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**Issued Monthly.**

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THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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THE NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT, 1917-1918

From Left to Right, First Row: Mesdames Foster, Calhoun, Spencer, Howell. Second Row: Mesdames Bushnell, Longley, Minor, Misses Barlow, Elizabeth Pierce, Mesdames Johnson, Fowler, Moody, Miss Crowell, the PRESIDENT GENERAL; Miss Grace Pierce, Mesdames Fletcher, Heath, Clark, Pulsifer, Grant, J. Morgan Smith. Third row: Mesdames Green, Wood, Buel, Gebhardt, J. Lowry Smith, Butternworth, Bahnsen, Beck, Cook, Brumbaugh, Miss Serpell, Mesdames Schuyler, Spraker, Robinson, Ellison, Chapman, Wait, Hanger, Talbott. Fourth Row: Mesdames Hall, Bissell, Lane, Davis, Ringer, Miss Campbell, Mesdames Hume, Young, Bosley, Holt, Harris, Howe, Marsh, Cobbs, Patterson, Morrison, Noel, Freeman, Painter, Tebault
MRS. GEORGE THACHER GUERNSEY,
PRESIDENT GENERAL, NATIONAL SOCIETY
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, the newly elected President General of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, has been well known to the members of the Society for a number of years, as she was for nine years a member of the National Board of Management as State Regent of Kansas and has taken an active part in the work of the Society on both National and Congressional committees.

Mrs. Guernsey, who was Sarah Elizabeth Mitchell, was born in Ohio, but is of Pennsylvania and Virginia ancestry. Her father, the Reverend Daniel P. Mitchell, who went to Kansas to establish the Methodist Church in that part of the country, was the grandson of the Reverend John Mitchell who came to this country from England in 1763, served in the Revolution for seven years, and preached the Gospel for forty years. Mrs. Guernsey comes from a long line of clergymen on both sides of the house. One of her ancestors was Anthony Jacob Henkel, who came to America in 1717 as one of the founders of the Lutheran Church in this country. He settled in Pennsylvania and was pastor of the church at Faulkner's Swamp, the oldest Lutheran Church in the United States. In addition to her great-grandfather, the Reverend John Mitchell, Mrs. Guernsey enters the Society through John and Christopher Harrold, Anthony Altman, George Teter and Patrick McCann, all soldiers of the Revolution. She is a member of a number of organizations, notably the United States Daughters of 1812; Colonial Daughters of America; the United States Navy League, of which she is a member of the governing board; the Order of the Eastern Star; the National Society of Patriotic Women of America, and the National Star Spangled Banner Association, of which she is a vice-president. Her chief work and interest, however, lie in the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, and she will uphold the dignity of the office and render distinguished service through her appreciation of the responsibilities entailed by such an office, and her ability to devote time and strength in giving all her splendid executive power to a wise administration of the Society's affairs and directing them along the purely patriotic lines upon which the Society is based.

Mrs. Guernsey is a firm believer in the Constitution of the National Society—that Constitution, the work of far-
seeing minds, which formed the laws of the organization with a view to sustaining its power. Year after year the Constitution has been the subject of deep and earnest consideration, and, as it stands now, is the will of the National Society, sanctioned by the Continental Congress to represent the Law and to be observed and upheld by every member—but especially by the National Officers who must guide the vast interests of the organization for which it was framed, and which they are pledged to serve to the best of their ability.

Mrs. Guernsey's policies are best explained by her address to the National Board of Management on April 27, 1917, which follows:

PRESIDENT GENERAL'S ADDRESS TO THE NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

Today we begin another year in the history of our Society, and together we face a period in the history of our country which will prove our worth as American women, and our right to call our organization the greatest patriotic society in the world.

Upon us rests a great responsibility which each of us must share, and I am confident that not one of us will falter in her determination to do her part in upholding our holy tradition of Home and Country.

It is with a heart filled with gratitude and appreciation of the high honor conferred upon me that I address you for the first time as your President General, an office which represents the high ideals of true Americanism, and which is an inspiration and incentive to give the best that is in me to devoted service in the work of patriotism in its loftiest significance. I shall not waste our precious time in words but ask you to help me prove my sincerity of purpose by deeds, and to let my record speak for me at the end of the year.

At this time our first consideration is what to do for our Country. We have placed our beautiful building at the service of the Government; we have formed a War Relief Committee to work with the National Defence Society; we have pledged ourselves to aid the work of the Red Cross and kindred organizations, and now we must make good our pledges by organizing for practical work in a practical way. We must concentrate our forces and I believe that we may obtain better results if each State Regent will undertake to organize the work we may decide to do upon consultation with the War Department, in her own State. It is impossible in this great country to follow a set rule. What will be entirely suited to New England, for instance, will not be practicable in the West or the North or the South, so we should begin by adjusting our plans to fit each section of the country. It will greatly facilitate matters if we follow this method, for the members of the Board are familiar with the sections of the country which they represent—know just what women in their States are best fitted to take charge of the work, and no time
need be lost in making experiments. We cannot afford to lose time now. We are all doing Red Cross work—almost every chapter is doing something which will be of service—but I think that the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution should have some special means of service which shall be designated by the Government in addition to what the members are doing at present, and that form of service being decided, a plan of organization upon the lines I have suggested can be adopted at once. We stand ready to do anything—to give everything—so let us prepare ourselves to meet any demand upon us with a definite plan of action formed on sound business principles. It is the practical means which will be the most effective means.

In our routine work, I am of the same opinion in regard to the members of this Board knowing the work best suited to their localities as in our work of preparedness, and in appointing the National Committees hope to have the assistance of the State Regents in choosing women who are most fitted to undertake the committee work. I do not believe in large committees, as I have found through my experience as State Regent that the work is more systematic, the results more satisfactory, when the chairmen have small committees of active workers, and believe that the same rule applies to National Committees. The acceptance of an appointment on a committee should mean acceptance of a responsibility to work on that committee, since the National Chairman is naturally anxious to produce good results and should not be hampered in her endeavor to produce them.

Whenever a call has come from the National Society, the Daughters have responded promptly and generously, even though the work belonging to the chapters demand both time and money. The State work throughout the country is increasing remarkably, since each State, in addition to the work of the various National Committees, has something to accomplish which belongs to the State alone, and it usually means that the chapter treasuries are strained to the limit, so the day is not far off—if indeed
it is not already here—when the regular income of the National Society will be judged sufficient for its needs and the States may feel more free to carry on the work within their own boundaries, which will, of course, rebound to the glory of the Society when it comes to completed work.

Now that our beautiful building in Washington is free from debt, we may breathe more freely. It is well worth all the thought and care and time devoted to it, and our heroes of the Revolution have no finer monument than Memorial Continental Hall—while the Daughters of the American Revolution own a valuable piece of property.

Few organizations have, in so short a time, produced such wonderfully permanent results, and it is to the credit of all women-kind that in the brief period of our existence as a Society, the title “Daughters of the American Revolution” is known everywhere, and is inscribed on bronze, marble and granite memorials in every State in the Union.

When Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood suggested having a building of our own—when Mrs. Cabell shortly afterwards gave voice to her vision of what the building should be—it did not seem possible that such a vision could be realized—it was so big. But the vision has come true—we have the building she pictured and are now planning to have another—the work has grown so extensively that an office building is necessary, and when that has been completed the beautiful rooms in the Hall will be preserved intact from the wear and tear of daily use. Of course the Hall will always be open, and it will not be silent—the Library and Museum cannot be removed—and the Auditorium and Board Room will continue to serve the purpose for which they were intended.

Any building to be erected would be connected directly with the Hall, of course. Our need of office space is great, and the rooms in the building will soon lose their beauty and freshness, their artistic proportions and even their true significance, if a larger clerical force with all the office impedimenta are crowded into them.

Many States have contributed largely
to the purchase of the land upon which an office building may be erected. The income of the Society, carefully handled, will or should, be sufficient to take care of a new building with very little assistance from the States. I do not believe in constant demands for money beyond the usual yearly contributions that States and chapters care to make. If each chapter could plan its work with a certain knowledge that just so much of its funds were to be applied to certain objects it would be much easier for all concerned, and the day is sure to come when this will be an accomplished fact. Continental Hall has been and always will be our chief source of pride, and once paid for it can be maintained from our income.

An office building will not be the great expense to erect that Continental Hall has been. We do not need an elaborate building, what we need is a practical one, well equipped for daily use and containing plain, substantial furniture, plenty of space and light. There should be rest rooms and a dining room for the clerks, and every time-saving device that can be obtained, for the work is exacting and the present force of clerks is frequently overwhelmed with the rush of business.

The National Society, a woman's organization, should take pride in having its office force well treated; it should lead in all that applies to efficiency, and with a spirit of co-operation between the clerical force and the officials our efficiency is double.

There is no idleness in Continental Hall; the girls there are interested in their work; many of them are members of the Society, and every opportunity should be given them to do their best easily. An office building will do away almost entirely with the confusion during Congress week. Many of the States having furnished rooms in the Hall desire to use them for meetings, and where that room is used for office purposes it means that the whole structure is demoralized for a week. With a separate office equipment this could be avoided.

There are two rooms, the Library and the Museum, which, as I said before, cannot be moved, and both of them
should be able to spread out. The Library has not yet arrived at the height depicted by Mrs. Cabell’s vision—splendid though it be! It should be able to compete with any of its kind in the country, and in time lead most of them. It is necessary to the Society to have that Library a notable achievement, and I believe we should give it a more adequate allowance for the purchase of books. At present it is allowed just one hundred dollars a year, and until, I believe, two years ago that appropriation was but fifty dollars. Historical and genealogical works are expensive; it is not always possible to obtain them by gift, especially when the publishers or compilers are not members of the Society, yet the best of these publications should be on our shelves. Besides making our Library a thing of admiration and respect, the further equipment would save time in at least two departments. It is very necessary for the Editor of the Lineage Book and the Society’s Genealogist to spend many hours in the Library of Congress, because we do not have the books needed in their research work. We should be able to adjust our income so that books may be purchased when needed. It would not at any time be a great expense because there will be no extravagance such as buying simply to acquire a number of books; what we want is the best only, and fortunately we have expert authorities in charge of that department.

The Museum, too, should grow. Much of our property is at the National Museum because of lack of adequate protection, but of late the large, sunny room in Continental Hall has assumed an added interest and the Curator General is gathering many objects of value for our collection there. Some day it might be well to have a strong grill work on the doors opening out on the South Portico and the complete safety of our historic relics will then be assured.

Many have thought that the removal of the business departments from Continental Hall might take away interest from our stately building; if anything, it will increase that interest. We can make it still more wonderful, preserve its beauty, and by increasing the Library and Museum make our headquarters the
most perfect memorial in the world. Of course I am thinking ahead, but as the Daughters, through their contributions to the land, know that we shall soon possess a full title to that property, they know also that the land thus acquired should not lie idle, and it is easy to visualize an annex to the Hall, which will mean more work accomplished in less time, and the preservation of all that has made Continental Hall so famous.

With less drain on the Society, and with the rapid increase in membership, our income will be able to maintain an office section in addition to the Hall, where the cost will eventually be less, the National Committees will have a larger scope. The Committee on Patriotic Education must grow; its work is more important each year. Historic Research, Preservation of Historic Spots, Prevention of Desecration of the Flag, must be liberally supported if we are to live up to our true purposes.

Our Magazine, which under happier circumstances might have been a source of income, is now causing an appalling deficit in our treasury. For years our official organ has been a source of considerable worry, but it had prospects of bringing us an income, or at least of being able to pay for itself.

Under experienced business management a wider circulation would have meant advertising, and it is by advertising alone that a magazine is kept alive financially. The Red Cross and other organizations maintain flourishing official organs by the means of placing them in the hands of publishers, not printers, and the income from the advertising more than covers expenses.

Congress has decided that the Magazine must return to the former method of being issued upon a paid subscription basis, which will, of course, reduce its circulation, and therefore its advertising value. We need the Magazine and it should be the true official organ carrying all official news to every chapter, to every member, thus saving postage and printing, since the official circulars and committee announcements must now be sent separately. I hope that every one of you will organize a systematic campaign in your States for the Magazine and bring its circulation to a point where it will be a good advertising medium. So many of the members have welcomed it in their homes for the past year that they may not want to give it up—a fact which may help in advancing the work of securing subscriptions. We shall endeavor to secure the best possible work at the best possible rates, as a number of well known and established publishing firms are anxious to submit bids for a contract. These will be placed before you at the June meeting by the Chairman of the Magazine Committee, Mrs. George M. Minor, of Connecticut, and there is no reason why the Magazine should not become a source of income in time. It is, as I have said, a necessity; it is as much a part of our Society as this building of ours, and we who have achieved Memorial Continental Hall should certainly take pride in producing an official organ which shall equal if not exceed in value all publications of a similar nature. So let us put our shoulders
to the wheel and make the Magazine a success.

Another point which has been frequently brought to mind is that we are not sufficiently familiar with our Constitution. It is a good Constitution and will keep the Society in perfect health if we follow its dictates.

If in the growth of the Society the rules which were adequate in the early days of the organization do not cover all that we have on hand today, we may, as we have done occasionally, amend the Constitution, but as it stands it is a high standard to follow, and I think that every member of the Society should have a copy within reach. If we study it carefully it will not be necessary to call for outside aid in the difficulties encountered during the conduct of affairs.

Our Board of Management is composed of intelligent women who have the interest of the Society at heart, and surely such a body of women can feel, or should feel, that an amicable discussion of any trouble may result in a satisfactory settlement of any difficulty. Each State Regent has her problems and attends the Board with the hope that these problems may be solved. It is for the good of the Society that the members of the Board should discuss their ideas, suggest plans for the work in the different sections of the country, and go away with the feeling that the meeting was worth while, that they have something to take home with them; each State Regent will be encouraged because she has learned that other State Regents have had difficulties as well as successes, and have learned how to overcome the former and increase the latter. Co-operation is necessary to all big enterprises and if we have a unity of feeling for the welfare of the Society, and will uphold the rulings of the Constitution, our Board meetings will be serving the purpose for which they are intended and the Society cannot but prosper. We stand for patriotism in its highest and best form, and true patriotism can only exist where there is unity of thought and purpose. Individuals may disagree, but it is the right of every individual with a purpose to present that purpose and let the majority, after sufficient discussion of all sides, decide. Now I may be describing the millennium, but I really believe that these conditions may exist and that each of us may bring about the good of the Society by letting the interests of the Society be the only thing in mind during any discussion.

We have done too much in twenty-five fruitful years to let anything interrupt our prosperity, and I am satisfied that we are, as a body of women, broad-minded enough and generous enough to overcome all personal feelings at our Board meetings. There is much for us to do, for as we have grown our needs have increased, and each National Officer has more work and more responsibility each year. The National Society has become almost a business corporation and our capital must be invested where it will bring the best returns. In the meantime, let us remember that "In union there is strength," and unless we do stand together, upholding our principles, abiding by our Constitution, our main object, patriotism, we will be but a weak thing, and in these times, with menace of war hanging over us, patriotism must be fostered to God-like strength.

(MRS. GEORGE T.) SARAH E. GUERNSEY,
President General.

IOWA HAS A STATE FLAG

Through the influence of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Iowa, a state flag was submitted to and approved by the Iowa War Council at its meeting with the Governor May 11, 1917. This flag was designed by Mrs. Dixie Cornell Gebhardt, State Regent, and other patriotic societies united with the Daughters in urging its adoption. The field is white, and on it is an eagle bearing in his beak a scroll on which is inscribed: "Our Liberties we prize and our rights we will maintain," and underneath in capital letters IOWA. The lettering of the motto is in blue, and of IOWA in red, thus preserving the National coloring. The flags will be widely distributed throughout the state by the Daughters of the American Revolution at their own expense.
Statement of the President General in Regard to the Financial Condition of N. S. D. A. R.

Between the date of the Treasurer General's report of March 31st and the close of Congress a great many transactions took place. This being the case, I have decided to show you our exact financial condition at the close of Congress when the present administration entered office.

There was a balance of $39,674.43 in the Current Fund. The Society owed $25,206.25 on account of the notes given for Magazine expenses. There were also bills contracted by the old administration but not paid by them, amounting to $3,022.40. The Society will also have to pay for the May and June numbers of the Magazine in accordance with the contract made by the old Magazine Committee. This will amount to about $16,900.00. The Society also owes Caldwell & Company $7,556.61 on account of the Block Certificates and the Bowker Company have a bill against the Society for $996.32 on account of the Magazine. (This last bill has been in dispute.) Then we must add an amount necessary to pay the Society's expenses to December 31st. Most of the Society's revenue for 1917 has already been received and judging by last year, our current expenses to December 31st will be about $15,000.00 more than our receipts. To sum up, we owe in Current Fund:

- Notes: $25,206.25
- Unpaid bills: $3,022.40
- May and June Magazine: $16,900.00
- Caldwell & Co.: $7,556.61
- Bowker Co. (This bill has been in dispute): $996.32
- Excess running expenses to December 31st: $15,000.00

Total: $68,681.58
Less balance on hand: $39,674.43
Net debt in Current Fund: $29,007.15

We also owe in the Permanent Fund $36,158.93 on account of land purchased, also $1,517.79 borrowed from the McLean Historical Fund and $1,130.00 borrowed from the Philippine Scholarship Endowment Fund, or a total of $38,806.72. From this should be subtracted the Chicago and Alton bonds amounting to $2,314.84, or a net debt in the Permanent Fund of $36,491.88. So the total debt is as follows:

- Current Fund: $29,007.15
- Permanent Fund: $36,491.88
- Total debt: $65,499.03

Do not think from the above statement that our financial affairs are in a critical condition. During the past four years $150,000.00 has been paid on the Memorial Continental Hall debt, and our beautiful home is absolutely free from debt. (In this connection it is only fair to note that about $30,000.00 of this amount was raised during the last year of the administration of Mrs. Matthew T. Scott.) There has also been paid $14,489.00 on the land. Our financial condition is better than ever before but we are not out of debt and every effort must be made not only to pay off the debt on the land but also the deficiency in the Current Fund.

SARAH ELIZABETH GUERNSEY
President General, N. S. D. A. R.
NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON WAR RELIEF SERVICE

In accordance with the announcement in last month's issue, the War Relief Service Committee has issued through Mrs. William H. Wait, State Regent of Michigan, letters from the Agricultural Department and the Navy League, together with registration blanks and other literature. The following letters will speak for themselves and for the Committee:

92 Waters Avenue,
West New Brighton, N. Y.

To the Daughters of the Revolution:
Patriotic Women of America:

A great crisis has descended upon the nation: we are at war with a sleepless, resourceful and relentless enemy. Every hour our foe is drawing nearer to our shores.

It is an hour when every man must do his duty, when every woman must do her duty. We are safe if we are vigilant. But the hour demands the spirit of '76, the courage of Bunker Hill, the devotion of Valley Forge. Each one must do the work which is possible. We must come with our offerings to the altar of our country. All the glorious spirits of history are looking down upon us. Let us be a nation roused and resolute.

Up from the bleeding heart of France there comes a cry from the stricken and desolate homes of a heroic people. It is the cry of France in her tragic hour—France the beautiful, the romantic, the daring—France, the friend of America—France that hurried to our help in that old time when our incipient nation was wrapped in the smoke and flame of the Revolution.

The people of France are perhaps the most artistic and sensitive people on the globe. Their achievements are perishing; their men are dying on bloody fields. Shall we let the seed of this poetic and peaceful people perish from the earth? Shall we not save the children, the hungry, homeless children?

Patriot women, there is a great work waiting for your motherly hearts and hands—a great and sacred work. You can come forth to rescue from grief and penury the orphaned children of France. You can befriend the fatherless and the motherless. This is your work. Here is your opportunity to serve God, for the service of God is the service of humanity. The children of France, they are crying to you from their shattered homes; they need bread, they need shelter, they need raiment. France is stricken: the sword of the Hun is in her bleeding side. The agony is in her heart, yet she holds her ground with the magnificent courage of the gods. By her bravery and devotion she has become the inspiration of nations.

Will you not listen to the appeal of France in her mortal hour? Her cry to you, O women, is a cry for the rescue of her helpless children. Have you time for work? Then, make garments for the little ones. Have you money? Let it go freely to create homes for the homeless. This is the hour for our martyr-love.

Daughters of the Revolution:

Would you enter into a great priesthood as sacred as the gates of Heaven? Here is your opportunity! For whoso hath no will but to be feet for God's kindness, heart for God's beneficence, lips for God's compassion, lo, unto him is a priesthood greater than that of Aaron and more durable than that of Melchizedek!

Edwin Markham.

Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.
May 3, 1917.

His Excellency, J. J. Jusserand,
Ambassador of France,
Washington, D. C.

The Chairman of the War Relief Service Committee of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution requests of Your Excellency a suggestion as to the most effective service that this great organization, numbering over ninety-five thousand women, can render France in this critical hour.

We would in some practical way show our appreciation of, and our sympathy with, the great fight that France is waging in behalf of democracy, human freedom and civilization, and if there is one way rather than another in which we may prove our faith by our works we will gladly avail ourselves of that privilege.

Very respectfully

(MRS. MATTHEW T.) JULIA G. SCOTT, Chairman, National Committee, War Relief Service,
N. S. D. A. R.

(MRS. A. S.) ADELE S. BURLESON, Vice-Chairman.
Dear Madam:

In reply to your request on behalf of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, for a suggestion as to the best method of expressing, in a practical way, your sympathy and friendship with France in the struggle she is making for human liberty, and in which your country has nobly joined, I have the honor to say that, in my opinion, there is perhaps no better way in which your great Society could express this feeling of fellowship than by caring for some of the children of France orphaned by this war in which our common interests and the interests of civilization are at stake.

The works instituted for the relief of the conflict are very numerous, very meritorious, and for most of them American generosity has proffered the most valuable help. But it would seem particularly fitting, since it is their desire to act, that the Daughters of the American Revolution show especially their interest in the sons and daughters of France left fatherless by the great struggle.

I have the honor to be, Madam, with heartfelt thanks for this new token of American sympathy and good will,

Respectfully yours,

Mrs. A. S. Burleson,
Vice-Chairman


JUSSERAND.

May 4th, 1917.

MRS. MATTHEW T. SCOTT, Chairman War Relief Service Committee, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.

Dear Mrs. Scott:

I shall be happy and honored to accept and to transmit to France such contributions as the Daughters of the American Revolution may send me for that purpose, and I need scarcely express my gratitude for their generous intention.

Very sincerely yours,

Elise Jusserand.

May 4th, 1917.

In accordance with the rule of the National Society, all funds for this purpose must be sent to the Treasurer General, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C. She will transmit to Madam Jusserand all money received with a list of contributors.

Any questions in regard to other matters connected with the work of the Committee should be sent to

1901 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Albert Sidney Burleson,
Acting Secretary,
"Oh! East is East and West is West, and never the twain shall meet
Till earth and sky stand presently at God's great judgment seat.
But there is neither East nor West, Border nor Breed nor Birth
When two strong men stand face to face tho' they come from the ends of the earth!"

Current Events

History is being made so fast in these stirring times that what has scarcely occurred when the magazine goes to press has become ancient history before the magazine is published. The arrival of the British and French Commissions, headed by such distinguished personages as the Right Honorable Arthur James Balfour and Marshal Joffre stirred to the depths even the residents of Washington, accustomed as they are to celebrities. While those who attended the meeting of the Navy League in Memorial Continental Hall were disappointed in not seeing Balfour, they were fully satisfied with the speeches of Admiral de Chair and Hon. Franklin Roosevelt. The members of the National Service school, in their khaki uniforms filled the seats under the gallery at each side, and at various intervals gave their famous "cheer" which stirred their auditors to fresh enthusiasm. Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, "the little Mother of the Daughters," wrote in her happiest vein to Balfour expressing the disappointment that he could not be entertained in our own Hall. Unfortunately lack of space prevents the publication of this letter and the reply in this issue of the magazine;
Marshal Joffre and the French Ambassador.
but it will be an added inducement to subscribe to the July issue to be able to read them.

On Saturday, May 12, "a memorial built by the Government of the United States and Patriotic citizens to the women of the North and the Women of the South, held in loving memory by a now united country," was dedicated to the service of the American Red Cross. As every inch of space in the building is in use constantly, the exercises were held in our Hall. Honorable William Howard Taft presided; the presentation was made by the Secretary of War, and accepted by the President of the United States, in his capacity as President of the Red Cross Association, who spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman, Mr. Secretary, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It gives me a very deep gratification as the titular head of the American Red Cross to accept in the name of that association this significant and beautiful gift, the gift of the Government and of private individuals who have conceived their duty in a noble spirit and upon a great scale. It seems to me that the architecture of the building to which the Secretary alluded suggests something very significant. There are few buildings in Washington more simple in their lines and in their ornamentation than the beautiful building we are dedicating this evening. It breathes a spirit of modesty and seems to adorn duty with its proper garment of beauty. It is significant that it should be dedicated to the women who served to alleviate suffering and comfort those who were in need during our Civil War, because their thoughtful, disinterested, self-sacrificing devotion is the spirit which should always illustrate the services of the Red Cross.

The Red Cross needs at this time more than it ever needed before the comprehending support of the American people and all the facilities which could be placed at its disposal to perform its duties adequately and efficiently. I believe that the American people perhaps hardly yet realize the sacrifices and sufferings that are before them. We thought the scale of our Civil War was unprecedented, but in comparison with the struggle into which we have now entered the Civil War seems almost insignificant in its proportions and in its expenditure of treasure and of blood. And, therefore, it is a matter of the greatest importance that we should at the outset see to it that the American Red Cross is equipped and prepared for the things that lie before it. It will be our instrument to do the works of alleviation and of mercy which will attend this struggle. Of course, the scale upon which it shall act will be greater than the scale of any other duty that it has ever attempted to perform. It is in recognition of that fact that the American Red Cross has just added to its organization a small body of men whom it has chosen to call its War Council—not because they are to counsel war, but because they are to serve in this special war those purposes of counsel which have become so imperatively necessary. Their first duty will be to raise a great fund out of which to draw the resources for the performance of their duty, and I do not believe that it will be necessary to appeal to the American people to respond to their call for funds, because the heart of this country is in this war, and if the heart of the country is in the war, its heart will express itself in the gifts that will be poured out for these humane purposes. I say the heart of the country is in this war because it would not have gone into it if its heart had not been prepared for it. It would not have gone into it if it had not first believed that here was an opportunity to express the character of the United States. We have gone in with no special grievance of our own, because we have always said that we were the friends and servants of mankind. We look for no profit. We look for no advantage. We will accept no advantage out of this war. We go because we believe that the very principles upon which the American Republic was founded are now at stake and must be vindicated. In such a contest, therefore, we shall not fail to respond to the call to service that comes through the instrumentality of this particular organization.

And I think it not inappropriate to say this: There will be many expressions of the spirit of sympathy and mercy and philanthropy, and I think that it is very necessary that we should not disperse our activities in those lines too much; that we should keep constantly in view the desire to have the utmost concentration and efficiency of effort, and I hope that most, if not all, of the philanthropic activities of this war may be exercised if not through the Red Cross, then through some already-constituted and experienced organization. This is no war for amateurs. This is no war for mere spontaneous impulse. It means grim business on every side of it, and it is the mere counsel of prudence that in our philanthropy as well as in our fighting we should act through the instrumentalties already prepared to our hand and already experienced in the tasks which are going to be assigned to them. This should be merely the expression of the practical genius of America itself, and I believe that the practical genius of America will dictate that the efforts in this war in this particular field should
OFFICERS AND WAR COUNCIL OF AMERICAN RED CROSS

The first meeting of the officers and the newly appointed war council of the American Red Cross was on Saturday, May 12. Left to right, front row: Robert W. DeForest, vice-president; Woodrow Wilson, president of the Red Cross; former President William H. Taft, chairman of the executive committee; Eliott Wadsworth, actual executive head of the organization. In the back row are Henry P. Davison, chairman of the war council; Grayson P. Murphy, Charles D. Norton and Edward N. Hurley, all members of the war council. Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., the only other member of the council, is not present.

be concentrated in experienced hands as our efforts in other fields will be.

There is another thing that is significant and delightful to my thought about the fact that this building should be dedicated to the memory of the women both of the North and of the South. It is a sort of landmark of the unity to which the people have been brought so far as any old question which tore our hearts in days gone by is concerned; and I pray God that the outcome of this struggle may be that every other element of difference amongst us will be obliterated and that some day historians will remember these momentous years as the years which made a single people out of the great body of those who call themselves Americans. The evidences are already many that this is happening. The divisions which were predicted have not occurred and will not occur. The spirit of this people is already united and when effort and suffering and sacrifice have completed the union men will no longer speak of any lines either of race or of association cutting athwart the great body of this nation. So that I feel that we are now beginning the processes which will some day require another beautiful memorial erected to those whose hearts uniting, united America.

Immediately after the exercises the President reviewed the Women’s Volunteer Aid Corps of the District of Columbia Red Cross Chapter from a portico erected immediately in front of Memorial Continental Hall. On the way to his seat in the reviewing stand, he, with the other members of the War Council of the American Red Cross, just appointed, were photographed as they stood between the Memorial columns of Delaware and Maryland.
WOMAN'S LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE.

Secretary McAdoo has announced the formation of a Woman's Liberty Loan Committee, to give the women of America an opportunity for patriotic service by aiding in the distribution and sale of all bonds issued by the Government of the United States to defray necessary war expenses. At his request the following women have consented to serve on the Committee:

MRS. W. G. McAdoo; MRS. ANTOINETTE FUNK, of Chicago; MRS. GEORGE BASS, of Chicago; MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN Catt, of New York; MRS. KELLOGG FAIRBANKS, of Chicago; MRS. J. O. MILLER, of Pittsburgh; MRS. GUILFORD DUDLEY, of Nashville, Tennessee; MRS. GEORGE T. GUERNSEY, of Independence, Kansas; MRS. FRANK A. VANDERLIP, of New York; and MRS. FRANK S. HIGGINSON, of Boston.

The Woman's Liberty Loan Committee will ask for the co-operation of the Woman's National Defense Committee. The Executive Committee of the Liberty Loan Committee will form an Advisory Committee of national organizations in which women hold membership. Comprehensive plans are now being worked out to extend the work of the Committee into all of the States, and to use every means at its disposal to create interest in the Liberty Loan bond issue. In announcing the membership of the Committee, Secretary McAdoo issued the following appeal to the women of America.

TO THE WOMEN OF AMERICA.

There has been no crisis in the history of mankind when women have not responded to the supreme test of service.

As a nation of men and women we have been asked to give our sons to a war that can only end in peace to mankind. They are even now moving from their homes to enter the service of the world.

I am asking the loyal women of America to aid their country by giving at once a service of paramount value to the Government, to our soldiers, to the vast army serving in industries, business, in the home and on the soil.

I ask that they give to the limit of their means by buying Liberty Bonds, that money, which is a fundamental need in war, shall be at hand. I ask them to give to the limit of their time that the Liberty Bonds may meet an early sale. I ask that they bear in mind that this is a service of patriotism as honorable and as useful as that in any department of the great army of Americans standing for liberty and humanity.

W. G. McAdoo,
Secretary of the Treasury.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO LIBERTY LOAN OF 1917.

Among the responses to the appeal for subscriptions to the Liberty Loan made through the May magazine, we note that Texas is represented by Mrs. A. S. Burleson, the first member of the Committee on War Relief Service to subscribe; Kansas by the President General, Mrs. Guernsey, who has brought the largest single contribution—$100,000.00 received by the Treasurer General to date; Ohio by Mrs. Harris, the first State Regent to subscribe, and the Western Reserve Chapter, the first chapter to invest its savings in a Liberty Bond; the Charter Members by Mrs. Agnes S. B. Bryan, whose National number is 120; Illinois by Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, the first Honorary President General to subscribe; and the District of Columbia by Mrs. Amos G. Draper, the first subscriber through the Treasurer General. How many of the other states will respond?

The time is short. Do not delay.
May 25, 1917.

Mrs. Amos G. Draper,
Memorial Continental Hall.

My dear Mrs. Draper:

The Recording Secretary General feels that the minutes of the April 23 Board meeting should go in the June Magazine—I would, therefore, request that you take out the index and run in the April 23 Board minutes, and as the minutes run a few pages over the number taken by the Index, I would suggest that pages 401 and 411 could be taken out to make more room (that is, the matter now in type on those pages); and if necessary, one or two of the book reviews.

Instead of binding the index into the Magazine, we will have 2,000 copies of the Index run off in pamphlet form, and I would ask that you insert a notice in this number of the Magazine informing subscribers that a copy of the Index can be procured by writing to Memorial Continental Hall. As you know, many of the Daughters do not save their magazines and will not care for the Index.

Very sincerely yours,

Sarah E. Guernsey,
President General.

NOTICE.

In accordance with the above request, any subscriber to the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine who desires an Index to Volume L is requested to write to

Business Office,
Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

The proof has already been read for the index.

(Mrs. Amos G.) Bell Merrill Draper, Editor.

May 25, 1917.
The people of today as they travel from Boston to New York in a few hours seated comfortably in an automobile, over highways especially prepared for them can scarcely realize that less than one hundred and fifty years ago many of these roads did not exist.

In 1637 when Roger Ludlow and Captain Mason pursued the Pequots through a part of Connecticut they followed the trail of the Indian who had marked the paths accessible to the foot traveler and to one obliged to ford swiftly flowing streams.

In 1639, only two years after the Pequots were conquered in the swamp now bearing their name and commemorated by a monument, Roger Ludlow with a company of brave men and women enthused by the glowing account he had given them of seashore valleys and fertile hills, journeyed over the Indian trail from Windsor to Uncowa. Although they only numbered nine to ten families its fair fields so appealed to them they immediately settled there.

The Indian trails known as trodden paths were scarcely two feet wide and were covered by grass, moss and pine needles, until the hobnailed shoes of the white man caused the beautiful woodland paths to become hard and bare. Afterward a broader road was made for horses with blazed trees for guide posts and as time passed became an uneven and wider highway over which the jolting cart carried delicate women and little children.

The King’s Highway or Post Road followed the same path as did the Indian of 1637 when he fled for refuge to the hill in Pequot Swamp. Although this road is still remembered by its ancient title, King’s Highway or Post Road, and a few of its milestones remain to remind the traveler that many years ago it was the great and only pathway through New England, before many years the location of this road will be questioned if posts at its cross roads are not placed bearing aloft a sign upon which is written in large letters King’s Highway or Post Road.

In the earliest Colonial days letters were carried by chance travelers or by water. John Winthrop availed himself frequently of the kindly disposition of the men who came to New London to buy and sell by sending letters to places they passed upon their journey homeward.

The first mounted Post from New York to Boston started January 1, 1673. “The Carrier was engaged to be active, stout, indefatigable, honest, attentive to all strangers traveling in his company and to watch for the best roads and fords.” The Post riders who advertised were private carriers. They “resolved
to ride post for the good of the public.” The following rhyme attached to one of their advertisements is dated January 18, 1799.

“O’er rugged hills and vallies wide
He never yet has failed to bridge it;
As steady as the flowing tide,
He hands around the northern budget.”

The term “Post Road” is said to have originated in France and originally instituted for carrying Court or Government messages. “In France they were fixed by Louis XI, by Ordinance June 19, 1464.” They were established in England about 1672; although in 1548 the use of post horses were fixed at a penny a mile. King William and Mary, on February 17, 1691-92 issued letters patent to Thomas Neal granting him full power to establish offices in their chief Ports “and said Magesties Colonies and Plantation in America; and appoint Officers for receiving and dispatching letters, packages, at such rates and sums of money as the planters shall agree to give.”

On April 4, 1692 Andrew Hamilton was appointed “Deputy Postmaster General for the Plantations and Colonies in America.” May 26, 1692 a letter from the Queen directed to Sir William Phips, Governor of Massachusetts Bay, confirmed the appointment.

“Inland Mail: from Rhode Island to Boston each single letter six pence; from Connecticut to Boston, nine pence; from New York to Boston, twelve pence.” All public letters were to be sent free of charge. The ferries were to allow the Post to pass free. Hamilton agreed to erect a post office in Boston. Be responsible for the proper providing and equipment of men and horses for the delivery of the mail which should pass from Boston to New York at least once a week; certain days were chosen for its coming and going. The letters of that period were filled with stately sentences, stilted phrases and also contained the news of the day for there were no newspapers and no periodicals. When the writer’s feelings were strongly affected either through sympathy or affection the letter would often be expressed in rhyme. I have before me a letter written in Stratford, Connecticut, at a later date but expressing the sentiment I wish to convey.

“Stratford, August 24th, 1793.

“Dear Mrs. Jones:

“I have had in contemplation ever since the death of your husband to write you a few consolatory lines on the subject, but the many avocations which have fallen in my way have obliged me to defer the matter until present time. I have prosecuted my intentions poetically because it seems better adapted to such purposes as it generally makes a more durable impression on the mind and though my warmest expectations cannot even suppose that a few lines of this nature can afford you any real comfort yet they will be a witness of the good intentions of a friend who though he cannot remove the weight of your affliction may chance to soothe for a little time at least.

Scarce had you reached life’s fair meridian height
When all your hopes were swallowed up in night.
A gloomy night, whose mornings never rise
With beams resplendent to illume the skies.

A night of death, Nature’s perpetual dread
Spread forth its curtains round thy lovely head.
Arrayed in all the terrors of his power
To blast thy hopes of every future hour.
Oh! heavy stroke! I saw his life resigned,
And felt the anguish working on thy mind,
Saw the hard conflict, and the awful strife
Which closed the scenes of thy husband’s useful life.
Alas! how early from thy bosom torn,
And left the widowed, desolate, forlorn.
Oh! could he but have spoken, and fondly pressed
Thy tender hand upon his manly breast,
And in faint accents whispered, we must part.
What transports fill his soul to hear and sing,
Those brilliant glories which surround our King.
Pray then my friend all plaintive notes forbear
And think what glories crown thy husband there.
Think on that hour, when you shall rise on high,
And meet him in those mansions of the sky.
Clad in the brightness of the eternal reign
And heavenly bliss all natural spring again.”
On May 4, 1795, two years after the letter of consolation was written Silas Booth, the author of the above poem, and Mrs. Ruth Curtiss Jones were married and dwelt for many years in the Colonial homestead which still stands near the King’s Highway, its gateway guarded by trees of massive growth.

Silas Booth’s House

On September 25, 1690, the Colonial Press first appeared in Boston and bore the title “Publick Occurrences both Foreign and Domestic,” the publisher, Benjamin Harris, announced “that he intended issuing it once a month.” Its size was three pages of a folded sheet with one blank page and two columns to a page; each page was about 11 by 7 inches. The Provincial authorities were so opposed to the paper that it was suppressed after its first issue. The only copy known to be in existence is on file in the State paper office in London.

On April 4, 1704, the News Letter was published by John Cambell, Postmaster of Boston. In its early days it was often printed on a half sheet with the columns on each side, or on a single sheet foolscap size. When the British troops evacuated Boston in 1776 the News Letter passed out of existence. From its limited circulation it would seem that the people residing on the Post Roads must have been satisfied to gather the news of the day from the Post-Rider as he stopped at the taverns for refreshment or nightly rest.

“The King’s Highway or Post Road” was in use as early as 1737 and was laid down as the only road from Boston to New York. It passed through Dedham, Whites, Billends (Billings), Woodcock, Providence, Darby, Pemberton, Stonington, New London, Seabrook, Killingworth, Gillford, Bradford, New Haven, Millford, Stratford, Fairfield, Norwalk, Stamford, Horsneck, Rye, New Rochel, East Chester, King’s Bridge, Halfway House to New York.”

“In 1773 Jacob Taylor’s Almanac gave the distance from Boston to New York as 278 miles.”

It required one month in ordinary weather for the mounted Post to make the circuit, but in the stormy season the slowness of the “mail carriage” was appalling. When we consider the weight with which the horse was burthened, for he carried not only the postman but two “portmantles” crammed with letters, small portable goods and diverse bags, and the miserable roads through lonely forests and sometimes almost impossible fords, the hard climb over rocky hills and through treacherous swamps, it certainly required a brave, honest, resourceful man to be a “Post-Rider in those good old Colonial days.”

In 1704 Madam Sarah Knight of Boston rode over the King’s Highway from Boston to New York. She is said to have been the first woman to have made the journey on horseback. Her bravery as she passed through perils, seen and unseen, through forests dark and damp, fording deep and narrow rivers and sometimes swiftly flowing streams, the
intrepid spirit she evinced in overcoming all obstacles to her journey is worthy of our highest admiration.

In 1753 Benjamin Franklin was appointed Postmaster General for the American Colonies. During his first year in office he made a tour of the country for the purpose of inspecting and establishing mail routes, and it is said visited every post office in the Colonies with the exception of one at Charleston, S. C. Five months were taken in performing the journey. Franklin rode in a coach of his own design with a machine which was an invention of his attached to the vehicle and which registered by the revolution of its wheels the number of miles the chaise passed over. A gang of men closely followed with carts filled with posts or milestones. “At each mile the coach halted and a stone or post was dropped which was afterward set and the King’s Highway was marked by the milestones still standing by the road side.

The King’s Highway was also marked at its cross roads by guide posts which were often gruesome monuments; for the suicide was doomed by law to be interred at the four corners of the road and the sign post driven through the body to fasten it to the earth so it could not rise and wander forth among the haunts of men.

There were no mail coaches before the revolution, but in 1783 Levi Pease of Boston, who had served his country during the war by carrying valuable dispatches for Lafayette and the American officers and had in this way become familiar with the best routes for traveling through certain sections, conceived the plan of opening a line of stage coaches between Boston and Hartford. The only other person who seemed to have faith in the enterprise was a young man named Reuben Sikes.
Captain Pease and he were the first stage drivers over the Post road from Boston to Hartford and "vice versa." The journey required four days at a cost of ten dollars for each passenger. The line soon extended to New York. Josiah Quincy describes a ride from Boston to New York in one of Captain Pease's coaches which was considered a method of transportation of wonderful expedition.

He relates that the journey occupied a week; the coaches were old and shackling and much of the harness was made up of ropes. Horses were changed every 18 miles." As the roads were generally in a dreadful condition the stage was apt to get into quagmires or ruts and then the driver would call upon his passengers to aid in extricating it from what often resembled the "Slough of despond." Notwithstanding these obstacles the stage coach was an improvement upon the saddle horse and pillion.

In October 1789 President George Washington accompanied by Major Jackson, Mr. Lear and six servants traveled over the King's Highway on a tour through the eastern States. The President describes the road for the greater part, indeed the whole way from New York, as very rough and stony, but the land strong, well covered with grass and luxuriant crops of Indian corn intermixed with "Pompions" (which were ungathered in the field). On every hand nature's flower garden must have covered the wayside and waste places with a mass of crimson and gold, while the foliage of the trees on hill and valley were brilliant in their Autumnal coloring.

The King's Highway and its ancient milestones bring to our memory tales of early New England. The story of the great Sachem Sassacus's royal residence on Pequot hill in Groton; the powerful tribe over which he ruled and their annihilation as a nation while fighting for possession of the hunting grounds of their fathers is akin to another horrible massacre which took place 144 years afterward upon another of its high places. Although the heroism of the garrison in Fort Griswold has been immortalized by a monument no hand has erected a memorial to the red man who died fighting for home and Fatherland. The monument dedicated to the heroes of Fort Griswold is on Mount Ledyard and over its entrance on marble is the following inscription:

Groton Monument and Fort Griswold

This Monument was erected under the patronage of the State of Connecticut, A. D. 1830, and in the 55th year of the Independence of the U. S. A.

In memory of the Patriots, who fell in the massacre at Fort Griswold, near this spot, on the 8th of September, A. D. 1781, when the British, under the command of the traitor, Benedict Arnold, burnt the town of New London and Groton, and spread desolation and woe throughout this region.

Pequot Hill, Groton
On the south of the pedestal opposite the fort is the following inscription: “Zebulon and Naphtali were a people that jeopardized their lives unto the death in the high places of the field.” Judges 5 Chapter, 18 verse.

An ancient record of the town relates that many years ago its first town clerk, while hoeing on the plains and with his trousers rolled to his knees and dressed in homespun, was saluted by a gentleman dressed in the latest London fashion who inquired if he was John Davie. “Yes,” was the reply. “Then I salute you, Sir John Davie, Creedy Court, Devon.” Although astonished and possibly pleased with the news the new Baronet finished the row he was hoeing on a wager and then escorted the guest to his home where he treated him to cake and wine. Tradition does not relate how the news affected his wife and six children and how they enjoyed the change from the simple life in the little brown farm house to the stately grandeur of a baronial hall.

During the war of 1812, Commodore Hardy in the “Ramilies,” and Sir Hugh Pigott in the “Orpheus” hove in sight. Major Smith at once manned Fort Griswold and the women and children fled into the interior. At the last moment the Major found that there was no wadding for the cannon and sent out for flannel, but the houses and stores were closed and none could be secured. As the messengers were returning to the fort they met on the street Mrs. Anna Bailey and related to her their story. She immediately slipped off her flannel petticoat with the remark that it was to be given to the British at the cannon’s mouth. The officers and garrison were greatly pleased with the lady’s spirit. When the danger was over Commodore Decatur gave a grand ball at which Mrs. Bailey was the heroine of the evening and later her fame spread throughout the country and she was visited by Lafayette, Monroe, Jackson and other noted men. “Mother Bailey,” as she was called, passed away in 1851 aged ninety years. New London has the honor of having the first Printing Press in Connecticut. The first printer was Thomas Short, who came to New London about 1709. He printed the Saybrook Platform (which is said to be the first book printed in Connecticut) in 1710, and soon after died. In 1713, Mr. Timothy Green, a descendant of Mr. Samuel Green of Cambridge, Massachusetts, the first printer in North America, was invited by the Council to settle in the Colony “and be printer to the Governor and Company” with a salary of fifty pounds annually.

The sufferings experienced by New London during the Revolutionary War and its partial destruction by fire on September 6th, 1781, are too familiar to be repeated here. History has immortalized the heroic deeds of the militia in New London during the hours which tried “men’s souls” and legends have related stories of the bravery exhibited by the wife and mother as she watched from the farm house door her beloved march over the King’s Highway to the defence of the town. Over that same highway the Pequots had fled after they were defeated by the English in 1637. Hotly pursued by Captain Stoughten and his little army they took refuge in a swamp which was soon surrounded by the enemy. The Indians realizing that death by starvation would be the fate of their wives and children who had accompanied them in their flight and were the cause of their being overtaken, surrendered. Although the Indians numbered 80 persons, only 30 were warriors. Two Sachems were spared because they promised to lead their captors to the hiding place of Sassacus. Upon their arrival at the Indian village of Guilford they refused to betray their chief and were beheaded. One of the heads was mounted on a pole which was firmly imbedded in a rock jutting out into the Sound. The rock called Sachem’s Head is a lasting monument to the memory of the Indian who preferred death to dishonor. The women and children were scattered among other tribes, or sold as slaves. (To be continued)
It has been said that there were many brave men before Agamemnon, but that they lived and died unheralded because they had no Homer or other poet to tell of their bravery and achievements. So, for a similar reason has this same gulf coast of Mississippi, the most wonderfully romantic and historic spot in all these United States remained in apparent obscurity these many years.

Poetry and legends preserve the immortality of any land and for lack of which many a mighty empire has been forgotten:

"Vain lived the Chief, the Sage's pride, They had no Poet and they died."

When Mississippi became a possession of France, by actual settlement, and was called Louisiana, the seat of government was Biloxi. Seven times the ensign of control has been changed. Above her executive mansions have waved the "lilies of France," "the Banner of Castle," "the Crimson Cross of England," "the Stars and Bars," and that "sacred emblem of human liberty—the American flag—whose folds proclaim to God's great universe that here upon the Western World stands the mightiest Republic within the range of history and contains within its folds one Star for Mississippi!"

Fifty-eight years after the first epoch in the history of the proud Commonwealth bearing the name of the mighty river which flows through it, Pierre Le Moyne, the Sieur de Iberville, landed at Fort de Maurepas or Fort au Biloxi.

He had sailed from Brest four months before and reached the site February 13, 1699. Here he and his brother Sauvolle met an old man and a squaw who persuaded the Indians to meet them. The savages, who were Biloxis, were delighted with the treatment accorded them from the Pale Face, and who, according to Pénécault, came to see Iberville and honored him greatly. They presented the calumet for him to smoke, and then rubbed his face with white
earth. For three days they danced and sang three times a day. On the third day they planted a pole before the fort, and went to get Iberville. One of the Indians took him on his back, while another held up his feet, and they carried him to the post to the sound of their chichicois. These were gourds filled with pebbles, with which a strong noise was produced. The commander was placed on a deerskin, and a chief put his hands on his shoulders from behind and rocked him as if he were a baby going to sleep. Then the savages struck the post one after another with a wooden hatchet relating each time their heroic deeds—and more. Presents were given to them, and they were much astonished at the noise made by the firing of guns.

After this friendly reception into their native domain it is hard to believe that “man’s inhumanity to man” should have so soon caused their complete extermination; for rather than be taken by an overwhelming foe these Indians chose to march men, women and children hand in hand to their deaths in the placid waters of their bay from which to this day the waters are often strangely vocal with what the legend-makers tell us is the echo of their last chant.

In February, 1728, there arrived a ship containing what was known as the “Cassette Girls.” These were to be the wives of the Colonists and were so-called because each brought a little casket or trunk (cassette) which contained her clothing. They were in charge of the Ursuline Nuns and “were of good character.” Descent from these was, in after days, to be held a mark of good family and many of the most aristocratic families of Louisiana sprung from them.

In the letter of an Englishman, dated December 10, 1751, we read . . . “It seems that this section has something which distinguishes it in that all persons are of such honest extraction that it would be difficult to marry into families with dishonor.

“In all other countries, the men who devote themselves to cultivation of the fields are mere day-laborers, in general, and the owners of important plantations disdain the knowledge and the details of husbandry. Here, on the contrary, there is a noble and worthy pride, since the greatest praise that can be given to a young man is to call him a good planter, that is to say, a man who understands the labors of the fields. The ladies themselves distinguish and praise the most intelligent and the most diligent, a policy sufficiently strong to make this section reach the highest perfection. The creoles are not satisfied with theory only, but with daily practice, without having that rudeness which is brought about generally by the heavy labors of the fields. They leave the plow which they have been handling for hours to offer their hand to a lady to help her across the furrows that they themselves have opened. Foreigners admire the elegance of their manners and the good sense with which they reason on all subjects.”

The Wax Myrtle taper, now so popular, was first made on this same Gulf Coast.

In 1776 Don Francisco Bouligny transmitted to the Spanish Government a long and important memoir concerning the province. In it he mentions: The tree that produces wax is found everywhere, and requires no cultivation. The only thing to do is to gather the seeds when they are ripe and melt them in large kettles. When exposed to the sun, the wax becomes almost as white as that of bees, and candles are made of it which are as pretty and last as long as those made of beeswax.

The waters of the Gulf Coast abound in history and mystery. Here the bold and adventurous Lafitte plied his trade. Captain Kidd added to his untold treasures and it is generally believed that much of it was and is still hidden along the beautiful Tchouticabouffe and the beach front.

The shell-mounds found along the many streams and bayous, historians tell us, were made there by the early Indian tribes.
The Islands, Deer, Cat, the Chandeliers and Ship are all told of in the journals of the early period. The latter is of more than passing interest. It was here that Iberville anchored his squadron, in fact, it was the landing for all vessels because of its deep water. The strategic value of this island was early recognized, having been used by the British fleet and army in 1814-15 in their attempted capture of New Orleans and on their disastrous retreat. Also by General Butler and the Union fleet in the capture of New Orleans during the “War between the States.” At its close, Fort Massachusetts, situated thereon, was used as a prison for Confederates.

Several minor engagements between the Union and Confederate gunboats took place here. The United States S. S. Hatteras (later sunk at Galveston by Admiral Semmes, of the famous Alabama) was one of the Union blockading fleet at Ship Island.

A Board of United States Naval Engineers, appointed by Secretary Welles, early in the war, after a trip from Key West, Florida, to the Rio Grande River on the Mexican boundary, reported that, in their opinion, Ship Island, Mississippi, was the key to the gulf and should be taken and held at any cost.

General Pakenham sailed direct from Pensacola with his fleet to this port. The safe anchorage and perfect protection had led him to select Ship Island as the rendezvous for the British squadron. By December 12 he was ready to advance and leave his ships-of-war safely anchored in the deep waters at Ship Island; he advanced toward Lake Borgne with his soldiers in launches and barges which he had built for carrying his cannon. At the entrance to the lake he was met by five gunboats and captured them.

The first war vessel bearing the name Mississippi was a United States vessel in Farragut’s fleet, at Ship Island and was sunk near Port Hudson, Mississippi, in trying to run by the Confederate batteries.

Under “Personal Glimpses,” in the Literary Digest of February 3, is a quotation from Dewey’s autobiography: “No word of commendation I have received is more precious to me than Captain Smith’s report, in which he said: “I consider that I should be neglecting a most important duty should I neglect to mention the coolness of my executive officer, Mr. George Dewey, and the steady, fearless, and gallant manner in which the officers and men of the Mississippi defended her, and the orderly and quiet manner in which she was abandoned.”

The Mexican gunboat “La Guerre,” said to have been captured between 1846-8 and later used as a lightship by the United States Government, was blown into the Bay of St. Louis some forty years ago where her remains now are, though no longer visible above water.

Wreck of “La Guerre”

Of later days we might mention that here lived at “Beauvoir,” so-called because of the exceeding beauty of the place, the first and only President of the Confederate States of America. It was here that he wrote, under his own “vine and fig-tree” the history of “The Rise and Fall of the Confederacy.”

The home is now used as a place where the tired and disabled Confederate Veterans, their wives and widows may pass the evening of their lives, awaiting the last call. Here where Nature seems to have supplied all needs they can forget the misfortunes which have forced them in old age to appeal for assistance to the State they sought to save, in the late unpleasantness.
Oldest Dutch House on Manhattan—A relic of the 17th Century, on Upper Broadway—the Old Dyckman Homestead, Presented to the City in 1915. The House Was Occupied as British Headquarters During the Revolution.

Colonial Home In
Haverhill, N. H.

This old-fashioned white, frame dwelling-house is typical of many to be found in the older towns and villages of New England. Facing the “Square” where musters were held, it was formerly the abode of Hon. Joseph Bell, law-partner of Hon. Rufus Choate, and in Court time resounded with the sounds of gayety. The white fence, with its wooden balls, has remained intact for several generations. The baby chapter of New Hampshire was recently organized at Haverhill Corner, near the site of this house with 50 charter members, Miss Jennie Westgate, Regent.
LETTER FROM CHAIRMAN OF MAGAZINE COMMITTEE

Beechwood, Waterford, Connecticut.
May 11, 1917.

MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION:

Your Chairman of Magazine Committee and the Editor-elect want to serve you in the most intelligent way, the way you want to be served. Therefore, I ask you to write me, saying what departments you find of most value and interest, giving any suggestions as to what you believe would improve them, and any new features.

In behalf of your Magazine I would urge a well organized effort to build up its subscription list without delay, as it is essential to know the approximate size of the edition which must be contracted for with whatever publishing firm is to do our work. The subscription list used before the Magazine was issued free to all members has necessarily lapsed. Your Chairman of Magazine therefore must appeal directly to the individual members to renew their former subscriptions or become new subscribers, and this WITHOUT DELAY. The free issue ends with this June number, therefore our list must be largely made up in time for the July issue.

SEND NAMES AND CHECKS TO THE
TREASURER GENERAL, MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL
WASHINGTON, D. C

Have magazine committees in your chapters who will coöperate energetically with the State Chairman whom our President General requests each State Regent to appoint.

A prize of $50.00 is offered by the President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, to the state securing the largest number of subscriptions in proportion to its membership before December 31, 1917. In case of a tie, the President General has generously offered to give $50.00 to each successful contestant.

On another page will be found an outline of the policy to be pursued by our editor, Miss Lincoln, and the ideals of patriotic service to our country, which she hopes and intends that our Magazine shall attain. The Magazine should be the voice of our Society, sounding the call for service. Rally to its support.

ANNE ROGERS MINOR, Chairman.
Accessions to Museum

Among the interesting relics presented to the National Society at the Twenty-sixth Continental Congress was a pewter cake-basket, exquisitely wrought, given by Mrs. Emma H. M. Wright, through the Col. Loammi Baldwin Chapter, Woburn, Mass., and a Filipino dress, of silk, with jacket of peña cloth, over a century old, presented by the regent of the Manila Chapter, Mrs. Henry W. Elser, through the State Vice Regent of the Orient, Mrs. Caroline McWilliams Holt.

The bronze medal with the heads of the King and Queen of Belgium on obverse, and on reverse, an allegorical picture of Liberty succoring the poor, is one of the valued treasures and a sacred memento.
Among the valued treasures of Mrs. O. M. Skelton, Exeter, Ontario, is a cameo brooch, beautifully carved, of Raphael Peale and his sweetheart, in bold relief. This cameo pin, which can be worn also as a pendant, is almost two inches long, and one and one-half wide. The background is of a soft, light brown; the figures are white and deeply carved, and it is said to have been copied first from life by Rembrandt Peale, the famous artist, and then carved. Rembrandt and Raphael Peale were children of Charles Willson Peale, the famous artist and Revolutionary soldier who is described in a recent issue of the magazine.

In a small town in Connecticut there once lived the Olmstead Family, the head of which was the Reverend James Olmstead. His daughter, Hannah, born in 1733, married Mr. Samuel Whelpley, also a prominent family in the town, and had seven children. Their sixth child, Reverend Samuel Whelpley, married in 1790 Miss Nancy Wheaton and moved to Morristown, N. J., where he was first a preacher, and then for fourteen years the Principal of the Academy located in that place. He then moved to Newark, N. J., where he took charge of an academy and where he died. One of the sisters of Samuel Whelpley, Ruth, born about 1755, married John Fowler, and also had seven children. Like her contemporaries she spun the material for her wedding gown, which was of finest texture, embroidered it and put little “pin tucks” on the ruffle. She is said to have been a beautiful picture with her auburn hair and laughing, blue eyes as she stood at the altar in her homemade gown of white; and the picture was treasured by many of her former sweet-hearts as a dream of heavenly radiance.

But times were hard, and when the little son was about to be baptized, the treasured wedding-gown over which Ruth had spent so many hours was taken from the chest and cut up for the christening dress, and used not only by the first-born but by all the six brothers and sisters. Then again it was laid away, and again in 1810, when the beloved son had a daughter of his own to be christened—Crelda—the gown was brought out and used for her and the other grandchildren. When Ruth was at last laid away to rest it was found she had bequeathed this cherished possession to the favorite granddaughter, Crelda, who used it for her nine children, and gave it to her daughter Mary, who used it for her nine children, one of them being the present owner, Mrs. O. M. Skelton, Exeter, Ontario, whose children and grandchildren have been christened in the precious relic, which, although showing the effects of time, is still in fairly good condition, as shown by the picture on the opposite page.

The bead bag seen in the same picture was made also by Ruth (Whelpley) Fowler and carried as a best, visiting bag. The frill at the top was made from a piece of silk left over from Hannah (Olmstead) Whelpley's wedding-gown. It is dark plum color, and still in good condition. The chains in the picture were made by two daughters of Ruth Fowler, and the snuff box was used by her husband.

Mrs. Skelton has also a book in which locks of hair taken from different members of the family, some of them over two hundred years ago, are preserved. Photographs of this hair will appear in the new Fowler Genealogy upon which Mrs. Skelton is working, and will be distinctly a unique addition.

Information has just been received that the very attractive and instructive booklet, entitled MY FLAG, which was printed in honor of the centennial of “The Star Spangled Banner” and its author, Francis Scott Key, is now for sale by John Wanamaker in his New York and Philadelphia stores for ten cents a copy. It will be sold in lots of one hundred for five dollars to patriotic organizations; and the editor gladly commends it to small chapters who wish to make a little money for patriotic purposes.

The booklet contains a sketch of the incidents that led up to the writing of the song, a portrait of Key, and of Betsy Ross interviewing the committee appointed by Congress, also two pictures in colors—the original Fort McHenry Flag and the monument to Key in Frederick—the music and words of “The Star Spangled Banner,” together with three pages of interesting “Flag Facts,” and a short account of the origin of the term “Old Glory.”

In this connection attention is called to the fact that April 14, 1917, a Flag Circular was issued by the Adjutant General, which may be obtained without cost by addressing Adjutant General, War Department, Washington, D. C.
Doll of Colonial Times

This doll, the representation of which is full size, was brought over to America by Henrietta Maria Hardyman Harrison, daughter of Benjamin Harrison of Berkeley, Va. (1673-1710) and handed down in the family, being now owned by Mrs. Anne Pritchett Richardson, "Little Berkeley," Hampton, Virginia, together with many other valuable relics.
With this number the term of the present editor expires; and Miss Natalie Sumner Lincoln, who was elected by a majority vote of the entire Congress, will assume the duties of that office. I have asked her to write a few lines of greeting to you in this, the last number of the Magazine sent to every Daughter.

Your attention is especially called to pages 384 and 385 of this issue. Subscribe for a Liberty Bond to-day, and show that you meant what you said when you pledged your services to your country.

(Mrs. Amos G.) Bell Merrill Draper.

* * *

FOREWORD

Many reasons exist why members of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution should subscribe to their Magazine, the official publication of the society.

All members should keep in touch with their national organization by reading the Board minutes, the State conference and chapter reports, lists of State committees and their activities which will be published monthly in the Magazine. It will draw them closer, link them more firmly to the fundamental principles for which the Society was founded twenty-six years ago—the perpetuation of American patriotism and ideals.

With the participation of the United States in the world’s war, the scope of the Magazine is widened; therefore articles by noted writers on woman’s work in war-time will be a distinctive and helpful feature, and we will endeavor to secure for our readers valuable information on every phase of the nation’s struggle. The Department of Agriculture and other Government Bureaus will publish through this channel helpful data for those desiring to do their “bit” for our Country.

The Magazine has also another opportunity before it—the opportunity to popularize American history. It is patriotic in its scope; to-day’s events are paralleled in the history of the past, and by preserving the best traditions of the nation the Magazine will prove a valuable educational factor.

Among the historical articles which will appear from time to time will be reproductions of the St. Memin portraits, valuable heirlooms, and a “Department of Documents” will be inaugurated containing hitherto unpublished historical data.

*America first—simplicity in living—economy in dress*—such are the principles which the Magazine will encourage among patriotic women, that by their so doing these women may lighten the burden of war and the threatened shortage of food.

Assist your Magazine in spreading this patriotic propaganda by increasing its circulation. SUBSCRIBE NOW.

Natalie Sumner Lincoln,
Editor-elect.
The National Board for Historical Service

On April 28, 1917, a group of historical scholars from various parts of the country met in Washington to consider the sort of service which the historian can render to the country at the present time. The result of this conference was the establishment of the National Board for Historical Service, composed of the following: Mr. Victor S. Clark, author of the History of Manufactures in the United States; Mr. Robert D. W. Connor, secretary of the State Historical Commission of North Carolina; Professors Charles D. Hazen and James T. Shotwell, of Columbia University; Professor Carl Russell Fish, of the University of Wisconsin; Mr. Gaillard Hunt, Chief of the Division of Manuscripts in the Library of Congress; Professor Charles H. Hull, of Cornell University; Professor Frederick J. Turner, of Harvard University, and Mr. Waldo G. Leland, secretary of the American Historical Association. The Board is a voluntary and unofficial body but it has received assurances of hearty support from representatives of the historical profession in all parts of the country.

The object of the Board is broadly to serve as one of the media through which the historical scholarship of the nation may render its appropriate service. An important part of this service is to supply that fund of sound information respecting the historical aspects of present problems which must necessarily serve as a basis of intelligent opinion. Many questions now before us, or that will inevitably arise, relate to matters to which the general public has given but little attention but in which students of history have long been interested. For example, what is meant by the expression "the freedom of the seas" and how has it come to have its present meaning? How does it happen that Poland is in three parts and what have been the respective experiences of those parts? Why is the King of Prussia the German Emperor? Why is Bohemia a part of Austria-Hungary? Why are we joining today with a power with which we have fought two wars? What have been our experiences in past wars and what lessons have we learned from them? What have been the ideals of the United States and in what ways have we endeavored to maintain them in the past?

In supplying information to the public relative to such questions as these the Board expects to secure the services of the most competent scholars. At the same time it holds itself ready to perform such services for the National or State governments as they may demand from it. It hopes also to secure the interests of the future student of history by encouraging the collection and preservation of material of all sorts which will serve to record and illustrate present events.

The Board has no propaganda to put forth; it is not endeavoring definitely to shape public opinion; its chief concern is that public opinion should be well informed to the end that it may be intelligent.

Inquiries of an historical nature or relative to the work of the Board may be addressed to its secretary, W. G. Leland, at 1133 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.
WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

“If ever the time comes when women shall come together simply and purely for the benefit of mankind it will be a power such as the world has never before known.”—Matthew Arnold.

(Owing to the number of chapter reports awaiting publication the Editor has been obliged to omit a great many interesting descriptions of social affairs, or matters of local interest. The desire of the individual chapter or its members has to be sacrificed for the good of the whole. If the chapter historian will remember that there are over fifteen hundred chapters in existence; that this Department is not established for the purpose of publishing an annual report—that should be sent to the State Regent—but to record work which may be of value for other chapters; and that all reports should be written on only one side of the paper, and if possible be typewritten, it will greatly facilitate matters. The reports are arranged alphabetically according to states and alphabetically according to chapters in the states.)

Copa de Oro Chapter (Alameda, Cal.) enjoyed hearing at first hand the story of the Pony Express, an institution, in the brief span of its existence, which contributed more to the rapid early development of California than did any other mode of communication of its day or since.

If, in the present day, the name “Pony Express” stands out more clearly in the memory of Californians, it was a household word throughout the United States in the early '60's, as it brought the West in close touch with the East and demonstrated the possibility of a route for the great iron way.

Mr. Greene Majors, whose wife is the Regent of Copa de Oro Chapter, is a son of Alexander Majors, member of the firm which established and operated the Pony Express, and was able to tell a wonderfully interesting story of the difficulties and successes of the “first trans-continental limited,” from the knowledge he gained during the intimate association with his father, the man who planned and successfully executed the operations of that line.

So interesting and instructive was it, the Daughters of the Chapter decided it would be most fitting this year to have the story repeated for the benefit of all D. A. R.

The story can best be told in Mr. Majors's own words.

“It was in the late fifties of the last century that Senator Gwin, first United States Senator from California, represented to my father, A. Alexander Majors, then a member of the firm of Russell, Majors and Waddell, at that time Government freighters on the wild western plains, that if my father would establish a pony express line from the Missouri River to Sacramento, California, and maintain it for a year or two, to demonstrate the heavy snows were not a barrier to continuous travel the year round, he, Senator Gwin, would vouchsafe the Government would not permit it being a financial loss to my father, who maintained it could not possibly be a successful business venture.

“It required $100,000 in gold coin to establish and start the line. It was equipped with the best quality of strong western-bred horses, the stations with supplies for man and beast were built and stocked about every ten miles to supply the relays of horseflesh, the most daring spirits were engaged to do the riding, and on April 3, 1860, the awful race against time, flood, Indian arrows, desperadoes and untold dangers began.

“A pony started simultaneously from St. Joe, Missouri and Sacramento, California. It will be remembered there were no telegraph lines at that time connecting California with the East, in fact it was because of that lack as much as for any other reason, the more rapid means of communication was desired.

“The train from Hannibal, Mo., to St. Joe carried the pony express mail bag, already made up, for California. When it arrived at the St. Joe depot an enormous multitude of people were gathered at the station to see the pony receive
his mail and begin the long and perilous journey. The clanging bell and snorting locomotive had subsided into silence as the wild untamed steed, with his bronzed rider, Johnnie Frye, dashed alongside the mail car. The messenger tossed the mail bag astride the horn of the saddle and away went the rider in a whirlwind of dust from the shouting, excited crowd. Only a moment’s time was required to reach the Missouri River ferry, a short distance from the old Patee House, so well known to all old time westerners; the stream was soon crossed and then the dash for Sacramento began in earnest.

"Night and day, through storms, floods, mud, dust, ice and hot broiling sunshine, the riders set their teeth and urged their faithful animals to maintain the clatter that soon unfitted them for any service whatever."

"After two years of superhuman struggle and hardship on their part, the telegraph line was connected between the Pacific Coast and the East, and then the pony and his rider lost their occupation.

"The line was a total financial failure, but as a physical demonstration, it was a grand success and fully accomplished its purpose.

"Many blood-curdling events occurred during the strenuous, brilliant career of the Pony Express, the route of which was across the corner of Kansas into Nebraska south of the Black Hills, through the Rocky Mountains to Salt Lake, thence through Nevada to Carson City and on the Placerville and Sacramento.

"Riders were shot from their horses and the animals would run into the stations unattended, bearing Uncle Sam’s precious mail. The ponies were shot or disabled under their riders and the latter would grab the mail pouch and run for dear life for the next fresh horse. A brief epitome of many such occurrences would fill volumes.

"It is stated that on the date the first pony was to arrive in Sacramento the whole city turned out as if a public holiday were to be celebrated, with bands and rattleing drums, ready to receive the first messenger over the line, and that a wager of $100,000 had been made as to the arrival on time.

"As the schedule time drew near the vast multitude stood with bated breath on the outskirts of Sacramento, watches in hand, all eyes strained looking up the old emigrant road. A light cloud of dust was seen in the distance. The band started up, the cheering began and just ten minutes before the appointed time the dust covered rider, his pony’s nostrils distended like two flared pint cups, and puffing like a belabored engine, drew rein in the midst of the throng.

"He was at once surrounded, cheered and congratulated, and he and his pony were bedecked with flowers—veritable heroes of the hour. The relic fiend was present and it is further related, to the shame of the crowd, that every hair in the pony’s tail was pulled out on the spot, as a memento of the occasion.

"Postage on dispatches of half an ounce in weight cost $5 each and the Government printed special stamps for the purpose. Dispatches were written on tissue paper to avoid extra postage and although the charge was so high the line did not pay even one-tenth the expense of operation and father lost the entire $100,000 by the venture, as Senator Gwin was not successful in inducing Congress to make good.

"The main object of the enterprise was accomplished, however, which was to prove to Congress that it was practical for a railroad to attempt to run trains over that route in the winter, with the result, more than sufficient subsidy was granted by Congress to Huntington, Hopkins, Stanford and Crocker to build the Central Pacific Railroad.

"Within sixty days from the time of the agreement to undertake the enterprise, the first two ponies started from either end of the 2,000 mile route, the regular running time over which was ten days, or 200 miles in every twenty-
four hours, and this was maintained during the entire life of the line without a single failure.

"To do this, the Pony Express required between 400 and 500 horses, about 190 stations, 200 men for stationkeepers and 80 riders. The average ride per shift for a rider was 33 3/4 miles. In doing this each man rode three ponies on his part of the route, occasionally some of them rode much greater distances.

"Two important events were served by the Pony Express. One was the carrying of President Buchanan's last message to Congress in December 1860, and the other was conveying President Lincoln's inaugural address of March 1861. Lincoln's message was carried 2,000 miles in seven days and seventeen hours, being the quickest time, by horseflesh, for the distance and country, ever made in this or any other country, so far as records show.

"While a majority of the old pony riders have rounded out years full of interesting experiences and have gone to their final rest, a number still survive, all of whom are proud of the part they played in the thrilling drama of that time.

"I recall the names of 'Buffalo Bill,' the noted Wm. Cody; Bob Haslam, 'Pony Bob'; Jim and Sam Gilson, Jay C. Kelley, John Seebeck, all known to me and all men who made their mark in the new country.

"One odd fatality on the line was that of a Mexican rider who rode into the station in Nevada one day with an arrow shot through his body. He was tenderly lifted from his horse in a dazed condition and died soon after, while the yells of the baffled redskins could be heard all around the station.

"Barring floods, accidents and all-round cataclysms the ponies usually made scheduled time as closely as do the railroads of today. As a result at the appointed minute the station keeper had the relay horse saddled and bridled and stood with him in the middle of the road, with the fresh horse facing in the proper direction, that the incoming rider, when he galloped up had only to grab his mail pouch, slip out of one saddle to the ground and into the other with the least loss of time.

"These riders made no stops between stations, their meeting with the overland stage or other travelers was simply recognized by the wave of the hand as the pony sped by.

"Some interestingly long rides were made in some instances, caused by stations being burned, stock stolen, station keepers being murdered by the Indians and the usual accidents incident to the frontier.

"'Pony Bob' is credited with one continuous ride of 185 miles, while 'Buffalo Bill' is put down as having covered 384 miles on one occasion, traversing and retraversing his own and other riders' routes.

"St. Joe not long since unveiled a monument which that city erected to the memory of the Pony Express. Most appropriately Governor Majors, who pre-sided at the unveiling ceremonies, was a cousin, and the founder's widow pulled the cord which caused to be unveiled the memento of beautiful marble.

"There can never be in this country another institution like the Pony Express, as railroads and telegraph have done away with the necessity.

"Its birth was spasmodic, its gait was meteoric, its experiences were tragic, and the results it accomplished were heroic. It no doubt accelerated the development of this great Western country by many years and made it possible to ride across that part of the continent between the Missouri River and the Pacific Coast in a palace car long years before we otherwise would have done so."

Toponis Chapter (Gooding, Idaho), adopted the plan of having a Genealogical meeting one afternoon, and asked all eligibles to come and look through the books belonging to the Chapter, which consisted of several Smithsonian Reports, Lineage Books, etc. It was quite
a success and many became interested and decided to hunt up the ancestry which before had seemed so remote.

(MRS. PHILIP S.) BLANCHE K. TURNER,
    Regent.

Elizabeth Ross Chapter (Ottumwa, Iowa) has spent a very busy, pleasant and profitable year.

The first meeting last fall, was a Memorial day, loving tributes were paid to the memory of four members deceased. This year our Memorial Services will be held in May. The service will be held in the cemetery and the graves of our departed sisters strewn with flowers.

Late in October a public (progressive) exhibition of "Colonial Heirlooms" was held in three of the D. A. R. homes. This exhibit was very interesting and instructive. An admission fee was charged and a neat sum netted the chapter.

At the January meeting a valuable historical sketch was read by Mrs. Thrall, "Reminiscences of Pioneer Days in Southeastern Iowa," the story going back 75 years in Iowa history, a personal reminiscence of the Pioneers' Trail, later called the Mormon Trail, and the Gold Seekers' Trail, through this part of Iowa.

In February the chapter was invited to spend an afternoon at the Adams School (8th grade). The pupils entertained delightfully with a program of patriotic songs, recitations and flag drills. The principal is chairman of our "Flag Committee" and is doing splendid work in patriotic education.

In April Mrs. Julia Gaar of Indianapolis was our guest. She told us in a very charming manner of her trip to the California Exposition with the D. A. R. special.

We have placed in our public library a complete set of lineage books, with index. We also subscribe for the D. A. R. Magazine for the library.

We have secured from the proper authorities at Washington, D. C., directions for locating Fort Sanford at Garrison Rocks near Ottumwa. We have made the location of this old Indian fort and hope to erect a suitable marker in the near future.

Perhaps the one thing where our influence is being felt and followed in our town is in our members displaying their flags on every possible occasion. Recently Ottumwa was visited by Vice-President and Mrs. Marshall. On this occasion the request was given that the D. A. R. ladies display their flags in a silent tribute to the second lady of the land during the time of her stay in the city. The response was enthusiastic. The chapter had a dainty basket of Ophelia roses, with a note of greeting to Mrs. Marshall, awaiting her arrival in her room at the hotel. She later wore a large bunch of these roses during the luncheon tendered her by the women of Ottumwa, and sweetly expressed her pleasure in the courtesy tendered her by the D. A. R.

Flag Day was the greatest day in our calendar since the organization of our chapter, as well as a history-making day for Ottumwa. This year the time seemed opportune for a Municipal Celebration of the day. A committee called a public meeting of all organizations and individuals interested in this patriotic event. The response was more than encouraging. Immediately committees were appointed to carry out plans suggested by the D. A. R. Funds were raised by popular subscription. A 100-ft. steel flagpole was purchased and raised in the little park in the center of town. Several citizens were most generous to us, but this report has only to do with the D. A. R.'s. Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Daum presented this chapter with two flags to present to the city. Mrs. Daum is a charter member and the organizing vice-regent of this chapter. The flags presented were regulation army-post flags, one 24 ft. long and the other a smaller, or storm flag. A splendid parade was staged on the afternoon of Flag Day. Hundreds of marchers carrying flags and hundreds of decorated cars and vehicles were in line. The residents and
business men participated in a friendly rivalry in lavishly displaying the Red, White and Blue on their homes and business houses. The parade was the most beautiful affair of the kind ever held in Ottumwa. The D. A. R., appreciating the interest in this celebration, felt they should do a little more than their share, and had 16 beautifully decorated cars in line, leading the parade with a car entirely covered with white flowers—carrying on either side an immense emblem of the D. A. R. in perfect imitation of our badge.

Columbia was seated in the tonneau. On a high seat at the back rode George Washington. A large American eagle perched on a shield on the front of the car, the eagle holding long ribbons of red, white and blue in his beak; these ribbons served as lines for George Washington, who drove. This car halted at foot of flagpole. Co. G formed a hollow square, with the chapter members and this car of state in the center. After invocation by Rev. Van Dyke, George Washington presented the flags to the city, Mayor Carter accepting them in trust. The flag raising was beautiful and impressive, and was witnessed by thousands of people. Three gray-haired Grand Army men raised the large flag to the top of the pole, where it was unfurled, Co. G firing a salute volley and the First Cavalry band playing "The Star Spangled Banner," the people singing. For a long moment the flag hung limp about the pole, and just at the moment when the band swung well into the first line of that beautiful song, the breeze caught the big flag and it rippled out in perfect straight lines; it was a most inspiring moment. A short program of flag drill by school children, patriotic airs by the First Cavalry band, a splendid address by Mr. Jno. Lewis, and a beautiful solo by Mrs. N. B. Blish, "Your Flag and My Flag," concluded the exercises. In the evening a patriotic concert was given by the First Cavalry band, assisted by a chorus of 100 voices. Mrs. Blish was requested to sing again "Your Flag and My Flag."

The crowd was the largest ever assembled for a concert in Ottumwa, estimated at 10,000. Perhaps the most impressive feature was the profound, almost reverential attention of the people, and the spontaneity with which they joined the chorus in singing the patriotic numbers. When the last number of that splendid concert was given, they felt, deep in their hearts, that they "had come to the end of a perfect day."

MRS. F. B. THRALL, Regent.

Logan-Whitley Chapter (Stanford, Ky.) is in its babyhood, but we feel that our first days have been very precious ones. Our chapter was organized eighteen months ago with thirteen charter members. This number has almost doubled and we have a body of interested, capable women.

Our efficient regent, Miss Esther Whitley Burch, is a great-great-granddaughter of Col. William Whitley, that fearless leader who with Johnson led the "Forlorn Hope" to victory, destroying Tecumseh and his mighty band. Miss Burch is most tireless in her efforts and interests; with such a leader to encourage us, and with the memory of such soldiers as Col. Whitley and Col. Logan to inspire us, we are sure to forge ahead in our D. A. R. work, and in the future we too may gain a victory.

Last year the St. Asaph Chapter of Danville erected and unveiled a marker at Logan's Fort (the first settlement of Stanford, then called St. Asaph, for which the Danville Chapter is named). A number of stirring patriotic speeches were given, after which the marker was given over to our chapter for safe keeping. A social hour followed and the visiting daughters were much enjoyed.

On the 22d of February and the 4th of July the chapter was entertained by members. On Flag Day the members decorated their homes with flags. Memorial Day was observed, an interesting program being arranged, the children taking part with songs and a profusion of flowers.
The work in which we have been most interested and enthused has not yet reached our hopes and ambitions, but we have not lost faith in trying to promote picture shows suitable for children. This is being done with most excellent results in the cities and we feel that it could be managed in the smaller towns. We wish to create a desire in our children for good pictures, as well as to eliminate the bad ones. We also hope to make this scheme profitable financially and use the proceeds to furnish a large flag and perhaps a staff for each of our city schools.

Our chapter has recently, with the assistance of some of the teachers, organized two “Children of the Republic” clubs, one for the boys and one for the girls. We wonder if we are not the first chapter to organize these clubs?

(MRS. T. W.) FRANCES A. PENNINGTON, Historian.

Lafayette-Lexington Chapter (Lexington, Mo.) reports for the year just closed a membership of 47. The meetings are held in the different homes of the members; following a business and literary program a social hour with refreshments is enjoyed. Most interesting and instructive papers have been prepared and read during the year on the Early History of Missouri, “America’s First Thanksgiving in Song and Story,” “America’s Revolution,” “Our Naval Battles of the Revolution.” Each Flag Day has been celebrated with the Independence and Kansas City Chapters, by invitation. Washington’s Birthday was celebrated with an informal tea for the chapter members and their friends by the regent, Mrs. Steele, and a highly entertaining program was given; subjects, “Washington,” “Lafayette,” “President Wilson: How Shall We Rank Thee Upon Glory’s Page,” “Old Trails,” “The National League for Woman’s Service.” After the reading of this paper, the chapter unanimously adopted the following resolution: “We, the Daughters of the Revolution of Lafayette-Lexington Chapter do pledge anew our allegiance to the Flag and to the Republic for which it stands, and ask that we be permitted to assist in any work that the National League for Woman’s Service may designate, that is in accordance with the work of our organization.” Six historical pictures of Lafayette County were sent the State Regent, Mrs. Salisbury, to be used as slides. Cards on the “Desecration of the American Flag” were purchased and placed in public places by the chapter, after an incident of flag desecration was reported. We purchased and placed in Central College Library a book case for our literature, with a beautiful D. A. R. Shield Insignia hanging above. A register was placed in the hotel for the D. A. R. visitors and tourists passing through Lexington over the “Old Trails Road.” We co-operate with “Sterling Price Chapter, U. D. C.,” “Woman’s Lexington Club” and “Central College Girls Club” in every way for the service and betterment of our community.

(MRS.) NANNIE CORDER STEELE, Regent.

Franklin Cabin as It Appeared in 1913 When Turned Over to the Annis Stockton Chapter

Annis Stockton Chapter (Burlington, N. J.) had the distinction last year of being the first one in the State to organize a “Children of the Republic” Club, called the “Benjamin Franklin.” It is steadily growing and the members show great interest in patriotic affairs.

Our quaint headquarters (shown in the photograph), associated by tradition
with the illustrious Franklin while a resident in Burlington, was dedicated by Mrs. William Cumming Story, President General, on November 1, 1913, with appropriate ceremonies. It has been thoroughly renovated and made into a delightful home for the Daughters. It was built in 1685. Many valuable relics, including a small hair-covered trunk belonging to a Philadelphia friend of Franklin’s, the key of which (not in our possession) it is said he used in his electrical experiments, are under lock and key within its walls.

The chapter is named for Annis Stockton (nee Boudinot), wife of Richard Stockton, signer of the Declaration, who lived in Burlington before her marriage.

A few months ago we lost by death our Honorary Regent, Harriet N. Merrill Pancoast, whose unabated enthusiasm and untiring efforts had much to do with obtaining the home which the Burlington County Daughters call their own.

ALICE M. CONNOR, Publicity Com.

Sarah Harrison Chapter (Kay County, Oklahoma) was organized February, 1914. As our membership is from three towns (Blackwell, Ponca City and Tonkawa), each town has three meetings a year. We enjoy meeting and being sisters with the ladies from the different towns. At some future time, when our chapter grows larger, we may organize chapters in each town, but hope to always be able to hold a few meetings together each year.

While our chapter is young, we have done a little to let our light shine. We sent over thirty dollars to the Belgian Relief Fund. Have had the Flag Etiquette printed in our daily and weekly papers. Have offered first and second prizes to the pupils of the Eighth grades in our three towns, for the best essays on “What Constitutes Good Citizenship.” Each year we have celebrated February 22 with an appropriate program and a feast of good things. If we have a prolonged war, Sarah Harrison Chapter will no doubt do her part in the work planned for the D. A. R.

(MRS. R. C.) MAMIE LATIMER WHINERY, Historian.

Colonel Charles Lewis Chapter (Point Pleasant, W. Va.) met on Friday, April 6, 1917, and the following resolution was unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the Colonel Charles Lewis Chapter of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, hereby tender to the President of the United States and the Governor of the State of West Virginia, and the National Society D. A. R., such service as it is in our power to render, in the great war now pending between the United States of America and the Imperial German Government; and that we cheerfully pledge ourselves to the rendition of every possible aid in the military and naval vindication of American rights and advancement of the cause of popular government throughout the world.

LIVIA SIMPSON-POFFENBARGER, NANNIE B. HOGG, MARGARET LEWIS BLACKWOOD, Committee.
BOOK REVIEWS

MY ANCESTORS

A Memorial of John Paine and Mary Ann May of East Woodstock, Conn. Compiled by their son, Lyman May Paine, 4224 Langley Ave., Chicago, Ill., and privately printed.

This volume of 236 pages is a tribute of affection to the parents of the compiler and contains sketches of the family of each ancestor until it is merged into the line of another family. A short account is also given of the ancestry of the compiler’s wife, especially the Carr, Clark, Griswold, Hazard and allied families. Edward Griswold (1758-1843), who married Asenath Hurd in 1783, after he had served as a Rev. soldier from Conn., and moved to Herkimer Co., N. Y., where he died, is among those whose line is carried back to the immigrant, although there is no further record of the Hurd line.

The compiler states that most of the material is obtained from printed genealogies and town histories; but he has brought together these facts in a clear manner; and so well indexed is the book that for anyone interested in New England families it will prove of great help. A few lines are carried back into England, notably the Tracy family, but most of the material relates to the exploits of the American branches of the family tree. No claim for Revolutionary service which is not easily proven seems to be made, although one notes the Revolutionary service recorded of Ebenezer Smith, one of Capt. Samuel McClellan’s body of troopers; Capt. Matthew Bowen of Woodstock; Sergeant Thomas May of East Woodstock; and Jedidiah Morse of Woodstock; as well as Colonial service for many more.

A number of quaint items are recorded which add interest to the work. In 1820, when a new church building was proposed in Woodstock, a committee conferred with the minister, Rev. Elihu Lyman, about the money due him, and he agreed to take $300 in full satisfaction for his arrears of $3,300 in order that the “meeting-house” might be erected at once. Capt. John May, who led the singing in church in 1756, when he was nearly seventy years of age, accused Capt. Payson of “opposing him in tuning or setting the psalm;” but it was decided that “Brother Payson had merely manifested signs of uneesiness,” and the accusation was dismissed. Rev. Jedidiah Morse wrote a “Register of my past life—July 19, 1810—I am now 84 years old this day,” in which he states that Sept. 12, 1749, he took the oath of freeman and since that whole time has been filled up annually with one or more of the public concerns in his native town. Dec. 3, 1764, he was chosen Town Clerk, which office he filled for nearly twenty-eight years. During that time he recorded 2,756 deeds, leases and executions; 1,804 births; 377 marriages; besides all town votes, etc., all of which was done without any compensation or reward. In Aug., 1774, he was appointed Justice of the Peace by the General Assembly and so on annually until 1801. “783 judgments were obtained before me and 140 other actions settled. I married 65 couples. I wrote 45 wills. I was appointed Notary Public by Gov. Samuel Huntington, which commission is in full force to this day. . . . I have served my fellow men for about 50 years in the necessary, the fatiguing business of a farrier, according to the best of my skill and ability both night and day.”

GENEALOGICAL RECORD OF JOHN THORNE, also the Direct Descendants of James Thorne and Hannah Brown of Salisbury, Mass., and Kingston, N. H., compiled by Edmund Dana Barbour of Boston for John Thorne, 216 North Main St., Concord, N. H.

This book of sixty-two pages contains the name and short sketches of about 500 direct descendants of James Thorne, especially in the line of John, the second son, who married first Elizabeth, and second, Elizabeth Brown, and settled in Kingston, N. H. The short sketches of the sons in law in the direct line of descent are of great value; and the index aids materially in ascertaining just which lines are carried out. One notes with interest that one of the descendants of James Thorne, Phineas, is said to have taught Daniel Webster in Salisbury, as well as other prominent men of the age. Like many New England families the different branches spread out in the west and south, and residents of Texas and Minnesota can claim descent from this old New England worthy.
OLD MERCERSBURG


This attractive history, published in the form and type of the Journal of American History, only enlarged, presents cold facts in a most readable and attractive form. It is most enjoyable, and the illustrations attract and compel one unconsciously to read the historical material near them. The frontispiece, a picture of James Buchanan (1791-1868), Fifteenth President of the United States, was taken from a portrait painted for Mrs. Lane in 1831; and another picture of him adorns the sketch of one of Mercersburg's greatest sons. The town called first West Conococheague, then Smithstown from one of its earliest settlers, William Smith, was later named for the famous General, Hugh Mercer, a sketch of whose life appears in the April issue of the magazine. With such a pastor as the "Reverend Captain" John Steel to mold public opinion, it is small wonder that the number of Revolutionary patriots in proportion to the number of inhabitants seems very large. The Findlays, Hustons, and Irwins were residents of the settlement; and extracts from the ledger of Samuel Findlay disclose many names inquired of frequently in the columns of the Genealogical Department of this magazine. A good index adds to the value of the book and renders its contents accessible to the reader.

PARLIAMENTARY PUZZLES SOLVED

CORA WELLES TROW

The important part that Parliamentary Law has played in the proceedings of the House of Representatives and Senate of the United States during the recent war agitation should convince the most skeptical of the value attached to a working knowledge of the subject. When one Senator was able to hold up the proceedings of the United States and the will of the people of the United States by a skillful application of Parliamentary Law, its efficacy has been fully demonstrated. One of our leading statesmen has said with truth and conviction that the man who has mastered Parliamentary Law has made himself master of any situation.

M. S. Question.—Will you give the etiquette of the D. A. R. pin, and how to wear it?
Answer.—The Insignia of the D. A. R. is described in Article XIV of the By-Laws of the National Society. All Chapters have the privilege of using the Insignia on their paper and otherwise. Ancestral bars may be added if right to wear same is proved. The Insignia must always be worn on the left breast. Members are forbidden to lend their pins and any member allowing another to wear her Insignia forfeits her right to it. Any member may obtain a permit which will enable her to purchase the Insignia, on the back of which her name shall be engraved. The use of the Insignia is secured to the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution by special Act of the Congress of the United States. The badge for informal wear is also described in the Article before mentioned.

J. B. Question.—When a person declines a nomination, has that person a right to withdraw her name? Who may withdraw the name of a nominee, the one nominated or the one nominating?
Answer.—Under the Law a person nominating another must be able to assure the assembly that the person whose name is placed in nomination is willing to be nominated and will serve if elected to the position for which she is nominated. If the Law was not so drawn it would be a waste of time to nominate. Consequently, if after giving permission to have her name placed in nomination the one nominated feels obliged to decline the honor, it is her place to withdraw her own name and explain why. In fact, no one else has any right to withdraw the name.

C. Question.—Who is a qualified voter?
Answer.—A qualified voter is one who has paid the dues for the current year and is qualified to vote at the annual election. When a member joins an organization she qualifies by paying the fees and dues prescribed by the By-Laws. After that the payment of annual dues enables her to retain her position as a qualified voter.
the pioneer, John Lewis of Augusta Co. Va. was an officer under Braddock and was wounded at his defeat. He was an elder in the Presbyterian Church and resided at Sweet Springs, Va. He m Ann Montgomery, had eight ch and d 1811. The ch were: Margaret who m James McFarland of Pittsburg, Penna.; Major John, who was an officer in the Rev. and commanded a company at the Battle of Monmouth and m (1) Jane S. Thomson and (2) Mary Preston; Thomas who was appointed Major by Washington, and later served under Wayne; Alexander, b 1763 who m and left posterity; Wm. T., who was b 1766, m Eliz. Cabell of Nelson Co. Va. and d 1828 near Lynchburg, Va.; Agatha, b 1774, m Col. Oliver Tower of Campbell Co. Va. in 1794 and d 1843; Elizabeth M. b 1777 who m Col. John Trent of Cumberland Co. Va. and d 1837; Dr. Charles W. b 1780 who m Mary B. Irvine. The above is taken from the "Genealogy of the Lewis Family in America" by Wm. T. Lewis. Miss Ottie M. Greener, Kirksville, Mo.

4822. Buchanan. From the unpublished Mss. of T. H. Holmes I find the following record. Wm. Buchanan, living in Cumberland Co. Penna. and later in Ohio Co. Va. m Eliz. Henry, dau of Geo. and Margaret (Young) Henry. She was b ab 1766 and ab 1805 the couple moved to Indiana, living in what was known as "Buchanan Settlement" in Ripley Co. ab 15 miles from the Ohio River. Eliz. survived her husband and d in 1848. They had seven ch. as follows: Wm. who m (1) Jane Buchanan, his cousin; Margaret who m Wm. Cowan, her cousin; Mattie who m John Hamilton; George who m Mary Johnson; Eliz. who m Wesley Cowan, her cousin; Nancy who m Wm. Sheppard; and Polly who m Gallatin Jeans. Elizabeth (Henry) Buchanan's sister, Margaret b ab 1769 m George, brother of Wm. Buchanan in Ohio Co. Va. and moved to Belmont Co. Ohio, where they lived on a farm on the banks of Stillwater Creek until their death. Their ch. were: Wm., Peggy who m Wm. Daugherty; Mattie, who d.unm., Wilson and Eliz. both of whom m; Wm. who m Mrs. Thompson; Andrew who m.; and three others who d.y. Margaret (Henry) Buchanan d before her husband, George Buchanan, and he m (2) Nancy Galloway ab 1810 and lived some years, surviving his brother, William. Mrs. Geo. C. Pitts, 3604 Morrell Ave. Kansas City, Mo.

4830. Williams. The name of the wife of Isaac Williams, who was b July 16, 1737 in Penna. and d Sept. 25, 1825, in Ohio, was Nancy Burke. She was of Irish descent. I do not know whether their dau Sicha who m Isaac Dawson had any brothers or sisters. Mrs. Sheldon S. Anderson, 421 N. 5th St. Terre Haute, Ind.

4842. (3) McCorkle. Robert, son of Samuel McCorkle, was b 1760 Augusta Co. Va. ab six miles s.w. of Staunton. He enlisted in Oct. 1776 at Staunton, and was assigned to Capt. Michael Bowyer's Co. in Twelfth reg't. This reg't. was ordered to Phila. in Mch. 1777, and while there Robert McCorkle was stricken with small-pox. Upon recovery he joined the army at West Point, and went with it to Brandywine and Germantown. The winter of 1777-8 was spent at Valley Forge. In the spring of 1778 he was ordered to White Plains and then to West Point where he was disch. Nov. 14, 1778. He re-enlisted in the summer of 1780 and was given the post of Orderly Serg't. in Capt. Stribling's Co. of the First Regiment of Gen. Greene's Brigade, and fought at Ninety-Six and Eutaw Springs.

Robert McCorkle m May 12, 1785, Elizabeth dau of James and Catherine (Tyler) Forrest. She was a member of the Spotsylvania Co. branch of the Tyler family of Va. Ab 1809 the McCorkles moved to Ohio, settling near a point then known as Russell's Place, in Lawrence Co. where he d Mch. 10, 1833. Their ch. were: James, b 1786; Mary, b 1790; Sarah, b 1793; Samuel, b 1796; Robert, b 1798; John, b 1800; Andrew, b 1803; Elizabeth, b 1807; Jacob, b 1810; and Catherine, b 1813. T. O. McCorkle, 4700 Georgia Ave. Washington, D. C.
the South West Parish. (N. H. Town Papers, Vol. XIII, p 106) and that an examination of the Strafford Co. Deeds at Dover, N. H. would probably give the date of Jonathan Crosby's going to Gilmanton where he thinks he was located in 1776. As Meredith and Gilmanton are quite near each other; and as no man by name of Jonathan Crosby signed the Test from Gilmanton, it is very probable that the man referred to in Answers in the March issue was the one who was in Nottingham in 1766, and the father of Betsy (Crosby) Spokefield. Gen. Ed.

5003. HART. On the authority of the oldest member of the Hart family, Miss Julia Sugg, Nancy Morgan Hart is buried in Henderson Co. Ky in the old Hart grave yard on Cash Creek. Miss Sugg's mother married the first time "Aunt Nancy's" Husband's brother, and was called Grandma Cash to distinguish her from the other Grandmother Hart. After she died the body was brought to Miss Sugg's mother's house and remained there over night. Her grave was covered with beautiful, wild flowers, and the plot surrounded by forest trees. I will visit the spot and take pictures of the place, for the magazine as I am her descendant. Mrs. David Banks Hart, Henderson, Ky.

5072. CARTER. My great grandfather, Barnard Carter Elliott was b Concord, N. H. Apr. 1, 1784, where he d Dec. 7, 1851. He m Deborah Welch, b Dec. 11, 1784. He was the son of Barnard Elliott of Newton and Concord, N. H. who m Elizabeth Carter. She was the dau of Daniel Carter, b Salisbury, Mass. 1720 m Deborah Fowler and d in Concord, N. H. This line is carried back to the immigrant, Thomas Carter, b Eng. who with his wife, Mary, emigrated to this country. Mrs. Ida Stevens McKinney, Decorah, Iowa. To this the Gen. Ed. would add that there was a Daniel Carter who signed the Ass. Test in 1776 in Concord, N. H. but as no death date is given one can not tell with any degree of certainty whether this is the same or not. There was another Daniel Carter who in 1832 was a Rev. pensioner, b ab 1758. He would not have been old enough to have signed the Test in 1776, but quite possibly is the son of the older Daniel.

5072. (3) WELCH. For further information in regard to Deborah Welch who m Barnard Carter Elliott, especially through the fourth dau who m a Stevens, write to Mrs. Ida Stevens McKinney, Decorah, Iowa.

5073. CRAWFORD. William Crawford, b in that part of Spottsylvania Co. Va. which is now Orange Co. in 1732, m in Frederick Co. Va. Hannah Vance and had three children: Sarah, John and Effie. Nov. 27, 1786 John Crawford sold the old homestead of the Youghiogheny to Edward Cook and emigrated to the State of Ohio, settling upon land bequeathed to him by his father, at the mouth of Brush Creek in Adams Co. where he d in 1816, leaving three sons, Moses, Richard and William. F. M. Ballard (a descendant of Richard Stephenson Jr. a half brother of Col. Wm. Crawford), Covington, Ky.

5074. WARDELL. Eliakim Wardell served as a private in Col. Weisenfel's reg't. Capt. Hunt's Co. N. Y. State Militia. Eliakim d in Putnam Valley June 20, 1823; was b 1764, and m (2) a widow Mrs. Susan Russell (1781-1861) in 1819. By his (1) wife, Catherine he had: Lydia, b June 23, 1789; Robert, b May 8, 1791, d 1826; Elizabeth, b Apr. 5, 1793, d 1795; John, b May 16, 1795; James, b 1797, d 1799. By the second wife he had: Mary Frances, b June 6, 1821, d Dec. 21, 1895; and Sarah Ann, b Apr. 1, 1823, d Jan. 4, 1917. She was b in Putnam Valley, and was a "Real Daughter" and member of Deborah Sampson Chapter, her National No. being 99724. Miss Sara E. Wilbar, Registrar, Bridgewater, Mass.

5082. AUGUR. Edwin P. Auger, 390 Broad St., Middletown, Conn., has written or is writing an Augur Genealogy. Miss Frances Briggs, Register, Hanover, Ind.

5083. MARTIN. In Versailles, Ky., in Will Book G, p 384, is a will recorded of a Samuel Martin, bearing date Oct. 21, 1818, in which he mentions his wife, Susanna, sons, Benjamin and Elijah, and makes his unmarried daughters a bequest equal in proportion to what had been given his married daughters, except his daughter Susanna, and says therein: "To her I will nothing more than I have already given unless she becomes a widow which if she does she may then have her portion equal to that of her sisters, but if she does not become a widow that portion mentioned I will and give unto her first five children, namely, Henry, Mahala, Caty, Nathan and Stephen Holman." I do not know whether this Samuel Martin was a Rev. soldier or not, but trust this information may be of help. Mrs. L. Calvin Sutherland, Hanover, Ind.
5085. (3) LOTT-CARTER. The Archives of Penna. show that a Henry Lott of Bucks Co. was, on Aug. 19, 1775, Capt. of a company of Militia in the Rev. known as the "Fourth Associated Co. of Northampton twp., Bucks Co. and his age as given in the records at that time was 68; hence this Henry Lott was ab the time of the one ment. in the Query. There was also a Jeremiah Lott, b ab 1755 in Bucks Co. Penna. who d at Bloomsbury, N. J. in 1822. He enlisted first in Aug. 1775 in the Militia for the town of Solebury, under Capt. John Corryell; and again in 1779 as a Trumpeter in Capt. Heard's Co. Col. Stephen Moylan's reg't. Light Dragoons, serving until July 12, 1783. I have been trying to ascertain if he was a son of the above mentioned Henry Lott.

5089. SUSONG. Three men by name of Susong—Andrew, Barbary and John, are mentioned in the Eighth Report of the Va. State Library. Andrew Susong is also mentioned as a private in the Third Co. of the New Eleventh Penna. Continental Regiment, enlisting Mch. 25, 1777 and serving till Jan. 17, 1781. This regiment was under Lieut. Col. Adam Hubbell Jr. of Wyoming, and served on the frontiers, so it is quite possible that the items about Andrew Susong refer to one and the same man. The boundary line between Penna. and Va. was not determined with any precision at that time. Gen. Ed.

5090. BUTLER. From W. S. Long, 32 King's Highway, Haddonfield, N. J. comes the information that William Butler was b in York, Penna. Jan. 6, 1745 and d May 16, 1789 at Pittsburgh, Penna. He was commissioned Lieut. Col. of the Fourth Penna. regiment, and had two sons. Mrs. Eleanor McCartney writes that he was buried in Trinity Church Grave yard; was the son of Thomas Butler and his wife Eleanor, who came to America shortly after their marriage. Thomas d July, 1791, West Pensborough, Cumberland Co. Penna. Mrs. Bamford thinks that he is probably the same man who m Jane Carmichael and had a dau Rebecca who m Samuel McCutcheon. (See Lineage Book D. A. R. Vol. IX, p 282.) (Wheeler states in his History of North Carolina, that Lafayette, at a dinner given in his honor while he was in Philadelphia, said that when he wished any good work done in the Revolution he always asked a Butler to do it. Gen. Ed.)

5091. (2) GOLDEN. No mention is made of Samuel Golden or Goldin in Va. List of Va. Soldiers; although there are several men by name of Golden with other Christian names. Gen. Ed.

5092. (3) COMFORT. Richard Comfort b Fishkill, N. Y. 1745, d in Deer Park, N. Y. in 1828. He served as a private in the Dutchess Co. Militia in 1775. He m Charity Perkins (1747-1815) and had a son John who m Phebe Gildersleeve; a son Thomas, b 1794 who m Abigail Davids, and probably others. Several of his descendants have become Daughters of the American Rev. through his record. Gen. Ed.

5116. VAN DYKE. Peter Van Dyke Jr. b Kinderhook, N. Y. 1767 served as a drummer boy in the N. Y. Levies in 1780 in Capt. Isaac Bogart's company for the defense of the frontier; m Maria Youland and d 1810. A descendant of Jane (Van Dyke) Merwin has entered the Society, and the Registrar General will, upon request, furnish the name of the descendant. Gen. Ed.

5121. BAKER. Wayne Co. Ohio was not settled in 1750 and as Henry Baker's son was born in Franklin Co. Penna. and his brother served from Penna. it is probable that Henry, himself, served from that state. There are a number of men by name of Henry Baker, mentioned in Penna. Archives, Fifth Series. who lived in the same locality from which Henry's brother came. No one can enter the D. A. R. on the service of the brother of a lineal ancestor. The line must be unbroken in order to obtain recognition. Gen. Ed.

5124. (2) WEST. For information in regard to the families of the members of the Fairfax Committee of Safety, the Gen. Ed. would refer to Mr. S. C. Stuntz, Secretary Fairfax Co. Historical Society, Vienna, Va. In writing him, however, do not forget to enclose a fee.

5145. (2) WILL. There were fourteen different men, at least, by name of Will who served in the Rev. from Penna. The only white man of that name recorded as serving from Va. was Robert Will, ment. in the Supplement to List of Va. Soldiers, as having received a Bounty Land. Gen. Ed.


5155. (3) RUCKS. The only Rev. soldier by name of Rucks ment. in the Lists of Va. Soldiers accessible to the Gen. Ed. was Benjamin Rucks.

5164. (2) RICHEY. There was a John Richey who served in the Rev. from Va. according to Va. Soldiers, pub. by Va. State Library, and was on the frontiers, known as the Ill. Div. This may be the one desired. There was also a John Ritchie who served as a Ranger on the frontiers, who was born and died in York, Penna. (1755-1835). He m Mary Welch (1760-1835) and their dau Mary (1789-1833) m John Porter and her
descendant is a member of the D. A. R.

5169. (3) Huston. There was a Lieut. Wm. Huston, who m Susannah and had a dau Sarah, (1779-1868) who m Thomas Limber whose record is given in Vol. XXXVIII of the D. A. R. Lineage Books. There was also a Capt. Wm. Huston (1755-1823) who served as Capt. of Cumberland Co. Volunteers. He had a wife Margaret, and their son John m Mary Miller. His record is given in Vol. XXXVI of the D. A. R. Lineage Book. Gen. Ed.

BOOK REVIEW

HEROIC WILLARDS OF '76. Life and Times of CAPT. REUBEN WILLARD, of Fitchburg, Mass. And his lineal descendants, from 1775 to date. By James Andrew Phelps, 322 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

This book of 120 pages containing as it does not only the records of the Willard descendants, many of which were hitherto unobtainable, but authentic portraits of a number of the descendants, coats of arms of the Willard and Phelps families and records of allied families is filled with interesting and valuable material; and one notes that enlarged copies of the portraits, the Arms, the Henry Willard House and also of the old Horsmonden Church where many of the forefathers worshipped may be obtained from Mr. Phelps, who also draws up applications for membership in patriotic societies, especially for the descendants of the Bond, Fairman, Knapp, Phelps, Willard and Wright families.

Although born in 1835 Mr. Phelps was “unwilling to enter a state of quiescent nonentity and self-effacement or dormant dry rot”; and “seeking an object worthy of attainment through possible, continuous effort” his thoughts reverted to his grandmother, Ruth (Willard) Wright, and he determined to devote his efforts to discovering from whom and whence she came. The result is the present work, which not only furnishes the Revolutionary service of Reuben Willard (1755-1823) with official proof of his brothers, Capt. Jonathan (b 1744); Thomas (b 1749) and Gibson (1750-1817), all descendants of Major Simon Willard of Concord, Mass. in 1635; but also gives a list of descendants of George Willard, of Yarmouth, Mass., half brother of Simon, and the names of the 121 descendants of Simon and 24 descendants of George, who served in the Revolution. The purchasers of the book will rejoice with the reviewer that the compiler defied the iron-clad dictum of the present day that he “had passed the period of usefulness” as the subject matter is prepared in such a way as to attract attention and be enjoyable as well as instructive.

MISS UNEEDA MAGAZINE

The following description of a unique way to obtain subscriptions for a magazine may interest the Daughters who wish to arouse their fellow members to their duty in the matter of supporting the magazine.

At a recent meeting of the chapter in a neighboring state a young lady appeared wearing an attractive dress of cretonne, with a very full skirt, and a large picture hat. All over her dress were pinned the covers of our magazines and her hat was also trimmed with them. She was introduced as “Miss Uneeda Magazine, who would like to visit you in your home every month in the year.” After the introduction she gave a little talk concluding with singing to the tune of the chorus of “Let a Little Sunshine In”:

“Send your money in today
Send your money in today
Be a new subscriber:
Let the good work pay
Send your money in today.”
OFFICIAL
The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution
Headquarters Memorial Continental Hall, Seventeenth and D Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C.

National Board of Management
1917-1918

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Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

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MRS. NORMAN M. CAMPBELL, 17 East Espanola, Colorado Springs.

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MRS. WM. MARK BROWN, Miami.

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MRS. BERNARD HOWE, 35 South St., Concord.
MRS. DAVID B. PAGE, 157 West 3rd St., Oswego.

NORTH CAROLINA

MRS. THEODORE S. MORRISON, 287 Pearson Drive, Asheville.
MRS. WM. PARKER MERCER, Elm City.
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<th>State</th>
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<tr>
<td>NORTH DAKOTA</td>
<td>Mrs. Geo. M. Young, Valley City</td>
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<td>Miss Helen M. Crane, Valley City</td>
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<td>OHIO</td>
<td>Mrs. Edward Lansing Harris, 6719 Euclid Ave., Cleveland.</td>
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<td>Mrs. John Tolman Mack, 712 Wayne St., Sandusky.</td>
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<td>OKLAHOMA</td>
<td>Mrs. Walter D. Elrod, 400 N. Grand Ave., Okmulgee.</td>
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<td>Mrs. Edward Lyman Workman, 1108 E. Hobson, Sapulpa.</td>
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<td>OREGON</td>
<td>Mrs. Isaac L. Patterson, Eola Road, Salem.</td>
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<td>Mrs. F. M. Wilkins, 91 West 9th St., Eugene.</td>
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<td>PENNSYLVANIA</td>
<td>Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, Cooksburg.</td>
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<td>Mrs. H. Grant Dreisbach, Lewisburg.</td>
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<td>RHODE ISLAND</td>
<td>Mrs. Albert L. Calder, 35 South Angell St., Providence.</td>
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<td>Miss Edith May Tilley, P. O. Box 315, Hope St., Newport.</td>
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<td>SOUTH CAROLINA</td>
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<td>Mrs. Hugh L. McColl, Bennettsville.</td>
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<td>SOUTH DAKOTA</td>
<td>Mrs. E. St. Claire Snyder, 617 2nd St., Watertown.</td>
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<td>Mrs. Rollin Harlan, 1603 S. Prairie Ave., Sioux Falls.</td>
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<td>TENNESSEE</td>
<td>Mrs. Thomas Polk, 583 E. Main St., Jackson.</td>
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<td>Mrs. Edward Mark Grant, Morristown.</td>
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<td>TEXAS</td>
<td>Mrs. James Lowry Smith, 1101 Taylor St., Amarillo.</td>
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<td>Mrs. John J. Stevens, 311 Martin St., San Antonio.</td>
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<td>UTAH</td>
<td>Mrs. L. C. Miller, 943 East 1st South St., Salt Lake City.</td>
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<td>Mrs. S. W. Morrison, 32 7th East St., Salt Lake City.</td>
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<td>VERMONT</td>
<td>Mrs. Edward Sprague Marsh, Brandon.</td>
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<td>Mrs. E. R. Pember, Wells.</td>
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<td>VIRGINIA</td>
<td>Miss Alethea Serpell, 902 Westover Ave., Norfolk.</td>
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<td>Mrs. John Adam Alexander, 1310 N. Augusta St., Staunton.</td>
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<td>WASHINGTON</td>
<td>Mrs. Overton Gentry Ellis, 1609 Water St., Olympia.</td>
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<td>Mrs. Sterling Price Keithly, 2624 Rucker Ave., Everett.</td>
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<td>WEST VIRGINIA</td>
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<td>Mrs. James S. Phillips, Box 1, Shepherdstown.</td>
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<td>WISCONSIN</td>
<td>Mrs. John P. Hume, 539 Terrace Ave., Milwaukee.</td>
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<td>Mrs. Rudolph Beebe Hartman, 4001 Highland Park, Milwaukee.</td>
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<td>Mrs. Charles Sumner Lobingier, Shanghai, China.</td>
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<td>Mrs. Truman Slayton Holt, Illoilo, Philippine Islands.</td>
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**Honorary Officers Elected for Life**

**Honorary Presidents General**

Mrs. John W. Foster,  
Mrs. Daniel Manning,  
Mrs. Matthew T. Scott,  
Mrs. William Cumming Story.

**Honorary President Presiding**

Mrs. Mary V. E. Cabell.

**Honorary Vice-Presidents General**

Mrs. A. Howard Clark, 1895.  
Mrs. Mildred S. Mathes, 1899.  
Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, 1905.  
Mrs. William Lindsay, 1906.  
Mrs. Helen M. Boynton, 1906.  
Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, 1910.  
Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, 1911.  
Mrs. Theodore C. Bates, 1913.  
Mrs. E. Gaylord Putnam, 1913.  
Mrs. Wallace Delafield, 1914.  
Mrs. Drayton W. Bushnell, 1914.  
Mrs. George M. Sternberg, 1917.
A special meeting of the National Board of Management for the admission of members and authorization of chapters was called to order by the President General, Mrs. William Cuming Story, in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, Saturday, March 31, 1917.

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain General, Mrs. Lockwood, the members joining in the Lord's Prayer.

At the request of the President General, Miss Barlow acted as Recording Secretary General pro tem in the absence of Mrs. Boyle.

The roll was called and the following members were noted as being present: Active Officers, Mesdames Story, Moody, Davis, Wood, Leary, Lockwood, Smoot, Miss Pierce, Mesdames Ransdell and Sternberg, Miss Barlow. State Regents: Mesdames Hall, Brumbaugh, Miss Crowell, Miss Serpell, Mrs. Fisher. State Vice Regent, Mrs. Page.

The Treasurer General reported deceased 174, resigned 177, reinstated 21. On motion of Miss Pierce, seconded by Miss Barlow, it was carried, that the report of the Treasurer General be received which states the names of the members dropped, resigned, reinstated.

Miss Pierce read her report as follows:

Report of Registrar General

Madam President General, Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report the following:
Applications presented to the Board, 1272.

Respectfully submitted,
GRACE M. PIERCE,
Registrar General.

The President General stated that she had many documents representing what might be termed inquiries and complaints, and she asked that a motion be made to the effect that where these members who have applied can meet the requirements, that they be included in the list that the Registrar General had presented. The motion was therefore made by Mrs. Davis, seconded by Miss Serpell, that when they meet the necessary requirements they be included in the list presented by the Registrar General today. The Registrar General stated that every application which could meet the requirements had been verified and presented to the Board in her report. After some further discussion, and the reading by the President General of two or three of the letters she held, none of which showed that these people had applications pending for membership and been delayed in being admitted, one of the letters referring to supplemental papers which did not need to be presented to the Board for action, it was moved by Mrs. Wood, seconded by Mrs. Brumbaugh, and carried, that this motion (made by Mrs. Davis and seconded by Miss Serpell) be laid upon the table until the Registrar General can report upon them. Miss Pierce now moved that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for 1272 applicants for membership in the Society. This was seconded by Miss Barlow and carried. The Recording Secretary General pro tem announced that she cast the ballot for 1272 applicants, and the President General declared them elected.

The Organizing Secretary General read her report.

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Through their respective State Regents the following members at large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents:
Mrs. Dora Myers Hanna, Modesto, Cal.; Mrs. Carrie Rich Parks, Anna; Mrs. Catherine Agnes Price Auld, Shelbyville; and Mrs. Emma Follett Turner, Cambridge, Ill.; Mrs. Edith M. Winslow, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.; Mrs. Anna L. Lawson, Kent, Ohio; and Mrs. Grace Rockwell Robinson, South Hero, Vermont.

Miss Nanita Raines, Kingsland, Ark.; Mrs. Vida A. Whiteside Cornely, Madera, Penna., and Mrs. Jean C. Davidson, Ellensburg, Washington.

The National Board is asked to authorize chapters at the following places: Searcy, Ark.; Martin's Ferry and Maumee, Ohio; Farmville and Gloucester, Va.

The following Organizing Regencies have expired by time limitation:
Mrs. Idella M. P. Cross, Presque Isle, Me.; Mrs. Sarah E. Cadwell Brown, Auburn, Mass.; Mrs. Mary Sutton Pierce, Naples, N. Y.; and Mrs. Jane Bancroft Kress, Manitowoc, Wis.

The reappointment of the following have been requested by their State Regents:
Mrs. M. Louise Kitchen Liston, Carlinville, Ill., and Mrs. Nellie Reed Irvine, Bedford, Penna.

The following chapters have reported their organizations since the February 23rd Board meeting:
Altamira, Lindsay, Cal.; Adrienne de Lafay-

Admitted membership Feb. 23, 1917 129,970
Actual membership Feb. 23, 1917 95,990

Respectfully submitted,

BETTY CARTER SMOOT,
Organizing Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

Mrs. Smoot referred to the organization of the General Danforth Chapter at Syracuse, and stated that in regard to the motion automatically disbanding chapters when they fell below the required number of twelve, her office had been following the rule of allowing a chapter that became inactive a little time to get the members lacking, unless this chapter handicapped the organization of another chapter, and desired to know if she had been correct in her ruling. The President General stated that this ruling would be maintained unless there was some other action taken.

Miss Crowell, State Regent of Pennsylvania, referred to the chapter recently organized in the District of Columbia which was mentioned in the report of the Organizing Secretary General as Fort Pitt, and presented a protest on behalf of the Pittsburgh Chapter which had owned Fort Pitt for almost a quarter of a century. After a prolonged discussion, the Organizing Secretary General changed her report to read "the chapter of which Mrs. Lipscomb is Regent."

The adoption of her report with this change was moved by Mrs. Smoot, seconded, and carried.

The matter of the new chapter being organized by Mrs. Bukey was then taken up, and after considerable discussion it was moved by Mrs. Wood, seconded, and carried, that the Organizing Secretary General call together the interested parties, and that she be given power to act.

Referring again to the name of Fort Pitt, the President General suggested that the matter be left to the Organizing Secretary General and the President General and the Regent to find a name that will be acceptable to them that is not Fort Pitt, in which suggestion Miss Crowell acquiesced.

The President General called attention to the provision in the Constitution for the appointment of organizing regents, and stated that since Mrs. Hudler had been selected by the State Regent of New York, and the Organizing Secretary General was willing to appoint her, the President General stated she would declare the chapter legally organized and authorized. Many of the members rose to their feet in protest against this ruling, Mrs. Lockwood stating that it was illegal, as the matter could only be carried by a vote of the Board.

Mrs. Wood read a telegram protesting against the authorizing of a second chapter at Mt. Vernon, and also read a letter from the Mayor of Mt. Vernon.

A telegram from Mrs. Guernsey protesting against the shortness of the notice for the Special Board meeting was read by the President General, who read also Sec. 4, Art. VII of the Constitution.

The motions as passed were read and approved. At 4:30 p. m., on motion, the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

CATHERINE BRITTIN BARLOW,
Recording Secretary General pro tem.

Regular Meeting, April 14, 1917

A regular meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. William Cumming Story, in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, Saturday, April 14, 1917, at 10:25 a. m.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, opened with prayer as follows:

Our Heavenly Father, we look upon Thee as our refuge and our strength. In these days of stress and strife and darkness let the sunlight of Thy mercy break through the clouds of horror and may Thy voice be heard in our hearts assuring us of Thy unchanging will to shape the world for peace and righteousness. Have mercy upon all those whom want threatens and those who are left without stay or hope. Help each one of this great patriotic body to put self aside and have an eye single to the glorification of our Nation. Help each one to faithfully perform the duties assigned to them, and in all our work make it a work of love. Let us not forget that peace emanates from individual hearts and through individual minds it spreads over the world. Let the united thought of this great Society go forth on the wings of love and peace, and to that end let us pray.
The members of the Board joined with the Lord's Prayer.

Mrs. Ransdell asked that the Board sing America, including two verses to the same air but different words, copies for which were distributed among the members.

The roll was then called by the Recording Secretary General with the following result:

Active Officers, Mesdames Story, Goode, Smith, Dinwiddie, Green, Thompson, Foster, Davis, Maugin, Wood, Leary, Minor, Spencer, Butterworth, Howell, Tebault, Lane, Gedney, Lockwood, Boyle, Blodgett, Smoot, Miss Pierce, Mesdames Ransdell, Augsby, Orton, Sterngberg. State Regents, Mrs. Cobbs, Miss Hardy, Mesdames Schuyler, Buel, Brumbaugh, Carruth, McCall, Bahnsen, Beck, Guernsey, Boone, Alexander, Steele, Ellisor, Wait, Squires, Painter, Aull, Miss Wallace, Mesdames Sherrerd, Spraker, Miss Rodman, Mesdames Young, Brant, Patterson, Miss Crowell, Mesdames Longley, Calhoun, Polk, Smith, Miller, Marsh, Miss Serpell, Mesdames Bowen, Fisher, Hume. State Vice Regents, Mesdames Freeman, Ridout, Alexander.

The President General announced that the Board would be the guests of Virginia, Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Smoot; Vice President General, Mrs. Maugin, and State Regent, Miss Serpell, and unless some objection was made the Board would adjourn promptly at 1 o'clock for luncheons.

The President General stated that a case was to be heard by the Board at that meeting having to do with certain charges made against certain members which these members desired to have an opportunity to refute in the presence of the Board, and asked whether the matter should be taken up at once or the regular order of business proceeded with. Moved by Miss Pierce, seconded by Mrs. Ransdell, and carried, that the report of the President General when made to the 26th Continental Congress be regarded as part of the proceedings of this Board meeting and be printed in the Magazine.

Report of President General.

Members of the 26th Continental Congress and Honored Guests:

This moment that has drawn together the members of a great patriotic band of American women is a moment of great spiritual significance and my heart goes out to you in loving welcome and great solicitude.

I venture to believe that every one of you, my Daughters, if you followed the patriotic impulse of your own desire, would at this moment be engaged in some service of practical value to our Country, for an American woman who fails at this time to realize her personal obligation to serve, is not worthy of her descent from the Patriots.

With the full knowledge that we have grave responsibilities which we must meet, and that we are taking time that is not ours to waste, we are assembled, and should this Congress fail in usefulness or sincerity of purpose, or degenerate through personal interests into an occasion not of the highest usefulness and value, we would be guilty of lowering the standard of our great Body and fail somewhat in the purpose for which we were created, the inspiration of patriotism.

I know that you will realize your obligations, and that in your hearts there is the prayer, Oh God, give me sense to see my duty and strength to do it. You will, I am sure, adopt measures that will bring into service the splendid resources of our ninety-six thousand organized American womanhood.

While I am truly thankful that I may report to you a phenomenally fine condition of our beloved Society, and the achievements for this administration have far outstripped any past period, this is but the natural growth of a great Body, and it does not approach in magnitude what should be accomplished during the next three years, for no period in the history of our Country has ever offered such opportunity for brilliant achievements as does this period in our immediate future. My loving aspirations rush forward into the future, and I shall give my mite of active service in the ranks just as I have been so happy and privileged to give it as Chief Executive of this noble Body.

In the opening days of this administration, certain details presented themselves, which in my opinion would facilitate business and conserve time and effort, and now that the changes have been adopted and are working out as a satisfactory routine it amuses me to look back upon the fact that these measures
were opposed. We had prior to this administration been accustomed to have the names of the applicants read by the Registrar General and then voted on for acceptance, but the reading of these names consumed so much time that they were given in this fashion: Alabama, six Browns, two Smiths, three Jones; Connecticut, nine Whites, four Roberts; etc. This conveyed no knowledge of personal identification to the members who voted on their admittance, and I suggested that the Registrar have made a number of copies of her list of applicants, divided into states, and given to the different State Regents in time to allow them to look over the list and ascertain who had passed, and then that the Registrar General present her report in this form: I herein present for admission to membership in the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution the names contained in this list, the applicants having met all the requirements of eligibility, and move that the Secretary be empowered to cast the ballot to elect — members.

This method was adopted and worked well for a few meetings of the Board, when two or three members grew apprehensive of something,—I do not know what,—and we had to go back to the old method of reading surnames only, for about forty minutes, until the following Congress convened and I could submit to you my plan and you saw the advisability of this conservation of time, and we have since employed my method of report. I mention this matter that may seem unimportant, only to demonstrate the fact that it is often difficult to introduce very simple measures which are improvements but which meet opposition purely because they are “new.”

The reading of the minutes of the Board meetings at the close of the meeting instead of at the following meeting is a distinct improvement, as in the past the Board was at times only called together every four months, and the minutes being held over from one meeting to the other were naturally very old news when they came out in the Magazine four months after they had been made. One of the candidates for President General states in her campaign literature that the Board need only be called every four months, but I do not at all agree with this policy of hers, for, in my experience, a great corporation with a large income and large disbursements, a large corps of salaried employees, and many branches of active work, cannot do justice to the Organization in calling together so infrequently its administrative body. It may be very inconvenient to travel across the continent to attend monthly Board meetings, but the business of this Society must not be held up, in justice to the states and the members, for this.

Upon assuming the office of executive head of this Society, I at once felt the need of a thorough knowledge of the rules that had been from time to time made by Congress and the National Board of Management, and, on reading these rules which are very largely the working rules of our Board, I found one little pamphlet which was printed, and a quantity of loose leaves of typewritten material which was most cumbersome and inconvenient. I appointed Mrs. Livingston Rowe Schuyler, an excellent parliamentarian, and a committee to classify these rules and publish them. This was rather expensive as it was a very difficult piece of work, but it is essential that the record of governing rules of a great body be in clear, convenient form for reference, and today any member may purchase this book of Statutes, and will find it of great assistance in maintaining the rules of this Organization.

You are all aware of the menace that threatened our beautiful Memorial Hall when the property immediately adjacent to it was owned by other people, and you may have heard some of the threats to build structures thereon that would be very detrimental to our property. I was glad to avail myself of the authority given me by Congress to purchase the land back of our building at the lowest possible rates. You are aware that through the generosity of several of our members I was enabled to raise personally the amounts necessary for the first cash payments on our land. You also recall the fact that we did make the purchase at the lowest figure at which the land had ever been offered, namely, $1.25, $1.23 and $1.11 a square foot. In the matter of the purchase of the first lot of land, we are indebted to Mr. Charles C. Glover for having assisted us to acquire it, and in the second purchase the transaction was made directly between the owners of the property and the National Society, no real estate commission being paid, or any expense incurred, except that of searching the title and the attorney’s fee for drawing up the necessary papers. After the first cash payment was made, the remaining payments have been arranged for by a series of notes for comparatively small amounts at quite long intervals apart so that the land can be paid for, without at all crippling the treasury, from the income of the Society, and the members need not be taxed for contributions to pay for the land. We are fortunate in having secured all of the land back of the Hall except the two corners in the extreme rear. The lot in the direct center of the rear (which we have bought) protects us from the erection of a building across that frontage, which was a serious menace to our property.

When Congress voted to send our D. A. R. Magazine to every member in good standing, this vote became a law which had to be obeyed. It was an undertaking which entailed heavy
expense, but it was a progressive step and a
good business proposition as time will demon-
strate.

It is impossible to estimate the great edu-
cational value of putting into the hands of
ninety-six thousand members a magazine
which gives so much valuable information as
to the work and purpose of our Society.
Such valuable historic and genealogical data,
such inspiration to patriotism as our magazine
gives forth,—and as a medium of communica-
tion, especially at this time of National up-
heaval when concerted effort on the part of
our members is needed for our Country's good,
—we would be doing a definite and distinct
wrong to fail to send this monthly magazine
to all of our members.

The activity among the members throughout
the Country, as well as the increased mem-
bership which is a direct result of our wide circu-
lation, demonstrates the necessity of this meas-
ure which Congress of last year inaugurated. I
am regretful that there has been concerted
effort on the part of a disaffected little group
to retard and cripple the issuing of our maga-
zine, but I believe that the loyalty of the great
majority of our members will impel them to
stand firmly for the sending of our magazine
to each member. In view of the heavy ex-
pense of the initial months of this large issue,
it has been necessary to make special arrange-
ments to finance this undertaking, and the Na-
tional Board of Management voted to make a
loan sufficient to meet the necessary expense.
Accordingly a loan of twenty-five thousand
dollars has been made, the note only of the
Society being given as security for that loan.
Expert advice has been secured, and the ad-
vertising department, which is a great asset
even now, and which in time will become the
source of a large revenue to the Society, has
been admirably managed.

The initial months which are now past are
the heaviest and most expensive months, and
I believe the future holds the promise of great
material value to this Society in the continu-
ance of the large circulation of our magazine.

As you are well aware, during the admin-
istration of Mrs. Donald McLean, in order to
finish the building of this Hall, a loan was
made which left a debt upon the Hall, of one
hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars.
During the following seven years this debt was
decreased by payment of sixty thousand dol-
ars so that at the opening of this administration
the debt on the Hall was one hundred and
twenty-five thousand dollars. In three years,
through the generous efforts of our members,
the debt was reduced one hundred thousand
dollars, and since that time, and very largely
to the effort of Miss Alice Louise McDuffee,
our members have further reduced the debt so
that today we only owe $15,000.

I beg that you will make a supreme effort,
my dear Fellow Members, and that you will
pay off this comparatively small sum which
now is due. We want our Temple of Patrio-
tism for our own, free from the debt that has
hung upon it for eleven years, and you will
wish the proud distinction, I know, of accom-
plishing this truly great undertaking.

When war was declared in Europe, there
sprang up at once in the hearts of our people
a desire to help the afflicted ones, and all over
our land our men and women poured out in
generous measure their sympathy and service.
Through the Red Cross, we gave over twenty
thousand dollars and continue donations that
have been the result of groups of our mem-
ers who have worked in all parts of the
United States in raising money and making
relief supplies. As you know, from the gen-
erous response you gave to my appeal, our
members sent to the afflicted people of brave
little Belgium, over one hundred and forty-
nine thousand dollars. This is by far the
largest gift made by any organization of
American women, and I am sure that you are
thankful now that you overcame the obstruc-
tions that were made to your generous efforts,
and that you have accomplished this truly
noble deed.

This Organization, at its Twenty-fifth Con-
gress, voted to stand for preparedness and
National Defense, and all over the Country
our members have responded to the calls I
have from time to time sent them in personal
letters and through our invaluable magazine.

Public sentiment has been largely affected
by the appeals our members have made to their
Senators and Congressmen to vote for appro-
priations for adequate National Defense and
in many other channels. I believe that there
is no medium so effective in creating sentiment
and in educational lines as the moving picture,
and, therefore, when a film has been created,
which is effective in arousing patriotic feeling,
or that has carried the information of our in-
adquate defense, or the power and possibility
of using this Country's great resources for the
protection of her people, I have had that film
produced here. I have invited the distin-
guished men of our Government to witness a
production of such films as the "Battle Cry
of Peace," "The Eagle's Wings," "The Fall
of a Nation," and "Womanhood," and then
I have written to the different Chapters
throughout the United States and received
from them ready co-operation when the film
has been given in their home city in getting
large groups of people to see it, notably clergy-
men, speakers, and teachers, and I know that
this has affected public sentiment.

I would say, incidentally, that no person has
ever profited in a pecuniary way from any of
our Preparedness work. Mrs. Simon Baruch
most generously financed the production in the Hall of "The Battle Cry of Peace." The other productions were paid for by the different companies producing them.

To every appeal I have made to our members for service to our Country, the response has been quick and generous. The following letter I have just sent out in our magazine, and the record of response that is now coming to me shows that the hearts of our women are in this and they will do their part to secure for our beloved Country the protection she should have. If our loyal service has been needed through the months past, when every woman has prayed with all her heart that we might be spared the horrors of war in this, our own beloved land, how much more must we now devote our best efforts to National service to meet the war that has been thrust upon us by Germany, and which we in honor must meet!

Every woman should, in my opinion, make her first duty service to her country, and I believe that our members will do this. Our beloved Memorial Hall, should be the center of organized service and from it, spreading to every state, lines of service should be developed so that the resources of individuals and the power of a great organization should be devoted to all that women can do to serve our Country.

Since you honored me by that greatest privilege that may come to an American woman in the line of official service, by making me the President General of this wonderful organization, I have devoted my best efforts to the work. I have presided over every meeting, held during the past four years, of the National Board of Management, every meeting of the Executive Committee, and attended the meetings of countless other committees. I have personally signed every certificate of admission that has been issued, and performed other official duties to the best of my ability. I have represented the Society on countless important occasions, always with the prayer that I might represent you, my beloved members, worthily, and I have tried to administer the affairs of our Society justly and fairly,—a true consecration of self must, I think, necessarily come to any woman who is privileged to serve as I have served; and your loyal support, your faithful and intelligent cooperation, has enabled me to accomplish all that I have been able to do. I count it the crowning glory of my life to have served as your devoted President General.

**Daisy Allen Story,**
**President General, N. S. D. A. R.**

The Recording Secretary General then read her report as follows:

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**Report of Recording Secretary General.**

Madam President General and Members of the National Board:

I have the honor to report that cards of admission were sent out within the specified time to all the new members admitted at the January, February and March meetings. The official notices, letters of sympathy, regret and condolence in connection with the January meeting were also promptly written. The 1377 certificates which have been signed by the President General since my report to the January Board have been issued and mailed.

The notices to members of the Board of the Special Meetings for February and March were sent out as soon as the dates were fixed. I have signed all documents requiring my signature.

The notices of appointment on Congressional Committees have all been sent out, and the acceptances and regrets noted and filed. Lists have been furnished all Congressional Chairmen and the printer, and proof read of these committees for the programme.

During the four years of my administration, for the first time, the official stenographer has been on the time roll. It happens that by reason of her family responsibilities and other circumstances she has found it more convenient to take her leave a day here and there and fractions of days, and even an hour now and then, consequently she has been all the time practically on duty. She has never complained of abiding by the rules and has asked no special consideration, when she has had deducted from her salary every year varying amounts for time used in excess of her thirty days annual leave.

It has not, however, seemed fair to me that the National Society should allow an employee to work sometimes until midnight reporting meetings and then to deduct from her salary the half hour she would be late the following morning. I do not ask that any of the rules be waived or any special consideration shown, but I do ask that the 126 hours she has given in overtime be paid for by the National Society. (This does not include the overtime given during the Congress and incident to it.)

I take pleasure in presenting Volume III of the rulings of Congress and the Board, carrying on the work so ably begun by my predecessor. I refer to this as Vol. III, the first volume of the earlier rulings having been printed and issued in the days when the offices of this Society were still at 902 F Street.

Respectfully submitted,

(Mrs. Wm. C.) **Abbie Williams R. Boyle,**
**Recording Secretary General.**

Moved by Mrs. Boone, seconded by Mrs. Thompson, and carried, that the **report of the**
Recording Secretary General be accepted. On motion of Miss Pierce, seconded by Mrs. Maupin, it was carried, that the recommendation included in the report of the Recording Secretary General be accepted.

Mrs. Smoot read her report as Organizing Secretary General:

Report of Organizing Secretary General.

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

According to the Ruling of the 22nd Continental Congress I present no Organizing Regents for confirmation, nor chapters to be authorized.

The following chapters are to be officially disbanded:

Grenada at Grenada, Miss.; Josiah Everett at Lyons, Neb.; Kuyohooora at Herkimer, N. Y.; Lewis Malone Ayer at Barnwell, S. C., and Onondaga at Syracuse, N. Y.

The following chapters have reported their organization since the March 31st Board meeting:

Lake Champlain, South Hero, Vermont;
Susan Randolph, Vandalia, Mo., and the chapter at Port Allegany, Penna.

The admitted membership March 31, 1917 129,970
The actual membership March 31, 1917 96,932

Respectfully submitted,

BETTY CARTER SMOOT,
Organizing Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

In regard to the recommendation for the disbanning of the Onondaga Chapter at Syracuse, N. Y., Mrs. Smoot referred to the ruling automatically disbanding chapters when they fell below the required number for existence, and stated that chapters were given a little time to secure the members they lacked (having, of course, in the meantime no representation at Congress or the state conference)—if they did not handicap another chapter by forcing them to have eight new members; that she had afforded every opportunity to the Onondaga Chapter to make good their claim that they had twelve members on their roll, which they had failed to do, and she was therefore in her report recommending that they be officially disbanded. On motion of Mrs. Maupin, seconded by Mrs. Thompson, it was carried, that the Organizing Secretary General's report be accepted. The President General expressed her personal appreciation of the work of Mrs. Smoot as Organizing Secretary General, the State Regents of Kentucky, Ohio, New Jersey, Washington, Michigan, Oregon, North Carolina, Missouri, Alabama, Virginia, Tennessee, Mrs. Sternberg and others, testifying to the assistance she had rendered them in their state work, and to her splendid ability. Mrs. Smith moved a rising vote of thanks for the splendid service of our Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. William A. Smoot, which was seconded by Mrs. Boone and carried.

At the request of the President General, Mrs. Maupin, Vice President General from Virginia, took the chair.

Miss Pierce read her report as Registrar General, stating that it covered only two weeks' work, as at the special meeting held March 31 she reported 1272 members admitted.

Report of Registrar General.

Madam President General, Members of the Board of Management:

I have the honor to report 312 applications presented to the Board and 686 supplemental papers verified; permits issued for insignia 942, ancestral bars 496, and recognition pins 698. Papers examined and not yet verified, original 625, supplemental 843. Suplemental papers received prior to January 1, 1915, for which additional information has been requested but not yet received 108; papers returned unverified, original 52, supplemental 222. New records verified 874.

Respectfully submitted,

GRACE M. PIERCE,
Registrar General.

Moved by Miss Pierce, seconded by Mrs. Orton, and carried, that the Secretary cast the ballot for 312 applicants for membership. The Recording Secretary General announced that she had cast the ballot for 312 applicants, and the Chair declared them elected. Mrs. Brumbaugh moved to accept the report of the Registrar General with a rising vote of thanks for her service to the Society. Seconded by Miss Hardy and carried.

Mrs. Ransdell read her report as follows, during the reading of which the President General resumed the chair.

Report of Treasurer General.

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

The report of the Treasurer General to the Continental Hall Committee last evening showed the payment of 2 bonds ($10,000.00) thus reducing the indebtedness to $15,000.00. This is a pleasure to us all.

A matter that must be adjusted by the Board is the disposition of a check given by Madam de Tavara April 30th, 1915 for $32.30.

When permission was given Madam de Tavara on April 26th, 1915 to ask assistance for an ambulance it was done with the understanding that the Society would be at no expense.

When her circulars were mailed she used
the envelopes of the Society, giving her check, as there was a question as to the expense. The Treasurer General has had a report from Madam de Tavara stating that she had collected $1,047.67.

This amount did not pass through the books of the National Society and therefore no credit has been given the National Society for this relief work.

The Treasurer General asks the Board to instruct her as to the disposition of the check in question.

I have the honor to submit the following report of receipts and disbursements from January 1 to March 31, 1917:

(The itemized report will appear in a later issue of the magazine.)

Fellow Members:—I have put forth my very best efforts in this difficult office. Angels could do no more.

Respectfully submitted,
OLIVE POWELL RANSDELL,
Treasurer General N. S. D. A. R.

The Treasurer General then reported 45 deceased; 31 resigned; and 13 re-instated. On motion, the resignations were accepted and the thirteen members were re-instated into the National Society.

The President General stated that the statement from the Treasurer General was received as read. Moved by Mrs. Sternberg, seconded by Mrs. Blodgett, that the check given by Madame de Tavara be cashed. After some discussion the motion was put, and a rising vote being called for, was carried by an affirmative vote of 34 as against 26 in the negative. Moved by Mrs. Goode, seconded by Mrs. Young, that Madam de Tavara be reimbursed for postage spent for patriotic work. This motion was put and lost.

Mrs. Augsberry presented her report, with the permission of the Board refraining from reading the list of contributions.

Report of Historian General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

It gives me great pleasure to report that the work of my office is fully completed to date and ready for the approval, I trust, of the Congress.

Volume Forty-four of the Lineage Book will be ready to give out with its companion, Volume Forty-three, next week. Readers of Volume Forty-four will note with pleasure the unusual number of supplemental services. This has come about quite largely through the publication of the vital records of many of the New England towns. Daughters who have in years past made diligent and fruitless search for genealogical data are now enabled to find the desired family records in the public libraries of our principal cities. It is hoped that a perusal of Volume Forty-four may inspire those Daughters whose names will appear in the volumes immediately to follow, to renewed efforts in proving supplemental ancestry.

At frequent intervals during the past years it has been my privilege to meet my co-workers of the National Board in this beautiful room. The list of National Officers and State Regents for 1912-13 contains thirteen names including my own, which still appear on the roll of the National Board. Not all, however, have been constantly in office. This little group then may be counted as the veterans of our number who have seen the gradual changes, welcomed the newcomers and regretfully parted with the many who have retired to the ranks.

As your Historian it is proper that I should refer to the hours of conference, times often that tried our souls and left us exhausted in mind and body, hours of social relaxation in our Banquet Hall and all the routine of the management of an organization, so great and so far reaching as our own. Personally I would express to our President General and the many women present who have proven themselves loyal Daughters and tried friends my heartfelt regret that these pleasant official relations must cease for me at the adjournment of the Congress. The burden has been heavy but the service worth while.

The following gifts have been recently received for the Committee:

(Itemized list will appear in later magazine.)

Respectfully submitted,
(MRS. WILLARD S.) MARY E. AUGSBURY,
Historian General.

The acceptance of my report was moved by Mrs. Augsberry, seconded by Mrs. Sternberg, and carried. Mrs. Leary moved that a rising vote of thanks be given the Historian General, which was seconded by Mrs. Bowden and carried.
Mrs. Orton reported as follows:

Report of Director General in Charge of Report to Smithsonian Institution

Madam President General and Members of the National Board:

Blanks were sent out the first of October and the chapters were urged to send their returns promptly because this was my last report, and the time of publishing could not be lengthened indefinitely. About four hundred chapters responded very promptly, the rest just came in, a few at a time. I got some just as I was leaving for the Congress. You will perhaps remember in previous reports, I have told you it takes about six months for the Report to get through the Government Printing Office, but I am very happy to say that the Printing Clerk of the Senate has helped me very much indeed, and that the galley proof of the Report has already been read; Mr. Wold tells me he will send the page proof to me, and it is possible that the Report will be out before the Congress closes, but I cannot be quite sure, but every effort has been made to push the work along.

Right here may I say that in conversation with the Corresponding Secretary General I learn that she has had a great many requests for instruction on flag etiquette. Under a special heading this Report contains any quantity of material on the flag, and what the chapters have done with regard to the flag, and the army and navy etiquette with regard to it, so when chapter regents ask about the flag refer them to the Smithsonian Report. It will not be necessary for the regents to pay fifty cents to get it from the Business Office if they will remember to write to their Congressmen and ask for Senate Document 710, 64th Congress, 2nd session.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY ANDERSON ORTON,
Director General in Charge of Report to Smithsonian Institution.

The acceptance of my report was moved by Mrs. Orton, seconded by Mrs. Augsbury and carried. A rising vote of thanks for the wonderful work of Mrs. Edward Orion, Jr., as Director General in Charge of Report to Smithsonian Institution, was moved by Mrs. Brant, seconded by Mrs. Minor, and carried.

A rising vote of appreciation and thanks to Mrs. William C. Boyle, our Recording Secretary General, for her invaluable services to our organization, was moved by Mrs. Spencer, seconded by Mrs. Brant, and carried.

A rising vote expressing appreciation of the services of the Treasurer General was moved by Mrs. Spencer, unanimously seconded and carried.

Mrs. Sternberg presented her report as Librarian General, reading only the summary.

Report of Librarian General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report the following accessions to the library, since January 17, 1917:

(Itemized report will appear in later magazine.)

The above list comprises 110 books, 55 pamphlets and 44 periodicals. 82 books were presented, 19 purchased and 9 received in exchange. The 55 pamphlets were presented.

Respectfully submitted,

(Mrs. George M.) M. L. STERNBERG,
Librarian General N. S. D. A. R.

Mrs. Sternberg called attention to a volume presented to the Library by Michigan, a compilation of the work done by the state. Moved by Mrs. Wait, seconded by Miss Crowell, and carried, that a rising vote of thanks be extended to Mrs. Sternberg for her unceasing courtesy and helpful suggestions in her office as Librarian General. Mrs. Smoot moved that the report of the Librarian General be accepted. Seconded by Mrs. Orton and carried.

The report of the Curator General was then read by Mrs. Boyle in the absence of Miss Barlow who was prevented by illness from attending the Board meeting.

Report of Curator General

Madam President General, Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report on the following accessions to the Museum during the past two months:

(Itemized statement will appear in later magazine.)

Respectfully submitted,

CATHERINE BRITTIN BARLOW,
Curator General, N. S. D. A. R.

Mrs. Boyle spoke in appreciation of the splendid work of Miss Barlow for the Museum. A vote of thanks for the fine work of Miss Barlow, Curator General, who has been unceasing in her efforts in behalf of the Museum, was moved by Mrs. Orton, seconded by Mrs. Sternberg, and carried.

Mrs. Blodgett read her report as Corresponding Secretary General.

Report of Corresponding Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report for the months of January, February and March the receipt
of fifteen hundred, seventy-one letters. Fifteen hundred, thirty-seven letters have been written.

Twelve hundred, ten orders for supplies have been filled, which consisted of the following:

- Application blanks, 20,960;
- Miniature blanks, 1,740;
- Leaflets “How to Become a Member,” 1,661;
- General Information, 1,647;
- Constitutions, 1,517;
- Transfer cards, 1,548.

A copy of the Proposed Amendment to the By-Laws to be acted upon at the Congress was mailed within the prescribed time to every chapter and to the members of the National Board of Management.

The mail for the building has been distributed and the clerical work of the Finance Committee has been done in this office.

Respectfully submitted,
(Mrs. Delos A.) DAISY PECK BLODGETT,
Corresponding Secretary General, N.S.D.A.R.

Action regarding my report for December, 1916, presented at the meeting of the Board in January was deferred until I could be present. It is my wish that the statement made therein, to which exception was taken, be incorporated in my report and that the report for December appear in the minutes of this meeting.

Report of Corresponding Secretary General,
January 17, 1917

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report that during the month of December, 1916, 295 letters have been received and 308 written.

Supplies have been sent out as follows:

- Application blanks, 3,725;
- Leaflets “How to Become a Member,” 471;
- Miniature blanks, 422;
- General Information, 422;
- Constitutions, 275;
- Transfer cards, 275.

A check for $100 was received in this office for the National Committee on Memorials to our Country’s Patriotic Founders and in accordance with instructions received from the President General the check was sent to the Lincoln National Bank, New York, N. Y.

The mail for the building has been distributed each day and the clerical work of the Finance Committee has been done in this office.

Respectfully submitted,
(Mrs. Delos A.) DAISY P. BLODGETT,
Corresponding Secretary General, N.S.D.A.R.

Mrs. Blodgett spoke of the great demand for information in regard to the flag, and showed a little pamphlet gotten up by a chapter in Vermont giving instructions about the flag, and suggested that the National Society send out to all of its chapters a leaflet which might enable them to answer questions with regard to the flag without having to search the Congressional or Smithsonian records. This, the President General ruled, would come under the charge of the Committee on the Prevention of Desecration of the Flag. Moved by Mrs. Smoot, seconded by Mrs. Sternberg, and carried, that the report of the Corresponding Secretary General be accepted. A vote of thanks to the Corresponding Secretary General for the fine work in her office, was also moved by Mrs. Orton, seconded by Mrs. Augsbury, and carried.

Mrs. Boone, State Regent of Kentucky, brought to the attention of the Board a card gotten out by Mrs. James A. Leech, in regard to the flag, presented through the Fincastle Chapter, which requested that the card might be approved. Mrs. Boone moved that the Board endorse the “Flag in Every Home Card” resolution to be offered at the National meeting. This was seconded by Mrs. Brant and carried.


Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report that during the months of January, February and March your Chairman has approved vouchers to the amount of $51,233.50.

The largest expenditures have been for:

- Magazine, printing, Editor’s salary, clerical service, $27,461.19;
- Clerical service, $7,064;
- Committees and extra service, $993.95; total, $8,057.95;
- Employees of Hall, $1,466.00;
- Postage, including stamped envelopes, $2,877.64;
- Patriotic Education, $1,836.80;
- Real Daughters’ support, $888.00.

A request was received from Mrs. McCleary in January, after the Board meeting, asking that a stated sum be allowed her Committee with which to order a few thousand copies of the report of Representative Borland on January 4th in the U. S. House of Representatives, on the National Old Trails Road. The cost to be $16.53 for the first one thousand and $4.88 for each additional thousand ordered. It was suggested by Representative Borland that $500 spent in this way would go further than any other form of publicity in the interest of the National Old Trails Road Ocean to Ocean Highway. One hundred thousand copies of this report would cost $500. Mrs. McCleary stated she did not expect $500 but would like to have enough to order a few thousand copies to be used in her work.

A bill for $16.50, for clerical service, postage and rent of typewriter, was received from Mrs. Henry L. Cook, Chairman of Committee on State and Chapter By-Laws, which requires
the action of the Board before it can be paid.
Respectfully submitted,
(MRS. GEORGE M.) AUGUSTA F. YOUNG, 
Chairman, Finance Committee.

Mrs. Young moved the adoption of her report. This was duly seconded and carried. Moved by Mrs. Boyle, seconded by Mrs. Orton and carried, that bill presented by Finance Committee be paid.

Mrs. Greenawalt read the report of the Auditing Committee.

Report of Auditing Committee.

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

The Auditing Committee has received the reports of the Treasurer General for the months of January, February and March 1917, and also the reports of the National Accounting Company, the auditors for our Society, for the same months.

We have carefully examined these reports, and have found that the accounts of the Treasurer General agree with auditor's records, as do the balances of the various funds. The petty cash fund, stamped envelopes, and other minor funds have been checked up by the auditors, and found to correspond with the reports of the Treasurer General as presented.

In letter transmitting the April report, the National Accounting Company, our expert accountants, advises as follows: "We find that there are fifty-one checks, amounting to $244, which were issued on various dates prior to January 1, 1916, and have not yet been presented to the bank for payment. We recommend this amount be taken into the Petty Cash Fund, and found to correspond with the reports of the Treasurer General as presented.

In letter transmitting the April report, the National Accounting Company, our expert accountants, advises as follows: "We find that there are fifty-one checks, amounting to $244, which were issued on various dates prior to January 1, 1916, and have not yet been presented to the bank for payment. We recommend this amount be taken into the Current Cash Receipts for April, 1917, there being little likelihood that these old checks will ever be presented." Your Auditing Committee advises that this recommendation be adopted.

We are happy to inform you that the Treasurer General’s books and annual report have been audited, and that the annual report of the Treasurer General is now in the hands of the printer.

The Committee further reports that the National Accounting Company, expert accountants for the Society, has reported to them in January, February and March, 1917, respectively, and again on April 12th, that the order passed by the National Board of Management, December 13, 1916, requiring the Treasurer General to transfer the Special Funds of the Society from the Current Fund to a Special Account, has not been complied with by the Treasurer General. The following motion was presented and unanimously carried by the Auditing Committee, April 11th: "That we report to the National Board of Management that the Treasurer General has failed to comply with the order of the National Board of Management, of December 13, 1916, as outlined in the following recommendation presented by this Committee, following the advice of the expert accountants, namely, 'That the Special Funds in the custody of the Society, now deposited in the National Metropolitan Bank, be transferred from the Current Fund to a separate bank account in the National Metropolitan Bank, to be known as a "Special Account," and that all checks drawn from this "Special Account" shall be required to have the counter-signature of the President General in the same manner as the Permanent Fund checks.'"

Respectfully submitted,
(Mrs. Frank F.) MAUD LIPSCOMB GREENAWALT, 
Chairman, Auditing Committee, N. S. D. A. R.

Moved by Mrs. Thompson, seconded by Mrs. Boone, and carried, that the report of the Auditing Committee be accepted with thanks.

Miss Crowell, State Regent of Pennsylvania, reported that the State Historian of Pennsylvania, Miss Mary I. Stille, a charter member, was in the hospital, and it would please her to receive an expression of sympathy from the Board. The Recording Secretary General was requested to express the sympathy of the Board for this valued member, and their hopes for her improved condition.

In accordance with previous action, the Board adjourned at 1 p.m. for luncheon.

The afternoon session was called to order by the President General at 2:50 o’clock.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter in the interest of the purchase of what is supposed to be the largest American flag in existence, made by a young girl who had since died, but whose mother was desirous of disposing of the flag for some patriotic purpose, the flag being now in storage in a bank at Morristown, N. J., the request being made that permission be granted to write to every State Regent to bring this matter before the chapters and by means of a small contribution from each member, acquire the flag for Memorial Continental Hall. A recommendation from Memorial Continental Hall Committee, adopted at the meeting held February 21, 1917, was also read, asking favorable consideration of the Board for this project. After some discussion, it was moved by Mrs. Goode, seconded by Mrs. Brant and carried, that permission be given to communicate with the members of our Society in an endeavor to raise money for purchasing flag. The President General requested the Vice President General and the State Regent from New Jersey to look into the matter and find out what they could in regard to the flag.

Miss Rogers, as Acting Chairman of Building and Grounds Committee, read her report.
Report of Building and Grounds Committee.

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

The Building and Grounds Committee reports as follows:

A telegram was received from the Illinois State Conference, in session at Danville, Illinois, through their State Regent, asking to have the walls of the Illinois room redecorated. Estimates were obtained and with the authorization of the Illinois Daughters the work of painting the walls has been done.

At the request of the Missouri Daughters, and at their expense, the walls of the Business Office have been painted, and furniture consisting of a flat-top desk, a bookcase, two chairs and a typewriter stand have been purchased for the Business Office.

The State of Vermont has presented an inner hand-rail from the second to the third floor, similar to the others given by that State. This Committee has taken charge of having this made and placed in position.

The State of Maryland, through their State Vice Regent, Mrs. Ridout, has reported their willingness at some future time to pay for a new filing case for the Maryland room, the office of the Treasurer General.

The State of Kentucky, which has taken the Assembly room, has paid more than half the sum agreed upon for the room, and is making plans for furnishing the room.

By direction of the National Board of Management, this Committee obtained from the Otis Elevator Company plans and estimates for eliminating the noise made by the elevator. Their estimate, as previously reported, was $1,400. As there was no money available for this purpose, nothing was done. As a forlorn hope, the Acting Chairman of the Building and Grounds Committee wrote a letter to the President of the Otis Elevator Company in New York, calling his attention to the very serious and unpleasant conditions, and urging him to take steps to remedy the trouble. In response to this letter, a delegation was sent here from the New York office of the Company, and a study was made of the elevator. The local manager reported that they had decided to move the elevator pump to the boiler room, which would eliminate part of the noise, and they were willing to do this at no expense to the Society. Later on, the Company made a report of another plan which they offered to the Society, notwithstanding the fact that the expense would be several hundred dollars greater. This plan is embodied in the following letter:

February 21, 1917.

Miss Dorinda E. Rogers, Chairman,
Building and Grounds Committee,
Memorial Continental Hall,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Madam:

Confirming our conversation on Monday, we have decided to move the present pump and motor in the Memorial Continental Hall, and replace them with a new pump of a belt driven type, which will eliminate the necessity of gears, and we feel will entirely overcome the present noise, which is so objectionable.

It had been our desire to have this change completed prior to your Congress on April 15th, but we are informed by the manufacturers of the pump that owing to the great difficulty in obtaining raw material, and the congested condition of their factory, they cannot make delivery of pump in less than two months.

We regret this being the case, and while we could make changes to the present equipment, which would reduce the noise somewhat, we feel that it would not be entirely satisfactory, and we trust that you will bear with us until we can install the new pump.

Yours very truly,

Otis Elevator Company,
By E. Q. Horton,
Local Manager.”

The Committee reports that the work of the Superintendent, Mr. Phillips, has been most efficient and satisfactory during the past year. He has been most careful, painstaking and economical.

The Committee also reports that the conditions for the serving of the luncheon during the week of Congress were such this year that the congestion which is great each year at the entrance to the lunch room in the basement would be increased, owing to the fact that the magazine room is no longer available. A number of plans were suggested, but it was absolutely impossible to find any additional space until finally a plan was devised of using a part of the large room next to the lunch room. For this purpose a doorway has been cut in the hall, thereby making it possible to have an entirely separate entrance, thus avoiding the crowded condition which has formerly always prevailed. The plan is to use this room only during the noonday recess, to accommodate the overflow. This work was done under the friendly advice of a skilled engineer, and the Committee feels sure will prove of the greatest benefit and comfort to the members of the Continental Congress. Accordingly, we recommend first,

That the bill of $75 for cutting the doorway from the front hall to the air chamber be paid.

The Committee reports that a wreath of
flowers was sent in the name of the National Society, D. A. R., for the funeral of the late Admiral of the Navy, and we recommend, second,
That the bill of $10 for flowers for the funeral of the late Admiral of the Navy be paid.
The Committee recommends, third
That Miss Celia Sokol who was appointed temporary clerk in the office of the Treasurer General on January 8, 1917, be allowed the salary of $50, beginning February 8, 1917.
The Committee recommends, fourth,
That the clerks who have not used all their leave during the past year may have it added to that of next year.
Respectfully submitted,
DORINDA E. ROGERS,
Acting Chairman, Building and Grounds Committee.
Moved by Mrs. Maupin, seconded by Mrs. Gedney, and carried, that the report of Building and Grounds Committee be accepted. The recommendations contained in the report were taken up ad seriatim. The motion to adopt Recommendation No. 1 was moved, seconded and carried. Moved by Mrs. Boone, seconded by Mrs. Dinwiddie, and carried, that Recommendation No. 2 of Building and Grounds Committee be approved. Mrs. Brumbaugh moved to adopt Recommendation No. 3. This was seconded by Mrs. Ransdell and carried. Moved by Mrs. Smoot, seconded by Mrs. Orton, and carried, that Recommendation No. 4 of the Building and Grounds Committee be accepted. The President General expressed her appreciation of the devoted service of Miss Rogers and of the members of the Building and Grounds Committee, and the motion of Mrs. Davis, seconded by Mrs. Maupin, that a rising vote of thanks be given Miss Rogers for her untiring services as Acting Chairman of Building and Grounds Committee, was unanimously carried. Mrs. Ransdell asked that the Building and Grounds Committee recommend to the Board that the clerks' time overdrawn on account of sick leave shall not be deducted from their salary at the end of this year, and also that annual leave used for sick leave be not counted against their time. Miss Rogers explained that this recommendation was sent to the Committee during the last few minutes of their last meeting, and it seemed to them such a serious matter that it needed careful consideration which they had not time to give, and they did not know enough about it to recommend it. Mrs. Ransdell, therefore, asked that the Board take action in this matter, and moved, that the clerks' time overdrawn on account of sick leave shall not be deducted from their salary at the end of this year. I also ask that annual leave used for sick leave be not counted against their time.
This was seconded by Mrs. Smoot and carried.
The President General read a letter from Mrs. Dewey expressing her gratitude for the tribute paid to her distinguished husband.
The following letter was read from the Editor:

Washington, D. C., April 10, 1917.
My dear Mrs. Ransdell:

You undoubtedly remember that some time ago I asked you to hold the bill for the cuts in the October Magazine until I could obtain authority for its payment, and you, I trust, remember that it is not my fault that the bill is still unpaid. At the January Board meeting I brought up the matter and stated at that time that I had previously asked for authority from the Finance Committee but had received no reply to my request. The Board, as you remember, took no action at its January meeting, and the cuts are still unpaid for.

Will you not therefore be kind enough to ask what disposition the members of the Board wish me to make of those bills?

As you may remember, I stated at the January meeting that when I became Editor I inaugurated the practice of refusing to O. K. a bill for cuts until they had been received by the Society. That was done because I found from the time Miss Mickley retired as Business Manager until I became Editor, no cuts apparently had been returned to the National Society. The contract under which we were then working called for the payment of $2.25 a page for new matter and 25 cents a page for standing matter. Beginning with the October issue the price was raised to $3.50 a page, although I have as yet been unable to find any motion of the Board authorizing the change in price, and as this is for typesetting (which as you know costs the same whether one or a thousand copies are printed) and not for press work, I am in doubt whether these cuts should be included in the $3.50 a page or not.

I feel that if these are correct bills the printers should not wait longer for payment, and if they are not they should be notified before the close of the present administration—and trust that you will agree with me in this view.

Thanking you in advance for giving your attention to this matter, I am, very sincerely,

(MRS. AMOS G.) BELL MERRILL DRAPER,
Editor.

Moved by Mrs. Ransdell, seconded, and carried, that Mrs. Draper be invited in to explain the matter in order that it might be intelligently acted on. Mrs. Draper was accordingly sent for.

A rising vote of thanks was given the officers from Virginia for their delightful hospitality.
Mrs. Draper stated that her purpose in writing the letter was to know if she was authorized to O. K. the bills, not knowing that the price was correct; that she had asked instructions of the Board at the January meeting, but in the stress of business her request was overlooked. After some further discussion, the order of the day was called for, the President General ruled that this matter would come up later for further investigation, and Mrs. Draper was excused.

The parties in the matter of the charges were then sent for, and after all interested were assembled in the Board Room the President General read the affidavit containing the charges, protest being made by the Vice President General from New York that these statements were not charges, but were given as evidence why the authorization of another chapter at Mt. Vernon should not be permitted—the President General ruled that the Board would decide on the question as to whether these were charges or not. After the presentation of the case by the President General, attention was called by Mrs. Wood to Art. XVI, second paragraph of the By-Laws which required that charges must be properly filed with the Recording Secretary General, signed by three members of the Society, and that three weeks notice must be given before the Board could consider it, and that no such charges had been filed, nor had proper notice been given. The attorney representing Mrs. Hudler, Mrs. Cram and Miss Abbe, stated that the provisions were entirely for the benefit of those against whom charges had been brought, and that on behalf of his clients he would waive the provisions. Mrs. Midgley was asked to present her charges, and after stating that there had been none preferred, asked permission to read the evidence presented by her at the Special Board meeting, February 23, which was granted. After a number of interruptions and considerable discussion, it was moved by Mrs. Smith, seconded by Mrs. Brumbaugh and Mrs. Buel, that Mrs. Midgley be allowed to proceed. In answer to questions for further information in regard to the matter, the President General gave an outline of the statements given in the evidence by certain members about certain other members. The motion of Mrs. Smith was then put and carried. Mrs. Midgley again resumed the reading of her evidence. During the reading exception was taken by the President General to a statement made by Mrs. Midgley with regard to a remark made by the President General at the February 23 Board meeting, which the President General desired should be understood in the spirit in which it was made by her. After prolonged discussion, during which Mrs. Maupin, at the request of the President General, took the chair, a motion by Mrs. Polk, seconded by Mrs. Fisher, that every loyal Daughter of the Board sustain the President General in stating that if Bronx Chapter had charges to make they should make them in their own chapter instead of bringing to the Board, was put and carried.

Mrs. Midgley having presented her case, and no one else present desiring to add to the evidence, the attorney for the defense asked that Mrs. Hudler be sworn. Moved by Mrs. Thompson, seconded by Mrs. Orton, and carried, that as Mrs. Midgley was not put under oath, Mrs. Hudler be not required to be put under oath. The attorney then presented numerous papers and affidavits, calling on Mrs. Hudler to reply to a question with regard to one of the statements made by Mrs. Midgley. The attorney also presented affidavits and statements from Mrs. Cram and Miss Abbe. The interested parties were then requested to withdraw in order that the Board might take what action it desired. After some further discussion, it was moved by Mrs. Spencer, seconded by Mrs. Maupin, and carried, that this Board honorably exonerate these persons against whom charges were made by the Bronx Chapter.

Mrs. Smoot asked for instructions from the Board as to the present status of the chapter desired to be authorized with Mrs. Hudler as Organizing Regent; the President General ruled that it was her understanding that the objection to the authorization of the chapter was removed and the chapter was duly and properly organized. The question was asked by Miss Pierce whether a chapter could be declared organized until after the papers had been approved by the Board, Mrs. Smoot declaring that it was impossible that they could be considered organized, notwithstanding the members might have held an organizing meeting. The motion was made, duly seconded, and carried, that Mrs. Hudler be authorized to proceed with her organization. Some discussion ensued as to the manner of the provision in the constitution and by-laws with regard to the authorizing of organizing regents which had been quoted by the President General as having a bearing on the action taken in regard to the chapter desired to be organized by Mrs. Hudler, and it was shown that both the references in the constitution and by-laws required that the appointment of an organizing regent, by either method, must be approved by the Board, in addition to the recommendation of the Organizing Secretary General or of the State Regent.

The Registrar General, Miss Pierce, presented her last list of applications for membership, 190, making a total of 502, and moved that the Secretary cast the ballot for 190 applications for membership. This was seconded by Mrs. Orton and carried. The Secretary announced the casting of the ballot for these
190 applicants, and the President General declared them elected to membership.

The State Regent of Washington brought up the matter which she had been commissioned by her assembly to present regarding the fact that Chairmen of National Committees had no legal standing on the floor of the Congress—that Washington was much interested, one of their Daughters, who happened to be a National Chairman, had traveled three thousand miles at an expense of several hundred dollars to attend the Congress, and would have no vote or even a seat in the Congress. Mrs. Bowden presented a motion, which she stated if out of order in the Board she would later present to Congress—that National Chairmen be given a seat and a vote the same as delegates at the Continental Congress. The President General ruled that that would have to be a constitutional amendment, but it was her belief that the Chairman of Seating had made some arrangement for the seating of the National Chairmen. Mrs. Leary explained the crowded condition of the auditorium, many of the delegates being obliged to sit in the galleries. The President General referred to the devoted service rendered by Mrs. Leary in the capacity of Chairman of the Credential Committee, and it was moved by Mrs. Smith that a rising vote of thanks be extended to Mrs. Leary. This was seconded and carried.

Mrs. Thompson stated she wished to go on record as condemning all criticisms of our President General and asked for a rising vote of thanks for all her courtesies to us at all times. This was seconded by Mrs. Boyle. Mrs. Maupin took the chair and put the motion for a rising vote of thanks for our President General, which was carried unanimously.

Love and admiration for the President General was expressed by many members of the Board, who told how they had been incited to greater effort by her influence and example.

Mrs. Sternberg requested that the Board grant her the privilege of having the services of an extra clerk during some of the evenings of the Congress if she found her services were absolutely needed to give proper care to the Library, which request was seconded by Mrs. Smoot. Moved by Mrs. Augsburry, seconded by Mrs. Orton, and carried, that the request of the Librarian General in the matter of an extra clerk, if necessary during Congress, be granted.

The President General referred to the lecture to be given at the Pan American Republic building the following evening at 8:30 p.m., for which she had fifteen tickets admitting thirty persons, for those members of the Board who cared to avail themselves of the privilege.

The President General stated that the question of the payment of the bill referred to in the communication from Mrs. Draper was still unsettled. Mrs. Orton moved that it be paid. A rising vote was being taken, when the question was raised as to whether the Society really owed the bill, many of the members being of the opinion that it was not a just bill. The President General stated that if the Chairman of Magazine and the Chairman of the Committee on Finance O. K.'d the bill it must be all right, and Mrs. Orton amended her motion to read, that we pay the bill referred to in the communication of Mrs. Draper, the editor of the Magazine, providing it receives the approval of the Finance Committee. This was seconded by Mrs. Cobbs and carried.

The motions as adopted were then read by the Recording Secretary General. The question was raised as to a motion that had been carried authorizing the appointment of a regent for the second chapter in Mt. Vernon, and a statement was made that Mrs. Smoot had said before leaving the Board room that according to the law no one could be appointed organizing regent at that Board meeting. Inasmuch as the notes of the stenographer showed that the motion had been made and carried, Mrs. Spraker signed the motion that Mrs. Hudler be authorized to proceed with her chapter, which was seconded by Mrs. Carruth, who also seconded the original motion of Mrs. Smoot.

The motions having all been read, it was moved by Mrs. Orton, seconded by Mrs. Augsburry, and carried, that the minutes as read be adopted.

At 7:50 p.m., on motion, the meeting adjourned. Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. Wm. C.) ABBIE WILLIAMS R. BOYLE, Recording Secretary General.

Regular Meeting, Monday, April 23, 1917.

A regular meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, Monday, April 23, 1917, at 10 a.m.

The Chaplain General, Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce spoke of the many beautiful references that had come to hand and that had to do with the relation of the Daughters of the American Revolution to the great crisis of our country, some of which she would give. First "Spirit", St. John VI, 63: It is the spirit that quickeneth; the flesh profiteth nothing, the words that I speak unto you, they are spirit and they are life. II Cor. III, 17: Where the spirit of the Lord is there is Liberty. Second "Vision," Prov. XXIX, 18: When there is no vision the people perish (or cast off re-
straint) but he that keepeth the law, happy is he. Acts XXVI, 19. Whereupon O King Agrippa, I was not disobedient unto the Heavenly vision. Third "Utterance": As she had thought of what she could bring to the Board that morning, it came to her what Mrs. Deere had said some years before of setting a watch before our lips; Psa. CXLI. Set a watch O Lord before my mouth; keep the door of my lips. Psa. XI, 15: O Lord open thou my lips and my mouth shall show forth thy praise. Matt. XV, 8: This people draweth near unto me with their mouth and honoreth me with their lips; but their heart is far from me. Psa. XIX, 14: Let the words of my mouth and the meditations of my heart be acceptable in thy sight, O Lord, my strength and my Redeemer. And then "Action": He that doeth the will shall know the Doctrine. Matt. XX, 36-40: Teacher, which is the great commandment in the law, and he said unto him Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart and with all thy soul and with all thy mind. This is the great commandment and the second like unto it is this, Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. On these two commandments hangeth the whole law and the prophets. Micah VI: 8: He hath showed thee O man, what is good; and what doth the Lord require of thee but to do justly, and to love mercy and to walk humbly with thy God?

Following the prayer of the Chaplain General the Board united in repeating the Lord's Prayer.

The Congress having voted that each National Officer be required to take the oath of office to be administered by the Chaplain General before entering upon the duties of the office to which she had been elected, the Chaplain General read the form adopted and administered the oath to the President General, who in turn administered it to the Chaplain General. As the roll was called each officer was asked to stand up and take the oath, which was done by affirmation.

The roll call resulted as follows, with the addition of several who came in during the previous week having been such a busy week in the office it was impossible to handle any papers. Miss Pierce presented, however, several suggestions to facilitate the work in her office, one for a new ancestral card catalogue, many members of the Board endorsing this request of the Registrar General. Miss Pierce also asked that requests for permits for all insignia, ancestral bars as well as the recognition pins be made through the jeweler and through Mrs. Key, thus saving a great deal of time both to the office of the Registrar General and to the jewelers. Reference was also made by Miss Pierce to the immense amount of work accomplished in her office during the past year, exactly 11,000 papers having been verified, and that until last October there had been a restriction in the number of clerks employed in the Registrar General's office. This having been removed two temporary clerks at different times had been allowed her, the entire time of one clerk having been taken up with the copying of duplicate papers on orders, and now she would ask for two temporary clerks with a view of their being permanent clerks in the office. Miss Pierce also asked that the Board of Management consider a regular date for its meetings in order to facilitate the work in that office.
in which case a definite date could be fixed when all application papers for verification at a particular meeting must be in the office of the Registrar General. Miss Pierce stated further that it was important to remember that all papers from chapter registrars should be sent to the Registrar General, and all fees and matters having to do with money to the Treasurer General, the two offices thus operating as a check on each other.

The President General announced that in regard to the dates for Board meetings there would be five regular meetings, in June, October, February, and the meetings in April before and after Congress, that on the third Wednesday in each month from October to June when no regular Board meeting was held there would be held a special meeting for the admission of members, appointment of organizing regents and authorization of chapters. If there should arise some emergency when it would be necessary to call a meeting of the Board other than the months specified notice would be given in time so that every member of the Board would be able to attend if she desired.

Miss Pierce stated that all application papers should be in the office of the Registrar General not later than the second Wednesday of each month. The Registrar General asked also that all chapter registrars send in with application papers the original official proof of service, as this would obviate a great deal of delay in the verification of papers and some expense in correspondence. These original proofs were always returned to the sender after the papers were verified.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Robert J. Johnston, presented her bond for approval and stated she would report after the Board had accepted her bond.

The Historian General, Mrs. George K. Clarke, stated she had no report other than to say she had already informed herself as far as possible of the duties of her office.

The Director General in Charge of Report to Smithsonian Institution Mrs. Benjamin D. Heath, had no report.

The Librarian General, Mrs. James M. Fowler, reported as follows:

Report of Librarian General.

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I realize the responsibility of my office more since hearing the splendid speech of the President General. Mrs. Sternberg introduced me to the clerks in my office and I have the honor of presenting my first book, in memory of my brother-in-law, Major Wm. J. Lutz, U. S. A., who died in Laredo and of his wife, my sister, who followed him in a very few weeks. The book is "Military and Naval America," by Captain Kerrick, U. S. A.

(Mrs. Jas. M.) EVA GROSS FOWLER, Librarian General.

Miss Serpell stated that she would be glad to pay for the volume for which she had been in search for a long time and which she felt should be in the Library, Historic Tombstones of Maryland and the District of Columbia. The State Regent of Maryland, Mrs. Bosley, said she would be pleased to inquire for the book for Miss Serpell, and it was accordingly left in her hands to secure.

The Treasurer General, not being able to assume her duties until her bond had been approved, it was moved by Miss Crowell, seconded by Miss Pierce, and carried, that the bond presented by the Treasurer General be accepted by this Board. The bond was for $20,000 in the U. S. Fidelity and Security Company.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Johnston, reported as follows:

Report of Treasurer General.

I herewith submit the following report in regard to the indebtedness of the Association:

On the land there is an indebtedness of $36,158.93 payable as follows: $2,000—1917, $2,000—1918, $2,000—1919, $2,000—1920, $16,158.93—1921. There is an indebtedness of $10,000 on the land on the north side, date of payment unknown; $2,000, balance on trust mortgage of $7,000 which we assumed. Arrangements have been made for the payment at any time of this indebtedness, all of which draws 5%.

On the Magazine there is $15,000 due April 27, 1917, drawing 5½%, $10,000 due on demand, 5%.

I find, through correspondence with Caldwell, that there is due on the Block Certificate Plan $7,555.61 and there is no record of this on the books.

I also find a communication from R. R. Bowker & Co. claiming $996.32, asking that an Arbitration Committee be appointed to arbitrate this matter. The Treasurer General asks that this committee be appointed that the matter may be adjusted.

The total indebtedness is $69,711.86.

I find that there is on hand in the American International College D. A. R. Fund $1,197.23 in cash; in the Emily Nelson Ritchie McLean Fund, cash $54.60, investment, $1,517.79 at 5%; Franco-American Fund $211.02; Patriots’ Memorial Fund $715.07; Philippine Scholarship Endowment Fund, cash, $2,234.63, investment, $1,130; Preservation of Historic Spots $234.00 cash: the cash of these special funds being on deposit and drawing interest at the rate of 2% with the exception of the Philippine Scholarship Endowment Fund which is drawing 3%.
I recommend that a Bills Payable register be procured for the office of the Treasurer General and that a list of the securities be entered in a security book.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY H. S. JOHNSTON,
Treasurer General, N. S. D. A. R.

Mrs. Johnston read also the following list of recommendations handed to her by her predecessor, who had expected to present them to the Congress in her capacity of Treasurer General:

Your Treasurer General desires to make certain recommendations to the Congress. She does this solely from an earnest desire to promote the best interests of the Society. As a result of four years' experience in the management of the financial affairs of the Daughters, she makes the following recommendations and strongly urges their adoption.

1. That in any financial arrangement made by the National Society the Treasurer General be a party thereto.

2. That the signature of the bonded Treasurer alone shall suffice upon all checks.

3. That the Treasurer General shall have charge of all funds of the Society which must be deposited in a bank in the City of Washington; and that no chairman of any committee or individual shall control any of its funds.

4. That the Congress authorize the incoming Treasurer General to reduce the debt of the Society whenever sums are available, thereby saving interest.

5. That no money be borrowed by the Society until it is actually needed, thereby saving interest.

6. That no funds of the Society shall be loaned to a National Officer.

7. That no second mortgage shall ever be accepted as satisfactory in making an investment of the funds of the Society.

8. That the funds of the Patriots' Memorial D. A. R. School and the American International College be invested in the Permanent Fund and thus draw 5% instead of 2%.

9. That no action shall be taken by the National Board of Management upon any important financial matter which could have been foreseen, unless same was presented for consideration at a previous meeting of the Board.

10. That the Franco-American Fund, $211.02, be transferred to the Current Fund.

11. That the Board ruling of June 21, 1909, he rescinded and no matter be referred to a lawyer until so ordered by the National Board of Management. "That the President be allowed to take legal advice whenever, in her opinion, it seems necessary, and the expense for such advice be paid for by the Treasurer General."

12. That no reimbursement for any expense of the Society be made unless voucher shows receipt for said bill.

The President General stated that these matters would all come up for discussion and action under new business.

Mrs. Boone, State Regent for Kentucky, being compelled to leave on an early train, was given permission at this time to bring before the Board a proposition with regard to the Kentucky Room. She stated that last year, understanding that the Assembly Room was the only available room in the building, their state had asked for it, but now that it actually belonged to them they realized how hopeless it was with regard to decoration or placing of furniture—that instead of taking five years in which to pay for the room, the state had paid for it in one year—and now another room had been discovered that had been used as a storage room, reached by a door through the Kentucky Room, but which was much better shape and height, and her state wished if possible to substitute this room over the portico for the assembly room, and they would ask that the necessary hallway be made through the assembly room by means of glass partitions—thus permitting the use of the two parts of the assembly room to be used for storage—the expense for this to be borne by the National Society. It was ruled that this matter also should be taken up under new business.

Mrs. Bahnsen moved that we take a recess at one o'clock for luncheon and reconvene at 2:30; seconded by Mrs. Brumbaugh and carried.

The President General stated that she had invited Mrs. Squires to be present at the Board meeting and a card in reply was read regretting her inability to accept the invitation and extending greetings and adieux to the members.

Miss Barlow, Curator General, told of the need of new wall cases for the Museum, and asked that the State Regents take back word that the Museum required four additional cases, the price of each case being $138. Miss Barlow reported also the following accessions during Congress.


Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report on the following accessions to the Museum during the week of Congress:

Pair of silver cuff links, Silver knee buckles, formerly owned by Samuel Adams, and Wine glass, presented by Miss Jane Adams Foster, D. C. Pewter cake basket, presented by Mrs. Emma Wright through Col. Loammi Baldwin Chapter, Mass. Green glass bottle, formerly

Respectfully submitted,
CATHERINE BRITTIN BARLOW, Curator General, N. S. D. A. R.

Mrs. Bahnson moved the acceptance of the report of the Curator General. This was seconded by Miss Pierce and carried.

The President General announced that the Official Photographer wished to take a picture of the new Board, and immediately on adjourning for luncheon the members were requested to meet him for that purpose.

Mrs. Pulsifer stated that she would not make a regular report at that time, but presented a letter received by her from North Carolina with reference to the moving of the house in which the constitution of North Carolina was drafted. Mrs. Morrison, State Regent of North Carolina, stated that she was in communication with the writer of the letter and thought it would be very easy to arrange the matter. Moved by Mrs. Bahnson, seconded by Mrs. Gebhardt, and carried, that the matter presented by the Corresponding Secretary General in regard to North Carolina be referred to the State Regent and the State.

The President General stated that as far as possible the Chairmen of the Committees called for in the By-Laws would be members of the Board, and announced Mrs. Brumbaugh as Chairman of Finance, Mrs. Hanger of Auditing, Mrs. Sheppard W. Foster of Printing, and for Revolutionary Relics, Miss Catherine Brittin Barlow, and that Mrs. George Maynard Minor would be Chairman of Magazine Committee—and that Miss Rogers had consented to serve as Acting Chairman of Building and Grounds until some one could be appointed.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Johnston, Recording Secretary General, Miss Crowell, Registrar General, Miss Grace M. Pierce, Vice President General from Connecticut and Chairman of Magazine Committee, Mrs. Minor; Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. Pulsifer; Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Fletcher; Vice President General from District of Columbia and Chairman of Auditing Committee, Mrs. Hanger; State Regent of District of Columbia and Chairman of Finance Committee, Mrs. Brumbaugh; and State Regent of Delaware, Mrs. Hall, were placed in nomination for the Executive Committee. On motion of Mrs. Butterworth, seconded by Mrs. Wait, it was carried, that the Secretary cast the vote for the members of the Executive Committee. Miss Crowell announced that she cast the vote for these following members of the Executive Committee, Mrs. Johnston, Miss Crowell, Miss Grace M. Pierce, Mrs. Minor, Mrs. Pulsifer, Mrs. Fletcher, Mrs. Hanger, Mrs. Brumbaugh, Mrs. Hall; and the President General declared:

Treasurer General, Mrs. Johnston; Recording Secretary General, Miss Crowell; Registrar General, Miss Grace M. Pierce; Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. Pulsifer; Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Fletcher; State Regent of the District, Mrs. Brumbaugh; State Regent of Delaware, Mrs. Hall; Vice President General from Connecticut, Mrs. Minor; Vice President General from the District, Mrs. Hanger, elected as members of the Executive Committee.

Mrs. Brumbaugh, reporting for the Finance Committee, stated that she had asked the Treasurer General's office to furnish her a statement which she wished to read, but would in the meantime present a recommendation; that in view of the fact that some bills had been paid without consulting contracts, she recommended that in case any bills have been overpaid according to contract that they may be adjusted by the Finance Committee. This was seconded by Mrs. Smith and carried.

The Chairman of Magazine Committee, Mrs. Minor, urged the members of the Board to try and secure subscribers for the Magazine; that inasmuch as she did not intend to handle any money she would not be required to furnish a bond; that all subscriptions were to go through the Treasurer General who would send the names of those who subscribed to the Chairman and it would be her endeavor to see that each member who subscribed got the magazine. Stating that she knew no action could be taken until new business, Mrs. Minor presented the following motion, that the matter of receiving bids and deciding upon a contract with the publisher for the magazine be referred to the Executive Committee with power to act. In explanation of this Mrs. Minor stated that it would be necessary to make a new contract before the June meeting of the Board, and that according to the vote of the Congress the May and June numbers will continue to go free to every member of the Society, the paid subscription list going into effect with the July number, so that any money that is sent in from the present date to July would be held and the subscriptions would
begin with the first of July, the price being $1.00 a year, and 15c for a single copy. Mrs. Alexander, State Regent of Louisiana, asked the privilege of being the first subscriber under Mrs. Minor, if no one else had already done this, and of turning over to the new Treasurer General $1.00.

Miss Rogers, Acting Chairman of Building and Grounds Committee, stated that she had no formal report to make, but she had one or two suggestions in which perhaps the Board might be interested. One was the question of having gas brought into the building, which would cost only $50 to put in, and then not very much more to put in the kitchens, upstairs and in the basement. Another was with regard to the bulbs in the chandeliers in the Board Room; that she understood that Mrs. Manson had given $1,000, the interest of which was to be used in keeping up the Board Room, and the Art Committee and the Building and Grounds Committee recommended that new bulbs or shades be put in place of the large glaring ones, but that she was told the $1,000 was drawing only two per cent, and the $20 would therefore not be enough to make the desired change. Miss Rogers referred to the uniform rule of referring everything, the smallest as well as the largest, that had been given to the building to the Art Committee, the members of which were so fine and had so freely given their time, that she intended to recommend that one of the men who had been only receiving $30 a month, who was employed as telephone operator and part of the time as guide, and who did many other things, be increased $5.00 a month.

Miss Rogers was requested by the President General to give the Board the benefit of her investigation into the matter of the Kentucky Room when that came up under new business during the afternoon.

The following communication was then read from Mrs. Burleson, wife of the Postmaster General.

Ladies:

By request of Mrs. Rafter, President of the "Captains of the Girl Scouts Association" and Vice President of the "Central Gardens Committee," I am asking that the vacant lots lying behind Continental Hall, owned by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, be turned over to the Girl Scouts Association for cultivation as a kitchen garden, be granted.

Adele Burleson, that the vacant lots lying behind Memorial Continental Hall, owned by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, be turned over to the Girl Scouts Association for cultivation as a kitchen garden, be granted.

Mrs. Brumbaugh, as Chairman of Finance Committee, here presented another recommendation; that this Board authorize the payment on April 27th of the $15,000.00 promissory note and interest of $206.25, a total of $15,206.25, this being a part of the loan of $25,000 to finance the Magazine—and moved its adoption. Seconded and carried.

Inasmuch as Mrs. Calhoun was unable to give her report as State Regent at the Congress she was given permission at this time to bring before the Board the matter of the organization of an industrial school by the state organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution in South Carolina. The start is made with ten acres of land in the southwest corner of the state, ten miles from Walhalla, the terminal of the railroad, but accessible by good roads. The location is of historic interest for it comprises a part of the Revolutionary land grant to Gen. Andrew Pickens, and it was here that hero retired to spend the closing years of his life. The school will be opened this fall with three buildings, one, the schoolhouse, the second, a little cottage home where a lady will be placed in charge, and it is hoped she will serve as the community center. It is the desire to put more into the lives of the women in that district that the school will be started with an endowment fund, and the first $10,000 is being raised by one hundred chapters or individuals giving $100 each, who will be enrolled as founders of the school—already over sixty of the hundred founders had been pledged. In addition to this, there is another endowment fund to which any contribution could be made, but it was thought many chapters and individuals would be glad to become a founder of the school. The $100 could be paid in four annual instalments of $25 each. The sixty already secured have, with only two exceptions, been contributed from within the state. Mrs. Calhoun told also of their hope of placing a trained nurse in the school to teach first aid, the principles of sanitation in the home, which would not only help the community, but would make it possible for the pupils to become practical nurses; that they had many plans for the future, and only lacked the opportunity to carry them out.

Very truly,

Adele S. Burleson.

Moved by Mrs. Howell, seconded by Mrs. Smith, and carried, that the request of Mrs. Bushnell, Honorary Vice President
General from Iowa, requested permission to pledge $100 for the South Carolina Industrial School to make the Council Bluffs Chapter of Iowa a founder, Mrs. Howell pledged the same amount for the Abigail Adams Chapter of Des Moines, the President General pledged $100 for her chapter at Independence, as also Mrs. Lane in the name of the Jane Douglas Chapter, Mrs. Butterworth in the name of the Mary Sevier Chapter, Mrs. Brumbaugh for the District.

Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, Chaplain General, made the request that each member of the Daughters of the American Revolution make a silent pledge to the Heavenly Father of a purpose to pray daily for guidance in conduct for the work of the Society.

Mrs. Minor announced that she had received and turned over to the Treasurer General $39 for magazine subscriptions.

In pursuance of action taken earlier in the day, the Board adjourned at one o'clock for luncheon.

The afternoon session was called to order by the President General at 2:30 o'clock. The acceptance of my report was moved by Mrs. Fowler, Librarian General, seconded, and carried.

Moved by Miss Pierce, seconded by Mrs. Hanger, and carried, that the clerks have the entire day on Saturday following the Congress for a holiday.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from Mme. Carlo Poli feme, Le Lyceum, Société des Femmes de France a New York, requesting permission of the President General to place her name on their official paper. The President General stated that she did not intend under any circumstances to place her name as President General on any document of any kind without full permission of the Board. Moved by Mrs. Wait, seconded by Mrs. Spraker, and carried, that the request for the signature of the President General by Le Lyceum, Société des Femmes de France a New York be left after investigation to the decision of the President General.

The Recording Secretary General read a lengthy communication from Mr. McDowell, in which he offered to write a history of the formation of the Society. Moved by Mrs. Holt, seconded by Mrs. Painter, and carried, that Mr. McDowell’s offer be declined with thanks.

A letter was read from Bailey, Banks & Biddle, making application for the same space at the next Congress, 1918, that had been used by them in the basement for the last two Congresses, and it was moved by Mrs. Gehhardt and seconded by Mrs. Painter that space be given Bailey, Banks & Biddle at the 27th Congress for display in basement as shown this year. It appearing that the space in question may already have been requisitioned by the Red Cross for the storage of their supplies, under the ruling of the 26th Congress that all available space be offered to the Red Cross, it was moved by Mrs. Brumbaugh, seconded by Mrs. Foster, and carried, to lay on the table the motion to allow space to Bailey, Banks & Biddle.

Mrs. Cook, State Regent for Pennsylvania, asked for information from the Recording Secretary General, her predecessor, as to what action, if any, had been taken in the matter of the name of Fort Pitt. Miss Crowell stated that the report of the Organizing Secretary General at the special meeting of March 31 contained the name Fort Pitt for a chapter in the District of Columbia, and that in behalf of the Pittsburgh Chapter, which has owned Fort Pitt for the past twenty-five years, she presented a protest against the granting of that name, the protest being made from the ethical side, the side of justice, not the side of law, since there is a law in the National Society that chapters may be named after certain people or places within a certain period, the names being presented to the Board for ratification, and the Board deciding whether or not the name should be granted. At the conclusion of quite lengthy discussion in connection with this protest, the agreement was made at the suggestion of the President General, that the President General, the Organizing Secretary General, and the Regent of the chapter organizing would meet and the President General would suggest that the chapter take a name which should not be Fort Pitt, and the State Regent of Pennsylvania, speaking for Pennsylvania, said that of course the State would agree to that decision, and the report of the Organizing Secretary General was accepted with this chapter having no name, being designated in the report as the chapter of which Mrs. Lipscomb was regent. Mrs. Leary, Vice President General from Washington, who served as Chairman of Credential Committee for the 26th Congress, on being appealed to, stated that the chapter was designated on her records as the chapter organized by Mrs. Lipscomb and was not called Fort Pitt. Miss Crowell stated that an amendment to the Constitution had been offered at the last Congress to be brought up and acted on at the 27th Congress, that chapters be not permitted to take the name of properties owned by other chapters. After some discussion, it was moved by Mrs. Holt, seconded by Mrs. Bosley, and carried unanimously, that Mrs. Lipscomb’s chapter be requested to select another name.

Mrs. Gehhardt read a letter from Bailey, Banks & Biddle Company placing their application on file for the privilege to bid on the manufacture of the official emblem of the Society, and also to prepare the official stationery.
Moved by Mrs. Hall, seconded by Mrs. Foster, and carried, that the matter regarding the Insignia be referred to the Insignia Committee to report at the June meeting.

The Treasurer General presented a list of five members to be reinstated and moved that these members be reinstated. This was seconded by Mrs. Pulsifer and carried.

The Treasurer General reported that the policy for the accident insurance on the building was about to expire, and it was moved by Mrs. Johnston, seconded by Miss Pierce, and carried, that Accident Policy be renewed for three years at an expense of $188.79.

Mrs. Johnston presented the following supplementary report.

**Supplementary Report of Treasurer General.**

I hereby present the following statement of Current Fund at close of business April 21, 1917:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance March 31, 1917</td>
<td>$45,558.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts April 1-21, inclusive</td>
<td>7,793.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements</td>
<td>$53,352.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance April 21, 1917</td>
<td>$39,674.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bills payable</td>
<td>15,206.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Magazine Apr. 27)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$24,468.18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MARY H. S. JOHNSTON,
Treasurer General.

The Treasurer General stated also that the unredeemed pledges on the liquidation of the debt on the Hall amounting to over $1,100 was taken care of by Miss McDuffee's check, and that she had instructed the clerk in the office to hold the check until the morning of April 30 and notify Miss McDuffee that she was to collect the unredeemed pledges. On motion of Miss Pierce, seconded by Miss Barlow, it was carried, that the Treasurer General be instructed to hold the check of Miss McDuffee until the morning of the 30th of April, 1917. Moved by Mrs. Brumbaugh, seconded by Mrs. Gebhardt, and carried, to accept the supplementary report of Treasurer General.

The Treasurer General then read the recommendations of Mrs. Ransdell. Moved by Mrs. Bahnsen, seconded by Mrs. Hall, and carried, that recommendation No. 1 be adopted. (That in any financial arrangement made by the National Society the Treasurer General be a party thereto.)

It appearing that Mrs. McCleary, Chairman of National Old Trails Road Committee, was waiting to address the Board, the consideration of Mrs. Ransdell's recommendations was deferred, and it was moved by Mrs. Bahnsen, seconded by Mrs. Foster, and carried, that Mrs. McCleary be invited to appear before the Board and present the Old Trails Road matter. After giving a general survey of the situation with regard to the old trails roads and the bill introduced by Mr. Borland, Mrs. McCleary urged the members of the Board to agree on some amount to allow the Chairman of the National Old Trails Road Committee, whoever she might be, a stated sum for the use of her Committee so that she might know how to plan her work.

Mrs. Minor made the announcement that the President General had offered a prize of $50 to be given to the state securing the largest number of subscriptions to the magazine in proportion to its numbers.

The President General stated that she had asked the Acting Chairman of Building and Grounds Committee to remain in the building in order to speak of the Kentucky Room when new business was brought up, and it was therefore moved by Mrs. Hanger, seconded by Mrs. Talbott, and carried, that the Acting Chairman of Building and Grounds be asked to report now.

Miss Rogers referred to the suggestion of the Chairman of Art Critics Committee, and Miss Temple, a member of that Committee, that the room beyond the Assembly Room, larger, of much better proportions, with a wonderful oriel window, be furnished by Kentucky instead of the Assembly Room, their idea being to make a passage way with glass partitions on each side through the Assembly Room. This would leave a small room on each side of the passage which could be used for storage purposes, for which the larger room beyond was being used at the present time. The chief point at issue was whether Kentucky would have to bear the expense of putting in these partitions. As the matter was never discussed in a formal way, there had been no estimate made as to the cost of the alteration suggested.

Miss Rogers referred also to the splendid service given at all times by the Superintendent, Mr. Phillips, of the many ways in which he saved the Society money, and of his deep interest in the building; that everybody who had come in contact with him before or during the Congress had remarked on his faithfulness and cheerful service, and she did not wish to retire from the work without expressing her appreciation and admiration for Mr. Phillips and the splendid service he has rendered.

After some further discussion with regard to the Kentucky room, it was moved by Mrs. Fowler, seconded by Mrs. Brumbaugh, and carried that more definite information regarding the Kentucky Room be brought to the June meeting to be acted on at that time.

The Treasurer General then read recommendation No. 2 from Mrs. Ransdell's list, that the signature of the bonded Treasurer
General alone shall suffice upon all checks. Moved by Mrs. Brumbaugh, seconded by Miss Pierce, and carried, that recommendation No. 2 be adopted.

Recommendation No. 3; that the Treasurer General shall have charge of all funds of the Society, which must be deposited in a bank in the City of Washington; and that no chairman of any committee or individual shall control any of its funds. It being shown that the constitution already provided that this should be done, on motion of Mrs. Foster, seconded by Mrs. Howell, it was carried, that recommendation No. 3 of Mrs. Ransdell be laid on table.

No. 4, being a recommendation to Congress, was laid on the table, as were Nos. 5 and 6, the statement being made that while the Board was in accord with the spirit of the recommendations no action was necessary. Mrs. Johnston therefore moved that recommendations 4, 5 and 6 be laid on table. Carried.

Moved by Mrs. Holt, seconded by Mrs. Brumbaugh and carried, that recommendation No. 7 be adopted. (That no second mortgage shall ever be accepted as satisfactory in making an investment of the funds of the Society.)

The adoption of recommendation No. 8 was moved by Mrs. Fletcher, seconded by Mrs. Fowler: (That the funds of the Patriots’ Memorial D. A. R. School and the American International College be invested in the Permanent Fund and thus draw 5 per cent. instead of 2 per cent.) After some discussion, the motion was lost.

Mrs. Brumbaugh moved that we adopt recommendation No. 9. (That no action shall be taken by the National Board of Management upon any important financial matter which could have been foreseen, unless same was presented for consideration at a previous meeting of the Board.) This was seconded by Mrs. Ellison and carried.

The adoption of recommendation No. 10 was moved by Mrs. Holt, seconded by Mrs. Brumbaugh; that the Franco-American Fund, $211,02, be transferred to the Current Fund. It being shown that the expense of the wreath placed every year on the Lafayette statue in Washington could be just as well appropriated from the Current Fund, the motion was put and carried.

After some discussion with regard to recommendation No. 11, that the Board ruling of June 21, 1909, be rescinded and no matter be referred to a lawyer until so ordered by the National Board of Management—“That the President General be allowed to take legal advice whenever, in her opinion, it seems necessary, and the expense for such advice be paid for by the Treasurer General”—and the statement by Mrs. Minor that the rescinding of this motion might tie her hands as Chairman of Magazine Committee, if on consultation with the President General it was deemed advisable to have legal advice with regard to any of the questions arising out of the change of arrangements for the publishing of the magazine, it was moved by Miss Pierce, seconded by Miss Barlow, and carried, that recommendation No. 11 be laid on the table.

Mrs. Brumbaugh moved to adopt recommendation No. 12, that no reimbursement for any expense of the Society be made unless voucher shows receipt for said bill. This was seconded by Mrs. Foster, and carried.

Mrs. Johnston asked instruction as to the banks in which the money should be deposited, and it appearing that the present arrangement, which had been in existence for many years, was very satisfactory, it was moved by Mrs. Lane, seconded by Mrs. Hanger, and carried, that the moneys be deposited in the National Metropolitan Bank and American Security and Trust Company, as heretofore.

The following was read from Mrs. Ransdell:

The Ex-Treasurer General wishes to call the attention of the Board to the classification in her annual report, of the office of the Corresponding Secretary General. The items should read:

Corresponding Secretary General:

Clerical service ................. $917.83
Postage, expressage, telegram, cards, blanks, wrappers, postal guide, blank book, bonding clerk and sharpening eraser ................. 1,782.62

$2,700.45

She asks that this Board call attention to the above.

OLIVE POWELL RANSDELL.

The President General stated this would become a part of the records and needed no action.

The Treasurer General asked for instructions in regard to the manner of handling the magazine matter, whether a separate fund should be kept and a clerk be detailed to look after these receipts. Mrs. Brumbaugh moved that a clerk be detailed to take care of the subscriptions to the magazine. This was amended to read, a clerk in the Treasurer General’s office, and the ruling was made by the President General that all money be kept in the Current Fund and not in a special fund, since the bills would have to be paid from the Current Fund as heretofore. Miss Crowell further amended the motion to include the money from the advertising as well as from the subscriptions. These were all accepted by Mrs. Brumbaugh and incorporated in the following motion, that a clerk be detailed from the Treasurer General’s
office to attend to all moneys of the magazine. Seconded by Mrs. Ellison and carried.

Instruction was also asked by the Treasurer General with regard to the Bowker matter, and it was moved by Mrs. Buell, seconded by Mrs. Hall, and carried, that the matter of the Bowker claim be referred to the Chairman of the Magazine Committee.

The President General announced that she expected to keep a clerk at the Hall to attend to all her correspondence, and that all letters would receive prompt replies, whether they could be attended to or not—that her personal secretary would be Miss Denniston, who would be at the building on duty at all times.

The announcement was also made that Congress had this year made provision for the free distribution of the Proceedings to every chapter, the National Board of Management, and the retiring Board of Management, and that the publication of this would be under the charge of the Recording Secretary General and be published as promptly as possible.

The motion referred by the Congress to the National Board of Management, Whereas this Congress has adopted an oath of office to be administered to all National officers, be it Resolved; that at each succeeding Congress all newly elected National officers be publicly installed and the oath of office be administered by the Chaplain General then in office, was then read by the Recording Secretary General, and it was moved by Mrs. Brumbaugh, seconded by Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce and Miss Grace M. Pierce, and carried, that the matter of receiving bids and deciding upon, and contracting 'with a publisher for the Magazine, be referred to the Executive Committee with power to act. This was seconded by Miss Grace M. Pierce and carried.

At the request of Mrs. Minor, the Chairman of Magazine Committee, the editor was permitted to appear before the Board and present a report at that time, and while Mrs. Draper was being sent for, the request of the Treasurer General for permission to purchase a book in which bills payable might be registered and for listing securities was taken up, and on motion of Mrs. Wait, seconded by Mrs. Bosley, it was carried, that the Treasurer General be empowered to buy two books, one for listing bills payable and the other for listing securities.

Mrs. Draper turned over to the Chaplain General, Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, the material for the Book of Remembrance which, by the adoption of the recommendation of the Editor of the Magazine to Congress, had been put in charge of the Chaplain General.

Mrs. Draper told of the situation with regard to the continued mailing of the Magazine under second class postage, and stated that it might be necessary for her to have a letter from the Recording Secretary General. The Chairman of Magazine Committee expressed her approval of Mrs. Draper's efforts, and on motion of Mrs. Lane, duly seconded, it was carried that this letter be given to Mrs. Draper as the Editor of the Magazine.

Mrs. Draper also referred to the appeal of the Secretary of the Treasury to the newspapers to publish the advertisements of the bonds to be floated by the government, and asked permission of the Board to have one page of the advertising devoted to an advertisement of the bond issue as one of the ways the National Society could help the government. Moved by Miss Grace M. Pierce, seconded by Mrs. Harris, and carried, that one of the advertising pages of the May and June numbers of our Magazine be devoted to the advertisement of the National Bond issue of the National Government.

Mrs. Draper requested permission to have the slip printed notifying those sending queries of the action of the Congress, and this permission was granted. With regard to the bill for cuts, about which there was some question, Mrs. Draper was given permission to simply O. K. it as having received the cuts. Mrs. Draper also requested of the new officers elected to have their pictures in her hands in time to send to the printer for the June Magazine, and gave an outline of some of the features to appear in that number. The question of the cuts not returned by the printer, especially the St. Memin cuts, was discussed at length, Mrs. Draper stating that she had insisted on the return of every cut that had been used since she was editor. She also stated that she had herself paid at
the rate of $25 each for the St. Memin articles that had appeared in the Magazine in March, April, May, June, August and October 1916, and the February 1917 issues, feeling that it was a great advantage to the Society to have these articles; that the publishing of the pictures had aroused so much interest that other St. Meminns had been found in various parts of the country, and it had been her idea to have articles written more at length about some of the pictures.

Mrs. Draper referred to the fact that Congress had instructed her to get out as quickly as possible all the motions affecting the different chapters, and as this would necessarily include the report of the completion of the payment of the debt on Memorial Continental Hall, she asked that some one be authorized to go over with the editor this account. The President General ruled that when the article was ready for publication the Recording Secretary General would go over it with the editor and O. K. it, and there would be no necessity for taking any special action with regard to this.

The Registrar General, Miss Grace M. Pierce, then presented the recommendations outlined by her in her report at the morning session; the assignment to the office of Registrar General of Miss Madge Cushman and Miss Edith B. Sullivan on the temporary roll with the intention of becoming permanent. The adoption of recommendation No. 1 of the Registrar General was moved by Mrs. Brumbaugh, seconded by Miss Barlow, and carried. That all permits for insignia, ancestral bars and recognition pin be obtained through the jeweler and Mrs. Ellenore Dutcher Key, and that notice of this be sent to Caldwell and Company and Mrs. Key, in order that they might so announce in their circulars. Moved by Mrs. Cobbs, seconded by Miss Barlow, and carried, that the recommendation of the Registrar General be granted.

With regard to the filing cabinet requested for the office of the Registrar General, Miss Pierce stated that since she had made her report in the morning the statement of the General Fireproofing Company had been received, which showed that with the increase in the price of everything, figuring as closely as it was possible for them to do, it would cost the Society $70 more than the price she had secured from them when they first made their estimate, but that they would make allowance on the price for the old filing cabinets which would be turned over to them. Of the amount to be paid for the new cabinet, Iowa had pledged all of the money which she had in the treasury for the Iowa room amounting to about $150. Miss Pierce therefore recommended the purchase of this filing cabinet, and it was moved by Mrs. Gebhardt, seconded by Mrs. Hanger, and carried, that the filing cabinet for ancestral cards, etc., as approved by the Registrar General, be purchased from the General Fireproofing Company as soon as possible, and the Finance Committee be authorized to approve the payment of the same.

The President General, referring to the passage by Congress of the resolutions of the Committee appointed by the retiring President General, Mrs. William Cumming Story, for the War Relief Service, with the provision that the new President General appoint a Committee, stated that she was able only to make a partial report at that time, and she would announce that after careful consideration she had appointed Mrs. Matthew T. Scott as Chairman of the Committee on War Relief Service; that she would ask Mrs. Grant of Colorado to represent the Committee in the Western section, Mrs. Calhoun of South Carolina for the Southern section, Mrs. Ames of Illinois for the Central section, and Mrs. Ellis of Massachusetts for the Northeastern section, and that Mrs. Scott would take up the work with the members of the cabinet, and being in close connection with the cabinet members, would ask some of those women to work with her, and the full committee would be announced later. An animated discussion followed as to plans of work for this War Relief Service, in which many of the members participated. Mrs. Wait gave an outline of the work as already started in Michigan; the President General announced that she would add Mrs. Wait's name to the Committee. Mrs. Bahnsen moved that the details of this service work be left to the Committee. After some further discussion as to plans of work, during which the Recording Secretary General read the resolutions that were adopted by Congress, the previous question was moved and carried. The motion of Mrs. Bahnsen, seconded by Mrs. Brumbaugh, was put and carried.

Mrs. Brumbaugh referred to the question that had been asked earlier in the day as to when the contract with the advertising agent expired, and stated that the terms of the contract provided that it should run for five years unless Congress discontinued sending the Magazine to every member, and as the motion that Congress carried was for the repeal of the action of the 25th Congress to go into effect after the June issue, it would seem under that motion that the advertising agent would hold over until the June issue.

Mrs. Hall presented for the consideration of the committees that would be appointed to have such things in charge the matter of the picture of Caesar Rodney painted by Miss Wilmuth Gary, which had passed the Boston Museum of Art, a half tone of which Miss Gary gave to the Delaware Room, but the picture had never been permitted to be hung.
in the Delaware Room, notwithstanding the Daughters of Delaware were extremely anxious to have the picture in their room, it being a picture of their Signer and the artist a great, great grandniece of this man Caesar Rodney. No action was expected to be taken by the Board at this time, but Mrs. Hall wished that the matter might be looked into by the proper committee.

Mrs. Brumbaugh moved that the action of the Board of February 17-18, 1915, regarding Mrs. Bukey, be rescinded, explaining that the motion was to the effect that the request by the Magruder, Chapter of Washington be granted, that the new chapter of which Mrs. Bukey was organizing regent be not allowed to complete its organization until the property of the Magruder Chapter had been returned to it, and that through this motion one woman was being held responsible for the action of many women; that Mrs. Bukey had endeavored to the best of her ability to have the papers returned to the Magruder Chapter, but some members were reluctant to give up their papers, and while through this failure on the part of these members they were debarred from active participation in the affairs of the National Society, as the matter now stood, while Mrs. Bukey had herself complied with the request, she was prohibited from organizing a chapter of women who had never been chapter members. The motion to rescind was seconded by Mrs. Moody and Mrs. Hanger, and carried.

Mrs. Ellison stated that the Lucy Jackson Chapter of Massachusetts desired permission to incorporate under the laws of the State in order to hold property, as they were purchasing an historic house. Moved by Mrs. Foster, seconded by Mrs. Cobbs, and carried, that Mrs. Ellison's request be granted that Lucy Jackson Chapter be allowed to incorporate under the Massachusetts State laws.

Mrs. Painter announced that Missouri made a small contribution, which she was instructed to give to the President General, which she believed was the first contribution to the new Committee for the War Relief Fund.

Miss Grace M. Pierce referred to the request of the Acting Chairman of Building and Grounds Committee for the increase in the salary of one of the employees, and moved, that our employee George Hughes be granted an increase of pay of $5.00 per month. This was seconded by Miss Barlow and Mrs. Cobbs, and carried.

Miss Barlow moved that my assistant, Miss Priscilla E. Kent, be given three days' sick leave, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of this week, explaining that she had served on the Credentials Committee and was so exhausted it would be impossible for her to come back until the close of these three days. This motion was seconded by Mrs. Leary and carried.

After some discussion as to the amount on hand in the treasury and the statement that the forthcoming two issues of the Magazine could be paid for with the balance of the loan already authorized to be made, it was moved by Mrs. Lane that the President General be authorized in case of necessity to borrow money for the current expenses. Mrs. Brumbaugh called the attention of the Board to the recommendation adopted earlier in the day that no action shall be taken by the National Board of Management upon any important financial matter which could have been foreseen, unless same was presented for consideration at a previous meeting of the Board, and the announcement was made by the President General that notice was given that this matter would come up for consideration at the June Board meeting. The date when the June Board meeting would be held was taken up and after considerable discussion, the President General set the date for June 20, that date appearing to meet more nearly the desires of the majority of the members.

Miss Grace M. Pierce moved that the clerks who have been employed overtime incident to the Congress, be paid for such time. This was seconded by Miss Barlow and carried.

Stating that the matter of the need for the loan could not have been foreseen before this present Board meeting, since this was the first Board meeting in this administration, Mrs. Hanger moved that in case condition of treasury makes it necessary, a loan be made to cover current expenses. Seconded by Mrs. Wait, and carried.

The Recording Secretary General then read the motions as passed, and there being no corrections, the minutes were approved. At 6:40, on motion, the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

EMMA L. CROWELL,
Recording Secretary General.
J. E. Caldwell & Co.
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