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AMERICAN FLAG MADE OVERNIGHT BY SCOTCH WOMEN TO USE AT THE FUNERAL OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS AND SAILORS FROM THE TORPEDOED TRANSPORT TUSCANIA
D. A. R. GIFT TO THE WOMEN OF ISLAY, SCOTLAND

HISTORY shows no more touching incident than the making of an American flag over-night by the women of Islay, Scotland, to use at the burial of American soldiers who lost their lives when the transport Tuscania was torpedoed off the coast of Ireland on the night of February 5, 1918. No United States flag was to be found in the village and these devoted women, taking their design from a small American flag emblem found on one of the bodies, worked tirelessly to complete the flag that the "Stars and Stripes" might float once again over the boys in khaki who, having given their lives in its service, were laid in their last resting-place on foreign soil by kindly, friendly hands.

The makers of the flag were Jessie McLellan, Mary Cunningham, Catherine McGregor, Mary Armour, and John McDougall.

The Daughters of the American Revolution, quick to transmit their appreciation of the exquisite service, at the Twenty-seventh Continental Congress passed the following resolution:

"Whereas: A few women of the village were up through the entire night making a flag from a miniature emblem carried by one of the men.

"Be it therefore resolved: That the Daughters of the American Revolution in Congress assembled transmit to their Scotch sisters, through the proper authorities, their deep appreciation of this beautiful service.

"The Daughters of the American Revolution, in Congress assembled, send to their Scotch sisters an American flag through the proper authorities, with expressions of their deep appreciation for their beautiful service.

(Signed) "Mrs. Edward L. Harris,
"State Regent of Ohio.
"Mrs. Butterworth,
"Vice President General, Illinois.
"Mrs. William H. Wait,
"State Regent of Michigan."

The carrying out of the wishes of the Continental Congress was intrusted to Miss Catherine Brittin Barlow, Custodian of Flags and Curator General, N. S. D. A. R., and at the meeting of the National Board of Management in Washington on June 26, 1918, Miss Barlow presented for the Board's approval a specially made silk American flag to be sent to Islay, Scotland, through the Department of State. Three streamers of the Society's colors were attached to the flag and bore the message in silver lettering:

From the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution—
To the women of Islay, Scotland.
S. S. Tuscania, February 5, 1918.
Through the courtesy of the Hon. Charles D. Walcott, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, Miss Barlow secured permission to show the Board the original flag made by the Scotch women, the flag having been presented to President Wilson and by him deposited in the U. S. National Museum in Washington, D. C. In view of the unusual circumstances attached to the flag an exception was made to the rules governing the lending of relics from the National Museum, and the flag was brought to Memorial Continental Hall on the morning of June 26 by Mr. Theodore T. Belote, Curator of the Division of History. Permission was also granted to have the flag especially photographed for publication in this magazine, and it is reproduced in colors in the frontispiece, as many Daughters have expressed a wish to see and own a picture of the flag which holds such tender memories.

Deep feeling was evinced in the Board Room when Miss Barlow held aloft the flag and the members rose and remained standing as she repeated its simple, impressive history.

The following extracts are from the Scotch newspaper The Oban Times, Oban, Argyllshire, February 25, 1918:

Many sad scenes have been witnessed in Islay when wrecks have brought the dead to these wild shores, but no one can remember any tragedy of the sea which so deeply stirred the feelings of all as the interment on Saturday, February 9, of the brave young men from America who lost their lives when coming to fight for us.

The people of the district did all that was possible to render assistance in the sad task of reverently disposing of the remains and showing all honor to the United States. Mr. Hugh Morrison, of Islay, made the necessary arrangements and gave the most generous help. Mainly through him it was found possible to provide plain coffins, nearly half of them made at Islay House, and he selected and gave a suitable piece of land to form a burial ground.

Altogether fifty bodies came ashore in Lochindaal. When coffins were available all the dead were collected and placed in the draft store of the distillery from whence the public funeral took place on Saturday afternoon. A space of ground just outside the village and close to the sea was chosen as the resting-place, eight large graves being dug to form a square, the dead men being placed side by side.

Prominent British Government officials as well as officers of the Royal army and navy, United States army and navy officers, and the villagers were in the solemn cortege which wended its way in the blinding rain. The dead having been recently lowered into the graves and the identification crosses placed in position, the Rev. Mr. Slater read the burial service of the Church of England and during a brief respite from the rain, volleys were fired, a piper played, and the brave Americans were laid to rest.

The Oban Times' Port Ellen correspondent, writing at a later date, states:

The past week was one of mournful activity in this district. Civilians of all grades took part in searching for bodies on shore, rock, and islets, and aiding the survivors in burying their dead.

The first interment took place at Killeyan in a wild, romantic spot, known as Port-nan-Galon, and adjoining the Mull of Oa. A green, grassy plane, well above the reach of the sea, was selected for the burying-place. Here the spectator is surrounded by high precipitous hills, scalable only by means of a narrow footpath. From the plain the sea is visible only in one direction, southwest. The massive shoulder of the Mull on one hand and reef of jagged rocks on the other form a channel through which race mountainous seas to break in foam and spray on the beach. Such was the spectacle viewed by the funeral party when on the eighth instant the remains of twenty-eight gallant men were reverently committed to earth.

Upon the recovery of other bodies a second visit to Killeyan had to be made by the funeral party on the eleventh and other interments took place in specially selected ground at Kilnaughton, near the village churchyard, and here many of the villagers met to honor the brave dead and witness the military funeral.

On this occasion a grander or more deeply impressive scene could hardly be imagined. The sun was shining brightly, and on a cliff above the burying ground the firing party paid their last mark of honor to their comrades and Allies.

The Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack were reverently lowered in salute, and the solemn service was concluded by everyone present singing in unison "God Save the King" and "The Star Spangled Banner."
SOME PECULIAR MAPS

By P. Lee Phillips
Chief, Division of Maps, Library of Congress

The maps which the writer will describe in this story have no geographical or technical value. They may, however, have some historical, artistic or freakish characteristics. This statement is by way of introduction, as the word "map" in a title is sufficient to induce the reader to pass on to the next. Shakespeare's much quoted, "What's in a name?" is well enough in poetry, but does not apply to the more serious pursuits. The object of the writer is to describe some of the maps which seem to have been made to amuse rather than to instruct. They may be called facetious or freak, eccentric or crank, but the reader must judge for himself as he goes along.

All the maps of the Middle Ages impress the modern mind as belonging to this class. They are, nevertheless, useful for the incidental clues which they give to the traditions and beliefs of the time. One is amused upon examining them to see the number of weird and uncouth-looking animals which are scattered plenteously throughout. We wonder at the imagination of the cartographer and are apt to infer that his geographical information was as slight as his knowledge of the animal creation. When we read the travelers' stories of old, we see where the map-maker obtained his knowledge. They were not creations of his own, but simply the information derived from books of voyagers, just as maps are now compiled from field notes of the most recent explorers.

In the old map of the world of questionable date, made by Richard de Haldingham, is seen in bold relief the figure of a man lying on his back with leg upward, shading his body from the sun with one very large foot. If we turn to the book of Sir John Mandeville, who is alleged to have traveled in the East about 1322-56, the same picture is found with the following description:

"In Ethiope ben many dyverse folk: and Ethiope is clept Cusis. In that Contres ben folk, that han but o foot: and thei gon so fast, that it is marvaylle: and the foot is so large, that is schadewethe alle the Body azen the Sonne, whanne thei wole lye and reste hem."

Therefore, when one sees these old maps with their quaint animals and human beings with faces in the middle of their bodies, it is not well to criticize too severely the old cartographers, for they only depicted the knowledge of the day, from the best authorities, such as the above-mentioned Sir John and many others. From the earliest map of America in 1493, the shape of the continent of America, described and sketched by many notable men, especially Leonardo Da Vinci, about 1515, looks as if a cartographical blind man's bluff had been played. The west coast was quite unknown. In a curious map of 1650, by Virginia Farrer, who is a unique example of a woman cartographer, the "Sea of China" is placed west of "Ould Virginia and New." The peninsula of Lower California was at first correctly drawn by Hernando Cortez, about 1535; but for
FROM RICHARD DEHALDINGHAM'S MAP
years afterwards, from tales brought back by certain travelers, it remained an island on all maps to 1700. It was not until Vancouver made his exploration in 1790-95 and published his maps, that the continent of America was given a correct appearance on the map.

As custodian of the largest collection of maps in the Western Hemisphere, at the Library of Congress, the writer came across many peculiar maps, some of historical interest and others which may be called eccentric or crank, proving that a serious subject can sometimes be transformed into the ludicrous or sentimental. Some of these are: a map of matrimony, showing the course of the Truelove River; gospel temperance railroad map; map of the road to Hell; facial war maps; game maps; expansion maps, in which Uncle Sam is represented with one foot on Cuba, holding the new possessions with a string; picture maps, such as Belgium represented as a lion and Cape Cod by a muscular arm; railway service maps used to assist the memory, in which places are represented by pictures, as for example, a town named Campbell, by a camel.

Classifying these subjects, especially the map of matrimony and the one of Hell, help was offered by a suggestive reader who said, "Place them together."

There are other maps, some of which will be described herein. Although peculiar in structure, they are of historical interest. The powder-horn maps, made from that adornment to the head of the bullock, were so ingeniously designed that they were both useful and ornamental. As they were much used in the early Colonial Wars between 1739 and 1760, and also during the Revolutionary War, they may be considered the earliest road maps, since they related principally to inland parts of the country of which, in those days, there were few maps and little was known. Besides, on them were skilfully engraved plans of cities, mainly New York and Quebec, also the British coat of arms and the name of the owner. These powder-horn maps were a necessary part of the equipment of the soldier, and at times were so artistically engraved, that instead of silver loving cups, as now, they were given as much appreciated prizes of friendship and
love. They were passed down from father to son as sacred heirlooms. Gilbert Thompson, in his paper entitled: "Historical Military Powder-horns," refers to "one in existence made by George Washington, when a young man, on which are only his initials." Of its workmanship he stated that, "I made its mouth wide, so I could get a charge at a single lift."

The following interesting story comes from Baltimore:

"Among the latest acquisitions, and one that is prized the highest, is a powder horn, recently sent from Baltimore. The manner in which it was found is peculiar. A gentleman, while inspecting an old colonial mansion in that city, with the view of purchasing it, strolled through the spacious dining-room, and while examining the old oak wainscoting, almost black with age, his attention was attracted to a small crevice about four feet long. "Inserting the blade of a penknife, a secret door about four feet square sprang open, disclosing a closet about three feet deep. The first articles that met his gaze were three old-fashioned liquor flasks; with eager haste he drew out the corks, while visions of rare old brandy of the vintage of 1776 flashed through his mind. But closer investigation resulted in disappointment. The contents of the bottles had disappeared long ago.

"There were also a cane made of dark colored wood, in the handle of which was a dirk, and in a far corner a powder horn, twenty inches long, thirteen inches in circumference at the lower end, and four inches in circumference near the upper end, where the remains of a leather strap passes around it. The date, May 16, 1765, was probably the time it was made. ' Taylir,' the artist, and probably the original owner, was evidently a much better artist and mechanic than speller. However, as George Washington was also a poor hand at orthography, one should not be too critical of the old colonial frontiersman, John Taylor."

Fan maps, like many other interesting ideas, seem to be much affected by the Chinese. There is one, however, which is based on a map by a Frenchman, Martin de La Bastide. It is the earliest map showing the feasibility of building a canal across Nicaragua to the Pacific. This route was considered by many then as designed by nature for the project. Some day the passage may be constructed as a rival to that of Panama. A reproduction which illustrates this article is taken from a paper by the distinguished geographer, Gabriel Marcel, entitled, "Un Éventail 'Géographique',' and is described in this manner:

"The map is on silk—in three sections—the middle one, the largest. "In the upper border is found a lengthy description. "In the left lower corner, a well drawn scene is described as follows: 'The four parts of the world are looking attentively at Mercury, god of commerce, who with his caduceus shows the passage from one sea to the other, while with the other he invites them to ask the king of Spain to open this communication, paying him a tribute for it.' "On the other side, at the right, is a representation of the terrestrial globe, between two columns around which is a streamer with the inscription: 'Ne plus ultra.' "On the globe, supported by two cherubs, is the coat of arms of Spain. An anchor, cannon balls, cannon, ship's prow, are spread before the king (Charles IV), who, clothed in the royal mantle, leaning on his sceptre, is seated on his throne, around which are fruits and coins. Palms and branches of olive complete the allegory.

"Charles IV looks at the symbolic figure which shows him with the left hand the mouth of the Desaguadero River, and with the right is ready to place a crown on his head. "For those who would not understand this allegory, a description is given as follows:

" 'The king of Spain looks with admiration at a figure representing Fame (Renommée) who, with one hand shows him the communication between the two hemispheres and with the other presents him and promises him the crown of immortality, if he opens this passage which will contribute to the happiness of all nations.' "The map must have been executed prior to 1791. "The biographical dictionaries do not mention Martin de La Bastide, who seems to have published only his Mémoire sur un nouveau passage de la Mer du Nord à la mer du Sud. Were it not for the mention found in Laborde's Histoire de la mer du Sud, v. 2, stating that
La Bastide was secretary to the Count of Broglie, he would be unknown to us. Without doubt, it was Charles-François, Count of Broglie, French ambassador to Poland and director of the secret council of Louis XV, who was corresponding directly with the king and kept him informed as to the state of things in Europe.

The rage for tapestry making in the Middle Ages, in which many subjects were depicted in such an artistic manner, was frequently applied to the making of maps. The most interesting one, in ten sheets, was
designed by
Henry Cornelius Vroom, a famous painter of Harlem, and it was "wove" by Francis Springing, about 1588. It hangs in the British House of Lords, and represents the Spanish armada attack on the English fleet.

This form of map work in more recent years deteriorated into what is known as sample or needlework maps. They represent only amateur work, have no geographical valuation, and must be estimated accordingly. Florence Peacock, in an article entitled "Needlework Maps," says, "Each individual map differs greatly one from the other in the manner in which it is worked; some are so beautifully wrought with the finest black silk that it is difficult to believe that they are needlework at all. I have seen them so perfectly executed

that it was only by looking at the wrong side of the material I could be quite certain that it was needlework, and not produced with a pen."

One of the daily papers describes a sailor's embroidered map of Alaska by A. Henry Peterson of the local office of the United States Shipping Commissioner's department, which is hanging on his office wall, and is something of a curiosity. Like most sailors of the old school, Peterson is a handy man with the needle, and in the spare time at his disposal, it took him ten months to make the map. It is all of silk embroidery, having required nearly five hundred skeins of silk thread in its manufacture. The different divisions of the country are done in different colored silk, and all the names are

worked in. The map is complete in detail.

Let us hope that some day the following map, which may be placed among maps of the same class, will find its way into our national collection of curiosities:

"A translation issued by the German information service concerns the presentation of a remarkable carpet to Field Marshal von Hindenburg. It reads:

"'The city of Konia, in Asia Minor, recently presented Field Marshal von Hindenburg with a magnificent carpet. On it is woven an exact map of east Prussia, the seat of the field mar-"
shal's great victory. In the left corner of the carpet, surrounded by a laurel wreath, is a portrait of Hindenburg, and below an inscription in German and Turkish containing the words: “To his excellency General Field Marshal Paul von Beckendorff and von Hindenburg, to express thanks for the great victorious battles at the Masurian Lakes, presented by the inhabitants of Konia, in Asia Minor.”

Geographical playing cards were much in vogue about the beginning of the seventeenth century. The one reproduced here gives as an ornament the portrait of Mary, Queen of Scots, sandwiched between that of Montezuma and “An Indian.” Some admirer evidently placed it there, instead properly, of one of Queen Elizabeth, the virgin queen, after whom Virginia was so called.

While digging a foundation for a new church in Madaba, Palestine, a mosaic map was found, filling the whole pavement. This map, made in the sixth century, A.D., has been described by many eminent scholars, as it brings to light much information relating to biblical history. Among the many pictures which it contains, that of Jerusalem is the most noteworthy.

Postage stamp maps have played an important part in boundary questions, especially among the South American republics and also in commemoration of important historic events, such as the Louisiana purchase. The following account of a curious postage stamp map comes from Atchison, Kansas:

"John Fortune, a mail carrier of this city, has completed a map of the United States from postage stamps. By using stamps of various colors he separated the original thirteen colonies, also outlining every State. The large rivers are shown with orange-colored stamps."
In the centre of the map is a great American eagle, with wings spread, the olive branch and bundle of arrows clutched in its talons. Above the eagle is worked out the phrase, 'E Pluribus Unum.' The great lakes are shown with Canadian stamps.

"The map is bordered with pictures of all the Presidents, the likenesses being secured from stamps of various designs. In the centre of the State of Virginia is a copy of the Declaration of Independence, bordered with stamps of Washington design.

"The stamps are pasted upon a canvas, 5 x 9 feet, and each one of them has been trimmed, requiring infinite patience and work. The exact number of stamps used in making the map is known only to Mr. Fortune."

There are some well-known jeweled maps, which seem to be an Oriental affectation. The following, which is well worth quoting, taken from the Philadelphia North American, gives a description of some of these:

"Jeweled maps of great value are among the possessions of certain famous men. Not long ago one was presented to Col. Marchand, the French explorer of Fashoda fame, by a number of his admirers. It comprised a map of Africa in blue enamel, with the two routes followed by the gallant traveler traced in brilliants. An especially large diamond indicated the latitude and longitude of the town which brought fame to the intrepid Frenchman.

"The map, which but for political reasons would have been presented some little time ago, was probably suggested by the jeweled map of France that the czar presented to the French nation in 1900, which after its exhibition at the exposition of that year, was added to the treasures of the Louvre. About one square yard in size, this record map took three years to make, and cost more than $500,000."

"It is difficult to conceive of so large a sum being expended upon a single map, but when it is pointed out that this work of art is a veritable mosaic of gems the problem presents no further mysteries. As a matter of fact, each department in the country was represented by a special stone, such as malachite, onyx, agate and jade, cut to exactly coincide with its configuration, while the rivers were marked in platinum, and the sea in lapis lazuli; each of the large cities, to the number of 106, was, as in the case of Fashoda in the previous example of jeweled cartography, represented by a gem. Thus, a ruby occupied the site of Paris, an opal stood for Bordeaux, a turquoise for Lille, an emerald for Marseilles and a diamond for Lyons.

"This map was at the time of its exposition mounted on marble embellished with ermine, and was surmounted by the Russian and French flags, which were to be replaced by a frame of solid silver."

"The jeweled map, by the way, is no twentieth century idea, for long before the dawn of the present century the shahs of Persia reckoned a jeweled map among their most valued possessions. The map in question, to be perfectly accurate, is a great globe of gold, representing the world, and upon it the colored effects of the familiar sphere of the school room are obtained by studying (?) the area of each country with precious stones."

"A few months ago a French bride received from a geographically inclined friend a silver sugar bowl having the contour of a terrestrial globe. This bowl, whose cover was formed by the northern hemisphere, bore on its exterior an accurately engraved map of the world, and on this map the route that the newly married couple were about to take in the course of a very elaborate honeymoon tour was marked by a line of lapis lazuli, while the names of the towns at which the happy couple would make a more or less prolonged stay was lettered in enamel."

"This gift had in its way a distinct meaning. But on the other hand, it is difficult to understand why the friends of the Spanish premier, Canovas, who was assassinated in 1897, should elect to send to his widow a beautiful and elaborate map of the Philippine Islands."

"The map in question, which has been valued at some $200,000, was, however, a very remarkable gift, as can be gathered from its description, which records that it was in relief and in solid gold, with each city marked by a ruby. The inscription was outlined in sapphires, and the dedication appeared in brilliants, while the frame of gold and precious stones was surmounted by a bust of Canovas in the same precious metal."

Another is described in the New York Tribune Sunday magazine for December 8, 1907, as follows:

"The annals of international courtesies contain no more curious episode than that relating to imperial Russia's graceful present to her friend and ally France. It took the form of a map forty inches square composed entirely of gold and precious stones framed in slate colored jasper. It is exhibited to-day in the Louvre—an imperishable chart of fair France, impervious alike to moth and rust, the symbol of a
nation that will ‘live for ever,’ as the Oriental toast puts it. It is exhibited in the great gallery inclosed in a superb walnut case that stands eight feet high.

“I took much pains to ascertain the history of this most wonderful trophy gift. I use the word ‘trophy’ because the gold is all Siberian, and every gem that stars the map came from the imperial Russian mines in the Urals. The map was designed with the personal approval of the czar by the famous Russian Engineer De Mostovinko, who superintended its production and completion throughout. It was put together at the imperial factory of Ekaterinburg, and nearly eight months were occupied in this process alone. The Czar was so delighted with the map when it was completed that he personally congratulated De Mostovinko and presented him with a decoration in honor of his achievement.

“The sea is represented by a pale and precious marble, and portions of foreign countries necessarily included such as England, Germany, Italy and Spain are in dark gray onyx. The whole of France is shown entirely in polished jasper, and each Department has been cut from stone of a different color although the whole blends without the slightest jar to the artistic eye.

“Almost every mine in European and Asiatic Russia was ransacked for the necessary material, some of the gems being found only in mines appropriated by the Emperor and never found in commerce at all. The jasper used is some of the most beautifully veined that has ever been produced, while the polishing is a marvel to behold. So exquisitely do the lines of each section meet that they are invisible to the naked eye.

“No fewer than one hundred and six of the more important towns of France are given, their names being wrought in letters of pure gold, while the towns themselves are represented by lovely jewels. Thus Paris is represented by a ruby of enormous size and value, which caused quite a commotion among the lapidaries of Europe. Havre boasts a superb emerald under its golden name; Rouen is represented by a sapphire; Lille by a phenacite; Lyons by a turmalin; Nantes by a beryl; Bordeaux by an aquamarine; Marseilles by an emerald; Nice by a garnet; Cherbourg by an alexandrite from the Urals (it looks green by day and reddish-blue by artificial light). Twenty-two other towns are represented by amethysts, thirty-five by tourmalins, and thirty-eight by quartz crystals. And the rivers of France in this extraordinary map are represented by sinuous bars of precious platinum sunk in the jasper. The courses of the rivers had first to be cut in the lovely stone and the platinum laid in afterward and then polished.

“The entire cost of this unique map, of course, came out of the imperial exchequer of the Czar himself, and Parisian jewelers like Cartier and Boucheron estimate that no less than five hundred thousand dollars was sunk in this costly international compliment. ‘Indeed,’ Cartier declared emphatically, in discussing its amazing richness, ‘if a millionaire came to my establishment and ordered a map like this, I should have to charge him probably three times as much, if indeed, I could procure the stones at all.’ ”

Henry Ward, of Rochester, N. Y., in a newspaper article entitled, “Treasures of the Shah,” gives this description:

“Among other things there was the sword of Tamerlane: but the object that struck me as being the most remarkable was a globe made for the Shah, and on which he probably studied geography. It is the most remarkable one in existence. As near as I could judge it was three feet in diameter, correctly made, the seas, continents and every portion of it composed of gems. My recollection does not serve me exactly, but I remember that Persia was made of turquoise, that being the national gem, so to speak. Africa was in rubies; England and France in diamonds, and so on, every portion being covered by beautiful gems and the seas by emeralds. It contained seventy-five pounds of gold and there were 51,366 gems in all. I was told that it was worth £947,000 or nearly $5,000,000 in our money, and was a mere bagatelle from all I could understand, and was made to utilize some of the vast store of gems owned by the Shah.”

Animals and birds were fruitful sources of inspiration for the makers of eccentric maps. An especially interesting one of Belgium is in the shape of a lion made in 1621, to accompany P. van den Keere’s La Germanie inferieure, showing that at an early day this glorious people had the warlike spirit which is here represented allegorically by the king of beasts. The map entitled, Le lion Belgique, is an unusual one. The idea of such a map was not original with Keere. The description states that Michel Aitzinger or von Eyt-
zing, an Austrian, in a map in his history of Belgium in 1587, first made use of the likeness to a lion in the topography of the seventeen provinces; added to the fact that all but four of them showed the lion on their coats of arms as did many of the cities, towns and noted families. On Keere’s map of the Leo Belgicus, Friesland and Groningen form the head; Overassil, the tongue; Utrecht, Holland, Zealand and Flanders the back; Zutphen the jaw; Gelderland, the chest; Brabant, Mechlin and Hainault, the shoulder; Limburg, the knee; Luxemburg, the foot; and Artois the tail.

A truly “spread eagle map” is found in a small book of 1833, entitled, “Rudiments of Knowledge.” By Joseph Churchman. This eagle map is explained very geographically. The United States and territories are represented under the figure of an eagle; the States of New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and a part of New York being chiefly included in the head and beak—the remainder of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, principally embraced in the neck—the outline of coast, from Cape Henlopen to South Carolina inclusive making the turn and formation of the breast. Florida representing the legs—the Arkansas territory, including the land occupied by the Cherokees to the Spanish line, forming the tail—the northern line of the United States, through lakes Ontario and Erie to Detroit, describing the back—the wings raised and the outline of them curving with the line of the United States through lakes St. Clair, Huron and Superior, and spread and extended to overshadow a large part of the Missouri territory.

The best known class which can be traced back many hundred years is the cartoon or caricature map. A good example of this kind is the one of Bunker Hill, made in 1776, and reproduced in the July number of this magazine. A very amusing one is found in the representation of a salamander, called Gerrymander after Elbridge Gerry, who for political reasons manipulated the various districts to suit his party.

In writing this paper on some unusual maps, the author has endeavored to make a readable article out of a dry subject. Two well-known writers have succeeded with exquisite facetiousness: Sir J. M. Barrie, in “Shutting a Map,” and C. S. Brooks, in “On Maps and Rabbit-holes.” Should mine fail to interest, the reader may find comfort in having his attention called to these articles, as an amende honorable.
COMMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT GENERAL

NUMBER of very valuable scholarships have been offered to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, from time to time by some of the best girls' schools in the country. At the present time three schools have expressed their desire to grant us full or partial scholarships.

The $1000 scholarship so generously offered to the Daughters at the Twenty-seventh Congress by the Colonial School of Washington has been awarded for this year to a pupil from Nebraska. By the terms of the gift no State may have a second scholarship until all other States have had the privilege of sending a pupil.

The Paul Institute, of Washington, has repeated this year its offer of two partial scholarships, valued at $200 each, by which two pupils selected by the Daughters may have that reduction in price of tuition for the year. These have not yet been awarded.

The Washington College of Law has also repeated its offer of a scholarship for a pupil being educated by the Philippine Scholarship Fund Committee.

The very tangible evidence of the interest in our Magazine, shown by Mrs. Fannie Elizabeth Nelson, of the Chicago Chapter, in her generous gift of prizes to the three Chapters obtaining the largest increase in subscribers was greatly appreciated by the Congress and I desire to take this opportunity to thank Mrs. Nelson for her hearty cooperation in the Magazine work.

While every member of the Society cannot give prizes, every subscriber to the Magazine can by her active interest so present to her friends who have not yet subscribed, the merits of our Magazine as to arouse much interest and add many new friends and supporters to our official publication. Let us make this a banner year for our Magazine. If we exert ourselves I am sure we can not only double but treble our subscription list.

As a result of the efforts made before and during the Congress we have bought $40,000 worth of Liberty Bonds of the third issue, and have nearly $7000 in redeemed pledges from Congress to invest, thus closely approaching one-half of the amount for which we are striving. I confidently believe that in spite of the many demands upon every one of us, the members, Chapters and States that have not yet met their quota will renew their efforts and send the remaining $50,000 to be invested in the next loan, so that the National Society can stand before the world as having redeemed its pledge of helping the Government to the extent of one dollar for every member in our great organization.

By order of the French Government many important districts have just been evacuated, the civil population being sent away.

The Paris Committee of the Fatherless Children of France has also been obliged to move because its former quarters were in direct line of fire of the long-distance gun, but it is now settled in its new office.

Do not be alarmed, therefore, if there is some delay in hearing from your protégés. The money you are so generously sending for the care of the orphans is being carefully administered and is helping much to make life livable for these helpless little ones.

In response to letters asking whether the money raised by us for the restoration of Tilloloy had been lost because of the retaking of that village by the Germans, I desire to say that our money raised for this restoration is being held here in this country until we are advised by the proper authorities that it is safe to begin the actual restoration.

In the meantime it is our earnest hope that the Chapters will continue without ceasing until they have raised their quotas and more, so that when the village can be restored our money will all be in hand and not a moment will be lost because of any delay on our part.
GOLFING friend in Augusta, Ga., said to his caddy one day this winter, "Sam, what do you think of this war?" "War?" says Sam, "I ain't never heard tell of no war." My friend explained all about the fighting and the firing and the killing, and the drowning and the horrible accessories of the conflict. Sam listened attentively and then remarked, "Well, they sho' has a good day for it." Now, whether Sam thought it was a horse race, or a circus, or what not, we know it sho' is a good day for it when hand in hand and shoulder to shoulder and heart to heart, the forces of civilization are banded together to fight to a finish, to fight to victory, to fight to conquest, forces of darkness and savagery, savagery pure and simple, that have been loosed upon the earth.

While we know that portions of the country are vibrant with patriotic enthusiasm, we know that a lying unpressed pro-German propaganda has taken deep root in the land; we know that a cowardly unpressed pacifist propaganda has also taken deep root. We know that Congress has not passed a bill giving the Attorney General power to confront traitors with a firing squad. We know that an inexplicable apathy, and a deadening sense of security grips numbers of our people, people who are not yet aroused to the seriousness of the situation that confronts us, who remain practically indifferent as this, the most fateful hour in history strikes. We know the mighty incentive which consciously or unconsciously inspires the men who stand behind those gray walls of cannon—the cannon of the Allies—French soldiers, English soldiers, Belgian soldiers, and Italian soldiers, who, for more than three years have been dying over there by the thousands and hundreds of thousands, keeping the Huns from our shores, fighting our battles, clearing the way for the liberty of future generations. We know that if we do not send food over there to keep their soldiers strong for battle, and if we do not send our soldiers to help them fight, the bloody tide of war will surge over these shores of ours, converting America into the German gehenna.

Think for a moment of the mastery of the Huns. There is no deviltry of savage or demon that is not awaiting the fate of American women if the Huns win. It is high time that all our people were fully awakened to the fact that this is our war, not a war far off, somewhere in the trenches or the shrapnel pits of France, or on the plains of Mesopotamia, but our war—for America to win not only for democracy and the freedom of nations, but for our very existence. The only business this country has in hand to-day is the defeat of Germany. Defeat Germany, or the German lash will cut America to the bone. Imagine a victorious Berlin giving orders to Washington, imagine America reduced to the status of a conquered province, our beautiful land turned into a slave pen—shambles, the fate of Germany's conquered provinces. Do you recall the insolence of "one ship a week to Falmouth," one American ship a week to be permitted by suffrance of the
MRS. MATTHEW T. SCOTT
Honorary President General, N. S. D. A. R.
Kaiser to sail from our shores, if navigated through waters dictated by Germany, and striped with bars to identify it?

Ladies, let us not deceive ourselves in this war, it is not so much we that are helping our Allies as that the Allies are helping us. Imagine America treading the wine-press alone. To France we owe unpaid debts. France, when Washington wrote, "We are at the end of our tether," came to the rescue with Lafayette, with Rochambeau, with ships and money, helping to place America upon the map of nations. To-day France, one million of her men slaughtered, her young manhood slain, her middle-aged manhood slain, and now her boys called to the colors, France giving her precious soil, a scarred battlefield, for the mightiest struggle the world has known of right against might—France, to-day, with her depleted but serried ranks—France, breathing the spirit of her general who reported to Joffre, "My right wing is broken, my centre is crushed, my left wing is shattered—Charge!"—France, undaunted, still fights to keep America upon the map of nations.

Mark also, that "quivering English line of human flesh" on the Western battle front, and that English fleet holding the Teutons in check, and say, is it any wonder that to-day this nation of one hundred million citizens is moved by a profound and common impulse which is deeper than partisanship, deeper than personal ambition, deeper than any of the surface passions or prejudices, which "in piping time of peace" guide our lives along the sodden ruts of routine and conventionality. For the time being, the blood of men dead, dying, and yet to die that a free America and a free world may live, is washing away all that is superficial, selfish, and sordid in our natures. Nations, as well as individuals, are passing through a baptism of blood and fire. The spirit of the people is the making of the nation in war as in peace.

As to our American women, we have been thoroughly mobilized technically; that is, we have been catalogued and listed, intelligently and comprehensively registered by various patriotic, national, State and local organizations. The registration of our Daughters of the American Revolution pledged for war relief service in any and every possible capacity, is a searching and far-reaching dedication to our country's needs, covenanted without reserve to our Government. To the end that in our cities and villages, our rural districts and homes, our D. A. R. women shall be prepared for any strain or emergency we may be called on to meet. Our moral and material interests are being mobilized. Our children are being mobilized into food gardeners. To-day our industries have been mobilized; science has been pressed into the highest patriotic service. Great economic and financial interests have been mobilized for the war. A great army of knitters has been mobilized. Our indomitable Y. W. C. A. has been mobilized with its superb system of hostess houses, recreation and convalescent and rest-rooms, its housing campaign, its tireless work of protecting women, and its blessed agencies for saving young girls from becoming derelicts at the very threshold of life. In addition to our army in camps and trenches and our sea forces, there is a great army of food producers in the furrows, and new avenues of help are opening every day, as this world war cloud darkens the horizon.

Among true Americans, the feeling has been aroused: What can I do, how can I, personally, make my contribution to this great struggle for democracy and the freedom of nations? The roar of cannon,
as British, French, and our own splendid
soldiers stem the wave of Hun savagery
rolling over France is a bugle call to us,
each in her own place, to do her part, to
help in the defeat of Germany, a defeat
which means as much to us as to any
nation in Europe.

All the heroes will not wear uniforms
in this war. There is a trench not only
for every man, but for every woman in
America, whether on the farm, in the
home, or in business, and there is just as
much need for heroes in these trenches as
for heroes in the field. Next to fighting,
and producing the things fighting men
must have to win battles, nothing is more
important now than to produce food for
the nation and the Allies, and this work
has as distinctive a place as a part of the
"munitions of war" as the moulding of
bullets or shells.

England has about 300,000 women en-
gaged in agricultural work, recruited
from all classes of society, and the Brit-
ish Minister of Agriculture has called
attention to the fact that but for her land
army of women, Great Britain would
have been disastrously menaced by
famine.

The world is facing famine, and the
world looks to America to save it. And
yet we are told at this most critical mo-
ment when the normal production of the
country is inadequate to meet the world's
needs, drafting of farm hands and high
wages given by war industries threaten
to lower production far below the nor-
mal. The bread ration of the French
soldiers has been reduced from 25 to 21
ounces, and the bread card for the civilian
population in a much greater proportion.
In England a still more drastic reduction
has been resorted to. Could a more
pathetic or stirring appeal come to us to
help re-establish normal conditions of life
in these stricken lands?

As we drive past our wonderful farm-
ing lands, these halcyon days under the
glory of the summer sunset, or the glamor
of the evening star, watching great fields
ripening for the harvest, the symbolism
of these marvellous aspects of nature
comes home to the soul, speaking in a
voice inarticulate, but more eloquent than
any articulate speech, telling of the peace
and prosperity of quiet homes, still un-
disturbed by the ravages of war.

As we note the villages that dot the
land with their waterworks and pave-
ments, their trolley cars, their dragged
and oiled roads, their rural free delivery
and parcel post, their autos and tele-
phones, we thank God that, so far, we
have been spared the horrors that
scourge our Allies over seas, and pledge
ourselves to maintain to the utmost the
men who march through our streets to
the troop ships—so blithely sailing for
France—advance guards of that great
host—and we will help our Allies to crush
Prussianism and the savagery it repre-
sents from the face of the earth, leaving
no relic of the barbarism, beastliness un-
paralleled, which obliterating civilization,
menaces the life of our nation, menaces
every interest that humanity has struggled
for through the ages. To this end, food,
we are told by our President and Mr.
Hoover, is the vital problem. Perhaps
there is no more crucial demand for sac-
rifice just now, if sacrifice it may be
called, than that contained in pleas made
by the President and Mr. Hoover, men
who know what they are talking about,
when they tell us our wheat flour, sugar,
fats and our transportable meats must go
to our soldiers and sailors, and to our
Allies, or the fate of this war is in
jeopardy. Lord Rhonnda, the British
Food Director, has cabled Mr. Hoover
that unless needed wheat is sent he will
not be responsible for saying that the Allies will hold out.

A noted traveler and lecturer in a recent interview with the British premier, was told by him, that food is the great desideratum, the supreme need of the Allies. Imperative as is the demand for men, munitions and money, this question of wheat conservation, of food conservation, of increased production, strikes at the very roots of our national power; and our officials at Washington, men who are devoting their brains and energy to problems connected with the winning of this war, have decided, in the way men have had since the time of Adam, to lay the responsibility largely upon the women. They turn to us and say we are going to do everything we can, but our efforts will be of no avail, unless you women do this one thing, and that is, see to it that every atom of food that is not actually needed here and that is available for transportation is conserved, that not one bit is wasted. The fact is, we need a voice like a trumpet, to echo the call for an army of wheat conservers, an army of food conservers, an army of food producers, in order to bring our mobilized army of women to full war strength, and put every American home on a war basis. As has been said, by a high Government official, "The work the Red Cross is doing and will continue to do during this war is of incalculable value, but the suffering and horror it can alleviate is not a tithe of that which can be relieved and prevented by the woman's army of food conservers of America, of food producers of America, when once that army is organized and imbued with the resistless determination to do its utmost to help feed the world in this, the most tragic hour of human history." In this great rescue work, in this life-saving work, to which the women of America are summoned, everything depends upon the personal response made by us, upon our ability and readiness to catch the vision of need, and upon our determination to do our full part in responding to that need in order to bring this war to an early and triumphant close. Are we going to gormandize while our Allies who are fighting our war cry out to us for food to hold the line until we come to the rescue?

Mr. Hoover tells us that 450 million bushels of wheat must go to the Allies. One hundred and ten millions Canada can supply. The surplus we must spare by economy, or substitutes from our own domestic use, and these substitutes we have found out are not only well-nigh innumerable but palatable. Our Allies need every kernel of wheat in the United States and Canada, and they need it before the new crop can be harvested.

Our billion bushels of growing wheat will feed America and the Allies next year, but that is not available and will not be available for months.

Volumes have been written as to the causes of this war. Diplomats will probably quibble and wrangle over this question to the end of time. That which concerns us primarily to-day is, not Potsdam plotting against the liberty of nations, not Potsdam's conspiring for world dominion, but that which does chiefly concern us to-day is, that two millions of our young men are drafted, later perhaps other millions will be drafted to fight against Germany, lest they and their descendants may be forced to fight for Germany. Germany with two hundred million conquered people writhing under her iron heel; Germany with many times a greater area of conquered territory to-day, than the entire area of the German Empire previous to 1914; Germany with three million prisoners forced to work in her mills and factories and fields in
order to relieve that many men for the German army. Do you recall the Kaiser's favorite books? "I like best," he says, "to read about Charlemagne, Attila, Julius Cæsar, Theodroc, and Alexander. Each of these great men undertook to embrace the world under one empire, which he should rule. They failed. I will conquer and embrace the world under one empire which I will rule." And you may depend upon it, that the German high command having bankrupted the rest of the world, has an eye upon America for that fifty or one hundred billions indemnity they boast they can collect from us.

Friends, let us not deceive ourselves. Germany is not on the verge of revolution. Germany is not out of fats or copper. Her armies are not bled white of man power, with morale broken. Veterans swarm from the Eastern front for the big drive now on in their last desperate throw for victory. Oh, let us not whimper over taxes and bond issues, though taxes double, and though bond issues and Red Cross calls recur indefinitely; but let us come up to the help of the Lord against the mighty. And let us realize that at this particular junction it means less to us, that Russia, Servia, Rumania, or indeed the entire Balkan territory shall become republics, than that we shall maintain by force of arms, our own form of government intact, secure from any possible super-savage rule of triumphant militarism. Only by winning this war before our own population also is decimated of its men, can we hope to be able to help weaker nations hold their own. Germany is not merely making war on the people of other lands. The struggle is between ideals of government. The high command declares that the combat is for Teuton or Anglo-Saxon dominance. We know the struggle is between barbarism and civilization, between autocracy and democracy, translated into plain English that means for us, between freedom and slavery, between free America and national annihilation. I can imagine no greater stimulus to our most unselfish endeavor than the inspiring vision of a world saved for a new and higher civilization by America, the last hope of humanity. Sentries we now are on the watch-towers, as the sound calls, "Watchmen, what of the night?" Our cry rings out, "The day cometh," the day when women and children at prayers in churches, when hospitals and hospital ships, when nuns and physicians and priests and nurses are no longer targets for bombs and torpedoes, with women victims of beastliness unprintable. The red Indian with his tomahawk, his scalps at his belt—has no parallel save in Armenia, in Serbia, in Belgium, in northern France, in Poland, and if Germany should win, in America.

"The Germany of poetry and song, or literature, art, science and education is no more." In its place has arisen a mighty force, dedicated to the doctrine of frightfulness, of terrorism, a maniacal obsession that might makes right, that international outlawry, international anarchy be the rule in place of international law and justice.

It is not alone where shells shriek, and poisoned gases and liquid fire fill the air, where ships and men are sent to the bottom unwarned and with wolfish ferocity that this war is to be fought. There are trenches from which we women must fight, trenches of sacrifice not only of luxury, but sacrifice sooner or later of some of the common comforts of life to which we have been accustomed. There are trenches of opportunity all around us. Fight, that the home fires be
kept burning, not only for our soldiers in the field, but for the little ones still gathering at our hearths; for our youth and maidens in school, college and university. Youth, to be trained and educated to take the place and assume the responsibilities of the generation that will soon pass from the scene. Fight, that the great moral issues of this war be not lost sight of, lest in the effort to save the wrecks of civilization of “noblesse oblige” perish from the earth. That the spiritual significance of this war be not lost sight of, we women must fight the fight of faith, “not to let God go,” in the midst of this maelstrom of destruction, keeping pure and bright faith, faith that alone can sustain the heart, with the will to believe, while the forces of evil are loosed and forging to the front, influences more potent than any calculable material service we may be called on to render; and let us not forget, or fail to teach our children, that “on the walls of Athens and Rome, on the walls of Jerusalem and Tyre, on the walls of Nineveh and Babylon, is written the irrevocable judgment of the ages where there is no vision of God the people perish.”

After all, that which most vitally concerns us now is, that these boys of ours, in camps, on troop ships, in destroyers, on submarine chasers, facing horrible deaths from U-boats, these boys facing the Huns in Flanders, are our rampart against the fate of France and Belgium and Serbia; that as sure as to-morrow’s sun these boys of ours in khaki, fighting side by side with our Allies, are to win for us victory!

Of these precious boys, it has been well said: “These boys are rich with a wealth, in comparison with which the treasures of the Rand are as dust and ashes.” Life offers them unlimited credit; youth, with its years to draw upon; health, with its glow and power; hope, with its lure; dreams, with their unledgered treasures; love, that is the crown of all. The very wine of life is theirs, as in a cup, yet they put the cup aside; they have everything, yet they offer all. Do we realize that? All! We who stay at home, though we were to sacrifice to the utmost, though we were to lay not merely ten or twenty, or even one hundred per cent. of our material wealth upon the altar of our country, can never hope to give as much as the humblest private in khaki, who gives his blood to stain the sacred soil of Flanders or Champaigne. For he has sacrificed his youth upon the altar of freedom.

Ladies, let us never forget, it is the heart-beat back at home, expressing itself in prayer and self-denial, in gifts and remembrances, in books and clippings, in all homely manifestations of interest, wafted to the front, which will make it easier for these boys of ours to face the hell of battle, or torpedoes, without flinching; easier for them to rise to the plane of an heroic self-forgetfulness that keeps its rendezvous with death “with a divinely irrational nonchalance.”
WAR TROPHIES IN THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM
By Natalie Sumner Lincoln

The suggestion has been made that a wing be added to the United States National Museum in Washington, D. C., to house the trophies and relics of the present world conflict. The importance of collecting such material has been recognized by the British and French governments, which have already established such war museums in London and Paris.

The most appropriate location for such a collection of American war trophies is in the Halls of History of the National Museum, where already the part taken by patriotic Americans in establishing and preserving the nation is perpetuated by an exhibition of priceless historical relics.

In one of these halls hangs “The Star Spangled Banner,” the original garrison flag at Fort McHenry which inspired Francis Scott Key to write the National Anthem. A fitting companion to that glorious banner is a smaller, rain-stained United States flag made overnight by four women of Islay, Scotland, for use at the funeral of the American soldiers and sailors who lost their lives when the transport Tuscania was torpedoed off the Irish coast on February 5, 1918. No tourist—and they come by the thousand to the National Museum—can stand before the cases containing these two banners and not feel a tug at his heart strings and a glow of personal pride in his country and his flag.

A detailed account of the making of this flag for the victims of the Tuscania outrage is given elsewhere in this magazine and through the courtesy of officials of the National Museum the flag is reproduced in colors for the frontispiece. This flag is one of the first of the present-day war trophies to reach the National Museum and was deposited there by direction of the President of the United States, to whom the flag was sent by the Scotch women.

That other relics will be sent the National Museum is a foregone conclusion, and the task of creating such a collection will sooner or later be undertaken by the Federal Government, for an exhibition of this character if made with the proper discrimination and in a scientific manner, would serve as an important source of historical record of the progress of the present conflict. No branch of the Government is so well fitted for this important work as the National Museum.

The present collection in the Museum embraces relics commemorating great events and the economic and domestic life of the United States from the Colonial period down. It is rich in mementos of American army and navy officers, including uniforms, guns, flags, and many personal belongings which recall the names and services of their illustrious owners. In some cases, but for the placing of these trophies in the National Museum, these men and their heroic deeds might have passed into oblivion—an all too common fate—and been a forgotten memory except to their descendants.
Every article and object in the National Museum has its history and therein lies its fascination. Take for instance, the pair of silver-mounted pistols which were presented in 1700 by Richard Coote, Earl of Bellomont, Governor of the Colony of New York, to Abraham de Peyster, treasurer of the colony. This same Earl of Bellomont was, with King William III of England, a shareholder in an enterprise with Captain William Kidd. Later, when the latter gave up the task of suppressing piracy to become the most notorious pirate of them all, Bellomont aided in his arrest when Kidd had the temerity to land at Oyster Bay, Long Island, and sent an emissary to him demanding how he would be received by the Governor. Kidd was sent to England, tried, found guilty, and executed. Bellomont it was who had the treasure, which Kidd had buried on Gardiner's Island, removed, and it was found to total over $70,000. Bellomont presented the pistols to de Peyster the year before his death.

Abraham de Peyster, the most eminent of his family in Colonial America, was the most trusted friend of the Earl of Bellomont. Contemporary records mention him as "The Lord Abraham de Peyster." He held the rank of Colonel of the City troop, alderman, mayor, justice of the Supreme Court, Chief Justice, Receiver General of the Port of New York, Treasurer of New York and New Jersey, member of the King's Council, its presiding officer and acting governor of New York, 1701, upon the death of Bellomont.

An article in the "Magazine of American History" states that the New York house built by Abraham de Peyster in 1695, at the time of Washington's inauguration in 1789 was the residence of Governor George Clinton and the scene of the first dinner given to General Washington, the President-elect, on the day of his arrival in New York.

An industrial relic carefully treasured in the National Museum is the printing press used by Benjamin Franklin when a journeyman printer in London, England, in 1725–26. Franklin had gone there at the solicitation of Sir William Keith, Governor of Pennsylvania, to purchase a printing press, but as Keith failed to make good his promises or provide funds, Franklin finally succeeded in earning only enough money to secure his passage back to this country. The printing press
was presented by Harrid and Sons, Printers' Brokers, London, in 1841, to John B. Murray, of New York.

Among the valuable pieces of furniture on view in the National Museum are two chairs, one of French manufacture, the other best described as "early American"; the latter was owned during the period of the Revolution by Major General Philip Schuyler, one of the "pillars of the American cause," and bequeathed by him to his daughter Elizabeth, who married Alexander Hamilton.

The other chair, which has a small carved head of the Sphinx on each arm, was owned by General Lafayette, that gallant young Frenchman whose name to-day links America and France in bonds of deathless comradeship. The chair was used by Lafayette on the day of his death, May 20, 1834, and was presented in 1890, by the grandson of Lafayette, Senator from Haute-Loire, France, to the Marquise Arconati Visconti, and by her presented to the National Museum.

Perhaps the tourist stands longest before the cases in the National Museum holding the Washington relics, among which are articles of domestic and artistic interest and mementos of his life in the field during the Revolutionary War. Among the statues, engravings, and paintings of that great American on exhibition there, is a portrait miniature by John Trumbull. The portrait is painted in oils 6 by 7 inches, on wood, and in its original carved and gilded wooden frame. Washington is wearing civilian dress, with dark coat and white neckerchief. The portrait was made from life in the years 1792 to 1794, when Trumbull was engaged in painting a full length portrait of Washington at the President's house in Philadelphia.

The same artist made a companion portrait miniature in oils on wood of Martha Washington. It is identical in size and framing as that of her husband and was made at the same time. Martha Washington is shown wearing a dress of light material with a shawl about her shoulders and a white lace cap with blue ribbons.
When Washington, the foremost soldier of his day, resigned his commission as Commander in Chief of the Continental Army at Annapolis, Md., on December 23, 1783, he wore no trappings of his high estate, but a coat, without military insignia, of dark-blue cloth with buff facings and plain gilt buttons; waistcoat decorated with gold braid, and with brass buttons bearing an eagle and seventeen stars. Both the vest and knee-breeches are of buff cloth, with plain brass buttons.

General Gansevoort, son of Harmen and Magdalena (Douw) Gansevoort, was born in Albany, N. Y., in 1749 and died there July 2, 1812. He married, January 12, 1778, Katrina Van Schaick. Gansevoort was appointed by Congress major of the 2d New York Regiment on July 2, 1775, and the crowning feat of his military career was his heroic defense of Fort Stanwix (Fort Schuyler) against an overwhelming attacking force under St. Ledger. The fort's surrender would
UNIFORM WORN BY GENERAL WASHINGTON WHEN HE RESIGNED HIS COMMISSION AS COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE CONTINENTAL ARMY AT ANNAPOLIS, MD.
UNITED STATES UNIFORM WORN BY BRIG. GEN. PETER GANSEVOORT, JR., ABOUT 1805

Photo by Handy, Washington, D.C.

Courtesy, U.S. National Museum
SWORD MADE IN 1786 AND CARRIED DURING THE WAR OF 1812 BY COL. WILLIAM DUDLEY
On the sword are the words in gold lettering "Liberty and Independence" (left)

DRESS SWORD AND SCABBARD PRESENTED TO COLONEL RETURN JONATHAN MEIGS OF THE CONTINENTAL
ARMY BY CONGRESS IN 1777 (right)
have meant the certain defeat of General Gates, and as one historian aptly expressed it, "without Fort Stanwix there would have been no Saratoga."

Gansevoort's uniform was a gift to the National Museum by Mrs. Catherine Gansevoort Lansing. Hon. Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, is a collateral descendant of the intrepid general of the Revolutionary War.

The domestic side of distinguished personages is represented in the Museum among other relics by the lovely silver teapot, cream pitcher, and saltcellars owned by Samuel Chase, of Maryland, Signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was one of the interesting figures of his day; a Signer, an ardent patriot, and later associate justice of the United States Supreme Court.

Probably no officer's or soldier's equipment has so much sentiment attached to it as his sword. In the days of knighthood the accolade was bestowed by the sword and it is occasionally used for such ceremonies by French officers to reward gallantry in battle. From the Continental Congress to the present, special acts of bravery have been rewarded by voting to present a sword to the heroes.

The National Museum is fortunate in possessing many such swords, and none is more notable than the dress sword and scabbard presented to Colonel Return Jonathan Meigs, of the Continental Army, in accordance with the act of Congress of July 25, 1777, in recognition of his distinguished services during an expedition to Long Island. In May of that year, at the head of 170 men, he attacked the enemy troops at Sag Harbor, L. I., taking ninety prisoners and destroying twelve vessels and much forage without the loss of a man.

A quaint story is attached to the origin of his given name. His father's courtship of a beautiful Quakeress who resided at Middletown, Conn., was unsuccessful, but he persevered in spite of the maiden's "Nay, Jonathan, I respect thee much, but I cannot marry thee." On one memorable visit as he dejectedly mounted his horse, the Quakeress relented and beckoning to him, she called: "Return, Jonathan." These, the happiest words he had ever heard, he gave as a name to his first-born son, and the name, honored in
the annals of American history, has been handed down from father to son.

Another sword in the National Museum of especial interest was made in 1786 and carried during the War of 1812-15 by Colonel William Dudley of the Kentucky militia. Colonel Dudley's brilliant career was pitifully short as he, with a detachment of troops, was ambushed on the way to the relief of Fort Meigs (named for the doughty hero of the Revolution) and massacred.

Colonel Dudley's sword bears the words, in gold lettering: "Liberty and Independence," which, to-day, are still the watchwords of America.

The proposal that trophies be collected to perpetuate the memory and deeds of American heroes in this war has found much favor in official circles. It seems but right that where the mementos of other great wars of the United States are treasured there should be found place for the hard-won trophies which help record the valor and, in a measure, the suffering of our soldiers and sailors of to-day. Give them their meed of glory and their niche in the Hall of Fame—the United States National Museum.
Sarah St. Clair Chapter (Washington, D. C.) met June 15, 1918, at the home of Mrs. Maude B. Goll, Jewell Station, Va. The Regent, Mrs. Francis A. St. Clair, reported that during the year the Chapter had expended for patriotic education in the District of Columbia, $50; and outside the District, $105. To war relief and historic work, $245 had been given, exclusive of a great quantity of knitted garments and other donations to camps and hospitals. Thirty-nine valuable Revolutionary relics have been presented to the Museum of Memorial Continental Hall. Two French orphans have been adopted and the Chapter plans to adopt more. The Chapter has sent $1 per member to the National Society on the one hundred thousand dollar Liberty Loan taken in March, and fifty-cents per member to the National Society to aid in the restoration of Tilloloy, France.

The Chapter, which has only twenty-three members, has responded to every call that has come from the National Committee on War Relief Service. Plans were made to meet Tuesday mornings to mend for the soldiers at a near-by camp. It was voted to form a D. C. D. A. R. Red Cross unit to meet Wednesdays.

It was also voted to adopt a “Real Daughter” whose father had fought with Washington.

The Chapter and a number of invited guests then proceeded to the woods near Walker’s Chapel, on the Chain Bridge Road, to unveil one of the District milestones, placed there under the supervision of General Washington to mark the boundary-line between Fairfax County, Va., and the District of Columbia, according to Washington’s survey. This stone had a peculiar personal interest for this Chapter, as it had been found by the Chapter historian a few years ago and reported as worthy of preservation.

Addresses were made by Mr. Fred Woodward, who inspired the work of preserving these historic spots; Miss Hilda Fletcher, State Regent of the District of Columbia; Mrs. Myra McKee Conway, Chairman of the Committee on the Preservation of Historic Spots when this work was started; Mrs. Velma Barber, secretary-treasurer of the committee; and Mrs. Richard C. DuBois, State Historian for the District of Columbia.

The Chapter members and invited guests returned to the home of Mrs. Goll where a picnic supper was served on the porch.

Anna S. Walton, Historian.

Columbia Chapter (Washington, D. C.). The Chapter has received 5 new members this year, making a total membership of 104. Nine regular meetings have been held and one reception given.

The Chapter has contributed during the year $175 to the various charities of the organization, which included the support of two French orphans, contributions to the Red Cross, the District D. A. R. Ambulance Fund, Continental Hall, Y. W. C. A. Fund, Friendship House, a settlement work to which one of our members also contributed forty books. Two books were donated to Memorial Continental Hall library. Twelve members subscribed to the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine. Books and magazines are being sent regularly to army hospitals and cantonments.

The Chapter has placed a bronze marker on the fence surrounding an original milestone marking the boundary of the District of Columbia. Mrs. Velma Barber, Chapter member, has been the pioneer in the matter of locating these stones and of interesting the other Chapters of the District in their preservation.

On Flag Day, a member gave a lecture in one of the public schools and distributed patriotic leaflets. Three persons were reported for using the flag improperly.

Nineteen members sent 218 gifts to the men of our army and navy. Most of these were knitted garments. Three hundred and forty-six hospital garments were given, and also 110 surgical supplies. Thirty soldiers were entertained. The same nineteen members subscribed $3800 to the First and Second Liberty Loans,
and contributed $15 to the D. A. R. Third Liberty Loan. The Chapter has invested $150 in bonds of the Third Liberty Loan. Individual members have invested $214 in War Saving Stamps.

(Miss) Nellie Grant Ross,
Regent.

Shikelimo Chapter (Lewisburg, Pa.). Our Chapter has been trying to take her place in these busy days. Each meeting this year has had guests to hear men from our town and college (Bucknell) speak on different phases of the war while the Chapter went on with knitting. We have adopted one French orphan; gave $9 for reconstruction work; $74.46 for Second Liberty Loan, over $87.50 for First Liberty Loan; $400 for War Stamps; $11.50 for Y. M. C. A.; 51 scarfs; 21 scarfs; 33 wristlets; 163 pairs socks (one of our members knitted 100 pairs); gave $64.70 for Red Cross Drive. Our member, Mrs. Nelson Davis, has written a book, "Pokey Ikey," and gave $49.70 to Red Cross from the proceeds, also $50 to Liberty Bond. We sent three boxes of books to cantonment, contributed to Belgian clothing, marked six Revolutionary soldiers' graves with Government stones, and continue to do more.

Carrie Hoffa Steans,
Regent.

The Ann Haynes Chapter (Kirksville, Mo.) has been especially busy during the past year. Aside from its regular duties, every member is an enthusiastic Red Cross worker. Those of our members who are in charge of some division of the work are as follows: Mrs. Lulu Caldwell Davis, Chairman of Adair County Red Cross Society from June, 1917, until January, 1918; Mrs. Edith Campbell, Chairman of Surgical Dressings and Second Vice-Chairman of the Council of Defense of Adair County; Mrs. Ina Holloway Mills, Chairman of Belgium and French refugee work; Mrs. M. Prewitt Doneghy, Chairman of Patriotic Education; Miss Margaret Caldwell, Chairman of one of the divisions of knitting; Mrs. R. G. Mason, representative for the Council of Women; Mrs. Katherine Swaney, Chairman of the Normal School Auxiliary of Surgical Dressings; Mrs. Tennie Selby Burk, Chairman of the Junior Red Cross. As special work the Chapter has taken up the making of garments for the French and Belgian children.

The Historian and past Historian obtained the gravestone records of ten cemeteries during the past year and hope soon to complete the records that the Chapter may have the information which has been collected in the past years. Many of our members have sons and husbands in the service.

The Chapter has received a most interesting and appreciative letter from our adopted French orphan.

Chapter members have shown much enthusiasm for the conservation of food. A meeting was held at the State Normal School and at the Sojourners' Home to appoint committees to assist in an extensive house-to-house canvass. Representatives from twenty-one different clubs were present at the meeting and the Chapter was represented by Mrs. Edith Campbell, who gave an excellent talk on food conservation.

The donations for the past year are as follows: Support of French orphan, $37; hospital kit (linen outfit), $18.71; soldier's outfit in yarn, $12; charity, $7; Ambulance Fund, $41; Liberty Bond, 2nd issue, $50; one War Savings certificate, $4.15; Ozark Fund, $5.60; old trails, $5.60.

During the past year the Chapter has lost 4 members by transfer, 2 have resigned, 19 new members have been received, 1 will be received as soon as her papers are passed on in Washington, and 2 members have been married.

The annual prize offered by the Chapter for the best essay on some patriotic subject, selected by the Chapter, was awarded to a junior student at the high school. The subject chosen was "Thrift Stamps," and the prize was a $5 War Savings certificate.

The Chapter sent a telegram to President Wilson asking him to sign the bill endorsing national prohibition.

On Decoration Day, the Historian placed flowers upon the graves of the deceased members.

The Historian is making a scrap-book of clippings about Adair County boys who are serving their country. The book contains items concerning the boys from the time they were called to the Mexican border up to the present, and she expects to save all items published in the paper concerning them until the close of the war. The clippings in this book and personal interviews with the boys will form the foundation of this record.

Dora Caldwell,
Historian.

Elgin Chapter (Elgin, Ill.) has recently conducted a Treasure and Trinket drive, and wishes to recommend this work for an eminently worthy war relief project, as one which yields greatest returns for the outlay of time and effort put into it. It was conducted for our contribution to the Aviation Department of the National Special Aid Society, head-
quarters, 259 Fifth Ave., New York. We ob-
tained and followed with adaptation to local
conditions, the suggestions freely given by the
Woman's Home Companion, which is the pub-
licity organ of this work. The work was pre-
sented before the Chapter at a regular meet-
ing, adopted by unanimous vote, and a large
committee appointed to carry it out. This com-
mittee was divided and sub-divided, e.g., the
publicity committee was divided into poster and
dodger department, press advertising, and pre-
senting the call before clubs and churches.

Two local jewelers gladly gave a window
display of the collection; during the two weeks
of the drive D. A. R. members living in the
near villages, Dundee and Carpenterville, made
collections and exhibited them in a public win-
dow of each town. We kept constantly before
the public "We Ask No Money," "We Want
to Help You Make Your Useless Possessions
Useful." The local papers freely gave space in
their columns, for daily items -whidi sometimes
made direct appeal. They set forth the great
work of aviators, and their pressing needs, and
gave items of interest concerning trinkets or
treasures that were brought in. Sometimes the
appeal was made in rhyme.

Your treasures and trinkets that idle lie,
Can vaunt to the shimmering summer sky;
The "wings of the army," the boys that fly,
Brave in this fight to win or die.

Treasures and trinkets of matron and maid,
Into the melting-pot go in trade,
For satisfaction in one thing more,
Done by women to win the war.

Treasures and trinkets—thimbles old,
Broken bracelets of silver or gold;
Cuff links odd or napkin rings,
Handles to broken or bended things.

Stoneless rings, and chains unworn,
Top to bags now tattered and torn;
Brass boxes lying about unhinged,
Souvenir spoons all tarnished and tinged.

Old copper steins of college days
Plated and solid silver trays;
Anything useless in silver or gold
Brass or copper, things new or old.

Look your treasures and trinkets through,
Sort out every scrap that will do
To melt into metal for bullet speed,
For airplane parts, for aero need.

The drive lasted two weeks, and some 600
people contributed. Our greatest advertise-
ment was the collections in the windows—
which, of course, soon overran these, and ar-
ticles had to be changed from time to time—
for seeing what others had given reminded one
of something which she, or he, could look up
and give. Many treasures, as well as trinkets
came in, some gifts having value of $25 or
more. The intrinsic worth of the collection
roughly estimated was $2000; but what the
actual yield will be when articles are sold or
melted down cannot as yet be determined. The
New York Society gets highest possible re-
turns, the melting being done for them by the
U. S. Assay office, and the goods—antiques and
others which are worth most in their present
shape—are sold at prices set by Black Starr
& Frost's leading appraiser.

CARRIE B. LEONARD,
Chairman, D. A. R. Committee for
Treasure and Trinket Collection.

Maria Jefferson Chapter (St. Augustine,
Fla.) observed Flag Day, June 14, most appro-
priately. Formal meetings have been discon-
tinued at the Chapter room for the summer
months, but this gathering was held at the
home of the Regent, Mrs. Henry Winter Davis.
While all were busy with knitting, a splendid
program of patriotic songs and readings was
rendered. At the close of the program a letter
was read from the State Regent, Mrs. Arthur
B. Gilkes. This letter was in commendation
of the wonderful amount of war work accom-
plished by the Chapters of the State during the
past year, and an urgent appeal that such work
be continued with doubled energy and zeal.

Refreshments were served and the most de-
lightful afternoon brought to a close as the
hour of six sounded, and all stood to pay trib-
ute to Old Glory and offer a moment of silent
prayer for our allied cause.

ALLEEN M. COOPER,
Recording Secretary.

Faith Trumbull Chapter (Norwich, Conn.).
Late in the afternoon of May 29 members of
Faith Trumbull Chapter, together with two
hundred American and French citizens, gath-
ered about the boulder in the "Old Cemetery"
in historic Norwich Town to honor the memory
of the twenty French soldiers who served under
Lafayette and died while in camp on "The
Green" in 1778.

Seventeen years ago this Chapter marked the
last resting-place of these brave men by plac-
ing a boulder bearing a bronze tablet properly
inscribed, and each year on Memorial Day
commemorative exercises are held.

The service this year was particularly im-
pressive. Some of those who as children, as-
sisted in the dedication of the boulder are now

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with our army in France. The graves of the Revolutionary soldiers had been decorated with American flags while twenty French flags and a wealth of flowers surrounded the boulder.

The program consisted of an invocation, the singing of patriotic songs, interesting addresses and a spirited rendering in French of “La Marseillaise,” followed by the sounding of taps.

Elizabeth Brewster Davis,
Historian.

John Paul Chapter (Madison, Ind.). During the year 1917-1918 the Chapter has held eleven meetings—all of which have been very entertaining. The subject for the year was “World-wide Democracy,” and every paper has been interesting.

Flag Day was celebrated with a patriotic program. The December meeting was suggestive of Christmas, with appropriate readings and music. At our Guest Day in February Doctor Logan gave a patriotic talk and Dr. Frederick Poole, of Philadelphia, delivered an address on “Democracy in China.” One of our former members, Mrs. Otto Rott, of Bloomington, gave a musical monologue, “A Man Without a Country.”

We have 7 new members to report, 1 by transfer, making our membership 85. Our Chapter’s principal work this year has been war work. Under the auspices of the Navy League, Mrs. S. M. Ford, chairman, D. A. R. ladies and friends made 221 knitted garments for the battleship Indiana. Our Regent, Miss Blankenship, superintended the packing and shipping of a large box of toys and clothing to the French orphans.

The Committee on “Treasure and Trinket Fund” for aviation work collected 42 pounds of old gold and silver.

Chapter members individually bought $4100 worth of Liberty Bonds of the third issue. We donated $34.50 to comfort fund of Company I (composed of our town boys); $5 to Adrienne de Lafayette Chapter for chocolate for soldiers; $69.70 to Indiana D. A. R. ambulance; $41 to Tilloloy; $10 to Y. M. C. A. of Jefferson County, and $10 to Third Liberty Loan for National Society Bond.

We give prizes in January and May—to the pupil having highest grade in U. S. history and in school citizenship.

Our members are working loyally with the Jefferson County Red Cross Chapter, filling the most important offices and several are supervisors in the city and county.

Mrs. Laura J. Rea,
Historian.

Cumberland Valley Chapter (Ida Grove, Iowa) organized January 2, 1918, with twenty-two charter members, has admitted since then three new members, and applications for three more have been sent to Washington, for action by the National Board. All members are local residents, and fully one-half subscribers to our DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION Magazine.

Our meetings are held the second and fourth Mondays of each month; every other meeting being devoted to Red Cross and war relief work. The members have done much knitting, and other work for our soldiers, individually, and for distribution by the local Red Cross Unit. We have also sent gifts of linen to the Base Hospital at Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa.

The local Red Cross instructor in surgical dressings is our Chapter treasurer, and ten other members are regularly enrolled in surgical dressing work.

Individual members have contributed liberally to the Liberty Loans and War Savings Stamps campaign, and Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. drives. We have also given our full per capita towards the D. A. R. Liberty Loan Fund; also contributed towards an Iowa State flag for Memorial Continental Hall at Washington, D. C.

A pantry sale May 24 netted $25 for the Red Cross Fund; and later we sold $37 worth of Iowa State flag postal cards as our “hit” for the Iowa State D. A. R. gift to the Red Cross Society.

At a patriotic program February 22, conducted by our local Chapter, and subsequently by exhibiting the Tilloloy slides, and in other ways we were enabled to donate $628 to the Tilloloy fund.

 Altogether in reviewing our work we feel that something has been accomplished for the good of humanity, by this six months’ old child of the D. A. R.

We purchased an Iowa State Regimental flag, which is displayed by the hostess at our meetings together with our Chapter service flag, containing five stars.

“Last, but not least,” our Chapter is pleased to introduce its newest production, Robert Lowell Meyers (aged a few weeks), whose mother—one of our charter members—is a direct descendant of John Hart, signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Always interested in the reports from other Chapters, as well as our national activities, we send this report as our “bit” for the help and encouragement of our sisters in D. A. R.

Ida E. Hubbard,
Corresponding Secretary.
GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

Mrs. Margaret Robert Hodges, Genealogical Editor, Annapolis, Maryland

1. In answers to “Queries” it is essential to give Liber and Folio or “Bible Reference.”
2. Queries will be inserted as early as possible after they are received.
3. Answers, partial answers, or any information regarding queries are requested. In answering queries please give the date of the magazine and the number of the query.
4. All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes, accompanied with the number of the query and its signature. The Genealogical Editor reserves the right to print anything contained in the communication and will then forward the letter to the one sending the query.

ANSWERS

4127. Blackburn.—The w of Rev. Gideon Blackburn was Grisell, dau of John and Jane Blackburn, of Jefferson County, Tenn., and his own cousin. I do not know if his father Robert was in the Rev. Can you tell me who John, my ancestor was? Waddell says, “General Samuel Blackburn was an uncle of Gideon.” Can you tell me anything of the father of these three brothers? My grandfather always called him the “General.” I have records of John from the family Bible, and as Gideon’s w was my great-grandmother’s sister, I have some knowledge of his line. Family tradition says the father of John and Robert was with Washington in Braddock’s defeat. He d about 1784, and had charge of Gideon until then: after which the boy was taken by his mother’s bro, Gideon Richie, which leads me to suppose his father, Robert, had d, and both later were with John in Jefferson Co., Tenn, I have been told by the Tenn. Blackburns that we are related to the Kentucky family. Can you tell me anything of the family history of the father and mother of Robert and John? In return I shall be glad to give you any information I may have about Gideon’s life, and his w. My authorities are the family Bible of the Blackburn-Carson families. My grandfather had a chapter from Dr. Norton’s book on Presbyterianism in Illinois, which gives the few statements I have related.—Miss Eula E. Carson, 42 N. Warren Ave., Saginaw, Mich.

4541. Sweetland.—Aaron Sweetland’s name appears on Granville, N. Y., town records in 1802, also Ebenezer Sweetland.—G. A. Goodspeed, Granville, N. Y.

4876. Kings-Sullivan.—Kings of Stafford and Prince Williams Counties, Va. My grandmother’s sister, Thomasine Sullivan m Isaac King and moved from Stafford County to Fredericksburg, Va. My great-grandfather’s name was Darby Sullivan, who it is said owned a large plantation in Stafford Co. at one time. My grandmother was Eliza Elizabeth Sullivan, b in Mt. Vernon in 1803. She came west to Kentucky with a family by the name of Young, when she was about sixteen years of age. Other children of Darby Sullivan were Spencer, Vincent, William, Dorcas and Sarah. Darby Sullivan is said to have served through the entire war for two other men and then for himself. I have a military record of Darby Sullivan, who served from Maryland, but not the necessary data to connect the record with the family as far as my grandmother. Wish to communicate with someone in Stafford Co., Va., who is interested.—Mrs. Fred W. Culver, 42 N. Warren Ave., Saginaw, Mich.

5073. McCormick—Crawford.—Wilson’s History of Fayette Co., Pa., p. 497. “The first settler within the limits of Connellsville was
William McCormick, who came from Winchester, Va., in 1770. His w was Effie Crawford, dau of Col. William Crawford, and has established himself on the left bank of Youghiogheny, near the northern boundary of the present borough of New Haven." "Zachariah Connell, founder of the town (Connellsville, Pa.), came in a few years later than William McCormick, and m Ann Crawford, sis of the w of William McCormick. After the death of his first w he m a Miss Wallace. He d 1813, aged 72 years. Mr. Connell was a loyal Methodist and donated a lot upon which the church of his faith was erected. He left quite a numerous family. The children of his two marriages found homes in the distant West; others perpetuated the race of the founder within the limits of the county. There are no records to prove that any other settlers came in the same neighborhood as Connell and McCormick, during the Revolutionary era. Dr. James Frances was engaged in the practice of medicine in 1790 (page 759). Col. Uriah Springer m a daughter of Col. Crawford and was burned by the Indians at Sandusky, O. Levi Springer moved to Fayette Co., Pa., from Apple Pie Ridge on James River, Va."

As a great many of the earlier settlers came from Va. to what is now Fayette Co., Pa., you might find what you need in the records of Winchester, Va. Adam Brown, son of Wendell Brown, first white settlers in Fayette Co., Pa., induced a great many to locate on his lands. Judge James Leech, in his "Monongahela of Old," I think, gives a biography of Col. Crawford and there is more in Nelson's history.—Miss Georgia C. Price, 600 Spruce St., Morgantown, W. Va.

5154. HOWELL.—Extracts from book by Charles E. Stickney on the Howell family:
(1) William Howell, of Weden Buckinghamshire, England, m Anne Hampton. He d November 30, 1557. Buried in the Parish Church of Wingrave before the high altar. He owned at his death Westbury Manor, which he purchased in 1536. He also owned lands at Wottonard, Hammeard, March-Gibbon. Westbury Manor was standing in 1899 and was occupied by the rector of the parish. (2) His son, Henry, d July 20, 1625, as recorded in the parish Church of Marsh-Gibbon. Westbury Manor was standing in 1899 and was occupied by the rector of the parish. (3) His son Edward baptized July 22, 1584; m 1st, Frances ———, who d July 2, 1630; 2nd, Eleanor ———. Edward sold his lands in England in 1639 and came to Boston, Mass., where he was enrolled as a freeman, March 14, 1640. He removed to Lynn, Mass., where he had a grant of 500 acres. He and others purchased of the Indians (he wrote the agreement) a tract of land on Long Island, which he named "Southampton" in 1640. He removed there and built a large house. He was a Magistrate there until his death in 1655. His widow, Eleanor, administered on his estate, October 6, 1655. The coat-of-arms of his family is engraved on his tombstone at Southampton, and the homestead was afterwards owned by Capt. Philetus Pier-son. (4) His son, Major John Howell, baptized November 22, 1624, m Susannah ———. He lived in Southampton. D November 3, 1696. (5) His son John b November 28, 1648, m Martha, dau of John White. He d June 7, 1688. (6) His son John b July 11, 1676, m at Southampton to Joanna, dau of Thomas Cooper. (7) His son Capt. John Howell b 1711, m Desire, dau of Ephraim White. He was a Rev soldier and d in 1791. (8) His son Nathan b in Southampton in 1729 m Sarah ———, b 1732, d August 7, 1813. He removed to Chester, where he bought a farm. He d March 29, 1803.

I am very anxious to know the maiden name of Nathan Howell's w Sarah ———, and date of their marriage. Also date of marriage of Abraham, Nathan's son, to Charity Tappan. Also date of m of Israel, Nathan's son (my ancestor) and Frances Skinner, and the dates of birth and death of Frances Skinner and his father's name.—Herbert E. Poulson, Box 25, Bedminster, N. J.

6028. ALEXANDER.—My great-grandfather, James Simpson, of North Carolina, m Ruth Alexander there, and they came as bride and groom to make their home in what afterwards became De Kalb Co., Tenn. The marriage and removal to Tenn. probably occurred some time prior to 1813. The descendants of this couple, and related Simpson families, still reside in that section, but inasmuch as Ruth Alexander seems to have been entirely separated from her own family after her marriage, there have been few traditions upon which to base a search for her ancestry. Do you identify her with the Alexander family mentioned in your query? Ruth Alexander had sisters, Mary and Leah. Mary never married. Leah m ——— Broughton, and after living for a time in middle Tenn., removed to Ill.—Miss Ruth Simpson, Edna, Texas.

6028. ALEXANDER.—We have in our Chapter two members who are descendants of Ezra Alexander, one of the signers of the "Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence"; while not able to give the name of Ezra's w, can tell where to find Ezra's grave and tombstone and probably his wife's—Steele Creek graveyard, nine miles from Charlotte, N. C. I have some fine data of the Steele Creek people and if the inquirer will write me I will be glad to help her. The line shows that Jonas and Mary
6043. BALDWIN.—Since the party desires a Connecticut Baldwin, they will probably find Ann in the Baldwin Genealogy. A copy is in the Historical Library, at Madison, Wis. There were sixty-three Baldwins in the Rev.—Jessie E. Blackstone, Anaconda, Mont.

5102. BOWEN.—I have some information about the Chester and Philadelphia County Bowens, from wills in land offices, but have not found Stephen Bowen, b about 1730, who was first cousin to my ancestor, Mary Phillips (m. Bull) Stephen's father or mother was, by our old family records, "of a noble Welsh family." Ezekiel is another name in the family. The admirable genealogy of the Bowens, of Woodstock, Conn., superseded the early and often incorrect books. The author, Edward Augustus Bowen, will doubtless know about connection with other families. You may reach him through his publisher.—Mrs. Anita Newcomb McGee, 1620 P St., Washington, D. C.

5025. STACK-LUCE.—My husband descends from this Stark-Luce genealogy, according to family tradition. Have you the names of the children of Matthias and Susan (Starck) Luce? If so, will you kindly tell me if they had an Amos Stark Luce (or Luce)? Amos Stark Luce was my husband's grandfather and had four bros, Moses and Matthias, and sisters, Jane and Sarah, possibly others, all of whom lived in Grant Co., Ind. I note your query speaks of Matthias Luse as of Washington Co., Pa. Were their children all b there? I had supposed they remained in New Jersey until our branch moved to Indiana. I am anxious to trace the Luce line back to the immigrant. I have been informed that someone in Cincinnati has been working for years on a Luce (or Luce) genealogy, and would appreciate name and address.—Mrs. Franklin Luse, 2805 Quitman St., Denver, Col.

5108. EGGLESTON.—I am anxious to secure the genealogy of a James Eggleston, who I have reason to believe was b in Conn, and lived at the time of the Rev. Did this James have w Lydia? The one I am interested in had a son Jesse, and I think either brother or son Elisha. I have collected considerable material on the family, and if you will outline the branch you are interested in I may be able to assist you.—Mrs. Charlotte T. Luckhurst, 154 Western Ave., Albany, N. Y.
American dead on land and sea honored aboard a British warship in the harbor of the Capital of the United States; wreaths of flowers, presented by the Daughters of the American Revolution and Women of the Loyal Legion, launched down the historic Potomac River, and above which the "Union Jack" had been raised; the beloved Honorary Chaplain General, N.S.D.A.R., Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, a spectator; and a survivor of the Lusitania disaster, Miss Rita Jolivet de Cippice, a participant in the ceremonies; a bevy of American girls, flanked by a group of British jack-tars, and hydroplanes circling above dropping flowers on the scene—these were features of the unusual Memorial Day exercises aboard H. M. S. Warrior, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir W. L. Grant, and the U.S.S. Wicomico on May 30, 1918.

Primarily to honor the Lusitania dead, the memorial was widened until it took in all who had fallen on land or sea since the present war began.
GROUP ABOARD THE U. S. S. WICOMICO.


GROUP OF THE OFFICERS AND CREW OF H. M. S. WARRIOR, ON WHICH THE LUSITANIA MEMORIAL CEREMONIES STARTED

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, Wednesday, June 26, 1918, at 9:30 A.M.

The Chaplain General, Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, read from Psalms and Ephesians 6-10-17, and in her prayer she emphasized the need of prayer for strengthening the body as well as the spirit. The Board joined with the Chaplain General in the Lord's Prayer.

The President General announced with deep regret the death of the son of Mrs. John L. Mitchell, who was Corresponding Secretary General in 1896, and of the son of Mrs. George C. Squires, former State Regent of Minnesota, both of these splendid young men having given up their lives for their country while serving as aviators in France. The Recording Secretary General was instructed to write a letter conveying the sympathy of the Board to Mrs. Mitchell and Mrs. Squires.

The following members were present: Active Officers, Mrs. Guernsey, Mrs. Minor, Mrs. Butterworth, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Longley, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Talbott, Mrs. Reynolds, Mrs. Purcell, Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, Miss Crowell, Mrs. Pulsifer, Miss Grace M. Pierce, Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. Clarke, Miss Barlow; State Regents, Mrs. Buel, Miss Fletcher, Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. Ellison, Miss Broadhead, Mrs. Morrison, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Duvall; State Vice Regent, Mrs. Pierce.

The President General read her report.

Report of President General
To the Members of the National Board of Management:

I wish to express my sincere thanks to the members of the Board who are present to-day. Your presence is a significant evidence of your interest in our Society—as I am sure only those having the right kind of interest in their work (either as a National Officer, a Vice-President General or State Regent), and the spirit of true patriotism in their hearts would come to Washington at this most uncomfortable time of the year.

Not only your President General but others have noticed and expressed their wonder and admiration for the magnificent work done in some of the States, not only the work done for war relief, but also for work accomplished along the lines which have brought our Society into its present prominence.

I have found that those States which have gained such favorable comment are the States which are most often represented at our Board meetings by their National Officer, Vice-Presidents General and State Regents.

It is not necessary to tell a person of average intelligence that if good, efficient work is to be done in any line of work, the one doing such work must be familiar with the work and the underlying principles back of an organization which is endeavoring to carry on a definite line of work.

I am very glad indeed that the members of our Society are rapidly learning that to accept an office in the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, means that they are to undertake to do the work of that office and be willing, as well as capable to do the work which of necessity comes with any office worth while. The time is past when the mere wish for the honor of holding an office is the only requirement.

I wish that the distances were not so long, and that the expense and the time required to be present at the four regular meetings of the Board, a year, were not so great but every member might be present at each meeting. What an incentive it would be for effective work! There would be no need of sending a second, and even in some cases the third request for an answer to letters, requiring necessary information, sent out from National headquarters.

I hope the State Regent of Missouri will pardon me for being personal, but I wish to call the attention of every State Regent who is present, and I wish every State Regent were present, to the circular letter sent out by her to every Chapter in her State accompanied by a blank to be filled out and returned to her. When these blanks are filled out and returned the State Regent of Missouri will have a working knowledge of every Chapter in her State, and she will be able to give any information required with very little trouble. I have a copy of the circular letter and blank and shall be glad to have the members of the Board see them.

After the close of Congress I remained in Washington until the second week in May, looking after the accumulated work of the
Society. The death of Mrs. Pealer, our esteemed genealogist, who has acted in that capacity for years (resigning the position as Registrar General to take up that work for the Society), and the retirement on account of ill-health of Mrs. Sarah Hall Johnston, who so long and so faithfully had complete charge of compiling our lineage books, somewhat demoralized the work both in the Registrar General's and Historian General's offices. But we hope we have satisfactorily arranged to have the work properly adjusted in both these offices where the vacancies occurred, and the work will go on as before.

I hope that the State Regents have sent out a letter to all their Chapter Regents in their respective States giving them the necessary information in regard to the various resolutions passed by Congress, and requesting them to continue their Chapter meetings during the summer, wherever possible; also stating the necessity of raising the one dollar per capita for the purchase of Liberty Bonds. While I regret that at the close of Congress we were only able to buy $40,000 worth of bonds of the third issue, since then we have had enough pledges redeemed to secure $6590 more worth and bonds amounting to $400 have been sent in direct from States and Chapters—we have the promise of another $50 one, making the total $450. I am confident that the Chapters failing to do so will raise their amount if the State Regents do their duty. I feel the Chapters' failure to do so was very largely due to the lack of interest of the State Regents, in not taking the matter up thoroughly in the State before Congress and having it fully understood by the Chapter members. The way in which the Chapters responded to the appeal mad during Congress would bear me out in the statement. I hope that we will be able to redeem our full pledge of one hundred thousand dollars by the time that the fourth call is made.

To the credit of each State Regent—I sincerely hope she has given very careful consideration to the selection of her State chairmen for the National Committees, and that she has not only chosen women of ability but those who are willing to give of both their time and their strength to the carrying on of the work in their States that fall to the committees of which they are chairmen. See to it that we have no "dead timber"! Each State has capable and willing workers. A State Regent who does not make work for herself as well as the members in her State is not an efficient State Regent.

Another matter, in which a State Regent could, if she would, and should, take a most active part, is in helping to secure a larger subscription to our Magazine. The first year of our new issue is drawing to a close. We not only want every present subscriber to renew her own subscription, but to secure another subscriber as well. We are anxious to double our subscription list, and would be delighted to treble it, and could if all of you would help with all your might. Everyone here knows, by experience, that to get good results one must keep continuously at work on the thing in which you wish to succeed.

It is not for an officer to pick out what she likes to do best, but it is her duty to see to it that every line of work laid out by the National Society is carried out the best it can be in her State.

In response to the request of the Executive Committee of "Win the War for Permanent Peace" convention, held in Philadelphia on the 16th and 17th of May, that we send delegates to represent our Society at this great gathering, I had the pleasure of appointing Miss Crowell to represent me, as I was unable to be present, and Mrs. Bond, our National Chairman on International Relations Committee, Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce and Miss Janet Richards, all of whom were present, and I hope we may have time to-day to hear a report of this most interesting convention.

A committee has been formed, called the "Lusitania Committee," for the purpose of holding memorial services each Memorial Day in memory of the victims of the Lusitania, and this year there was held in memory the victims of another vessel, the Tuscania. Our Society was asked to participate in these services, and therefore I appointed Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, our Honorary Chaplain General, to represent us. A wreath was sent in the name of the Society, to be cast upon the waters of the Potomac with others which were given as a memorial to these victims of Germany. The exercises were most interesting and impressive, from the report which was made to me.

Numerous inquiries having been received in regard to scholarships given to the National Society in recent years, I would state that the scholarship in the Bristol School was not continued this year, that school having closed. The scholarship in the Paul Institute, Washington, D. C., is renewed again this year—two $200 scholarships; that is, a reduction of $200 will be made in the rates to two pupils selected by the Society. There are no restrictions.
other than the applicant must be sixteen years or over and, it goes without saying, must be of good character. Whether the beneficiaries shall be Daughters, or eligible to be Daughters, or merely young women known to the members making application in their behalf as worthy of admission to the school, is left entirely to the Society. Day pupils can be accepted at any time, but arrangements for boarding pupils must be made by September 1st. No one has taken advantage of the offer for these reduced rate scholarships for the past school year.

The $1000 Scholarship in the Colonial School for Girls at Washington, D. C., offered at the Twenty-seventh Congress, to be awarded every year to a graduate of a high school or school of equal merit, eligible to the National Society and of recognized standing in her community, has this year been awarded to Miss Reynolds, of Nebraska. After a State has been given the scholarship that State is ineligible until all other States having D. A. R. Chapters have had this gift.

Continuing the custom, established by an act of the Seventeenth Congress, by which an award is made each year to the graduate of the Naval Academy at Annapolis who has made the highest record in seamanship and international law, the silver cup was presented at the graduating exercises on June 6th, and awarded to Midshipman M. F. Schoeffel.

Immediately following the close of the Twenty-seventh Congress Mrs. Story, our former President General, was at once notified, by registered mail, of the resolution passed by Congress relating to the unsigned membership certificates left over from her administration. Other than the return of the registration card showing that she had received the notification we have heard nothing from her. At the expiration of the thirty days, the time given to secure the blue seal, which is placed upon each certificate, we have not been able to mail the expiration of the thirty days, the time given to secure the blue seal, which is placed upon each certificate, we have not been able to mail the certificates at the proper time has meant an advance in the price of mailing tubes and seals, to say nothing of the time of the clerical force taken from the regular work.

I wish to call the attention of the members of the Board, if they have not already noticed it themselves, to the greatly improved appearance of the strip of our land between the Hall and the Council of National Defense Building, also to the window boxes of flowers at each end of the corridor. These much needed improvements have been made by Mr. Phillips, our Superintendent, to whom our thanks are due.

It was my great pleasure to spend "Flag Day" with the Daughters of the American Revolution in Indianapolis, Indiana, where most appropriate exercises were held. The following day I spent in La Fayette, the home of our former President General, with the members of the Janet Montgomery Chapter, of Maryland, for Flag Day.

I was also invited to be the guest of the Sons of the American Revolution at the sessions of their Twenty-ninth Congress, held in Rochester, New York, May 20th and 21st, but was unable to do so.

We have ever before us the never ceasing war work, which with each month's continuance of the war proves the more need of all lines of this work. I feel that our country is at last awakening to the full realization that we are at war and must do our part. I believe that no one thing has so demonstrated this fact as the second war drive of the Red Cross, when every District not only raised its quota but doubled and even trebled it in many places. I am proud to say our little town of twelve thousand inhabitants not only raised its quota of $30,000, but went "over the top" with $86,000; twenty of its citizens giving a thousand dollars apiece.

Do you realize that we have but just begun to do for the war, and must work without ceasing until the end comes with victory for the Allies, for, win they will. This is a war of Light against the Dark—Spiritual against the Material! The Daughters of the American Revolution must see to it that they take the lead in their communities in every kind of work that will aid us to victory. I wish especially to call your attention to the request for threaded socks. This request is most urgent—see to it that you do not let up in your own knitting and endeavor to get others to knit. One of the greatest things you can do is to see that those willing to knit, but either cannot afford to buy the yarn or do not know how to secure it from the Red Cross, are kept well supplied with yarn, and endeavor to have them knit the socks in as short a time as possible.
and not take the whole summer for one pair. Be up and doing and never caught "asleep at the switch."

Respectfully submitted,

(Mrs. George Thatcher) Sarah E. Guernsey,
President General.

Miss Crowell then read her report:

Report of Recording Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the Board of Management:

The Recording Secretary General begs leave to report that the minutes of the meetings of the Board on April 13th and 22nd were prepared for the Magazine and proof read. Copies of the rulings of these meetings and of Congress were sent to all offices, notification cards to new members, all official notices, letters of sympathy, regret and condolence, were promptly dispatched; in fact, the entire routine work of the office of the Recording Secretary General has gone forward as usual.

Certificates of membership have been sent to all members admitted at the two April Board meetings, a total of 1306, and 3941 of those of the last administration have also been mailed, a total of 5247 issued since Congress. Of the past administration there are still to issue 6900. All resolutions adopted by Congress have been sent to the interested parties.

Notifications to members of appointments on committees have been promptly sent and the lists prepared for the printer in all cases, except where State Chairmen are to be appointed.

In accordance with the resolution adopted by Congress, the material for the Proceedings has been carefully gone over and edited for the elimination of unessential details, and proof is now being read with the expectation of having the finished book in the hands of those entitled to receive it some time during the summer.

It might be well to call to the attention of members of the Board that the Magazine goes to press practically a month before the date of issue, and changes of address in the official list received in my office cannot be made immediately, so that the list must of necessity consist only of permanent addresses.

Respectfully submitted,

Emma L. Crowell,
Recording Secretary General.

Miss Crowell read also the following recommendations:

Adopted by Executive Committee April 22, 1918:

That Mrs. Brown be employed in the office of the Historian General at $60 per month, so long as her services are satisfactory.

That no clerk be allowed leave in excess of annual leave due said clerk, even without pay, excepting in case of sickness. In that event, application for leave must be made to the Executive Committee, accompanied by a physician's certificate, and said Executive Committee shall have the power to grant said leave or accept the resignation of said clerk as it may deem best.

That the amount returned of the Tilloloy fund be deposited for interest at the discretion of the Treasurer General.

The adoption of my report together with the recommendations of the Executive Committee of April 22, 1918, was moved by Miss Crowell, seconded by Miss Grace M. Pierce, and carried.

Miss Grace M. Pierce read her report as Registrar General as follows:

Report of Registrar General

Madam President General, Members of the Board of Management:

I have the honor to report 1245 applications presented to the Board, and 441 supplemental papers verified; permits issued for insignia, 503; ancestral bars, 385, and recognition pins, 555.

Papers examined and not yet verified, original, 624; supplemental, 267; papers returned unverified, original, 29; supplemental, 217; new records verified, 387.

Respectfully submitted,

Grace M. Pierce,
Registrar General.

Moved by Miss Grace M. Pierce, seconded by Mrs. Johnston, and carried, that the Secretary cast the ballot for 1245 applications for membership. The Recording Secretary General announced the casting of the ballot for the 1245 applicants, and the President General declared them elected as members of the National Society. The acceptance of my report was moved by Miss Pierce, seconded by Mrs. Johnston, and carried.

Miss Grace M. Pierce spoke of the passing of Mrs. Pealer, the Genealogist of the National Society, and of the close bond existing between them as friends of many years standing and co-workers, of the fidelity and interest shown by Mrs. Pealer in her work as Registrar General, which position she later resigned to become Genealogist; that she it was who first began the work of gathering original records, going to the Pension Office to compare the application papers, the library becoming enriched by thirty-seven volumes acquired in this
way, in which work Mrs. Pealer took pardonable pride, feeling that it was something that would survive. Miss Pierce then read the following resolutions:

Since God in His All Wisdom hath called to a Higher Life our dearly beloved member and co-worker, Ruth M. Griswold Pealer, whose whole-hearted devotion to the Society as Registrar General, and as official Genealogist, during a period of sixteen years, has won the universal respect and esteem of our members,

Therefore, We, the Board of Management of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, here assembled, do express our appreciation of her years of faithful service, of her unswerving fidelity to duty, and her unwearied devotion to the interests of the Society. We realize that the time of her service could not be measured by hours, for she gave unstintedly of her time, and of her ability without limit and without measure. She laid the foundations of a more exact and accurate criterion for membership in our Society, and she reached out into unexplored fields of historical information and made the records of our Society the richer for these efforts. Only the perspective of years can bring us a full conception of her service.

To the mother, the son, and other relatives we extend our heartfelt sympathy, and unite with them in the thought that while we miss her personal presence we feel that inasmuch as she had proven herself faithful in the trust reposed in her here she has been called to a greater trust in the Life Beyond, in the Eternal City of God.

Moved by Miss Grace M. Pierce, seconded by Miss Crowell, and carried, that this resolution be spread upon the minutes of this Board, and a copy be sent to her mother, her son, and the Corporal Josiah Griswold Chapter.

In the absence of Mrs. Fletcher because of illness, her report was read by the Recording Secretary General.

Report of Organizing Secretary General

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

The resignation of the State Vice Regent of Tennessee, Mrs. Percy Patton, was received through the Corresponding Secretary General’s office, and I wish to present it to the Board.

Through their respective State Regents the following members at large ask for authorization to organize Chapters:

Mrs. Mary Main, Mammoth Springs, Ark.; Mrs. Bertha Blinn Johnson, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Grace M. Wilson Kane, Anthon, Iowa; Mrs. Addie Lillian Bartle Harvey, Orono, Maine; Mrs. Alice Bryant Zellar, Yazoo City, Miss.; Miss Finetta Ewing, Missoula, Mont.; Mrs. Florence McKean Knight, Alliance, Nebr.; Mrs. Carolynn Le Prohon La France, Laconia, N. H.; Mrs. Luella Davis Hildreth, Fargo, North Dakota; Mrs. Cordelia Herod Wiker, Ponca City, Okla.; Mrs. Alice Parsons Hayes, Bucks County, and Miss Christine King, Chambersburg, Pa.; Mrs. Susan Alleen Storne, Blackville, S. C.; and Mrs. Sueniea Meriwether Turner, Corpus Christi, Texas.

The re-appointment of the following Organizing Regencies have expired by time limitation:


The re-appointment of the following Organizing Regents is requested by their respective State Regents:

Mrs. Mary Odell McMurphy, Bellview, Ala.; and Mrs. Anna Seibert Wyckoff, Stroudsburg, Pa.

The National Board is asked to authorize a Chapter at Baraboo, Wisconsin.

The following Chapters have been organized since the April 22, 1918, Board meeting:

Priscilla Mullens, Galena, Ill.; Polly Hosmer, South Haven, Mich.; Francis Hopkinson, Hightstown, N. J.; Susannah Lee Barlow, Oregon City, Oregon; Col. Jo Daviess, Stockton, Ill., and Thomas Wynne, Greenville, Texas.

The admitted membership April 22, 1918, 139,450.

The actual membership April 22, 1918, 102,312.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNA LOUISE FLETCHER,
Organizing Secretary General.

Moved by Mrs. Foster, seconded by Mrs. Clarke, and carried, that the resignation of Mrs. Patton, State Vice Regent of Tennessee, be accepted. After the approval of the various items of the report, it was moved by Miss Barlow, seconded by Miss Grace M. Pierce, and carried, that the report of the Organizing Secretary General be accepted.

The President General referred to the resolution adopted by the last Congress, that a flag be sent by the National Society to the women of Islay who had sat up all night to make a United States flag from a miniature flag found on one of the soldiers cast up on their shore.
from the wreck of the Tuscania, and stated that the duty of procuring this flag had been assigned to Miss Barlow in her capacity as Custodian of Flags. Miss Barlow displayed to the Board the beautiful flag which had been made up by her order, attached to which were three streamers of the ribbon of the National Society on which were inscribed respectively, From the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution; To the Women of Islay, Scotland; the S. S. Tuscania, February 5, 1918. Miss Barlow showed also the original flag made by the women of Islay at their all night session which had been sent, through the instrumen-
tality of Mr. Hugh Morrison, to President Wilson and by him turned over to the National Museum for safekeeping, Secretary Walcott permitting the Curator of the Museum to bring the flag to the Hall to allow it to be exhibited to the Board. In response to inquiry Miss Barlow stated that a photograph of the flag would appear in the Magazine so that all those interested might have it. Moved by Miss Crowell, seconded by Miss Grace M. Pierce, and carried, that the report of the Custodian of Flags be accepted.

Mrs. Johnston read her report as Treasurer General as follows:

Report of Treasurer General

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

I herewith submit the following report of receipts and disbursements from April 1st to May 31, 1918.

CURRENT FUND

Balance in Bank at last report, March 31, 1918

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RECEIPTS</th>
<th>DISBURSEMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Annual dues, $15,110; initiation fees, $1279;</td>
<td>Refunds: annual dues, $510; initiation fees, $24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certificates, $2; copying lineage, $30; D. A.</td>
<td>Organizing Secretary General: clerical service, $484.50; engrossing, $13.10; postage, $5; sharpening erasers, $0.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. Report to Smithsonian Institution, $13.25;</td>
<td>Recording Secretary General: clerical service, $421.44; postage and telegrams, $7.65; circulars and carbon, $5.25; seal and stamp, $0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>directory, $23; duplicate papers and lists, $37.93; exchange, $6.5; Gavels, $8; hand books, $3; Interest, $161.75; index to Library books, $4.54; lineage, $52.14; Magazine—subscriptions, $846.10; advertisements, $208.73; contributions, $20.20; single copies, $21.89; photos and souvenirs, $6.35; proceedings, $4.77; Remembrance Books, $7.92; ribbon, $71.72; rosettes, $4.45; sale of desk, $10.5; sale of waste paper, $1.85; stationery, $3.28; statute book, $1.25; telephone, $4.1; War Relief Service markers, $20.5; Auditorium events, $22; contribution for books, $110; refunds—22nd of February celebration, $16.65; support of Real Daughter, $8; War Relief committee, postage, $115.51. Total receipts ..................................................................</td>
<td>18,163.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$43,220.76</td>
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| $25,056.89 |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RECEIPTS</th>
<th>DISBURSEMENTS</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Refunds; annual dues, $510; initiation fees,</td>
<td>Treasury General: clerical service, $580; postage, $40; bonding clerk, $1.25; book, $4.75;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$24 ......................................................</td>
<td>$1,695.09; binding books, $18; bonding clerks, $2.50; postage, $66.50; permit books and postal guide, $31.40; lists to Caldwell, $10 ......................................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organizing Secretary General: clerical service, $484.50; engrossing, $13.10; postage, $5; sharpening erasers, $0.60</td>
<td>Registrar General: clerical service, $1,695.09; binding books, $18; bonding clerks, $2.50; postage, $66.50; permit books and postal guide, $31.40; lists to Caldwell, $10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recording Secretary General: clerical service, $421.44; postage and telegrams, $7.65; circulars and carbon, $5.25; seal and stamp, $0.50</td>
<td>Historian General: clerical service, $388.32; accessions and subscriptions, $11.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certificate: clerical service, $170; certificates, $172.26; engrossing, $71.16; postage, $180; expressage and sponge, $98</td>
<td>Treasurer General: clerical service, $1,650.46; bonding Treasurer General and clerks, $58.75; rent of safe deposit box, $5; telegram, $4.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corresponding Secretary General: clerical service, $294.15; application blanks, $580; postage, $40; bonding clerk, $1.25; book, $4.75</td>
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<tr>
<td>Treasury General: clerical service, $1,695.09; binding books, $18; bonding clerks, $2.50; postage, $66.50; permit books and postal guide, $31.40; lists to Caldwell, $10</td>
<td>1,823.49</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Curator General: clerical service, $150; repairs to articles, $15; postage, $1.25

General Office: clerical service, $209.96; clerical service, magazine, $110; messenger, $50.10; bonding clerks and notary, $10.50; binding books and directory, $13.25; postage, expressage and drayage, $8.79; supplies, $46.21; engraving Remembrance Book, $16; insuring President General’s pin, $5; settlement, Block certificate claim, $1500.

Committees: Building and Grounds—clerical service, $12.97; Bureau of Lectures and Slides—slides, postage, typewriting and telegrams, $23.50; Finance—clerical service, $19.95; Liquidation and Endowment—engrossing, postage and expressage, $5.71; Patriotic Education—typewriting and expressage, $4.90; Placing wreaths at Mt. Vernon—postage, $4.6; Reciprocity—typewriting, $2.10; Statistic—report blanks, $8; War Relief—clerical service, $79.18; folders, guides, circulars, $122.15; postage, telegrams, expressage and packing, $10.32

Expense Continental Hall: employees pay roll, $1,135.50; electric current, gas and water rent, $22.36; bonding superintendent, $2.50; hauling ashes, $4; towel service, $8.64; building and hardware supplies, $168.72; repairs to roof, $16; tuning piano, $3.50; express and insurance on china, $28.34

Printing Machine: printer, $70; ink, $2.48

Magazine: Committee—postage, $20; cards and envelopes, $9.50; old magazines, $1.40; Editor—salary, $250; binding books, $1.75; postage, $5.50; telegram, $.50; patriotic and parliamentary articles, $137.65; Genealogical Editor—Expense, “Notes and Queries,” $60; printing and mailing April issue, $1,926.64; cuts, $177.38; copyright, $12; envelopes, $8

Auditing accounts: 125.00

Auditorium events: labor: 6.00

D. A. R. Reports: old numbers: 4.00

Furniture and Fixtures: china for Banquet Hall: 564.62

Lineage: 1509 copies, $911.10; postage, $9

Ribbon: 920.10

Spoons: 57.50

State Regents’ postage: 488.00

Stationery: 57.30

Support of Real Daughters: 220.53

Telephone: 48.00

Twenty-seventh Congress: Committees—Credential—clerical service, $358.73; ballots, numbering machines, covers, tabs and telegrams, $23.75; House—cleaners, $326.90; badges, $329.05; cards, information leaflets and seat tickets, $90; luncheons and suppers, $112.35; hire of furniture and carriage caller, $111; maid, pins, powder, $7.34; signs and postage, $9.90; Page—index, $.50; Bugler and pianist, $50; music for reception, $135; Congressional stenographer, $500; official stenographer, $100; parliamentarian and reader, $300; police service, $25; Treasurer General’s reports, $124.75; pencils, motion and creed cards and envelopes, $22.75

Total disbursements: $2,627.02

Balance: $24,808.04

Permanent Fund

Balance in Bank at last report, March 31, 1918: $15,127.29
### NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

#### RECEIPTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Charter Fees</td>
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<tr>
<td>Life Membership Fees</td>
<td>$175.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continental Hall Contributions</td>
<td>$765.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land contributions</td>
<td>$20.55</td>
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<tr>
<td>Liberty Loan Fund</td>
<td>$32,994.74</td>
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<tr>
<td>Liquidation and Endowment Fund</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commission on Recognition Pins</td>
<td>$42.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest on Chicago and Alton Bonds</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent from land</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total receipts</strong></td>
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#### DISBURSEMENTS

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<tr>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Third Liberty Loan Bonds</td>
<td>$40,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Candlesticks, Room, Ky.</td>
<td>$15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Books and curtains, Room, Me.</td>
<td>$41.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Book, Room, N. J.</td>
<td>$2.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Baskets, Room, Ohio</td>
<td>$2.70</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bookcase and glass top for desk, Room, Tex.</td>
<td>$136.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Painting, Room, Md.</td>
<td>$98.70</td>
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<td>Painting, Library</td>
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<td><strong>Total disbursements</strong></td>
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<td>Balance</td>
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<td>Petty Cash Fund</td>
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#### SPECIAL FUNDS

##### AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE

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<tbody>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Receipts</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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##### EMILY NELSON RITCHIE MCLEAN

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<tr>
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#### PATRIOTIC EDUCATION

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<td>Receipts</td>
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<tr>
<td>Disbursements</td>
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#### PATRIOTS' MEMORIAL D. A. R. SCHOOL

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</tbody>
</table>
### PHILIPPINE SCHOLARSHIP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Balance at last report, March 31, 1918</th>
<th>$3,119.89</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Receipts</td>
<td>98.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance</strong></td>
<td><strong>$3,218.04</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC SPOTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Balance at last report, March 31, 1918</th>
<th>$198.00</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements</td>
<td>18.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance</strong></td>
<td><strong>$180.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### RED CROSS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receipts</th>
<th>$297.56</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements</td>
<td>297.56</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### WAR RELIEF SERVICE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Balance at last report, March 31, 1918</th>
<th>$7,882.67</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Receipts</td>
<td>21,802.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance</strong></td>
<td><strong>$16,769.71</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Recapitulation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funds</th>
<th>Balance March 31, 1918</th>
<th>Receipts</th>
<th>Disbursements</th>
<th>Balance May 31, 1918</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current</td>
<td>$25,056.89</td>
<td>$18,163.87</td>
<td>$18,412.72</td>
<td>$24,808.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent</td>
<td>15,127.29</td>
<td>34,576.33</td>
<td>40,522.80</td>
<td>9,180.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petty cash</td>
<td>500.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American International College</td>
<td>2,262.94</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>2,262.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emily Nelson Ritchie McLean</td>
<td>130.49</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>130.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberty Bonds</td>
<td>93.50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>93.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patriotistic Education</td>
<td>824.41</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>824.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patriots' Membership, D. A. R. School</td>
<td>729.37</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>729.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippine Scholarship</td>
<td>3,119.89</td>
<td>98.15</td>
<td>18.00</td>
<td>3,218.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preservation of Historic Spots</td>
<td>198.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>180.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Cross</td>
<td>297.56</td>
<td></td>
<td>297.56</td>
<td>297.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>War Relief Service</td>
<td>7,882.67</td>
<td>21,802.88</td>
<td>12,915.84</td>
<td>16,769.71</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Totals                    | $55,007.54            | $75,866.70     | $73,094.83      | $57,779.41           |

### Disposition of Funds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Balance, American Security and Trust Bank</th>
<th>$9,180.82</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance, National Metropolitan Bank</td>
<td>48,098.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petty Cash (in Treasurer General's hands)</td>
<td>500.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total** | **$57,779.41**

Respectfully,

(MRS. ROBERT J.) MARY H. S. JOHNSTON,
Treasurer General.
Mrs. Johnston stated for the information of the Board that since the report had been completed the indebtedness had been reduced $12,000.

Mrs. Pulsifer as Chairman of the Finance Committee read the report of that Committee.

**Report of Finance Committee**

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

I have the honor to submit the following brief report for the months of April and May. Vouchers have been approved to the amount of $31,976.78, of which $13,506.54 has been expended for War Relief. The other large items were for:

- Clerical service $6,434.17
- Employees of Hall 1,588.40
- Magazine 1,941.67
- Patriotic Education 834.41
- Postage 540.53
- Real Daughters’ support 488.00

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. WOODBURY) ADELAIDE P. PULSIFER,
Chairman, Finance Committee.

Following this, Mrs. Talbott, Chairman of Auditing Committee, gave the report of that Committee.

**Report of Auditing Committee**

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

The Auditing Committee reports as follows:

That it has held regular monthly meetings; that at its May meeting, perfected its organization by the election of Mrs. Henry V. Boynton as Secretary. That it has received from the Treasurer General, and from the American Audit Company full reports of the finances of The Society for the months of April and May. That it has compared these two reports for each month and found them to agree. That it approved for payment the bill for the American Audit Company for services during the months of March and April. That it has appointed, subject to the approval of the National Board of Management, the American Audit Company to audit the accounts of the Treasurer General for the current year at the annual salary of $750.

Respectfully submitted,

BERTHA H. TALBOTT,
Chairman.

The adoption of the report of the Auditing Committee was moved by Mrs. Talbott, seconded by Mrs. Foster, and carried. The acceptance of this report, the President General stated, automatically accepted the reports of the Treasurer General and Finance Committee.

The Treasurer General reported total deceased since the last meeting, 203; resigned, 145; reinstated, 33; and moved that the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for thirty-three members for reinstatement. This was seconded by Miss Crowell and carried. The Recording Secretary General announced the casting of the ballot, and the President General declared these members reinstated.

The report of the Historian General was read by Mrs. Clarke as follows:

**Report of Historian General**

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

Although only two months have elapsed since the Congress, yet in that time I have received numerous historical sketches, family records, reports from Chapters, and letters. This shows that the members are keeping up their interest in the regular work of the Society, notwithstanding the great demands made upon all at the present time. The following are the sketches:

- Ebenezer Cutler with genealogical records.
- Sketch of the life of Edward Fitz Patrick. Born in Ireland. Abducted and brought to this country when a child. Was a soldier of the Revolution from North Carolina. This sketch and that of Bazel Meek were read when markers were placed over their graves by Peoria Chapter.
- A sketch of Daniel Dow, a soldier from Connecticut but afterwards settled in Iowa.
- I have also some very interesting family records taken from an old Bible.
- The work on the Lineage Books is progressing with speed and efficiency. Volume 46 was not finished for the Congress but will be ready for distribution the latter part of next month. All of the records for volume 47 have been prepared and will go to press by the first of July, four months earlier than in former years.

Respectfully submitted,

ELLEN DUDLEY CLARKE,
Historian General.

Mrs. Clarke stated that it had come to her knowledge that the District Chapters were not included in the distribution of lineage books as issued by the Society, the reason being given that the members of these Chapters had the opportunity to consult the books at the Hall. This appearing to her a discrimination against
the District Chapters, she offered the recommendation that one of the volumes of the lineage book as they are issued be given each Chapter in the District just as the rest of the Chapters in the Society have them. The acceptance of my report with recommendation, that the Chapters in the District receive the Lineage Books under the same conditions as other Chapters, was moved by Mrs. Clarke, seconded by Mrs. Foster, and carried.

Mrs. Fowler being unable to be present at the meeting of the Board, her report was read by the Recording Secretary General.

Report of Librarian General

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

Much of my time since Congress has been spent writing letters to State Regents urging them to change their By-laws in order to elect State librarians. It is one of the things I hope to accomplish during my term of office.

Some State Regents responded at once, and I trust all will do so, as I am confident we can, in that way, obtain better results.

Since April 22nd the following have been added to the library:

**Books**


Memorial of the Thayer Name. With genealogical and biographical sketches of Richard and Thomas Thayer. Oswego, 1874.


Biographical and Genealogical History of Newark and Essex County, New Jersey. 2 volumes. Presented by "Nova Caesarea" Chapter.


Mattapoisett and Old Rochester, Massachusetts; being a history of these towns and also in part of Marion and a portion of Wacham.


*History of the United States in Chronological Order from 1492 to 1885.* By Emery E. Childs. New York, 1886.


The last two presented by Mrs. Emig.

*Vital Records of Carver, Methuen, New Ashfield, Shirley and Worthington have been added to the library.*

*History of the Reed (Read, Reade and Reid) Family in Europe and America.* Boston, 1861.


*Reminiscences of a Nonagenarian.* By Sarah Anna Emory. Newburyport, 1879.


*Proceedings of the Bostonian Society, January, 1918.* Presented by the society.


**Pamphlets**

*Exercises at the Dedication of a Marker on Site of the Old Revolutionary Hospital at Chester Springs, October 7, 1916.*

*Exercises in Memory of General Anthony Wayne at Waynesboro, in Easttown, Sept. 26, 1914.* The last two are bulletins of the Chester County Pennsylvania Historical Society, and were presented by Miss Mary I. Stille.


*Auto-Biography of Archibald Alexander Glenn.* Presented.

*York, Pennsylvanina. Philadelphia, 1904.*


*Four bookplates were presented by Mrs. Wm. Patton.*

**Periodicals**

*Illinois State Historical Society Journal, April.*

*Journal of American History, No. 1 of vol. 12.*

*Kentucky State Historical Register, January and May.*

*Maryland Historical Magazine, December.*

*Mayflower Descendant, October, January, and April.*

*Michigan Historical Magazine, April.*

*National Genealogical Society Quarterly, April.*

*New England Historical and Genealogical Register, April.*

Report accepted. Mrs. Morrison presented to the library two books, one, "Oconeechee," by R. F. Jarrett, a sketch of the Cherokee Nation in western North Carolina, containing the myths and legends of this Indian tribe; the other, "English Folk Songs from the Southern Appalachians," comprising 122 songs and ballads and 323 tunes collected by Olive Dame Campbell and Cecil J. Sharp. On behalf of the Librarian General the President General accepted these books for the National Society.

Mrs. Pulsifer then read her report as Corresponding Secretary General.

Report of Corresponding Secretary General

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

The following report covers the correspondence attended to and the supplies sent from the office of the Corresponding Secretary General since April 1st:

Letters received, 964; letters answered, 791; application blanks, 9113; leaflets "How to Become a Member," 829; general information, 728; transfer cards, 540; constitutions, 430.

Postal cards have been used to acknowledge receipt of money, also in all cases where questions could be intelligently answered with a few words, thus saving the extra postage formerly required for writing these short letters.

The time of my second clerk has been shared with the certificate department, all routine work that was not urgent being laid aside in order that as much help as possible be given in signing the certificates of the last administration.

Requests for assistance in perfecting the application papers to patriotic societies for sons and husbands about to go abroad or who are already in the service have been more or less numerous, and it has been our pleasure to aid these members in every possible way and refer them to the proper sources for information.

I have been very much pleased with the appearance and quality of paper of the 50,000 new application blanks which we received in April. They are in every way much superior to those furnished us a year ago.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. WOODBURY) ADELAIDE P. PULSIFER,
Corresponding Secretary General.

Report accepted.

The Curator General being engaged with the photographer in connection with the photographing of the two flags and not able to present her report at this time, Mrs. Minor was asked to give her report as Chairman of the Magazine Committee. Mrs. Minor stated that she had no formal report to make other than to report the regular routine work of the office, letters received and answered, the new contract with the Lippincott Company, authorized by the Board, signed and placed on file in the office of the Recording Secretary General; that the renewals were coming in very satisfactorily, and that many letters of appreciation for the Magazine were daily received by herself and in the various offices of the Society. Mrs. Minor urged upon the members of the Board, and particularly upon the State Regents, to take an interest in the Magazine, that it was theirs and all of them were working to the same end, to make the official organ of the Society just as good as it could possibly be made, that Miss Lincoln as editor was doing her part, and as business manager she was doing her part, and every member who was interested in the Society should do her part.

The Treasurer General presented for reinstatement the name of Mrs. Olive M. C. Fahlen of Arizona, and moved that the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for the reinstatement of Mrs. Fahlen of Arizona. Seconded by Mrs. Pulsifer and carried. The Recording Secretary General announced the casting of the ballot and the President General declared the applicant reinstated in the National Society.

As Chairman of the Printing Committee, Miss Crowell read the following report:

Report of Printing Committee

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

Your Printing Committee begs leave to report the awarding of the contract for printing the Proceedings of the Twenty-seventh Congress to the Capital Publishers at $1.70 per page, an advance of $1.24 per page, their bid
last year being $2.46 per page; the edition to be 800 pages instead of 1200, as last year. To Judd & Detweiler the contract for four volumes of the Lineage Book during the present year, at $1377.76 per volume: the approval of the printing of the Remembrance Books for the current year and of the forthcoming Committee List by Byron S. Adams.

Your Committee recommends the printing of 5000 Hand Books of Memorial Continental Hall in accordance with sample submitted to be sold for 25 cents per copy, the present edition printed some three years ago being now about exhausted.

Respectfully submitted,

EMMA L. CROWELL, Chairman.

Miss Crowell submitted the estimate from the firm selected to make the hand book, and explained the plan and style contemplated. After some discussion as to the plan to be followed in reducing the text from the old hand book, it was moved by Mrs. Cook, seconded by Mrs. Reynolds, and carried, that the report of Chairman of Printing Committee with recommendation be accepted.

Miss Lincoln read the following report:

Report of Editor of Magazine

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

Twelve months have passed and twelve issues of the Magazine have been published since my report to this Board a year ago. As Mrs. Minor, Chairman of the Magazine Committee, has informed you, our subscription list the first week in June totalled over nine thousand. Renewals are coming in splendidly and new subscriptions are showing a marked increase. Your interest in the Magazine and the encouragement you have given it have done a great deal to help the Magazine attain its present circulation.

We have been fortunate in securing valuable articles along historical and patriotic lines, and we have still better ones for future issues. The July Magazine, already in press, will, I hope, arouse increased interest, and for the August issue a special article by Mr. Lee Phillips, Chief of the Map Division, Library of Congress, will be the particular feature of that month. The article will be profusely illustrated. Mr. J. C. Fitzpatrick's article in the June issue, "A Liberty Loan of the Revolution," demonstrated very clearly that history can preach Americanism to-day by force of example.

It is the fashion now for the pro-Germans to color their propaganda in this country by claiming that they are anti-English, and it is a matter of loyalty in this great emergency to show that we are untainted by this pro-German propaganda and to stand by each and every one of our Allies. I have the promise of fine articles along such patriotic lines. Therefore, I wish to ask this Board's permission to have printed on the bulletins issued by the War Service Committee this message:

"Subscribe a dollar to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, and thereby release a dollar from your Society's treasury for other war service. The Magazine is your official patriotic publication. Your war work is recorded there. Avoid delay—send one dollar to the Treasurer General for a year's subscription to the Magazine."

May I close my report with a plea for your earnest cooperation in our campaign to secure more subscribers and make our Magazine self-supporting.

Respectfully submitted,

NATALIE S. LINCOLN, Editor.

The adoption of the report of the Editor of the Magazine with the recommendation was moved by Mrs. Ellison, seconded by Mrs. Reynolds, and carried.

The President General, referring to the accident sustained last December by Mrs. Sarah Hall Johnston, Editor of the Lineage Book, to her prolonged ill health, and to the action of the Board in February in continuing her full salary to May 1, presented the following resignation from Mrs. Johnston:

June 22, leaving for the mountains hoping to gain strength. I offer to the National Board my resignation after service of over twenty-three years of active work as Editor of the Lineage Book. It is now a standard publication worthy of this organization, and I feel gratified that my life has been spared to complete forty-five volumes.

Miss Fletcher presented the following resolutions:

Whereas, The continued ill health of Mrs. Sarah Hall Johnston has caused her to submit her resignation as Editor of the Lineage Book to the National Board of Management; and

Whereas, The Board felt that it had no choice other than to accede to Mrs. Johnston's request that her resignation be accepted; and

Whereas, The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, has been singularly privileged in having had the services of so able a genealogist as Mrs. Sarah Hall Johnston, who in her twenty-three years of work has
prepared forty-five volumes of the Lineage Book for publication; therefore,

Resolved, That this Board, in accepting Mrs. Johnston's resignation, order that her usual salary be paid her to July 1st, express its profound appreciation of the valuable contribution she has made to the archives of the Society, and its deep regret in her continued illness; and be it further,

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the National Board of Management, and that a copy be sent Mrs. Johnston together with affectionate greetings from this body and the hope that the release from the duties and routine of her office may bring to her renewed health and vigor.

The adoption of the resolutions concerning Mrs. Sarah Hall Johnston was moved by Miss Fletcher, seconded by Mrs. Ellison, and carried.

Miss Barlow read her report as Curator General.

Report of Curator General

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

I have the honor to report upon the progress made in the Museum during the past two months.

The three new cases donated by the following States—Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and Illinois—are now in place and the collections properly placed for exhibition.

In addition to the two ladder back wall chairs donated by the Wisconsin Daughters of the American Revolution, and the Old Blake House Chapter of Massachusetts, an arm chair of the same design has been donated by the Captain Molly Pitcher Chapter of the District of Columbia.

A set of antique girandoles, three pieces, has been purchased from the Museum Fund, and now adorn the mantel.

The following accessions have been received:

Four pieces of Colonial paper money, 1764,6 pounds; 1773,10 shillings; 1775,16 shillings; 1776,1 shilling; presented by Mr. Washington Irving Comes, S. A. R. of New York.

One old pressed glass salt cellar, presented by Mrs. Albert Pierce Gregg, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, through Miss Minnie F. Mickley, State Chairman of Pennsylvania.

An old cup and saucer of fine china, with initials "G. W." and "M. W." in gold, made during the lifetime of General Washington, presented by Mr. C. H. Luengene, through Miss Dorinda Rogers, State Chairman of the District of Columbia.

I have the pleasure to report that twenty-five State Regents have responded to request for members for the Revolutionary Relics Committee. Twenty-one appointments have been made. Very slight changes have been made in the personnel of the Committee thus far. The war activities seem to absorb their attention and time, but all express a deep interest in the welfare and progress of the museum.

Respectfully submitted,

Catherine Brittin Barlow,
Curator General.

Report accepted.

Miss Grace M. Pierce, Chairman of Building and Grounds Committee, read the following report:

Report of Building and Grounds Committee

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

The Building and Grounds Committee, in compliance with the instructions of the Board of Management at its April meeting, brings to you the following bids for recommendations then adopted. For enlargement of storage capacity for coal the lowest bid was over three thousand dollars. This extension, which was planned to connect with our present storage plant, must of necessity be of concrete construction. As the price seemed too exorbitant for present conditions, a conference was held with the superintendent, on whose suggestion and advice, with the approval of the President General, the room in the northwest corner of the basement, formerly used as a carpenter's shop, has been fitted up at a comparatively slight expense, and will be utilized for the purpose of coal storage.

The estimate for installing suitable electric lights at the steps of the north and south porticoes, and for a porch light, was about $50 each, or a total for five fixtures from $250 to $300.

The grounds in the rear of the building have been cleared of stones, ploughed, graded, sodded, and otherwise beautified. Window boxes have been placed in the corridor of the first floor, giving a human touch to the building.

Estimates on the protective shutters for the windows in the rear of the building and the grills for the library and museum are at prices that seem at this time almost prohibitive.

The Committee suggests that if the Board approves, the superintendent be permitted to provide additional window boxes, and a few flower vases be provided for the porticoes. These latter can be procured for $15 each.

As regards office equipment, the Committee has received request for additional sections of filing cases for the offices of the Organizing Secretary General and Registrar General. These cases are necessary to the work, and if ordered now will hardly be delivered before
October. Your Committee recommends, therefore, that they be purchased.

Respectfully submitted,

GRACE M. PIERCE,
Chairman.

This report was accepted without its recommendations. The recommendations were taken up and discussed, and on motion of Mrs. Longley, seconded by Mrs. Minor, it was carried that we authorize the Superintendent to place flower boxes in front of our building and put flowers within. Moved by Mrs. Johnston, seconded by Mrs. Talbott, and carried, that necessary files be ordered for offices of Registrar General and Organizing Secretary General. Miss Pierce here requested to be excused in order that she might assist in the verifying of papers that had just come in, and which she expected to report on later in the day, as a supplemental report.

The President General read a letter from Mrs. Bowron outlining a plan which she requested might be adopted to present an illustrated lecture to France, the translation into French being done without expense to the Society, the cost of the lecture to be lessened by utilizing some of the slides contained in the various lectures now owned by the National Society, and requesting also that an additional sum be appropriated for the use of her Bureau sufficient to pay for the slides for a new lecture and to replace slides that have been broken, the whole sum amounting in all to less than $125. After some discussion as to the splendid work being done by this Committee at the various camps and in connection with the Army Branch of the Y. M. C. A., it was moved by Mrs. Minor, duly seconded and carried that the request of Mrs. Bowron be granted.

The Recording Secretary General presented a request from the Captain Molly Pitcher Chapter of the District of Columbia for permission to sell flowers at the Twenty-eighth Congress, and it was moved by Miss Fletcher, seconded by Mrs. Pulsifer, and carried, that the request of the Captain Molly Pitcher Chapter (regarding sale of flowers during the Twenty-eighth Continental Congress) be granted.

The shortage of the supply of platinum and the withdrawal of all stocks from the jewelers by the government was referred to by the President General in connection with the announcement of the receipt of a letter from Caldwell & Company, official jewelers, stating that when his stock of platinum was exhausted he would file the applications for the insignia and fill them in their order as soon as it was possible to again procure platinum; the State Regents should, therefore, instruct those unable to get the regular insignia that they could wear the recognition pin and wait for their insignia until such time as platinum could again be used.

The Recording Secretary General read a request from the Regent of Mordecai Gist Chapter for the use of the insignia on a piece of music dedicated to her, and moved that the request of the Regent of the Mordecai Gist Chapter for the use of the insignia on a piece of music be granted. The State Regent of Maryland testified to the excellence of the march as worthy to be sponsored by the Daughters, but it was pointed out that so many requests were coming in to the Society at this time for the use of the insignia on every kind of publication it might be difficult to draw the line. The motion as made was put and lost.

A framed copy of the American’s Creed, beautifully illuminated, with the history of the compiling of it and the sources from which it was taken, sent by Matthew Page Andrews, Chairman Publicity Committee, Executive Council, The American’s Creed, to be hung in the building, was shown the members of the Board, and the Recording Secretary General was requested to write a note of thanks to Mr. Andrews. The President General stated that the National Committee on Patriotic Education was arranging to circulate large numbers of the Creed card in various branches of the work; the Wisconsin Daughters used the card as the outside cover of a little memorandum book in which the members were to record the work done in war relief.

A recess of two minutes was taken for the Angelus prayer conducted by the Chaplain General. Mrs. Talbott read the following resolution adopted at the last meeting of her Chapter and moved its adoption by the Board.

Whereas, The present world’s conflict has reached such appalling proportions, and

Whereas, In every calamity it is our duty to recognize a supreme power, and

Whereas, It is our desire to relieve the terrible suffering which the nations are forced to endure,

Therefore, Be it resolved, that the Janet Montgomery Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, as a body endorse the petition of the Washington City Clergy that the entire nation spend two minutes at the noon hour each day in prayer for the victory of our Allies.

Be it further resolved, that the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, be requested to endorse this movement, and that it acquaint the Washington clergy with its action.

(Signed) MRS. J. FRANK WILSON,
MRS. WM. H. TALBOTT,
MRS. FRANK P. STONE.
Moved by Mrs. Talbott, seconded by Mrs. Harris, and carried, **that the National Board endorse the action of the Washington clergy requesting that the whole nation spend two minutes at noon each day in prayer for the victory of the Allied arms**. The statement was made that the idea of the Angelus prayer for victory and peace being said during the duration of the war in this country was originated by Mr. William Johnson Moore.

The death was announced of Miss Mary Lord Andrews, who presented to the Society at the Congress of 1909 the portrait of Martha Washington, which was painted by her father E. F. Andrews, for many years Director of the Corcoran Gallery Art School.

The Recording Secretary General read a request from the Registrar of the Augusta Chapter for the replacing of three certificates of members, which were destroyed during the disastrous fire in Augusta, March 22, 1916. Moved by Miss Fletcher, seconded by Mrs. Minor and Mrs. Longley, and carried, **that the request be granted**.

Madam President General and Members of the Board:

Circumstances having arisen making it necessary for the Sub-Committee of the Executive Committee to take action, and it being impossible to report its action to the Executive Committee before this Board met—the Sub-Committee reports directly to the Board and asks that its actions be approved.

A vacancy existing in the office of the Organizing Secretary General, Miss Louise Donnelly was employed to fill the vacancy to be placed upon the permanent roll under the usual rules. Miss Walton was retained as clerk to the Curator General at $75 per month with the understanding she was to give three days each week to the War Relief Service Committee.

Mrs. Grace Frazee Medekle of the Treasurer General's office presented her resignation to take effect May 15, and the same was accepted.

Miss Black, of Registrar General's office, having received an offer of a position from the government at a higher salary than she was receiving from us—it was deemed advisable to consider an increase in salaries at this time, May 6, in order that her services might be retained, if possible, and the following increases were made effective June, 1918:

- Corresponding Secretary General: Miss Hall from $55 to $60 per month; Historian General: Miss Weedon from $90 to $95; Librarian General: Miss Griggs from $100 to $105; Organizing Secretary General: Mrs. Goll from $100 to $105; Miss Newton from $80 to $85; Recording Secretary General: Mrs. Ezekiel from $110 to $120; Registrar General: Mrs. Pealer, Genealogist, from $100 to $105; Miss Sullivan from $100 to $105; Mrs. Chunn from $85 to $90; Miss Mix from $80 to $90; Miss Bright from $75 to $80; Miss Westergren from $70 to $75; Miss Wingate from $70 to $75; Miss Finckel from $70 to $75; Miss Edith Sullivan from $60 to $65; Miss Black from $80 to $90 per month—providing that on or before June 1st she shall signify her acceptance of said salary with the understanding that she remain in the office of the Registrar General until June, 1919—and in case of the continued illness of Mrs. Pealer, the Genealogist—if she remain and perform the work of Mrs. Pealer to receive $10 per month additional during the period she may perform such work. Curator General: Miss Walton from $75 to $80; Treasurer General: Miss Inscue from $100 to $110; Miss Baden from $70 to $75; Miss Marshall from $100 to $105; Miss Rock from $90 to $95; Miss Bright from $75 to $85; Miss McCausland from $75 to $80; Miss Scarborough from $55 to $60; Business Office: Miss Muddiman from $100 to $105; Miss Hardesty, Magazine clerk, from $55 to $60.

The above increases were given in recognition of meritorious service and with the understanding that the acceptance of the increases carried with it the understanding that the clerks accepting the increase would continue in the employ of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution during the coming year.

On June 25 the following were reported: Miss Black of the Registrar General's office resigned under date of May 15, and the same was accepted.

The death of Mrs. Pealer, Genealogist, having created a vacancy in that position, the following action was taken:

The Sub-Committee recommends that Miss Grace M. Pierce be paid $150 for her services in filling that position from May 12 to July 1, and we further recommend that she be engaged permanently for that position, commencing September 1, 1918, her salary to be fixed by this Board.

Miss Bertha Ezekiel has been employed in the office of Registrar General as temporary clerk during the summer at $1.50 per day, from June 3, and Miss Mary Fletcher, from June 10, has been engaged for the same office at $1.50 per day—to go upon the permanent roll—if her work is satisfactory, under the usual rules.
Miss Irene Harmon was engaged to fill the vacancy in the office of the Treasurer General, and if her work is satisfactory to be placed upon the permanent roll under the usual rules. Miss Jeannette O'Neal has also been engaged in the Treasurer General's office—under date of June 24—and if her work shall be satisfactory to go upon the permanent roll under the usual rules, she to be detailed for Magazine work so long as necessary. The committee also recommends that the clerks be given a Saturday half holiday from 12.30 each Saturday during the months of July, August, and September, 1918.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY H. S. JOHNSTON,
Chairman of Sub-Committee of the Executive Committee.

There being no objection, the report was accepted without its recommendations. Moved by Miss Crowell, seconded by Mrs. Buel, and carried, that we go into executive session to consider the recommendations of the sub-committee of the Executive Committee. At one o'clock the Board came out of executive session and adjourned for luncheon.

The afternoon session was called to order at 2.30 o'clock.

Mrs. Wait, finding herself unable to attend the meeting of the Board, sent on her report as Publicity Director of the War Relief Service Committee to be read.

Report of Publicity Director War Relief Service Committee

Madam President General and Members of the Board:

Conforming to the ruling of the Board at its meeting February 20, and 21, 1918, that reports on War Relief Service be sent out twice a year, once in the fall and once before the Continental Congress there is no report from States to be given by this Committee at this meeting of the Board.

A statement of the work of the office of Publicity Director is, however, submitted at this time.

Since Continental Congress Bulletins 27, "Resolutions Adopted at Congress Regarding Italy, etc."; Bulletins 28, "Summary Publicity Director's Report to Congress"; Bulletins 29, "The Enemy Within Our Gates"; Bulletins 30, "Allies, England and the Daughters of the American Revolution"; Bulletins 31, "Salvage"; Bulletins 32, "National Service School," have been written, printed and distributed to the Chapters through the District Directors and State Regents, with the exception of Bulletins 31 and 32, which were sent direct to State Regents, as the time to get out the information regarding National Training Service School was so short.

Mrs. Scott's Report for this Committee, read by Mrs. Scott at Congress and printed by her at her own expense was distributed from this office. The pamphlet "Seditious Rumors," published by the National Committee of Patriotic Societies was also included in our distribution. We later fell short the necessary quota for all the Chapters and the National Committee of Patriotic Societies was requested by your Publicity Director to send to the State Regent of the District of Columbia and the State Regent of Pennsylvania the quotas necessary for their Chapters.

Stationery for use of War Relief Service Committee has also been printed and distributed and envelopes will be distributed as soon as they are received.

All of these publications have been sent also to the members of the War Relief Service Committee, our Official List and special mailing list.

At present your Publicity Director is compiling a report of our Third Liberty Loan from reports of State Regents furnished her in March. This is being done at the request of the Chairman Advisory Council Committee, National Woman's Liberty Loan Committee, Mrs. Kellogg Fairbank.

The following recommendations are offered by the Publicity Director for your consideration:

1. That a bulletin be issued urging Chapter activity in War work during the months of July, August, and September, giving descriptions for making aviator's vests from old kid gloves, suede tops of old shoes, leather covers of old bank books, etc.; also plan for school children to re-chickenize France, etc.; also request that all Daughters this summer put up jelly for use in base hospitals.

2. That a bulletin be issued urging that all Chapters which have not met their quota for $100,000 D. A. R. Liberty Loan make a strenuous effort to do so for the Fourth Liberty Loan, sending money to the Treasurer General.

Respectfully submitted,

CLARA HADLEY WAIT,
Publicity Director, War Relief Service Committee.

Moved by Mrs. Reynolds, seconded by Mrs. Longley, and carried, that the report of Mrs. Wait with its recommendation be accepted. The suggestion was made that the bulletins issued by Mrs. Wait be dated in advance so that they will not be several days late when they reach the State Regents, thereby making it appear when the bulletins reach the Chapter.
Regents that the State Regents have delayed transmitting them.

The first recommendation of the sub-committee of the Executive Committee was then taken up, and on motion of Mrs. Elliott, seconded by Mrs. Grant, the adoption of the first recommendation, that Miss Grace M. Pierce be paid $150 for her services in filling the position of genealogist, from May 12 to July 1, was carried. The second recommendation, having been slightly amended to conform to present conditions, the adoption of recommendation No. 2 (that as a war emergency measure and not as a precedent to be followed in similar cases Miss Grace M. Pierce be engaged as genealogist commencing September 1, 1918, her salary to be fixed by this Board), was moved by Mrs. Buel, seconded by Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, and carried. The adoption of recommendation No. 3 (that the clerks be given a Saturday half holiday from 12.30 each Saturday during the months of July, August, and September, 1918), was moved by Mrs. Cook, seconded by Mrs. Ellison, and carried. The question of the salary to be paid Miss Pierce as genealogist was taken up, and, after some discussion, it was moved by Mrs. Longley, seconded by Mrs. Bud, and carried, that we pay Miss Grace M. Pierce $140 monthly for services rendered as genealogist.

A telegram was read from Mrs. Heath explaining that illness in her family prevented her attendance at the meeting.

The President General referred to the enormous amount of printed matter on all kinds of war measures that was received by every one occupying important positions, and stated that whenever anything was sent her that she felt should be seen by members of the National Board, and especially the State Regents, she would pass on the information to them by request that they be put on the mailing list to receive it from the committee or bureau or department issuing the information.

The request of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities for assistance in making habitable the house at Jamestown presented to that association by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, was next taken up, and it was moved by Mrs. Cook that it be referred to Committee on Historic Spots. Seconded by Mrs. Clarke and carried.

Mention was made by the Treasurer General of the generosity of Mrs. Nelson in giving the three prizes to the Chapters for the largest number of subscriptions to the Magazine, and the motion was made by Mrs. Johnston, that the Recording Secretary General express to Mrs. Nelson the appreciation of the Board for her generosity in offering the prizes in Magazine contest. Seconded by Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce and carried.

The Recording Secretary General read the following supplemental report of the Organizing Secretary General.

**Supplemental Report of Organizing Secretary General**

The State Regent of Ohio requests a Chapter be authorized to form at Mansfield, Ohio. Respectfully submitted,

**Anna Louise Fletcher,**
Organizing Secretary General.

Report accepted.

Moved by Miss Crowell, seconded by Mrs. Johnston, and carried, that since our repairs have been completed our building be reopened to the public.

The following report of the Insignia Committee was read by the Recording Secretary General in the absence of the chairman.

**Report of Insignia Committee**

To the Members of the National Board of Management:

In view of the fact that considerable confusion has arisen because of the employment of several jewelry firms to manufacture the various pins officially authorized by the National Society and because the National Congress has already contracted with two firms for the manufacture of some of the pins, the Insignia Committee recommends that one year's notice be given to the Bailey, Banks and Biddle Company that at the expiration of the time specified in said contract be terminated. The clause governing the termination of said contract is appended.

**Clause Governing Contract for the Manufacture of Pins**

"In the event that either party hereto shall desire to terminate this agreement, it may be terminated at the option of either party by a notice in writing to that effect from one party to the other party of not less than one year's notice of its intention to terminate the contract."

Respectfully submitted,

**Anne H. Aull,**
Chairman, Insignia Committee.

Moved by Mrs. Foster, seconded by Mrs. Johnston, and carried, that recommendation of the Insignia Committee be adopted.

Miss Grace M. Pierce presented the following supplemental report as Registrar General:
Supplemental Report of Registrar General

Applications presented to the Board... 158
New records verified .................. 20

Respectfully submitted,

GRACE M. PIERCE,
Registrar General.

On motion of Mrs. Talbott, duly seconded, it was carried that the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for the admission of these applicants. Miss Crowell announced the casting of the ballot and the President General declared the applicants elected to membership in the National Society. The Registrar General referred to a letter from Caldwell & Company asking for instruction in regard to the request of a member desiring to have her bar attached direct to the insignia instead of to the ribbon as customary. Moved by Mrs. Cook, that it be referred to Insignia Committee. Seconded by Miss Grace M. Pierce and carried.

Mrs. Purcell, on behalf of the Commonwealth Chapter of Richmond, invited the Board of Management to come to Richmond following the October Board meeting and go down to Yorktown to celebrate the Yorktown anniversary, October 19. The State Regent of Pennsylvania invited the President General and members of the Board to attend the Pennsylvania State Conference, October 22, 23, and 24.

The second supplemental report from the Organizing Secretary General was read by the Recording Secretary General.

Second Supplemental Report of Organizing Secretary General

The Mary Desha Memorial Chapter wishes to be officially disbanded.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNA LOUISE FLETCHER,
Organizing Secretary General.

Moved by Miss Crowell, seconded by Mrs. Buel, and carried, that the second supplemental report of the Organizing Secretary General be adopted.

Miss Crowell moved also that the Board refer to the Executive Committee all matters needing attention before the next meeting of the Board. Seconded by Miss Grace M. Pierce and carried.

On motion of Miss Crowell, seconded by Mrs. Harris, it was carried, that the Proceedings of the Twenty-sixth Congress be sent to the members of the present and the past National Board of Management, the Chairmen of National Committees and Chapter Regents.

The motions as passed were read by the Recording Secretary General and accepted as the minutes of the meeting, and at 4.05 the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

EMMA L. CROWELL,
Recording Secretary General.

SUBSCRIBERS TAKE NOTICE

An index to the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine, volume LII will be issued in December, 1918, as by a ruling of the National Board of Management (February, 1918, meeting) the custom of publishing two volumes a year of six magazines each has been discontinued.

Instead, one volume for the entire twelve months, January 1918, to December 1918, inclusive, will be issued.

Subscribers desirous of securing extra copies of the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine for the past year should apply without delay to the Business Office, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., as only a few remain on hand, the editions having been practically sold out.
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