curb and bucket were members dressed in the gowns of that period, while the strains of “The Old Oaken Bucket” filled the air.

The picture representing Educational Activities showed at the left, a young woman, suit-case in hand, ready for the pilgrimage to Washington; and at the right, the bestowing of the prize to the student showing proficiency in History.

A group of immigrants, presumably from Ellis Island, representing the Philanthropic and Patriotic work with the foreign born, “highlighted” the fourth picture, while all present sang heartily “God Bless America”.

The different phases of present day Wartime Activities were shown in the next picture—one representative for each of the following:—Gray Ladies, Red Cross sewing, Buddy bags, War bonds and stamps. The piano strains of “Pass the Ammunition” emphasized the war theme.

The acquisition of Stark House is a happily told tale. In brief:—The chapter was given the old home of General Stark by Amoskeag Industries and received from the state Legislature an appropriation of money sufficient for completing its restoration. So now the chapter has a total habitation—The Stark House, and a name—Molly Stark Chapter Incorporated. The picture showed the prime mover of this enterprise receiving the deed of the house from the President, at that time, of Amoskeag Industries, while an impersonation of Molly Stark looked on approvingly.

The final picture brought to a fitting close the Golden Jubilee. A group of Junior D. A. R.’s was shown standing behind the C. A. R.’s seated on the floor, school girl fashion, singing their songs. May both organizations live long and prosper for they are truly our chapter’s Hope for the future.

AGNES ROWELL HUNT, Historian of Molly Stark Chapter of Manchester, New Hampshire.

Dr. Mary Martin Sloop

ON June 7th, 1943, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was bestowed upon Mary Martin Sloop, M.D., of Crossnore, N. C., by the Woman’s College of the University of N. C. in Greensboro, N. C.

Dr. Sloop is the founder and president of Crossnore, Inc., one of the D. A. R. Approved Schools for mountain children where for many years she has done a truly remarkable work.

In conferring this degree upon Dr. Sloop, President Graham of the University delivered an eloquent citation on her service to the State of North Carolina;
“Mary Martin Sloop, daughter of a famous professor, sister of a distinguished president, and wife of an able alumnus of Davidson College, herself an alumna of Davidson College, a graduate of Mitchell College and the Woman’s Medical College of Philadelphia; she is by her own pioneering leadership one of the creative builders of North Carolina. At the outbreak of the war between the States, her father, a professor of chemistry at Chapel Hill, N. C., organized a company of volunteers who responded throughout the war to his brave leadership as Captain and Colonel. The daughter, in her turn of faith and courage, with her husband always and later with their son and daughter, as physicians and co-workers, built an exemplary home, a church, a school, commercial and industrial enterprises, as parts of an ever-widening progressive community of self-reliant mountain people, who, for more than 30 years, have responded to her devoted and inspiring leadership.

A one-room shack for the first school has become Crossnore School with six dormitories for 200 students in a total student body of nearly 1000. The first sale of a trunk of old clothes expanded into Crossnore, Incorporated, a business enterprise which gathers for sale old clothes from thousands of people all over the United States, the proceeds of which go into the education, hospitalization, and spiritual administration of the sturdy stock far up the ridges and deep in the coves of the mountains of western North Carolina.

Eloquent champion of the people of the Blue Ridge, their religion and education, their health and economic welfare, their highways and pathways, she has been a source of transforming power in North Carolina, whose people look unto her hills, whence cometh strength and majesty in this hour.”

Justly proud of Dr. Sloop and her achievements, members of the Guilford Battle and Rachel Caldwell Chapters, D. A. R., were on hand to greet her and to extend congratulations and a corsage of red roses and a bouquet of southern magnolias.

Mrs. J. A. Kellenberger,
Regent, Rachel Caldwell Chapter,
D. A. R., Greensboro, N. C.
300th Anniversary of Death of Anne Hutchinson

BY ROY E. McFEE

THE year 1943 marks the 300th anniversary of the death of Anne Hutchinson at the hands of Mohegan Indians in Westchester County, New York. Thus perished, on that day of late summer exactly three centuries ago, the woman probably most famous in her own right in all American history. Religious thinker, leader and orator, she was one of the founders of Rhode Island and master spokesman of New England.

Historians of the Twentieth Century rate Anne Hutchinson as the most intellectual woman in the American colonies. She was a pioneer for individual rights, and especially for women's rights. Women of today owe her in particular for their freedom of thought and action. The afternoon gatherings of women in her Boston home are now seen as the meetings of the very first women's club to exist anywhere in the world.

She was born Anne Marbury in Lincolnshire, England, in 1591, of an upper class family. Her father was the Reverend Francis Marbury, educated at Cambridge University and rector of three London churches. An independent thinker himself, he was twice imprisoned for defying his bishop. Three of Anne's brothers graduated from Oxford, while she and her sisters were tutored by their scholarly father. Such education for women was unusual in those days, and was to give Anne an advantage later in her clashes with the clergy of Boston.

Incidentally, Anne's ancestry was as remarkable as her character. Her father's line went back through distinguished families to Sir Walter Blount, or Blunt, one of the chief characters in Shakespeare's King Henry IV. Anne's mother was Bridget Dryden, a close relative of John Dryden, poet laureate of England. The Dryden line led back through titled families to King Edward I of England. Related not very distantly was Katherine Parr, last queen of Henry VIII.

With this stimulating family background, Anne grew to alert young womanhood. At the age of twenty-one she married, in London, William Hutchinson, grandson of the mayor of Lincoln. William and Anne had known each other as children in Lincolnshire, and they went back to that county to establish their home.

It was the period of the great Puritan movement which was soon to sweep across the Atlantic upon the shores of the New World, and to influence religious thought even to the present day. The King James Version of the Bible had been in print only a few years, and its new phrases of stateliest English was beginning to echo through the venerable churches. Anne and her husband attended the Puritan services.

Swiftly the years passed and finally the religious migration to New England began, with twenty thousand Puritans landing in Boston between 1630 and 1640. William and Anne decided to cast their lot with the Puritans. Their family at that time consisted of eleven children. Edward, the oldest, was twenty years old, while Susanna, the youngest, was only a few months.

The Hutchinson family arrived at Boston in 1634. They found the town a log cabin settlement on the bleak seacoast, in dismaying contrast to their comfortable and attractive Lincolnshire. However, they also found in Boston many of the socially prominent people of the home county.

Religion dominated the colony to a degree hard to realize today. Persons who were earning a living from the wilderness on week days, were spending all of the Sabbath in the log meetinghouse and yet finding time for religious discussion in spare hours. There became evident a determination too, on the part of many influential leaders, to make the government
of the colony completely subservient to the Puritan Church.

Anne Hutchinson saw clearly that government by the Puritan Church would only duplicate the intolerance of Old England. She began taking part in the religious controversy, and even organized an afternoon group of women to meet weekly in her home for religious discussion. Soon she found herself considered the leader of a so-called Hutchinson party in Boston. The only part of those arguments of direct interest to this Twentieth Century is that Anne Hutchinson stood for civil and religious liberty.

Her remarkable influence at the time has stirred the imagination of artists and men of letters ever since. A painting by Howard Pyle is entitled "Anne Hutchinson Preaching in Her House in Boston." Woodrow Wilson, in his History of the American People, calls her "a single masterful woman in Boston," and adds that "great and small alike felt the woman's singular charm and power."

However, events moved with tragic swiftness thereafter for Anne Hutchinson. The rulers of the colony had watched uneasily as the eloquent daughter of a pulpit orator dared to dispute their authority. What followed is well known to history. Anne was brought to trial before the magistrates and banished from the colony. Then, before her departure, she was brought also to church trial and expelled from the church.

The Reverend John Wilson pronounced the excommunication in the cold meeting-house on that March day in 1638. Anne turned and started down the aisle, through the silent congregation and past the staring faces. But she did not walk alone. From a nearby seat a slender girl arose quietly and put an arm around her. It was young Mary Barrett Dyre, later to become the famed Quaker martyr. Together the two women, alike destined for the ages, walked down the aisle and forever out of Boston Church.

Thus it happened that the Hutchinsons shared with Roger Williams the honor of founding Rhode Island. Anne walked all the way to Providence, leading her youngest children by the hand, and sleeping for five successive nights on the frozen ground of early spring. The party to Rhode Island also included her sister, Katherine Marbury, who had married Richard Scott and was to become nearly as famous as Anne.

Four years were spent in Rhode Island, where William Hutchinson died in 1642. Later that same year Anne moved with her family to Westchester County, New York, within the present limits of New York City. Today the celebrated Split Rock in Pelham Bay Park is supposed by some to overlook the site of the original Hutchinson home. It was at this home that she was slain, on August 20, 1643, by Indians who failed to recognize her as their best friend.

Besides Anne, five of her children also were killed there that day. Little Susanna, then eight years old, was carried into Indian captivity, not to be ransomed until years later. The other five children, being among the oldest, were married and living elsewhere at the time, and so were spared.

From Anne Hutchinson's children who survived the massacre a host of illustrious Americans has descended. Foremost among her descendants is President Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Others have been: Lucretia Rudolph, the wife of President James A. Garfield; Oliver Wendell Holmes, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court; Charles W. Eliot, President of Harvard University; Robert Treat Paine, philanthropist; Professor Charles Eliot Norton, of Harvard; and Thomas Hutchinson, last Royal Governor of Massachusetts.

Just as Anne Hutchinson's lineage persists, so has her cause succeeded. The theocracy which she opposed so vigorously has long been discredited. One hundred fifty years after her death her doctrine of civil and religious liberty was written into the Constitution of the United States.

In full and generous recognition of her greatness, Massachusetts, the commonwealth that banished her, has placed her statue before its State House. Her figure, sculptured by the master hand of Dallin, stands in simple dignity. An arm is about a child clinging to her side, one hand clasps the Holy Bible, and her spirited face is uplifted. After these three hundred years, Anne Hutchinson still lives and triumphs.
"Without some Knowledge of Parliamentary Law one is powerless in an assembly where his opponents are skilled parliamentarians, and, therefore, in a land where perhaps most of the persons who have reached the age of sixteen years are members of one or more societies, some Knowledge of Parliamentary Law may be justly regarded as a necessary part of the education of every man and woman, every boy and girl."

—GENERAL HENRY M. ROBERT, "Parliamentary Practice," Page XIII.

Please turn to page 472 of the July magazine, first paragraph on the right side. I was answering a question about the rule we have: "No two Vice Presidents General shall be members of the chapters of the same state or territory or of the District of Columbia or of any country Geographically outside of the United States."

My answer was: "This means that a Vice President General endorsed by her state, (one of the eighteen) and a Vice President General (First, Second or Third) belonging to the same state as the Vice President General (who is one of the eighteen) cannot be CANDIDATES at one and the same times."

The question came in—"Why not?" so—
I give you the following: In the face of this ruling, we have this to consider—If two members, who were members of chapters of the same state or territory, wanted to be candidates for the offices of Vice President General, one to be candidate for the office of First Vice President General on cabinet of "No. 1. ticket" for example, and the other to be candidate for the office of Vice President General (one of the eighteen—endorsed by the state) they would both have "to run" for office with "THE EXPECTANCY" of one or the other being "defeated" no matter how many votes they received.

They might both "be elected," by the highest vote given to each office respectively, but ONE of them (both being Vice Presidents General) would of necessity be compelled "to step down and out!"

It might be that No. 1. ticket would be elected right down the line, (in entirety, each one of the cabinet officers), would the First Vice President General want to step aside, and give the preference to the Vice President General endorsed by her state, who also was "elected," or vice versa?

Who would decide which would step down and out? To push aside your national By-laws and Knowingly create "certain situations," would not be wise—would it? I am "warning you" my dear Candidate, DON'T DO IT!

Out of the Question Box

Ques. 1—"I think you would get very tired, Mrs. Moss, of constantly repeating the same thing over and over again, why do you do it? Why don't you simply tell these members who ask for the very same information you have been repeating in your articles month after month, that either they take the magazine and read the Hand Book—and the National By-laws so that they may be informed along the fundamental policies at least, or you will not consider it worth your while to answer their questions."

Ans.—Well, my dear, I can't do that. I do ask them to please read my articles in the magazine, I do tell them to carefully study the Hand Book which is a veritable store house of all kinds of information, and I quote "reams" from our National By-laws, and they write back and ask where they may "secure a copy of them!" I write this same information over and over again but—as "a servant of the people" I dare not add "a threat," and say—you do this—or else!!! That wouldn't do a bit of good! It would not help anybody, and my job is to help these Regents of small chapters, and interested earnest members who are just finding out they are doing things in conflict to the National Rulings, and they really want to do what is right—and they will never find out what is wrong with their own by-laws unless I answer THEIR question and make them understand that THEY have not been conforming to rules and regulations for the past forty years—yes—forty years! Some of these chapters asking these questions and to whom you want me to say—"it isn't worth my while to repeat for you"—have "weathered the storm" for forty years and have really done very worth while work and have wielded a certain influence and power for good in their community!

I shall continue to answer these questions
as long as I have a voice and a pen but—
the point is this—will these chapters “turn
over a new leaf” (?) and I say to them
now—please do not write me, I beg of
you—telling me that your “chapter has al-
ways followed a certain routine for years
and while it may be wrong—they don’t
want to change”! All right then—turn to
P. 201 R.R.O.R. and see where Robert says,
“No rule that conflicts with a rule of a
higher order is of any authority; No Mo-
tion is in order that conflicts with the laws
of the state or nation or with the assem-
blly’s Constitution or by-laws and if such a
motion is adopted, even by a unanimous
vote, IT IS NULL AND VOID! So you
see where your chapter stands! ? And—
To you who know a good many of the an-
wswers and don’t want me to repeat, try to
learn the hardest lesson in the world—I
know, for I had to learn it myself—that of
tolerance for and patience with “the other
fellow.”

Ques. 2—As chairman of the Revision of
By-laws Committee for our Chapter I am
coming to you for help for the local prob-
lem that is giving us a great deal of trouble,
we organized this chapter a number of
years ago in a suburban town and carry
the name of the town. Some of the early
members feel that this fact indicates that
all the officers of the chapter should be
residents of this small suburban town. Not
all of us feel that way and the result is that
when election day comes more members
from this town are present than usually at-
tend regular meetings and they “swing the
election” their way!

I want your candid opinion as to whether
I am wrong or right in this matter for I
do not think the officers should always be
chosen from members who live right in this
town when many of them live close at hand
only not within this certain area?

Ans.—Well—your “bone of contention,”
as you call it, need not be one at all! Any
one of your chapter members, In good
standing—if qualified is eligible to be
elected to office and I see no reason—and
certainly there is no Ruling in your Na-
tional By-laws, legislating for this—and
your state By-laws cannot legislate for a
chapter in this matter.

If your chapter issues such an order
“they” are discriminating against every
other member who does not live in that dis-
trict: All members in good standing should
demand their “rights and privileges”—and
that means EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL!
Every member should demand that!

Remember you must not discriminate
against a member because she lives on a
certain distant avenue, and does not live
down in the midst of activities of the Com-

This is definitely a “suburban era” and
don’t disqualify a member because she does
not live next door to you.

Ques. 3—Will you please give me your
opinion on some controversial points in
our chapter By-laws? First—we have
seven officers on our Executive Committee
and all our by-laws say is “A Quorum cons-
sists of five members” and we don’t know
whether that means chapter meetings or for
Board and chapter. Second—Our By-laws
read, “three negative votes shall exclude a
member.” Does this mean the chapter
votes only or do we apply that same rule
to Board? I am sorry “to annoy” you
with this but I find nothing in my maga-
zines which seems to apply and I want infor-
mation from headquarters.

Ans.—Well—my dear Madam Regent,
first I want to impress you with this fact
that you do not “annoy” me in the least,—
but some times I wonder IF I am TOO EX-
PLICIT in writing my articles, and IF I can
not find some way to impress members
with certain facts without saying the same
thing over and over again,—but you have
definitely shown me that I am NOT too ex-

dicit, and that I need not look for any
shorter Route to getting certain fundamen-
tal points over, than by the “art” of being
a Repeater and liking it! You have con-
firmed my opinion that it would save time
and much effort on my part, also lots of
ink; if I would make a printed list of a
number of these “fundamental points of
procedure” and simply send this list in
questionnaire form out to those who need
certain information. So—I thank you for
helping me out there!

Your First question: You should have a
separate quorum named for your Board and
for your chapter. (See R.R.O.R. P. 258-
259.) You did not give me the members-
ship of your chapter so I do not want to
state a certain number but four would be
the quorum for your Board.

Your Second question: Please see the
August magazine—P. 540 and read the sec-
ond paragraph on the right hand side of page! There is only one vote that you may use to accept applicants, in either your Board or your chapter and that is THE MAJORITY VOTE!

Ques. 4—I am a charter member of my chapter and only on two occasions can I recall regular installation of officers. As a general rule the Regent’s pin has just been pinned on the newly elected Regent by the retiring Regent and the new officer has immediately taken over the reins of office. At a luncheon the following month the new Regent would announce her committees and some of the plans for next year’s program. This year we did not have our luncheon until October. Now—some of our members have raised the question— “The new Regent has never been installed and cannot serve therefore. We, (most of us) consider her election her installation. Does she have to take a Regent’s oath, if so where can I secure a copy of one?

Ans.—Robert tells us—in his large Book “Parliamentary Law” P. 432—Question 63—that “It is not necessary to have Installation exercises at all unless there is a rule or custom prescribing a form of installation— (like the Eastern Star Ceremony, etc.) and that the officers can assume their duties without any special installing!

Nearly always the by-laws carry this provision—that “the Annual Election shall take place, and the officers shall take office at the close of the Annual meeting at which they are elected.” If chapters want an Installation ceremony then it should be prescribed in their By-laws. We have a ritual—secure same at Washington Head Quar-

ners by sending twenty-five cents to the Treasurer General.

Your Regent was duly elected, but does not have to take any oath, unless your By-laws calls for same, and for Installation ceremony! It is my opinion that you certainly do not have to wait until October for your Regent to take over her duties as Regent! She is in office now!

Ques. 5—I would like to know your interpretation of our National By-laws regarding the organization of a new chapter in a town where there is an established chapter, the membership of which is below twenty-five members. I am particularly interested in learning what effect the establishment of a second chapter might have on the existing chapter with a membership at the present time of 21 members.

Ans.—Please see organization of Chapters (Art. IX, Section 2 and 3—of your National By-laws). Your first question is answered at the top of P. 18. Paragraph (C). There you will see that the original chapter does not have to take on added members to be in good standing nor is anything said about a chapter already established, being disbanded by the National Society if it did not bring its membership up to twenty-five.” The original chapter is in good standing, as long as it has twelve members in good standing in the National Society D. A. R.—and is not compelled to increase its membership to allow another chapter to organize.

Faithfully yours,

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

Let’s Look at the Junior Assembly

(Continued from page 702)

ness with all Juniors. Work for the American Red Cross is really staggering, every Junior committee reporting work accomplished. All this in addition to supporting the work of the National Society.

In order to meet our wartime challenge we must cut our expenses to the bone, budget our time and energy and make every moment count in bringing us nearer to our final victory. Many Juniors are now in the armed services; but now, more than ever, they appreciate keeping in touch with other D. A. R.’s. Through the work of the Junior Assembly these contacts are kept and many a lonely girl in a strange city finds a warm welcome by the local Junior membership committee, for a Junior D. A. R. will always find a bond of friendship with another member of the Junior D. A. R. Assembly.
A MOST timely warning to all of us was sounded in “The Golden Silence of Patriotism” by Pattie Ellicott, published in the August number of this magazine. It should be read at an early meeting in every chapter and it might well be copied in local newspapers for it certainly is a matter of immediate concern to all of us.

“What is not safe to print is not safe to say” is a fine axiom yet we sometimes wonder whether some of the printed information is not only unsafe but positively harmful. In our zeal to safeguard the freedom of speech and of the press this very caution is often disregarded and thereby “aid and comfort given to our enemies.”

Every day we hear conversations on the street cars, in restaurants and in other public places, about the conduct of the war, the work of the office or departments that are of highly confidential nature the knowledge of which should certainly never be repeated. Much of this is spoken thoughtlessly by inexperienced employees wishing to impress people of “being on the inside of things, but it is a matter that should receive the admonition and condemnation by those in authority.

Twenty-four Hundred Tennessee Pensioners of the Revolution and the War of 1812, by Zella Armstrong, Vice President East Tennessee Historical Association, 1937, contains a Foreword that is of historic interest, as disclosed in the following excerpts.

“When men in the Tennessee country during the Revolution volunteered to follow Shelby or Sevier from love of adventure, patriotic instinct, or the urge to protect their homes, they frequently returned to those homes without pay and without formal enrollment in any definite organization. . . .

Every man in the mountains answered the call to assemble at Sycamore Shoals to join Shelby and Sevier for the march to the battle which became famous as King’s Mountain and a draft had to be held, not to determine who should go to war but who should stay at home to protect the women and children (Annals of Tennessee—Ramsey, page 228). . . . Thousands of veterans from other states moved to the new country when Tennessee was erected and later hundreds of them were granted pensions. . . . Eleven of the original states are represented in the Tennessee Revolutionary pension lists. . . .

The words “dropped from the roll” which frequently appear in the Government lists have a very different significance. After the first pension act very stringent requirements were instituted. Some of the original pensioners refused to accede to these requirements and were dropped from the rolls. In almost every case they were restored later. Many widows applied for pensions who were unable to prove marriage. Proof of marriage ceremony was requisite and claims were disallowed. In these disallowed claims there is no evidence of misrepresentation and there is valuable genealogical information as each widow in support of her claim gave all possible data of parentage, children, children’s births and marriages and in some instances even the names of grandchildren. Among the 121 pages with 24 names on a page we find—

Abbott, John; 1818 list age 70; served in N. C. line; drew pension in Grainger Co.; died May 10, 1826.

Acor, Jacob; 1818 list age 74; served in Conn. line; drew pension in Washington Co.; died June 18, 1833.

Acree, Cromamus; 1819 list age 87; served in Md. line; drew pension in Roane Co. Akin, James; 1832 list age 74; also 1840 Census; served in N. C. line; drew pension in Roane Co.

Alexander, Dan; 1832 list age 70; served in N. C. line; drew pension in Marion Co.

Alexander, Dan; 1832 list age 78; served in N. C. mil.; drew pension in Hardeman Co.

Allen, Charles; 1832 list age 76; also 1840 Census; served in N. C. line; drew pension in Williamson Co.

Allen, James; 1840 Census age 81; drew pension in Roane Co.
Amour, Francis; drew pension in Knoxville Agency.
Anderson, Alexander; 1832 list age 72; also in 1840 Census; served in Va. mil.; drew pension in Stewart Co.; lived with John Brown.
Anderson, Alexander; 1840 Census age 85; drew pension in Humphreys Co.; lived with Alexander Brown.
Andrews, John; 1840 Census age 52; served in 8th reg’t inf.; drew pension in Henderson Co. (1812).
Andrews, John; 1832 list age 69; served in Va. line; drew pension in Williamson Co.
Armstrong, John; 1818 list age 81; served in N. C. troops; drew pension in Smith Co.
Armstrong, Thomas; 1832 list age 78; also 1840 Census; served in N. C. line; drew pension in Lincoln Co.
Arnold, Benjamin; 1832 list age 71; served in S. C. line; drew pension in Warren Co.
Avery, George; 1818 list age 70; also 1840 Census; served in N. C. line; drew pension in Wilson Co.
Awalt, Michael; 1832 list age 77; served in N. C. line; drew pension in Franklin Co.
Bailey, John; county of residence unknown; served in 1st reg’t inf.; d. in service July 4, 1814; heirs were: Tabitha, Mary, Thompson B., Hiram and Elizabeth Bailey (1812).
Baker, John; 1818 list age 78; served in Ga. line; drew pension in Davidson Co.
Baker, Squire; 1818 list age 81; served in Mass. troops; drew pension in Stewart Co.
Ballard, Alexander; 1832 list age 82; served in N. J. line; drew pension in Hawkins Co.
Barrfield, James; 1828 list; 1840 Census age 58; served in Tenn. mil.; drew pension in 1828 in Overton Co.; drew pension in 1840 in Lauderdale Co. (1812).
Barr, James; 1828 list; served in Tenn. Rangers; drew pension in Sumner Co. (1812).
Bass, James; 1832 list age 74; also in 1840 Census; served in Va. mil.; drew pension in 1832 in Bedford Co.; drew pension in 1840 in Marshall Co.
Bates, Isaac, 1826 list; served in Col. Armstrong’s reg’t; drew pension in Shelby Co. (1812).
Brazell, Jacob; 1832 list age 73; served in N. C. mil.; drew pension in Sumner Co.
Bayless, Elijah; 1832 list age 74; also 1840 Census; served in Va. line; drew pension in Sumner Co.
Beasley, Isom; 1840 Census age 87; drew pension in Smith Co.
Binkley, Lieut. Adam; 1832 list age 94; served in N. C. line; drew pension in Davidson Co.
Blackmore, George D.; 1832 list age 74; served in Md. line; drew pension in Lincoln Co.
Blair, Thomas; 1832 list age 70; served in S. C. line; drew pension in Maury Co.
Bonner, John; 1832 list age 78; served in N. J. mil.; drew pension in Wilson Co.
Boon, Susanna, widow; 1840 Census age 79; drew pension in Smith Co.
Bowman, Sparling; 1832 list age 82; served in Md. line; drew pension in Greene Co.
Boyd, John; 1818 list age 73; also 1840 Census; served in Pa. line; drew pension in Blount Co.
Boyers, Michael; 1832 list age 75; served in Pa. line; drew pension in Claiborne Co.
Brashers, Morris; 1832 list age 78; served in Md. line; drew pension in Roane Co.
Bright, James; 1818 list age 82; served in Md. line; drew pension in Sullivan Co.
Brown, Jacob; 1832 list age 73; served in S. C. mil.; drew pension in Warren Co.
Brown, William; 1832 list age 82; served in N. J. mil.; drew pension in Bedford Co.
Bryson, Samuel; 1832 list age 80; served in N. C. line; drew pension in Wilson Co.
Busby, Isham; 1882 list age 75; served in N. C. line; drew pension in Smith Co.
Butler, Zachariah; 1832 list age 80; served in Md. mil.; drew pension in Sullivan Co.
Carver, Michael; 1832 list age 77; served in Pa. line; drew pension in Cocke Co.
Carson, Robert; 1832 list; also 1840 Census age 87; served in Va. mil.; drew pension in Warren Co.; lived with Andrew Michael.
Carter, Charles; 1832 list age 74; served in Va. line; drew pension in Smith Co.
Carter, Charles; 1832 list age 77; also 1840 Census; served in N. C. line; drew pension in McMinn Co.
Carter, Elizabeth, widow of Landon Carter; 1840 Census age 75; drew pension in Carter Co.; she lived with Benjamin Brewer.
Clack, Sterling; 1818 list age 74; served in Va. troops; drew pension in Sumner Co.
Cloyd, William; 1832 list age 82; served in Pa. line; drew pension in Washington Co.
Coffee, Benjamin; 1832 list age 87; served in N. C. line; drew pension in Hawkins Co.; d. Jan. 4, 1834.
Collinsworth, John; served in Rev.; drew pension in Grainger Co.; transferred to Ill.
Conner, Isaac; served in 7th reg’t inf.; drew pension in Knox Co.; d. in service May 14, 1814; his heirs were: Kitty, Nancy, Lucinda, Viney, Ann and Thomas Conner; (1812).
Cox, Joseph; 1832 list age 73; served in Md. mil.; drew pension in Sullivan Co.
Crawford (Crafford) Alexander; 1832 list age 84; served in S. C. line; drew pension in Maury County; d. 1839.
Creamer, David; 1832 list age 77; served in Md. line; drew pension in Greene Co.
Crenshaw, John; 1832 list age 76; served in Va. line; drew pension in Roane Co.; see Crenshaw.
Crinshaw, John; 1840 Census age 83; drew pension in Morgan Co.; see Crenshaw.
Davis, Anderson; 1840 Census; drew pension in Gibson Co.; lived with Benjamin Wickham.
Davis, John; served in 24th reg’t inf.; drew pension in Sullivan Co.; d. in service Oct. 1814; his heirs were Anna, Mary, and John Davis; (1812).
Deakins, William; 1818 list age 95; served in Pa. troops; drew pension in Williamson Co.; d. Jan. 5, 1834.
Dial, Jeremiah; 1832 list age 76; served in S. C. line; drew pension in Bedford Co.
Dunn, William; 1832 list age 82; served in Va. line; drew pension in Knox Co.
Dyer, Baldy; served in 39th reg’t inf.; lived in Davidson Co.; d. in service Nov. 20, 1814; his heirs were: Willis, James, William, David, Susanna, Simpson and Mary Dyer; (1812).
Egmond, Lot; 1832 list age 74; served in N. J. line; drew pension in Robertson Co.
Emert (also given as Emmert) George; 1818 list; also 1840 Census age 83; served in Va. line; drew pension in Carter Co.; lived with Elizabeth Emert.

Eppes, Richard; 1818 list age 62; served in Va. line; drew pension in Dickson Co.

Etheridge, John; 1818 list age 97; served in N. C. line; drew pension in Blount Co.; he was transferred to West Tenn. and retransferred to Blount Co. in 1825.

Everett, Samuel; 1818 list age 72; served inVa. line; drew pension in Carroll Co.

Faín, John; 1840 Census age 51; served in Ball's reg't; drew pension in Jefferson Co.

Faulkner, David; 1832 list age 74; also 1840 Census; served in N. C. line; drew pension in Knoxville.

Fitts, John; 1832 list age 82; served in S. C. mil.; drew pension in Monroe Co.

Fite, John; 1832 list age 75; also 1840 Census; served in N. C. line; drew pension in 1832 in Smith Co.; drew pension in 1840 in DeKalb Co.; lived with Henry Fite.

Gage, Aaron D.; 1832 list age 79; also 1840 Census; served in N. C. line; drew pension in 1832 in MeNairy Co.; drew pension in 1840 in Lincoln Co.; lived with Easter Westerman.

Galloway, Michael; 1818 list age 67; served in Md. line; drew pension in Sullivan Co.; d. Dec. 17, 1827.

Goodnight, Henry; 1818 list age 75; also 1840 Census; served in N. C. line; drew pension in Giles Co. where in 1840 he lived with David Goodnight.

Grantham, Richard; 1832 list age 79; also 1840 Census; served in N. C. line; drew pension in Grainger Co.

Haley, James; 1832 list age 77; also 1840 Census; served in N. C. line; drew pension in Davidson Co.

Hanks, Abraham; 1832 list age 70; also 1840 list; served in Va. mil.; drew pension in Knox Co. Also spelled Hawkins.

Harvey, Thomas; 1818 list age 89; served in Pa. line; drew pension in Jefferson Co.

Harvey, William; 1832 list age 84; served in N. C. mil.; drew pension in Roane Co.

Hilton, Abram; 1832 list age 80; also 1840 Census; served in N. C. line; drew pension in Bedford Co.

Horton, Isaac; 1818 list age 75; also 1840 Census; served in Mass. troops; drew pension in 1818 in Lawrence Co.; drew pension in 1840 in Wayne Co.

Houston, John; 1832 list age 71; served in Va. mil.; drew pension in Blount Co.; d. Mar. 30, 1835.

Howard, John; 1832 list age 67; also 1840 Census; served in S. C. mil.; drew pension in Morgan Co.

Hubbard, Peter; 1832 list age 79; served in S. C. line; drew pension in Montgomery Co.

Hugh, Gideon; 1818 age 37; served in N. C. line; drew pension in Franklin Co.

Humphreys, David; 1818 list age 88; served in Pa. line; drew pension in Carter Co.; d. June 6, 1832.

Jackson, William; 1832 list; 1840 Census age 78; served in N. C. line; drew pension in Franklin Co.

Jones, Daniel, Sen; 1832 list age 77; also 1840 Census; served in N. C. mil.; drew pension in Hawkins Co.; lived with Daniel Jones, Jr.

Roach, James; 1832 list age 76; served in Va. line; drew pension in Wilson Co.; d. Jan. 29, 1834.

Williams, Samuel, Sen; 1832 list age 76; also 1840 Census; served in N. C. line; drew pension in Wilson Co.

Wyatt, Edward; 1840 Census age 81; drew pension in Roane Co.; lived with Daniel White.

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PENSION RECORD

File No. R 17700. Scott, WM. Susannah
Age: 68. Res. at date of app.: Ridgefield, Fairfield Co. Conn.
Res. at date of enlistment: Ridgefield, Fairfield Co. Conn.
Enlisted in June 1775 for five months under Captain Joseph Hoyt in Regiment of Colonel Charles Webb in Connecticut Continental Line and served until December 20, 1775 and was discharged at Boston. In June 1776 he enlisted under Captain Gama-liel Northrop in Regiment of Colonel Philip B. Bradley; served until December 25, 1776, when he was discharged at Fishkill, New York. Immediately thereafter he re-enlisted for three months under Captain Samuel Comstock in Regiment of Colonel Whiting; served his term and was discharged at Saw Pits, New York. In March 1777 he re-enlisted for three years under Captain Thaddeus Weed in Regiment of Colonel Philip B. Bradley and served as Sergeant until April 1777. He was wounded and unable to serve longer, but continued on the rolls until end of his term. He has no other evidence of his service than that attached. He is in need of pension.

He takes oath of residence, loyalty, and property. He is a carpenter. His family consists of wife, aged 68, a daughter aged 32.

Daniel Hoyt of Norwalk deposed that he knew Wm. Scott served in the Revolution as he stated. Moses Webb deposed that he served with Wm. Scott.
On September 2, 1830, William Scott applied for an increase in pension. In 1832 he applied under Act of 6-7-1832, Sullivan Co., N. Y. He moved because he had three children living in New York.

Aaron Scott deposed that he is the same William Scott who applied in 1826 in Connecticut. (1826) Jonathan Knight of Norwalk deposed that he was surgeon of 34th Connecticut Regiment and in 1790 he gave William Scott a certificate of disability from service, his injury due to service in the Revolution.

Jeremiah Mead deposed that he was born and raised in the vicinity of William Scott (then Jr.) formerly of Wilton and has known him from childhood. Served with him in Revolution and he had the reputation of being a faithful soldier.

Riah Nash deposed that he knew William Scott served and was injured while in service. Silas St. John of Wilton deposed about the same. John Scott, brother of William, deposed that William served and returned home wounded. His claim was not allowed for the rolls furnished no evidence of wound or that he returned to service. Congress granted William Scott a pension by a special Act (1830) under Act 1820. Her claim was not allowed nor was the claim of the heirs, through the administrator, Thaddeus Scott.

SCOTT FAMILY BIBLE RECORD

Marriages:
William Scott was married to his wife Susannah January 21, 1778.

Births:
William Scott was born, 12-25-1757.
Susannah, 12-11-1757.
Sabra, 11-21-1778.
Thadeus, 4-27-1781.
Mary, 1-8-1783.
Elizabeth, 5-27-1786.
Belden, 10-25-1787.
Susannah, 8-11-1789.
Daniel, 4-21-1791.
Lucireeaa, 4-17-1793.
Betty, 12-18-1795.
Rufus, 5-16-1798.
Panna, 10-18-1799.
John, 9-3-1803.
Wm. Scott my father was born 6-14-1731.
Mother Scott, 1744.

Their Children:
William, born 12-25-1757.
Daniel, born 3-24-1759.
Mose, born 1-26-1761.
Ira, born 10-3-1762.
John, born 8-26-1764.
Abigail, born 6-8-1766.
Aaron, born 4-22-1768.
Jered, born 4-29-1772.
Belden, born 12-22-1775.
James, born 8-22-1776.
Thomas, born 11-19-1778.

Deaths:
Daniel Scott, died 6-1-1794, age 3 yr. 2 mo.
Jeromous Vanvoris, died 12-18-1814.
Mother Scott, died 5-3-1810.
Olive Stuart, born 3-28-1760; died 8-22-1814.
Elizabeth Jervis, died 6-3-1813.
NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

VIRGINIA RECORDS ON FILE AT RICHMOND, VA., COPIED BY KATE PRICE ESKER

(Continued from October Magazine)

NANSEMOND—Organized 1637.
None.
Notes by Wm. G. Stanard.

NELSON—Organized 1807-8.
None.

NEW KENT—Organized 1654.
None.

NORFOLK—Organized 1691.

Deeds:
Book 4—Aug. 16, 1675-Oct. 6, 1686.
Book 7—Sept. 15, 1703-May 5, 1706.
Book 8—May 15, 1708-May 14, 1710.
Book 10—1718-1719.
Book 11—Nov. 21, 1730-Oct. 10, 1734.
Book 15—1750-1752.
Orders—1724-1734.
Wills:
Book 6—1836-1868.
Wills & Deeds:
Book B—1646-1651.
Book C—1651-1656.
Book D—1656-1666.
Wills, Etc.—1723-1733.

NORTHAMPTON—Organized 1642/3.

Deeds, Wills, Etc.:
Book 3—1645-1651.
Book 4—1651-1654.
Book 5—1654-1655.
Book 7 & 8—1655-1668.
Book —1668-1680.
Book 11—1680-1692.
Book 12—1692-1707.
Book —1657-1666.

Deeds:
Book 19—1750-1763.
Orders:
Book 6—1655-1656.
Book —1657-1664.
Book 9—1664-1674.
Book —1674-1679.
Orders, Deeds, Wills, etc.:
No. 2—1640-1645.
Wills:
Book 19—1708-1717.
Book 20—1750-1754.
Wills & Inv. No. 18—1733-1740.
Marriages:
Register—1706-1853. Mss. compilation.

NORTHUMBURLAND—Organized 1648.

Deeds & Orders—1650-1652.
Record Book—1652-1658.
Record Book—1658-1666.
Record Book—1666-1672.
Record Book—1700-1720.
Record Book—1718-1726.
Record Book—1726-1729.
Record Book—1747-1749.
Orders—1652-1665.
Orders—1666-1678.

NOTTOWAY—Organized 1788/9.
Orders:
Book 1—1793-1797.
Book 2—1797-1801.
Wills:
Book 1—1789-1802. 2 Parts.
Book 2—1803-1809.

ORANGE—Organized 1734.

Deeds:
Book 9—1743-1744. Index.
Orders—1746-1747. Index.
Book 5—1747-1754. Index.
Wills:
Book 1—1735-1743. Index.
Book 2—1744-1778. Index.
Book 3—1779-1801. Index.

OLD RAPPAHANNOCK—Organized — Abolished —.

Deeds—1663-1668. Transcript.
Deeds—1668-1672. Transcript.
Deeds—1668-1672.
Deeds—1677-1682.
Deeds—1681-1688.
Deeds—1682-1692.
Orders—1683-1686. Transcript.
Orders—1683.
Orders—1686-1692.
Wills:
Book 2—1677-1682.
Deeds, etc.—1664-1673. Transcript.
Deeds, etc.—1671-1676. Transcript.
Deeds, etc., No. 6—1676-1682.
Wills, Deeds, etc.—1665-1677.

Index of Records:
Old Rappahannock—1654,1692.
Essex—1692-1700.
(Grantor, 7 vols. Grantee, 4 vols.)
Notes by Wm. G. Stanard.

PAGE—Organized 1831.
None.

PATRICK—Organized 1790/1.
None.

PITTSYLVANIA—Organized 1766/7.
None.

POWHATAN—Organized 1777.

Wills:
Book 1—1777-1795.
Marriages:
Register—1777-1853. Mss. compilation.


Orders—1771-1781.
Wills—1754-1784.
Wills—1795-1807. 3 Parts.

PRINCE GEORGE—Organized 1703.

Deeds—1787-1792. 2 Parts.
Deeds, etc.—1713-1728. 3 Parts.
Orders & Return of Exts.—1714-1720.
Minute Book—1737-1740.
Surveyors’ Plat Book—1711-1724.

PRINCE WILLIAM—Organized 1730/1.

Deeds:
Book B—1732-1735.
Book E—1740-1741.
Book M—1749-1752.
Book P—1761-1764.
Orders:
Book 3—1755-1757. 2 Parts.
Dumfries District Court of Law. 2 Parts. 1803-1804.

PRINCESS ANNE—Organized 1691.
Deeds:
Book 2—1708-1714.
Book 11—1769-1770.
Book 12—1770-1772.
Book 16—1779-1780.
Book 18—1782-1783.
Orders:
Book 3—1717-1728.
Book 5—1737-1744.
Wills & Deeds:
Book 3—1714-1724. 3 Parts.
Book 4—1724-1735. 2 Parts.
Minute Book, No. 6—1744-1753.
Minute Book, No. 8—1762-1769.
Minute Book—1780-1784.

PULASKI—Organized 1839.
Marriages:
Register—1808-1878.

RAPPAHANNOCK—Organized 1833.
None.

RICHMOND—Organized 1692.
Deeds:
Book 7—1714-1720.
Orders:
Book—1692-1694.
Book 2—1694-1699.
Wills:
Book 5—1725-1753.
Wills & Inven.—1699-1709.
Wills & Inven.—1709-1717.
Notes by Wm. G. Stanard.

ROANOKE—Organized 1838.
None.

ROCKBRIDGE—Organized 1778.
None.

ROCKINGHAM—Organized 1778.
None.

RUSSELL—Organized 1814.
None.

SCOTT—Organized 1814.
None.

SHENANDOAH—Organized 1772 (as Dunmore).
Orders—1784-1786.
Minute Book—1774-1780.

SMYTH—Organized 1832.
None.

SOUTHAMPTON—Organized 1749.
Orders—1749-1754.
Minute Book—1775-1778.
Proceedings of Committee on Safety—1775-1776.
Marriages:
Register—1750-1853. Mss. compilation.
Notes by Wm. G. Stanard.

SPOTSYLVANIA—Organized 1720/21.
Deeds:
Book A—1722-1729. 2 Parts.
Book B—1729-1734.
Book C—1734-1742. 2 Parts.
Book D—1742-1751. 2 Parts.
Book E—1751-1761.
Book F—1761-1768.
Book N—1794-1794. 2 Parts.
Book Y—1822-1824. 2 Parts.
Orders—1724-1730.
Orders—1730-1738.
Orders—1738-1749. 2 Parts.
Orders—1749-1755.
Wills:
Book A—1722-1749.
Book B—1749-1759.
Book E—1772-1798. 3 Parts.
Minutes—1755-1765.
Tax Accts.—1775-1776.

STAFFORD—Organized 1720/1.
Deeds—1722-1728.
Book P—1755-1756.
Wills:
Book Z—1690-1709.
Book —1729-1748.
Court Records—1664-1668.
Court Records—1689-1693.
Index to Records:
Grantor—6 vols.
Grantee—6 vols.

SURRY—Organized 1652.
Deeds, etc.—1694-1709. 2 Parts.
Book 5—1709-1715.
Book 8—1730-1738. 4 Parts.
Wills & Deeds—1654-1672. Trans.
Wills & Deeds—1671-1684. Trans.
Wills & Deeds—1684-1686. Trans.
Wills & Deeds—1715-1730. 3 Parts.
Wills—1734-1768. 2 Parts.
Wills, etc.:
Book 11—1768-1853.
Marriages:
Register—1768-1853. Mss. compilation.
Notes by Wm. G. Stanard.

SUSSEX—Organized 1753/4.
Deeds:
Book A—1754-1759.
Book B—1759-1763. 2 Parts.
Book C—1763-1768.
Book D—1768-1772. 2 Parts.
Orders—1754-1756.
Orders—1754-1787.
Guardian Accts—
Wills:
Book A—1754-1764.
Book B—1764-1772. 2 Parts.
Book C—1772-1785. 2 Parts.
Marriages:
Register—1754-1853. Mss. compilation.
Notes by Wm. G. Stanard.

TAZEWELL—Organized 1799/1800.
None.

WARREN—Organized 1836.
None.
The dearth of records from certain states makes research in those localities exceedingly difficult so when contributions like the following are received we gladly give space for these in this department. See map-article on Alabama, in 1941.

In past years some very interesting and valuable records have been acquired from Alabama through the work of the Genealogical Records Committee. The following records from a volume contributed in 1930 are given in full, in the hope that they may prove helpful to many of our readers:

**JENKINS PRIVATE CEMETERY**

This abandoned, and overgrown spot is located a mile and a half from Oak Hill, Wilcox County, Alabama, near the old Camden Road. . . .

**L. A. Wife of Thos. G. Jenkins**  
Born Nov. 22, 1826  
Died Aug. 19, 1878

**Rev. Jas. Jenkins**  
Born Feb. 10, 1788  
Died May 9, 1849

**S. B. Jenkins**  
Born July 26, 1858  
Died May 5, 1860

**John Charles Meinckie**  
Born Hamburg, Germany  
March 4, 1804  
Died in Camden March 8, 1877

**In Memory of Iva C. Jenkins**  
Born July 7, 1865  
Died May 9, 1878  
Aged 6 years, and 16 days.

**In Memory of Frances D. Jenkins**  
Born Aug. 1, 1858  
Died Dec. 23, 1871  
Aged 2 years, 4 months, 18 days.

**M. A. Jenkins**  
Born Jan. 22, 1791  
Died June 3, 1868

**In Memory of John Milton**  
Son of L. W. & E. S. Jenkins  
Born Nov. 22, 1826  
Died Nov. 5, 1881  
Aged 20 years, 4 months, 5 days.

**In Memory of Thomas A. Jenkins**  
Born Aug. 5, 1861  
Died Nov. 4, 1893  
Aged 39 years, 6 months and 10 days

**In Memory of Wherrit Lewis**  
Born Feb. 25th 1772  
Died Nov. 4th 1836.

* * *
In Memory of
Andrew J. Jenkins
Born Oct. 21, 1822
Died June 7, 1864
---
In Memory of
Joseph
Son of L. W. & E. S.
Jenkins
Born April 6, 1858
Died Aug. 4, 1858.
---
In Memory of
Infant of John and
Martha Jenkins
(No dates on tomb.)
---
John Haden Jenkins
Born Dec. 26, 1855
Died Apr. 28, 1892.

ABANDONED OVERGROWN CEMETERY—CLAIBORNE, MONROE COUNTY, ALABAMA

Township 97, Section 30, Range 6.
Owned by Mrs. Torrey, near Claiborne Bridge.

Allen, Doct. Nathaniel L.—A native of New London, Conn. who died 5th Aug 1822 aged 31 years 1 month, & 12 days.

Allen, Henry Nelson—A native of New York who departed this life July 4th, 1845 in the 47 year of his age.

Agee, Eveline Molissa—Daughter of Wm. & Elwinna Agee, died 7th Aug. age 3 years, 2 months, 7 days.


Bagby, Emily N.—Consort of Arthur P. Bagby who departed this life on the 26th day of May A. D. 1825 in the 21st year of her age.


Bates, Captain Seymore—Who died Nov. 17th, 1842, aged 30 years. Erected by his wife Elizabeth Bates.

Bates, Martha A.—Consort of Captain Seymore Bates who died 3rd, Sept. 1839, aged 15 years and 11 days.


Burke, James W.—Born February 25th 1820. Died September 2nd 1840.

Barnes, John Milton—Son of John Y. & Mary E. Barnes born May 6th 1846. Died August 29th 1848.

Coombs, William—A native of Portland, State of Maine who died February 27th, 1838.

Crow, John L.—Was born April 1st, 1842, died Dec. 21st, 1843.

Crow, Margaret A.—Was born Nov. 12th, 1840—died Sept. 12th, 1843.

Crow, Amelia—Consort of J. L. Crow, she was born Jan. 1st, 1806, and departed this life December 2nd, 1819.


Cooper, Elizabeth Thompson—Daughter of A. B. and M. W. Cooper, born 8th February 1831; died 10th June 1835.

Cooper, Martha W.—Wife of A. B. Cooper—daughter of Peterson Thweatt and Elizabeth Williamson. Born in Wilkes County, Georgia, 31st Dec. 1806; died at Claiborne, Monroe County, Alabama, 17th October 1848.

Converse, Erasmus D.—Who departed this life the 18th of December 1836 in the 33rd year of his age.

Draughon, Jane Edwards—Third child of James H. and Jane Smith Draughon. She was born at Claiborne, Alabama, on the 18th day of February 1820; and departed this life at the same place on the 12th day of July 1821, age 1 year 4 months and 23 days.

Draughon, Jane Smith—Wife of James H. Draughon of Claiborne, Ala. Daughter of Isaac and Rachel Williams. She was born in Cumberland County, North Carolina, on the 21st day of March 1793, and departed this life on the 8th day of October 1853, age 60 years 6 months and 8 days.

Duval, Mary H.—Wife of F. A. Duval. She died March 13th, 1854, age 27 years.

Foster, Fanny—Born May 1st, 1847. Died Jan. 7th 1849.


Franklin, Samuel C.—Who departed this life June 26th, 1821, age 19 years, 5 months and 4 days. Of New York.

Goodwin, H. H.—Who departed this life Feb. 15th, 1860, age 30 years. Erected by his affectionate wife.

Hunt, Henry L.—Born Jan. 31st, 1821. Died Aug. 30th, 1833, age 12 years and 7 months.

Lindsay, James Marion—Born in South Carolina A. D. 1810. Died April 15th, A. D. 1883.

Lindsay, Mary Ann Eliza—Wife of Doctor James M. Lindsey. Daughter of James H. and Jane S. Draughon; born June 21st, 1818; died October 12th, 1843.


Locklin, Sarah Jane—Daughter of William and Amelia Locklin. She was born June 6th, 1829 and died Sept. 1833, in the 5th year of her age.

Malone, Wm.—Born Sept. 1st, 1794. Died June 28th, 1839. He was a native of Pennsylvania, but had resided many years in Claiborne, Ala.

Manley, Elizabeth.—Wife of S. M. Manley, born in the State of Mississippi December 15th, 1820, and died Aug. 19th, 1856, age 36 yrs., 3 mos.


O'Neal, Edwin Augustus—Son of John W. and Avelina A. O'Neal, who was born April 7th, 1842 and died Sept. 26th, 1842.

Portis, Samuel Gordon—A native of Nash County, North Carolina. Died August 21st, 1856, aged 44 years, 10 mos. and 15 days.

Portis, Samuel Gordon—Son of Samuel Gordon and Martha R. Portia. Died July 11th, 1853, aged 10 years, 9 mos. and 10 days.

Richards, William A.—Died in this town Aug. 21st, 1846, aged 18 years.

Sampson, Elizabeth Hooper—Daughter of Daniel C. and Emeline M. Sampson, who died July 29th, 1834, aged 17 months and 7 days.

Sharp, Mary—Who died Nov. 1st, 1843, in the 44th year of her age.

Turner, Sarah H.—Who departed this life 8th of June A. D. 1844, aged 24 years, 2 months and 8 days.

Turner, Sarah H.—Who departed this life 8th of June A. D. 1844, aged 24 years, 2 months and 8 days. (A tribute of affection by W. C. Emerson.)

Wainright, Loney—Consort of H. B. Wainright. Died October 1852, aged 36 years.


Wilson, George Washington—Departed this life March 15th, 1827, aged 27 years.

MADISON COUNTY, ALABAMA—DEED BOOK I
(Composed of Books A & B)

BOOK A

Pages 1 and 2 missing.


Also above to John King, 13 August 1810.


Page 21. 21 December 1810. Z. Cox by Michael Harrison, to Benjamin Estill and Martin Beatty, both of Virginia, 40,925 acres except 1,000 a. sold Martin Beatty, including the town of Twickenham; 450 a. sold Freeman Jones; 640 a. sold William Campbell; 2,000 a. sold Gideon Harrison and 200 a. sold Daniel and Joseph Harrison. Wit. John Dougherty, A. Anderson, James Hill, John Martin.

Page 24. William Lanier, for love and affection, to children: Daughters—Frances A. Lanier, Maria Lanier, Susanna Lanier, Mary Dickson Lanier, Louisa Augusta Lanier, Matilda Lanier. 18 Jan. 1812. (Slaves.)


Page 27. Will. Deposition by Peter Howson—verbal will of Mr. William Jones (B): to nephew William Jones when 21—slave to John Howson; property in Virginia. Proven 19 May 1812.


Page 32. William Franklin, power of atty to William Howson; property in Virginia.


Page 41. WILL of Samuel Elder of Sevier County, Tenn. Wife, Nanna (Hannah below) while she continues to live with my son Andrew Elder; wife, Hannah Elder, dau., Esther Wiser, wife of Michael Widnor; son, Robert Elder; rest of my sons—William, Jacob, Samuel, John and Andrew Elder. Friends—Allen Bryan, Sr. and
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.

K'43. (a) Peters.—Wanted parents name of three brothers, Leonard Peters born 1779 died 1863 married Nancy Hoover; Casper Peters born 1782 died 1860 married Sarah Bullock; Lawrence Peters born 1783 died 1849 married Alice McGinnis; emigrated from Columbia and Lancaster County, Pennsylvania to Union Township Center County, Pennsylvania.

(b) Want especially Lawrence Peters, whose children are: John, Jacob, James, George L., Elizabeth, Williams, Margaret, Mariah, Ellen, Hannah Kessiah, Lawrence Hopkins, Daniel D.
Harvey, Sarah Ann and Rebecca. Mrs. Ivan Peters, 819 East First Street, Tucson, Arizona.


(b) Sargent. — Wanted Sargent data. Edward Sargent and wife Elizabeth of Newbury and Saco, had son Dr. Nathaniel born 1867. Mrs. May Hart Smith, 312 East C Street, Ontario, California.

K'43. (a) Austin-Burnham. — Want ancestry on Lucina Austin, born February 17, 1784, died January 28, 1853, wife of Elijah Burnham, Jr., baptised May 14, 1780, died July 12, 1849. Both buried in cemetery in South Windsor (Podunk), Connecticut.


K'43. (a) Bonham. — Joseph Bonham whose will was recorded in Wythe County, Virginia, 1804, names his wife, Naomi, and children: Hezekiah, William, Ephraim, Caty Howell, Zilph Davis, Rachel White, Betsy Woods and 2 single daughters. Would like any information of Naomi Bonham.

(b) Covington. — Zibpha Covington, born December 30, 1819, White County, Illinois, was the daughter of Edmond Covington and Elizabeth Davis. Was she the "Siba" Covington who married Benjamin Anderson? Would like any information relative to Zibpha Covington. Mrs. William Ainsworth, Green Haven, Route 2, Derby, Kansas.

K'43. Vollume. — Wish information regarding Mrs. Elizabeth Perry Vollume, wife of Leonard Vollume, Revolutionary soldier from Virginia, killed in battle 1777. She went to New York to nurse him when he was wounded, until he died. What was her post-Revolutionary War history? Did she re-marry? Her son was Edward Perry Vollume of Philadelphia. Mrs. Alice Caldwell Mathers, Hemet Public Library, Hemet, California.

K'43. (a) Brant-Axford. — Wanted ancestry of David Brant, Sr. born 1799 New Jersey and wife Caroline Axford married 1825, Shelbyville, Indiana. Their son Winans (1826-1851) married Winnifred Bennett, daughter of William R. and Hannah Leigh Bennett. Their children were David and Relania. What relation to Jonathan Winans, born 1772, New Jersey, who lived with Winans and Winnifred Brant in 1850 (census)?

(b) Leigh-Bennett. — Ancestry, dates and children of Joseph Leigh (Lee) of Virginia, born 1770-1780, and wife Winnifred —. In 1840 they lived in Black Hawk, Jackson Township, Shelby County, with family of three. Also ancestry, children and place of residence of William R. Bennett also of his father William Bennett and wife Elizabeth. Mrs. David Brant, 212 Myrtle Avenue, Iowa City, Iowa.

K'43. (a) Stephenson. — Want all data possible of John Stephenson, who came into Jefferson County, Texas, in 1924 from Louisiana. Do not think he was a native of that state.


Foul Anchors, scarlet plumes, eagles and other insignia were once worn by the U. S. Marines as a mark of identification, and in 1804 a brass hat plate, bearing an eagle, was the current device of the Corps. Early in 1840 officers and enlisted men wore hats adorned with a gold wreath encircling the letters, "U. S. M.", while just before the Civil War this device had evolved into a U. S. Shield, resting in a half-wreath, with the letter "M" placed within the ring of a bugle. Finally, in 1868, came the badge which has marked the Marine Corps up to the present day: the globe, eagle and anchor. Its designers were guided by tradition in retaining the eagle and anchor, but the addition of the western hemisphere appears to have been an inspiration of the moment. For official use, the Marines' motto, "Semper Fidelis," appears on streamers above the eagle.
Editorially Speaking . . .

As we celebrate Armistice Day on November 11th we remember it marked the beginning of peace in the First World War. Our victorious armies, air forces and the invincible Navy are winning their way to the goal which will result in not only an Armistice but unconditional surrender, meaning the dawn of peace and safety to the world.

This is America and it is fitting that we celebrate the high days in the history of this Nation. By stressing these historical events, the privileges and opportunities we enjoy because of them become more important to us.

So on Armistice Day this year we need not only give a thought to the brave men and women of this war who are far from home on this day, but also to those early pioneers for liberty, the passengers and crew of the Mayflower, from which so many D. A. R. members are descended.

For not only do we celebrate a day of Thanksgiving this month but many of us remember that it was on the storm-tossed Mayflower off the coast of Massachusetts, November 11th, 1620, that the Pilgrims met in the cabin and signed a Compact by which they proposed to govern themselves after landing.

These majestic words kindled a fire which burned brightly through the years of privation and hardships endured by the men and women who established the early Colonies and were taken up all along the new land until they flamed in a deathless flame in the Declaration of Independence in 1776.

In the few words of the Compact made more than three hundred years ago, the spirit which underlies the ideals of this Nation were uttered.

November is also significant in the history of this Nation for other great days. It was on November 15th, 1777, that brave men dared to unite the American states under a common government and the first constitution, the Articles of Confederation, an historic prolog to the other great state documents of this Nation, was drawn.

This plan was proposed by John Dickinson and was the real forerunner of this country as a Nation and gave much momentum to the Revolution and the daily problems of the Continental Congress in conducting the war.

These Articles of Confederation were not ratified by the states until 1781.

But out of them grew the great United States Constitution of which all of us are proud, and all men respect and admire. The fact that these first Articles of Confederation proved inadequate for a great nation came to being and another Constitution, the one that has endured all these years, had to be written does not detract from the burning significance of this early document.

With the men of the United States Marine Corps carrying the Flag so bravely in defense of their native land and ideals, we recall that the Continental Congress ordered two battalions of Marines raised for service with the Navy in November, 1775, and their first important action was in the storming of Fort Providence in the British Bahamas in 1776.

We have much for which to be thankful this Thanksgiving in spite of the heavy hearts of those of us who have felt the weight of the hazards of war.

Our land has not been invaded and many of the opportunities for which we have lived and sacrificed are still within the reach of our youth.

Also, in spite of the dark days that may lie before us, there is already a lightening in the skies and other signs of the dawn of peace.

With every good wish,

Faithfully, your Editor,

Elisabeth E. Poe.

Collectors fortunate enough to have one of the Washington Inauguration buttons are organizing a separate group who will have their first meeting at the National show this Fall. The purposes are to have committees to register these buttons and another historical committee to gather all the available information and probably another committee to guard against future attempts to duplicate.
Prizes Offered by Friends of the National Historical Magazine

for the year beginning April, 1943 and ending March 31, 1944

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.
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