"THE RETURN OF THE MAYFLOWER"

ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST CONTINGENT OF UNITED STATES DESTROYERS AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND, MAY 4, 1917. FIRST REPRODUCTION OF THE PAINTING BY THE CELEBRATED BRITISH MARINE ARTIST, BERNARD F. GRIEBLE, SENT TO THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, BY VICE ADmiral Sims, U. S. N. (See page 706.)
THE COMPOSITE PERSONNEL OF OUR FIGHTING FORCE

By Josephus Daniels
Secretary of the Navy

The war has brought vividly to a focus the many-sidedness of our modern fighting fleet. It has emphasized the splendid fitness of the personnel of the regular navy. By reason of those professional qualities, the service has been able to absorb an immense influx of "green material," and yet, notwithstanding the newness of these men to work afloat, to mold them into a dependable, diligent and efficient force.

This amazing performance is a revelation that should rightly arouse the utmost pride in every red-blooded American. In brief, it tells the story of years of painstaking, zealous teamwork on the part of all hands of our peace-time battle squadrons, and, also, that other story, the readiness of their fellow citizens to lend a hand and learn the tricks of the fighting men of the fleet when the honor of the nation required their coöperation.

The average layman may not be aware of it, but the gallant and efficient work of our soldiers on the battle front would not be possible were the navy not on the job every foot of the three thousand miles of open water that lie between our shores and the coasts "Over There." Vigilant without cease, undaunted by storm and mountainous seas, ever ready to push into the teeth of peril, that the menacing U-boat might be held at bay or kept afar from the convoy of crowded transports or a string of preciously freighted merchantmen. Such, in substance, is one angle of the vitally necessary activities of the navy. How well this duty has been discharged has been attested by the enemy's wonderment that we should have mustered the powerful forces at Pershing's command. Again, the smallness of our losses in transit is another proof of the measure of protection afforded by our fighting fleet.
Finally, to bring the record of the navy nearer home, just think of the hundreds of craft engaged in patrolling the Atlantic seaboard and guarding the continental littoral all the way from the outposts at the easternmost tip of Maine down to the Caribbean approaches to the Panama Canal. Undoubtedly the first of the Kaiser's submarines that ventured across the Atlantic to sink American shipping in home waters came here to determine the nature and the extent of our mobile defences. Thanks to the joint work of the men of the regular navy and their brothers-in-arms, the men of the Naval Reserve Force, trespassing U-boats have found it healthier to take their stations a hundred or more miles seaward, and, thus held at long range, were able to effect only a modest part of the damage they counted upon causing us.

How has it been possible for us to obtain within a period of less than two years an organization of more than half a million officers and men, and to build up this force from a nucleus of a little more than 50,000—the peace-time personnel of the regular service? The problem was broadly a two-sided one: a body of picked men for the sailor ratings and then a corps of officers capable of filling the executive functions of leaders and administrators. The ordinary channels of supply could no longer furnish enough of either of these when war was imminent. Supplemental avenues had to be opened up. The first and always the best source for naval officers is the Naval Academy; second, the experienced enlisted men and warrant officers who have served long in the fighting fleet and merited advancement by reason of demonstrated fitness; third, the trained men of the Naval Militia; fourth, seasoned seafaring men; and, fifth, youths from civil life who have had military, engineering, or scientific education.

From these several sources a large number of additional officers have been secured, and not a few of them have proved valuable additions to the service when the exigencies of war called for the commissioning of more ships than it was possible to officer with grades of the regular establishment only. The increase of the enlisted personnel presented an easier problem, because much of the work expected of them is and has been of a character that can, after diligent study and training, be done satisfactorily—for Young America, when his heart is in his job, does not take long to "catch on."

The men of the regular fighting fleet and those of the Naval Reserve Force differ, and at the same time, the associated organizations coordinate and give us the fine defensive body which is now keeping watch and ward night and day, despite changeful weather, upon thousands of miles of the treacherous seas. As patriots, each and all of them are giving of their best, and every one of them is true steel. But this metallurgical metaphor is more than a mere reference to the single quality of faithfulness. Steel is of many sorts, and the service expected of it is dependent upon inherent characteristics—characteristics that are the consequence of special alloys or the result of the niceties of tempering and annealing.

The men who entered the regular navy before the war did so inspired by a desire to make for themselves in that service a life-long career. Years of training, years of study, and long periods of familiarity with the theoretical and the practical sides of their profession have made them specialists—their minds have been alloyed by acquaintance with technical problems, and ripening experience
has strengthened their intellectual fibre, and fixed for them limits beyond which they must not bend in carrying out their duties or the disciplinary trusts imposed upon them. They are, to use another kindred metaphor, the high-speed tools by which more plastic steels can be fashioned into fighting instruments or the various and manifold mechanisms that represent a modern battle unit. This, broadly, is the fundamental difference between the officers and the enlisted men of the navy and their corresponding fellows of the Naval Reserve Force.

There are, of course, exceptions to this broad generalization, because war afloat to-day involves something more than a capacity to handle fighting craft and to deal with the battle fleet from a purely military standpoint. We realize now, as we did not a brief span back, something of the revolutionary circumstances imposed by the insidious U-boat. From civil life we have drawn into the naval service for the period of the war men who have evolved for us standards of nautical camouflage, so that we might be able to paint our ships in a way to deceive the evil eye—the periscope—of the submarine. Scientists and other professional men wearing the uniform of this branch of the navy have devised, developed, or otherwise contributed to the sound-detecting apparatus that makes it possible to pick up and to locate approximately a lurking underwater boat; and, then, from among our masters in maritime salvage, we have recruited a corps of experts who are now bent upon offsetting the ravages of the Kaiser's sea asps—reclaiming, in short, from their ocean graves ships that normally might be considered total losses.

One might go on and mention the splendid personnel, recruited from the merchant service and also from our fishing fleets, who are doing their valuable bits for the nonce in connection with our sea-borne defense. They have been drawn from their accustomed fields of activity or labor, and are indispensable to our strength afloat. These men entered the Naval Reserve Force not for a career, but to show their willingness to help, where they believed themselves best equipped, during the continuance of a national emergency. Most of them are in the navy today to hasten the defeat of the foe, and, like their brothers of the established naval service, are bent upon successfully ending hostilities.

It stands to reason that the man of the regular navy—the man who has had previous training in the requirements of the sea—is going to give a more rounded, a more skillful, and, withal, a better balance of efficient service than the average naval reservist. This does not carry with it the slightest color of disparagement, for it would be a strange reflection upon education if it were otherwise. The matter of greater efficiency, however, is only true in regard to the man of the regular navy so far as he has had previous experience, and his fellow of the naval reserve is new to the job. When the naval reservists have received sufficient training to accustom them to a sea life and the performance of the tasks peculiar to it, not a few have shown themselves eligible to discharge the same duties as the men of the established service.

The Naval Reserve Force was primarily created by the act of Congress approved August 29, 1916, and subsequently amended in some respects by the act of Congress approved July 1, 1918. Both of these legislative actions were inspired to provide for the expansion of the regular navy in time of emergency.
U.S. SUBMARINE L-1
THE NEWEST TYPE OF SUBMARINE
No nation can afford to maintain during periods of peace either an army or a navy large enough to meet adequately the full demands of war. In consequence, it is the custom of all great nations to prepare for war by having at their disposal a numerous reserve force subject to call if needed.

The legislation enacted to this end in 1916 provided for various classes of reserves for the navy, so that any citizen of the United States, inspired by patriotic motives and desirous of serving the country in the hour of danger, might find an opportunity for such service in some one of the classes of the Naval Reserve Force. Those wishing to serve with the navy in this war and to be trained for naval duties in any future conflict, and who are without previous seafaring experience or education in naval matters, have ample opportunities offered them in the different divisions of the activities of the Naval Reserve Force. There are a few obvious conditions in the wording of the law creating the Naval Reserve Force which differentiate the latter from the regular navy. Let us be specific:

In the regular navy, enlistments are for a period of four years each. In the Naval Reserve Force enlistments, or more properly enrolments, are for a period of four years with a promise to render continuous active service during a national emergency, as so declared by the President, regardless of whether the national emergency exists for a longer or shorter period of time. Active service in time of peace, during an enrolment, is required for only a stated period.

In the regular navy there is no classification, in the particulars to be listed, whereas the Naval Reserve Force is divided or classified into six distinct branches or divisions of activities. The legal classification, which is not infrequently confusing, resolves itself, for administrative purposes, into the following:

(a) Reservists qualified for their respective rank or rating afloat on ships of the navy.

(b) Reservists qualified, agreeably to their rank or rating, for duties on vessels of merchant-ship types.

(c) Reservists qualified, according to their rank or rating, for special technical or administrative duties.

(d) Reservists qualified for aviation duties.

Under (a) are Class 1, the Fleet Naval Reserve, composed of former members of the regular navy; and Class 2, the Naval Reserve, composed of members qualified for the duties of their rank afloat.

Under (b) comes Class 3, the Naval Auxiliary Reserve, consisting of members who have qualified themselves to perform duties on merchant ships taken over by the Navy Department.

Under (c) comes Class '4, the Naval Coast Defense Reserve, composed of a personnel especially qualified to perform certain administrative and technical duties on shore. Members of this class, however, as time and opportunity offer, will receive training also for duties afloat, and when so qualified will be transferred to Class 2, a sea-going class.

Under (d) comes Class 5, the Naval Reserve Flying Corps, composed of members who have qualified for aviation duties. Since there is no naval flying corps, this body of reservists carries on with credit the whole of the navy's activities in aviation.

Class 6 is not really a class, but instead, a subclass of all other classes. The one outstanding difference is that members of this class do not receive retainer pay.

Retainer pay is a feature which makes
U. S. S. ROBLEY D. EVANS
THE LATEST TYPE OF DESTROYER RECENTLY LAUNCHED
the compensation of the Reserve Force distinguished from that given the men of the established service. Members of the regular navy are not entitled to retainer pay, whereas members of the Naval Reserve Force are entitled to a retainer pay in addition to any pay to which they may be entitled by reason of active service.

While these conditions or distinctions constitute in a degree or manner a difference between members of the regular navy and of the Naval Reserve Force, nevertheless they in no wise interfere with the work either organization has to do in time of war. They are brothers in arms then in every sense of the word—each doing his best in his particular assignment. The Navy Department has recognized this fact, and, to the end of equality of the outward badges of authority and responsibility, has issued a general order to the effect that there will be no distinction made during the period of the war in the uniforms worn by members of the regular navy or of the Naval Reserve Force, nor in the insignia and corps devices placed thereon.

The Naval Reserve Force was started, completely organized, and was put on an efficient basis by the Bureau of Navigation in a remarkably short period. This was a work of the utmost importance and reflects the greatest credit upon those directly and intimately responsible for the achievement. The force has proved of the greatest value in carrying out the operations of the war, and will, indubitably, be an immense asset in time of peace. Hundreds of details to duties necessary for the skilful and the proper execution of the manifold work of the Navy Department in the prosecution of the war have been made by the officers in charge of the Naval Reserve Division of the Bureau of Navigation. Among other things, these duties have included the operation of the naval censorship, the communication service, naval intelligence, and the activities of supply officers. Without the aid of the Naval Reserve Force, the Navy Department would have been unable to carry on its manifold functions.

And, finally, to make still plainer the part played by the Naval Reserve Force in its relation to the established service, the new organization increased the capacity of the navy to undertake the following additional duties imposed by a state of war—the reservists fitting into these activities in the manner specified:

Manning of additional craft of the enumerated types: Transports, mine layers, submarine chasers, supply ships, colliers, hospital ships, patrols, mine sweepers, oil tankers.

Partial duties on battleships, cruisers, destroyers.

Performing the following special services: Technical duties, engineering, inspection, recruiting, medical, supply and accounting, naval construction, civil engineering, aviation.

Just as the splendid education given our officers at the Naval Academy fitted them to do their vital part in training others so that the personnel of the service might be increased by 21,000 officers and 285,000 men of the enlisted ratings of the Reserve Force, so, too, that Alma Mater, by courses of intensive instruction, is carrying on the further work of qualifying at the present time a class of 450 officers of the Naval Reserve so that they may win temporary commissions in the regular service. The wonderfully coordinated educational machinery of the academy is achieving this in unit periods of fifteen weeks. This would not be possible, however, if the hearts and brains of the best of our youth were not united in a patriotic determination to make themselves thus more valuable to the country.
COMMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT
GENERAL

SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the one-hundred-thousand-dollar pledge
made by the Daughters at the Continental Congress of 1918 have been raised
and invested in Liberty Loan Bonds of the third and fourth issues.

Your President General wishes to thank the members and chapters who
have paid their quota, thus making it possible to buy the $60,000 worth of
bonds, and she sincerely hopes that those who have not yet paid their quota to
complete the $100,000—it is but one dollar—will do so immediately. There is yet time!

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Work and Fight! not Work or Fight, is to be the slogan of the American woman today!
It is a very easy principle of duty for men to work or fight. They either remain at home,
taking part in some form of work to keep the various branches of national industry running
smoothly, or else they go across and give in full measure what they can give to the cause
of Liberty for All. The choice is not so easy for the women.

The women of America are not permitted to enter the army as regular soldiers or
sailors. So they have to grit their teeth hard, find out where they can be most useful, get to
work and fight with every bit of their courage and endurance to keep the arm of battle
strong. For, remember that it is not only the men in the battlefield who are fighting this
war, it is the wealth and the spirit of the nation behind them. Are the Daughters of the
American Revolution making good? I feel sure that they are.

I do not believe the nation as a whole realizes just how much the women of America
are helping along this war. The papers are so filled with war news, we do not read about our
own deeds.

The luxury-loving, pampered woman of pre-war period is gone, and in her place we
have today the self-respecting, quiet, determined woman, who has taken her place in the
first rank and to-day is working and fighting in a way equal to the fighting of the finest men
at the front.

It has fallen to the lot of women to work and fight to keep not only the family intact
in the daily routine of work of the home, but maintaining the members of that home in a
state of economic independence. It is up to every Daughter of the American Revolution to
prove her ability to Work and Fight, as did her grandmother before her.

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The Charter of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution provides
that the distaff shall be of platinum. When the Government issued a call for all available
platinum it depleted the available supply to such an extent that it is impossible for our
official jewellers, J. E. Caldwell & Company, to continue the manufacture of the insignia,
but as soon as the platinum is released the orders with the necessary permits now on file
will receive attention. Until such time remember you are adding to the needed supply for
the Government of this precious metal.
THE RED CROSS CHRISTMAS
ROLL CALL

THE RED CROSS and holly wreaths will share honors in the streets, in homes, schools, churches, in the theatre and market place, in hospitals, ships, and factories on Christmas morning—the red cross, the symbol of that vast organization for alleviating pain and anguish, and the tiny red holly berry, the sign of the generous spirit of the Yuletide which reckons not of hard times and pinching economies, but gives, and gives again, to ease war's suffering and bring joy to some sorrowing heart.

In our first national observance of a Red Cross Christmas last year, the membership of our American organization mounted to over 22,000,000; this year it must go even higher. The millions of dollars poured out by those 22,000,000 have measurably helped the immeasurable sadness of the war.

The Christmas Roll Call means that every adult American, not in the actual service of our country, is summoned to membership in the American Red Cross because he and she are needed, and because it is a pledge of loyalty to our fighting men and to our Allies. It is not a campaign for money, but for members.

The Red Cross has reached trench, camp, canteen, and hospital. It has touched every enlisted man with the promise, if asked, of service to his home folk. It has made service at home its proof of its right to be steward, abroad, of America's treasure of compassion.

This home service applies to the families of men in all branches of war service; to those in the regular army, to the national army, to sailors, marines, men of the aviation corps, engineers, and to the families of men and women attached to hospital units, as nurses, doctors, orderlies, or ambulance drivers. It applies, naturally, also to the families living in this country of soldiers or sailors of any of the Allied forces, and also to the families of civilians who have been wounded or killed as the direct result of war activities, as, for example, through the torpedoing of a merchantman by a submarine.

Thus, Red Cross Home Service is literally help to our men in medical ways, legal ways, business ways, and friendship ways; and from one end of the country to the other it has been recognized as the elemental right due from the American people to their defenders. Every request received and any facts revealed are held in sacred confidence. More than 50,000 patriotic American men and women have readily volunteered to help the Red Cross in this work, and they are serving on 10,000 local committees in all parts of the country.
THE SPIRIT OF THE RED CROSS
POSED BY MARTHA MANSFIELD
Now to this soldier, now to that soldier, to this family and that community, comes the revelation of what Home Service means; for safeguarding the homes of men called to the Colors means safeguarding them as literally, as humanly, as this:

Several weeks after a certain western railroad employe had enlisted, it happened that his wife and children were threatened with ejection from their home for non-payment of the rent. A neighbor suggested that the Home Service of the Red Cross might have influence with the landlord. But the Red Cross workers did more than bridge the financial crisis; they brought friendship and a new sense of life to that home.

In another soldier's home, the little brother—eleven years old—who had walked on crutches all his life, fell and broke them. The family did not have enough money to buy new ones, and went to the Home Service Section of the Red Cross. The worker there took the child to an orthopedic surgeon. He said he could help the boy by an operation. The child was eager at the prospect of being like other children—and he is that now, running and jumping. And the big brother in camp thinks of that every time he sees the sign of the Red Cross.

There is a young woman, the mother of three children, who was helped over a critical period by the Home Service of the Red Cross. Her young soldier-husband was yearningly grateful and begged her in almost every letter to keep the little family he had left a Red Cross family—not letting herself or the children neglect to wear their Red Cross buttons or to heed the suggestions of the Red Cross visitors.

The young mother, to whom economy had not been necessary before, threw a certain glamour about the careful new war-time economies. They would please father, she told the children, and they must do everything to please him because he was a hero, fighting for them and for their country.

That soldier is a prisoner now, and it is known that the first rations sent him by the Red Cross have reached him in the prison camp.

So, in the most literal sense, the soldier or sailor who is worried about his folks at home, may have professional and expert assistance. It may be in seeing that his wife has expert hospital care; that his child is born under right conditions; that a small brother is kept in school instead of having to go to work; that perplexing matters regarding allotments or war-risk insurance are adjusted; in short, that his family's standards of living shall not be lowered because the wage-earner has been called to the Colors.

This stupendous undertaking is possible because of the resources of the American Red Cross, with its tremendous force generated by 22,000,000 members; the cooperation of great agencies of public welfare; the voluntary services of highly skilled professional men and women. Expert legal advice, expert business advice—these things are back of our men.

More than 300,000 families have been relieved of money troubles, legal difficulties, and worries of all sorts by the Home Service of the Red Cross. In money alone, the help given since the war began will have amounted to $6,000,000 by the end of this year; and by that time, too, the expenditure for fighters' families will be at the rate of $1,000,000 a month.

But more important than financial assistance are the other helps that are being freely given, as in cases of sickness, worry over children, business difficulties, and
THE BIRTHDAY GIFT

O Christmas Wreath, you are the very roundest ever seen!
Your berries are the brightest red, your leaves the deepest green.
I've hung you, with a Christmas Prayer,
For all our Soldiers over there.

And as a Birthday Gift to one who came to help us all,
I've put a Red Cross underneath in answer to His call.
I'd like to have His Birthday be
A little gladder 'cause of me.

—LOUISE AYRES GARNETT.
failure to keep in touch with loved ones at the front. The Home Service of the Red Cross has furnished aid to thousands of dependents whose allowances and allotments under the war-risk insurance law have been delayed in reaching them. Over 60,000 inquiries for help of this sort were received during July, each being promptly and efficiently attended to.

Twenty or more rush inquiries after the welfare of soldiers' families are cabled over from France every day by the Red Cross, and at least one hundred more are sent daily by mail. Men in camp in this country and on the firing line in Europe are in touch at practically all times with Red Cross Home Service field workers who, when appeal is made, communicate at once with the Red Cross in the fighter's home town. It may be repeated here that every request received and any facts revealed are always held in absolute confidence.

Families wishing the advice of Red Cross Home Service, should communicate with the nearest Red Cross Chapter. When, in isolated places, it is not possible to learn from neighbors or friends the nearest source of accurate Red Cross information, they may make inquiry to the Director General of Civilian Relief, American Red Cross, Washington, D. C.

There is a new birth of neighborliness in the United States. There is not only national goodwill, but a new vision in American men and women. Because of this very fact, it is necessary that this goodwill should be trained to the most delicate tasks. To provide such training in social service, Red Cross Home Service Institutes were planned, and affiliated with universities and schools of philanthropy. Hundreds of volunteer workers have taken these courses, which require the full time of the student for six weeks. While it is not to be expected that six weeks' training produces an expert social service worker, the course does prepare one for responsible Home Service work in one's community. When these Institutes were first planned, there were some who doubted a full enrollment of students. The applications in some places, however, were greater than
the capacity. This year more than a thousand workers have graduated from the fifty sessions held at thirty different Home Service Institutes.

There is one Home Service worker who wrote, for some weeks, a diary of her work. A part of it, with the names, of course, changed, has been published in pamphlet form by the Red Cross. After recording various difficult family problems which Home Service was helping to solve, she concluded in this way:

Miss Mead said to-day there's one job we haven't had at all yet—looking after the sick and wounded soldiers when they come home, and helping them to work and live again. [Since this was written Home Service has had very much to do with our returned wounded, crippled and tubercular soldiers.] I know what that means, too. I was sick a long time once, and got into the habit of doing nothing till every little thing seemed a mountain, and when I thought about trying it all the courage ran out of my finger tips. It takes a lot of will power to get going again, and if a person hasn't got it inside, he'll need a lot of bolstering from behind. I expect that'll be one of our biggest troubles to cure, after a while.

May 12, 1918—I have just been reading this and thinking it all over. I think my biggest lesson has been that Home Service means so much more than money help—often the money is the least part, perhaps no part. For Home Service often means employment, or schooling, or fun, or instruction in house-keeping and cooking, or the doctoring of mind or soul or body—and it always means sympathy and friendship.

Each family is different and has to be treated differently, according to its character and circumstances. You are always meeting with new problems! Miss Mead is splendid at solving problems, and that's where her training at the Home Service Institute comes in. I often wish that I could get away long enough to go to one, and really learn this job. The books Miss Mead gave me—"Manual of Home Service," "Handbook of Information for Home Service Sections," and "This Side the Trenches with the American Red Cross"—have all helped me a great deal. I think that I know them almost by heart, I've studied them so hard.

I realize more and more every day that Home Service is one of the best friends the soldier's or sailor's family has, and I'm proud to be part of the work. It's just old-fashioned, fine American neighborliness brought up to date. It's our pledge to the boys over there that we are on guard over here and that all is well!

June 1, 1918—The more I think about Home Service, the bigger it grows. Isn't it fine we're here to do it—our home share of the war!

And so, when the Christmas bells ring out this year, and we realize that every Christmas message must be one of love and service, we may hear ourselves summoned to the RED CROSS CHRISTMAS ROLL CALL.

"THE RETURN OF THE MAYFLOWER"

The arrival of the first contingent of United States destroyers at Queenstown, Ireland, on May 4, 1917, is the subject of an especially fine painting by the British marine artist, Bernard L. Gribble, whose work as special artist during the Spanish-American War and the Russian-Japanese War gained him fame.

The painting of the U. S. destroyers, sent to the Secretary of the Navy, now hangs in Secretary Daniels' office in the Navy Department at Washington, D. C. Called by the artist, "The Return of the Mayflower," the painting shows the arrival of the destroyers led by the U. S. S. Wadsworth, commanded by Commander John K. Taussig. The destroyers in their order following are U. S. S. Porter, Lieut.-Commander W. K. Wortman; U. S. S. Davis, Lieut.-Commander R. F. Zogbaum; U. S. S. Conyngham, Commander A. W. Johnson; U. S. S. McDougal, Lieut.-Commander A. P. Fairfield; U. S. S. Wainwright, Lieut.-Commander F. H. Poteel.
LAFAYETTE'S BIRTHDAY
CELEBRATED AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

The joint celebration by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Sons of the Revolution in the District of Columbia, and the District of Columbia Society, Sons of the American Revolution, of the 161st anniversary of the birth of Marquis de Lafayette, and the fourth anniversary of the Battle of the Marne, took place at the Lafayette Monument, Washington, D. C., on Friday afternoon, September 6, 1918.

There were present the President of the United States and Mrs. Wilson; the Secretary of the Navy, the Honorable Josephus Daniels; the Count de Chambrun, representing the Ambassador of France; Mr. Louis F. Brownlow, President of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and various representatives from the Embassies of the Allied Powers, and other distinguished guests, as follows:

General and Mme. Vignal, French Embassy; Honorable Thomas B. Hoehler, Charge d' Affairs, British Embassy; M. K. Deubuchi, Secretary Japanese Embassy; Senor and Mme. Belisaris Par ras, Panamanian Embassy; Senor Don. Ignacio Corderon, Bolivian Embassy; General and Mrs. J. D. Cormack, British War Mission; French High Commissioner, M. O. Guerlac, and several members of the Belgian Embassy.

The ceremonies opened with the invocation by the Rev. Charles T. Warner, followed by the presentation of the Colors, to the air of "Stars and Stripes Forever" played by the U. S. Marine Band. The presiding officer, Mr. Louis Annin Ames, President General, Sons of the American Revolution, presented Mr. William Tyler Page, who recited "The American's Creed," after which Mr. Ames made a short address introducing the Secretary of the Navy, Hon. Josephus Daniels.

Secretary Daniels' eulogy of Lafayette was frequently interrupted by enthusiastic applause. In referring to the date, September 14, 1914, he said:

Do noble natures of separated centuries have communion? It has been said that it was an accident of fate that made the first victory of the Marne fall on the birthday of Lafayette. Should we not say it was a glorious coincidence? Or, better still, that Marshal Joffre's victory was a providential and fitting celebration of the hundred and fifty-seventh birthday of Gilbert du Notier de Lafayette? We come now to another victory of the Marne, thankful for the genius of Foch, who wears worthily the mantle of Lafayette. And again on Lafayette's birthday victorious encounters by the Allied armies in France bring us nearer to the success at arms which will mean to the whole world what Yorktown meant to the Western Hemisphere.

Further on in his address, the Secretary said:

Lafayette is the type of eternal youth. With years come prudence and caution and conventions which aid knowledge, but youth has
the courage of its ideals, the audacity of its faith, and the readiness to risk all, even life itself, for Liberty. All great wars have been fought by what older people call “mere boys.” In the war between the States the vast majority of those who followed Grant and Lee were youths, hundreds of thousands under 21 years of age, many of them under 18. There never were finer soldiers in all history. It was the dash and daring of youth that swept all before it in that mighty struggle, and it is the same spirit which today animates our armies fighting their way across the battle-scarred fields of France, and which, with our Allies, will eventually drive the last invader from the soil of Lafayette’s beloved country.

The singing of “America” preceded the laying of wreaths and flowers upon the monument in tribute to the memory of Lafayette. The wreaths were presented by President Wilson, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Sons of the Revolution, and the Belgian Legation.

Mr. Barry Bulkley then read the poem, “The Name of France,” by Henry Van Dyke:

Give us a name to fill the mind
With shining thoughts that lead mankind.
The glory of learning, the joy of art,
A name that tells of a splendid part
In the long, long toil and the strenuous fight
Of the human race to win its way
From the ancient darkness into the day
Of freedom, brotherhood, equal right—
A name like a star, a name of light—
I give you France!

Give us a name to stir the blood
With a warmer flow and a swifter flood,
A name like the sound of a trumpet clear
And silver sweet, and iron strong,
That calls three million men to their feet,
Ready to march and steadied to beat
The foes who threaten that name with wrong—
A name that rings like a battle song—
I give you France!
Give us a name to move the heart,
With the strength that noble griefs impart,
A name that speaks of the blood outpoured
To save mankind from the sway of the sword—
A name that calls on the world to share
In the burden of the sacrificial strife,
When the cause at stake is the world's precious life
And the rule of the people everywhere—
A name like a vow, a name like a prayer—
I give you France!

Messages were read from M. Raymond Poincare, President of France, and Marshal Joffre, the former stating in part:

It was for liberty, too, that Lafayette fought by the side of Washington. The names of those two brothers in arms are inseparable as are forever inseparable the hearts of America and of France.

If America has not forgotten Lafayette; if she has not forgotten Rochambeau, DeGrasse, La Luzerne and so many Frenchmen who had the proud joy of fighting here at the dawn of her independence, how can France ever forget the wonderful assistance that so many American soldiers bring to her now?

Every day I am a witness of their magnificent ardor, of their courage and of their enthusiasm for the common cause.

In the name of France, I send to America a message of fidelity, affection, and admiration.

Marshal Joffre’s cable stated:

At the hour when you are celebrating at the same time the anniversary of the Battle of the Marne and that of the birth of Lafayette, I join myself whole-heartedly with you, happy to be able to applaud on this great day the first successes of the American army upon the soil of France.

The last speaker was the great-great-grandson of Marquis de Lafayette, Count de Chambrun, Counsellor of the French Embassy. He closed his address with an eloquent tribute to the American soldiers in France, stating:

At the time of the first Battle of the Marne—four years ago to-day—the enemy penetrated to the very hedge of Lafayette’s property, “La-Grange.” At the second Battle of the Marne, they did not succeed in advancing so far; your own soldiers were there protecting the approach.

Among those heroes of Chateau Thierry and of Fismes, among those who combat on our fields, among those who soar in our skies, may be found many who have the soul of Lafayette; I mean to say, who understand and love the land of France as he understood and loved America. That is the wish that I express today. Never have two countries been more intimately united than ours. If there is no written pact between us, there is a great act; there is a great fact. Your men are living at our firesides, and defending them. Your dead repose in our meadows, under the shadow of those thousands—hundreds of thousands—of little white crosses, which will signify to future generations the meaning of their native land, and the price of Liberty. May the people of France and the people of America forever live, according to the words of Washington, “as brothers should do, in harmonious friendship!” May we, like our victorious soldiers, forever remain united, through life and unto death, à la vie et à la mort!”

The ceremonies closed with the singing of “The Marseillaise,” by Lieutenant Labat, of the French Military Mission, and the Benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Charles Wood.

**PROCEEDINGS OF 27TH CONGRESS**

A copy of the Proceedings of the last Continental Congress has been sent to each member of the present and of the last National Board of Management, to each National Committee Chairman, and to each Chapter Regent.

On sale at Memorial Continental Hall, fifty cents per copy; by mail fifteen cents additional for postage. Money should be sent to Mrs. Robert J. Johnston, Treasurer General, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.
REALIZING the importance of the postal service in sustaining the morale of oversea troops, our Government has made improvements and developments in this line that were undreamed of in the early days of this nation. That we may better appreciate this (and incidentally, be less disposed to find fault with unavoidable delays in the delivery and receipt of transatlantic correspondence), a brief survey of old-time postal service in wars of the past will prove enlightening.

During the American Revolution our post-office service, as we may readily imagine, was in a chaotic condition. Previously to that period Benjamin Franklin had been the postmaster general for the Colonies and had brought that service to a then unprecedented degree of efficiency. But, with the outbreak of the Revolution, he was sent to France, where he remained to the end of the struggle. All through the seven years of that war, our postal service became of secondary consideration (the main objective being victory for the cause), so our soldiers and sailors battling on land and sea for liberty received news from home the best they could—and that meant very irregularly, some of the sailors (especially those confined in prisons across the ocean) getting no direct word from their native land for years.

Possibly, the first instance of a “post-office special delivery” in the history of the United States was that of the Yankee gunner in one of our warships of the Revolution who took a “spent” cannon-ball that came aboard from the English vessel they were fighting and, writing on it with a piece of chalk “Returned with the compliments of Yankee Doodle, post-paid,” rammed it home in one of his own guns and fired it back. The present-day expression “cannon-ball express” may not have derived its origin from this incident—although it forms an excellent basis in solid, historical fact.

At the period of our war of 1812-1815 we find that sailors had established an impromptu postal service of their own. On various distant islands in the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian oceans they nailed a box to some conspicuous tree in which they deposited records of their movements; besides personal letters which were to be taken up and carried “home” by the first vessel touching at those “post-office islands” bound for such designated quarters of the earth. As these “post-office islands” generally were uninhabited
by human beings, of course, no postmaster had charge and it was the privilege of any one touching at those points to open and read the "mail in the box," no matter to whom directed. When Captain David Porter made his famous cruise in the Pacific, 1812-1814, he stopped at the desolate island of Charles, in the Galapagos, looked over the "mail" deposited there, and thereby "got track" of many enemy merchantmen cruising in that quarter of the globe.

Not only were these island post-offices used for information as to the whereabouts of whalers and other shipping, but they were used for misinformation as well. It was a camouflage indulged in by naval officers when their countries were at war. Captain Porter employed the ruse, in this same cruise, with momentous effect. When the Essex started on this celebrated venture, it was intended by our Government that she would meet our frigate Constitution and the sloop-of-war Hornet at the lonely island of Fernando de Noronha, off the coast of Brazil, and join them in an extended cruise in the Indian Ocean. This program was interrupted by the Hornet becoming separated from the Constitution and the sloop-of-war Hornet at the lonely island of Fernando de Noronha, off the coast of Brazil, and join them in an extended cruise in the Indian Ocean. This program was interrupted by the Hornet becoming separated from the Constitution, while the latter craft, after her victory over the British frigate Java off the coast of Brazil, returned to the United States. Thus it became of supreme importance that Captain Bainbridge (then commanding the Constitution) should notify Captain Porter of this radical change in the original program; and, in order to accomplish this end, Bainbridge resorted to a post-office camouflage that has become famous in naval history.

Fernando de Noronha was a desolate rock used for a convict colony under the orders of a governor. Knowing that the British frigate Acasta, Captain Kerr, was cruising in this part of the ocean, Captain Bainbridge assumed the character of Kerr and rechristened the Constitution "Acasta." Under this guise, he touched at Fernando de Noronha and left a letter to be delivered to Sir James Yeo, of the English frigate Southampton. A few weeks later Captain Porter approached the island and, disguising the Essex as an English merchant ship, sent an officer ashore for news. The officer returned with the report that there was a letter addressed to Sir James Yeo in the governor's hands.

Feeling sure that this letter was from Bainbridge and intended for himself, Captain Porter, knowing the weakness of the Portuguese governor, sent to him a present of porter and cheese with the request that the letter addressed to Sir James Yeo be handed over, as he was bound for England and would see that it reached its destination. Evidently the porter and cheese (or was it only the porter?) produced the desired effect on the governor, for the letter was promptly turned over, and breaking it open Captain Porter read as follows:

"My Mediterranean Friend—Probably you may stop here. Don't attempt to water; it is attended with too much difficulty. I learned before I left England that you were bound to the Brazil coast. If so, we may meet at Bahia or Rio de Janeiro. I should be happy to meet and converse on our old affairs of captivity. Recollect our secret in those times. Your friend of His Majesty's ship Acasta, "Kerr."

Commonplace and innocent enough was this communication. A Wilhemstrasse spy would be pardoned for
failing to discover camouflage in it. But to Captain Porter it meant everything. He and Bainbridge had been captives in Tripoli, so the words “Mediterranean” and “captivity” confirmed his belief that the letter was from Bainbridge and not from Captain Kerr of the British navy. Holding the letter before the light of a candle, Captain Porter read the message, written in sympathetic ink: “I am bound off Bahia, thence off Cape Frio where I intend to cruise until the 1st of January. Go off Cape Frio, to the northward of Rio de Janeiro, and keep a lookout for me. Your friend.”

As we know, Captain Bainbridge, on December 29th, captured the British frigate Java and then sailed on his return voyage to the United States. This, of course, ended the project of a squadron cruise in the Indian Ocean. Captain Porter followed the instruction given in the Fernando de Noronha letter but, failing to fall in with the Constitution, he faced the alternative of returning to a home port or venturing on a cruise on his own responsibility. He chose the latter course and entered on that single-ship venture in the Pacific which has few equals in naval history for daring and success.

In view of the fact that our sailors and soldiers of the Revolution carried that struggle through to final victory with practically no postal service at all; that our quasi-war with France in 1798-1800, the over-sea campaigns against the States of Barbary in 1801-1805, and the second war against England were successfully conducted with very inefficient means for transmitting correspondence, we of to-day have small reason to complain about the slight defects that developed in the postal service Uncle Sam provided in the great world conflict.

Under war conditions all private correspondence must pass through the hands of a censor. This meant that each letter to and from the United States must be opened and read to make sure that no war secrets were being transmitted, and each censor was held personally responsible for the mail passing through his hands.

Obviously, the task of handling private mail to and from the war zone is stupendous—so great, in fact, that any belligerent government would be justified in prohibiting it altogether, or so curtailing it as to reduce its volume to a minimum. That Uncle Sam has not taken such a step is another evidence of the humanity he has displayed so conspicuously in his conduct of the war. Every patriotic American, therefore, accepted delays in the forwarding and receiving of personal mail without complaint, in the assurance that the Government was grappling with a most difficult and delicate task in a manner never before attempted and with a success never before achieved.

An army officer was sent to France a few months ago for the purpose of supervising the delivery of mail to “our boys,” and his first report was “the mail of more than fifty thousand of our soldiers in France is delayed and perhaps cannot be delivered at all. The reason for this is that letters for a greater number than fifty thousand, in the aggregate, are improperly or inadequately addressed.” Under the present system, mail to American troops in Europe is handled not by civilian postal officials but by a corps of military officers specially designated for that purpose.
We get some idea of the magnitude of this war postal service when we learn from official statements that a million letters a day arrive in Europe for members of the American Expeditionary Forces. How long would it take you to sort a million letters? Most people, working eight hours a day with Saturday half-holidays and Sundays off, would require a month for the task; and if they stopped to decipher scrawly addresses (to say nothing about opening and reading each epistle) they might consider it equivalent to life imprisonment. And yet our war postal employees in France (a comparatively small force) must handle, separate, forward and be responsible for the censoring of a million letters a day.

To handle this enormous bulk of mail (far greater than any mail handled by any one post-office in the United States) the war post-office service adopted a system which, in its general outline, will interest every American. In the first place, postmasters on this side of the ocean divided all mail matter into two classes: one being of military importance and the other of a personal nature. The first is sent to a certain designated port in Europe and the second to another port. In this way the burden is divided between two sets of officials.

On the arrival of the bags of mail from America they are taken to warehouses, specially built at these designated ports for that purpose, and sorted and censored. American postal railway service is now in operation on about two thousand miles of French railroads, so that special cars carry the sorted mail to every available destination. These mail cars, in charge of American soldiers acting as mail clerks, leave the two ports of debarkation daily. Also, at all the important junctions and transfer points on these railroad lines, American soldiers, acting as postmasters, have been stationed to facilitate the delivery of mail.

Further subdivision of the war mail is made, not only in the important cities of the United States but on the steamships while crossing the ocean. Postmasters in our great cities are directed to sort European mail into bags marked for certain destinations, while clerks aboard steamers employ the days of crossing the ocean in going over the mail and making further distributions. As a result of this system, the steamer, on arrival at one of the two designated ports of debarkation, has its mail cargo pretty well "digested," so carloads of sorted mail from New York, Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, etc., are hurried off without delay to companies and batteries stationed at various points in France.

The war zone in France has been divided into three postal districts, each in charge of an army officer, and the entire system is directed from the central post-office in Tours. Besides this, each postal district has permanent post-offices at all important points, while "mobile" post-offices have been organized so as to move from point to point according to the changes in the battle front. As nearly all the army officers and soldiers engaged in this transatlantic war postal service were formerly employed in our post-offices at home, the greatest efficiency has been attained thereby.
HEN St. Petersburg announced that her name had been changed to Petrograd, possibly she was not aware of the fact that she was copy-catting. The same thing had been done more than a century before by that swash-buckling little commonwealth which for two years ran amuck as the State of Franklin and then, suddenly subsiding, announced that she had been laboring under a mistake, her name really was Tennessee; that hereafter her seat at the family table would be the Amen corner, and when she walked abroad it would be reverently, discreetly, and in the fear of God. And Tennessee she has been for so long that few people remember she was ever anything else; yet in 1785-1788, as the State of Franklin, she thought and said and did so many unique things, so many remarkable men presided over her destiny that she deserves better treatment at the hands of historians. One of them, who should know better, dismisses her perfunctorily with the remark that “a list of articles not to be met with in that country would be a long one.” Little he knows of the contents of the handmade, sack-covered account books that fill the old attic chests of Patrick Nennay—Irishman, planter, scholar, keen man of affairs, whose broad acres in that Watauga country are still owned by his descendants, and where crossroads stores kept pace with the old Wilderness Road cut by Daniel Boone and his men on their way to Kaintuck.

Of Patrick Nennay himself, little is remembered, save one rather unusual story connected with his slaves. Plowing and hoeing the long rows of corn on his plantation was dull and tiresome work, so whenever the overseer’s back was turned, the men leaned on the fence by the Big Road to watch passers-by. Twice the overseer reproved them—the third time he told their master it was impossible to control them unless he was allowed to whip them, and that had been forbidden. The great plantation bell was rung, summoning all hands to the Big House, and Patrick Nennay informed his slaves that as they were more interested in seeing who was passing by than in their work they should have two weeks’ vacation and enjoy themselves, and during that time they were to sit on the top rail of their favorite fence, water and food to be

*These items of Christmas purchases are taken verbatim from Patrick Nennay’s account books, only the purchasers’ names being fictitious.—Editor.
carried to them. Laughing and singing, the men climbed on their perch. For two or three days it was a joke, but news had gone out, over the countryside of strange performances by Mr. Nennay’s slaves and people came to see and remained to ridicule. The slaves begged to be allowed to go back to work, but their master was inexorable. For two weeks they remained the butt of the community. The cure was effectual. After that a Nennay darkey couldn’t be paid to look at the Big Road.

Much of that same quaint humor Patrick Nennay wrote, all unconsciously, into his account books, while the number and variety of articles mentioned gives one a new respect for the carrying capacity of the huge Conestoga wagons (with thin jingling bells and teams of six horses) which kept this outpost of civilization in touch with Baltimore and Philadelphia. Of course, the settlers bought powder, bullet-molds, flint-locks and scalping knives, for at any moment word might come that the Cherokees were on the warpath, and John Sevier and Bonny Kate were at the Nolachucky Ford, waiting for reinforcements. But whatever was bought or sold and whatever was paid for it, no purchase was concluded without whiskey. Sometimes it was a gallon, sometimes only a “tickler,” but in whatever quantity, it was always present. It followed Bibles, it preceded tempenny nails and asafoetida, it sprinkled saddlebags, and overflowed Dutch scythes, and “none so prettys.”

Patrick Nennay’s account books record that articles bought were paid for with furs, cattle and grain, or a day’s work. When money is mentioned it is in small amounts, and in a bewildering variety of French, Spanish and British currency.

The Christmas spirit of giving was as irresistible then as now, and for a brief space thoughts of feasting and loved ones crowded out the ever-lurking fear of wild beast and redskin.

The largest Christmas purchaser mentioned in the book is Jacob Dobbins. Such a matter-of-fact, judicious, prudent, useful selection of gifts would be difficult to equal and impossible to
surpass. No Christmas rollicking for the small Dobbinses; no unseemly Yuletide frivolity, no merry roundelay or joyous carol. This is what he bought on the 20th of December to gladden the affectionate hearts of wife and children:

“One pair stirrup irons, three yards stringing web, 2½ dozen saddle tacks, two Dutch scythes, one set saddle bosses, two pounds lead, one peck of salt, one pair brass compasses, one steel thimble for Sarey.”

Poor Sarey! Wasn’t it hard? She probably wanted a new house and a trip to North Carolina to see her mother’s kin and show the new baby, and instead she got a steel thimble and the prospect of staying at home in the old log cabin, using it during interminable years, mending garments for matter-of-fact, unappreciative Jacob and his downcast offspring. Let us hope the clouds lifted, and when she attended the neighborhood quiltings, the elaborate stars and circles she made on her side of the quilt frame were the admiration of her fellow-needlewomen, and that her despised thimble became the open door to neighborhood fame, which if not extended, was yet very sweet and satisfying.

Still, Jacob had the virtues of his defects or the defects of his virtues—whichever you prefer. If he did no reckless buying, he paid his bills and paid them, like a Chinaman, before the new year dawned. His debts were cancelled by “6½ bushels of oats, five pounds of butter”—(that was Sarey’s contribution, and brought eight pence the pound)—“three days’ work, mending one pair of shoes, making a churn, and one bear skin.”

Colonel Micajah Perryman “per his negro Jim” ordered a notable array of articles. He was laid up with rheumatism brought on by exposure during the numerous Indian raids of an earlier time when that border country was fought for, foot by foot, by white man and Cherokee. So poor Colonel Micajah had memories of a stirring past to compensate for his tedious fireside captivity. Yet memories must have palled, as negro Jim was sent with a note to Mr. Nennay wishing him the compliments of the season, begging his acceptance of a haunch of venison and two wild turkeys and asking him to forward articles mentioned in list: “A History of Perigrim Pickle, History of Pamela, one Case of Conscience, one Almanac, one history of Baron Trenck, one pair of Rose Blankets, four yards of Drogheda Linen, one Rheam of writing paper, one Dialogue of Devils.” (Poor gentleman! he must have been very low in his mind, indeed, when he ordered that.) “One history of Robinson Crusoe, one pair temple spectacles for mother-in-law, one package ink powder, one dumb watch, one Sheridan’s Dictionary, one Barcelona handkerchief, one ivory comb, one set of gold weights, one shaving box.” And negro Jim was a good old family darling and carried his master’s purse, for he it was who paid for these purchases with “three British guineas, two French and one Spanish pistole.”

The next in the account book is Fetty Hanes, and Fetty had the real Christmas spirit and spirits, if the records may be trusted. “One quart brandy; one tickler full of whiskey; one keg methelgin.” The methelgin was certainly for children, for the men in those days touched nothing so mild as that drink of honey and locust pods; they took rum, brandy and whiskey, while the slaves had
persimmon beer. At all events, this list includes every member of the family: “Six white plates, one shawl, one looking glass, one bottle Godfrey’s cordial, 1½ yds. hair ribbon, one butter knife, two bunches of beads, two spelling books, ½ oz. camphire, one-half pint decantur, two snuff boxes, two coarse combs, one fan for Miss Polly, one yard none so pretty, ½ lb. pepper, one chapbook, two Moravian pipe heads, two Japanned buckles, and twelve window lights.” No dark houses for him, but windows to let in the sun, so he could see the bright Christmas faces.

Yet the one great drawback to Christmas presents—that they had to be paid for—was discovered by kindly Fetty to his sorrow. He couldn’t mend shoes or make churns or work by the day, so his debts were not paid by the new year, although he did his best. He is credited with “three shillings for going to Marysville” and a “little steer’s hide” fetched three shillings more; “2½ bushels of corn” helped a bit, and then there was a delay in payment until March, when he brought in some soft soap, beeswax and two mink skins. On June 19th he “hoes corn for a couple of days,” but not until July did he finally pay for all the Christmas joys by “four acres cradling of oats, laying the barn floor, and one black fox skin.”

However, while the Christmas shopping was largely done by the men, due to the long distances and state of the mountain roads, two women braved the perils of the journey and did their own purchasing. Mrs. McDonald was one, and she returned to her log cabin in Blue Buck Cove with saddle bags bulging. Here is her list: “2½ yds. calico, one barred silk handkerchief, one stick twist, 1½ yds. apron checks, one oz. ointment, two oz. asafetida, one ounce indigo, one sad iron, one dozen needles, one china snuff box, one lb. brimstone, 2½ yds. blue sash ribbon, 2½ yds. red sash ribbon, one china snuff box, one brass hair comb, 4½ yds. velvet, one Indian silk handkerchief, one small slate, one Russell’s Sermon’s.” She paid at once with “half a small beef, beeswax, butter, homespun and lard.”

The other woman mentioned in the account book belonged to the large modern sisterhood who change their minds after they get home. But Patrick Nennay was made of sterner stuff than our present-day merchants, so poor Hannah Morris had to face a bill for “6 window lights charged and not took.” She also got “one paper ink stand, one milk strainer, ½ doz. pewter plates, one remnant of cloth, two shawls, one pencil, one remnant of calico, ¼ lb. alspice, one skein of fine thread and seven yards of moreen.” She is credited with “beeswax, 5 lbs. of flax, 17½ yds. of country linen.” They, with a lot of beaver and raccoon fur, sent her over into the new year cleared of debt, with the sorrowful exception of the “6 window lights ordered, but not took” hereinbefore mentioned.

“Negroe Israel” appears with “one peck of apples” and disappears with “two jew’s harps.” As no mention is made of any master, he must have been a free negro, unusual as that was in a new, unsettled country. Free or slave, he was darkey all over, needing food and clothing, to buy jew’s harps, and saunter off down the Big Road into oblivion, playing joyously “Patterol git you!” Yet in his way he was clothed and fed with the holiday spirit, so he gave it
welcome with a ringing melody still faintly echoing when the musty yellowing leaves of the account book call his humble name.

And the Christmas season seems to have been a day of general reckoning as well as rejoicing, for one Abner Casey is introduced to posterity with the withering comment: "one Life of Mahomet, loaned and kept; three shillings."

Timothy Holladay appropriately ends the list of Christmas shopping, and judging from its extent and variety, his family must have been composed of the proverbial "many men of many minds." "One Testament, one fine comb, one furr Hat, some damaged; one tobacco box with double lid, 1/2 yd. shaloon, three common buttins, one lock, one lb. brimstone, one cutter knife, one pair Habit gloves, one pair coarse men's gloves, one 'Christ’s Famous Titles,' one pair Lady's gloves, one pair upper leathers, one saw set, one pair saddle bags, two gun flints, one pair brass compasses, 1/2 yard red Durant, 1/2 yd. Purple Durant, Eight rows of pins, two gimblets, one doz. best moles, four lbs. logwood, 1/2 lb. ginger."

Mr. Holladay paid with "600 clapboards, mending keys some time ago, three otter skins," and then comes the staggering sum total of "425 rabbit skins." It is not surprising, of course, that so many rabbits should have been killed—any enterprising set of boys with guns and dogs could do that, but how were so many skins prepared for market? To this day, up in the mountains, they are stretched and tacked up against house or barn until dried, and at that date 425 rabbit skins would have covered, both inside and out, pretty nearly all the buildings in East Tennessee!

Whatever the purchase, fine combs, "camphire," saddle bags, "barr" lead, scalping knives or vest shapes, it begins and ends with something to drink. With the regularity of the constellations appears the entry "1/2 pint whiskey sixpence." The small quantity and the regularity would indicate that the inevitable half-pint was only a stirrup cup to hearten the purchaser for the long, rough trip over the mountain to his log cabin, where there was probably awaiting him no measly half-pint, but a good full barrel for regular consumption, in that land of perpetual drought.

Be that as it may, the bills were paid comfortably and peacefully, with no anguish of mind over the high cost of living and the increasing difficulty of making buckle and tongue meet. A lot of stuff that no one wanted was taken to the store, and exchanged for treasures the soul yearned for. All debts were wiped out and the incident closed to the satisfaction of all concerned, a consummation more often devoutly wished for than achieved in these days which we term enlightened, or degenerate, according to our age and digestion.
The following are the principal events of the 1918 Michigan State Conference, held at Hillsdale, Mich., October 1st, 2d, and 3d, as guests of the Ann Gridley Chapter, Mrs. Lungerhausen, Regent:

Mrs. G. W. Minor, Vice President General from Connecticut, was an honor guest.

The increase in membership for the year was 350. The report of officers, State Chairman and Regents showed that the normal work had been maintained with great efficiency. There have been maintained forty-six Children and Sons of the Republic Clubs, six Women Republic Clubs, one Afro-American Women of the Republic Club, and four Southern Mountain School scholarships given; also assisted in scholarship for a full-blooded Indian. Added to the D. A. R. Emergency Fund in the University of Michigan, contributed to the Berea Fireside Industries and Star Commonwealth for Boys.

Cooperated with the Michigan Historical Commission in State-wide prize essay contest, the subject being “Our Soldiers, Past and Present.”

The State Historian, Miss Sue I. Silliman, has made a compilation of Michigan's Congressional medal of honor men and Michigan's territorial pensioners.

The Daughters have given 102 service flags, 343 flags, 190 flag codes, and 100 flag pins. Have done much by lecture and through the press for Americanization.

For the War: Have maintained four mending bureaus at Camp Custer, have also had a Comforts Equipment Committee for the camp, through which 1734 knitted garments, 278 comfort kits, 466 property bags, 625 glasses of jelly, and 576 scrapbooks have been furnished the men in the base hospital.

Hospitality rooms have been supported by Lucinda Hinsdale Stone Chapter in Kalamazoo, and by Sophia de Marsac Campau Chapter in Grand Rapids.

Four consignments of knitted garments have been sent Michigan's adopted boat, the U. S. S. Paul Jones; three consignments sent U. S. S. Tingey, adopted by Sarah Caswell Angell Chapter, of Ann Arbor.

Louisa St. Cahir Chapter, of Detroit, has maintained a knitting unit, where 7287 pounds of yarn were sold at cost to all wishing to knit for the soldiers and sailors.

One hundred and seventeen kid and fur-lined vests were sent aviators. Hot chocolate was served aviators at Selfridge Field all during the winter.

The Daughters have adopted seventy-five French orphans, paid for one house and furnishings for Tilloy; money for second house and furnishings will be ready to send in the near future.

They have contributed 1054 garments and 12 layettes for children of France, and $346.65 in cash for children in southern France.

A poultry farm in France was operated by the Children and Sons of the Republic Club of Grand Rapids; cooperated with Red Cross by giving that organization $2459.48 in cash and by making 480 hospital garments, 47,428 surgical supplies and 17,886 knitted garments.

For the Third Liberty Loan individual Daughters contributed $81,065. Forty-eight thousand one hundred dollars' worth of bonds were sold by the Daughters. Fourteen hundred and fifty dollars' worth of bonds were purchased by Chapters, making a total of $1,30,615 given by the D. A. R. for the Third Liberty Loan, including $350 given in conference in honor of the State Regent, Mrs. William Henry Wait.

Three hundred and twenty dollars was given for scholarships in the Third National Service School. The Committee on Home Ties and War Records, originated by Mrs. William M. Stebbins, Emily Virginia Mason Chapter, Hastings, has been made a State work, the Chapters making an effort to keep accurate records of all men in service, and sending magazines and needed comforts, writing lonely men and cheering those left at home.

A chair for the Museum was given by the State in honor of Mrs. Lucius E. Holland, retiring State Treasurer, whose books showed $26,000 had passed through her office this year.

An illustrated lecture by Major William H. Cressy, serving with the Serbian Army, on “Serbia Crucified,” brought the war so vividly before the conference that a collection of $248 was forwarded to the Franco-Serbian
Hospitals of America, for Serbia. Two lectures on our "War-time Responsibilities" were also given by the superintendents of two homes for dependent children.

Miss Alice Louise McDuffee and Mrs. L. Victor Seydel were elected State Regent and State Vice Regent, respectively, subject to confirmation by the Twenty-eighth Continental Congress. The retiring State Regent, Mrs. William Henry Wait, was made Honorary State Regent for life.

The following resolution of the American Defence Society was adopted by the Daughters of Michigan:

*Whereas,* Through her failure to respect international law, and to observe the recognized rules of fair play, Germany has made herself an outlaw among the nations of the world; and,

*Whereas,* Through her breaking of treaties, murdering helpless people, enslaving civil populations, attacking unfortified towns and using forbidden weapons, like poison gas, Germany shows herself completely under the control of her military party; and,

*Whereas,* We believe that we should do all within our power to effectively protest against such inhuman, uncivilized practices; therefore,

Be it RESOLVED, That we the daughters of the American Revolution of Michigan, in session duly assembled, do hereby pledge this organization to give all possible support to the proposal of the American Defence Society in its campaign to secure pledges of individuals not to buy any articles of German manufacture; and, furthermore,

Be it RESOLVED, That we call upon America generally to make use of this economic weapon to strike this effective blow against the continuance in power of the German military party.

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**PARK NAMED "LAFAYETTE"**

The national park on Mount Desert Island, off the Maine coast, is henceforth to be known as Lafayette National Park.

Announcement to that effect has been made by Secretary Lane of the Department of the Interior. The new national park is to embrace lands once owned by France, and the name conferred upon it is meant to express America's sympathy with France, as well as grateful appreciation to aid offered to us by that nation in the past.

Two years ago these lands were proclaimed the Sicur de Monts National Monument. They constitute the dominant and chief landscape part of Mount Desert Island.

The island was discovered by Champlain. For more than a century it was a part of French Arcadia.

—*Washington Evening Star.*

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**RESOLUTIONS OF LOYALTY**

*Whereas,* We, the Daughters of the American Revolution, representing the underlying principles of our country and the patriotism which is the foundation of freedom and stability; and,

*Whereas,* we fully appreciate the horrors of war and the beauty of victorious peace.

Be it THEREFORE RESOLVED, That we, the Daughters of the American Revolution of Michigan, in conference assembled, declare anew our loyalty to the United States Government, and our unswerving support of all measures deemed necessary by that Government to bring the war to a successful issue; and,

Be it FURTHER RESOLVED, That we uphold by word and deed the President of the United States in his determination to consider no terms of peace that are not dictated by the United States and her Allies; and,

Be it FURTHER RESOLVED, That we appeal to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution to issue a call to the women of America to join us in supporting the President in his effort to secure a world peace, unyielding and uncompromising in its terms, with the Central Powers.

The Conference had hoped to have the President General as an honor guest, but received a telegram of regret at her inability to attend; also a splendid letter from Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, National Chairman of War Relief Service Committee.

**Jennie A. Worthington,**

*(Retiring) State Secretary.*
Chancellor Livingston Chapter (Rhinebeck, N. Y.). In December, 1917, the Chancellor Livingston Chapter of the Daughters came into being in Rhinebeck, N. Y. Mrs. Helen Reed de Laporte was the organizing Regent and there were twenty-six charter members.

We have chosen the name of Chancellor Livingston because we feel that this great American statesman belongs peculiarly to us. His ancestral estates, comprising practically all of Duchess and Columbia counties, included this historic old town, and his mother was a daughter of another distinguished Rhinebeck citizen, Colonel Henry Beekman. Moreover, Robert R. Livingston was the most energetically patriotic citizen ever claimed by this town. He was the descendant of men granted their estates and privileges in this new land by His Majesty George I, and at an early age began his personal services to his country. He was a delegate to Congress from New York and was in 1776 chosen one of a committee of five to draft the Declaration of Independence. He was unable to sign the final draft, as he was called back to New York to attend the Provincial Congress. He took his seat in this distinguished body on the day when New York Province became the State of New York. In 1777 he became the first Chancellor of the State, and as such had the distinguished honor to administer to George Washington the oath of office when he became President. In 1803, while acting as Minister Plenipotentiary to France, he negotiated the Louisiana purchase, which has brought so much to this country. His likeness in bronze now stands in old Representatives' Hall in Washington.

This Chapter has now been in existence nine months and now has a membership of about forty. Very interesting meetings have been held and we are about to take up our winter's work with enthusiasm. At present we are devoting our energies toward compiling a local record of "war activities" of whatever kind may have transpired in this region, and in addition we are reviewing, by means of fascinating papers at the regular meetings, the activities of Rhinebeck which are now history.

(MRS. A. LEE) GRACE WITTER STICKLE,
Secretary.

Our Flag Chapter (Washington, D. C.). Our Flag Chapter, which was organized in 1906, has a membership of fifty-four; five new members, one transferred and one lost by death, our loyal friend and ex-Regent, Miss Ramsey.

There have been seven meetings during the year and a picnic to Great Falls on Flag Day. Besides our regular work we have met many calls for money and help during these extraordinary times. Our quotas have been sent in for the Liberty Bond and toward the restoration of Tilloloy. Other contributions are $278 to the Red Cross; miscellaneous, $218.25; War Savings Stamps, $390, Thrift Stamps, $5; French orphans, $7. Individual daughters have taken $10,150 in Liberty Bonds. Two members have cared for two French orphans during 1917 and 1918, and another orphan has just been adopted through our Chapter.

Mrs. Hodgkins, as Secretary of the National D. A. R. War Relief Service Committee and one of our most valuable members, has given on an average eight hours a day for fourteen months to the correspondence incident to the adoption of French orphans and has placed 1500 little unfortunate orphans, and the National D. A. R. treasury has the money in hand for 200 more.

Our members are canning, preserving and conserving; making surgical dressings, organizing suppers and dances for soldiers and war workers, sewing and knitting and doing their bit in many different ways.

The Chapter takes special interest in educational work, especially among the pupils of the foreign night schools. For a number of years we have given prizes of silk flags to the pupils writing the best essays on patriotic subjects. We have had five hundred cards.
printed of "America" and the "Star Spangled Banner" for the use of the night schools, additional to other like gifts. Three books have been presented to the Library of Memorial Continental Hall this year. One member is abroad in the Government service and many have made that greatest of sacrifices in sending their fine boys to the front to fight for the cause of liberty.

Our watchword is loyalty, and October 19 is Chapter Day, in commemoration of the final victory of the American Revolution at Yorktown.

EMMA MCNEIR SMITH,
Regent.

Patterson Chapter (Westfield, N.Y.).
An eventful year in Patterson Chapter has just closed. A year of anxiety, of sacrifices, of conserving and of giving. The year has needed us—our ablest and our best—more than in any former years. We have been summoned to glorious tasks, to richer privileges, and woman's power of seeing clearly and thinking straight has been put to a test and greatly enlarged.

An organization composed of women who are the natural trustees of humanity has felt the responsibility and the love of home and country to do all in her power to help win the war. To stand back of the Government and the boys who are fighting for us to make the whole world a more decent place to live in. But save must be our battlecry. Save to arm and support our soldiers. Keep on buying Thrift Stamps and Liberty Bonds. Study to understand the great importance of economy. Save to make the country safe after the return of peace. We have given our sons, our love, our money, and have tried to keep active and glowing the patriotism we all feel as Americans.

Last year it was voted to give the money usually expended for programs to the local Red Cross, which was $35. The Chapter has also given $114 to it.

Mrs. Charles Watson was appointed chairman of literature to make out the program for the year. Mrs. James Prendergast and Miss Mason a committee on music. The meetings have been held each month at the home of some member or at the Young Woman's Christian Association rooms—a committee of two or more ladies entertaining. The September meeting, held at the York home with Mrs. Skinner and Mrs. Arthur Tennant. Here the D. A. R. prize essay, "The First Continental Congress—Why It Assembled and What It Accomplished," was read by Warner Overton, the winning contestant.

All honor to the American women, Daughters of the American Revolution, who with accumulated contributions for the restoration of the historical town of Tilloloy will when the time comes be able to help rebuild and restore that desperately fought-for hamlet. For this worthy object our Chapter has given $63.85.

In October the Chapter voted that we should donate two hundred glasses of jelly for war relief work, to be sent when needed to some convalescent hospital.

Through the courtesy of Mrs. S. W. Mason the Chapter was furnished with copies of flag codes, and the Chapter purchased and distributed nine hundred copies in our schools and in some of the business places of the town. The distribution of the flag codes seems an excellent idea and is being generally done throughout the country.

Under the very efficient leadership of our Regent, Mrs. G. S. Flagler, and her co-workers the Chapter has had a most wonderful year and our activities have been greatly extended. And may the next year be more wonderful and bring the glorious peace we all long for, but which cannot be gained except we give always our best to our beloved country. And we need to work and pray for more understanding, more watchfulness, more moderation; always remembering how much depends on our being faithful in whatever circumstances we are placed. Then we shall make forward strides in these times of stress when the world is hungry for comfort, for justice, right and truth.

MYRTLE V. JONES,
Historian.

Old Boston Chapter (Boston, Mass.).
Our Chapter which numbers 46 members, during the past year has sent to soldiers at home and abroad, 167 knitted articles, 1,157 miscellaneous articles including 107 books, blankets, and other articles necessary for a soldier's comfort. These at a low estimate amount to $415.15. Ten knitted afghans, value $150, sent to foreign hospitals; contributions to the Red Cross, Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. for patriotic purposes, $35; useful books donated by our Regent, Dr. Clara E. Gary, sent to five educational institutions in the South, $125. The Chapter has bought a first and second Liberty Loan of $50 each and members of the Chapter have bought on the first loan, $5,500 and $9,700 on the second, and have contributed to the third loan, of which I have not a record. The Regent has personally visited 15 poor Italian families, carried them nourishing food, and found them employment. The Regent originated
and successfully carried out a Flag Day tendered to new citizens, which was held in Faneuil Hall, Boston, on the evening of June 14, under the auspices of sixteen Boston D. A. R. Chapters, and which is to be held every year, each Chapter taking their turn in the management of the exercises. Our Regent has raised money through her friends, for the adoption of two French orphans, to be supported by the Chapter. Miss Harriet Robinson of the Chapter helped to raise money and personally contributed toward this fund. The Vice Regent, Addie L. Ames, is campaigning for a third orphan. A magazine is also being printed to raise money for the same purpose. Individual members have also contributed personally to soldiers, a large number of knitted sweaters, stockings, etc.

The Chapter has also organized a War Relief Fund to be used for the relief of wounded soldiers, or any emergency that may come during the war. Members to be taxed $3 each year.

Addie I. Ames, Historian.

James Wood Chapter (Parkersburg, W. Va.) Granite boulder placed by James Wood Chapter, marking the site of the old blockhouse erected by Captain James Neal, in 1785, a soldier in the Revolutionary War. This blockhouse is known in the history of West Virginia as Neal's Station. Surrounded by a stockade, the station became an important place of safety from the raids of the Indians. Here the early settlers during the Indian wars retreated and took up their residence and dwelt in safety, while to the traveller passing through the country, weary and worn, the blockhouse proved a welcome refuge and protection.

(Mrs. William Haines)

Collie Jackson Smith.

Noble Everett Chapter (Wareham, Mass.). The Chapter was organized March 31, 1915, at the home of Mrs. Frank A. Besse. The State Regent, Mrs. George O. Jenkins, was present and presided. There were thirteen organizing members. The name decided upon was the Noble Everett Chapter, in memory of Rev. Noble Everett, third pastor of the town of Wareham. He graduated from Yale in 1772, was ordained a clergyman in Wareham, October 15, 1782, and died in office December 30, 1819. He was a chaplain in the Revolutionary Army and was present at the battle of White Plains. He read the Hebrew Scriptures with familiarity, and was justly esteemed, sound in doctrine, prudent in discipline and upright in conduct. He was of the school of the famous Bellamy, earnest and substantial rather than accurate or conciliating. He disdained the use of the pen and depended much on the impulse of the hour, yet he was often impressive, both in grave preaching and in earnest prayer. Under his instructions Ebenezer Burgess, D.D., John
It is very interesting to learn about our Revolutionary ancestors, how they lived and what they did. One of the many pleasant meetings which we had was the one of January 22, 1917, a Colonial tea at the home of Mrs. Arthur Fenderson. The next meeting of interest was the one held at the home of Mrs. Edward A. Gammons, on February 26th. Tableaux were given by children representing George Washington and his wife, Martha; Robert Morris and Betsy Ross. The minuet was danced, followed by a representation of the Star-Spangled Banner, in which all the children took part.

Our Past Regent, Mrs. Besse, and our Registrar, Mrs. Hannah S. B. Dykes, had the pleasure of attending the Continental Congress in Washington in April, 1917, a full report of which was given at the May meeting following. We have had presented to us the die of the insignia of the Chapter from our Regent, Mrs. Stephen C. Burgess.

At the meeting held at the home of Mrs. James Trefethen, the members had the pleasure of listening to an interesting and instructive talk given by the first Wareham boy to return from France, Harry W. Besse.

Mrs. Harriet Parker Harlow, granddaughter of Rev. Noble Everett, chaplain in the Revolutionary Army, is a member of the Chapter.

On Thursday, May 9, 1918, Mrs. Maria Hersey Phillips observed her ninety-sixth birthday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Emma M. Brereton, West Wareham, with whom she made her home. Mrs. Phillips cordially greeted many friends who called to bring gifts and congratulations. The birthday cake was cut by Mrs. Brereton; this with a cup of tea was served in the dining-room. Mrs. Phillips has the distinction of being one of the real granddaughters who are members of Noble Everett Chapter, D. A. R., of Wareham. She and her two daughters, Mrs. Aurelia Cann and Mrs. Emma M. Brereton, are charter members of the Chapter. Isaiah Hersey, grandfather of Mrs. Phillips, with his three brothers, went to Hingham, Mass., and took up land, settling in Penmaquan, which later was changed to Pembroke, Me. It was inhabited at that time by Indians, and was called Herseyside, and is still known by that name. Mrs. Phillips was born in Pembroke, Me., May 9, 1822. In 1844 she married David Traister, of Maryland. There were three daughters by this union; in 1851 Mr. Traister went to California, where he died in 1852. She married, secondly, Thomas Phillips, of Leeds, England, in 1858. They had two sons. In 1861 Mr. Phillips enlisted for the Civil War, serving his time, and then re-enlisting and serving to the close of the war; he died in 1906.

Among those present were State Vice Regent Mrs. Frederick S. Davis, State Registrar Mrs. Franklin P. Shumway, also members from four nearby Chapters. The State Vice Regent presented the charter, which was accepted by our Regent. After singing "America," followed by the salute to the flag, a social hour was enjoyed, during which refreshments were served and an opportunity given to all to meet the out-of-town guests. At that date we had thirty members, since when our membership has increased to thirty-eight.

On January 24, 1916, we voted to take up patriotic work recommended by the American Defence Society, through the President General of the National Society D. A. R. We have made good along that line. We have given money to the Wareham Visiting Nurse Association, to the Belgian Relief Fund, to help restore the devastated village of Tilloloy, France. We have contributed toward the Liberty Loan Bonds, by which the National Society will help the Government to the amount of $100,000. Hardly a meeting goes by without our listening to an address on historical or genealogical subjects.
WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

MRS. STEPHEN C. BURGESS,
Regent.

Captain Alexander Tedford Chapter (Huron, S. D.). At Huron, September 19th, the sixth Chapter in the State of South Dakota was organized with fourteen organizing members. Mrs. Amos E. Ayers, the State Regent, came to the city to participate in the ceremony. Mrs. V. B. Moody, the organizing Regent, entertained the members in honor of Mrs. Ayers at an "Old Dominion" dinner, and the ceremonies of organization followed. The address of Mrs. Ayers teemed with patriotic fervor, and her synopsis of the last year's work of the Chapter must continue in their efforts to help our country, and by so doing perpetuate the memory of the spirit of the men and women who achieved American independence.

MRS. STEPHEN C. BURGESS,
Regent.

Charles Carroll Chapter (Delphi, Indiana). The two years of Regency for Mrs. Lewis Gros terminated October, 1917, when Mrs. Catherine S. Breckenridge received the gavel. The work of Mrs. Gros will be especially remembered for having given to Delphi its first municipal Christmas tree, for the donation of $25 to Turkey Run Park, and gifts to the two mountain schools of "Oneida, Ky., and the Berry school, at Rome, Ga.

Mrs. Breckenridge has given the Chapter a year of meetings which have varied from the general order heretofore followed. A brief sketch of the mother of a noted man constituted the chief feature of the literary program, after which sewing for the Red Cross occupied the remainder of the time. No refreshments have been served, but each of the three hostesses has contributed fifty cents to purchase material for war work. In addition to the Lord's Prayer, the Regent has used Washington's prayer for his country in the opening exercises. Contributions in money have been sent for the ambulance fund, the Y. W. C. A. work and other war work. Twenty dollars was also expended for Red Cross comfort kits. A fifty-dollar Liberty Bond has been paid for chiefly by the receipts of the entertainment, "The Man Without a Country," with musical accompaniment, given by Mrs. Mindwell Crampton Wilson, as reader, and Mrs. Gardner, accompanist. At the Christmas meeting, held at the home of Mrs. Myron Ives, a "camouflage luncheon" was given by means of a menu represented by pictures on the walls. Gifts were brought of old clothing to be given to the Benevolent Society. Flag Day was celebrated by a picnic.

It is three years since the Noble Everett Chapter, D. A. R., was organized. Three years are not long in point of time, but long enough for us to have accomplished quite a little in many ways. At that time our great, resourceful country was at peace with all nations, and striving with all her might to remain so. We are glad that it was only after grave deliberation that she entered the "world conflict," to again stand as she did in 1775 for Liberty, Justice and Humanity, and we, descendants of those men and women who lived and worked, fought and died for this country, will never cease to emulate their example. While our place is not on the fighting line, we have a noble one right here. We keep the home fires burning. We knit and knit the welcome articles for our soldier boys, and we help to swell that long line of hospital supplies which stretches across this great continent from shore to shore, and, like a bridge, spans the Atlantic Ocean to bring comfort and relief to the wounded and suffering, who are so far away from us "over there." Though our work differs in detail from that our grandmothers accomplished, their unconquerable will and spirit to work and work and then to work some more, has descended upon us. The Daughters of the American Revolution must continue in their efforts to help our country, and by so doing perpetuate the memory of the spirit of the men and women who achieved American independence.

MRS. STEPHEN C. BURGESS,
Regent.

Miss Caroline Cort Muraine, Registrar; Carrie Richardson Davis, Historian; H. Ann E. Klemme, Chaplain; Alida Fawrow Longstaff, Custodian.

(MRS. WILLIS HEMPSTEAD DAVIS)

CARRIE RICHARDSON DAVIS,
Historian.
and meeting with Mrs. N. W. Bowen. A Past State Regent, Mrs. Francis H. Robertson, was present, also Mrs. H. M. Haskell, of Redlands, Cal., who gave the Chapter five dollars to encourage the adoption of a French orphan.

The Chapter numbers thirty-eight members, twelve of whom are non-residents. Officers for present year are: Regent, Mrs. Catherine S. Breckenridge; Vice Regent, Mrs. Henry B. Wilson; Secretary, Mrs. Julia G. Cowdin; Treasurer, Mrs. Thomas J. Ryan; Registrar, Mrs. Russell Wilson; Historian, Mrs. Newberry J. Howe. The order of meetings for the past year will be followed, and in addition to adopting a French orphan the Chapter will sew for the French Relief work. The Chapter has also assisted in the work of procuring a county woman demonstrator.

Mrs. Newberry J. Howe, Historian.

Margery Sullivan Chapter (Dover, N. H.). On September 18, 1918, Margery Sullivan Chapter, of Dover, N. H., dedicated a memorial to Major Richard Walderne, who was killed by the Indians June 28, 1689, when the frightful massacre occurred. The Chapter erected in the ancient burial ground of the Waldron family, on Chapel street, a beautiful boulder, and on it placed two bronze tablets, inscribed as follows: On the east side, "Burial Ground of Major Richard Walderne, 1609-1689. Massacred by Indians. Pioneer, patriot, statesman. This Memorial placed by Margery Sullivan Chapter, and the Society of Colonial Wars in New Hampshire, September, 1918." On the west side, "Richard Walderne. Born Alcestor, England. Home on Dover Neck, 1636-1655. At Cochecho Falls, 1636-1689. Built first sawmill at Falls, 1642. Deputy, Massachusetts General Court, Speaker of the House a lineal descendant of Governor Thomas Dudley, second Governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony. Master Arlin is a lineal descendant of Major Walderne. Mrs. Mary E. Griffiths in her address told how the Chapter came to undertake this memorial. Mrs. Henry R. Parker, a lineal descendant of Major Walderne, explained how the burial ground had been transferred by the Waldron heirs to the city for perpetual care. John Scales, Secretary of the Society of Colonial Wars, gave a biographical sketch of Major Walderne. Mrs. Katherine V. H. Brown, Secretary of the Chapter, gave an interesting story of what Margery Sullivan Chapter has done since it was organized in February, 1898. Mrs. Annie Wentworth Baer, member of the committee of Margery Sullivan Chapter, which arranged for the erection and dedication of the tablets, read a sketch of the Indian massacre on June 28, 1689, at the Falls in this city. The closing address was delivered by Hon. John C. Thorne, Deputy Governor General of the Society of Colonial Wars in New Hampshire, in which he told what the Society had done in twenty-five years.

The first historic spot marked by Margery Sullivan Chapter was the site of the second meeting-house, which was built for the town...
in 1654, by Major Richard Walderne. It is on the west side of the State boulevard, Nutter's Hill, Dover Neck, where the settlement was begun in 1633. The Chapter had a face wall built along the street side, and on it placed a tablet describing the spot. This was done in 1902. In 1908 the Chapter had the whole lot enclosed with an iron railing, placed where the stockade surrounded the house in the Indian wars.

In November, 1907, the Chapter had iron gates placed at the entrance of the General Sullivan Burial Ground in Dunham, where are the graves of Margery Sullivan and her husband, as also the grave of her son, General John Sullivan, the distinguished general of the Revolutionary War.

Perhaps the most important work the Chapter has done is the searching out and marking of Revolutionary soldiers' graves. Of these there were found thirteen, in Dover, Durham, and Madbury. Mr. and Mrs. John B. Stevens aided the Chapter much in this work.

SECOND TABLET ON BOULDER ERECTED BY MARGERY SULLIVAN, DOVER, N. H.

John Scales
Secretary Society of Colonial Wars in New Hampshire.

Virginia Dare Chapter (Tacoma, Wash.).

The word service is written large in every home in the land; each day we are seeking new forms of expression for it, and all else is made subservient to it. Virginia Dare Chapter has beautifully exemplified this spirit.

At the beginning of the year it was decided that the afternoons should be spent in knitting and various forms of war work, while current topics were being presented by the Chapter members. This has proven most interesting and satisfactory. The Chairman of War Work has prepared a detailed report of the material result of the year's work.

The officers elected at the beginning of the year were Mrs. Peverly Coiner, Regent; Mrs. Pringle, Vice Regent; Mrs. Allan C. Mason, Recording Secretary; Mrs. E. B. Judson, Corresponding Secretary; Miss Luce, Registrar; Mrs. W. W. Parker, Historian. Mrs. Gove was appointed State Chairman of Patriotic Education, and Mrs. Huffer Vice State Chairman of D. A. R. War Work.

We were most happy to welcome as an honorary member of our Chapter, Mrs. Leary, of Seattle, Washington. Mrs. Leary is National Vice President General. We count it a very great honor to have Mrs. Leary with us.

Death has visited our number this year, taking from us a valued member, Mrs. George Cain. Mrs. Cain, a woman of brilliant mind and sweet spirit, had made a large place for herself among us. Her going is chronicled with deep sorrow.

While the year has been one of serious work, yet we have enjoyed some delightful social occasions. In the autumn it was our Chapter's privilege and pleasure to entertain for our honored State Regent, Mrs. Overton Ellis, a member of our own Chapter. A reception was given, to which invitations were extended to the various Chapters of the State. Mrs. F. S. Harmon most kindly gave us the use of her beautiful home for the occasion. Mrs. Ellis, with our Regent, Mrs. Coiner, and Past State Regents Mrs. John A. Parker, Mrs. Gove, Mrs. McCleary, Mrs. Reade, and Vice-President General Mrs. Leary, received the guests. Appetizing refreshments, pretty gowns,
The Atlanta Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution remembered the birthday of General Lafayette with appropriate exercises at the D. A. R. Chapter House on Piedmont Avenue. On the rostrum were assembled the representatives of the American and French armies in Atlanta and other leading men and women of the community

The Atlanta Chapter (Atlanta, Ga.). The note of internationalism and brotherhood which dominates the thought and activities of the day was strikingly evidence September 6, when the double anniversary of the birth of Lafayette and the battle of the Marne was celebrated at the Chapter house of the Atlanta Chapter.

At the invitation of Atlanta Chapter, the Joseph Tabershari Chapter, the Piedmont Continental Chapter and the American Defence Society cooperated in making it a memorable occasion. The Chapter house was decorated with the Stars and Stripes, the tricolor of France, also the flags of Great Britain and Italy. The service flag of eighty stars shone out resplendent, also the service flag for Mrs. Gordon Smith, a member, who is in charge of the diet kitchen at Rolland Hospital, Paris.

The audience was large and enthusiastic. The presence of Brigadier General W. H. Sage and staff, of Camp Gordon; Chaplain Wannemacher, of Camp Gordon; Colonel Cochran, executive officer Camp Gordon; Colonel T. S. Bratton and staff, of Fort McPherson; Chaplain Delaney, of Fort McPherson; Major Jean de Reviers, Captain Jacques
Rafray, Lieutenant Ullman, Lieutenant Manchoulois, Lieutenant Champenoix, Lieutenant Luncelin, Sergeant Pierre Gautier and Dr. A. W. Stirling, the British Consul in Atlanta, lent a military air that was impressive. Other French residents of Atlanta were also present. These distinguished guests, the leaders of all war activities in the city and the heads of the important organizations were grouped upon the rostrum, the rest of the house being filled with the patriotic societies and interested friends.

Mrs. Charles F. Rice, Regent of Atlanta Chapter, who arranged the program, presided and gave the introductory address.

The speakers of the day were Major Jean de Reviers, of the French Army, and Rev. M. Ashby Jones, pastor of the Baptist Church.

After the singing of the "Marseillaise" Major de Reviers delivered an address on the "Battle of the Marne," relating the personal experience of his services, where he sustained serious injuries. When Major de Reviers, in his uniform of the French Zouaves with two war medals on his breast, rose to speak, the audience instantly came to its feet in greeting, and the feeling of love and admiration for France was expressed in many other ways during the afternoon. He has been stationed in Atlanta one year as instructor at Camp Gordon.

Doctor Jones paid tribute to the loyal women, calling them the high priestesses of America, and, to use his own words, said: "I dare stand here and swear that God Almighty, in His infinite wisdom, has conscripted the spirit of Lafayette to lead our men from battle to battle for ultimate victory, peace and righteousness."

The orchestra from Fort McPherson played during the afternoon and later were guests of Atlanta Chapter at supper.

Mr. Reese F. Veatch, song director at Camp Gordon, led the audience in singing the "Star Spangled Banner," which closed the program.

MRS. CHARLES F. RICE.
Regent.

Fort Dodge Chapter (Fort Dodge, Iowa).

Although we have never been either regular or frequent contributors to the Magazine, have been an active Chapter for fifteen years, and now have a membership of sixty-two, with several memberships pending.

In the line of marking historic sites, our Chapter took over an old log cabin, one of the original buildings in the stockade back in the days when Ford Dodge was a military fort, moved it to Olson Park, a beautiful natural park on the edge of the city, repaired it, and now use it for occasional meetings and picnics. On holidays, Chautauquas and all such occasions some of the members keep open house here for the public. Here hangs our service flag, bearing sixteen blue stars and one gold star. This past summer, owing to the great number of matters pertaining to the D. A. R. war work, we did not take the usual summer recess, and have held these extra meetings at the cabin.

In June the Chapter gave a successful entertainment at a local theatre. "The Unbeliever" was shown, and between the films the slides of Tilloloy, with a lecture by able speakers explaining the purpose of the D. A. R. in restoring this sad ruin. We realized enough from this to pay our dollar per member to the Liberty Loan, our fifty cents per member to the Tilloloy Fund, and to complete the amount necessary to support for the coming year the two French orphans the Chapter adopted last year.

There are seven orphans credited to our Chapter, five being supported by individual members, and two by the Chapter as a whole. We were glad to start our regular programs in September with the financial matters so well taken care of. Our programs for the year are entirely on topics of the present war—the poets of the war, the best books of the war, and addresses by leading men. On October 4th our State Regent, Mrs. A. W. Mann, was present at the regular meeting, and greatly interested and inspired us by a most able address on the achievements, plans and purpose of our Society in war, war work and patriotic activities.

The DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE has recently been placed in the public library.

We are very glad and proud to have done what has been asked of us by the National Society; and shall expect to respond to whatever call may be made in the future.

(MRS.) CAROLINE W. NABB,
Corresponding Secretary.

Long Beach Chapter (Long Beach, Cal.) has twenty-four members, and the Chapter was organized May 31, 1917. We held eight regular meetings last year. Three sons of members are serving in the present war. We have one life member, Mrs. Olive M. Keiser, who attended the Twenty-seventh Annual Congress, at Washington. There are nine members taking the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE. We are supporting a French orphan by contributions from our members.

Following is a list of our Red Cross work for last year: Eight entire sets, 86 sweaters, 15 pairs socks, 13 pairs wristlets, 11 helmets, 9 scarfs, 3 knitted squares, 28 body cords, 3 hospital shirts, 3 bathrobes, 3 layettes, 3 property bags, 56 days' work at Red Cross meeting, two members teaching classes in surgical dressings.
Belgian relief: One wool baby blanket, 77 garments, 5 pairs shoes, 2 bundles general wearing apparel.

Beside the French orphan supported by the Chapter, four members assist in the support of three others. Gifts in cash, $86.50. Bonds and War Savings Stamps owned by members, $10,574.50. Bonds sold by members, $5450.

We have only been organized a little more than a year, and we hope to do much more war work during the coming year.

MARY GOLD HIGGINS,
Historian.

Patrick Henry Chapter (Martinsville, Va.). Named, as is the county, for the great orator who was a citizen on its borders when called to be Virginia’s Governor, this Chapter began with sixteen members, and though limited because of various reasons, it has attained to its goal of fifty. Each year has been one of personal benefit and patriotic inspiration to the community. Educational work has been prominent, with constant use of a collection of flags bought near the beginning. These flags have been lent for many occasions, and two were placed in fine churches at the outbreak of the great war. Copies of the “Star Spangled Banner” were printed and given to white and colored schools. Much needed civic work has been done tending toward health and beauty. The Chapter contributed to a box of hot biscuits and other desired food for a camp of State prisoners working the county roads. Contributions were annually sent for the Memorial Continental Hall and various State activities. The Red Cross has been helped, also funds sent for a French orphan and the Y. M. C. A. abroad. The Magazine, always held in high esteem by the members, will be the source for the literary phase during busy war days. Emphasis has always been placed upon parliamentary usage at regular meetings. A “D. A. R. Day” is observed each August.

The September meeting was recently held at the plantation mansion of Mrs. Neary S. Buchanan, a valued member, at Spencer, twelve miles from Martinsville. The attendance was large, visitors from ten other States being present after the business session. Delegates were elected to the State conference at Lynchburg and loyal support promised Miss Serpell, Virginia’s excellent Regent. Breaking over war-time rules, a most attractive luncheon was served at the close of the meeting upon the four porches overlooking the large oaks and fine lawns stretching far and wide. The colored waitresses and butler were all members of the Red Cross Society, this being a special branch, besides that for the 200 white persons, both due largely to the energy and executive ability of Mrs. Buchanan, who fulfills ancestral obligation and practice of being a power for good in the home section. The Chapter has taken active part in Liberty Bond campaigns and invested money saved for a Patrick Henry portrait in War Savings Stamps. Another “stamp act,” of a different hue from that of 1765, but doubtless one the Prophet of the Revolution, were he living, would strongly endorse!

FAITH THOMAS PARROTT,
Regent.

FROM NOW TILL THE END OF THE WORLD

By Salisbury Field
of the Vigilantes

We are a free-born people, strong in the pride
of birth,
Kneeling to God on His shining throne, kneeling
to none on earth.

We are a free-born people, strong with the
will to do,
Ready for peace or battle, firm in our faith
in You.

By all that is blest and holy, stars of our flag
unfurled,
The flag You gave to us shall wave from now
till the end of the world!

Hope of the lesser nations, stars of our flag
unfurled—
Shine on! Shine on! And greet the dawn
from now till the end of the world.

We are a free-born people, honest in word
and deed;
Love is the light of our being, right is the
root of our creed.

And right shall prevail—tis Your promise.
Stars of our flag unfurled.
Lead true! Lead through! We’ll follow You
from now till the end of the world.
In answers to "Queries" it is essential to give Liber and Folio or "Bible Reference." Queries will be inserted as early as possible after they are received. 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. 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.

MRS. MARGARET ROBERTS HODGES
Genealogical Editor, Annapolis, Maryland

ANSWERS


6148. DICKINSON.—There is some Virginia Dickinson data in the History of Grayson Co., Va., which has an appendix of family histories.

6153. MACKAY.—I think it possible your Mackay traditions are confused as to location. Flora MacDonald lived near Fayetteville, Cumberland Co., N. C. There is a large educational institution (Presbyterian) at Red Springs, N. C., called "Flora McDonald College," named in her honor. She, with nearly all the Highland Scots in N. C., were Tories. From this region a regiment of Highland Scots rose against Washington in 1776. Printed accounts of the Highland Tories can be found in the N. C. Booklet and in the address of Dr. James MacDonald, of Toronto, Canada, on the occasion of the ceremonies (1916) when Flora MacDonald College was rechristened in honor of the Highland heroine. Concerning the Highland Tories, a word of explanation may be necessary and just. They fought against Washington and the Colonies not because they were in sympathy with George III, but, after the last stand of the Stuarts, in 1745, the Jacobites obtained pardon, life and liberty only by taking the Cumberland Oath of Allegiance, which was exacted by their merciless persecutor, the Duke of Cumberland. This oath was a solemn pledge, in the presence of Almighty God, to forswear the Stuarts and forever after stand by the House of Hanover. One can imagine with what agony of soul the unhappy Highlanders took this oath, and, knowing the fidelity of the Scot, one can also understand that, having taken such an oath, they kept it even though it broke their hearts. It is said they fought with the Tories, but that their sympathies were all on the other side! The curious part of Flora MacDonald's story is that she was a Presbyterian and not at all in sympathy with the Catholic cause, to which the Stuarts adhered. Her family were not among those who "went
out” with Bonnie Prince Charlie in 1745. After
she had been arrested for helping the Stuart
Pretender to escape to France, when brought
before the British King, who demanded how
she had dared to aid his enemy, Flora replied
simply: “I should have done as much for Your
Majesty had you been in like distress.” Flora’s
husband was a colonel in the British Army,
and, being captured, was held prisoner in the
Colonies for five years. She was permitted to
return to Scotland by special favor before the
Rev War was over. Being quite poor, she was
forced to sell her silver in order to get money
to pay her travelling expenses. (Some of this
silver is still owned by North Carolinians.)
On her way home the ship in which she sailed
was attacked by the French, and there was a
sea fight in which Flora herself is said to have
taken a heroic part. She died in her native
Skye, having been joined by her husband after
his release from the American prison. The
MacDonalds came over about 1772, and had
consequently been here only a short time
when the Rev War began. I am unable to
give you any McKay or McCaleb data, ex-
ccept to say that people of these names were
identified with a colony that settled to the west
and slightly to the north of the location of
the Highlanders around Fayetteville, N. C.
This colony is known now as “The Jersey
Settlement.” It was established, 1743-1755, by
a large company of colonists (about 400 fami-
lies), who were Baptists. They obtained a
grant of some ten square miles in what is now
Davidson Co. (formerly Rowan Co.), N. C.
The site of this colony was near where the
present village of Linwood stands, a very
small town off the railroad. One mile from
Linwood is the “Jersey Meeting Graveyard,”
with a lot of old gravestones in it. A family
named McKay or McCoy was among the first
settlers in this Jersey Colony, which came, as
the name implies, from New Jersey (down
the Great Pennsylvania Road, as per Jeffrey’s
Map in the Congressional Library, through
Maryland and Virginia to the Yadkin River
in N. C.). (See court records.) I suggest
that you look for McKay and McCaleb data in
Rowan, Guilford and Davidson Counties,
N. C. The Pendleton District in S. C. (now
Anderson Co.) was not far from a region
called “The Maxhaws,” which was settled about
1751 by the Scotch (chiefly from Penna.).
The Maxhaw settlement was a border colony
between N. and S. Carolina, and settlers from
both sections (there known as one tract—
Carolina) often met at this point. There are
records of the old Maxhaw settlers in several
counties—Chester, Lancaster, York. (This
colony was loyal to the American cause in
1776. The battle of King’s Mountain was
fought in “The Maxhaws.”) The old grave-
yard at Chester, S. C., is said to contain the
graves of more old Scottish Covenanters than
any other in the South. The Presbyterian
Church in “The Maxhaws” was founded im-
mediately after the colony was established.
Here the pioneers were formed by kinsmen
from Virginia and other parts of “Carolina.”
Soon after the Revolutionary War “Acts of
Pardon” were passed, and most of the confis-
cated property was returned to its owners.
That the Revolutionary Colonists had faith in
the repentance of many ex-Tories is shown by
the fact that some of the Tory officers were
elected to important offices in the new-born
States.—Eleanor M. Heistand Moore, 1708
Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.

6157. ALLEN—RICHARDSON.—For years I
have tried to learn the ancestry of my father's
grandfather, William Allen, b, according to
my record, May 1, 1780; d Sept. 18, 1841, Erie
Co., Ohio, where he is buried. His wife was
Phoebe Graves. My grandmother, Hannah
Allen, was b 1806, in Underhill, Vt. The
family then moved to some part of N. Y., and
later to Vermillion, Ohio. From your query
it would seem that the William Allen, Jr.,
therein mentioned must be an ancestor of mine.
I knew our William had a sister Prudence, a
brother Calvin, and Clarissa is a family name.
My grandmother Allen had a sister Lydia.
Thus I feel the William Allen who m Lydia
Richards is also my ancestor. If the inquirer
will write me how the record of the family
as printed in the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN
Revolution Magazine was obtained, I shall be
very grateful.—Howard L. Jones, 1185 Gratiot
Ave., Detroit, Mich.

6185. REYNOLDS—Would suggest you write
Mrs. Fannie Holmes, 53 Elm St., Westerly,
R. I., for data on Reynolds family. There is
a “Reynolds Family Association,” which meets
every year. The association publishes an an-
nual, which is very interesting.—Edith P. Head,
6 Beaumont Ave., Catonsville, Md.

6246. WATSON.—Page 350, Wood’s His-
tory of Albemarle Co., Va., records the re-
moval of David Wood from Louisa Co., Va.,
to Albemarle Co. and says: “His wife was a
W atson of the Green Spring family.” What
was the Christian name? Was she a dau of
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QUERIES

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W atson of the Green Spring family.” What
was the Christian name? Was she a dau of
James Watson, Captain of Louisa Co. Mili-
tia?

(2) SANDEIDGE.—Information regarding the
Sandridge, or Sandidge family. What was
date of birth and death of Mm. Sandridge
San diego? His wife,
Elizabeth Graves, was b Feb. 14, 1720, and d Jan. 6, 1826. Has his son, John Sandridge, who m Mary Wood, a Rev. record?—R. W. McK.

6247. SMOCK-CAMPBELL.—John Smock, son of Jane and Lena (Campbell) Smock was b in Raritan, N. J., in 1735. He m Sarah Fontaine (or Van Tine). In 1779 he was living at Conewago, Pa. They had nine children: Marie (Mary), Hannah (Annatie), Mathiuse, Johannis (John), Jacob, Hendrick, Abraham, James (Jacobus), Isaac. John Smock d in Mercer Co., Ky., about 1810.

Was this the John Smock who served as First Lieut. in the Millstone Co., Second Regt., Somerset Co., N. J. Militia, commanded by Capt. Hendrick Probasco during the Rev?—R. W. H.

(2) HOLIMAN.—Information wanted concerning Holiman (or Holliman) families living in N. C. during the Rev. Did any give Rev. service? Desire information concerning descendants.—R. W. H.

6248. WEST.—Jesse West, son of William and Lydia West, b Mar. 8, 1806, Pa.; d Oct 14, 1889; M. Sarah Dutton, b June 9, 1812, d Mar. 11, 1862, Indiana, m Sept. 24, 1835, in Pa., dau of Joseph and Mary Dutton. Issue: Pen nell Mendenhall, b May, 1837, d in Libby Prison during Civil War. Benjamin Shroy, b in Columbia Co., Ohio, Dec. 22, 1840, d 1901. William Hillis, b Oct. 2, 1843, in Markleyville, Ind. Lewis Morris, b June 13, 1846; d 1859. Mary Eliza, b Sept. 25, 1849, d Nov. 15, 1892; m Wm. Warrrock. Susan Melissa, b July 25, 1856. William P. West, brother to Jesse West, b in Va. or Md., 1774, and d in Tenn. July, 1842. He was m twice, his second wife being Margaret Campbell, of Tenn. James Rodgers was a surveyor in Va. in early days; afterwards he moved to Tenn. and practised law. He was a cousin of Commodore Rodgers, of Md., who served in the War of 1812.

(2) GILMER.—Mr. Gilmer, a lawyer, of Ala. or Ga., m Miss Buckwar, of Ky., prior to 1806. Both belonged to Rev families. I desire proof of Rev service and genealogical data of them.—L. M. H.

6252. STEINMETZ.—Casper (Gasper) Steinmetz purchased a mill and still in Tredyferrin Twp., Chester Co., Pa., Dec. 10, 1779, which he sold Dec. 10, 1786. As his name does not appear in the Pa. census of 1790, nor that of his son, Francis, b 1764, I would like to know where he emigrated. A son, Henry, b 1758, remained in Coventry Twp., Chester Co., and another son, Charles, b 1756, settled in Co calico Twp., Lancaster Co.—M. O. S.

6253. SHORR.—Information wanted of Henry Short, a native of Pa., who had a dau Susan, who m ——— Henry, of Logan Co., Ohio. Also of George Henry and wife, Parmelia Fiddler, b during the '60s in Culpepper Co., Va. Children were James, William, George, Joel, Margaret, Nancy, Lydia and Lucy. William was a soldier in the War of 1812 and m Nancy Stinson. Their children were Phebe, Jane, James, Lewis, William and Joel. William m Susan Short in Logan Co., Ohio. Did John Stinson (1714-1801) who served as a member of the Committee of Correspondence have a dau Nancy? Information desired.—T. L. R.
6254. Blankenbaker.—Is there a record of a Blankenbaker from Orange, Culpepper, or Madison Co., Va., who fought in the Rev War?

(2) Miller.—Is there a book of the Miller family from Virginia? Ellen Miller, from Va., m John Foulkner, Sept. 18, 1817, in Harrison Co., Ohio. Her people must have been in Va. during the Rev period.—F. F. W.

6255. Boone.—Information desired of Daniel Boone, m my great-great-aunt, Sarah Wright. Two of her sisters m Dickinnsons, famous preachers in the Society of Friends. Any information in reference to this member of the Boone family will be greatly appreciated.—A. W. B.

6256. Adams.—I would learn something of my father's ancestors. He was left an orphan at or near five years of age. He had an older brother, Jesse, who, at the age of sixteen, was lost at sea—he thought he was with the navy. His sister, Media Whittinghame Adams, only two years his senior, remembered that their father was a shipbuilder. My father had a twin brother, Samuel Whittinghame Adams. Heber Whittinghame Adams, my father, was b, I think, in or near Princess Anne, Md., Dec. 25, 1816. His father, Samuel Adams, we think, was from Massachusetts. He m Nancy Whittinghame, who, we understand, had, previous to said time, come into Md., with the other members of the family, from London, England. Grandmother Adams had one sister, Media Whittinghame, who m Commodore William Jones. After their mother's death my father, his sister and twin brother first lived with the Adams relatives. Then their mother's brother, John Whittinghame, came from Jamaica and took the three children and persuaded him to return with him to Ky., —A. W. B.

6257. Jenks.—In the Magazine of November, 1916, Answer 4813, p. 35: "Where can I find the names of the eight who were killed and the nine who were wounded?" Family tradition states that John Jenks, the father of John Seymour Jenks, b 1708, or '70, pensioner, was fatally wounded in the battle of Lexington and was carried to a "meeting house" in Concord with a number of others, where he d that night. But in the pension record of John S. J., they say that his father, John Jenks, was killed at Lexington or Bunker Hill. John S. Jenks, b at Providence, R. I., enlisted in Ashford, Conn., at the age of sixteen, having gone as a drummer boy at eleven. John, Sr., was probably born in Providence, as a great many of the Jenks were born and settled in Providence and Pawtucket, R. I., being descendants of Hon. Joseph Jenks, who was b in Buckinghamshire, Eng., 1632. He built the first house in Pawtucket. Issue: Hon. Joseph, b 1656, d June 1, 1740; Major Nathaniel, b 1662, d 1723; Elder Ebenezer, b 1669, d 1726; Judge William, b 1675, d 1765. Joseph Jenks, b 1656, m Martha Brown. Was John's wife or mother a Blake, Turpin, Scott, Andrews, Harenden, or Bucklin? The Providence and Pawtucket Jenkses married in these families. If there are any families around Providence or Pawtucket who are interested in Jenks ancestry, will they correspond with me?—A. S. F.

6258. Mann.—I am ninth in descent in the Richard Mann family in America. Richard Mann, then written Man, came to America from England about 1644 and settled in Scituate, Mass. He was a planter. His descendants in the male line lived in Lebanon, Conn.; Hebron, Conn., and Oxford, N. H., until about the sixth generation, when the family scattered throughout the West. The Mann genealogy does not mention that any of the family fought in the Rev War. Are there any means of discovering whether any of the female line of descent could furnish such an ancestor? I am thinking of some Lydia Porter in this connection. She was b Mar. 17, 1746, a dau of John Porter, Hebron, Conn., and m John Man, Oct., 1765. These two were the first settlers in Oxford, N. H.—J. M. B.

6259. Watts.—Benjamin and Judith Watts m Elizabeth and Joseph Key in 1785-6 in Franklin Co., Va., and moved to Ga. about 1787. Who were the parents of Benjamin and Judith? What were the names of the children of Benjamin and Elizabeth Watts? My grandfather, Redman T. Watts, d in Mechanicsville, Ga. I desire the name of Redman T.'s father—I think it was the above-mentioned Benjamin, but have no proof. Ancestry with all general data desired, and Rev record, if any.—A. S. F.
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, Thursday, October 17, 1918, at ten o’clock.

The announcement was made by the President General that the Chaplain General, Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, would not be able to be present at the opening of the meeting, and would conduct the devotional services at noon.

The President General welcomed the members, stating that the attendance of those present indicated their devotion to the interests of the Society and their realization of the need of concentrated work on the part of every one and the necessity for their assistance; that, owing to the local health regulations, the meeting called of the Memorial Continental Hall Committee had to be given up; letters had been received from many members of the Board explaining the urgent reasons why it was impossible for them to be present.

The following members were at the meeting: Active Officers, Mrs. Guernsey, Mrs. Lane, Mrs. Talbott, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Aull, Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, Miss Crowell, Mrs. Pulisfer, Mrs. Fletcher, Miss Grace M. Pierce, Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. Fowler, Miss Barlow; State Regents, Miss Fletcher, Mrs. Hanley, Miss Campbell, Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. Ellison, Mrs. Moss, Mrs. Sherrerd, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Harris, Miss Serpell; State Vice Regent, Mrs. Nash.

The President General read her report.

Report of President General.

Members of the National Board of Management:

Once more we are gathered together to render an account of our stewardship, as officers and members of this National Board of Management of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Judging from reports the four months which have passed since our last meeting in June have not been idle ones.

Day after day we have become more closely identified with the war—in fact a fighting part of the war. Our men that we have seen leaving our stores, our factories, our farms and offices—thousands, yes, millions of them, are now standing against the gigantic onslaught of hosts of Huns. They are bravely and willingly going forward and many are making the supreme sacrifice which now seems not to have been made in vain.

And some of our men are already coming back to us. The stream of those returning as yet is thin, but it is inspiring. Fifty of them, wounded or gassed, or invalided, marched proudly up New York’s Broadway a short time ago, the first of our returning heroes.

What is the meaning of this for us? Does it not mean all our efforts must be doubled, trebled? Does it not mean we must save and serve more in order that the returning heroes do not come back to mock us for simply playing at war while they have been working at war?

We know that the Hun must be halted—must be brought to his knees and surrender unconditionally. We know that force, force to the utmost, is necessary. We know that to use force means to send men, to equip them, and clothe them, and feed them. We know, too, that the only way this can be done is to get more recruits for the Army behind the Army. Are you doing your part? This great war has won a new place in the world for women. In industry, in commerce, in professions, in government, they have arrived. Will they go home again with the coming of peace?

I wonder how many of you have read Mrs. Mabel Potter Daggett’s intensely interesting book, “Women Wanted.” “Women Wanted” is a book that no woman living in these remarkable times can afford to miss. The dramatic story of what Mrs. Daggett saw in England and France, where, for the women in industry, factories have been rebuilt and equipped for their comfort, reads like a fairy tale. In her remarkable book she presents the astounding record of the world made over
to open every door of opportunity that the
woman movement of yesterday crusaded in
vain to reach. We American women must be
awake and doing or we shall be left far in
arrear of our Allied sisters.

The French people have adopted ten War
Commandments. The following ones of the
ten we recommend to the Daughters to adopt
as their own:

1. Do not forget that we are at war. In
your smallest expenditures never lose sight
of the interest of the native land.

2. Waste nothing. All waste is a crime
which imperils the national defense, pro-
longs the war.

3. Buy only according to your needs. Do
not hoard provisions—your selfishness raises
prices and deprives those of smaller means of
things indispensable to existence.

4. Do not remain idle. According to your
age and your ability, work for your country.
Do not consume without producing. Idleness
is desertion.

5. Accept without murmuring the priva-
tions which are imposed upon you. Reflect
upon the suffering of those who are fighting
for you, upon the martyrdom of the popula-
tions whose hearths have been devastated by
the enemy.

6. Remember that victory belongs to those
who can hold out a quarter of an hour the
longest. Economize on the products necessary
for the life of the country. Accept rations.
Ration yourself as to food, clothing, amuse-
ments.

Your President General had planned a very
full month which covered visits to the State
Conferences of Indiana, New Jersey, Pennsyl-
vania, Vermont, Massachusetts and New
Hampshire, as well as several Chapters. It
also included attendance at the Board meet-
ing, the Revision and War Relief Service
committees. She also accepted, with other
members of the Board, the most gracious in-
dered as applying to this fund, as some seem
to think, but that each member should con-
tribute just one dollar (or the Chapter its pro-
rata share) to the National Society for an
endowment fund, which would be invested in
bonds, and thereby serve two purposes. A
number of the Chapters have donated their
bonds to this fund, feeling more could be
accomplished in this way than by remaining
the property of the Chapter. At the same
time a plea was made for fifty cents per mem-
ber for the restoration of Tilloloy, which fund
would be held in bank until such time as the
Hun had forever been divested of his power.

No rebuke of any kind was intended in this
appeal to the Chapters, for your President
General realizes that there can be no slug-
gards in these days of stress but that many,
on the contrary, are giving of their time and
means until it hurts. Her one thought was
to remind those that possibly might be hesi-
tating for one reason or another that we must
make one last leap to "go over the top" as a unit—the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution—and complete the fund in time to invest in the fourth issue of bonds, when money is so desperately needed by our Government.

One cannot expect to sell goods without a sample. Neither can it be expected that a mere statement that we are working for the winning of the war will be accepted. We must have the records to show for it. Hence the persistency with which we appeal for the recording of work done by the members of this Society.

Just one other result she thinks might be claimed from this appeal—the interesting of a number in becoming subscribers to our splendid Magazine. So, the labor was not in vain!

A number of most interesting and attractive Year Books have been sent to the President General, which it has been impossible for her to acknowledge by personal notes of thanks, and she asks each Chapter which has sent its Year Book to accept her thanks, expressed in this report.

Respectfully submitted,

SARAH E. GUERNSEY,
President General.

The report was received with applause.

Miss Crowell then read her report.

Report of Recording Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board:

Immediately following the June Board meeting the certificate division of my office resumed the huge task of issuing in a few weeks the certificates two years overdue. The President General and Treasurer General assisted the Recording Secretary General, giving whole days to the work, and the time of the clerks from the offices of the Corresponding Secretary General, Organizing Secretary General, Librarian General and Recording Secretary General was entirely given over to this service, so that on July 9 the last of the overdue certificates, 6817 in number, were placed in the mail. I desire to thank the officers and clerks who worked so hard and so cheerfully to accomplish this result.

The order of Congress to issue the certificates of the past administration has been carried out by the certificate division as follows: Certificates, signed and properly initialed between May 24 and June 25, 10,758; certificates issued prior to June Board Meeting, 3941; certificates issued between June 26 and July 9, 6817; total, 10,758.

The routine work of the office, meanwhile, has gone on as usual. The minutes of the June Board meeting were prepared and turned over to the Editor of the Magazine and proofread. Copies of the rulings of this meeting were sent to all offices, and the notification cards to the new members admitted by the Board were promptly mailed. The official notices, letters of sympathy, regret, and condolence, in connection with the meeting were duly sent out.

The compiling of the committees for the new Committee List was completed and sent to the printer and proofread, and a list of her Committee sent to each National Chairman.

Certificates for members admitted in June, together with some specials, amounting to 1452, have been issued.

The notices for the October Board meeting as well as the notices for the meeting of Memorial Continental Hall Committee, were sent out as soon as the dates were fixed.

Proof was read for the Proceedings and the index prepared for the printer earlier than last year, and it was my hope and expectation that the book would be in the hands of every member of the Board and every Chapter Regent early in September, but in war times we must bow in resignation to vexatious delays and frustrated desires, and patiently submit to the unavoidable disappointment caused by the printer's inability to keep his men out of the army long enough to run his presses.

Respectfully submitted,

EMMA L. CROWELL,
Recording Secretary General.

Miss Crowell read also the following recommendations:

Recommendations adopted by the Executive Committee, October 16, 1918:

That permits for the Roll of Honor pin be issued to members at large by the Registrar General, application to be accompanied by service upon which same is based.

That the pay-roll shall be based upon thirty days to the month and seven hours per day.

That vacations or annual leave shall be based upon the following rule: All clerks who have been in the employ of the Society for one year or longer shall be entitled to thirty days' annual leave, said thirty days shall include all holidays and half holidays during the period of vacation but shall not include Sundays.

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That all clerks who are placed upon the permanent roll during October and who become entitled to annual leave at that time, and owing to existing conditions may not be able to take their vacations at that time; shall
be allowed to take such leave at the time that may best suit the convenience of the office in which they may be employed.

That all clerks entering the employ of the Society shall be paid $50 for the first month and if satisfactory shall be placed upon the permanent roll at $60 per month, and that annual leave for new clerks shall commence at the rate of two and one-half days for each month from the date said clerks are placed upon the permanent roll.

That the Chaplain General be allowed $100 per annum for clerical services in connection with the Remembrance Book and such other clerical services as she may need.

That all clerks now in the employ of the Society for a period in excess of thirty days and receiving less than $60 per month be placed upon the permanent roll on October 15 at $60 per month.

Miss Finckel of the Registrar General's office, at the close of her annual leave, September 13, presented an application for two weeks' additional leave, without pay, owing to the serious illness of her mother. The application was accompanied by a physician's certificate and was granted by the Chairman of your Sub-Committee. A question having arisen regarding when her additional two weeks' leave expired, we recommend that the same be considered to have expired September 30 and that her pay commence October 1.

Miss Louise Donnelly of the Organizing Secretary General's Office presented her resignation under date of August 10 to take effect September 1, but during the period intervening between the two dates rendered no service. We recommend that in the future all clerks presenting their resignations to take effect at the expiration of a certain time shall, during the intervening period, render service rather than take a vacation at the expense of the Society, and that Miss Donnelly be paid no salary after the date of her resignation.

That, owing to the scarcity of clerical help, the third clerk be dispensed with in the office of the Organizing Secretary General.

That, on account of dispensing with the third clerk in the office of the Organizing Secretary General, Miss Newton of this office be given an increase in salary of $5 per month to date from October 15.

That Miss Weedon of the Historian General's Office be given an increase in salary of $5 per month to date from October 15.

That Mrs. Cumings of the Recording Secretary General's Office be given an increase of $10 per month to date from October 15, and the amount heretofore agreed upon of her salary shall be charged to the Building and Grounds Committee.

That all clerks leaving the employ of the Society in violation of the agreement entered into at the time of the increase in salaries in June shall forfeit to the Society said increase.

Miss Walton of the Curator General's Office having left the employ of the Society, we recommend that the vacancy be filled as soon as a suitable person can be found and that said clerk shall act as clerk for the War Relief Service Committee three days of each week.

Miss Westergren of the Registrar General's Office having left the employ of the Society, we recommend that the vacancy in the office be filled as soon as possible under Rule No. 4.

The employment of Miss Bertha Blinn in the office of the Treasurer General under the usual rules, to fill the vacancy caused by Miss Helen Hardesty leaving the employ of the Society, is reported and approval of the same requested.

Owing to the marriage of Miss Linda Hardesty, Magazine Clerk, a vacancy exists in that position and we recommend that the same be filled as soon as possible under the rules.

Whereas several clerks have left the employ of the Society in violation of the agreement entered into in June, we recommend the enforcement of Rule No. 13 in all such cases.

The adoption of my report, together with the recommendations of the Executive Committee of October 16, 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 and Members of the National Board:

During the months since the regular meeting of the National Board in June the routine work in the office of the Registrar General has been carried on as usual. The clerical force has had its annual vacation and returned to work refreshed and rested. During the season not only was the regular work resulting from the June Board Meeting completed, but much additional minutiae of office work was accomplished. Every one familiar with card catalogues knows a card out of place is a card lost, and constant watchfulness is necessary for accuracy of placement. For years the pressure of regular work in the office has been so great that no time has been available for the proper revision and refiling of the several catalogues in use in our record work. During the past four months the ancestors' catalogue, the files of papers returned unverified, and the supplemental application catalogues have all been reviewed and correctly filed.
In the last catalogue, by the elimination of records of supplemental application papers which have been verified, the contents of five drawers were condensed into one and this even reduced one-fifth.

The examination and correction of these errors in filing mean increased efficiency in the work of the office.

Our temporary clerk, Miss Bertha Ezekiel, whose service with us closed October 1, was employed to assist in the routine work of the office during the summer.

One of our regular clerks, Miss Westergren, who had been trained for special work, resigned at the close of her vacation to go to the Federal Reserve Board.

Your Registrar General assumed the duties of Genealogist on September 16, and the new record papers are up to date. In spite of the prevailing epidemic the record of the office is as follows: Twelve hundred and ninety-two applications presented to the Board and 282 supplemental papers verified; permits issued for insignia, 638; ancestral bars, 171, and recognition pins, 717.

Papers examined and not yet verified: Original, 287; supplemental, 342. Papers returned unverified: Original, 300; supplemental, 74. New records verified, 349; Real Daughter, 1.

Respectfully submitted,

GRACE M. PIERCE,
Registrar General.

There being no objection, the President General instructed the Recording Secretary General to cast the ballot for the 1292 applicants. The Recording Secretary General announced the casting of the ballot for the 1292 applicants and the President General declared them elected to membership in the National Society. The acceptance of the report of the Registrar General was moved by Miss Pierce, seconded by Miss Crowell, and carried. Referring to the item in the Registrar General's report, permits for insignia issued, the President General stated that inasmuch as the Government had ordered that no new jewelry be made with platinum in whole or in part, the insignia of the Society, which had the distaff composed of that metal, could not be manufactured until the restriction as to the use of platinum was removed, and called on the Chairman of Insignia Committee, Mrs. Aull, who stated that the price for the insignia remained the same and all orders received by Caldwell were placed on file to be filled in the order of their receipt when the ban was lifted, Caldwell securing the permits for all these pins as fast as orders were received. There being no platinum used in the little Recognition Pin, members had no difficulty in securing that at this time.

Mrs. Fletcher read her report as Organizing Secretary General.

Report of Organizing Secretary General

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

Through their respective State Regents the following members at large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Flora Humason Douglass, La Canada, Cal.; Mrs. Jennie Alffretta Brown, Indiana, Iowa.; Mrs. Letitia Pennell Wilson, Baltimore, Md.; Miss Lucille Ballard, Minneapolis, Minn.; Mrs. Gertrude L. W. Zur Muehlin, Deer Lodge, Mont.; Mrs. Mary Parker Travis, Valen
tine, Neb.; Mrs. Elizabeth Stevens White, Brooklyn, N. Y.; and Mrs. Mary Ellen Smith, Clifton Forge, Va.

The reappointment of the following is requested by their respective State Regents: Mrs. Mary Washington Bruce Alexander, Plant City, Fla., and Miss Mary Rowena Bothwell, Breckenridge, Mo.

The National Board is asked to authorize Chapters at the following places: Washing
ton, D. C.; Evansville and Superior, Wis.

The following Organizing Regencies have expired by time limitation: Mrs. Julia Gun
ter Rowan, Jacksonville, Ala.; Mrs. Mary Phillips Brownell, Perry, and Mrs. Nettie Smith Whitfield, Pensacola, Fla.; Mrs. Mary T. Banks, Tifton, Ga.; Mrs. Bessie Spencer Wood, Batesville, Miss.; Mrs. Florence Clark Ball, Osceola, Neb.; Mrs. Mary Sutton Pierce, Naples, N. Y.; Miss Dorothy Whitney McC
Arthur, Circle, Ohio; Mrs. Ida Johnson Brodie, Leesville, S. C.; Mrs. Elizabeth And
derson MacKellar, Sewanee, Tenn.; Mrs. Kate Eilerbe McClelland, Clarendon, Texas; Miss Emma Rosena Arnold, Burlington, and Mrs. Eleanor B. McCoy, Vancouver, Wash.; and Mrs. Jessamine Bailey Castelio, Prescott, Wis.

There being no objection, the following Chapters are to be officially disbanded: James Roe at Colorado, Major John Rose at Marshall, Texas, and McIntosh Reserve at Carrollton, Ga.

The following Chapters have been reported organized since the June 26, 1918, Board Meeting: Capt. John Gunnison at Delta, Colo.; Alice Whitman at Lewiston, Idaho; Joel Pace at Mt. Vernon, Ill.; Buena Vista at Storm Lake, Iowa; Esther Eayres at Orono, Me.; Mary Butler at Laconia, N. H.; William Paterson at Paterson, N. J.; Conhocton at Cohocton, N. Y.; Nathan Perry at Lorain, Ohio; Min.shoshe at Bismarck, N. D.; Major George Gibson at Ewing, Va.; and Eau Claire at Eau Claire, Wis.
Commissions issued to: National Officers, 17; State and State Vice Regents, 38; Organizing Regents, 14; and re-election cards to State and State Vice Regents, 57.

Charters issued, 10.

Officers' lists written for, 250; officers' lists received, 550.

The correspondence incident to the work of the office has been attended to.

Admitted membership June 26, 1918, 140,853.

Actual membership June 26, 1918, 103,402.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNA LOUISE FLETCHER,
Organizing Secretary General.

Moved by Miss Serpell, seconded by Miss Fletcher, and carried, that the Organizing Secretary General's report be accepted.

Moved by Miss Fletcher, seconded by Mrs. Ellison, and carried, that the disbanding of any Chapter shall be after advising with, and with the approval of, the Regent of the State in which the Chapter considering disbanding is located, and that the formal notice of such decision to disband be furnished the Organizing Secretary General by the above described State Regent.

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 June 1 to September 30, 1918.

CURRENT FUND

Balance in bank at last report, May 31, 1918 .................................................. $24,808.04

RECEIPTS

Annual dues, $12,789; initiation fees, $1432; certificates, $7; D. A. R. Report to Smithsonian Institution, $17.39; die, $.50; directory, $4.51; duplicate papers and lists, $.62; exchange, $2.24; hand books, $15; index to Library books, $10.53; index to lineage books, $10; interest, $245.97; lineage, $.81; Magazine, subscriptions, $3,955.25; advertisements, $.90; contributions, $.60; single copies, $.55; proceedings, $1.94; remembrance books, $.30; ribbon, $.59; rosettes, $.14; slot machine, $.36; stationery, $.28; telegrams, $.60; War Relief Service markers, $.15; Auditorium events, $.145; electric current, $.18.

Total receipts .......................................................... 19,119.01

DISBURSEMENTS

Refunds: Annual dues, $570; initiation fees, $44 .......................... $614.00

Organizing Secretary General: clerical service, $.892.50; engrossing and lithographing, $.497.00; cards, circulars, book, erasers and envelopes, $.40; parchment, $.97; postage, $.15; sharpening erasers, $.60 .......................... 1,095.85

Recording Secretary General: clerical service, $.74; cards, circulars, lists and seals, $.19; postage, $.11; telegrams, $.76 .......................... 778.56

Certificate: clerical service, $.34; certificates, $.163.77; engrossing, $.296.52; seals, tubes and paper, $.249.04; postage, $.99; express page, $.53.73 .......................... 2,093.06

Corresponding Secretary General: clerical service, $.60; cards, circulars, envelopes, paper and slips, $.61; postage, $.40 .......................... 701.88

Registrar General: clerical service, $.3,297.16; binding records, $.90; cards, folders and erasers, $.54; postage, $.33 .......................... 3,473.51

Treasurer General: clerical service, $.3,062.11; books, blanks, bills, cards, pads and paper, $.303; telegrams, $.229; sharpening erasers, $.60 .......................... 3,368.00

Historian General: clerical service, $.820; binding book, $.15 .......................... 821.15

Director General, C.R.S.I.: postage .......................... 75.00

$43,927.05
NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

Librarian General: clerical service, $760; accessions, $104.14; binding books, $57.25; cards, book supports, eradicator and pads, $11.10; postage and expressage, $5.07. $937.56

Curator General: clerical service, $320; paper, pens and ink, $2.39; postage, $1.25; telegram, $3.35. 323.99

General Office: clerical service, $420; clerical service, magazine, $150; messenger service, $100.55; stamped envelopes, $1151.97; postage, expressage and drainage, $24.54; car tickets, $6; telegrams, $1.38; repairs to bicycle, and sharpening erasers, $9.55; supplies, $390.80; flag and flowers, $83.50; expenses Lafayette birthday celebration, $100. 2,438.29

Committees: Auditing—postage, $1.31; Building and Grounds—clerical service, $40; postage, $2.50; Bureau of Lectures and Slides—slides, $30.20; clerical service, postage and telegrams, $12.12; Finance—clerical service, $40; postage, $5.2; Liquidation and Endowment—circulars, $19.75; engrossing, $3.07; postage, $2.67; National Old Trails—clerical service, cards, envelopes and paper, $21.62; Patriotic Education—postage and expressage, $32.65; Printing—stamp, $.40; Reciprocity—clerical service, $4.32; postage, $1.11; War Relief—clerical service, $6.50; bulletins, labels, cards, envelopes and printing, $160.67; postage, $150.13; expressage and packing, $29.93. 558.47

Expense Continental Hall: employees' pay roll, $2179.30; electric current and gas, $216.69; 74 tons coal and wood, $645.65; ice, $88.68; towel service $1426; water rent, $17.34; building and hardware supplies, $204.13; hauling, $6.70; repairs to elevator and cornice, $19; making lawn in rear of building, $373.72. 3,765.47

Printing machine: printer 140.00

Magazine: Committee—clerical service, $156; cards, slips, files and stamps, $126.25; postage, $244.34; telegrams, $5.50; traveling expenses, $27.90; Editor—salary, $600; postage, $19.25; telegrams, $6.65; patriotic and parliamentary articles, $195; Genealogical Editor—Expense "Notes and Queries," $120; printing and mailing May, June, July and August numbers, $4115.37; cuts, $510.94; prizes, $60; notes payable and interest, $10,113.70. 16,300.90

Auditing accounts: May and June audit 125.00

Auditorium events: electric current, labor and decorations 69.00

Furniture and fixtures: lights, $56.70; candlesticks and bottles, Museum, $41 97.70

Hand-books: prints 3.00

Lineage: postage 5.00

Proceedings: postage 7.00

Remembrance Books: postage 1.75

Ribbon 57.00

State Regents’ postage 166.95

Stationery 125.19

Support of Real Daughters 896.00

Telephone 235.13

Twenty-seventh Congress: Committees—Credential, postage, $1; telegrams, $6.92; Hospitality, clerical service, $13.87; postage and telegrams, $12.26; House, water, $8.70; Program, programs, $300 342.75

Total disbursements $39,619.16

Balance $4,307.89
### PERMANENT FUND

**Balance in bank at last report, May 31, 1918**: $9,180.82

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RECEIPTS</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Charter fees</td>
<td>$50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life membership fees</td>
<td>300.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continental Hall contributions</td>
<td>448.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land contributions</td>
<td>95.10</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Liberty Loan Fund</em></td>
<td>5,878.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liquidation and Endowment Fund</td>
<td>32.55</td>
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<tr>
<td>Commission on Flowers</td>
<td>$8.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commission on Recognition Pins</td>
<td>84.40</td>
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<tr>
<td>Interest on bank balances</td>
<td>34.94</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rent from land</td>
<td>162.70</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total receipts</strong></td>
<td>7,095.59</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DISBURSEMENTS</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Refunds: Continental Hall contributions</td>
<td>$36.02</td>
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<tr>
<td>Life membership fee</td>
<td>50.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fourth U. S. Liberty Bonds</td>
<td>10,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Notes payable, land</td>
<td>2,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Interest, notes payable</td>
<td>1,853.69</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sidewalk, lots 12 to 16 and 23 to 28, inclusive</td>
<td>422.73</td>
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<tr>
<td>Taxes, lots 12 to 16</td>
<td>295.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preparing release and recording</td>
<td>4.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Account of making lawn</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glass top for desk, Room, Maine</td>
<td>17.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mirror, Room, New York</td>
<td>83.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Picture and frame, Room, Ohio</td>
<td>4.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chairs, Museum</td>
<td>114.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wall cases, Museum</td>
<td>276.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total disbursements</strong></td>
<td>15,257.27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Balance** $1,019.14

**Petty Cash Fund** $500.00

### SPECIAL FUNDS

**AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Balance at last report, May 31, 1918</th>
<th>$2,262.94</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Receipts</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Balance** $2,267.94

**EMILY NELSON RITCHIE MCLEAN**

| Balance at last report, May 31, 1918 | 130.49 |

**PATRIOTIC EDUCATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receipts</th>
<th>$822.00</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements</td>
<td>822.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PATRIOTS' MEMORIAL D. A. R. SCHOOL

| Balance at last report, May 31, 1918 | 729.37 |

* $450 in U. S. Liberty Bonds contributed by chapters.
### NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

#### PHILIPPINE SCHOLARSHIP

Balance at last report, May 31, 1918 ................................... $3,218.04
Receipts ................................................................. 46.50

**Balance** ............................................................ $3,264.54

#### PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC SPOTS

Balance at last report, May 31, 1918 ................................... $180.00
Receipts ................................................................. 2.00

**Balance** ............................................................ 182.00

#### RED CROSS

Receipts ................................................................. $637.00
Disbursements ......................................................... 637.00

#### WAR RELIEF SERVICE

Balance at last report, May 31, 1918 ................................... $16,769.71
Receipts ................................................................. 22,172.96
Disbursements .......................................................... 21,790.34

**Balance** ............................................................ 17,152.33

Total special funds ................................................... $23,726.67

#### RECAPITULATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funds</th>
<th>Balance 3-31-18</th>
<th>Receipts</th>
<th>Disbursements</th>
<th>Balance 9-30-18</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current</td>
<td>$24,808.04</td>
<td>$19,119.01</td>
<td>$39,619.16</td>
<td>$4,307.89</td>
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<tr>
<td>Permanent</td>
<td>9,180.82</td>
<td>7,095.59</td>
<td>15,257.27</td>
<td>1,019.14</td>
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<tr>
<td>Petty Cash</td>
<td>500.00</td>
<td>500.00</td>
<td>500.00</td>
<td>500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American International College</td>
<td>2,262.94</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>2,267.94</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emily Nelson Ritchie McLean</td>
<td>130.49</td>
<td>130.49</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patriotic Education</td>
<td></td>
<td>822.00</td>
<td>822.00</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Patriots' Memorial D. A. R. School</td>
<td>729.37</td>
<td>729.37</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Philippine Scholarship</td>
<td>3,218.04</td>
<td>3,264.54</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preservation of Historic Spots</td>
<td>180.00</td>
<td>182.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Red Cross</td>
<td>637.00</td>
<td>637.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>War Relief Service</td>
<td>16,769.71</td>
<td>21,790.34</td>
<td>17,152.33</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>$57,779.41</td>
<td>$49,900.06</td>
<td>$78,125.77</td>
<td>$29,553.70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### DISPOSITION OF FUNDS

Balance, American Security and Trust Bank ............................... $1,019.14
Balance, National Metropolitan Bank ...................................... 28,034.56
Petty cash (in Treasurer General's hands) ................................ 500.00

**Total** ........................................................................ 29,553.70

#### INVESTMENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Investments</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Permanent Fund—Chicago and Alton bonds</td>
<td>$2,314.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent Fund—Liberty Bonds</td>
<td>50,450.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emily Nelson Ritchie McLean Fund—in Permanent Fund</td>
<td>1,517.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippine Scholarship Fund—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Permanent Fund</td>
<td>$1,130.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In 4 per cent. Liberty Bonds</td>
<td>1,430.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total investments** ..................................................... $55,712.63
INDEBTEDNESS

To American Security and Trust Company, covering Lots 4, 5, 6, 7 and 11 (old) .................................................. $22,158.93
    (Due $2000, February 23, 1919; $2000, February 23, 1920, and $18,158.93, February 23, 1921.)
To American Security and Trust Company, covering Lots 23 to 28 (old) .................................................. 10,000.00
    (Due December 31, 1919.)
To National Metropolitan Bank (new) for purchase of Lots 12 to 16. Isio mortgage (due on demand)  38,000.00
To Emily Nelson Ritchie McLean Fund (old) .................................. 1,517.79
To Philippine Scholarship Fund (old) .................................... 1,130.00

Total indebtedness .......................................................... $72,806.72

Respectfully,

(MRS. ROBERT J.) MARY H. S. JOHNSTON,
Treasurer General.

The Treasurer General reported also deceased since last meeting, 274; resigned, 158; reinstated, 21. There being no objection, the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for the reinstatement of the twenty-one persons, and the President General declared them reinstated in the Society. The Board rose in memory of those members who had passed away since the last meeting.

Mrs. Moss, State Regent of Missouri, presented two checks, one for $1257.25, and one for $414.50, toward Missouri's quota for the Liberty Loan Fund, leaving still a balance of $1300 from Missouri, which she stated she would endeavor to secure immediately, and that the State had $500 toward their Tilloloy Fund. Mrs. Johnston reported a donation of a $50 bond which had been sent anonymously to the President General for the $100,000 Liberty Loan Fund. In a discussion as to the obligation resting on every National and Chapter officer to carry out the ordering of Congress and the National Board and endeavor to get their States and Chapters to make up their quotas for this fund, Mrs. Moss, by request, distributed to the members of the Board copies of her monthly letters to her Chapters, showing her method of keeping in touch with the Daughters of her State and the efforts made by her on behalf of the Liberty Loan Fund and Tilloloy.

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


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

Vouchers have been approved during the past four months by the Chairman and during her absence, by the Acting Chairman of the Finance Committee to the amount of $62,580.65, of which the largest expenditures were for:

- Committee expends and War Relief disbursements ........................................ $22,199.20
- Magazine .................................................. 15,948.25
- Clerical service ........................................ 11,527.02
- Postage .................................................. 2,565.39
- Employees of the Hall .................................. 2,453.00
- Real Daughters ........................................... 896.00
- Patriotic Education ...................................... 822.00

Respectfully submitted,

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

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

Report of Auditing Committee

Madam President General, and the National Board of Management:

The Auditing Committee begs leave to report that since the last meeting of the Board of Management it has caused the books of the Treasurer General for the months of June, July, August and September to be examined by the Audit Company each month, and that said Audit Company has regularly submitted its report to your Committee.

The Committee has each month compared and checked up the report of the Treasurer General with the report of the Audit Company and has found them in agreement, and believes the books of the Treasurer General, as shown by the reports, to be correct.

The question has arisen as to how much detail should be used in the monthly report of the Treasurer General with relation to investments, which is specially pertinent in its relation to the Liberty Loan Fund.
It is recognized that the monthly reports properly take into consideration only the cash on hand, cash received and cash disbursed and balance left, and such statement would be sufficient even though a portion of the disbursement be for investments, unless such investment be for the benefit of an active, growing fund. The Liberty Loan Fund is an active fund, growing from month to month, and now amounts to $50,450.00, as shown by the reports from month to month.

In view of these facts we recommend that during growth of this fund the total amount thereof be carried as a footnote to the monthly report of the Treasurer General, and be taken recognition of in the Audit Company's report. This recommendation is made with the approval of the Treasurer General.

Respectfully submitted,

BERTHA H. TALBOTT,
Chairman.

The adoption of the report with recommendation was moved by Mrs. Talbott, seconded by Miss Barlow, and carried. The acceptance of this report, the President General stated, automatically carried with it the acceptance of the reports of the Treasurer General and Finance Committee.

In the absence of Mrs. Clarke, the Recording Secretary General read the report of the Historian General.

Report of Historian General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: During the summer I have received numerous letters and Chapter reports. What I said in a previous report, that the members were too absorbed in war work to be able to give much attention to historical matters, still holds good. Nevertheless, I have received the following historical sketches:

"Dubois Family History" and a sketch of Martin Dubois, a soldier of the Revolution; "History of the Strode Family"; a copy of land grants to soldiers of the Revolution signed by Thomas Jefferson; "Sketches, Wills, and Old Letters," contributed by Mrs. Letitia Clay Hedges; copy of will by Dr. Luke Barber, of Wickham Hall, Maryland; sketches of Colonel John Hinkson, Hubbard Williams, Ensign Henry Ewalt, Joseph Hedges, Jacob Spears; a sketch of Sarah Treat Prudden, for whom a Chapter has been named, by her descendant, Mrs. G. V. L. Cady; a poem on Rhoda Farrant, a woman of the Revolution, whom the women of today are emulating in their knitting of stockings for soldiers. To quote the poem:

"When the yarn gave out they carded and spun,
And every day more stockings were done,
There were pairs one hundred and thirty-three,
Long ones, remember—up to the knee;
And the next day Rhoda carried them down
In the old ox-wagon to Morristown."

The last sketch and poem were contributed by Mrs. C. B. Elwood, who also sent an interesting collection of short ancestral sketches and notes prepared by members of the Chapter. Mrs. Andrew M. Lea sends an original pamphlet entitled "A Brief Synoptical Review of Slavery in the United States," which will be placed in the Library.

Volume 46 of the Lineage Book has been completed and is now ready for distribution. Volume 47 is in the hands of the printer. Volumes 48 and 49 are ready for the press and Volume 50 is well along. The work on the Lineage Book has progressed most satisfactorily, and great credit is due to the clerks in my office.

Respectfully submitted,

ELLEN DUDLEY CLARKE,
Historian General.

There being no objection, the report was accepted.

Mrs. Fowler presented her report, as follows, reading only the totals:

Report of Librarian General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: In a former report I spoke of the 500 volumes of the "Index to the Honor Roll," presented by Mrs. Samuel Ammon, of Pittsburgh. Since then she has sent to the Library the 30,000 index cards, presented by the State of Pennsylvania, which were used in compiling these books. And now the Pittsburgh Chapter, at a cost of $110, has presented a mahogany case for filing these 30,000 cards.

Another gift, since the June Board Meeting, is 166 valuable books presented by Mrs. Ammon and her sister, Miss Darlington, in memory of her mother, Mrs. Mary C. Darlington.

Through Mrs. Spraker, former State Regent of New York, fifty book-plates have been presented, and add greatly to the collection we are making in the Library.

Mrs. Gross, of Middlefield, Mass., is still indexing the genealogical column of the Boston Transcript, and has sent to us over 700 cards.

I am still urging, by letter and by printed circular, the election of State Librarians, feel-
ing confident that it will greatly assist the work of the Librarian General in building up the Library. Thirteen States have complied with my request: Massachusetts, New York, Texas, New Jersey, Indiana, Florida, Georgia, Maine, Maryland, Montana, Vermont and Louisiana. The New Jersey and Georgia State Librarians have sent circulars to the Chapters of their States, urging their cooperation and giving a list of books needed.

Since the June Board meeting the following have been added to the Library:

**Books**


*History and Genealogy of the Bicknell Family.* Comprising some ancestors and many descendants of Zachary Bicknell, from Barrington, Eng., 1635. Editor and Publisher, Thomas Williams Bicknell. Providence, 1913. Presented by the Editor.


*The Dows or Dowse Family in America.* Compiled by Azro Milton Dows. Lowell, 1890.


*Descendants of Rev. William M. Noyes, Born in England, 1588, in Direct Line to La Verne W. Noyes and Frances Adelia Noyes-Giffen.* Published by La Verne W. Noyes. Chicago, 1900. Received through Historical Research Committee.


her captivity and wanderings among the Indians. By John F. Meginness. Williamsport, 1811.

*Journal of Samuel Maclay While Surveying the West Branch of the Susquehanna, the Sinnemahoning and the Allegheny Rivers.* Published by John F. Meginness. Williamsport, 1887.

*Biographical Annals of Deceased Residents of the West Branch Valley of the Susquehanna.* By J. F. Meginness. Williamsport, 1889. The last three volumes presented by Mrs. Frances McHenry Bricker, of Ft. Antes Chapter.


*Continental Congress at York, Pa., and York County in the Revolution.* By George R. Prowell. York, 1914. The last three volumes presented by the Librarian General, Mrs. James M. Fowler.


*Proceedings of the Twentieth (War) Conference of the Georgia Chapters, N. S. D. A. R., in Georgia, April 3-5, 1918.* Presented by the Georgia Daughters.


*Travels in America 100 Years Ago.* By Thomas Twining. New York, 1894.


*History of the Upper Ohio Valley.* Published by Brandt & Fuller. Madison, 1890. 2 vols.

*Early Life and Times in Boone County, Indiana.* Lebanon, 1887.


*Our County [Delaware Co., Ind.]. Its History and Early Settlement by Townships.* By John Ellis.

*Moore’s Diary of the American Revolution.* The last six volumes presented by the Librarian General, Mrs. James M. Fowler.

*Early Records of the Town of Providence.* Vol. 15. Presented by Miss Lucy C. Sweet.

*An Index to the “Pioneers of Old Hopewell,” by Ralph Ege,* has been prepared by the Registrar General, Miss Grace M. Pierce, and presented to the library.

The following 166 volumes were presented by Mrs. Samuel Ammon and Miss Darlington in the name of their mother, Mary C. Darlington:


*Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society.* 1792. 34 vols.


*Collections of the Maine Historical Society.* 2 vols.

*Collections of the Minnesota Historical Society,* 1850-1856. 1 vol.

*Papers New Haven Historical Society,* 1865. 1 vol.

*Collections of the New Hampshire Historical Society.* 3 vols.

*Provincial Papers of New Hampshire.* Vol. 1. 1632-1686.

*Collections of the New Jersey Historical Society.* 1843-1858. 6 vols.


*Collections of the New York Historical Society.* 1849. 1 vol.

*Collections of the Rhode Island Historical Society.* 1 vol.

*Collections of the Vermont Historical Society.* 1870-1871. 2 vols.

*Collections of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.* 7 vols.

*New England Historical and Genealogical Register.* 40 vols.

*New York Genealogical and Biographical Record.* 18 vols.


The Republican Court. By Rufus N. Griswold. 1856. Unbound.


From the State Regent of Ohio, Mrs. Edward L. Harris, has been received a copy of the Proceedings of the 19th Conference of the Ohio "Daughters."

PAMPHLETS.


Biographical Sketch of Dr. Jonathan Potts. By Edward D. Neill. Albany, 1863. The last two received in exchange from the Massachusetts S. A. R.


List of Signers in Charles Co. to Oath of Allegiance to Maryland in 1778. Published and presented by Charles R. Moreland.


Three Programs of events of historic interest in New Orleans were presented by Mr. W. O. Hart, Treasurer Louisiana Historical Society.

Remembrance Book of the N. S. D. A. R. July, 1918

List of Interments of Men in Congressional Cemetery Who May Have Served in the War of the Revolution. Compiled and presented by Rear Admiral George W. Baird.


Historical Address by Mrs. Dunbar Rowland. Presented by author.


A Memorial of the one hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of the town of Middlefield. Presented by Mrs. M. T. L. Gross.

Revolutionary War Survivors. Many soldiers who escaped the bullets of the British once made their homes in Indiana. A complete list of names, obtained for the benefit of patriotic societies engaged in the work of finding and locating graves. Compiled and presented by Mrs. Henry Beck, former State Regent of Indiana.

PERIODICALS.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, July-October.

Carry On, June


The Liberty Bell, October.

Louisiana Historical Quarterly, January.

Maryland Historical Magazine, June, September.

Mayflower Descendant, July

Michigan History Magazine, July.

National Genealogical Quarterly, July.


New England Historical and Genealogical Register, July.

New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, July.


Presbyterian Historical Society Journal, September.

Somerset Co., N. J., Historical Quarterly, July-October.


South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine, April.

Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, July.

Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine, July.

William and Mary College Quarterly, July.

The above list includes 239 books, 13
pamphlets, and 30 periodicals; 224 books were presented, 4 received in exchange, 11 purchased; 11 pamphlets were presented, and 2 received in exchange.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. JAMES M.) EVA GROSS FOWLER,
Librarian General.

The adoption of her report was moved by Mrs. Fowler, seconded by Mrs. Pulsifer, and carried.

The Angelus ringing for prayer, the members of the Board stood with bowed heads in silent devotion. The Chaplain General, Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, now read from Psalms xxxiv, "O, taste and see that the Lord is good"; Micah vi, 8, "What doth the Lord require of thee but to do justly and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?"; St. John vi, 63, "It is the spirit that quickeneth, the flesh profiteth nothing; the words which I speak unto you, they are spirit and they are life"; Galatians v, 1, "Stand fast therefore in the liberty whereby with Christ hath made us free"; and II Corinthians iii, 18, "Where the spirit of the Lord is there is liberty," and closed with a fervent prayer for the help and guidance of God in this hour of epidemic and of stress at home and abroad.

The President General announced that word had come of the death of Mrs. Ida Lamb Austin, ex-State Vice Regent of Iowa.

Upon the resumption of the business meeting it was moved by Miss Crowell, seconded by Miss Grace M. Pierce, and carried, that a vote of thanks be sent Mrs. Samuel A. Ammon and her sister, Miss Darlington, for their generous gift of books to the Library, and that the Pittsburgh Chapter be thanked for the mahogany case for the index cards of the Honor Roll.

Miss Barlow read her report as Curator General, which she prefaced by stating that she had endeavored to arouse interest in the Museum by asking the States to have State and Chapter curators to secure historic relics for the Museum.

Report of Curator General

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

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

Three pieces of Stiegel glass, two brown water jugs and a pale green canteen have been purchased from the Museum Fund.

The following accessions have been received: A china mug, presented by Miss Mary Therese Hill, of Washington, D. C., through Miss Dorinda Rogers, State Chairman of the District of Columbia.; a book, "Dresden China," by Egan Mew, presented by Mrs. Samuel Ammon, through Miss Minnie F. Mickley, State Chairman of Pennsylvania; a white ostrich feather and tortoise shell fan, presented by Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, through Mrs. Fred Ball, State Chairman of Illinois; a pair of white linen hand-made gloves, an olive wood snuff box, a black lace veil and a belt, presented by Miss Lucy Carpenter Sweet, through Mrs. Frank H. Warren, State Chairman of Massachusetts; the Norfolk Gazette of December 21, 1810, presented by Mrs. R. D. L. Fletcher, through Mrs. W. W. Richardson, State Chairman of Virginia.

In addition to these articles reported there have been received a number of things, including a spinning wheel, china, and pewter from Mrs. B. T. R. Rideing, through the State Regent of Maine. These relics are to be divided between the Maine Room and the Museum, but the distribution cannot be made until the next Congress, when those in charge of the Maine Room will be here.

Respectfully submitted,

CATHERINE BRITTIN BARLOW,
Curator General.

There being no objection, the report was accepted. As Custodian of the Flag, Miss Barlow reported that the flag sent over through the State Department to the women of Islay had not yet been received by them, and that the State Department would notify the Society as soon as word came. In this connection Miss Crowell read the following letter from Mr. Morrison:

"Islay House, Islay, N. B.,
September 11, 1918.

"My Dear Miss Crowell,

"I have never yet written to thank you for your letter of July 19th, saying that the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution are most kindly sending a flag addressed to the Women of Islay through the State Department.

"The flag has not yet arrived, but I know that the kind thoughts which have led to its being sent will be deeply appreciated in Islay. I shall write again when the package is received here.

"I should like to add that it was the wish of every person in Islay to do all they could to help the living and to honor the dead at the time when the Tuscania was torpedoed.

"I am sending you separately some photographs showing the views of the places where your officers and men were buried in the island. Believe me,

"Yours very sincerely,

"HUGH MORRISON."
Gifts were presented to the Museum by Mrs. Aull on behalf of Mrs. J. J. Stubbs, of Omaha; by Mrs. Ellison, and through Mrs. Dinwiddie, the members of the Board evincing considerable interest in their display.

Mrs. Pulsifer read her report as Corresponding Secretary General.

Report of Corresponding Secretary General

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

I submit to you the following brief report of the work done in my office since the June Board meeting. Ten hundred, seventeen letters have been received and nine hundred, eighty-seven letters answered. Supplies as enumerated below were mailed to the various Chapters and individuals making requests for such service:

- Application blanks, 8696;
- Leaflets, "How to Become a Member," 759;
- General information, 810;
- Constitutions, 479;
- Transfer cards, 396;
- Officers' lists, 546.

The new Committee Lists were sent out to the National Officers, State Regents, State Vice-Regents, Committee Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen, Division Directors and Chapter Regents as soon as possible after their delivery from the printer.

Respectfully submitted,

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

Mrs. Pulsiwer read also a letter which had come to her regarding the American League for Citizenship. There being no objection, the report of the Corresponding Secretary General was accepted.

Miss Grace M. Pierce read her report as Chairman of Building and Grounds Committee.

Report of Building and Grounds Committee

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

Your Committee has held but two regular meetings during the summer, as there seemed to be no special matters needing attention.

We desire to call the attention of the Board to the improved appearance of the building and the grounds, both front and rear, and to the window boxes undertaken by order of the Board and carried out under the supervision of our Superintendent.

Within the building the States of California and Iowa have had their rooms repainted and decorated, and the State of Tennessee has asked for estimates for similar work for its room and for any needed furnishings. The Ohio Room not meeting the standard of the firm which contracted for the work, this firm has given that room an additional coat of paint without cost to the Society.

The firm which made certain repairs to the roof a short time ago has also offered to make good certain deficiencies.

The Mary Washington Colonial Chapter has given a handsome bookcase to the New York Room, and the Philip Schuyler Chapter, of Troy, has added a beautiful mirror to the mantel presented by that Chapter.

Books by Michigan authors have been received for the Michigan Room.

A room has been assigned to the D. A. R. of the District for its Red Cross work.

Use of the Auditorium has been granted for two events, the celebration of the birthday of Lafayette, and for an address to the employees of the Department of Agriculture.

Permission has also been given to the Department of State for an evening to the Italian Bureau of Information, which is waiting the raising of the embargo on public meetings.

During the summer the night watchman, who has been with us for several years, resigned to accept a position under the Government, and for several weeks our Superintendent, Mr. Phillips, was obliged to do double duty, as Superintendent during the day and interior watchman at night. The outside watchman employed in conjunction with the Corcoran Art Gallery and Red Cross Building desiring an increase of salary, and the need of such watchman seeming no longer necessary by reason of the night guards and patrols maintained by the Council of National Defence, with the approval of the President General, it is therefore decided to dispense with the services of this outside watchman and apply the amount paid him toward an increase of pay to our interior night watchman. This was done with the approval of the Superintendent, and our present night watchman was employed at a salary of $75 per month.

We would call attention to the condition of the interior of our building, a condition which the Superintendent credits to the care of our faithful charwomen. These women are being enticed away from us by the offer of larger wages.

We also desire to pass on to you the commendation by the Superintendent for faithfulness and loyalty of Estes Scott, who has been with us since we first came into our Hall. There have been days during the present epidemic and at other times during the summer when for various causes the Superintendent and
Scott have been the only men on duty. We feel that these are services which should be known to and considered by the Board.

Respectfully submitted,
GRACE M. PIERCE, Chairman.

After some discussion, Miss Pierce was requested to bring in later in the day a definite recommendation for action by the Board. Mention being made that Estes Scott had recently lost his child through influenza, it was moved by Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, seconded by Mrs. Johnston and carried, that resolution of sympathy go from the Board to Estes Scott in view of the recent bereavement which has come to his family.

Miss Lincoln, editor of the Magazine, was requested to appear and give her report.

Report of Editor of Magazine
Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:
Mrs. Minor, Chairman of the Magazine Committee, who was called out of town by the death of her nephew, asked me to tell you that the subscription list to-day totals 7116; last year Mrs. Minor reported to this Board in October that we had 6310, thus we have now 806 more subscribers than a year ago.

As the Magazine resumed its subscription basis with the July, 1917, issue, many of our subscriptions commenced in the summer, and their year expired during the past few months. It frequently happens with all publications that subscribers wait until after their return from vacations before resubscribing; however, with us a very gratifying number renewed immediately.

Renewals, like a “repeat” order, are the surest test, and show pretty conclusively that the Magazine to-day is holding its readers’ interest.

We have had such writers as Augusta H. Seaman, Edgar Stanton Maclay, the historian; Edwin L. Sabin, Lee Phillips, Chief of the Map Division, Library of Congress; John Fitzpatrick, Acting Chief of the Manuscript Division, Library of Congress; R. Haines Halsey, the greatest living authority on Colonial art; Dr. Everett T. Tomlinson, Matthew P. Andrews, and Elizabeth McCracken.

For the first time in its twenty-four years of publication, the Magazine has one edition completely sold out, and in others not a hundred copies are left. If any one has a January, 1918, issue, or knows where we can secure a copy to meet the demand for that number, I hope she will communicate with the Business Office.

We are striving not only to increase the interest in the Chapter reports and other official news, but to publish articles of timely interest which will be of historical value in the future. This work is especially encouraged by Government officials; the Chief of Staff asked to have our Magazine on file in their office, that they may use it in patriotic propaganda; the Food Administrator, as well as the Shipping Board officials have it on file for reference. The Magazine’s aid has been asked by George W. Perkins for the coming United War Work Campaign; the Red Cross has requested similar aid in December, while the New York Liberty Loan officials used Mr. Fitzpatrick’s article, “A Liberty Loan of the Revolution,” published in our June, 1918, issue, to aid in their present campaign. Mr. John Price Jones, who had charge of the New York Liberty Loan, wrote that our Society was doing fine work in the publication of such articles.

It is not always possible in these days of shifting events to plan ahead for magazine publication, for writers are necessarily obliged to postpone articles when actively engaged in other war work. The Secretary of the Navy hopes to have an article ready for our December issue, and E. H. Sothern, who has just returned after almost a year in Europe with the Y. M. C. A., plans to take up his literary work as soon as opportunity offers.

The improvement in the Magazine was made possible by your generous financial policy. You first set aside $100 to pay for contributions at your June, 1917, Board Meeting; in October a year ago, you appropriated $500, and in April voted to use the $210 left of the sum appropriated to pay for a parliamentary page, for magazine articles and photographs. Thus the sum total appropriated to pay for articles covering the period from June, 1917, until this Board Meeting, was $810—of that sum $164.35 is still left in the treasury. Articles already paid for are to appear in the November and December numbers; therefore, for one year and six months I have expended just $645.65.

The Magazine has made a fairly good start, but it must be made better with every issue, and to that end we must secure more well-known authors and even finer articles. Money spent on improving the quality of the Magazine will, I am convinced, prove a good investment. It will secure subscribers and will give the National Society what it should have—a Magazine to take pride in.

Therefore, may I recommend to the Board that $1000 be appropriated to pay for contributions and photographs? This money will only be spent as occasion arises; it will not come in a lump sum out of the treasury.
Before I close, I desire to thank the President General and the members of this Board for the encouragement given the Magazine and the personal kindness shown to me.

Respectfully submitted,

NATALIE S. LINCOLN,
Editor.

There being no objection, the report was accepted, action on the recommendation contained therein being postponed until after the Board had reconvened.

The Board adjourned for luncheon, to reconvene at 2:30.

The afternoon session being called to order, the Chairman of the Building and Grounds Committee presented the following recommendations:

That our two men who have been so faithful, Estes Scott and LeCount Woodson, be advanced to $70 per month each.

That our two charwomen who have been with us so long be paid at the rate of $2 per day; the pay of the new workers to be discretionary with the Superintendent, they to be taken on trial and to be advanced as they prove capable at a price not to exceed $2 per day.

That in recognition of Mr. Phillips' double service as Superintendent and interior watchman for one month during the summer he be paid $50 for his additional service.

Moved by Mrs. Sherrerd, seconded by Mrs. Aull, and carried, that recommendation No. 1 be adopted. The adoption of recommendation No. 2 was moved by Miss Fletcher, seconded by Miss Grace M. Pierce, and carried. Mrs. Lane moved that recommendation No. 3 be adopted. This was seconded by Mrs. Sherrerd and carried. Moved by Mrs. Johnston, seconded by Miss Grace M. Pierce, and carried, that raise in salaries contemplated under recommendation No. 1 take effect October 15, 1918.

Mrs. Talbott moved that a sum be appropriated, not to exceed $1000, to be used for the purchase of pictures and articles for the Magazine for the coming year. Seconded by Mrs. Pulsifer. After some discussion of the needs of the Magazine, in which it was shown that it was necessary for the editor to plan ahead for articles, and that not only was it necessary to maintain the present high standard of the Magazine, but to make it even better, the motion was put and carried.

Miss Hilda Fletcher, at the request of the President General, told of the committee appointed by the President General, of which she was chairman, to act in conjunction with the District Society of the Sons of the Revolution and the Sons of the American Revolution for the celebration of Lafayette's Birthday, September 6, which was held at the Lafayette monument, in Lafayette Square, on the afternoon of that day; that the ceremonies were very successful; largely attended; the President and Mrs. Wilson were there, and seemed much interested; there were present also many foreign and American dignitaries, both civilian and military; music was furnished by the Marine Band; the floral tributes were many and beautiful, and conspicuous among them was the wreath placed on the monument by the National Society, D. A. R. The expenses incident to the occasion were borne pro rata by the three societies.

The Board rose in greeting to Mrs. Scott, Honorary President General, who came in to give her report as Chairman of War Relief Service Committee, and also to read the report of the Publicity Director of that Committee, Mrs. Wait, who, at the last moment, found herself unable to come, owing to the illness of her father. With the permission of the Board, Mrs. Hodgkins also appeared to report on the French orphans work, of which she is in charge.

Report of Chairman of War Relief Service Committee

Ladies:

"Defeat Germany, win this war," is the compelling thought which has taken possession of me. To this end there is no need of patriotic appeal to the Daughters of the American Revolution. Their kinsfolk and neighbors in camp, cantonment, in the trenches, on the firing line in France, in Flanders, in Palestine, on troop ships to Siberia, in hospitals or schools for the blind or crippled, in burning Red Cross ambulances and bombed hospital ships; the drowning women and children, the ravished nuns and nurses, childless Poland and the destroyed bodies and souls of the children of France—these are arguments more eloquent than any plea of tongue or pen. The Kaiser will have a big account to settle when that peace conference assembles. If any further stimulus were needed to stir American womanhood to match the courage of her men and to back the Government to the utmost in its fight for civilization, it would be not only the increasing barbarity of Prussian warfare, but recent disclosures by Mr. Lansing of Prussian schemes perfected in 1914—even before war with Great Britain was declared—to mobilize and let loose over the earth bands of anarchists and escaped criminals, "to cause explosions, strikes and outrages in Russia, America and other countries then neutral, with orders: ‘It will be remembered that there are means
to defile all wells.’” These last revelations of the Kaiser's sinister duplicity and hypocrisy are enough to fire the dullest brain and to quicken the most sluggish pulse.

Nor do the Daughters of the American Revolution need to be reminded of their pledged obligations—obligations as binding as personal notes; not hastily or carelessly assumed, but the outcome of a grand resolve to do something as a corporate body worthy of our high standing, our prestige and our splendid record.

To assist in compassing this end, the only access of this committee to the membership of this society is through the State Regents—these, through the Chapter Regents, impressing on individual members the conviction that each Daughter of the American Revolution is as truly a part of the National Society as she is a part of her local organization, and as such pledged to support the rulings of Congress—when adopted by recommendations of the Board or by unanimous consent. L'esprit de corps is half the battle. In the case of the pledges of $100,000 for a national Liberty Loan Fund, and $51,000 for the restoration of Tilloloy, these pledges were endorsed by Congress without one dissenting vote. How we can maintain our high standard and permit these pledges made in good faith to go by default is food for thought.

If when the crash of arms is over we want to continue to be a factor in the world's work—if we want to continue to be an asset in our country's schemes for a reconstructed civilization, if we want to keep our place in the sun, we should not—while loyally cooperating with other patriotic agencies—allow our distinctive place in the patriotic work of the country to be lost sight of, or absorbed, or even partially effaced.

A word as to these bonds. There is a lower motive that appears to us—the commercial. With security the best in the world, the four and a quarter per cent, interest guaranteed; no taxes, no agents, no collectors to bother us, only a coupon to cut! But over and above and beyond all this, a fire is smouldering in the hearts of American women, bursting into flame which consumes our pettiness, our vanities, our little personal foibles—a spiritual impulse, an awakening of sleeping forces in the self-indulgent, and kindling into action the haunting aspirations of the plodder.

It is the consciousness, the knowledge that it is these bonds which convey our soldiers safely overseas, which feed, equip and keep them fit for that fight for everything precious they are making for us. It is these bonds that care for the sick and wounded, the blind and crippled, for the heroes on destroyers who guard our coasts and face the horrors of the U-boats. It is these bonds which on these lines create and keep the human touch. It is through the medium of these bonds that we send the help we owe to our Allies, who have fought our battles and kept the Huns three years from our shores. And, last but not least, it is these bonds which, in that great day of reckoning, will force from Germany the penalty she is to pay.

But can we forget—and this is the hour to recall it—while our hearts and hopes, our prayers and tears, “our faith triumphant o'er our fears,” are all with France—aye, all with France—we cannot forget, nor be thankful enough, that the long-elaborated plot “to bleed France white” has culminated at last in the forever baffled and defeated raids on Paris. But the devastation it has left, “lest we forget,” forbids for us mere exultation.

There are towns in these devastated regions that cannot yet be rehabilitated for military reasons, although there is already a steady flow of returning exiles into the liberated territory. We have had no opportunity to learn whether or not the authorities would advise work to commence on Tilloloy, and, until such advice is given, it is the part of wisdom to increase and hold our funds until the inevitable hour of “Der Tag” strikes—“that evening,” as M. Jusserand says, “will see the doom of those criminals, who even at this late hour, still exercise their faculty of devising and methodically ravage, defile and destroy the parts of France which they have to abandon.”

In the meantime, are we to sit coolly back and leave with crushed hopes those peasants joyously returning to Tilloloy—relying upon the promise that their American friends—the Daughters of the American Revolution—will give them back their little homes?

With the assurance that we may when safely begin the work of restoration, surely funds pledged in the first flush of sympathy with outraged humanity will be forthcoming freely.

It is a matter of pride and thankfulness that the Daughters of the American Revolution have responded nobly to every patriotic call, with many an unwritten record of sacrifice this service has entailed.

At the “League for Permanent Peace” Convention, recently held in Philadelphia, at which Mr. Taft presided, among the splendid addresses made by the most profound thinkers of the country, it is said, the ablest was delivered by President Lowell, of Harvard University, whose theme was, “Warning Against a German Peace.” He said that whether the present German drive in France succeed or failed to succeed, Germany has a peace
program in readiness to present to the Allies, plausible and alluring, but subtle and Machiavelian enough to hoodwink and deceive the very elect. He warned the country that even if Germany should, as was not only possible but probable, propose to retire from France and Belgium, even to surrender Alsace and the Balkans, there was one fatal condition or rider—Russia. Germany was to have a free hand in Russia in return—which meant dominance in the East, and that meant that with the unrivalled wealth of Russia, its exhaustless grain and oil, mineral and cattle stocks and other wonderful resources, which German efficiency and skill would harness and mold into its system of militarism, Germany would be able to hold the world at bay. That within thirty or forty years Germany would have prepared for a war in comparison with which this war is child's play; that to meet this condition the world would be forced to become an armed camp; that a military system similar to the Germans' would be the only alternative of the Allies; that the taxes necessary to keep up armies and navies for a still greater conflict than the present would beggar Europe and America; that America would bristle with camps and soldiery, and instead of peace and prosperity, our country, too, would fall under the spell of militarism; that the one escape, and the only escape, from these skillfully planned peace projects of Germany was fight—fight Germany to a finish to-day—fight until our peace terms of right and justice are forced on Germany, with indemnity for all her deviltry in France and Belgium and other conquered territories—justice dealt out to her. Oh, no, there can be no peace with Germany on any terms of peace she may propose! War may mean heavier taxes, bond issues and Red Cross calls, and, hardest of all, sacrifice of many of our noblest and dearest, but right and justice must prevail, and these two words have no place in the vocabulary of Germany. Fire and sword, murder and rapine, blood and tears, are her slogans and only reliance.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. MATTHEW T. SCOTT,
Chairman, War Relief Service Committee.

The Board by rising vote, on motion of Mrs. Sherrerd, seconded by Mrs. Hanley, adopted the following resolution, presented by Mrs. Scott from the War Relief Service Committee: Resolved, That, in view of the present grave crisis in the world war, we, the members of the War Relief Service Committee, N. S. D. A. R., in session Wednesday, October 16, 1918, endorse President Wilson's attitude towards Germany's peace proposals, and further declare our faith in his integrity and wisdom, and our confidence that the final settlements negotiated by him and the Allies will hold our enemies to a strict accountability for their crimes, and forever secure mankind against their repetition.

Mrs. Scott read also the following report of Mrs. Wait:

Report of Publicity Director War Relief Service Committee

Madam President General and Members of the Board:

Realizing that the semiannual report of the War Work from March 23 to October 1 covers a period of the year when the Chapters normally are less active than from October 1 to March 23, we can be justly gratified by the following report of War Work done during the past six months, showing as it does the fact that the Daughters know no cessation of activity while our boys are "over there."

This summary is compiled from reports furnished by the State Regents of Connecticut, California, Colorado, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Ohio, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin, and makes every loyal Daughter long for the time to come when every Chapter will realize the great importance and real necessity of keeping accurate records which may be sent the State Regents so that our national war record may be absolutely correct. Without exception the State Regents regret that their reports are not as complete as they ought to be, and the Publicity Director will welcome any suggestion regarding the sending out of the blank forms for these reports, in order to make the work more effective.

Since Continental Congress, 1918, there has been sent from this office in the name of the War Relief Service Committee to each District Director for the State and Chapter Regents in each district the following literature, numbered 1700 in each issue, counted out and tied ready for delivery to the State Regents:


To the State Regents were sent:
June 23rd: 51 Third Liberty Loan questionnaires. Letters regarding same.
August 10th: 153 Bulletins 38 A. 52 letters regarding Bulletins 38 A and 38 B.
September 15th: 51 letters regarding war news items for the Magazine.

In addition to this literature the following pamphlets, etc., in consignments of 1700 have been distributed, the same method being used as that employed in the issuance of our own official literature:
Seditious Rumors pamphlets; National Committee of Patriotic Societies; Naval Service Recreation pamphlets; advertisements of Roll of Honor Pin issued by Ruth Wyllys Chapter, Hartford.

Copies of our literature have also been forwarded our official list, War Relief Service Committee and our special mailing list by request. Included in the latter is the National Committee of Patriotic Societies, which frequently includes our Bulletins in its distribution of the literature of various patriotic organizations—the National Security League, Women's Division Bureau of Public Information, National Y. W. C. A.; Miss Ida Tarbell, Chairman Publicity Committee Woman's Division Council of National Defence, and the Russell Sage Foundation—the latest society to ask for our publications.

It is very gratifying to learn that our Bulletins are reaching a wider circulation than our own membership, as they are being republished by newspapers in various parts of this country and are being used by the Committee of the Council of National Defence in various States.

Our official distribution numbers. 17,653 D. A. R. Bulletins; 5100 pamphlets of other societies; 1700 reports of Mrs. Scott; 204 letters to State Regents. Total, 24,657.

### SUMMARY FOR TWENTY-EIGHT STATES REPORTING

#### For the Army:
- Knitted garments (mending bureaus) 14,498 for $728.87
- Comfort kits 5,979
- Housewives 2,666 @ 75c. for $1,999.50
- Barrack bags 1,915
- Property bags 1,636 @ 50c. for $818.00
- Jelly 11,094 glasses @ 20c. for $2,218.80
- Scrap books 1,434
- Mess Fund 842.20
- Ambulances 44.00
- Field kitchens 15.00
- Hospitality, homes 2,865.75
- Men entertained in homes 20,851
- Lunches 2,900
- Dinners 4,884
- Box lunches 3,826
- Individual soldiers adopted 87
- Soldiers of our country adopted 750
- Nurses adopted 2
- Blankets 130 prs. @ $7.50 for 975.00
- Gun wipes 366,010

#### For the Navy:
- Knitted garments 5,396
- Comfort kits 1,335
- Scrap books 573
- Binoculars 36
- Spy glasses 17
- Cash 224.00
- Books 100
- Sailors adopted 2
For the Aviators:
Knitted garments ........................................... 250
Comfort kits .................................................. 72
Kid or fur-lined vests ..................................... 251 @ $4.00 $1,004.00

For Overseas Forces:
Knitted garments .............................................. 1,319
Comfort kits .................................................. 169
Cash .......................................................... 187.00
"Cootie" garments .......................................... 100

To Y. M. C. A.:
Cash ........................................................ 21,990.90
Books ......................................................... 8,255
Victrolas ...................................................... 2
Victrola records ............................................. 962
Pianos .......................................................... 2
Flags ............................................................ 11
Miscellaneous—Belts, cookies, curtains, magazines, musical instruments, newspapers, reading lamps, sheet music.

To Y. W. C. A.:
Cash ........................................................ 8,102.50
Miscellaneous: Tables, magazines

To other organizations ........................................ 23,654.94

For France:
Number of garments sent to France .......................... 6,564
Cash ........................................................ 1,359.65
Woman's Hospital ............................................. 500.00
P. F. ............................................................. 400.00
Eighty-seven Martha Washington kits ..................... 435.00
Three ambulances @ $4000 ................................ 12,000.00
Bed, Military Hospital No. 1, Neuilly ..................... 600.00
Bed, American Hospital No. 1, Neuilly ................... 600.00
Eleven knitted garments, 250 scrapbooks for French children, 33 bedspreads, 178 comfort pillows.

For other Allies—Belgium, Syria, Armenia, Italy, Serbia:
Cash ........................................................ 6,317.37
Number of garments .......................................... 8,231
Shoes ......................................................... 321 pairs
Bedding ....................................................... 56 pieces

Red Cross:
Cash ........................................................ 102,144.62
Number hospital garments .................................... 31,437
Number surgical supplies ................................... 530,145
Number knitted garments .................................... 28,363
Number comfort kits ........................................ 2,998
Surgical instruments ........................................ 200
Surgical kit .................................................. 50 00

Third Liberty Loan:
Taken by Chapters ........................................... $50,198.50
Taken by individual Daughters ............................. 3,967,215.00
$4,017,413.50
Sold by Daughters ........................................... 2,725,925.00
6,743,338.50

D. A. R. Third Liberty Loan. (See report of Treasurer General.)
NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

War Savings Stamps:
Taken by Daughters .......................... $24,342.95
Sold by Daughters .......................... 35,935.00

National Service School ......................... 3,623.91
Vassar Nurses' Training School .................. 700.00

Miscellaneous Gifts:
Smileage Books .................................. $183.00
War Relief ..................................... 1,000.00
Cards, 1059 packs ............................... 262.50
Compass ........................................ 95.00

Total ............................................... $7,000,515.46
(Not including D. A. R. Third Liberty Loan, Tilloloy and French Orphans funds reported by the Treasurer General.)

Also gifts, no price for same being given:
Banjos and guitars for shell-shocked men, bath towels, books, 943; cakes, candy, canes, chairs, checkers, cots, curtains, feather beds, flash lights, fountain pens, fruit, games, hammocks, handkerchiefs, 268; napkins, pillows, 60; quilts, reflex cases, 155.

In closing the business part of my report, I read to you a letter I received in answer to copies of Bulletins 19, 26 and 37, regarding our work for the Liberty Loans, and a statement of our work for the First, Second and Third Liberty Loans, which I sent the Secretary of the Treasury:

"Treasury Department,
"Washington, August 26, 1918.

"Mrs. William Henry Wait,
"1706 Cambridge Road,
"Ann Arbor, Michigan.

"My Dear Madam:
"I am directed by the Secretary of the Treasury to acknowledge receipt of your letter of August 12th, and to express to you his deep appreciation for the patriotic support being rendered by the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution to the Treasury Department in connection with the issues of the Liberty Loan Bonds.

"Yours, sincerely,
"L. B. Franklin, Director."

When our report of the Third Liberty Loan was hurriedly called for by Mrs. Kellogg Fairbanks, Chairman for National Woman's Liberty Loan Committee, your Publicity Director sent out a call to the State Regents, and as a result we are listed in the report just issued by that Committee as selling $3,035,476 worth of bonds—that amount making us rank seventh in the sixty-six women's organizations listed.

Had there been time to accumulate the account offered in the list presented to you today, $6,734,338.50, we would have ranked fourth—with only twenty-eight of our forty-eight States reporting.

Our Roll of Honor has been increased by the names of thirty-six Daughters who are giving themselves to service "over there."

In their honor, showing our deep appreciation of their loyalty, courage, patriotism and love of humanity, may we all stand while their names are read?

ROLL OF HONOR

California: Miss Helen Gould Weston, American Red Cross canteen service, Nantes, France.
Delaware: Miss Virginia G. Yardley, making surgical supplies and canteen service, London.
Illinois: Miss Harriet Fulmer, health officer and trained nurse, probably France; Miss Nellie M. Berry, Red Cross nurse, overseas.
Indiana: Miss Mary Goldthwaite, Red Cross nurse, Base Hospital No. 18, France; Dr. Ada McManus, Base hospital, France.
Iowa: Ethel Cynthia Scribner, matron Y. W. C. A. Hostess House, France; Dr. Cora S. Allen, Red Cross headquarters, Paris; Pauline Arnold, sewing, overseas; Marienne Zicky, sewing, overseas.

Kansas: Miss Elizabeth Flagg, Y. M. C. A. canteen work, France; Miss Clara Francis, home communication, France; Miss Lucy Porter, Y. M. C. A. canteen work, France.

Kentucky: Mary W. Arvin, secretarial work, France; Dr. Louise Dudley, Medical Corps, France; Mrs. Lucy Lee Pearson, hospital service, France.

Louisiana: Miss Caroline Goodwin, Red Cross nurse, France.

Massachusetts: Miss Florence Nesmith, American Red Cross canteen work, France; Miss Mary A. Frye, relief work for soldiers, France.

Mississippi: Mrs. Frances Gordon Smith, diet kitchen, Paris, France; Mrs. Emma Eugene Venn, hospital nurse, France.

Nebraska: Miss Anna Caldwell, Y. M. C. A. work, Italy.

New Hampshire: Miss Myrna Howe, orthopedic surgery, Base Hospital No. 114, France; Miss Clara Amelia Mitchell, nurse, American Expeditionary Force, France.

New Jersey: Violet Bennett, Y. M. C. A. postmistress in Paris; Florence A. Hague, chairman Smith College Unit, France. (Miss Hague was a page in Continental Congress for three years.)

North Carolina: Miss Laura Heath, canteen service, France; Miss Ethel Wynne, clerical service, France.

Ohio: Miss Janet Jones, interpreter, France; Miss Clara Wright, nurse, France.

Vermont: Miss Helen Raulet, clerical service, Paris, France; Miss Mary Stickney Lawrence, France.

Virginia: Miss Alice Gleaves, Y. M. C. A. canteen service, France; Miss Anne Combs Titus, Y. M. C. A. canteen service, France.

Wisconsin: Miss Evalyn Smith, France.

From Representative Louis T. McFadden I have received the following letter regarding the service flag for women as our National Society, you may remember, at our last Continental Congress petitioned the Congress of the United States to create such a flag.

"In regard to a resolution authorizing the use of a service flag for women, I enclose herewith a bill introduced by Congressman McArthur, which is no doubt the measure you refer to as having been introduced.

"I have in my office now copies of the resolutions covering the desires of your organization, and the same will be introduced at an early date.

"It is practically no use to start a bill at this late day in the session, as it will not get anywhere, owing to the crowded condition of the legislative calendar at this time.

"You may rest assured that these measures will be introduced at an auspicious moment, and will be pressed toward speedy enactment.

"I am sending Mrs. McFadden a copy of this letter. I am taking the liberty of writing you owing to specific instructions from her

"Assuring you of my desire to cooperate in every way possible, I remain

"Very truly yours,

"L. T. McFadden."

Letters received in this office testify to the effective work being done all over the country by the Daughters, much of it valuable for the suggestions it contains. After consultations with the President General and the Editor of the Magazine regarding the advisability of having a War Work Page in the Magazine, your Publicity Director was instructed to edit same monthly, if possible. Letters were immediately sent the State Regents asking their cooperation, for the page can be a success only if each State Regent forwards the items of her State to the Publicity Director. The plan is to have each district represented in each page of war work news, each district's news being used in the order in which it is received.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. WILLIAM HENRY WAIT,
Publicity Director, War Relief Service Committee.

There being no objection, the report was accepted.

Mrs. Hodgkins replied to questions regarding the work for the French orphans, explaining in detail the various steps taken, and stated that the recent delay in the work had been caused by the inability of the Paris committee, owing to lack of clerical help, to furnish the necessary lists of names.

Two of the members of the Board having to leave, the Registrar General requested permission to present her supplemental report, as follows:
Supplemental Report of Registrar General

Applications presented to the Board... 110
Applications of Real Daughters 1

Respectfully submitted,

GRACE M. PIERCE,
Registrar General.

The Recording Secretary General announced the casting of the ballot for these additional 110, and the President General declared them elected as members.

The discussion in regard to the French orphans being resumed, in reply to questions, Mrs. Hodgkins made it clear that those Daughters who had originally adopted children through the Society for the Fatherless Children of France, and not through our Society, could not pay the second year's payment for these same children through the National Society D. A. R., since our list of children was entirely distinct, and we could not accept the money for children who were on the list of the other organization. Mrs. Hodgkins explained also that in sending the amount necessary for the maintenance of the child only the sum required should be sent, as anything extra entailed the making out of a separate check and considerable delay in the transmission, and that any presents members might wish to bestow on their orphans should be sent direct to the guardians of the children, and the authorities request that these presents take the shape, preferably, of money in order not to take up much-needed transport space.

Permission having been given, the President General introduced Mrs. William Palmer Lucas, recently returned from France, who spoke of her experiences with the French people, and of the work the Red Cross was doing for the women and children, the main object of her talk before the Board being, however, to enlist the services of the National Society in endeavoring to secure for the Surgeon General's office the nurses' aids needed for service overseas, as well as for hospital assistants needed for service in this country.

At 5 o'clock recess was taken for dinner.

The evening session was called to order by the President General at 8:20. A letter was read by the President General from Mr. Hoover asking the cooperation of the Society in their new conservation program, to which she had replied pledging the Society in the future as in the past to fullest cooperation and sending the latest bulletins issued by Mrs. Foster, Chairman of the Conservation Committee.

The President General referred to the plan outlined at one of the meetings of Memorial Continental Hall by Mrs. Bassett, Chairman of Banquet Hall Committee, with regard to fitting up the portico opening out from Banquet Hall, and read the following:

To the National Board of Management,
D. A. R.:

As Chairman of the Banquet Hall Committee and speaking for the Committee, which met in June, 1918, I desire to present the following requests:

That the Banquet Hall Committee be authorized to issue a circular setting forth the increased value and interest in the Banquet Hall, should it be utilized every week-day and during Congress as a social center for the general use of all Daughters.

Second. That, whereas, the Banquet Hall is now used only occasionally and its functions not utilized under the stress of debt and war, yet the ordinary tea service for all visiting or resident Daughters could with little expense be instituted with the present facilities of kitchen, range, etc., and the running expenses be met by the income therefrom. It is requested that permission be granted your Committee to proceed with its plan for a daily tea service during the Congress, 1919, and thereafter if desirable.

Third. That, whereas, the entire cost of the present Banquet Hall and its equipment fell with no weight on any Chapter or person, but was met and at once generously subscribed in response to a circular issued by the Chairman of the Committee, it is hereby requested that your present Committee on Banquet Hall proceed in the same manner to continue the furnishing and enlarging of present plant. The Banquet Hall Committee meeting in June, 1918, agreed among its members to proceed in a very simple, personal way to start the plan of a daily tea service by each pledging $10 toward necessary equipment.

Plans for enlargement of the Banquet Hall by the addition of the balcony adjoining were submitted to the Continental Hall Committee in April last. It is the desire of your Committee to have these plans sanctioned by the Board, and as money is raised and in the National Treasury to pay for same to carry them out when time and money warrant.

Respectfully

MARY C. BASSETT,
Chairman Banquet Hall Committee.

After considerable discussion, in which it appeared that the members considered it unwise to solicit at this time contributions from members for innovations which might be deemed extremely desirable in peace times, in order to permit the Committee to make the experiment desired, it was moved by Mrs.
Hanley, seconded by Mrs. Ellison, and carried, that the Committee on Banquet Hall be permitted to serve tea during the next Continental Congress, but in no way committing the National Society to any expense.

The Corresponding Secretary General read a letter from a Chicago member regarding the raising of funds for the erection of a monument to those sons of America who had died in France. The President General stated that she also had had some correspondence with this member, who wished the National Board to endorse the movement in order that it might be taken up nationally. Mrs. Johnston moved that consideration of raising funds for erection of memorial to American soldiers who have died in France be indefinitely postponed. This was seconded by Mrs. Ellison and carried.

The President General stated that in July a request came to her from the acting Regent of the Spirit of '76 Chapter, New Orleans, Louisiana, a member of the "Post-card Committee" of that Chapter, to give endorsement to a plan inaugurated by this Committee to collect post-cards of all descriptions which might be given to our soldiers and sailors to enable them to write to their relatives and friends without expense for writing material. Boxes are installed in stores and conspicuous places where these cards may be deposited by anyone who may wish to help in this good work. Signs are placed over the boxes clearly stating that they are for unused post-cards for the use of our soldiers and sailors in camps and cantonments. The cards are collected and turned over to the Y. M. C. A. for distribution to the camps and naval stations. This movement has been highly endorsed by men of prominence in New Orleans, and many dealers in cards have been most generous in making donations of beautiful cards. Aside from the value to the men for correspondence, some of the cards have an educational value. No money is solicited in this work—simply cards. With the sanction of the State Regent the work is being carried on in the State, and it is now asked that the endorsement of the Board be given to extend the post-card work throughout the country, the Chairman of the Committee being willing to help any who desire to carry on the work to organize. Much interest was expressed in the work as carried on by the Spirit of '76 Chapter, but doubts entertained whether the plan would prove practicable in other States or whether other State or Chapter Regents would care to undertake the work. The statement being made by the President General that the Board could express its interest in the movement as carried on by the Louisiana Chapters, and those State Regents who desired to do so could inaugurate it in their States, it was moved by Mrs. Ellison, seconded by Miss Campbell, and carried, that the post-card movement be commended by the Board, and the State Regents be authorized to carry it out in their States where feasible.

Mrs. Fletcher presented her supplemental report, as follows:

Supplemental Report of Organizing Secretary General

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

Through their respective State Regents the following members-at-large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents:

Mrs. Madge Lane Lawrence, at Ellsworth, Kansas; Mrs. Blanche Drew, at Girard, Pa.; Mrs. Elizabeth Christy, at Altoona, Pa.; Mrs. Elizabeth Heath Olmstead, at Corry, Pa.

The State Regent of Kansas wishes a Chapter organized at Horton, Kansas.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNA LOUISE FLETCHER,
Organizing Secretary General.

Unanimously adopted.

Mrs. Harris, State Regent of Ohio, read two letters from officers of the Camp Sherman Community Committee, congratulating the Daughters of Ohio on having finished paying for their building in the Camp Sherman community group, expressing appreciation for their loyal and patriotic work, of the cordial way in which they fell in with the movement, the pleasure it had been to work with them, and requesting their continued cooperation. Mrs. Harris told of the great service their lodge had been able to render during the recent influenza epidemic, when sorrowing mothers and wives were brought from the death-beds of their loved ones to the matron to be comforted and cared for.

Mrs. Johnston stated that in order to comply with the Federal law forbidding the distribution of free copies of publications, the editor had paid out of her own pocket for Magazines sent contributors or to those who Miss Lincoln considered should see certain articles as they were published, and Mrs. Johnston therefore moved that $25 be appropriated from the Current Fund to be used in purchasing copies of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, to be sent to those who, in the judgment of the Editor, should receive them without expense. This was seconded by Mrs. Ellison and carried.

Mrs. Harris read also a letter from one of the girls sent by Ohio to the National Service
School, at Chautauqua, expressing her appreciation for the training, speaking of the unusually high order of the course of study and of the value received in the short time from the instruction in typewriting, agriculture and reconstruction. The letter was written from a branch of the Y. W. C. A. in Philadelphia, where the young lady said she was busily engaged in intensive training as technician in the laboratory of the City Bacteriologist, and that in a few weeks she would be sent by the Government either to some base hospital in a cantonment or in France, to take the place of some medical man for whom there was great need in active medical work. Other members of the Board spoke of receiving letters of like import, showing that many of the girls had followed up their training with special courses on reconstruction, thus utilizing their weeks of training for the benefit of the country.

Miss Crowell moved that the Board refer to the Executive Committee all matters needing attention before the next meeting of the Board. This was seconded by Mrs. Pulsifer and carried.

The motions as adopted were read by the Recording Secretary General and approved, and at 9:30, on motion, the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

EMMA L. CROWELL,
Recording Secretary General.

BOOK REVIEWS

MARRIAGE RECORDS OF HUNTERDON Co., N. J., 1795-1875: being an Index to the marriages recorded in the office of the County Clerk at Flemington, N. J., Volume I. Compiled by Hiram E. Deats, Recording Secretary and Librarian of the Hunterdon County Historical Society, Flemington, N. J., Hiram E. Deats, 1918.

Mr. Deats has compiled and published in a well-bound volume of over three hundred pages the marriage records found in the office of the County Clerk of Hunterdon Co., N. J., from July, 1795, to December, 1875. Prior to 1795 all marriage license bonds were filed in the Secretary of State's office at Trenton. The names of both husband and wife are arranged alphabetically, with date of marriage and name of officiating clergyman or Justice of Peace. The volume and page of the original record is given in each case. The book is a valuable addition to the published records of New Jersey and should be found in every historical and genealogical library.

CLARA BARTON, HUMANITARIAN. From official records, letters and contemporary papers. By Mrs. Corra Bacon-Foster, Washington, 1918.

At the request of friends of Miss Barton and Mrs. Bacon-Foster, a limited edition has been printed for private sale. Copies may be obtained from Miss Viola Bacon-Foster, The Marlborough, Washington, D. C. Price, prepaid, $1.

As the title indicates, this is a record of Clara Barton, whose life was spent in the service of others. Here are collected official letters and reports dealing with her activities during the Civil War and the Spanish-American War, an account of her services in the Franco-Prussian War, of her relief work in times of peace in this country and in Europe, and of the honors she received in recognition of her labors for the cause of humanity.—A. G.


This story of the part taken by the Scotch-Irish in the Revolution is well worth the telling. The hero, Donald McElroy, gives a vivid description of the life and customs of that period, while the episodes relating to the heroic exploits of Captain Daniel Morgan and George Rogers Clark are particularly good. Through the whole narrative runs a charming love story, which enhances the reader's interest.
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

HEADQUARTERS
MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL
SEVENTEENTH AND D STREETS, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

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1918-1919

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STATE REGENTS AND STATE VICE REGENTS—1918–1919

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MRS. GREGORY L. SMITH,
MOBILE.

ARIZONA

MRS. OTIS E. YOUNG,
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MRS. GEORGE L. REID,
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ARKANSAS

MRS. SAMUEL P. DAVIS,
523 EAST CAPITOL AVE., LITTLE ROCK.
MRS. FRANK TOMLINSON,
P. O. Box 584, PINE BLUFF.

CALIFORNIA

MRS. CASSIUS C. COTTLE,
1502 VICTORIA AVE., LOS ANGELES.
MRS. OSWALD O. HARSBARGER,
269 MAYER ST., OAKLAND.

COLORADO

MRS. GERALD L. SCHUYLER,
1244 DETROIT ST., DENVER.
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