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# DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

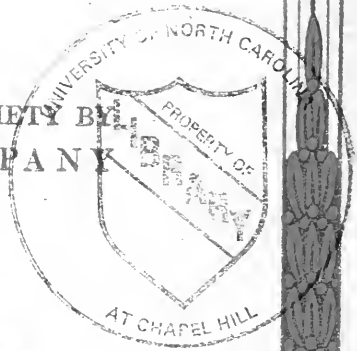
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VOL. LI

JULY, 1917

No. 1

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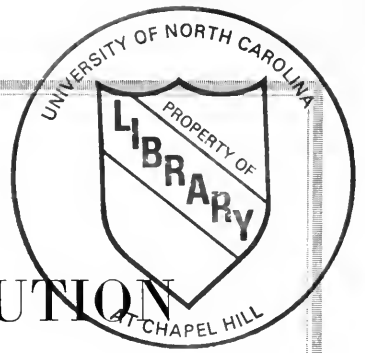
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## CONTENTS FOR JULY, 1917

	PAGE
THE NEW COLUMBIA ( <i>Frontispiece</i> ) . . . . .	2
AMERICAN HISTORY IN ITS CURRENCY . . . . .	3
SILHOUETTES OF JOHN RANDOLPH OF ROANOKE . . . . .	10
A "REAL" DAUGHTER OF THE REVOLUTION . . . . .	13
BALFOUR TAKES MESSAGE TO KING GEORGE V . . . . .	16
THE 7TH NEW YORK REGIMENT IN 1810 . . . . .	18
WORK OF THE CHAPTERS . . . . .	22
THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER. Gelett Burgess . . . . .	33
SUPPORT HOOVER AND HIS FOOD CONSERVATION CAMPAIGN. Porter Emerson Browne . . . . .	34
HOME COMMISSARY IN WAR-TIME . . . . .	35
THE PATRIOTIC SOUP POT. Hildegard Hawthorne . . . . .	40
ENGRAVED PORTRAITS OF AMERICAN PATRIOTS . . . . .	41
GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT . . . . .	49
A GREAT WAR IF WE DON'T WEAKEN. Wallace Irwin . . . . .	56
KAISER BILL AND THE DEVIL. Rene Bache . . . . .	57
NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT, Official list of . . . . .	58

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#### THE NEW COLUMBIA

Designed by Frances Adams Halsted to illustrate her poem, "Columbia Calls." The proceeds of art picture, calendar, and post cards published by her go to establish a fund for the orphans of American Soldiers and Sailors. Upon the declaration of war, Mrs. Halsted contributed the poster and poem to the U.S. Government to stimulate patriotism and recruiting—over one million posters used.

# DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

VOL. LI, NO. 1

JULY, 1917

WHOLE NO. 300

## AMERICAN HISTORY IN ITS CURRENCY

It is estimated that ninety millions of people handle United States currency. How many of these ninety million people are familiar with the histories and names of the men whose portraits appear on the notes?

A financier was asked recently whose portrait appeared on a \$5 national bank note, and after a moment's hesitation he admitted that he did not recollect, and added frankly that as the portraits had nothing to do with the buying quality of the money he had never given them a thought.

While the financier attributed his lack of interest in the portraits to a mercenary motive, a busy man, even one accustomed to dealing in large sums of money, may be excused from not recollecting each individual portrait, for there are nineteen miscellaneous portrait and historical designs appearing upon the paper currency now in use. These various designs have nothing to do with the value of the money on which they appear, and have not been selected with any scheme of historic balance.

Nor is there any uniformity in the design of the same denomination. For instance, the \$5 silver certificate bears the head of the Sioux Indian Chief

"Onepapa"; the central figure on a \$5 United States note is a woodsman armed with an ax and rifle, a vignette of Andrew Jackson is placed in one corner; while on the \$5 national bank note is a portrait of Benjamin Harrison, with the "Landing of the Pilgrims" on the reverse; and on the new \$5 Federal Reserve note is a portrait of Abraham Lincoln and "Discovery of Land" on the reverse.

Perhaps some time in the future the designs now in use will be systematized and a similar design used for each denomination, each to bear a distinctive portrait, selected with some reference to the importance and position of their subjects in American history.

The designs and portraits to go upon new issues of currency are decided upon by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. A man must either have been a Secretary of the Treasury, Treasurer of the United States, or have performed some special public service to entitle him to the distinction of having his portrait appear on the currency. There is generally no connection between the allegorical designs on the reverse of the currency and the portraits, one being dictated by artistic

merit and the other merited by public service.

There are five different kinds of currency at present in circulation: silver



GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON

His portrait appears on the highest denomination of U. S. Currency—the \$10,000 gold certificates.

certificates, gold certificates, United States notes, national bank notes, and Federal Reserve bank notes.

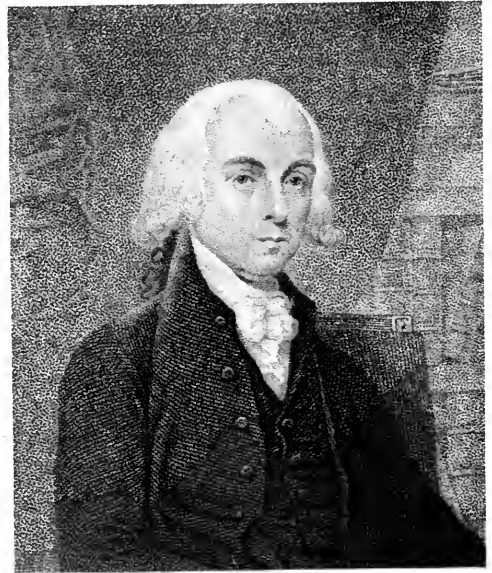
To-day, Washington, "The Father of his Country," appears on the \$2 and \$20 silver and gold certificates respectively. Abraham Lincoln, "The Emancipator," is on the popular \$1 silver certificates, also the \$100 United States notes, and the handsome \$500 gold certificates.

Lincoln's vignette has been used more continuously on currency than that of any other American. It appears on the new \$5 Federal Reserve notes. Other Presidents whose portraits appear on the Federal Reserve notes are Andrew Jackson, \$10 notes; Grover Cleveland, \$20 notes; and U. S.

Grant, \$50 notes. Benjamin Franklin has the distinction of being on the \$100 Federal Reserve notes.

The vignette of Andrew Jackson, the doughty victor of the Battle of New Orleans and later twice President of the United States, is used on the highest denomination of United States currency issued—the \$10,000 gold certificates. Another President, James Madison, comes next in money value, being on the \$5000 gold certificates. The famous DeWitt Clinton, Governor of New York State and builder of the Erie Canal, is reproduced on the \$1000 United States notes; while Alexander Hamilton, first Secretary of the Treasury, and to whom the country owes its financial system, is on the \$1000 gold certificates.

Next in money valuation comes the \$500 United States notes, and the por-



PRESIDENT JAMES MADISON

(From Stuart's painting.) His portrait appears on the \$5000 gold certificates.

trait of General J. K. Mansfield, of Civil War fame, appears on it; while

Lincoln is on the gold certificates of similar denomination.

The \$100 gold certificates bear a vignette of Thomas H. Benton, one of the



GOVERNOR DE WITT CLINTON

Whose vignette appears on the \$1000 United States notes.  
(Engraving donated by Judge Francis Kemper Adams.)

intellectual giants of the United States Senate. In the War of 1812 he was Jackson's aide-de-camp, and at the close of the war he resigned from the army and practised law. While in the Senate Benton took up the question of finance and urged the adoption of a gold and silver currency with such persistency and zeal that he was called "Old Bullion." He did much to bring about the present sub-treasury system of the United States. Benton was born near Hillsborough, N. C., March 14, 1782, and died in Washington, April 10, 1858. His son-in-law was Gen. John C. Fremont, the "Pathfinder,"

and Presidential candidate against Buchanan.

John Jay Knox finishes the \$100 group of portraits, his appearing on the national bank notes of that denomination. Knox was Comptroller of the Currency under three Presidents—Grant, Hayes, and Arthur; and his reports are considered standard authority on financial questions relating to the Civil War. He was a New Yorker, having been born in Knoxboro, and was the son of John Jay Knox, Sr., for whom the village was named.

"Money talks" we are told, and if so, it was a grim humor which selected Edward Everett, the silver-tongued orator, to appear on the \$50 silver certificates. To that same silver tongue the country owes the preservation of Mt. Vernon,



ALEXANDER HAMILTON

First Secretary of the Treasury. (Engraving donated by Judge Francis Kemper Adams.)

for Everett toured the United States just before the Civil War at the request

of Miss Ann Pamela Cunningham, who originated the plan, and urged that all Americans contribute to the fund to buy Mt. Vernon. That was but one of many acts which entitle him to a place in the Hall of Fame. A Unitarian minister, his eloquence gained him renown, and on being elected to Congress his special care was directed to obtaining pensions for Revolutionary soldiers; he was afterward Governor of Massachusetts, U. S. Minister to England, and upon his return, elected to the U. S. Senate.

Grant and Franklin, who appear respectively on the other \$50 currency, have already been spoken of. John Sherman, U. S. Senator, appears on the \$50 national bank notes. While in Congress Sherman secured a passage of a bill authorizing the issue of the Treasury notes of 1860. During most of his career in the Senate he was chairman of the Committee on Finance. His most valuable services to the Union were his efforts to maintain and strengthen the public credit, and to provide for the support of the armies in the field. He was also instrumental in the passage of the bill authorizing the issue of United States notes; in other words making the "demand notes" of earlier years legal tender. Senator Sherman was a brother of Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman.

There is a \$20 gold certificate bearing Washington's vignette; Hamilton, his Secretary of the Treasury, is on the same denomination of United States notes, and Grover Cleveland, United States President, appears on the \$20 Federal Reserve notes. The reverse of these notes is described as symbolizing "Transportation on land, and water, and air"—and an aeroplane and an automobile are engraved thereon;

it only lacks a submarine to be truly up-to-date.

The portrait of Daniel Manning, Secretary of the Treasury in the first Cleveland administration, is engraved on the \$20 silver certificates. He and his wife, who was President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, were extremely popular in Washington society.

The national bank notes of \$20 denomination bear the portrait of Hugh McCulloch, who acted as Secretary of the Treasury under two administrations. President Lincoln appointed him at a time when the government was in great financial embarrassment, and McCulloch's most important duty was raising by loans the sums needed to pay the large amount due 500,000 soldiers and sailors. This was successfully accomplished, and he also quietly effected the conversion of more than \$1,000,000,000, of short-term obligations into a funded debt. In a little more than two years the whole debt of the country was put into satisfactory shape. In 1884 McCulloch was again appointed Secretary of the Treasury, this time by President Arthur.

McCulloch was born in Kennebunk, Me., and later moved to Fort Wayne, Ind. He attained prominence in banking and financial circles, and his first public office was that of Comptroller of the Currency.

The \$10 gold certificates carry the vignette of Michael Hillegas, appointed by the Continental Congress, first Treasurer of the United States. Hillegas, at one time a prominent merchant of Philadelphia, had the distinction of having served as treasurer of the Committee of Safety of which Benjamin Franklin was chairman. He was of



German parentage, and a man of great ability.

The portraits of William McKinley, Andrew Jackson, Thomas A. Hen-



THOMAS HART BENTON

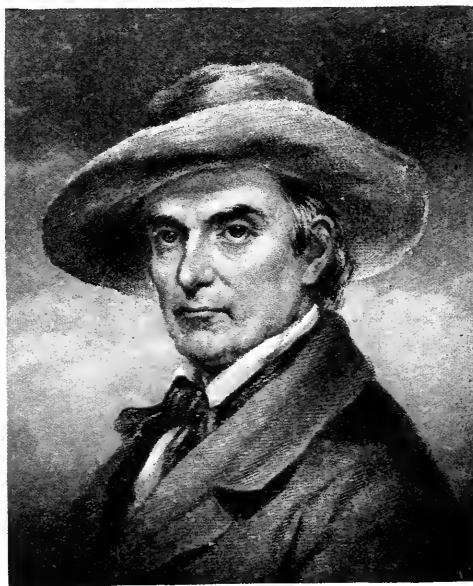
'Old Bullion'—his vignette was the first used on the gold certificates.

dricks, and a buffalo are engraved on \$10 silver certificates, United States notes, national bank notes, and Federal Reserve notes respectively. The first two were Presidents of the United States, while Thomas A. Hendricks was elected Vice-president on the ticket with Cleveland. He died shortly after their inauguration.

It was not until seventy-five years after the adoption of the Constitution that Congress first authorized the issue of notes intended to circulate as money. When first issued they were not legal tender, but were subsequently made so, and also redeemable in coin.

The first issue of "Demand Notes," denominations \$5, \$10, and \$20, carried the portraits of Alexander Hamilton and Abraham Lincoln, and a vignette of "Liberty." The first United States notes, issued the following year, 1862, also used Hamilton's and Lincoln's portraits on \$5 and \$10 denominations; while Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury, diplomat, and foremost financier of his day, and Robert Morris, patriot and financier of the Revolution, appeared on the \$500 and \$1000 notes respectively.

The second issue of this series included the portrait of Salmon P. Chase, Chief Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court and former Secretary of the Treasury. Daniel Webster, famed as a statesman and orator was on the \$10 note of the fourth issue of United



DANIEL WEBSTER

Orator and statesman, whose vignette was used on the fourth issue of \$10 United States or "Legal Tender" notes.

States or "Legal Tender" denomination, and Henry Clay, bitter opponent

of Webster, was engraved on the notes of \$50 denomination of the same issue.

The first silver certificates ever issued belonged to the series of 1878 and 1880. There is as much variety in the portraits of the series as in the denominations thereof. The navy is represented by the vignette of Commodore Decatur; the army by that of William L. Marcy, Secretary of War and later Secretary of State; the Senate by Charles Sumner; the financial world by Robert Morris, his portrait being on the \$10 silver certificates and the first circulated; and the presidency by James Monroe—all famous men.

The Treasury or "Coin" notes, series of 1890 and 1891, used exclusively portraits of Civil War heroes—Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton figured on the \$1 notes, and Secretary of State William H. Seward on the \$50; and the generals on the remaining denominations of the series were McPherson, Thomas, Sheridan, Sherman, Meade; while Admiral Farragut represented the gallant navy. John Marshall's vignette was used on the \$20 notes. He was the first Chief Justice of the United States, and one of the great men of that period.

The first portrait used on a gold certificate was that of Thomas H. Benton, and his vignette still appears on the currency in use to-day.

Martha Washington is the only woman who has figured on the currency; her portrait was on the \$1 silver certificate of the series of 1886-1908. Two small vignettes of herself and her husband were used on later currency of the same denomination.

The famous pioneers, Lewis and Clark, are pictured on the currency in small vignettes. Lincoln's and Grant's

small-sized vignettes appear on the silver certificates in circulation now.

The portraits of Gen. Hancock and William Windom, appointed Secretary of the Treasury by Garfield, are on the silver certificate's second issue.

National bank notes were issued under the acts of Congress, February 25, 1863, and June 3, 1864. The reverses of these national bank notes represented historical scenes copied from paintings hanging in the Capitol in Washington. These scenes were "The Landing of the Pilgrims," "Sir Walter Raleigh Exhibiting Corn and Tobacco from America," "Columbus in Sight of Land," "The Battle of Lexington," "Washington Crossing the Delaware," "Commodore Perry Leaving His Flag-ship," "Genius of the American Navy," and "General Winfield Scott Entering the City of Mexico."

The portrait of James A. Garfield, the second President to be assassinated, was the first used on national bank notes in the series of 1882.

The fractional currency, issued during the Civil War to meet the scarcity of the gold, silver, and copper money in circulation, comprised denominations ranging from five cents to fifty cents, and the portraits used thereon were chiefly those of Washington, Jefferson, Clark, Fessenden, and Spinner, the later, while Treasurer of the United States, having invented the first use of fractional currency.

Each war in which the United States has participated has brought with it a tightening of the money market, and Congress has had to legislate to relieve the threatened financial shortage.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing in Washington was organized under act of July 11, 1862, and as Hon. Joseph

E. Ralph, Director of the Bureau, states in his "Story of Uncle Sam's Money Making Plant":

"The Bureau is the Government factory for producing its paper money, bonds, revenue, postage, and custom stamps, checks, drafts, and all important documents printed from engraved plates. The output in the fiscal year just ended, June 30, 1916, had a value of approximately three and one-half billions of dollars.

"Putting it in a more concrete form, the daily output of United States notes, gold and silver certificates, and national bank notes, is two and one-quarter million notes, having a face value of nine million dollars, and weighing over

three and one-half tons. If laid out flat they would cover nine acres, and if placed end to end the daily output would make a chain two hundred and fifty miles long.

"It is a notable fact that such enormous quantities of securities are produced year after year at this establishment without the loss of one cent to the Government, and is a testimonial to the integrity and ability of the employees, not one of whom is bonded, as well as the efficiency of the system under which they operate. Be it further said to the credit of these employees that not one has ever engaged in the counterfeiting of the securities manufactured by the Bureau."

## WAR DEPARTMENT FLAG REGULATIONS

Many inquiries concerning the proper method of displaying, hanging, and saluting the United States flag are being received at the War Department in Washington, and in response to them the Adjutant General of the Army has issued a "Flag circular," from which the following rules and regulations are taken:

The hanging of the United States flag should be restricted to suspending it from a flag pole, in the regular way, and not to displaying it otherwise. For purposes of decoration *only*, the national colors should be arranged in the form of bunting and not used in the form of a flag. If it is, nevertheless, the desire to use the flag for decorative purposes, it should always be hung flat whether on the inside or the outside of buildings, with the union to the north or east, so that there will be a general uniformity in the position of the union of each flag thus displayed.

The flag should rarely be displayed in a horizontal position or laid flat; under no circumstances should it be hung where it can easily be contaminated or soiled; or draped over chairs or benches to be used for seating purposes, and no object or emblem of any kind should be placed above or upon it. The War Department has no objection to the flag flying at night on civilian property, provided it is not so flown for advertising purposes.

Where several flags or emblems are displayed on a pole, or otherwise, the United

States flag should always be hoisted first and hung, or displayed, at the top. In any parade the United States flag should always have the place of honor, and it should never be hung or displayed with the union side down, except as a signal of distress at sea.

Old or worn out flags should not be used either for banners or for any secondary purpose. When a flag is in such a condition that it is no longer a fitting emblem for display, it should not be cast aside, nor used in any way which might be viewed as disrespectful to the National colors, but should be destroyed as a whole, privately, preferably by burning or by some other method lacking in any suggestion of irreverence or disrespect due the emblem representing our country.

The colors red, white and blue have, in themselves, no meaning which includes the United States flag. These colors are used as well in the flags of England, France, The Netherlands, Panama, Paraguay, and several other countries. *It is the arrangement* of these colors into a particular design that constitutes our national flag. The manner, therefore, in which bunting should be displayed would seem to be a question of taste or effect, and it seems to be generally considered that the arrangement with red at the top presents the better appearance. The national flags of both The Netherlands and Paraguay are so arranged.

## SILHOUETTES OF JOHN RANDOLPH OF ROANOKE

John Randolph of Roanoke—generations have passed away, but the name, famous in the early days of the Republic, has lost none of its power to arouse interest and command attention.

Acknowledged to be one of the foremost statesmen of his day, Randolph lived very simply on his estate in Virginia, and his habit of signing him-

Randolph would have been designated as "John 2d," or "John 3d," and his picturesque signature would have been lost to posterity.

Randolph of Roanoke was seventh in descent from Pocahontas and John Rolfe. His father, Richard, died in 1775, and nearly three years later his mother, Frances Bland Randolph,



Photos—Edmondson, Washington.

JOHN RANDOLPH ON HORSEBACK AS THE CARTOONIST SAW HIM

self "John Randolph of Roanoke" was not from arrogance but from his desire to make a distinction between himself and a number of relatives who also bore the name of John Randolph. If he had lived in these prosaic days

married St. George Tucker who took devoted care of his four step-children.

Lack of space prevents a detailed description of Randolph's achievements. He never desired public office, but was called upon to represent Vir-

ginia in the United States House of Representatives and later in the United States Senate. His poetic eloquence and scathing wit, directed unsparingly against every corrupt scheme, made him a national figure in Congress, and he became the idol of Virginia.

Randolph had the courage of his convictions and the even greater courage of acknowledging when he was wrong, and his career was stormy in those days of political passion. He accepted the post of United States Minister to Russia, tendered him by President Jackson, and it was on the eve of his departure on that mission that the large silhouette was made of him.

Randolph's appearance was striking. He was six feet in height and very slender, with long skinny fingers, which



JOHN RANDOLPH, CHAIRMAN OF WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE

From the painting by Stuart—Corcoran Gallery of Art.



*John Randolph of Roanoke  
in his undress long in America, in 1800*

JOHN RANDOLPH OF ROANOKE

Silhouette made on his embarkation for Russia on board ship "Coward." Randolph was U. S. Minister to Russia.

he frequently pointed and shook at his opponent in the heat of argument or debate. While Randolph's shoulders were broad, his figure was not well proportioned, and the artists in making the silhouettes have depicted his long and slender legs with minute exactness. The silhouettes were made by different artists and at different times.

Dr. Randolph Bryan Carmichael, of Washington, great-great-nephew of John Randolph, owns the original silhouettes, and it is through his kindness that they are published to-day. The silhouettes were inherited by his great-grandfather, John Randolph Bryan, a ward of John Randolph, who married Randolph's favorite niece, Elizabeth Coalter.

The Stuart portrait of Randolph does full justice to his handsome features.



ANOTHER SILHOUETTE  
OF JOHN RANDOLPH

He looks particularly youthful, and it hardly seems possible that Stuart painted the portrait when Randolph was thirty-three years of age and chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the United States House of Representatives. The portrait is loaned to the Corcoran Gallery of Art in Washington by Charles Coleman, great-nephew of John Randolph.

The one romance of Randolph's life ended in the tragic breaking of his engagement to Maria Ward. Miss Ward was celebrated for her beauty; she afterward married Peyton, son of Edmund Randolph. John Randolph never married.

Randolph, who was born at Cawsons, Virginia, in 1773, died at Philadelphia in his sixty-first year, and was one of the best known and most picturesque Americans of his day and generation.



ANOTHER SILHOUETTE OF  
JOHN RANDOLPH

### HIS BIT

By Thornton W. Burgess

(of the Vigilantes)

He stood at the teller's gilded gate;  
Feeble was he and old.  
His coat was worn and his trousers frayed  
And he shivered a bit with cold.  
He shivered a bit though the day was warm,  
For the blood in his veins was thin,  
And the pass-book shook in the withered hand  
That he slowly thrust within.

"It isn't much, but it's all I have,  
And it's every cent my own.  
I want that ye shall take it all  
For a share in the nation's loan.  
It's all I have and it's cost me dear;  
God knows how I've worked for it!  
But I've heard the call and my answer's here;  
It's a way I can do my bit."

The old man fingered the parchment stiff—  
The bond for his hoard of gold.  
A pitiful sum it seemed, forsooth,  
As a nation's wealth is told.  
A light leaped up in his dim blue eyes  
And his threadbare shoulders squared.  
There was strength of pride in his very step  
As into the street he fared.

And who shall belittle that old man's bit?  
There is none can surpass his all.  
He gave of the strength of his long lost youth  
When he answered the nation's call.  
And the heart of a patriot beat beneath  
That coat that was ill of fit.  
Have you of your competence done as much?  
Have you answered and "done your bit"?

## A "REAL" DAUGHTER OF THE REVOLUTION

Mrs. Jane Squire Deane, daughter of a soldier of the American Revolution, now a resident of Binghamton, N. Y., was born at Matteawan, N. Y., on July 4, 1831. Her autobiography, as prepared by herself, follows:

"According to genealogical records, one of my father's ancestors, William Squire, was a member of the Queen's Horse in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; he sailed with Sir Francis Drake on his last voyage; was made prisoner by the Spaniards and taken to Spain but later



MRS. JANE SQUIRE DEANE, "REAL DAUGHTER"  
Who celebrates her eighty-sixth birthday on July 4, 1917.

was among the prisoners exchanged. He returned to Court; was implicated in a plot against Queen Elizabeth and the Earl of Sussex, and was beheaded. His grandson, Samuel Squire, was a Roundhead and a Cornet in one of Cromwell's regiments. Upon the restoration of the Stuarts, he fled with his family to America and changed the family name from Squier to Squire.

"The first home of the Squire family

in America was in Concord, Mass. Later they joined the settlement at Hartford, Conn. Finally Samuel's son, George, took land in Fairfield County, Conn., where his descendants (among them my father and grandfather, Jonathan Squire, Sr. and Jr.) were living at the time of the Revolution.

"My father, although only a lad of twelve years at the beginning of the war, drove one of the wagons carrying provisions for the American soldiers from Fishkill Landing (Fishkill-on-the-Hudson) to Danbury, Conn. It was a long, lonely, rough trail in those days, and one of his choicest recollections was of one of the few farm houses on the way where the face of a buxom lassie was wont to peep bashfully from above one of the half doors, the upper half being open. One of his often repeated tales was the burning of Danbury by the British which he and his father saw. Grandfather Squire was a lieutenant in the Fourth Regiment, Connecticut Militia, but my father enlisted in the First Regiment, New York Line, under Col. Goose Van Schaick. To amuse his children, father would sometimes play 'Goose.' Off he would start with an imaginary 'goose,' saying, 'Goose! goose! Who stole the goose? Van Schaick stole the goose and away he ran.' Then he would remind them that Van Schaick was his colonel, a very good colonel, and all his 'boys' (my father was fifteen years old) liked him.

"When the war was ended, the lonely Fishkill Mountains proved attractive to my father. For in one of their quiet

valleys he bought a farm, and here he brought his bride, Esther Truesdale, and here their eight children were born. The eldest son, Lewis, served in the War of 1812, and on his return at the close of this war courted and married Neighbor Holmes' daughter Patty. Neighbor John Holmes and his father, Peter Holmes, had also served in the Revolution. As Father Jonathan's wife had been laid in the country churchyard, he, too, tarried often at Neighbor Holmes' and soon took his young daughter Katherine or Catee to be step-mother to her sister's husband and his seven brothers and sisters. Seven more children were added to the family, of whom I, the youngest, am the only one living.

"Early in 1648, one of my mother's ancestors, Francis Holmes, brought his wife and four children from Beverley, Yorkshire, England, to Stamford, Conn. In 1681, the second son John with twenty-three others became Proprietors of the Bedford Patent, now a part of Westchester County, New York. Six sons and two daughters made up his small family, and the many Holmes families of Westchester, Putnam and Dutchess Counties are their descendants. One son James was a colonel and another son Richard a lieutenant in the British army in 1737. Forty years later Richard's son Peter and grandsons were fighting against the British. Peter Holmes, my grandfather, married his cousin, Mary Holmes. Their friends made a rhyme characteristic of that period:

Peter Holmes and here he comes; he is a man  
of fame;  
He married a wife to save her life, and never  
changed her name.

"Six children were born to them, of whom the second son John enlisted in

the Westchester County Militia and later in the Fourth Regiment, New York Line, under his brother, Col. James Holmes. John Holmes, my grandfather, married Catherine Slau-son, whose father, Ebenezer Slau-son, was also a Revolutionary patriot. The Spirit of Patriotism was the rightful inheritance of this couple, and Grand-mother Catee did not lack her share. She bore eleven lusty young Americans for the young Republic—four sons and seven daughters. Daughter Catee was my mother.

"That my father did not forget the wife of his early manhood was evidenced by the name Esther, the first child of his second marriage; and the name Esther is still a favorite among the descendants of the first family of children. Among these descendants are the Squire and Newbury families of the lower Hudson valley, and also the Squire and Wood families near Cleveland, Ohio; as three of my half-brothers—William, Samuel and Bradley Squire—and one half-sister—Betsey Squire Wood—left the little farm among the hills for the advantages of the growing settlement at Cleveland. As this was before the days of the Empire State Express, Brother Samuel made his business trips to the East by Lake Erie, thence by slow passage on the Erie Canal, and down the Hudson, the great highway of that time.

"Father, too, left the farm and moved his family to Matteawan, one of the growing factory villages overlooking the Hudson. Here I was born; and here, too, when I was eleven years old, my father died and was buried in the Old Dutch Burying Ground at Fishkill Landing. A few years later, we moved to Paterson, N. J. Here I had my very first sight of a railway and first ride on a



railway train from Jersey City to Paterson. The coaches were like the old-fashioned stage coaches fastened together and drawn by a queer little locomotive of the primitive type. The New York Central was not built until later and then, at first, had only a single track and doubtful service. Early one morning we started to attend my cousin's wedding fifteen miles away. The train had to stop because of a slight accident to the track, and there we waited until nearly midnight. The wedding was over and the bride and groom had departed. It was about this time that my sister Abigail went with her husband, Bailey Youmans, and their little son to the distant prairie land of Illinois. Later they moved to Iowa and in these States, her children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren still live.

"Returning with my mother and sisters to the Hudson Valley from Paterson, I lived there until I was married and left for Binghamton, N. Y., which has been my home for nearly half

a century. My husband, Oliver Deane, was the youngest brother of my sister Catherine's husband. His boyhood home had been in the Fishkill Mountains and his grandfathers, John Deane and Stephen Northrup, had also fought for Liberty and Independence. Three of our children lie on the hillside with their father, but one daughter is left with me.

"My father, uncles, grandfathers, and great-grandfathers fought for Independence. My grandmothers and great-aunts served no less at home,—spinning, weaving, knitting, sewing for the soldiers as well as caring for their families and even working in the fields, suffering anxiety and privations and enduring the hardships of war. The spirit of remembrance is strong in our family. I was born on Independence Day and will celebrate my eighty-sixth birthday with the Nation's one hundred and forty-first birthday next Fourth of July."

#### ANNOUNCEMENT OF WAR RELIEF SERVICE COMMITTEE

Individuals or Chapters desiring to adopt a French orphan can secure the child's name and address by writing to Mrs. Matthew T. Scott or Mrs. Albert S. Burlison, Chairman and Vice Chairman of the National Committee on War Relief Service.

Thirty-six dollars and fifty cents will support a French orphan. Money contributed to the French orphan should be sent to the Treasurer General, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., through Chapter Regents.



## BALFOUR TAKES MESSAGE TO KING GEORGE V

When the Right Honorable Arthur Balfour returned to Great Britain he bore with him a message to King George V expressing the appreciation, as voiced by Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, of the Daughters of the American Revolution, for the tribute paid George Washington by the British Mission to the United States. This message is

contained in a letter addressed to Mr. Balfour by Mrs. Lockwood and signed as a Founder of the National Society.

Mr. Balfour, in a cordial letter of reply, said that he would deliver the letter with great pleasure.

Mrs. Lockwood's letter to Mr. Balfour and his reply are as follows:

May 7, 1917.

THE RIGHT HONORABLE ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR,  
ON MISSION TO THE UNITED STATES,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

My dear Mr. Balfour:

A quarter of a century ago I sent out over this Country a Call to the Women of America who were descendants of our Revolutionary forefathers, with the idea of organizing a Society that would perpetuate the memories of their great deeds and do honor to their patriotism.

The result was the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The "Daughters" now number over one hundred thousand women whose homes are scattered all over the United States and whose influence is equally far-reaching.

It must be that all of these women have been deeply affected, as I have been, by our relatives from across the sea by their generous and thoughtful homage to the great Leader of our Republic, also "citizen of Great Britain," George Washington, and that they would be glad of an opportunity to tell you of the gratification over your act.

The world's upheaval, which now involves our countries, has brought to us at least *one* grateful thought—Great Britain and America, who gave to us the great soul of Washington, are now standing together, sword in hand, in defence of democracy and liberty.

In my capacity of "Little Mother" to all these Daughters, my desire is to extend to you, and through you to send to Mother England's King the welcome and appreciation of a hundred thousand patriotic women of America. It would have been a great gratification to have had an opportunity to take you by the hand in our Memorial Continental Hall, where we could send a hand clasp through you over the sea, to our relatives who are still singing their National Anthems to the same tune, which shows that we have never been very far apart.

Very sincerely,

MARY S. LOCKWOOD,  
Founder, National Society,  
Daughters of the American Revolution.

THE COLUMBIA,  
14th and Girard Streets,  
Washington, D. C.

**BRITISH EMBASSY,  
WASHINGTON.**

May 10, 1917.

Dear Mrs. Lockwood:

It gave me very great pleasure to receive your letter of the 7th of May, and I much appreciate the kind and friendly sentiments which you have been so good as to express on behalf of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The tribute which I had the honor to pay to the memory of George Washington was, I know, but an echo of the feelings of my fellow countrymen who rejoice to see the whole English speaking race united in a common struggle against the enemies of humanity, democracy and liberty.

I shall be proud on my return to England to deliver the message with which you have been good enough to entrust me.

Yours very truly



Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood,  
The Columbia,  
14th and Girard Streets,  
Washington, D.C.

## THE 7TH NEW YORK REGIMENT IN 1810

Down Fifth Avenue came the sound of tramping feet, and rank upon rank of gray uniformed figures, stern of face, erect, bayonets and cross belts glittering, swung swiftly along, the lines moving as one man.

“Hurrah for the Seventh!”

So shouted the multitude when the crack regiment of New York responded to the country's need, first in 1861 and first in 1898; so shouted the multitude last summer when the Seventh Regiment again responded to the call to the Colors, but this time khaki had replaced gray, just as in the past gray replaced the picturesque dark blue coats, with scarlet facings, and white trousers—the uniform worn by the Seventh Regiment in 1810. But whatever the uniform and whatever the generation, the spirit animating the regiment is identical in patriotic loyalty.

The portrait of Major Myers, painted by Jarvis in 1810, shows him wearing the uniform of the Seventh New York Regiment. It is the only portrait of its kind in existence, and the officers of the Seventh Regiment hope some day to have a copy of the original portrait to hang in their armory in New York City. The portrait is owned by Mrs. Julian James of Washington, Major Myers' grand-daughter.

Major Myers' commission in the regiment is dated June, 1810, and is signed by Daniel D. Tompkins, Governor of New York.

Major Myers was born in Newport, R. I., on May 1, 1776, two months before the Declaration of Independence. His father was a distinguished scholar, speaking and writing most of the liv-

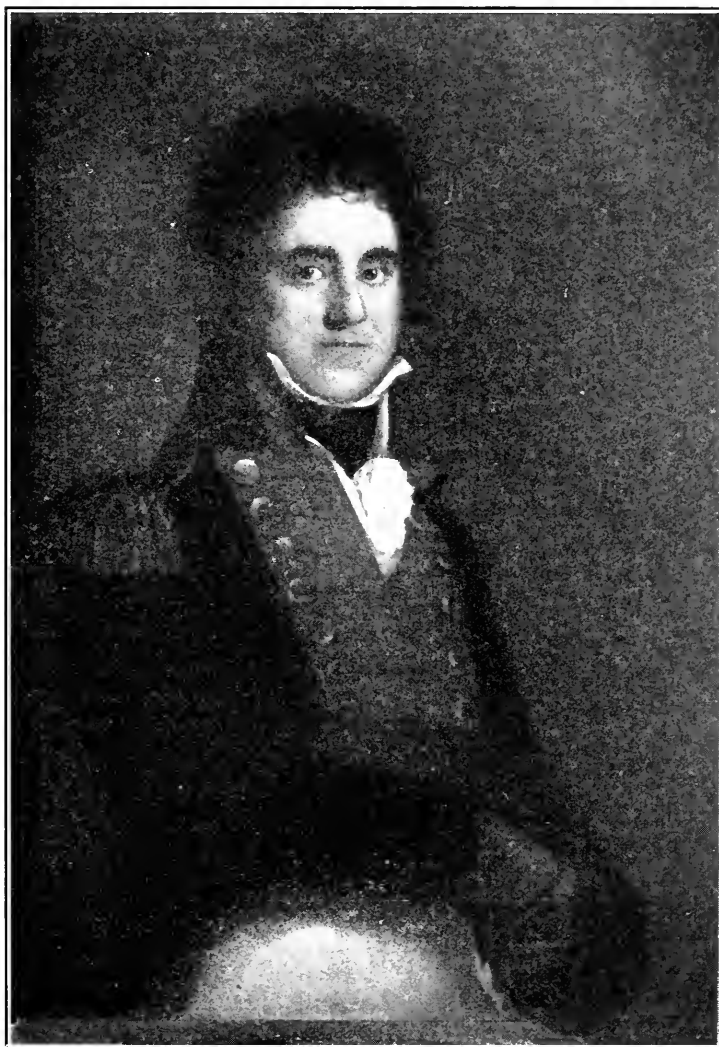
ing languages. In 1777 he died, leaving a widow and several children.

Young Myers, left fatherless, gave early evidence of possessing marked character and ability. When but a lad of thirteen he witnessed a memorable event in American history. One of the dense crowds before the City Hall in Wall Street, he saw Chancellor Livingston administer the oath of office which made General George Washington first President of the United States.

West Point Academy was not then in existence, so young Myers studied under Colonel de la Croix, a French officer who had served with Napoleon. After six years' practical experience in the Seventh New York Regiment he attained the rank of senior captain and acting major.

In 1812 Captain Myers accepted a captain's commission in the regular army, 13th Regiment, U. S. Infantry, commanded by Col. Peter P. Schuyler. In one of his letters to his son he writes: “I buckled on my sword to advance to my station at Charlotte, Lake Champlain, as one of the defenders of my country.” This sword may be seen in the National Museum, Washington, and on its broad belt are traces of blood from a wound which nearly cost him his life.

It was during a successful engagement with the British at Crysler's Field that Major Myers was so severely wounded. Thirty splinters were removed from his shoulder, and he was taken to Plattsburg, N. Y., on a horse led by his faithful servant, William Williams, who had searched for his



Engraved from the portrait by Jarvis.

LIEUT. M. MYERS  
In uniform of 7th Regiment in 1810.

The People of the State of New-York, by the Grace of God Free and Independent :

To *Mordrew Myers Gentleman*

Greeting :

*We*, reposing especial trust and confidence, as well in your Patriotism, Conduct and Loyalty, as in your Valor, and readiness to do us good and faithful Service, **have** appointed and constituted, and by these Presents, **do** appoint and constitute you the said *Mordrew Myers Lieutenant* of a Company in the *Seventh* Regiment of Militia in the City and County of New-York. **You** are therefore to take the said Company into your charge and care, as *Lieutenant* thereof, and duty to exercise the Officers and Soldiers of that Company, in arms, who are hereby commanded to obey you as their *Lieutenant* and you are also to observe and follow such Orders and Directions as you shall from time to time receive from our General and Commander in Chief of the Militia of our said State, or any other your superior Officer, according to the Rules and Discipline of War, in pursuance of the trust reposed in you ; and for so doing, this shall be your Commission, for and during our good pleasure, to be signified by our Council of Appointment.

**In Testimony whereof,**

*We* have caused our Seal for Military Commissions to be hereunto affixed  
WITNESS our trusty and well beloved *Daniel D. Tompkins* Esquire, Governor of our said State, General and Commander in Chief of all the Militia, and Admiral of the Navy of the same, by and with the Advice and Consent of our said Council of Appointment, at our City of Albany, the *eleventh* Day of *June* in the Year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and *eight* and in the *thirty-second* Year of our Independence.

Passed the Secretary's-Office the *fourth* Day of *June* 1800

*Anthony Lamb* Secy. Secretary.

*Daniel D. Tompkins*

*[Signature]*

master among the dead and dying. He was taken to the house of Dr. Mann, where he remained for four months, and where he met a charming young girl, Miss Charlotte Bailey, who soon afterwards became his wife. She was a daughter of Judge William Bailey, of Plattsburg, and a sister of Theodorus Bailey, afterward Rear Admiral in the United States Navy, distinguished for his gallant service in the Civil War.

Beside distinction as a soldier, Major Myers won laurels as a legislator, being five times elected to the New York Assembly and in 1832 to the U. S. House of Representatives. He gained

the lasting gratitude of the Quakers of his State by securing them the right to decline all military service, which was contrary to their religious principles.

Among other prominent positions he was made Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York by the Masonic Fraternity, of which he was a distinguished member.

Major Myers died in his ninety-sixth year, and is buried in Vale Cemetery, Schenectady, N. Y., where a beautiful monument bears his name and that of his wife and his ten children. His motto, "Do right, and fear not," is an epitome of his upright life.

### BALTIMORE'S PATRIOTIC PRIZE CONTEST

Baltimore, Md., the birthplace of "The Star Spangled Banner," has offered a prize of \$1000 for a "National Citizens' Creed" which embodies the ideals and beliefs of the United States.

The contest is open to all who have been born in, or who have become naturalized citizens of, the United States. Any contestant may submit more than one creed. The author is to use only a private mark on the manuscripts submitted, and a sealed envelope containing the author's full name and address and the private mark must accompany the manuscripts.

The envelopes will be opened only when the judges have made their decision. Manuscripts should be typewritten on one side of the paper only. *The creed should not exceed 300 words.*

The one hundred and third contest is now open and will continue until September 14, 1917, the anniversary of the writing of the "Star Spangled Banner."

All manuscripts are to be sent to the Committee on Manuscripts, Citizens' Creed Contest, care of Educational Foundations, 31-33 East 27th Street, New York City.



## WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

TO INSURE ACCURACY IN THE READING OF NAMES AND PROMPTNESS IN PUBLICATION, CHAPTER REPORTS MUST BE TYPEWRITTEN.

EDITOR.

**Monroe Chapter** (New York). The year just passed has been one of normal progress. There have been held ten regular meetings, seven board meetings and one special meeting. There has been one death, two resignations and one transfer.

Of those newly elected, Mrs. Charles Johnson is the only one who has qualified and attained membership. The average attendance has been twenty-five. Our Regent has been present at every meeting of the year.

The year-book program has been followed with few exceptions.

Doubtless the most important meeting of the year marked the occasion of the visit to us of the State Regent, Mrs. Spraker. On October 19 our Regent had a most delightful luncheon in Mrs. Spraker's honor at which the other guests were the members of the program committee, and later Mrs. Caswell received the members of the Chapter. The Chapter was addressed by the State Regent upon appropriate subjects and in a most inspiring and charming manner.

At the November meeting the Regent, Mrs. Caswell, gave a most interesting report of the State conference held at Albany to which she and Mrs. Hiler were delegates.

On April 12, at Mrs. Rapalee's, Dr. Hazen gave the members much valuable and appreciated information concerning the Red Cross, its work and its needs. Public social events held during the year were the card party and Annual Ball, both of which were decidedly successful.

Notable accomplishments of the year were the adoption of Mrs. Adams' "Flag Code," the placing of it in the schools of Brockport, Elmira, and St. Johnsville, and provision for the equipment and furnishing of a Red Cross box to be sent to the Base Hospital Supply Station at Rochester.

(MRS. JAMES) CARRIE P. MANN,

*Secretary.*

**The Stars and Stripes Chapter** (Burlington, Iowa) has just ended a most gratifying year's work. The subject of the program for the year was "Iowa," and the themes and early history of the State most interestingly discussed. The Chapter is in a flourishing condition, and eight members have been accepted during the year. The principal work accomplished was: \$25 given to the remaining debt on the Memorial Continental Hall; \$10 donated to local Red Cross work; \$5 to marking Camp McClelland, which is beautifully located on the bank of the Mississippi River facing Rock Island, Ill., and \$5 to the G. A. R. towards buying the flags for decorating graves on May 30. We have also given a large bunting flag to float from the new bridge that spans the Mississippi River at this point, and a field flag to Company I of the Iowa National Guard. The Chapter was represented in a patriotic celebration recently in this city by a handsomely decorated float with bunting and flags. The important personages represented in the float were George and Martha Washington,



and thirteen girls from the James Wilson Grimes School, who represented the thirteen original Colonies.

ABBIE MACFLYNN,  
*Historian.*

**Gaviota Chapter** (Long Beach, Cal.) is just closing its ninth year, and those whose privilege it has been to know the Chapter for the entire time of its existence can truly say that we are steadily going forward, that the spirit of the Chapter and the sincere feeling of its members for one another and for the work we are trying to do is growing stronger every year.

Beside our regular monthly meetings, which have been very well attended and full of interest to all, many of the Chapter members are meeting weekly to work for the Red Cross, or working at home for the same object.

Our Committee on Patriotic Education has put framed copies of the California Flag Law into all the city schools and we have contributed the money for a bronze bell to mark the point where the old Camino Real—the "King's Highway" of the Mission Days—comes nearest to Long Beach.

In November we had the pleasure of entertaining the State Regent and Vice-Regent, and in January the regular meeting was prefaced by a luncheon at which the members-to-be of the new Chapter now being formed here were our guests.

GERTRUDE W. MERWIN,  
*Historian.*

**Rebecca Weston Chapter** (Dexter, Me.) was organized May 16, 1916, and has just completed a year of entertaining and patriotic endeavor.

Flag Day was observed at the home of the Regent, Mrs. Carrie Brewster, and through the kindness of Mrs. Brewster they secured a moving-picture slide of the

flag which is shown at the beginning of each performance.

Upon the departure of Company A, Second Infantry, N. G. S. M., for Texas, the Regent, in behalf of the Chapter, presented the troops with a State flag.

A field day was held at the cottage of Mrs. Edna Emery Hutchins at Lake Seabasticook (Newport, Me.), where we had the pleasure of entertaining the State Regent, Mrs. Alice Steele, and Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey of Kansas. Mrs. Guernsey, now President General, gave a very interesting talk upon the work of the National Society and of the relief work done by the Society and various local Chapters.

Coöperating with the Trustees of the Public Library, the Chapter had a complete set of seventeen volumes of the Massachusetts Records of Revolutionary Soldiers and Sailors placed in the library.

Desiring to show our appreciation of her enthusiasm in organizing the Chapter and leading us in our work, at the November meeting we presented our Regent with a gavel and ballot box. Have contributed to various National and State causes and added twelve new members to our original forty-two.

At the Annual Meeting, May, 1917, the Regent presented the Chapter with a handsome silk Flag and Standard. The 1916 Board of Officers was reelected.

ELEANOR TEWKSBURY LINCOLN,  
*Historian.*

**Knickerbocker Chapter** (New York). Patriotic work of Knickerbocker Chapter during the past two years has been along many widely different lines; 1916 and 1917 have produced new problems, many beyond the Chapter's resources and treasury.

Patriotic work has been done in the presentation of two stands of colors to

the Junior Naval Reserve, and another United States' emblem honored and revered, was presented to the Washington Headquarters Association, who protect the Jumel Mansion in its historic atmosphere. In the past few years, Knickerbocker Chapter has had under its charge one room at this Jumel Mansion; and two of our most active members, Mrs. William R. Stewart, our Honorary Regent, and Mrs. N. Taylor Phillips, a Chapter ex-officer of many years' service, have each served her term as President of the Washington Headquarters Association, and many members have also served on committee.

Civic and Educational interests have also been considered. A contribution to the "Safe and Sane Fourth-of-July" is an annual forethought. The memory-book of a D. A. R. friend of our Regent in South Carolina; the reinstatement of a young Naval Reservist, who temporarily lost an honorable position through lack of funds; the "D. A. R. Magazine" deficit, for which Chapter coöperation was asked for relief; boxes of books to Berry School, Rome, Georgia; and the Hinman School, Kentucky; Contributions to the New York Daily Vacation Bible Schools Association; a scholarship endowment in the Dark Corner School of South Carolina; and a small contribution to a D. A. R. scholarship in a Georgetown, S. C., country school. All these prove our enthusiastic appreciation as a Chapter of the needs, personal, of those who would be patriotic citizens and "good Americans."

Our honored Regent, Mrs. Simon Baruch, has generously offered her summer home in New Jersey for a base-hospital for the New Jersey Coast Guard Service.

(MISS) GRACE E. TAFT,  
*Historian.*

**Wendell Wolfe Chapter** (District of Columbia). With the celebration of its seventh birthday anniversary on April 12, Wendell Wolfe Chapter, closed a successful year of work. The celebration took the form of a guest meeting at which, owing to the near approach of Continental Congress, a number of prominent Daughters were present.

The subject of study by the Chapter during the past year has been "The History of the Northwest Territory," following its previous studies in Revolutionary and Colonial history, and also that of the National Capital. The papers this year have maintained an unusually high standard of excellence.

For several years the Chapter has had as its educational work the financing of a young girl of the North Carolina mountains, she having attended both the Lees-McCrae Institute at Banner Elk, N. C., and Davenport College, Lenoir, N. C. She is teaching at present and the Chapter has another protégé from the same region attending the Lees-McCrae Institute. In order to meet this financial obligation, the Chapter By-laws have been amended, levying a tax of \$1.00 per year on each member.

During the year nine meetings have been held, and a large reception given, the latter event taking place on the evening of November 18, 1916, in honor of Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, an honorary member of the Chapter.

Fifteen dollars was contributed to the Elizabeth V. Brown Scholarship Fund of the George Washington University in honor of the Regent who holds the degree of M. A. from that university. Ten dollars was voted toward the six hundred dollars for a hospital bed to be given by the District D. A. R., and contributions to Friendship House, a neighborhood settlement house, the Association for the Blind,

and the Emily Nelson McLean Scholarship Fund for the non-sectarian school at St. Mary's, Maryland, have been made.

One of the charter members and the Vice-Regent, Mrs. Harry C. Oberholser, has been honored in being selected for the office of Corresponding Secretary for the District Daughters of the American Revolution, and another member, the Corresponding Secretary, Miss Eva Elizabeth Luke, was chosen by the State Historian to write one of the fourteen historical papers on the early land grants to the District of Columbia. Her subject was "Cerne Abbey Manor," the grant on which the Capitol building is located. These papers are to be bound and placed in the Library at Continental Memorial Hall.

A beautiful silk flag was given to the Beginners' Department of the Petworth Methodist-Episcopal Sunday School, and a book, Volume I of the History of the National Capital by B. Bryan, was given to the library at Continental Memorial Hall. As is its annual custom, the Chapter laid a wreath on the statue of Benjamin Franklin on Decoration Day.

There is a remarkable spirit of coöperation in the members, much patriotic enthusiasm, and to a marked degree, loyal devotion to the highest and best ideals of our great and beloved organization.

EVA ELIZABETH LUKE,  
*Corresponding Secretary.*

**Fort Phoenix Chapter** (New Bedford, Mass.) is nearing the close of its fourth season. We have had the regular business and social meeting once a month for eight months each year, and always close the season with an outing. We have enjoyed entertainments of both educational and historical value, listened to able ad-

resses by many public speakers, and on several occasions we were delightfully entertained with readings and musical selections far above the average in quality and talent. We have held one "Colonial Tea," which was a great success in every way.

The Chapter has donated many substantial sums to different charities and schools. On King Albert's birthday, we sold tags amounting to over \$200 for the relief of the Belgium sufferers. We have placed markers at the graves of twenty-four Revolutionary soldiers, sent a box of comforts to the soldiers on the Texas border, contributed \$10 toward the "Chimes" at Valley Forge, and have placed a tablet on a very old house, in Acushnet (a suburb of our city), a house raided by the British in Revolutionary days, and fortunately left standing. We have now pledged ourselves to each *earn* a dollar, the sum total to be given to the New Bedford branch of the Red Cross Society for comforts for soldiers and sailors of our own State. Our ex-Regent, Mrs. Olive B. Sherman, was one of the 1000 ladies chosen by the National Society to raise \$25 to help cancel the debt on Continental Hall, which she did, and sent the contribution in the name of our Chapter.

So, you see, we are accepting the responsibilities and honors with the social affairs, helping to do our part as a patriotic society in the present time of war and strife.

(MRS. D. EDW.) JOSEPHINE F. BLISS,  
*Historian.*

**Granite Chapter** (Newmarket and Newfields, N. H.). The Daughters of this Chapter have recently received in honorary membership Mrs. Mary R. Pike, widow of Rev. James Pike, D.D., of Newfields.

Mrs. Pike was born September 11, 1815, the daughter of Rev. John and Mary (Dodge) Brodhead. Her grandfather Capt. Luke Brodhead was a soldier of the Revolution and served on the staff of General Lafayette. Her ancestor, Daniel Brodhead, was born in Royston, England, and served as an officer under King Charles II. He came to America with the expedition under Col. Richard Nichols in 1644 and was the ancestor of the Pennsylvania and New England Brodheads.

Mrs. Pike has retained her interest and enjoyment in life and keeps well informed on current events which are so rapidly making the history of our time.

Granite Chapter is pleased and honored in the membership of Mrs. Pike.

NELLIE PALMER GEORGE,  
*Historian.*

**Gouverneur Morris Chapter** (Gouverneur, N. Y.) is soon to celebrate its nineteenth birthday anniversary. During the nineteen years the Chapter has developed into a large and flourishing organization, active and interested in all patriotic work. In the past year \$50 has been contributed towards a Building Fund for a future home for the Chapter, in memory of Mrs. Anna Wolfe, our first Regent and organizer of our Chapter, who died within the past year.

The Chapter recently received a gift called the Susan Hildreth Hilts Collection of Household Antiquities, including a spinning wheel, deerskin-covered trunk; hammered-silver teaspoons, etc.

There are many old burying grounds in St. Lawrence County and the committee for locating Revolutionary soldiers' graves has made an extensive search for these graves and placed government markers on several with appropriate ex-

ercises by the Chapter. Some of the epitaphs on the old soldiers' graves are very quaint. One reads:

Deny me not this little spot  
My weary limbs to rest,  
Till I shall rise above the skies  
To be forever blest.

We are planning to place a marker on this grave, so this old soldier who was born in 1754 can always hold his little spot "to rest his weary limbs."

Our Chapter work at present is to raise money for a community flag to be raised on Memorial Day by the veterans. We are also interested in Red Cross work in connection with the Women's Relief Corps. We realize that the Daughters of the American Revolution now have their work to do in this war by assisting in maintaining the principles of freedom and Democracy for which our ancestors fought in 1776.

EMILY HAGAR YORK,  
*Historian.*

**The Alamo Chapter** (San Antonio, Texas). By courtesy of the management of the St. Anthony Hotel, the Alamo Chapter has had a delightful meeting place for the year 1916-1917. Many new members have been added and we have had a happy and successful year.

Our Chapter contributed \$25 to the Continental Hall fund and Mrs. Dibrell, a member, added \$25, making \$50 to this fund.

The Alamo Chapter has also contributed to the Panel Fund at Valley Forge, Washington Memorial Chapter. We also pledged \$25 to the State Normal School fund.

Mrs. Harry Hyman, the Regent, Mrs. J. Kendrick Collins, the Historian, Mrs. Frank Bell, the Recording Secretary, and

Mrs. T. P. McCampbell, the Chaplain of the Chapter attended the State Conference at Fort Worth.

The Alamo Chapter endorsed the passage of a bill making Palo Duro Canyon a National Park.

The Alamo Chapter voted for the presentation of attractively framed copies of the Declaration of Independence, and other patriotic pictures, to be presented to the city schools from time to time.

The Alamo Chapter has worked industriously and successfully in Red Cross work for the American fund, also in the selling of American flags on Washington's Birthday.

The Alamo Chapter is devotedly attached to the present Regent, Mrs. Harry Hyman, and in compliment to her as a fitting close to the year's work, an amendment to Article 9 of the Constitution extending the term of office for the Regent, was offered and unanimously carried.

The chapter has suffered a great loss in the death of one of the oldest members, Mrs. J. M. Bennett, Sr. She was the first Honorary Regent.

The Chapter placed on record some bright verses expressing thanks for a baby spoon in the name of the mascot, William Kenyon Jackson, of New York City.

Many fine papers have been read this year. One specially defining AMERICANISM brought up the question of honoring the American flag and a discussion of its use and forbidden abuse, and from every loyal heart, aching and throbbing with sympathy for the world-wide conflict of Nations, went up a prayer.

From fire and brand and hostile hand,  
God save our own.

MRS. J. KENDRICK COLLINS,  
*Historian.*

**The Elizabeth Jackson Chapter** (Washington, D. C.) was organized January 11, 1898, and named for the mother of General Andrew Jackson, who, with her husband Andrew and two young sons, left Ireland in 1765 and emigrated to South Carolina and purchased a tract of land in what was then called the Waxhaw settlement about forty-five miles from Camden. It was here in March, 1767, their third son, Andrew, was born, and before the end of the year his father died, leaving the three boys to the care of their mother, a woman possessed of courage, industry, and much strength of character. In 1780 the war was brought to their very door and the wounded survivors were taken to the Waxhaw meeting house and there Elizabeth Jackson was among the most active and humane in this labor of love and patriotism. After the battle of Camden she and her family fled with others to a distant part of the State, as they were determined not to become British subjects; this voluntary exile is among the numerous evidences of resolution and spirit shown by this brave woman. Later Elizabeth, learning of the capture and imprisonment of her two sons (her eldest son Hugh had died from heat and exhaustion after the battle of Stono), hastened to Camden and found them sleeping on the floor and their only food a scanty supply of stale bread; they had been robbed of most of their clothing and were in a pitiable state, as they were infected with smallpox. By energy and perseverance she effected an exchange of prisoners, her sons included in the number, and immediately started for home. They had but two horses; Elizabeth was given one and on the other her son Robert, too ill to walk, was held by his companions, while Andrew walked barefoot and half clad; thus journeyed forty miles in the rain. Robert only survived a few days and Andrew was delirious and in a

hopeless condition, but through the devoted care of his mother he recovered.

This unselfish woman was not content with helping her own sons, but went to Charleston in 1782 to nurse her sick countrymen—prisoners on the ships—and worn by grief and fatigue she contracted the ship fever and died on her way home and was buried in an unmarked grave. Her son Andrew was unable to find the place, so no monument marks the grave of this brave, patriotic woman.

ALICE H. HEATON,  
*Regent.*

**Daniel Morgan Chapter** (Gaffney, S. C.) Two years ago this Chapter, under the regency of Mrs. Pratt Pierson, moved the remains of Colonel James Williams, a hero of the battle of King's Mountain, from an old field to this place, and on April 6, 1917, under the regency of Miss Ray Macomson, a suitable marker has been placed over that spot. Two brass mountain howitzer cannon are mounted on granite with a pyramid of 40 balls between a bronze tablet with this inscription:

COL. JAMES WILLIAMS,  
Hero of the Battle of Kings Mountain, 1781.  
Erected by the Daniel Morgan Chapter,  
D. A. R. 1917.

The unveiling was patriotic and inspiring. The two children of Colonel Williams who dropped the veil are direct descendants of Colonel Williams—Isabel Witherspoon and Walter McIntosh. The State Regent, Mrs. F. H. H. Calhoun was present and made a splendid speech. Dr. Lee Davis Lodge, of Limestone College, closed the exercises with an inspiring address.

An informal reception was given by the Chapter to the invited guests in the club room of the city library.

MRS. PRATT PIERSON,  
*Chairman Monument Committee.*

**The George Washington Chapter** (Galveston, Texas) was organized at the residence of Mrs. George Seligson on June 17, 1895, the anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill.

The following are charter members of the Chapter: Mesdames Sydney T. Fontaine, Allen J. Smith, George Seligson, Edward Harris, Edwin Bruce, Thomas J. Groce, M. V. Judson, William Pitt Ballinger, Edward Randall, Andrew Mills, Theodore Thompson, John Harrington, Misses Shirley V. W. Fontaine, Lillian Seligson, Eloise Noble, Bettie Ballinger and Maggie Jones. The Chapter was organized by Mrs. Sydney T. Fontaine, assisted by Mrs. Allen J. Smith, and it was the first Chapter organized in the State of Texas.

Mrs. Fontaine was appointed from Washington, Regent for Galveston, and bears the distinction of being the first member of the D. A. R. to join from Texas.

The first sorrow of our Chapter was the death of our Vice Regent, Mrs. Allen J. Smith—a woman of rare attainments of mind and heart.

The most honored name in our history was given our infant Chapter for the reason that it had the distinction of having as its first Regent a great-granddaughter of Samuel Washington, brother of George Washington. Miss Eugenia Washington, one of the founders of the organization and whose National number was No. 1, honored us by becoming a member.

The George Washington Chapter is the fortunate possessor of an historic gavel. The mallet is made of wood, polished with age, from one of the posts of the old North Concord Bridge at Concord, Mass., where "the shot that was heard around the world" was fired. The handle of the gavel was made of a piece of the flooring

of a little house at Valley Forge where Washington had his headquarters. The ends are banded with silver from a table-spoon used in Washington's household. The end of the handle is tipped with the end of the spoon on which "W" is engraved.

The name and date of organization of the Chapter is engraved in old English and on the other silver band around the mallet is engraved the chapter motto "*Ubi Libertas ibi Patria*" (where liberty dwells there is my country). This inscription was taken from the seal of General Lafayette, given to Mrs. Fontaine's father by the General.

The gavel was presented to the Chapter by its first Regent, Mrs. Sydney T. Fontaine.

Mrs. Fontaine was regent for three years. Mrs. George Seligson was then elected regent but declined the Regency. Since that time the following members have made most capable and successful Regents: Mrs. T. J. Groce, Mrs. L. J. Polk, Mrs. Edward F. Harris, Mrs. Edward Randall, Mrs. Edwin Bruce, Mrs. Maco Stewart, Mrs. James Thompson, and Mrs. Walter Ayers, the present Regent.

The Chapter now has a large membership and has lived up to its high standard. Being the first Chapter in the State, it leads in all patriotic work and is now first in the Red Cross and preparedness work for our beloved country.

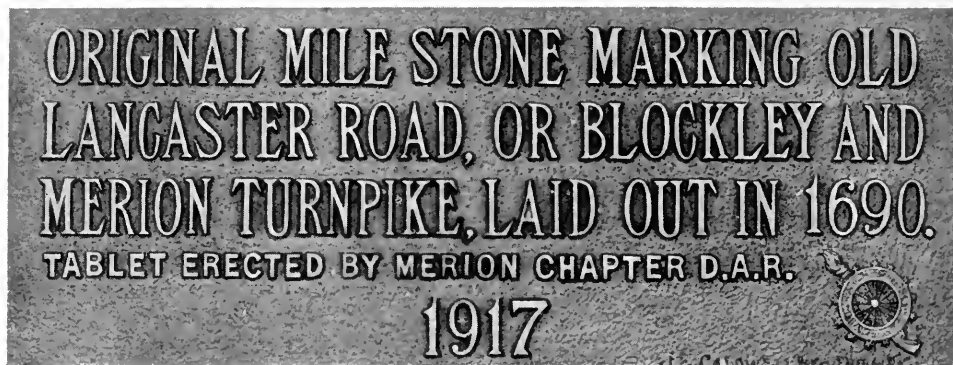
MARIE RALSTON,  
*Secretary.*

**Merion Chapter** (Merion, Pa.). Merion Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, unveiled a tablet marking one of the original milestones at the old Lancaster Road, or Blockley and Merion Turnpike (laid out in 1690), on Saturday afternoon, April 14, 1917. The day

was bright and clear, and representatives from the Colonial Dames, Sons of the American Revolution, Sons of the Revolution, and Children of the American Revolution, also representatives from all nearby D. A. R. Chapters were present. The inscription is as follows:

Original mile-stone marking old Lancaster Road, or Blockley and Merion Turnpike, laid out in 1690. Tablet erected by Merion Chapter, D. A. R., 1917.

The opening patriotic address was made by the Rev. Henry A. F. Hoyt, D.D., Chaplain Major (retired), N. G. Pa., rector of St. John's P. E. Church, Lower Merion. This was followed by the Salute to the Flag. "America" was then sung by all present. An historic paper, giving the history of the old road, was read by Dora Harvey Develin, Regent of the Chapter. The Tablet was unveiled by Beulah Harvey and Louis H. Bueck, Jr., of the Martha Williams Society, D. A. R. "The Red, White, and Blue," followed by the benediction completed the exercises. This section of Pennsylvania was settled by the Welsh Friends, or Quakers, and is known as the "Welsh Tract." Merion Meeting House, the oldest church in this State, was built in 1695, on the site of a still older log meeting house, built in 1683. The land on the west bank of the Schuylkill, at the Middle Ferry (where Market Street bridge now stands) belonged to the Welsh Friends. Very soon after the city of Philadelphia was founded a Quaker meeting house known as "Schuylkill meeting" stood near the present site of the abattoir. In 1690 the Welsh Merion laid out a road from Merion Meeting House to the Middle Ferry. The ferry was under the care of the Friends and they had their own boat. This road is now Lancaster Avenue below Fifty-second Street. (It was con-



TABLET ERECTED BY MERION CHAPTER, PENNSYLVANIA

tinued all the way to Lancaster at a later period.)

On the Blockley and Merion Turnpike, as upon all early roads, the miles were indicated by milestones. The one marked by Merion Chapter was the sixth on this old roadway. Merion Chapter placed a tablet there because the city has grown up all about it, and we feared that, in a few years, the old Lancaster Road, or Blockley and Merion Turnpike, would be entirely lost and forgotten in the unromantic and prosaic name of Fifty-fourth Street—the name it bears at Wynnefield to-day.

DORA HARVEY DEVELIN,  
*Regent.*

**The Susana Randolph Chapter** (Vandalia, Mo.) was organized February 10, 1917, by our State Regent, Mrs. William R. Painter. We have seventeen active and one associate members, and five papers pending. When the Chapter was organized we had with us members from the following Chapters: Col. Jonathan Pettibone Chapter, Louisiana, Mo.; The Nancy Robbin Chapter, Frankford, Mo.; and the Mexico, Missouri Chapter, Mexico, Mo. From these three Chapters we drew our charter members. Following the organization ceremony a course luncheon was served.

Our first regular meeting was with

Miss Ruby Turner, our Regent, when the Chapter voted to give flags for Baby Week to every home having a baby under three and a half years of age.

At our last meeting the Chapter voted to make and give comfort bags to all boys going to war from Vandalia, Missouri.

The Susana Randolph Chapter is in its infancy, but we hope to grow and accomplish much good.

(Mrs. J. M.) IONE IRVINE BIGGS,  
*Secretary.*

**Margaret Gaston Chapter** (Lebanon, Tenn.) organized in 1897, is enthusiastic in its study of history, and the welfare of our country. Flag Day is always observed patriotically. The Historic Sites Committee is now raising a fund to place a Revolutionary memorial drinking fountain at the old spring around which our city was built. The committee in Patriotic Education is placing a flag and a copy of the flag laws in every room in the public schools.

The county was settled in 1799 and formed part of the "North Carolina Military Reserve."

The following is a list of Revolutionary soldiers buried in Wilson County: Col. Benj. Searrell, Edward Morris, Col. David Campbell, John Foster, Benj. Tarver, Nathaniel Powell, John Wynn, — Burton, Arthur Derr, George Avery,



Abraham Vaughn, Dennis Kelley, Robert Edwards.

Lebanon, the county seat, was laid out in 1802. Andrew Jackson purchased two town lots here in 1808. General Sam Houston practised law here in 1818-1819. The first marriage license recorded was on November 8, 1805, for John Cawthon and Parthenia W. Rutland; John Allen, clerk.

MAUD MERRIMAN HUFFMAN,  
*Historian.*

**The Colonel John Evans Chapter** (Morgantown, W. Va.) reports a steady growth in membership during the last three years. Since its organization in 1909, sixty-eight members have been enrolled. Of these members five have died.

Our Chapter has made excellent progress along various lines during the past year. Our meetings have been held on the second Wednesday of every month at the homes of the members. At the October meeting we had the pleasure of hearing a most interesting paper, "Women in the Founding of America," by Mrs. Parks Fisher, Honorary Life State Regent, and Honorary Life Regent of the Colonel John Evans Chapter. Much credit is due our Regent, Mrs. Stephen G. Jackson, whose untiring efforts have made the Chapter so successful. The Year Book, which is the work of Miss Emma Boughner, deserves special mention.

Through the efforts of Mrs. Joseph H. McDermott, Registrar and Chapter Charity Officer, and the members of the Col. Zacquill Morgan Chapter, Children of the American Revolution, have done a great deal of charitable work, especially at Christmas times. Mrs. McDermott has also made it very pleasant for the children by permitting them to use

her gymnasium every month for their meetings.

A committee to prevent desecration of the flag has had State Flag Codes placed in conspicuous places about the city. Each year we have given prizes to the seventh and eighth grade pupils of the public schools making the highest average in United States history. At present the members of our Chapter are actively engaged in Red Cross work, co-operating with the Elizabeth Ludington Hagans Chapter, D. A. R.

Our Chapter is named in honor of Colonel John Evans, a soldier of the Revolution and one of the early settlers of our country, and the children's Chapter is named in honor of Colonel Zacquill Morgan, a soldier of the Revolution and founder of our city. Both served through the Revolution with the rank of lieutenant colonel.

Morgantown is a beautiful city of 15,000 people and is one of the oldest cities in West Virginia. It was incorporated in 1785 by Act of the Virginia Legislature and named Morgan's Town in honor of Colonel Morgan, who settled here in 1762. The site of Colonel Evans' home has been marked by our chapter with a memorial tablet and the old Morgan homestead is still in possession of members of the family.

MRS. MAX MATHERS,  
*Historian.*

**Lone Tree Chapter** (Greensburg, Ind.) in October, 1916, unveiled a large boulder marking the old Michigan trail which runs through this city. The stone bears a bronze tablet inscribed as follows: "To Commemorate the Michigan State Road Surveyed 1828-1830; Completed 1837. Though the Pathfinders Die, the Paths Remain Open. Placed by Lone

Tree Chapter, D. A. R., Greensburg, Ind., 1916." The ceremony of unveiling the marker and its presentation to the city of Greensburg was witnessed by a large assembly, among whom was the Governor of Indiana. Mrs. Chas. Johnston, Regent of Lone Tree Chapter, in a graceful speech, stated the purpose which prompted

liam's address she unveiled the tablet and Mrs. Johnston formally presented it to the city. Mayor Mendenhall accepted it in behalf of the city, thanking the D. A. R. Chapter for its generous gift.

Governor Ralston paid high tribute to the Daughters of the American Revolution and commended the local Chapter



TABLET ERECTED BY LONE TREE CHAPTER, INDIANA

the Chapter to place the marker, and Miss Pearl Williams gave the history of the old Michigan road which was first surveyed in 1828 and again in 1830. The road was constructed from Michigan City to Indianapolis, and from there through Greensburg to Madison, and was a tremendous enterprise for pioneer days. At the conclusion of Miss Wil-

for its help in commemorating the old trail which was of such great value to the pioneers of the State. The program closed with the benediction pronounced by Rev. J. B. Lathrop, and the singing of "America" by the audience.

SADIE BAKER,  
*Historian.*



# THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER

By Gelett Burgess  
(of the Vigilantes)

There are some People, at least, who have Waked Up to the fact that we are at War; and they are hard at Work doing their Bit—for Themselves.

They are the Dollar Patriots.

All they see in this national crisis is: What is there In it for Me? Three Cheers for the Red, White and Blue—there's Money in it! For them, the best Get-Rich-Quick proposition of the year is the Star Spangled Banner.

Are You going to help them or let them Get Away with it?

Do You believe in Wiping your Nose on the American Flag?

\* \* \* \* \*

All this was what I said to myself when I saw in a Fifth Avenue window, on May the first, a handkerchief on which was printed the Stars and Stripes.

I went to a lawyer and had him look up the Penal Code of the State of New York. There he read:

"It is a misdemeanor punishable by a fine not exceeding \$100, or by imprisonment for not more than thirty days or both . . . to expose to public view, manufacture, sell, expose for sale, etc., any article of merchandise upon which shall have been printed, painted, attached or otherwise placed, a representation of . . . any flag, standard, color or ensign the United States of America or State flag of this State, or ensign . . . to advertise, call attention to, decorate, mark or distinguish the article."

\* \* \* \* \*

The next day, I called at the shop and notified the proprietor that by his misuse of the flag he was committing a misdemeanor. As the next day the handkerchief was not removed, I notified the police. Summoned to appear the merchant did appear at the Jefferson Market Court for a hearing, and, upon my complaint was, after giving \$100 bail, summoned to appear for trial at the Court of Special Sessions.

The only defense offered was that no possible purchaser could afford to blow his nose upon a 75c. silk handkerchief. But it wasn't the customer's, it was the merchant's misuse of the flag that I was fighting. I was protesting against Dollar Patriotism.

\* \* \* \* \*

At another shop on Broadway I found a still larger exhibit of silk handkerchiefs—all decorated with the American Flag.

The merchant told me that, although they were illegal, he had a small stock and would have to sell them—or he'd lose money.

I warned him that he was liable to arrest at any minute, but he only smiled. Next morning I saw him rearranging his goods in the window—Then I was the one who smiled, through the plate glass. Those handkerchiefs were missing. He had already been visited by the police—at my request.

\* \* \* \* \*

How far was this sort of thing going, I wondered.

I took a walk through the retail section, looking for the Star Spangled Banner.

This is what I found:

Handkerchiefs, paper napkins, neckties, hosiery, stationery, parasols, candy boxes, hats, cigars, dinner "crackers," rattles.

The flag was pasted on the "crackers" so that when you pulled the ends to get the paper cap inside, you were forced to tear the flag.

The rattle was so made that at each sound a hammer knocked the flag.

Do You think that these are proper uses for the Flag of your Country?

\* \* \* \* \*

You are not a Sentimentalist. You are not a Perfunctory Patriot. Your Country's flag is a Symbol, not a Fetish. But still, you are a little more earnest than you were a year ago. The Flag means more to you since it began to side activity with World Civilization and National Equality. You don't believe in using that symbol for the purpose of Advertising Goods.

The Dollar Patriots see nothing but Dollar Marks on the Flag—make them see Stars! Isn't it Up to You to teach them a Lesson? Yes, You!

Get After the Star Spangled Banner—the Shops are Full of them. Put the Fear of God and the Police into the hearts of the Dollar Patriots who are Commercializing Old Glory. Keep your Flag Clean!

That's just One little Way to Wake Up America to the Realization that we're at War, we're in Danger, and we're in a whole lot deeper than most people think. We're going to Catch it—endways and sideways and head over heels and the Germans will Get us if we don't Watch Out!

\* \* \* \* \*

What are you going to do about the Star Spangled Banner in Your Town?

I'll tell you.

You are first going to look up the Penal Code of your State and make sure that such uses of the flag as I have mentioned are against the law. And then—

You are going to Get Busy.

Now, aren't You?

# SUPPORT HOOVER AND HIS FOOD CONSERVATION CAMPAIGN

By Porter Emerson Browne  
(of the Vigilantes)

What makes Herbert Clark Hoover a popular leader is the adventurous quality which he can give to the humdrum business of feeding the world. It isn't only because he fed Belgium, but the way he did it that appeals; the way he stood off the Germans, persuaded the Pope, dodged the English, picked up ships in unlikely ports, loaded them under the nose of bureaucratic prohibitions, went over, around, and through the biggest war that was ever waged without once falling afoul of it. This is what appeals, the genuine American manner of the American people.

It is perhaps because he shows signs of becoming a great popular leader that opposition has developed in certain quarters.

And what bureaucrat could be blamed for quaking a little before the swift forward rush of this young world adventurer?

Hoover facing the Boxer Rebellion, holding himself the rank of Mandarin, Hoover in South Africa, Hoover handling a whole Russian province with as much ease as the average man runs a farm; Hoover in Belgium—any one of these pictures is enough to make the everlasting reputation of an average man. No wonder the people feel him the represen-

tative of their own urgent need to express the genius of Democracy in the medium in which we as people commonly work.

Hoover is the man who more than any other redeems us from the common misapprehension as a people incurably material. All the old ideals make it

necessary to express national virtue in military terms, but here is a man who can put greatness into the buying of a shipload of wheat, into corn and onions and potatoes.

In appointing him Mr. Wilson has again demonstrated how closely he is in touch with the instinctive choice of the people.

Most of the work of this war has got to be done in just such crude materials as wheat and onions and potatoes; most of its victories must be won by harvesters and planters, by shipping clerks and manufacturers of canned goods and breakfast foods.

The man who can make campaigns of that kind worth while to the men who fight them is the man for America.

Hoover is such a man.

And Hoover is the man whom certain sinister forces in Congress and the nation are trying to push aside.

Are the American people going to let them do it?



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HERBERT C. HOOVER

Selected by President Wilson to be Food Administrator.

## HOME COMMISSARY IN WAR-TIME

HOUSEWIVES: Make economy fashionable lest  
it become obligatory.

THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

The Government is urging Americans to practise economy in living and simplicity in dress, and all true American women, by co-operating with the Government in this movement, will lessen the food shortage and reduce the high cost of living.

The Department of Agriculture has perfected a series of practical lessons in home gardening, planting, canning, and preserving fruits, vegetables, and meats. These lessons will be given in this Magazine for the benefit of housewives desiring to learn the latest and most practical methods of growing and preserving food. The Department's canning system applies to all varieties of vegetables and fruits, and does not require either particular receipts or expensive cooking utensils. *Can the food you have, with what you have.*

Readers desiring further information on any particular lesson can apply to the Editor.

### Iceless Refrigerator

A companion convenience to the fireless cooker for the hot summer days is the iceless refrigerator, or milk cooler. This consists of a wooden frame, covered with canton flannel or some similar material. It is desirable that the frame be screened, although this is not absolutely necessary. Wicks made of the same material as the covering rest in a pan of water on top of the refrigerator, allowing the water to seep down the sides. When evaporation takes place the heat is taken from the inside, with a consequent lowering of the temperature. On dry, hot days a temperature of 50° can be obtained in this refrigerator. The following description will aid in the construction of this device:

Make a screened case 3½ feet high with the other dimensions 12 by 15 inches. If a solid top is used, simply place the water pan on this. Otherwise fit the pan closely into the opening of the top frame and support it by 1-inch cleats fastened to the inside of the frame. Place two movable shelves in the frame, 12 to 15 inches apart. Use a biscuit pan 12 inches square on the top to hold the water, and where the refrigerator is to be used indoors have the whole thing standing in a large pan to catch any drip. The pans and case may be painted white, allowed to dry, and then enameled. A covering of white canton flannel

should be made to fit the frame. Have the smooth side out and button the covering on the frame with buggy or automobile curtain hooks and eyes, arranged so that the door may be opened without unfastening these hooks. This can easily be done by putting one row of hooks on the edge of the door near the latch and the other just opposite the opening with the hem on each side extended far enough to cover the crack at the edge of the door, so as to keep out the warm, outside air and retain the cooled air. This dress or covering will have to be hooked around the top edge also. Two double strips one-half the width of each side should be sewed on the top of each side and allowed to extend over about 2½ or 3 inches in the pan of water. The bottom of the covering should extend to the lower edge of the case.

Place the refrigerator in a shady place where air will circulate around it freely. If buttons and buttonholes are used on the canton flannel instead of buggy hooks, the cost should not exceed 85 cents.

### To Can Fruit Without Sugar

Fruit for use in pies or salads or as stewed fruit can be canned without the use of sugar, according to the canning specialists of the department. Any fruit, they say, may be successfully sterilized and retained in the pack by simply adding boiling water instead of the hot syrup.

#### CANNING FRUITS WITHOUT SYRUP

Can the product the same day it is picked. Cull, steam, or seed, and clean the fruit by placing it in a strainer and pouring water over it until it is clean. Pack the product thoroughly in glass jars or tin cans until they are full; use the handle of a tablespoon, wooden ladle, or table knife for packing purposes. Pour over the fruit boiling water from a kettle, place rubbers and caps in position, partially seal if using glass jars, seal completely if using tin cans. Place the containers in a sterilizing vat, such as a wash boiler with false bottom, or other receptacle improvised for the purpose. If using a hot-water bath outfit, process for 30 minutes; count time after the water has reached the boiling point; the water must cover the highest jar in container. After sterilizing remove packs, seal glass jars, wrap

in paper to prevent bleaching, and store in a dry, cool place.

If you are canning in tin cans it will improve the product to plunge the cans quickly into cold water immediately after sterilization. When using a steam pressure canner instead of the hot-water bath, sterilize for 10 minutes with 5 pounds of steam pressure. Never allow the pressure to go over 10 pounds.

## Home Made Fruit and Vegetable Driers

### TYPES OF DRIERS

1. The first type of drier is the ordinary sun drier made up in the form of a cold frame, and should have a window sash top and ventilating holes or arrangements for the ready escape of the saturated air. The bottom of the drier should be tight so as to prevent the saturation of food products by evaporation from the soil. The inside rack for holding the drying trays should be so made that there will be a free circulation of air around, under, and above the product. The front and two ends should be covered with cheese-cloth to provide for the escape of air and prevent dust and insects from entering the drier. Artificial heat may be applied by way of an alcohol stove or other device which will heat and force the circulation of air through the drier and yet avoid saturating the food product with unpleasant odors from the kerosene lamp or other heating device. This same drier may be provided with a metal bottom so as to be placed over an ordinary stove or wood fire working out of doors. As a substitute for the applied heat beneath the drier, a fan system of some kind may be used for the purpose of stirring and circulating the air through the drier.

2. The second type of drier is one that has been made especially for use on the kitchen stove and may be denominated as the home stove drier. It should be constructed largely of metal, containing jacket and tiers of movable drying trays which can be readily interchanged to insure equal drying of all trays at one and the same time. The top should be left open so as to permit the free escape of saturated air. This drier may be placed directly upon the stove and free circulation of air should be provided within the drier. If convenient to the housewife, it would be wise to provide a crane or arm arrangement by way of a clamp attached to the edge of the stove or range. The drier hung by a rope or cord over a small wheel or pulley will make it possible to raise the drier from the stove and swing the drier off the stove while the stove is used for the preparation of a meal.

3. A third type of drier may be made on the same plan as the ones described above, but in-

stead of using sun, artificial or stove heat, the fan system should be used for drying the product. A small electric fan would be successful, or other fan system similar to the ones used in automobiles or in different types of fanning silos. It may be operated by hand and run only a few seconds several times during the day or may be attached to some motor power from without. A small boys' windmill may be so constructed with a belt wheel that it could run from a house top down to the drier and run the little fan within the drying box.

4. A fourth type of drier is the rectangular frame arrangement made of metal or wood or even of mesh wire. On one of the sides a door should be arranged to open on hinges through which two, three, or four trays of food products may be placed. These trays may be hung within the drier and should be so constructed as to permit them to revolve freely with the drier which is hung at both ends on an axle. An electric fan may be placed at the end and will force the dry air through the drier and remove the filled air and make room for the dry air from without.

NOTE: The old-fashioned sun drier which depends entirely upon the sun to perform the work of drying is usually constructed simply, as a board tray or even a metal tray with mosquito netting over the same, and exposing the food product to the sun. This type does not provide for the sash cover nor does it provide for the free circulation of air around, under, and through the food product.

This method of drying is the least efficient of all, and should not be used.

## Canning of Fruit Juices in Narrow-neck Bottles

A very economical way to make available almost all of the fruits for winter use is by turning them into fruit juices and concentrating this by cooking into a thick syrup. This product may be put up in the narrow-neck bottles of every conceivable type, such as grape juice bottles, cider bottles, pop bottles, and other large bottles from a pint to two quarts in size. They, of course, should be thoroughly cleaned and sterilized to make sure no medicine or poisons of any kind will contaminate the fruit juices.

### DIRECTIONS FOR CANNING FRUIT JUICES

Warm the fruit juices, pour into hot glass bottles up to within an inch of the top; place a wad of cotton batten firmly in the neck of the bottle, sterilize this product in boiling hot water in wash boiler upon the rack thirty minutes, at 165° of heat. Then place the cork in the neck of the bottle, then dip the cork end into a vessel containing melted paraffin.

All fruit juices thus put away will have practically all food products contained in the fruit itself and at the same time can be put up in concentrated form in these otherwise unusable containers. This fruit juice may be served as a fruit dish diluted for beverages and used in many other ways for seasoning, flavoring, and for fruit punches.

### Preparing Products for Drying

Vegetables and fruits will dry better if sliced. They should be cut into slices one-eighth to one-fourth of an inch thick. If thicker, they may not dry thoroughly. While drying, the products should be turned or stirred from time to time. Dried products should be packed temporarily for three or four days and poured each day from one box to another to bring about thorough mixing, and so that the whole mass will have a uniform degree of moisture. If during this "conditioning" any pieces of the products are found to be too moist, they should be returned to the trays and dried further. When in condition, the products may be packed permanently in tight paper bags, insect-proof paper boxes or cartons, or glass or tin containers.

### RECIPES

#### SPINACH AND PARSLEY

Spinach that is in prime condition for greens should be prepared by careful washing and removing the leaves from the roots. Spread the leaves on trays to dry thoroughly. They will dry much more promptly if sliced or chopped.

#### GARDEN BEETS, ONIONS, CARROTS, TURNIPS, PARSNIPS AND CABBAGE

*Beets.*—Select young, quickly grown, tender beets, which should be washed, peeled, sliced about an eighth of an inch thick, and dried.

*Turnips* should be treated in the same way as beets.

*Carrots* should be well grown, but varieties having a large woody core should be avoided. Wash, peel, and slice crosswise into pieces about an eighth of an inch thick.

*Parsnips* should be treated in the same way as carrots.

*Onions.*—Remove the outside papery covering. Cut off tops and roots. Slice into one-eighth-inch pieces and dry.

*Cabbage.*—Select well-developed heads of cabbage and remove all loose outside leaves. Split the cabbage, remove the hard, woody core, and slice the remainder of the head with a kraut cutter, or other hand slicing machine.

All the products under this heading should be "conditioned" as described above.

#### BEET TOPS, SWISS CHARD, CELERY, AND RHUBARB

*Beet Tops.*—Tops of young beets in suitable condition for greens should be selected and washed carefully. Both the leaf stalk and blade should be cut into sections about one-fourth inch long and spread on screens and dried.

*Swiss chard* and *celery* should be prepared in the same way as beet tops.

*Rhubarb.*—Choose young and succulent growth. Prepare as for stewing by skinning the stalks and cutting into pieces about one-fourth inch to one-half inch in length and dry on trays.

All the products under this heading should be "conditioned" as described.

#### RASPBERRIES

Sort out imperfect berries, spread select berries on trays, and dry. Do not dry so long that they become hard enough to rattle. The drying should be stopped as soon as the berries fail to stain the hand when pressed. Pack and "condition."

### Can Food at Home

Don't let valuable surplus fruits and vegetables go to waste. Adults and children, in a very few hours, with little other home equipment than a wash boiler and cans and jars, can preserve much valuable perishable food for next winter's use. Succulent vegetables and fruits are important to health the year round. See that your table is supplied.

The simple one-period cold-pack method described is that taught by the United States Department of Agriculture. With this method



Blanch in hot water or live steam for five minutes and dip in cold water. Use cheese cloth or blanching bag.

practically every vegetable and fruit grown in this section can be canned.

The wash-boiler method described below is entirely effective. Those who desire may purchase home-sized water-seal, steam-pressure, or pressure-cooker canning outfits, which save time and fuel.

#### PRELIMINARY PREPARATION FOR CANNING

Provide a false bottom of wooden lattice work, cross-pieces of wood, or coarse wire netting for your clean wash boiler or other large, deep vessel to be used for sterilizing.

Fill the vessel with clean water, so that the boiling water will cover the tops of the jars or cans. Begin heating the water so that it will be boiling violently by the time the containers are packed.

See that all cans or jars are in good condition and absolutely clean. Scald them thoroughly. Use new rubber rings and scald them just before putting them on the jars.

#### PREPARING FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Start with clean hands, clean utensils, and clean, sound, fresh products.



After blanching and cold dipping, cut out core and remove, as above.

Throw out all vegetables and fruits which are withered or unsound. Wash out all grit and dirt. If possible, use only fruits and vegetables picked the same day, and never can peas and corn picked more than five hours.

Prepare fruits and large-sized vegetables for blanching. Remove all spots from apples.

Prepare beans and greens as for cooking. Be especially careful to remove all foreign plants from the greens.

Blanch vegetables and all fruits except ber-

ries by leaving them from three to five minutes in clean boiling water.

Remove the blanched products from the boiling water and plunge them quickly into cold water, the colder the better. Take them out immediately and let them drain. *Don't let them soak in the cold water.*



Pack vegetables at once in hot glass jars.

*From this point on speed is highly important.* The blanched vegetables and fruits, which are slightly warm, must not be allowed to remain out of the jars a moment longer than is necessary.

Remove skins when required, and as each article is pared cut it up in to proper size and



Fill with hot water and little salt, then seal partially. For glass top jars, leave clamp spring up during process period.



pack directly into the clean, scalded cans or jars.

Pack as solidly as possible, being careful not to bruise or mash soft products.

In the case of fruit, fill the containers at once with boiling hot syrup.

In the case of vegetables, fill the containers



Sterilize tomatoes for 22 minutes in wash boiler or other hot water device—16 minutes in steam pressure canner at 10 lbs. steam.

with boiling hot water to which a little salt has been added.

Place scalded rubber rings on the glass jars and screw down the tops.

Seal tin cans completely. Watch them for leaks. As the preliminary treatment has taken care of expansion it is not necessary to exhaust the cans.

Put the jars or cans as soon as possible into

boiling water in a wash boiler or into your canning device. Let them process for the time specified in the table, counting from the time the water begins to boil again, or the gauge on the canning outfit registers the proper pressure.

Time schedule given is based upon the 1-quart pack and upon fresh-picked products.

When processing fruits in steam-pressure canners, not over 5 pounds of steam pressure should be used.

When processing vegetables and meats do not use over 15 pounds of pressure.

After processing, remove the containers.

Tighten the tops of jars immediately and stand the containers upside down in a cool place, being careful that no draft strikes the hot jars. Watch for leakage and screw covers down tighter when necessary. Store in a cool, dry place, not exposed to freezing temperature.

Use band labels for cans, being careful not to let the glue get on the can itself, as it may cause rust.

From time to time, especially in very hot weather, examine jars and cans, making certain that there are no leaks, swellings, or other signs of fermentation.

There will be no spoilage if the directions are followed implicitly and the containers are sealed up tight.

Fruits which are put up with heavy syrups can be kept under cork and paraffin seal. Save all wide-necked bottles, glasses, and jars for putting up fruits.

Vegetables, meats, and fish, however, can not be kept safely unless they are hermetically sealed. Reserve regular jars for products that can not be packed in other ways.

As there may be some difficulty in securing cans and jars, dry or keep in other ways everything that need not be canned.

### “THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER” SUNG IN ST. PAUL’S CATHEDRAL, LONDON

St. Paul’s has witnessed many solemn services, but never one of such momentous import, or so charged with historic memories and racial aspirations, as that which was held there on Friday, April 20, 1917,—called the “Solemn Service to Almighty God on the occasion of the entry of the United States of America into the Great War for Freedom.”

The King and Queen of England, the American Ambassador, and other famous men and women were present, and an impressive sermon was preached by a distinguished American divine, the Right Reverend Dr. Charles Henry Brent, Bishop of the Philippine Islands.

The following was one of the special prayers: “O, Almighty God, we humbly thank

Thee that Thou hast put it into the hearts of the President and people of the United States of America to join with the Allied Nations in this great war in defence of Liberty, Humanity, and Justice, and we pray Thee to grant victory to our forces that we may be brought through strife to a lasting peace, to the good of all mankind, and the Glory of Thy Holy Name.”

Later the entire congregation joined in singing Mrs. Howe’s “Battle Hymn of the Republic.” The service closed with verses from the “Star Spangled Banner” and the British National Anthem.—*Illustrated London News*.

## THE PATRIOTIC SOUP POT

By Hildegard Hawthorne  
(of the Vigilantes)

Our hearts have been thrilled by the visit of Papa Joffre, with all he represents of French heroism, courage and steadfastness. Not one of us but wants to help him win this war of freedom. And as we look about for ways to do so, we find that patriotism, like many another good quality, begins at home.

It can even begin in the soup pot!

Long before this year of probable scarcity and hardship for all the world the French have been known for their economy; not parsimony, but strict and sweet wisdom in refusing to waste whatever is fit and good for human consumption. To throw away half or a quarter of a loaf of stale bread would be thought a crime in France. How often have American housewives thrown away as much each week?

That stale loaf, in France, cut into thick slices and toasted or browned in the oven, is laid in the bottom of soup plates, and over it is poured a generous portion of the great national dish of the country, pot-au-feu. A better or more satisfying meal does not exist.

And this pot-au-feu is made of scraps and bits of food that with us are thrown away. Let every housekeeper in this country set up her own pot-au-feu this year as a patriotic act; as a distinct assistance to Papa Joffre and his fighting countrymen, as a help to England in her struggle against the U-boats, as a prime effort to do her bit behind the President.

The only requisite is an earthenware pot or pipkin of a size commensurate with the family it is to feed. This must have a tight-fitting lid, and find its place on the range where it can cook slowly

and steadily, hour after hour, all day long.

Into this pot, as a starter, goes about two pounds of soup meat, scored deeply across and across. Also any bones that may be handy. Three quarts of water cover this meat. Let it come to a boil, skim, then add pepper and salt to taste and set it back closely covered where it is to stay all day. To it add an onion or two, peeled and sliced. A potato or more cut up. Slices and tops from any vegetables you may be using, a couple of tablespoonfuls of shredded parsley, a little barley if you like, chicken feet that have been parboiled and scraped, necks of the same useful fowl, in fact any little odds and ends that turn up during the day's cooking and that would be thrown away without the haven of the pot-au-feu for their succulent refuge.

When evening comes take off the soup and remove the bones and such pieces of vegetables as have been put in only for flavor. Cut up the meat small, and remove from it most of the fat. Put it back in the soup, and stand the whole where it will get thoroughly chilled through the night. In the morning skim carefully from the top the sheet of fat that will have risen. The soup should be thick and rich. When you want to serve it heat it quickly and pour over the toast in each plate. Nothing else is required to make a perfect luncheon except a little fruit as dessert, and for dinner it will take the place of a roast. With skill in seasoning you will find it to be one of the most delicious dishes on your menu.

## ENGRAVED PORTRAITS OF AMERICAN PATRIOTS\*

Made by Saint Memin in 1796-1810

By Natalie Sumner Lincoln

Few, few shall part where many meet!  
The snow shall be their winding sheet!  
And every turf beneath their feet  
Shall be a soldier's sepulchre—

Every school child is familiar with Campbell's immortal poem of "Hohenlinden," but not every child knows that General Jean Victor Moreau, in supreme command of the French forces at that battle, later in his career came to the United States and, when war with England seemed imminent, was offered the command of the United States army in 1812 by President Madi-

living in a country place on the banks of the Delaware River near Trenton, N. J., Moreau renewed his acquaintance with the artist, Saint Memin, and had a profile likeness made by his compatriot. It is one of the few portraits which Saint Memin, in reducing from life size, made oval instead of round. It is an excellent likeness of the celebrated Frenchman.

Moreau, the greatest general of the French Republic after Napoleon and Hoche, was born at Morlaix in Brittany, in 1763, and died in Laun, Bohemia, on September 2, 1813. He began his career at Rennes as a lawyer and had applied for admission to the Bar, when he was elected in 1791 chief of battalion of the Rennois Volunteers, was made Lieutenant General in 1794, and led a successful campaign in Flanders.

Taking command of the Army of the Rhine and Moselle, he defeated the Archduke Charles of Austria in many engagements, but one of his most famous achievements was his retreat of twenty-six days between three hostile armies without losing a gun and returning with 7000 prisoners. This military achievement finds a parallel in Marshal Joffre's masterly retreat before the on-rushing German armies at the commencement of the World War



C. MOREAU

GEN. JEAN VICTOR MOREAU

son. He was willing to accept, but the events of the Russian campaign decided him to return to Europe. While

\* Copyright, 1917, by Corcoran Gallery of Art.

in which we are now engaged. Thus events of the past repeat themselves.

Napoleon, then First Consul, becoming jealous of Moreau's popularity, caused him to be accused of overtures to the Royalists, and he was exiled in 1804. He returned to Russia in 1813 and was welcomed with delight by Czar Alexander, and in directing a movement at the Battle of Dresden, August 27, 1813, was mortally wounded.

Saint Memin made many profile likenesses of his compatriots, some of whom came to the United States as refugees from the "Terror," while others arrived with Lafayette and fought gallantly to assist the Colonies to obtain their freedom. By a strange coincidence, three of the French officers who are in Washington to-day to help train American troops for fighting in France went to the Library of Congress and by means of the Saint Memin portraits traced their great-great-uncles who had fought with George Washington!

One of the distinguished Frenchmen who served on Washington's staff was Chevalier Louis de Toussard. He came to this country with Chevalier de Loyanté through funds supplied by Baron de Beaumarchais. Later he was aide-de-camp to Lafayette, took part in the Battle of the Brandywine, and lost an arm during the retreat from Rhode Island in the autumn of 1778. He was afterward brevetted lieutenant colonel and received a pension from Congress for life. In 1784 he was made a knight of St. Louis, a colonel in the French service, and appointed inspector of artillery of the French West Indies. After the insurrection in Santo Domingo, from which he just escaped with his life, he petitioned Congress to reinstate him in the United States army,

which was done, and upon attaining the rank of lieutenant colonel, he retired to private life, and became French Consul at New Orleans, La. He died there in 1821.

Saint Memin's portrait of Toussard was marked "Captain Daniel Carmick," but the one at the Corcoran Gallery of Art was corrected to read "General Toussard." There was a Captain Carmack in the Marine Corps, according to the army and navy records of that day, who served with great gallantry at the Battle of New Orleans.

"Levin Powell, a gallant officer of the American Revolution," so reads an old record, which further states that the said Levin Powell was born in Prince William County in 1737, and died at Bedford, Pa., on July 23, 1810, and was buried there. In 1765 Powell married Sarah Harrison, daughter of Burr Harrison of Chappawamsic. She was born about 1740. Their children were Sally, Emily, William H., Burr, Levin, Jr., Alfred H., and Harrison.

Levin Powell, one of the first patriots to take the field, was the friend and intimate of the great men of that day. He was a member of the Committee of Safety in 1775, and with the Committee condemned the action of Lord Dunmore, while approving that of Patrick Henry, of whom he was a staunch supporter. He was a major of the Loudoun Minute Men who hastened to Norfolk and Hampton in the popular rising against Dunmore in 1775; was appointed, January, 1777, lieutenant colonel of the 16th Regiment, Virginia; raised and equipped his regiment, and in the fall of that year joined General Washington at White Marsh Plains. The rigorous climate of Valley Forge proved too much for him and he was obliged to return to Virginia.



Photo—Rice Studio, Washington.

St. Memin's Engraved Portraits of American Patriots : Left to right, top row: Mme. de St. Memin, Charles de St. Memin; 2d row: J. H. Hurst, William Hurst; 3d row: Van Polanen, William White.

Washington sent him a furlough and told him to use it as long as his health required it.

Powell was a member of the Virginia convention that ratified the United States Constitution, and in 1798 was elected to Congress as a Federalist. It is recorded in the newspapers of that date that "Gen. Washington, on the day of election, mounted his old iron-gray charger and rode ten miles to the county court house to vote for his brave fellow soldier, Lieut. Col. Powell, who is happily elected."

Levin Powell was a lineal descendant of Dr. David Powell, vicar of Rhinowaden, Wales, who was born in 1522 and died in 1598. Dr. Powell's grandson, William, Jr., great-great-grandfather of Levin Powell, came to Virginia in 1607—the first of his family in America.

Through the kindness of Miss Nina B. Read, of Norristown, Pa., permission was given to publish the commission of her great-great-grandfather, Jonathan Harvey Hurst, of Philadelphia, as Brigade Inspector in the Pennsylvania Militia. The commission is dated 1798 and signed by Governor Mifflin of Pennsylvania. Miss Read has also kindly furnished the genealogical data which refer to her ancestors, Jonathan Harvey Hurst, his brother William, Major Robert Westcott, and his mother, Mrs. Patience Story Westcott, whose profile likenesses were all made by Saint Memin.

Jonathan and William Hurst were the sons of Timothy Hurst who came to New York in 1761 in the ship "New Edward," William Davis, master. Jonathan Hurst of Hinckley, in the county of Leicester, England, was Timothy's father. The old record reads:

"Timothy Hurst and Mary Brown-

john, of New York, having been published in St. George's Chapel during the enforcement of the Stamp Act, were on Sunday, the 22d day of March, 1766, married by the Rev. John Ogilvie, Assistant Minister of Trinity Church in said city, as will appear by the records thereof."

The Hursts are among the dozen American families which can prove direct royal descent.

Saint Memin made the portrait of Jonathan Harvey Hurst when Hurst was twenty-three years old. He was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar on September 16, 1794, and was a member of the First City Troop of Philadelphia. One old chronicle states that he fought a duel with E. Tilghman, but gives no further particulars. William Hurst, his brother, was said to have married the sister of Commodore Stephen Decatur, but the records do not mention the name of his wife.

The portrait of Mrs. Patience Story Westcott is one of the quaintest done by Saint Memin, and his artistic skill is well shown in depicting her benign expression and picturesque cap and 'kerchief. Mrs. Westcott was a descendant of Robert Story, of New York, and his wife, Patience Gardiner. Patience Story married George Westcott for his second wife. Their daughter, Patience, named for her mother, married on April 25, 1797, Jonathan Harvey Hurst.

Major Robert Westcott, third son of Patience and George Westcott, and brother of Patience Hurst, married on January 1, 1806, Catherine DeVisme Browne, who was born November 19, 1787, and died November 26, 1833. Robert Westcott was born in 1769 and died in 1851

The exploits of American seamen

In the Name, and by the Authority of the Commonwealth  
of Pennsylvania,

**THOMAS MOFFLIN,**

GOVERNOR of the said Commonwealth,

*with*  
To *John Harvey Hurst* the *Mayor* of Philadelphia Esquire, Greeting:



**Know you,** That reposing Confidence in  
your Zeal, Valour, Patriotism and Fidelity, I  
have appointed, and by these Presents I do appoint you,  
the said *John Harvey Hurst*, *Brigade Inspector*  
of the *Brigade* composed of the Militia of the *City* of Philadelphia

To have and to hold the said Office, and to exercise, perform  
and enjoy all the powers, duties and emoluments therunto lawfully belonging, for the term  
of seven years.

In Testimony whereof, I have set my Hand, and caused the great Seal of the  
State to be affixed to these Presents, at Philadelphia the *ninth*  
Day of *August* in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven  
Hundred and Ninety-eight and of the Commonwealth the *twenty third*

By the Governor,

*A. J. Dallas*  
*Secy.*

*Thos Mofflin*

COMMISSION OF JONATHAN HARVEY HURST

have a particular appeal just now with the men of to-day patrolling our "first line defence" as vigilantly as did their ancestors in the Revolution and the War of 1812.

The naval career of John Trippe comprised but eleven years, but in that time he won imperishable fame. He

was appointed a midshipman in the United States navy on April 5, 1799; master, May 6, 1803; lieutenant, January 9, 1807, and three years later, while in command of the U. S. S. "Enterprise," died at sea off Havana, July 9, 1810.

Trippe was in command of "The

Vixen," under Commodore Preble, in the attack on Tripoli. Commodore Preble in his report to the Hon. Robert Smith, Secretary of the Navy, stated:

"Lieutenant Trippe of the 'Vixen,' in Gunboat No. 6, ran alongside of one of the enemy's large boats, which he boarded with only Midshipman John D. Henley and nine men, his boat pulling off before any more could get on board; thus he was left, compelled to conquer or perish, with the odds thirty-six to eleven. The Turks could not withstand the ardor of this brave officer and his assistants; in a few minutes the decks were cleared and her colors hauled down. On board of this boat fourteen of the enemy were killed and twenty-two made prisoners, seven of whom were badly wounded. Lieut. Trippe received *eleven sabre wounds*, some of which were very severe."

Trippe's boatswain's mate and two marines were also wounded, but none killed. A more extraordinary action has never been recorded in naval annals. Lieutenant Trippe for his gallant conduct received a vote of thanks and a sword from Congress.

A torpedo-boat destroyer has been named after this gallant officer.

Rev. Andrew Lounds states that Lieutenant Trippe was from Maryland, and a nephew of Mrs. James Kemp, the latter a daughter of Edward Noel of Dorchester County, Md.

One of the distinguished patriots living in Boston, Mass., during the Revolution was William White, a prominent merchant. He was born on August 1, 1754, and died January 31, 1825. White married on October 26, 1775, his cousin, Mary Chandler, daughter of the Rev. John Chandler of Billerica. She died in Boston on February 21, 1794.

Beside the Saint Memin engraving there is a portrait of William White by Trumbull, which is owned by one of White's descendants.

The artist's engravings of his parents, Charles Balthazar Julien Fevre de Saint Memin and Victoire-Marie de Notmans, differ somewhat from his usual work in that the portraits are cut square and not inclosed in the small circle which is characteristic of the others.

Mme. de Saint Memin was a beautiful Creole from Santo Domingo, and after the "Terror," her husband, a counsellor of the parliament of Dijon, whose property had been confiscated on account of his loyalty to the Crown, accompanied by their son, came to the United States. After many reverses young Saint Memin made a rapidly increasing income by introducing his profile portrait engravings in New York City, and then he sent for his mother and sister. They remained with him during his long stay in the United States, Saint Memin, Sr., having died in Santo Domingo, where he had gone to look after his wife's property.

One of the Saint Memin portraits marked "Unknown" is published also, in the hope that some reader may be able to identify it.

Among the foreigners who sat for Saint Memin was Roger Gerard Van Polanen, whose record, traced upon a marble monument in the burial ground at Bridgeport, Conn., reads thus:

"This marble covers the remains of Roger Gerard Van Polanen, born at Rotterdam, Holland, May 3, 1757; an accomplished scholar, a learned civilian, an honest man, and a sincere Christian. He served his country with fidelity and reputation in various important trusts, in each of the four quarters of the world,





*Portrait engraved by St. Memin Paris*



*Portrait engraved by St. Memin, Paris*



*St. Memin 1793 South St. Philadelphia*



*Portrait engraved by St. Memin, Philadelphia*



Photo—Rice Studio, Washington.

St. Memin's Engraved Portraits of American Patriots: Left to right, top row: Gen. Toussard, Levin Powell; 2d row: Robert Westcott, Mrs. George Westcott; 3d row: Name unknown, Capt. John Trippe.

at Batavia, in the Island of Java, during many years in different parts of Europe, and in Africa at the Cape of Good Hope, he was high in the confidence and employment of his Government; and from the years 1795 to 1802 he filled the appointment of Minister Resident of the Batavian Republic at the Court of the United States.

"At the advanced age of seventy-four he was again called by his country to preside over her councils in her East India possessions; but the burden of those years did not allow him to add to it the cares of office. He died in this place on the 7th of September, 1833, after a residence in this country of thirty-four years.

"If he is entitled to an honorable

memory for the useful and distinguished course of his public life, they who knew him with the familiarity of friendship will always prefer to remember him for his amiable disposition, the Christian virtues, and practical wisdom which won the love and respect of all who enjoyed the privilege of his society. He lived and died in the faith and hope of a disciple of Jesus Christ.

"This monument is not erected so much to record the honors of the dead, or in the vain hope to rescue from oblivion that which must inevitably be forgotten, as to relieve and gratify the affection of one now solitary and disconsolate—the widow, Bernardina Adelaide Van Polanen."

*(This series to be continued.)*

### ANNOUNCEMENT OF WAR RELIEF SERVICE COMMITTEE

Individuals or Chapters desiring to adopt a French orphan can secure the child's name and address by writing to Mrs. Matthew T. Scott or Mrs. Albert S. Burleson, Chairman and Vice Chairman of the National Committee on War Relief Service.

Thirty-six dollars and fifty cents will support a French orphan. Money contributed to the French orphan should be sent to the Treasurer General, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., through Chapter Regents.

### DESECRATION OF THE FLAG PROHIBITED

Warning against desecration of the American flag by aliens has been issued by the Department of Justice, which has sent the following notice to Federal attorneys and marshals:

"Any alien enemy tearing down, mutilating,

abusing, or desecrating the United States flag in any way will be regarded as a danger to the public peace or safety within the meaning of Regulation 12 of the Proclamation of the President issued April 6, 1917, and will be subject to summary arrest and punishment."



## GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

Mrs. Margaret Roberts Hodges, Editor, Annapolis, Maryland

On entering the service of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, as Genealogical Editor, I most earnestly plead for coöperation in collecting unpublished Revolutionary Records, Bible Records, Affidavits from the Local Court Records, unpublished Church Records, Tombstone Records and Final Accounts. In the ten pages allotted to this Department, it is your privilege and mine to be History Builders, under Liber and Folio for this, and coming generations.

MARGARET ROBERTS HODGES.

By order of the Continental Congress, all queries received from now to January 1, 1918, will be returned to sender. This action was rendered necessary owing to the accumulation of unprinted data on hand.

2. Answers or partial answers are earnestly desired, and full credit will be given. The Editor is not responsible for any statements, except given over her signature. In answering queries please give the date of the magazine and the number of the query; also state under Liber and Folio where the answer was procured.

3. All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelope, 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.

It is my pleasure to present through the Ann Arundel Chapter, D. A. R., of Anne Arundel County, Maryland, Mrs. Robert A. Welsh, Regent, this unpublished list of the "Oath of Allegiance for the State of Maryland, 1778," unearthed in the vaults of the Maryland Historical Society. The courtesy of publication is extended me by the Council of said Historical Society (original Record Historical Society of Maryland, Baltimore, Maryland).

An alphabetical list of the persons' names who have taken the Oath of Fidelity and Support to the State of Maryland in Anne Arundel County, 1778:

John Allien	Jonathan Allien	William Bishop	Samuel Brogden
Nathaniel Akers	Samuel Atwell	John Bosorworth	William Brown
George Adams	Joseph Atwell	Clinch Blinco	Joseph Brewer, Sen.
John Annis	Daniel Atwell	Daniel Brigdal	Joseph Brewer, Jr.
Charles Appleby	William Arnold	John Boone	John Brewer, Son of
Joseph Ashmead	William Armiger	William Brown, Son of	Joseph
Michael Askien	Robert Atwell	John	Nicholas Brewer
James Anderson, Sen.	Benjamin Atwell	Thomas Brown	William Brewer, Sen.
Andrew Anderson	John Atwell	Robert Band	John Bishop
William Anderson	Adam Allen	Constantine Bull	Samuel Bergess
James Anderson, Jr.	Charles Boone	Richard Benson	Richard Beard, Jr.
William Anderson	John Burn	Joshua Brown	Ferdinand Battee
Bignet Appleby	Thomas Boone	Richard Benland	Thomas Basford
Joshua Adams	Thomas Bonner	Robert Berry	John Basford
William Andrews	Leyborn Barry	Adam Bash	Benjamin Basford
Henry Ayton	Thomas Fowler	Charles Barber	Mordecai Barry
Adam Ankus	Basford	John Ball	Matthew Beard
Joseph Auley	Henry Brewer	John Baker	Richard Beard
Snowden Anchors	Richard Beard	Patrick Burk	Thomas Beard
John Atkinson	Alexander Banning	Thomas Ballin	Stephen Beard
Zachariah Aldridge	John Beall Bordley	Ralph Basil	Jacob Barry
Nicholas Aldridge	Thomas Brannon	John Beard	John Brogden
Absalom Anderson	Phillip Brown	John Brewer	Cornelius Barry

Richard Brannon	John Barnes, of Na-	Nicholas Brewer, Jr.	William Carvell
James Benton	thaniel (Baltimore	Sutcliffe Brown	John Carvell
Henry Bateman, Sen.	City)	John Boone, Sen.	John Cleavo
John Burgess	Philemon Barnes (of	William Bostock	John Connoway
Thomas Burgess	Baltimore City)	William Benton	William Clarke
Francis Belmear	Joseph Burgess	Barton Bostick	Robert Cross
Henry Bateman, Jr.	Richard Burgess	Nicholas Brewer, Sen.	Zachariah Cheney
William Briant	James Brown	John Bray	Archibald Chisholm
John Briant	Zebediah Baker	Mark Barton	Samuel Cheney
Stephen Bell Basford	Basil Burgess	John Bincher	Joseph Cheney
Thomas Benson	John Brown	Robert Barnett	Benjamin Cheney
Edmund Benton	Zachariah Brown	Nathan Brashears,	James Cadhe
John Benton	William Bateman	Thomas Birkhead	George Crox
James Baldwin	Charles Brown	William Barnby	James Cann
John Brown	James Britton	Zadock Brashears	Thomas Chapman
Caleb Burgess	James Bartley	James Butler	Samuel Cadhe
Thomas Benson	Valentine Brown	John Burket	Benjamin Cadhe
John Benson	Bartholomew Balderton	William Brogden	John Connor
William Barry	John Brewer, Sen.	John Brice	Charles Carroll
Gilbert Bland	George Bryant	James Brice	James Cord
Robert Barnes	Basil Barry	John Bullien	James Carr
Thomas Bissett	Abraham Becraft	John Burgess	John Connor
Dorsey Barnes	Michael Burgess	Basil Burgess	Jacob Cramblick
Nathan Barnes, of Na-	Russell Belt	Richard Burgess	Paul Cooper (Balti-
thaniel	John Brown, of John	Stephen Boone	more City)
William Butler	Thomas Baker	John Burgess	Jacob Cramblick
Jacob Bingore	Waymarck Brashears	Thomas Brown	Robert Colson
Samuel Brown, of Ben-	Charles Brashears	James Boyle	Daniel Carr (Baltimore
jamin	Benjamin Brashears	James Bonneby	City)
John Bingham	Jonathan Brashears	Thomas Baliey	James Connor (Balti-
Jacob Birgoor, Jr.	Dowell Brashears	John Berkhead, Sen.	more City)
Robert Bingham	John Brown	James Callahan	John Cornelius
John Barlow	Wilkinson Brashears	Robert Collet	William Cannon
Joshua Brerer	Thomas Barrot	John Carman	Francis Coale
John Bloom	William Beacham	William Caldwell	John Chaplen
John Bowling	William Bollison	Robert Conway	Zepheniah Cheney
Zachariah Barlow	Seaborn Birkhead	Lawrence Callahan	Samuel Cappuck
Peter Barnes	Richard Brown	Cornelius Chaed	Alexander Cahoon
Greenbury Bishop	Allen Ball	Hazel Crouch	John Cox
Solomon Bishop	Nehemiah Birkhead	Peter Callahan	Thomas Cooper
Robert Brown	Francis Birkhead	Benjamin Comely	George Cann
James Beedgood	Matthew Birkhead	Samuel Crain	Francis Conner
James Barnes	Nehemiah Berkhead	William Caples	David Cumming
James Barnes, of Adam	Francis Berkhead	Joseph Cowman	Thomas Curtis
Abednego Baker	Joseph Berkhead	Joseph Cowman, Jr.	William Coale
Moses Behore	Benjamin Bergess	Abraham Claude	Joseph Coale
Michael Barnes	Ferdenando Batter	A. F. Cheney	Thomas Coale
James Barnes (Balti-	John Brown	Thomas Callahan	William Cox
more City)	John Browne	James Cooper	Joseph Craycraft
Richard Barnes (Balti-	Philip Boney	John Crisall	John Camp
more City)	Richard Bryant	John Christian	Edward Cooper
Adam Barnes	Edward Blount	Benjamin Chambers	Edward Clarke
Thomas Barnes	James Sayer Bennet	Robert Couden	Timothy Carty
John Barnes, of Adam	James Babbs	John Cahe	Walter Cann
	John Brewer	Alexander Carvell	John Carr

John Carr, Jr.	John Campbell	Thomas Day	John Dove
John Curray	John Callahan	Elias Dorsey (Baltimore City)	Richard Deale
John Casier	Jeremiah P. Chase	Philemon Dorsey	John Dorsey, Jr.
Adam Crandell	Daniel Campbell	———— Drawater	Benjamin Dorsey
James Cumming	Arthur Coffin	Stephen Deaver	William Denny
William Conner	William Cooley	Joseph Deaver	Thomas Disney
Samuel Chew	John Crox	John Davis (Baltimore City)	Samuel Dixon
Richard Chew	John Crapper	Walter Dent	Richard Disney
Samuel Chew	John Chavear	I. Dorsey, of Michael	Thomas Dowell
Lock Chew	Joshua Carroll	Lancelot Dorsey, of Michael	Gidion Dare
John Chew	Vachel Connoway	Edward Disney	John Dowell
Nathaniel Chew	John Davis	James Disney	Mark Dove
Edward Collinson	Ephraim Duvall	Ely Dorsey, Jr.	William Devenport
Zachariah Child	George Davis	Joseph Daw	Henry Darnall (P. Manor)
Samuel Childs	George Denny	Henry Hall Dorsey	Philip Darnall
Francis Crandall	John Dodson	Caleb Dorsey	Richard Darnall
William Child	George Davelyn	Joshua Dorsey, Sen.	Philip Darnall, Jr.
Cephas Childs	James Dick	Michael Dorsey	Thomas Ditty
John Childs	William Devenish	Enos Duvall	William Deale
George Crandle	Henry Dawson	Alexander Daffy	William Drury
James Crowley	Emanuel Dadd	C. Dorsey	James Davidson
Joseph Crutchley	John Darr	Richard Duffineld	Robert Dillingham
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(To be continued.)

## A GREAT WAR IF WE DON'T WEAKEN

By Wallace Irwin  
(of the Vigilantes)

A month ago a public demonstration was held in Madison Square Garden to honor the crews of visiting French war-ships. That night was truly inspiring to loyalty and to brotherhood in arms. The twelve thousand who beat the other twelve thousand to the door and stormed the auditorium were on their feet most of the evening, shaking the girdered ceiling with Yankee cheers and Rebel yells. At one dramatic point a French Lieutenant-Commander leaped over the ropes into the central arena and whipped out his sword, a tongue of flame, to signal many hundred French bayonets which sprouted suddenly skyward, a cornfield of steel, raised to the glory of a new Ally. The ensuing din was terrific and I—on the tide of a young enthusiasm—helped knock off the hat of the only pacifist present.

It was out of the contrasting silence which followed that I heard the warning spoken softly by the little man just behind me.

"It'll be a great war," he said, "if we don't weaken."

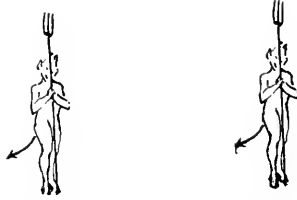
If we don't weaken—there's the point of a sermon! Nobody likes to preach on the elderly subject of prohibition; but we are now launched as a Nation upon the business of killing and being killed and at such a time none of us can afford to trifle with the truth. We mustn't weaken and we must cut out the rotten roots of weakness.

Sane America wants the manufacture of alcoholic beverages stopped for a reason that has nothing to do with sen-

timental twaddle. The manufacture of alcoholic beverages, if continued with us, would amount to a deadly German plot in our midst. This is a matter of plain business fact. The world is facing starvation, America must feed herself and the world; and she cannot sit by and see millions of tons of good clean grain being poured into vats to make a rather expensive, somewhat poisonous, entirely useless liquid.

Already they are talking of giving us war bread. Your grocer has learned to say "Food shortage," as he doubles the price of every edible, and in the saloon next door the workman—who would surely serve our Industrial Army a little better were he sticking to cold water—is cheating somebody out of a square meal every time a glass of "the same" is shoved at him over the bar.

It's up to the banker and the baker, the pub and the club. We are struggling desperately to make food-ships, a large percentage of which are destined to feed Von Capelle's ruinous and cowardly sharks. War is becoming something hell never dreamed of. And if we're going to out-face hell we can't do it by getting drunk at the expense of soldiers abroad and children at home. Uncle Sam has got to go in training for the big fight. If he's going to win he mustn't be starved or drugged. Patriotic brewers and distillers know this and are diverting their business into channels useful to the Government. Those who are not patriotic must be compelled into decency—and your influence will help, if you don't weaken.



## KAISER BILL AND THE DEVIL

By Rene Bache



When Kaiser Bill arrived in hell,  
The Devil welcomed him with, "Well!  
You surely ought to feel 'to hum'  
In this old Pandemonium.  
It's given me such cause for mirth  
To see the hell you've raised on earth.  
Your methods were so new and frightful,  
They struck me as quite too delightful.  
I've felt like playing second fiddle,  
Just toasting folks upon the griddle.  
This hell of mine is out of date;  
You've made me see it's second-rate.  
I'm tempted to resign and let you  
Take on my job. You'd make, I'll bet you,  
A vastly more efficient devil  
Than I, with greater range of evil.  
I feel we are old friends. Your prayers,  
Though misaddressed, have come down-  
stairs.



I've answered some. But really, Kaiser,  
Where devilment's concerned, you're wiser  
Than I can claim to be. Your knack  
For novelties in horrors puts me back  
So far, I feel myself outclassed,  
Gone-by, extinct, a relic of the past.  
I do not flatter you. For where  
In history can any one compare  
With you as sorrow-maker for mankind?  
The groans of dying men; the blind  
Whose sight you took away; the tears  
Of countless women (it appears  
That making war on children was with you  
A notion quite original and new)—  
These things all testify your greatness;  
but to me



Your most amazing talent is hypocrisy.  
I used to think that I could lie a few,  
But in this line I yield the palm to you.  
I've made of this a fairly horrid hell,  
But you could run it fully twice as well.  
If loth to take my place, then share my  
throne.  
Now you are here, I would not reign  
alone."



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OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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VOL. LI

AUGUST, 1917

No. 2

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## CONTENTS FOR AUGUST, 1917

KILIAEN VAN RENSSELAER . . . . .	( <i>Frontispiece</i> )
VAN RENSSELAERS OF RENSSELAERWYCK. Jeanie Gould Lincoln .	67
FRANCE REMEMBERS AMERICAN REVOLUTION IN WAR DIPLOMA	77
AMERICA TO HER ALLIES. Theodosia Garrison . . . . .	78
WORK OF THE CHAPTERS . . . . .	79
GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT . . . . .	84
HOME COMMISSARY IN WAR-TIME . . . . .	88
THE PLANTING OF THE GREEN. Alice Corbin . . . . .	89
WAR RELIEF COMMITTEE PERFECTS PLANS FOR NATIONAL SERVICE. Mrs. William H. Wait . . . . .	90
NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT	
OFFICIAL LIST OF . . . . .	91
JUNE MEETING OF . . . . .	94
NATIONAL COMMITTEES AND THEIR OFFICERS . . . . .	125
RED CROSS WORK. Amelia Josephine Burr . . . . .	127

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KILIAEN VAN RENSSELAER, 2d  
Third Patroon and First Lord of the Manor.



# DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

VOL. LI, NO. 2

AUGUST, 1917

WHOLE NO. 301

## VAN RENSSELAERS OF RENSSELAERWYCK

By Jeanie Gould Lincoln

Author of "Marjorie's Quest," "An Unwilling Maid," etc.

AMONG the fine old Manor Houses in America, that of the Van Rensselaers of Rensselaerwyck stands pre-eminent not only for its extensive landed estate and far-reaching influence, but for its gracious and stately hospitality maintained through many generations.

For two hundred and eighty-seven years the Van Rensselaers have been prominent in America. They were Jonkheers, or noblemen, in Holland. Their original estate, about three miles southeast of Nykerk, was a Reddergold, the possession of which conferred nobility.

Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, a merchant prince of Amsterdam, Holland, a director of the Dutch West India Company, and a member of the college of nine commissioners empowered to conduct the affairs of the New Netherlands, made his first purchase of land from the American Indians in 1630, and seven years later his estate in America comprised over 700,000 acres, now the Counties of Albany, Rensselaer, and part of Columbia. The property was twenty-four miles wide and forty-eight miles long. At his own expense Van

Rensselaer sent over one hundred and fifty men and women to colonize this enormous tract of land in the wilderness.

Van Rensselaer's position remains unique in the history of the colonization of the New World. He acknowledged, as founder of his extensive colony, no superior power on this side of the ocean, and was virtually a sovereign on his own domain, for the title "Patroon" conferred by the West India Charter to Van Rensselaer, was analogous to that of the old feudal barons. Only recognizing the States General of Holland as his superior, Kiliaen Van Rensselaer administered justice within his own estate, built his own fortress, owned the cannon (still in the possession of the Manor House family), maintained, commissioned, and enlisted his own army, and had a flag of his own.

Kiliaen, the first Patroon, was twice married and had nine children, five sons and four daughters, all of whom survived him and shared his estate. He died in 1646. His first wife was Helleghonda Van Bylet, by whom he had one

son, Johannes, who married his cousin, Elizabeth Van Twiller. This Johannes was the second Patroon; however, he never came to this country, his brother,

Haeckins. It was to protect Madam Van Rensselaer's dainty fingers that the humble thimble was invented. This first thimble was made by a goldsmith,



Photo—Edmonton, Washington.

KILIAEN VAN RENSSELAER

Founder of the Colony of Rensselaerwyck in America and the First Patroon.

Jan Baptist, representing him at Rensselaerwyck.

The first Patroon's second wife was Anna Van Wely, daughter of Johan Van Wely and his wife, Leonora

Nicholas Van Benschoten, who presented it to the Patroon's wife, begging her to accept the "covering" for the protection of her diligent finger, as a token of his esteem.

When Jan Baptist Van Rensselaer, second son of the first Patroon, arrived in America to represent his brother Johannes, he brought with him massive

Holland in 1658, his place being taken by his younger brother Jeremias.

Jeremias Van Rensselaer, who was born in Amsterdam about 1632, and



Photo—Edmonston, Washington.

ANNE VAN WELY

Wife of Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, the First Patroon. The thimble was invented for her use.

carved furniture, large quantities of silver plate, and family portraits, and built on the feudal estate a Manor House resembling in appearance the homestead in Holland. He retired to

died in Rensselaerwyck in October, 1674, was Director of the Manor of Rensselaer for sixteen years, during the minority of his nephew, little Kiliaen, named for his grandfather. When the



Photo—Edmonston, Washington.

**JEREMIAS VAN RENSSELAER**

Third son of the First Patroon, was Director of the Colony for sixteen years.



STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER, 1st  
Sixth Patroon, born 1707, died 1747, married Elizabeth Groesbeck in 1729.

British gained possession of the New Netherlands in 1664 Jeremias swore allegiance to the Duke of York, and according to the terms of surrender he was left in possession of the Van Rensselaer estate, with privileges and baronial rights unimpaired. The village of Beverwyck, which had grown up under the shadow of old Fort Orange, was detached from the Manor and incorporated into the city of Albany.

Jeremias was greatly beloved by his tenantry and neighboring Indians, who guarded his estate as if it was their own. He married Maria Van Cortlandt.

Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, 2d, received his patent in 1685 under the title of first Lord of the Manor and Third Patroon, and was expressly given authority to administer justice within his own domain, "in both kinds, in his own court-leet and court baron," and to a separate representation in the Colonial Assembly. These

rights remained with the family until the Revolution.

Kiliaen married his cousin, Anne Van Rensselaer, and died in 1687 at Water-vliet, N. Y. They had no children. His widow married William Nichol. Following the law of primogeniture, the vast Van Rensselaer estate reverted to the son of Jeremias, who also bore the family name of Kiliaen.

The latter's grandson, Stephen Van Rensselaer, 2d, and seventh Patroon, upon inheriting the ancestral estate, removed the old Manor House, within whose walls the great men and women of Colonial days had been entertained, and erected a new Manor House, which was completed in 1765. Stephen married Catherine Livingston, daughter of

Philip Livingston, Signer of the Declaration of Independence, and Christiana Ten Broeck. To quote an old biography: "Stephen Van Rensselaer, with his father-in-law, Philip Livingston, sternly opposed the encroachments of the Crown."

Philip, second son of Stephen and Catherine Livingston Van Rensselaer, was born in 1766 and died September 25, 1824. He married, in 1787, Anne de Peyster Van Cortlandt, daughter of General Philip Van Cortlandt. They had no issue. Philip became mayor of Albany in 1799 and held office for nineteen years, the longest

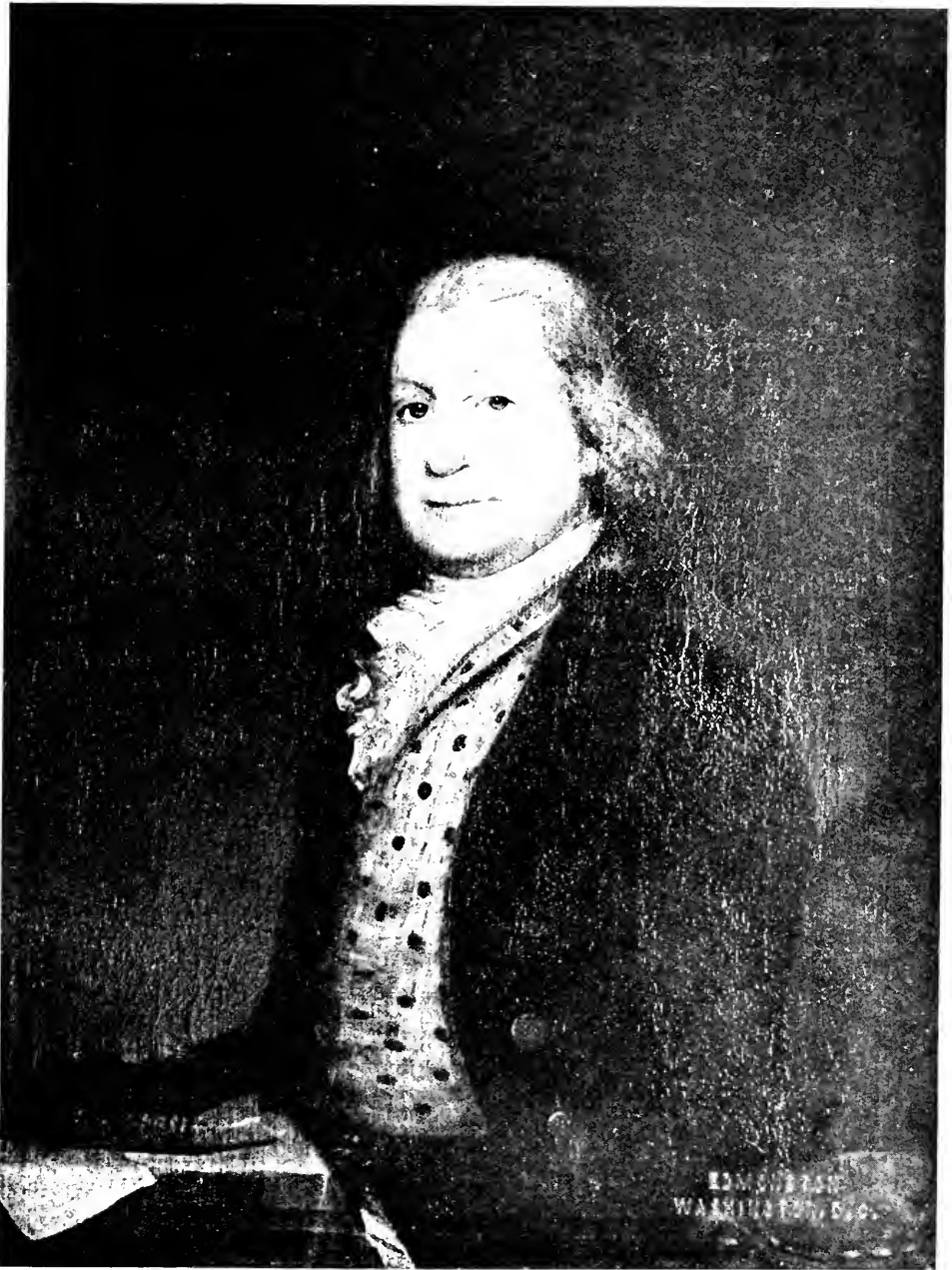
service of any mayor of that city. He was noted for his benevolence and public spirit.

His brother, Stephen, 3d, was appointed major general of militia in 1801, and in the War of 1812 commanded the United States forces on the northern frontier. His second wife was Cornelia Patterson, daughter of William Patterson, Governor of New Jersey,



CHRISTIANA TEN BROECK

Wife of Philip Livingston, Signer of the Declaration of Independence, and mother of Mrs. Stephen Van Rensselaer, 2d.



Photo—Edmonston, Washington.

PHILIP VAN RENSSELAER

Mayor of Albany for nineteen years. From portrait owned by Mrs. Theodore Vernon Boynton.

and later Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

The last Van Rensselaer to bear the



CATHERINE LIVINGSTON

Wife of Stephen Van Rensselaer, 2d, and daughter of Philip Livingston.

title of Patroon was Stephen, 4th, born in Albany March 29, 1789; died there on May 25, 1868. He was a man of great distinction and major general of militia. He married Harriet Elizabeth, daughter of William Bayard, of New York.

"The last Patroon," by which title Stephen Van Rensselaer, 4th, was always known, had many stormy hours during almost two decades—the "Forties and Fifties"—occasioned by the refusal of his tenants to render him the ground-rents which had been accorded the former Patroons. The refusal provoked riots to such an extent that both the police and militia had to be called out; houses were burned, and some of

the property destroyed. Getting into the political arena, this was the seed of a party known as "Anti-renters, or Know-nothings." Colonel Church, a prominent citizen of Albany, General Van Rensselaer's friend and attorney, was attacked viciously by rioters on several occasions and once seriously injured. Feeling ran high for years, while the legal battle was fought in the courts, until finally Judge George Gould, of the Supreme Court Bench, and later the presiding Justice of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York, gave the decision in General Van Rensselaer's favor.

One of the occasions when the stately doors of the Manor House were hospitably thrown open occurred in 1863,



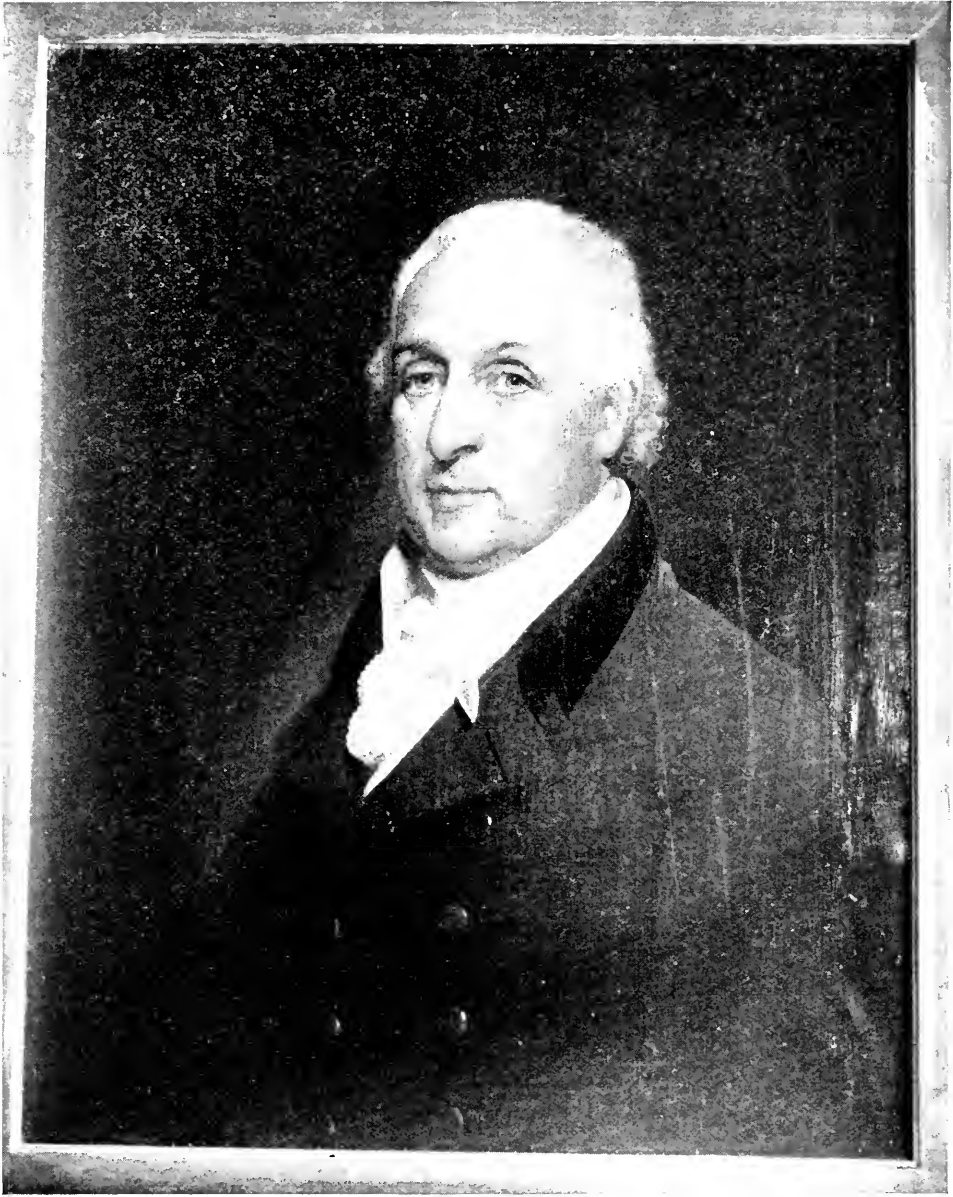
Photo—Edmonston, Washington—from a painting by Malbone.

CORNELIA PATTERSON

Wife of Major General Stephen Van Rensselaer.

during the Civil War, when the Patroon's youngest daughter, Harriet Van Rensselaer, married John Schuyler Crosby, of Albany, afterwards colonel





Photo—Edmonston, Washington, from original portrait owned by Mrs. Theodore Vernon Boynton.

WILLIAM BAYARD, OF NEW YORK

His daughter, Harriet Elizabeth, married the Last Patroon, Stephen Van Rensselaer, 4th.

on the staff of General Philip Sheridan. That evening and the wedding will long be remembered by the writer, who, by virtue of her small stature, was assisted

to mount the beautiful drawing-room table, from whence, over the heads of the other guests, she gazed admiringly at the bride and groom.



Photo—Edmonston, Washington.

THE MANOR HOUSE OF RENSSELAERWYCK

Built in 1765 by Stephen Van Rensselaer, 2d. From painting owned by Mrs. Theodore Vernon Boynton.

### SEARCH FOR EPITAPHS

Daughters of the American Revolution can materially aid their Society by copying the inscriptions on tombstones which are often the only authentic source of genealogical information, and filing the epitaphs in the Library at Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

The inscriptions must be copied literally, using a vertical mark to indicate the end of each line on the tombstone,

but it is not necessary to take down the verses unless they have genealogical or historical value.

Write the inscriptions on separate sheets of paper so that the names may be filed alphabetically. Suitable paper will be furnished upon application to

THE LIBRARY,  
Memorial Continental Hall,  
Washington, D. C.

# FRANCE REMEMBERS THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION IN HER WAR DIPLOMA

Designed Before the United States Joined the Allies

The French diploma bestowed upon the gallant men of the American Ambulance Field Service during the present war is of particular interest to the

toric dates 1776-1783 underneath, and over the dates 1914-1917 is drawn the American soldier in khaki and the Poilu in his war-worn uniform, standing, as



Reproduced by kind permission of *L'Illustration*.

DIPLOMA AWARDED TO AMERICANS SERVING IN THE AMERICAN AMBULANCE CORPS  
Designed by M. Bernard Naudin.

Daughters of the American Revolution. The design, by M. Bernard Naudin, depicts the Continental soldier and his French comrade-in-arms, with the his-

toric dates 1776-1783 underneath, and over the dates 1914-1917 is drawn the American soldier in khaki and the Poilu in his war-worn uniform, standing, as their ancestors did, shoulder to shoulder in this second great war for liberty and democracy.

The diploma states:

M. . . . .  
*has taken part as a volunteer in the American Ambulance Field Service from 191. . to 191. .*

*Faithful to the ancient friendship of France and the United States, he has allied himself to the French army, carrying help in the line of battle to the wounded in the war for the right.*

The diploma was first published in the April *L'Illustration*, a French magazine, with the accompanying article, which is a translation:

“At this time, when America joins herself with the Allies, a special homage is due to her sons who, during two years and a half, have shared the dangers and the glories of our troops.

“Among them the American Ambulance Field Service deserves honorable mention, coming from more than eighty American Universities, Harvard 159 volunteers, Princeton 53, Yale 47,

Leland Stanford 20, Wisconsin 17, Pennsylvania 16, Dartmouth 16, Columbia 15, Chicago 12, etc.

“These young men drive several hundred ambulances, sent in fourteen sections, attached to as many French divisions; eighty of them have already received either the Military Medal or the Cross of Honor.

“This division, entirely supported by Americans and costing several millions, is directed by Mr. A. Piatt Andrews, Professor at Harvard University, and M. Stephen Gallati, ex-Secretary of the Treasury.

“These devoted friends of France asked M. Bernard Naudin to draw a diploma which will be accorded to the American Ambulance Field Service of the volunteers.

“This work, begun and finished before the entrance of the United States into the war, has to-day a special and symbolic value.”

## AMERICA TO HER ALLIES

### Congress Provides Battleplanes and Fliers.

—*Newspaper Headline.*

By Theodosia Garrison  
 (of *The Vigilantes*)

I send my men in khaki  
 With singing on their lips—  
 My engineers and artisans,  
 My captains and their ships;  
 But yet another sending  
 Shall greet your lifted glance,  
 When the eagles of America  
 Are on the wing to France.

*My fierce, white eagles,  
 They shall gather in their might,  
 In hundreds and in thousands  
 They shall circle for the flight  
 With wings that bear the lightning,  
 With eyes that pierce the night.*

My soldiers and my sailors  
 Shall prove their wrath and will,  
 My engineers and artisans  
 Shall serve you of their skill;  
 But yet a greater service  
 The four winds shall advance,  
 When the eagles of America  
 Are on the wing to France.

*My fierce, white eagles—  
 They shall gather for the feast,  
 Like a swift cloud of judgment  
 They shall turn them to the East,  
 And God shall steel their talons  
 For rending of the beast.*

## WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

TO INSURE ACCURACY IN THE READING OF NAMES AND PROMPTNESS IN PUBLICATION, CHAPTER REPORTS MUST BE TYPEWRITTEN.

EDITOR.

**Anne Brewster Fanning Chapter** (Connecticut). The exercises in connection with the unveiling of the Ancient North East Corner mound stone, situated on Miss Mary Harvey's farm near Jewett City, were held under the auspices of this Chapter in the Baptist Church on Wednesday afternoon, May 16, 1917.

Mrs. George Maynard Minor, Vice President General from Connecticut; Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel, State Regent of Connecticut, and other



UNVEILING BOULDER MARKING NORWICH BOUND

Left to right: Mrs. A. M. Brown, Regent, Anne Brewster Fanning Chapter; Mrs. John L. Buel, State Regent of Connecticut; and Mrs. George Maynard Minor, Vice President General from Connecticut.

distinguished guests of the Chapter went afterward to the Harvey farm. Miss Alice Brown and Miss Martha Brewster, both descendants of former owners of the land lying in a southerly direction from the stone, unveiled the boulder, and the former placed a laurel wreath upon it. As Miss Brewster unfurled the American flag, the salute to the flag was given, and she then placed the flag in the holder prepared for it on the boulder.

With the lapse of a century and a quarter the old boundary stone had been almost forgotten, but its traditions still lingered in the minds of

the neighboring landowners, and a year ago the Anne Brewster Fanning Chapter undertook its restoration.

The inscription on the stone reads:

Ye Ancient Norwich N. E. Corner Bound  
1659-1917

D. A. R.

HELEN BURRALL BLISS,  
*Historian.*

**Samuel Adams Chapter** (Methuen, Mass.) in these days of peril to our beloved country and to the young men who are her defenders, feels that every effort must be made to meet the needs of the hour. There is no longer time to recount what we have done, but high time that we strive zealously to find the avenue of activity wherein each and every member may best serve her country and avert the threatened food shortage which may develop into a national calamity.

We should pledge ourselves to indulge in no extravagances, to dress plainly, and to conserve every ounce of food. The wife of the President has set us an example in economy, and we should follow her leadership; buy nothing which is not needed, and provide foodstuffs by every possible means, either by raising vegetables and fruits in gardens, or preserving them.

During the year just closed, the Chapter meetings have been well attended and much work has been accomplished. The summer school was conducted by the Chapter in the Italian district from July 10 to July 24 in the Bradley School, seventeen girls and sixteen boys being enrolled. After two weeks, the school was discontinued and was opened in the Pleasant Valley school, thirty-one boys and twenty-five girls enrolled. During three weeks there was an average attendance of forty.

The benevolences of the year include a contribution to the Florence Crittendon League, the Lawrence Boys' Club, the Martha Berry School and the International College at Springfield.

In February, Mrs. Frank D. Ellison, our State Regent, was the guest of the Chapter. The literary exercises have been of a high order and the Chapter is to be congratulated in having secured the services of distinguished speakers.

CAMELIA A. HOWE,  
*Historian.*

**Council Bluffs Chapter** (Iowa) has held eight regular meetings. Our Regent has presided at all.

The Board has held three regular and five called meetings.

The Chapter has had an average attendance of twenty-seven members. A most successful year in all ways has been enjoyed.

MADGE H. CINNEY,  
*Secretary.*

**Fort Nelson Chapter** (Portsmouth, Va.) erected a tablet to commemorate the deeds of Commodore Richard Dale, who "added imperishable glory to the American Navy."



TRIBUTE PAID BY THE FORT NELSON CHAPTER  
TO RICHARD DALE

On May 9, 1917—the thirty-eighth anniversary of the Battle of Fort Nelson, fought on the site of the present Naval Hospital in Portsmouth, the tablet was unveiled, a beautiful monument of granite and bronze.

Commodore Richard Dale, a gallant naval officer of the Revolutionary War, was second in command under John Paul Jones in the famous fight between the "Bon Homme Richard" and the British frigate, "Serapis."

The present day crisis, when the liberties of the people and the world's civilization are threatened, seemed a peculiarly fitting time for the Daughters of the American Revolution to honor Richard Dale—a Portsmouth man, a pioneer of the illustrious line of brave men who have gone forth from this city at duty's call to uphold the honor and rights of their country.

A battalion of sailors from the Naval Training Station, with the Post band from the Navy Yard, and the Training Station band gave a distinctly military aspect to the unveiling ceremonies.

The monument, which is about ten feet high, has the bronze tablet which shows a vessel in a rough sea with the Goddess of Liberty as the figurehead, with two men kneeling on either side, one watchful for danger, the other ready for defense—typical of the sailors and soldiers who won honor defending their country. On the reverse of the monument is a smaller bronze tablet bearing this inscription:

"In honor of the memory of Commodore Richard Dale, a native of this place, born November 6, 1756, died in Philadelphia, Pa., February 26, 1826. Erected by Fort Nelson Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, May 9, 1917."

ANNIE EMERSON,  
*Historian.*

**Pilgrim Chapter** (Iowa City) has completed its nineteenth year of patriotic work with a membership of seventy.

The course of study outlined by the program committee proved very instructive and intensely interesting. Although not allowed a part in the work, we know "How our cities are governed." One meeting was especially appropriate.

The Saturday before the City Manager form of city government was voted upon in our city, Miss Hastings gave us an enthusiastic talk on the subject.

Last September we were able to place a marker on the grave of a real daughter, Mrs. Eliza Melvin Shrader, a former member.



soldiers throughout Jefferson County. Next we responded to many calls for aid from other chapters and for different state purposes, always remembering Memorial Continental Hall. Now we are doing our bit in Relief and Red Cross work, which is world wide.

HENRIETTA GRIGGS ROGERS,  
*Historian.*

**Sarah Bradlee Fulton Chapter** (Medford, Mass.). Our past year has been one of progress and success. We have given many donations to charities, and contributed to a new cause, the Heath School in the Western part of our State.

At the twenty-sixth Continental Congress we were represented by our Regent and four other Chapter members, delegates and alternates.

We have pledged ourselves to do what we can for the Allies, and our Chapter holds meetings each week in the Slave Quarters, Royal House, to prepare surgical dressings.

In May our Chapter entertained the State officers and chapters at the Colonial House, Boston; this was the last meeting held there this season. Two meetings each month from October to May are held, and so the Chapters of the Bay State keep in touch with each other.

In January one of our members presented us with five large silk United States flags, and we are the happy owner of a large thirteen-star flag.

Our Chapter Officers are: Regent, Mrs. Ellen L. Tisdale; Vice Regent, Miss Maria W. Wait; Recording Secretary, Miss Olive L. Hinckley; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Eliza M. Gill; Registrar, Mrs. Emma W. Goodwin; Treasurer, Miss Jessie M. Dinsmore; Chaplain, Miss Annie L. Goodrich; Historian, Miss Rhoda C. Slate.

ELIZA M. GILL,  
*Corresponding Secretary.*

**Ironedquoit Chapter** (New York). The past year marks a period of great activity in the Chapter; activities social, educational, and patriotic; to say nothing of the philanthropic work which is noted in another report.

One of the earliest patriotic celebrations of the year was that of Flag Day; these exercises were held on Mrs. McMasters' lawn. National airs were played by the fife and drum corps; a male quartette rendered several patriotic selections; Mrs. John Miller Horton, Regent

of the Buffalo Chapter, was the guest of honor, and gave a talk on patriotism.

Prior to this was the Preparedness Parade, in which many Daughters of the American Revolution marched. Luncheon was served that day at the Chapter House. During June also occurred the Shakespearean Pageant at Exposition Park.

The monthly meetings of the Chapter presented some fine programs.

This report would be incomplete without mentioning the work done at the Chapter House for the Red Cross. Classes in First Aid have been held in various rooms during the winter and now nearly all the unused space in the Chapter House is occupied by different groups doing Red Cross work. This work must be a gratification to the Daughters of the Revolution, whose watchword has been and always will be—PATRIOTISM.

KATHARINE S. SNOW,  
*Corresponding Secretary.*

**Denver Chapter** (Denver, Colorado). Monuments have been erected extolling the noble deeds of man, but to Denver Chapter it seems eminently fitting that tribute be paid to a woman for her deed of loyalty and patriotism,—a woman who had the distinction of being the first white woman in Denver, and the still greater distinction of making the first United States flag in Colorado. To commemorate her services a boulder of silver plume granite has been placed on her grave, bearing the inscription:

“In memory of  
the maker of the first United States Flag  
in Colorado  
Katrina Wolf Murat  
1824-1910  
Erected by Denver Chapter  
Daughters of the American Revolution.”

There was legend, romance and history interwoven with the colors of that first flag. The inspiration came from the region of the Rhine and the land of the Dakotahs, and it came from a red merino petticoat.

It was in the winter of 1858-1859 that Katrina Murat, assisted by Wapolah, a Sioux Indian, lovingly sewed the seams of that flag. Mrs. Murat purchased blue and white muslin, but, lacking red material, cut up a rich red merino petticoat, which she had brought from France. We started with a petticoat in our first flag, which presaged woman's electoral equality. It was in our first banner and has come to stay.



Wapolah aided in sewing the stripes, while Mrs. Murat arranged the placing of the stars. The significance of the flag was grasped only partially by Wapolah. She thought it applied more to the President than to the country, for she often said, while regarding it: "for the great Father at Washington." Later Wapolah heeded the call of her own people, returned to the Dakotahs, and was lost sight of.

A pole was brought from the foothills and the flag raised by means of rope and pulley, amidst a throng of spectators. Three hearty cheers made a fitting climax to the ceremony.

Katrina Wolf was born in Heidelberg, Baden, August 20, 1824. She married a wealthy German and came to this country with him in 1848. After his death she married Count Henry Murat, of a distinguished French family. Shortly after their marriage Count and

of sweetness and resignation which made her happy.

When asked, in her old age, how she made the flag without a pattern, her answer, simple and direct, was: "How could anyone who has seen that flag and loves liberty and freedom forget what it is like? I knew there must be a star for every State and I counted the States at that time. When you love America, you love the American flag."

GRACE DEISHER,  
*Historian.*

**Wadsworth Chapter** (Middletown, Conn.), the oldest Chapter of the society in Connecticut, and the second oldest in New England, has just celebrated its twenty-fifth birthday. The hostess of the occasion was a Charter member, and she was assisted in receiving by the other Charter members.

The program consisted of reminiscences by Charter members. One paper gave a very interesting and amusing account of the struggles incident to the founding of the National Society. Another paper on "The Making and Adoption of the By-Laws of Wadsworth Chapter" was of especial interest, as the same By-Laws with few changes are in force in our Chapter to-day. We all felt pride in hearing of the work of our first members in a paper entitled "The Earliest Labors and Leaders of Our Society." The beautiful old burying ground, reclaimed through the untiring efforts of these loyal women, is a splendid monument to their patriotic zeal.

The musical part of the program was very enjoyable, and so was the Social hour.

Wadsworth Chapter has one hundred and twenty-three members. During the past year it has accomplished much in patriotic and philanthropic work. We have made two hundred pillows for the French wounded and sent much clothing to France. We are pledged to support a French orphan the coming year, also the Chapter has taken an active part in Red Cross work—both in securing membership and in doing practical work. We have helped many other organizations—the Middlesex Hospital Aid, the Social Service League, the Day Nursery, the District Nurse Association, etc. We have taken a practical interest in the Ellsworth Memorial, the property of the Connecticut D. A. R. We have also assisted the work among the Southern mountain whites. We are, in short, endeavoring to make the Chapter an effective force for good.

(Mrs. W. E.) SARAH W. C. TERRILL,  
*Historian.*



BOULDER ERECTED BY CHAPTER IN MEMORY OF KATRINA WOLF MURAT

Countess Murat went to Europe, and while there purchased the petticoat which was destined to become famous. During these days they lived a life of luxury, but Count Murat, kind, generous and spendthrift, experienced vicissitudes of fortune, and led a vagrant existence for several years before his death in the County Hospital in Denver. Mrs. Murat, or Countess Murat, as she was known in the pioneer days of Colorado, was thrown upon her own resources and eventually followed the humble life of a washerwoman. With her own earnings she built the little white frame cottage which was her last home.

The heart of this woman held neither sadness nor bitterness. There was a tranquillity

## GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

Mrs. Margaret Roberts Hodges, Editor, Annapolis, Maryland

On entering the service of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, as Genealogical Editor, I most earnestly plead for coöperation in collecting unpublished Revolutionary Records, Bible Records, Affidavits from the Local Court Records, unpublished Church Records, Tombstone Records and Final Accounts. In the pages allotted to this Department, it is your privilege and mine, to be History Builders, under Liber and Folio for this, and coming generations.

MARGARET ROBERTS HODGES.

By order of the Continental Congress, all queries received from now to January 1, 1918, will be returned to sender. This action was rendered necessary owing to the accumulation of unprinted data on hand.

2. Answers or partial answers are earnestly desired, and full credit will be given. The Editor is not responsible for any statements, except given over her signature. In answering queries please give the date of the magazine and the number of the query; also state under Liber and Folio where the answer was procured.

3. All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelope, 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.

An alphabetical list of those who took the Oath of Fidelity and Support to the State of Maryland in Anne Arundel County, 1778.

*Continued from July Magazine*

Augustine Randall	Covington Ricketts	John Rowden (Balti-	William Ray, Jr.
David Roboson	Philip Richardson	more County)	John Rogers
Benjamin Riton	Joseph Richardson	William Reynolds	Henry Ridgely
Robert Reynolds	William Reed	(Baltimore County)	Greenbury Ridgely
James Reid	Stephen Rawlings	Joseph Ratcliffe	Thomas Reynolds
Thomas Rutland	Aaron Rawlius, of Wil-	Robert Reynolds	Joseph Ray
John Randall	liam	William Ridgely (Elk-	James Rowland
Adam Richardson	William Rawlings	ridge)	John Randall
Absalom Ridgely	Richard Rawlings	Charles Ridgely	John Grant Rencher
Robert Ruth	Aaron Rawlings	William Ridgely, Jr.	James Riggs
James Ringgold	William Ryan	Nicholas Ridgely	William Roberts
Charles Ratchiffe	William Roberts	Thomas Riley	Benjamin Russell
Robert Ridge	William Rawlings	Jacob Ryan	Joseph Richardson
Richard Richardson	Richard Robison	William Ridgely, of	Henry Riston
Francis Rawlings, Jr.	William Reynolds	William	John Randall
Stephen Rawlings	Francis Rawlings	Mark Ridgely	Greenbury Ridgely
John Rawlings	William Rawlings	Richard Ray	Nicholas Ridgely
John Ridout	William Ridgely	William Ray, Sen.	John Ridgely
Isaac Rawlings	Joshua Ridgely	John Ray, Jr.	Linon Riggs
William Roberts	Lawrence Robinson	Nathan Ryan	George Rait
Francis Ridgely	Charles Ridgely	Basil Ridgely	John Reed
Nathaniel Ross	Thomas Ricketts	William Ridgely	Richard Randall
Ezekiel Ross	Aquila Randall	Aquila Randall, Sen.	George Ross
John Rhodes	Greenbury Randall	James Reynolds	Samuel Rawlings
Charles Robertson	Jacob Riffle	Joseph Roberts	John Robson
Levin Ross	John Randall	C. Ridgely, of John	Samuel Rusbatch
John Risten	William Russell	Robert Ryan	Charles Rockhold

Thomas Robosson	William Schuffle	Joseph Sewell	Thomas Sappington
Obed Robosson	Thomas Sparrow	Joseph Sewell, Jr.	Joseph Spurrier
Richard Robosson	John Sears	Philip Sewell	Martin Shuts
Oneal Robosson	John Shaw	Benjamin Sewell	Thomas Spurrier, Sen.
William Richards, Sen.	Charles Steuart	Greenbury Sewell	William Simpson
Benjamin Raner	William Sands	Aaron Spurrier	William Skaile
John Raner	John Justus Seibert	Benjamin Shipley	Samuel Stoner
James Raner	John Sands	George Smith	Thomas Shepherd
Robert Reynolds	William Skerrett	Carman Smith	John Stockster
Richard Ridgely	Jeremiah Satchwell	Benjamin Stevens	Samuel Stack
G. Charles Ridgely	James Sanders, Sen.	John Salway	Adam Scott
James T. Rigby	Robert Steuart	John Stations	Francis Simpson
Hampton Robinson	James Steuart	Rezin Stevens, Balti-	Thomas Snowden
Thomas Robinson, of	John Thomas Swan	more County	Benjamin Battle Shear-
Charles	Charles Stewart	Vachel Shipley	bertt
John Reynolds	Charles Stewart, Jr.	Mordecai Selby, Jr.	Henry Shepherd
Joseph Richardson,	Edward Sefton	Jabert Shipley	William Simmonds
Dorchester County	John Sefton	Adams Shipley (Balti-	George Simmons
Francis Robosson	William Sefton	more County)	Abraham Sollars
Samuel Robasson	John Sorrell	John Scrivener	Peter Seith
Luke Robasson	James Sanders, Jr.	Richard Stringer	John Scrivenor
George Robinson	John Sappington	Thomas Spurrier, Jr.	Richard Scrivener
Clarke Rockhold, Sen.	Abraham Short	Benjamin Simpson	Francis Scrivener
Henry Ridgely	John Stel	Amos Simpson	William Scrivener
Vachel Robinson	Henry Sibell	Greenbury Simpson	William Spicknell
John Rockhold	Jonathan Sands	Adam Shipley	John Smith
Clarke Rockhold, Jr.	Joseph Stevens	John Shipley	Lewis Scrivenor
George Robinson	Thomas Smith	Greenbury Shipley,	John Scriviner
John Reves	Thomas Noble Stockett	Baltimore County	Stephen Steuart
John Richards	John Sellman	Benjamin Shipley, Bal-	Abraham Simmons
Jonathan Rawlings	Caleb Stewart	timore County	John Stone
Richard Rawlings	Jonathan Sellman	Peter Shipley, Balti-	William Simmons
Gassaway Rawlings	Lewis Stockett	more County	Jeremiah Chapman
Robert Richards	William Sanders	Samuel Shipley, Balti-	Simmons
Elijah Robosson	I. Robert Smith	more County	William Simmons, Jr.
John Small	Isaac Swann	Henry Shipley	Christopher Sholde
Bright Sellvir	Anthony Smith	Robert Shipley	Robert Sollars
Jonathan Sampson	David Stewart	John Shipley	Samuel Sheckell
Joseph Selby	John Smith	William Shipley, Jr.	John Shipley
Thomas Cooper Sarson	Robert Scrivener	George Shipley, Jr.	William Spurrier
Vachill Stevens	George Stalker	Samuel Shipley, Jr.	William Savage
Dennis Stevens	Benjamin Selby	(Baltimore County)	Richard Scott
John Smith	Jonathan Selby	William Shipley	George Scott
Elijah Stocker	John Sappington	William Sykes (Balti-	Richard Shipley, Sen.
Philip Smith	William Sappington	more County)	Stephen Steuard
Thomas Stinchcomb	Nathaniel Sappington	Nicholas Selby	Thomas Sutton
Sennet Sanders	Richard Sappington	Dawson Steuart	H. Gilbert Smith
John Semson	Vachel Sewell	William Sellman	Isaac Simmons
Charles Steuart	John Sewell	David Scott	Stephen Steuard, Jr.
John Short	Leonard Sellman	Samuel Shipley	Charles Spencer
Joseph Smith	Augustine Sewell	Vachel Stevens	Richard Sawyer
William Sears	Joseph Simon	David Shaddows	William Scriviner
John Shepherd	Edward Stewart	John Swanard	Nicholas Seeke
Nathaniel Stephen	David Stewart	William Stevens	Thomas Sheets
George Schelhamer	Elisha Stansbury	Charles Simpson	Edward Sanders

Robert Sands	Richard Tidings, Jr.	James Vineyard	Richard Wells
Richard Sawyer	John Tydings	John Vernell	Edward White
Philemon Smith	William Turner	Richard Vernell	Joseph Williams, of
Gassaway Sellman	Richard Tydings	Ray Vennon	Richard
Thomas Smith	Jeremiah Thomas	Joseph Williams	Aaron Watkins
John Shard	James Tootell	John Wilmot, Jr.	John Weems
Henry Selby	Joseph Thackroll	James Williams	Thomas Watkins
Samuel Smith	Caleb Taylor	Jacob Wright	Richard Watkins
Richard Smith	Thomas Taft	Samuel Wilson	Benjamin Welch
John Stevens	Thomas Tawy	Daniel Wells	Robert Whitecomb
Charles Stevens	Nicholas Thackrell	John Wilmott	William Woodward, Jr.
Thomas Smith	Rhesa Todd	Daniel Wells	Philemon Warfield
Rezin Smith	Alexander Todd	John Wilmott	John Warfield, of Rich-
Green Spurrier, Balti-	James Talbot (Balti-	Daniel Wells	ard
more County	more County)	Martin Waters	Henry O'Neal Welch
Michael Shivery	William Thompson	William Warren	Nicholas Worthington
Levin Spurrier, Balti-	Joseph Turner	Thomas Williams	Silvanus Warfield
more County	Joseph Thornton (Bal-	Joshua Watts	Luke Warfield
Henry Sheets	timore County)	Samuel Watts	Thomas Warfield
Thomas Sprigg	William Tydie (Balti-	Gassaway Wilus	Samuel Watson
William Sellman, Jr.	more County)	William Warden	Vachel White
Isaac Simmons	Lance Todd, Sen.	John Warfield	William Watson
Samuel Smith	Richard Talbot	Isaac Watts	Thomas Wootton
John Sheketts	Richard Talbot, Jr.	William Williams	William Weaklin
John Scott	William Taylor	William Worthington	Charles Weaklin
John Sheketts	John Topping	Joseph Williamson	Charles White
Richard Shekett	Thomas Todd	Robert Welch, of John	Joshua Warfield
Francis Shekett	Philip Thomas, Jr.	Robert Welch	Joshua Warfield, Jr.
Samuel Shekett	William Tucker	William Williams	William Williams
Solomon Storey	John Tucker	Joseph Williams	Benjamin Williams
George Sank	Benjamin Talbot	Samuel Watkins	Edward Wilson
Daniel Steward	Charles Prigg	C. Gassaway Watkins	Charles Warfield, of
William Spicer	Richard Todd	John Watkins, of John	John
Thomas Snowden	John Thomas	William Wyvell	John Whips, Sen.
Nicholas Shepherd	Richard Tootell	Joseph Watkins	Samuel Whips
Edward Smith	John Todd	Thomas Watkins, Jr.	William Whetleroft
George Sank	William Thomas	Edmund Wayman	James Walker
Edward Timmons	Thomas Tongue	Joseph Williams, of Jo-	Nicholas Ridgely War-
Sele Tucker	Zachariah Tucker	seph	field
Thomas Tucker	G. Thomas	John Welch	Nicholas Watkins
William Thornton	William Townshend	William Ward	Thomas Ward
Zachariah Thacknel	Samuel Thornton	John Walmsley	Philip Warfield
William Tomlinson	Jervis Tyler	Charles Wright	Edmund Warfield
John Thackrel	William Tillard	Anthony Woodfield	Thomas White
Rezin Thackrel	John Turner	William Wren	Luke Wheeler
Simon Tilor	Thomas Turner	William Womley	James White
Edward Thompson	John Tims	Francis Wayman	Joseph Warfield
Thomas Thompson	Sabritt Trott	William Woodward, Jr.	Vachel Worthington
Alexander Thompson	Abraham Targuary	Nathan Waters	Thomas White
John Thompson	Thompson Trott	Thomas Wilson	T. B. Brice Worthing-
William Tuck	John Trott	Henry Woodcock	ton
Richard Thompson	Abraham Turner	John Wells	John Worthington, Jr.
James Taylor	Isaac Tucker	James West	Benjamin Worthington
Richard Tiers	John Unsworth	Oliver Whiddon	Henry Worthington
Philip Thomas	Samuel Vernell	William Walton	Robert Warfield

Bani Warfield	Zeb Wood	Richard Welch	Thomas Worthington (of Nick)
Benjamin Warfield	Thomas Woodward	Hopewell Wood	John Waters
Philip Warfield	John Whittle	Jacob Welch	John Williams
A. Charles Warfield	Thomas Wright	David Weems	Thomas Wilson
John W. Warfield	John Williss	George Wallace	John Welsh, Sen.
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Joseph Watkins	John Whittington	James Whittington	Stephen Watkins
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Gideon White	William Wood	William Westley	John Watkins, Sen.
Joseph White, Jr.	John Wastiness	John Wason	John Welch (of Rob- ert)
William Willing	Andrew Wein	Nathaniel Wells	Benjamin Wells
Daridge Warfield	Henry Wilson	Lancelot Warfield	Benjamin Watkins
Califf Warfield	Benjamin Ward	Thomas Weakle	Richard Wells
Henry Warfield	Zachariah Welch	John Walker	Samuel Ward, Jr.
Henry Wheeler	Absolom White	Joseph Waters	John Ward
Nathan Waters	James Walker	Thomas Wright	Willoughby Wherrett
Ezekiel Waters	Charles Watkins	Jacob Warters	William Yietdell
Ezel Warfield	Richard Wells	Richard Welsh	Nehemiah Younger
James Wilson	John Watts	Ephraim Warfield	Joshua Yeates
Elisha Warfield	Horatis White	Seth Warfield, Jr.	Thomas Yieldell
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John Woodein	John Welch	George Watts	Richard Young
William Wyllbe	John Ward	Charles Wallace	Robert Young
Henry Waters	Thomas Whittington	Thomas Watkins	John Young
William Ward	John Whittington	James Wilson	
	Joseph Warner		

### GIFTS CONTRIBUTED TO THE NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

At the meeting of the National Board of Management in Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, on June 20th, announcement was made by the President General of the cancelling of the debt on the Block certificates, amounting to \$7,555.61, through the generosity of Messrs. J. E. Caldwell and Company of Philadelphia, Pa.

The announcement caused a sensation and received prolonged applause, the members of the Board giving the donors a rising vote of thanks.

The President General also stated that the "Illustrated Lecture" on Memorial Conti-

mental Hall by Mrs. Samuel A. Ammon and Miss Eliza O. Denniston, had been presented to the National Society by Mrs. Ammon and Miss Denniston. The lecture and slides, which contain one hundred and ten valuable views, will be kept at Memorial Continental Hall and can be obtained by Chapters through the International Bureau on Slides and Lectures.

Two "State Spoons," the gifts of Mrs. Sheppard W. Foster, Vice President General from Georgia, and Miss Emma L. Crowell, Recording Secretary General, were added to the interesting collection in the Banquet Hall.

## HOME COMMISSARY IN WAR-TIME

HOUSEWIVES: Make economy fashionable lest it become obligatory.

THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

The Department of Agriculture has perfected a series of practical lessons in home gardening, planting, canning, and preserving fruits, vegetables, and meats. These lessons will be given in this Magazine for the benefit of housewives desiring to learn the latest and most practical methods of growing and preserving food. The Department's canning system applies to all varieties of vegetables and fruits, and does not require either particular recipes or expensive cooking utensils. *Can the food you have, with what you have.*

Readers desiring further information on any particular lesson can apply to the Editor.

### Vegetables Preserved by Fermentation Method

#### MAKE CONTAINERS AIR-TIGHT.

Sauer kraut and pickles put up by the fermentation method used abroad are fairly well known in this country, but comparatively few persons have thought of trying it as a household measure for preserving these and other vegetables. Those who like acid foods and who have too few canning containers to hold their surplus products may find this method useful. The following description of the method of fermenting vegetables has been prepared by one of the bacteriologists in the Bureau of Chemistry, who has been experimenting with this process.

The vegetables are not cooked, but are put down in a salt brine in any non-metal watertight container and are sealed up with paraffin and are otherwise made air-tight. Under this treatment lactic acid will develop, and this acid, the value of which as food has been recognized, acts as a preservative.

#### TO PRESERVE CUCUMBERS.

Wash the fruit if necessary and pack into a clean, water-tight barrel, keg, or crock. On the bottom of the barrel place a layer of dill and a handful of mixed spice. Add another layer of dill and another handful of spice when the barrel is half full, and when almost full add a third layer. If a keg or crock is used, the amount of dill and spice can be reduced in proportion to the size of the receptacle. When the container has been filled within a few inches of the top, add a

layer of covering material—beet tops or grape leaves—about an inch thick. If any spoilage should occur on the surface, this layer will protect the vegetables beneath. Press down with a clean board weighted with bricks or stone. Do not use limestone or sandstone.

Make a brine by adding 1 pound of salt to 10 quarts of water. To each 10 quarts of brine so made add two-thirds of a quart of vinegar. The vinegar is used primarily to keep down the growth of injurious bacteria until the lactic-acid ferment starts, but it also adds to the flavor. Add sufficient brine to cover the material and allow to stand 24 hours. Then make air-tight, as described below. The time necessary for complete fermentation to occur depends upon the temperature. In a warm place only five days to a week may be necessary; in a cool cellar three to four weeks.

#### BEETS AND STRING BEANS.

The strings should be removed from string beans before they are put up. Beets, of course, require careful washing to remove all dirt before brining. If it is desired, when finally the beets or string beans are to be eaten, to wash out the brine and serve them as fresh vegetables, the addition of spice when they are put up is not necessary. Proceed as with cucumbers.

#### MAKE THE CONTAINERS AIR-TIGHT.

There always will be more or less bubbling and foaming of the brine during the first stages of fermentation. After this ceases a thin film will appear which will spread rapidly over the whole surface and develop quickly into a heavy, folded membrane. This scum is a growth of yeast-like organisms which feed upon the acid formed by fermentation. If allowed to grow undisturbed it will eventually destroy all the acid and the fermented material will spoil. To prevent this scum from forming it is necessary to exclude the air from the surface of the brine. This should be done by either of two methods, 24 hours after the vegetables have been packed.

Perhaps the best method is to cover the

surface—over the board and around the weight—with very hot, melted paraffin. If the paraffin is sufficiently hot to make the brine boil when poured upon it, the paraffin will form a smooth, even layer before hardening. Upon solidifying, it effects an airtight seal. Oils, such as cottonseed oil or the tasteless liquid petroleum, may also be used for this purpose. As a measure of safety with crocks, it is advisable to cover the top with a cloth soaked in melted paraffin. Put the cover in place before the paraffin hardens.

The second method, which may be used with barrels or kegs, is to pack the container as full as possible and then replace the head. In using this method for fermentation of beets, cucumbers, or string beans, add the board and weights as described above and allow to stand for 24 hours before heading. During this period most of the gas first formed escapes and the container then may be headed up tight, first removing the board and weights. Then bore an inch hole in the head and fill the barrel with brine, allowing

no air space. Allow bubbles to escape. Add more brine, if possible, and plug the vent tight. If the barrel does not leak, fermented products put up in this manner will keep indefinitely.

After sealing with paraffin the containers should be set where they will not be disturbed until the contents are to be used. Any attempt to remove them from one place to another may break the paraffin seal and necessitate resealing. If the containers are not opened until cold winter weather, the vegetables should keep without spoilage until they are used up. If opened in warm weather, they are likely to spoil quite rapidly unless the paraffin is reheated and the container resealed immediately. In the case of cucumbers and chayotes, it is preferable, if enough material is available, to use the method of packing in kegs or barrels, as described above.

Only those vegetables which can not be kept by storing or early ones that are not available later in the season should be preserved. Late beets, for example, can be better kept in the cellar.

## THE PLANTING OF THE GREEN

By Alice Corbin

(of the Vigilantes)

Oh, Woody, dear, and did ye hear  
The noise that's going round?  
We are rising by ten thousands  
And we're ploughin' of the ground!  
We are droppin' in the corn and beans,  
We are plantin' wheat for all.  
We are mobilizin' turnips, too,  
An' answerin' the call!

Your Auntie Sam is makin' jam  
For all the boys to eat,  
And when she gets her dander up,  
You know she can't be beat!  
She's bossin' all the folks about,  
The farm's no home at all!  
It's just a mobilizin' camp  
For answerin' the call!

So, Woody, dear, ye need not fear.  
The country's coming strong;  
You can hear the factories' whistles,  
You can hear the dummy's gong,  
You can hear the crops a-sproutin',  
You can hear the seedlings say,  
"We're pushing up for freedom, too—  
We'll do our bit today!"

Your Uncle Sam says, "Here I am!"  
We're marching everywhere;  
We are planting beets an' bayonets,  
Oh, we've hayseeds in our hair!  
But we're marching to the music  
Of a lasting peace for all—  
With our reapers and our muskets  
We are answerin' the call!

# WAR RELIEF COMMITTEE PERFECTS PLANS FOR NATIONAL SERVICE

Mrs. William H. Wait  
Director of Publicity

At the meeting of the committee on War Relief Service at Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, June 21st, plans were perfected by means of which Daughters of the American Revolution can be of great assistance to their country. These plans comprise four branches of usefulness, all of which eliminate the danger of misdirected energy, and bear the stamp of Government approval. The four branches are classified briefly:

Knitting necessary garments for sailors on United States vessels named for Revolutionary heroes.

Clipping Bureau, by means of which sailors will be supplied with magazines and news articles.

Preparing jellies to be stored for hospitals.

The adoption of French orphans—innocent victims of war's relentless harvest.

The Secretary of the Navy has endorsed the making of knitted garments for sailors, and commanders of vessels patrolling the coast have sent an urgent plea for a large supply to outfit the sailors this coming winter.

The Navy League has published especially for the Daughters of the American Revolution a pamphlet containing the biographies of the Revolutionary heroes for whom the United States destroyers have been named, a description of the vessels, and the number of the crew manning each vessel.

Mrs. William H. Wait, Director of Publicity, has sent the State Regents a letter for distribution to the Chapters, enclosing the Navy League bulletin, No. 162, and stating the method to be followed by Chapters in selecting a vessel and in forwarding the completed garments, consisting of sweater, muffler, wristlet, and helmet, to the Navy League for distribution to the commander of the vessel designated.

Another undertaking of the Navy League, occasioned by the need of the sailors, is the

establishment of a clipping and magazine bureau. The War Service Committee at its last meeting heartily recommended that members of the society cooperate with the Navy League in gathering clippings from newspapers and magazines. It was suggested that stories from magazines be taken out and the edges stitched together to make them less bulky. Illustrated articles, current, political, religious, scientific, and comic, are desired. The Navy League, 1201 16th Street, Washington, D. C., will, upon request, furnish addressed envelopes in which to enclose these clippings and magazine stories.

The third activity which the War Relief Committee especially urges Chapters to undertake is the making of jelly for hospital use in the event of food shortage. The jelly can be stored, the Chapter Regent notifying her State Regent of the number of jars; she in turn to keep record of all Chapter supplies, and inform the District Chairman the amount her State can furnish. The latter will report to the National chairman, who will notify the proper authorities, and the Chapter nearest the hospital requiring the jelly will be called upon to furnish it when the emergency arises.

There are no more pathetic figures in Europe to-day than the little orphans of France who have lost all, and stand on the threshold of starvation, facing a death horrible to contemplate.

1776 saw the birth of a new nation—let 1776 French orphans be rejuvenated by the generosity of the Daughters of the American Revolution who will thus repay in part the country's debt to gallant France. \$36.50 will support a child for one year.

The names and addresses of French orphans can be secured by applying to Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, Chairman of War Relief Service Committee, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.



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# NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

Regular Meeting, June 20, 1917

A regular meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, Wednesday, June 20, 1917, at 10 A.M.

The Chaplain General, Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, spoke of the many occasions in May and June that served to inspire, among them the President's speech on Flag Day, the interest and enthusiasm and patriotism called out by the sale of the Liberty Bonds, the massing of the women for the dedication of the Red Cross Building, and then the Registration Day when the flower of the land was numbered, all of which must have inspired every one to better and further work for the Master, and she had found many things in the Scriptures along the lines of the thought and work of the Daughters, the references to the numbering of the men, of banners, standards, insignia, and emblems: Numbers ii, 2: Every man of the children of Israel shall pitch by his own standard, with the ensign of their father's house, far off (or over against) about the tabernacle of the congregation shall they pitch. Psalms xx, 5: We will rejoice in Thy salvation, in the name of our God we will set up our banners, the Lord fulfil all thy petitions. Psalms lx, 4: Thou hast given a banner to them that fear thee, that it may be displayed because of the truth. Isaiah xliii, 2: Lift ye up a banner upon the high mountains, exalt the voice unto them. Isaiah xlix, 22: Thus saith the Lord God, Behold, I will lift up my hand to the Gentiles, and set up my standard to the people. Miss Pierce quoted the following definition of a patriot, from George Fred Knowles: "Who is the Patriot? It is he Who knows no boundary, race, or creed, Whose Nation is Humanity Whose Countrymen all Souls that need."

From Paul's letter to his beloved Timothy, two or three phrases from the second chapter, ii Timothy; Thou therefore, my son, be strong in the grace that is in Christ Jesus. And the things that thou hast heard of me among many witnesses, the same commit thou to faithful men, who shall be able to teach others also. Thou therefore endure hardness, as a good soldier of Jesus Christ.

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

The roll call resulted as follows, with the addition of several who came in during the morning: *Active officers*, Mesdames Guernsey, Maupin, Wood, Hanger, Minor, Grant, Longley, Foster, Talbott, Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, Miss Crowell, Mesdames Pulsifer, Fletcher, Miss Grace M. Pierce, Mesdames Johnston, Heath, Fowler, Miss Barlow; *State Regents*, Mesdames Buel, Hall, Brumbaugh, Pursell, Bosley, Ellison, Wait, Sherrerd, Spraker, Morrison, Young, Harris, Cook, Duvall, Smith, Miss Serpell, Mrs. Hume; *State Vice Regents*, Mesdames Phillips and Holt.

The President General stated that she had a letter from Mrs. Clarke, Historian General, giving the information that her brother was very ill, which would prevent her from attending the Board meeting, and also a letter from Mrs. Morris, State Regent of Minnesota, regretting that the illness of her husband would make it impossible for her to attend. Mrs. Foster moved that a note of sympathy be sent from this Board to these members, which motion was seconded, and the Secretary was requested to write expressing the sympathy of the members of the board.

The President General read her report as follows:

## Report of President General.

Members of the National Board of Management:

Since our last meeting two months ago, we have been busy getting our affairs in order and not one of us has been idle, I am sure, for many of us have been confronted by the duties of a new office, and no matter how familiar we may be with the work—when it comes to actually directing it there are many problems to be solved which take time and consideration, once we actually assume authority.

One of the first things I did as your President General was to go to New York where the Chairman of the Magazine Committee, Mrs. George M. Minor, and I got in touch with the affairs of our official organ and made arrangements for closing the existing publication plans. All this will be embodied in Mrs.

Minor's report to you so I shall not take your time for what will be given later in detail. At present the Magazine appears to be in a fair way to become a source of great pride instead of a burden—the subscriptions are mounting up and many of our State Regents are carrying on a systematic campaign in the interests of our official organ. Some of the letters I have received are most encouraging and the spirit of these letters sent to the Chapters by enthusiastic women is sure to bring satisfactory results.

It is a matter of importance in your State work, to bring to your Chapter members the necessity of supporting the Magazine, and I hope you will encourage your State committees on the Magazine to put all their energies to work and send in subscriptions from every member.

With the standing committees appointed and their work running smoothly, I spent a few days at home, and it may interest you to know that I had a royal welcome in Independence. A reception was given in my honor which was attended by Daughters from all over the State of Kansas. I returned to Washington on May 22 and on the 24th a meeting of the Executive Committee was held, the action of which will be covered by the report of the Recording Secretary General. One of the matters we decided at that meeting was to grant permission to Messrs. Kreisel and Dickey of Kansas City, Mo., to furnish a eulogy to the Flag entitled "Behold the Flag" to our Chapters to be sold for the benefit of the Society, and to sell these cards elsewhere, giving the Society a percentage on each card. The firm is known to me and entirely responsible and the Committee decided unanimously that the proposition, which in no way involved the Society, was a good one. I have received a letter from the firm stating that a copy of my letter and of the eulogy had been sent to all State Regents but the distribution of the eulogy was delayed owing to some delay in finishing the plates, which had to conform to certain specifications.

Since the meeting of the Executive Committee I have remained in Washington making up committee lists and attending to the routine business of my office, experiencing much pleasure in the willing assistance from all departments. In appointing the committees I have decided on a new plan. There will be a chairman and vice chairman or vice chairmen—according to the work of the committee,—and six members appointed from different districts after the plan of our War Relief Committee—to act from the various sections of the country, with the State chairmen who will be the only other members of the committees. This will reduce the size of our committees and place them on a more active working basis. There are some exceptions to this rule—as for in-

stance Memorial Continental Hall Committee—but in the majority of cases I have followed my plan, and feel confident that it will succeed in creating greater efficiency.

I have gone over the building with the Chairman of Building and Grounds and have found there is need of immediate repairs. For several years the building has been neglected—the woodwork in many places has rotted for lack of paint, the walls need repointing outside, and the inside walls are badly stained and the entire equipment shows the effect of wear and tear. A building like this should be kept in perfect repair, since letting it run down means to incur a heavy expense.

Naturally the present great National crisis is first in our thoughts and the work of our War Relief Service Committee has required much thought on the part of its members and your President General. Secretary McAdoo honored me with an appointment on the Woman's Committee on the Liberty Loan and I sent a personal letter to every member of the Society urging the purchase of these War Bonds. In many cases the purchase had already been made as the committee came to its decision to send out the personal appeal rather late, but it is gratifying to know the members had responded liberally and while many subscriptions were sent directly to me and to the Treasurer General, I received and am still receiving letters from all over the country telling me that our members had already subscribed through their local banks.

In sending out the personal letter to our members, which was done by the Government, the list made for the Belgian Relief Fund was used, and this I find is neither complete nor correct, therefore, I would suggest that before carrying out the order of Congress in regard to the new Directory, all Chapter Regents should be notified to send in a complete list of Chapter members and correct addresses immediately after the June elections in order that our records may be brought up to date. It is not the fault of our offices here that these records are not perfect—it is because the Chapters do not send in corrections and changes of address. Until we get these lists right up to date there will be no use in going to the heavy expense of issuing a new directory. My plan would be to have a blank prepared which will be sent to each Chapter Regent to be filled out with the full name and address of each member of the Chapter—these blanks will be perforated at one side and each page may be inserted in a loose leaf filing case in the Organizing Secretary's office—the card index can be made from these lists. With the need of reaching each member facing us at any time, this work should be done *at once*. It will save time and expense if a systematic revision of our lists is made as it will be very

easy to impress upon the Chapter Regents the convenience and absolute necessity of keeping their records up to date once we have proved that a little care and thought will greatly facilitate our work, and save much postage to say nothing of the time which re-addressing, or notifying postmasters as to correct address consumes.

In our War Relief work this need is urgent. This war will in all probability last a long time—and as I have said, we must be prepared to meet emergencies. If we do not plan our work of preparedness upon a practical basis—if we are not ready to meet a demand that will test every ounce of our strength promptly—then we are *not* prepared—we shall fail to live up to our promises: so it is the duty of each of us to use her power to the utmost in order to perfect the organization of this great body of women whom we represent. If each State Regent will make it a point—a special effort—to see that her Chapters respond to the request for a complete list of membership, she will be doing her “bit” to bring about what we must secure—if we are to be really efficient—a perfect registration of our membership. No matter what we may do, no matter what tremendous work we may pledge ourselves to carry through, we cannot do it unless we begin without the drag of lost motion.

There has been some doubt as to just how we should work with other organizations; many Chapters do not want their work to be credited elsewhere when they themselves have been the means of organizing groups of women to carry on the work of assisting organizations whose existence was brought about by the need of relief in time of war. Our Society is sufficiently large and strong to maintain its own line of work in any direction, but with all these other societies regularly organized for a specific purpose—it would seem that our Society carried out the traditions upon which it is based by taking hold and helping whenever it can while it is being organized for a call from the Government to which it is pledged. But remember we cannot affiliate. As I understand it, we are an incorporated body with fixed liabilities and to affiliate with any other society would be violation of our Constitution.

I have personally interviewed representatives of the American Red Cross and the Navy League—two organizations which have received and are receiving great assistance from our Society. The Navy League will give us full credit for work done, and, by a special arrangement, yarn will be sent from the Comforts Committee to any Daughter without the necessity of prepayment; the material to be paid for as used. If you will send your orders to Miss Denniston, Memorial Continental Hall, they will be turned over at once to the Com-

forts Committee of the Navy League. The Red Cross is not so accommodating, but suggests that arrangements for credit be made with the local Chapters as the headquarters cannot interfere.

I have also talked with the Woman's Committee of the Council of Defense and have given the Secretary a list of our National Board of Management and have requested that all D.A.R. appointments on State committees be made upon consultation with the State Regent, the official representative of the Society in each State. The Council has assured me that it in no way desires to interfere with the work of any organization, its object being to form State committees of representatives from all organizations in each State—these committees to meet and discuss the work of these societies in order that a complete record may be kept, overlapping prevented, and a knowledge acquired of just where to call in case of need. I think that this has been made clear by the Council lately, but I wish to report to you my personal understanding with that body.

On June 14, by invitation, I attended a conference of the National Committee on Patriotic and Defense Societies at the New Willard Hotel. Our Society is not officially represented on the list of the organization registered with that committee, as the matter was never presented to our Board and I could find no record of any action taken in the matter of representation. Upon the request of the Committee through its Executive Secretary, Mr. William Mather Lewis, I attended the meeting, accompanied by Mrs. Matthew T. Scott as a delegate, and was much interested in the proceedings. In giving a brief report of the plan of our War Relief work, I was able to publicly correct a statement which began before my election and which had recently been repeated to members of this committee, namely, that I am against preparedness and universal military training, in fact that I am an avowed pacifist. As a rule one ignores campaign gossip but in this case, especially when the rumor was deliberately forced, I felt it incumbent upon me as your representative to make my position as a staunch upholder of universal military training, something I have always believed in, in preparedness and in every form of war relief work which may aid us in this great crisis perfectly clear, and I hope I succeeded!

There is one great feature in preparedness which I feel cannot be too forcefully impressed and that is food conservation. That is where we women may be of immense assistance and it is a subject which we may and should study very carefully. Why, if each of us would use her influence to bring about a systematic abstinence from

certain food products, for instance wheat bread, at stated intervals, think what we might accomplish! These experts who have studied the problem have experimented and know the value of what they advocate—are only too glad to furnish all who desire them with facts and I urge you all to take home to your Chapters the message of Mr. Hoover and his food commission and urge them to take some concerted action which will serve as an example to those who are perfectly willing, but do not quite know how to go about conserving our food resources. Women will be enrolled during period of registration from July 1 to 15 through the National Council of Defense and I sincerely hope that the D. A. R. enrollment will be large.

Since the last meeting I have paid two official visits—one to St. Mary's City, Maryland, where a tablet was unveiled by the Major William Thomas Chapter, on St. Mary's Female Seminary, which marks the site of the Birthplace of Maryland, the place where Lord Baltimore made the treaty with the Indians. The unveiling was preceded by the commencement exercises of the Seminary and the whole day was a most delightful experience. The other visit was to East Orange, N. J., where I was the guest of the former State Regent, Mrs. Charles B. Yardley, and was also guest of honor at a reception which was given to meet the members of the Chapters of the four Oranges. I have been obliged to decline a number of invitations owing to the necessity of remaining in Washington at present.

It gives me much pleasure to present to the Society in the name of Mrs. Samuel A. Ammon and Miss Eliza O. Denniston, of Pittsburgh, Pa., an illustrated lecture on Memorial Continental Hall. This lecture includes two sets of slides—110 in each set—most of them colored, and shows not only the interior and exterior of our building, but many of the interesting surroundings of our property. Assessed value of this lecture is over \$400.

GUYASUTA PLACE, June 6, 1917.

MRS. GEORGE T. GUERNSEY,

President General and National Board,  
D. A. R., Memorial Continental Hall,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Madam and Members:

The year before last Miss Eliza O. Denniston and I prepared an illustrated lecture on Memorial Continental Hall and have two copies of the lecture and two sets of slides. These pictures, 110 in number, illustrate the hall, exterior and interior, also the places

and scenery to be seen by persons on their way to the hall. Miss Denniston and I have rented this lecture to Chapters of the National Society during the past two winters, the rental being \$5.00 for each presentation. We now desire to present this lecture with the two sets of slides and shipping cases to the National Society D. A. R. Hoping that you will find this gift acceptable, I am,

Very truly yours,

EDITH DARLINGTON AMMON.

## ILLUSTRATED LECTURE

MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

The members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution have built a white marble memorial hall in honor of their ancestors who served in the war of the American Revolution.

Thousands of our members have seen this great memorial building, thousands of our members have not yet seen it, and thousands of our members may never see it.

A lecture, illustrated by upwards of one hundred lantern slides, most of which are in color, describing this Memorial Hall during the process of building and when completed; the interior—including a number of the special memorial rooms with the clerical force at work has been written by Miss Eliza Olver Denniston. There are pictures of special memorials in the Hall and of the beautiful buildings which line the streets and driveways leading to the Hall, showing its wonderfully beautiful and advantageous location in the most beautiful city in the world.

The lecture itself includes a brief outline of the history of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, with the incidents which led to the building of the Hall; a description of the rooms and of work accomplished in the various offices.

This lecture, which has been included in the programs of the conferences of the Daughters of the American Revolution in the States of Kansas, Nebraska and Pennsylvania, and of Chapters in Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, New York, Pennsylvania and South Dakota, can be rented by any Chapter or member of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution for the sum of five dollars and expressage on copy of lecture and slides to and from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

If a stereopticon lantern is not available for the lecture and a moving picture house

can be secured, these slides can be used there if handled by an experienced operator.

Last, but not least, let me tell you that Caldwell and Company have cancelled the debt on the Block certificates.

Their letter is as follows:

"MRS. GEORGE THACHER GUERNSEY,  
President General, N. S., D. A. R.,  
Hotel Rochambeau,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Madam:

The question of the disposition of the remainder of the Memorial Continental Hall Liquidation and Endowment Fund Certificates has given us a great deal of thought, and, after due consideration, we have decided to cancel the balance of the charge, \$7,555.61, and thus present the Society with the certificates.

This opportunity to make a contribution to the Society affords us great pleasure, and we trust our action may meet with favorable consideration.

Assuring you of our interest in the Society, and trusting the business relations which have been so pleasant in the past shall continue in the future, and awaiting with pleasure your reply, we remain,

Very truly yours,  
J. E. CALDWELL & Co."

This will please you all, I am sure, as much as it has delighted me. Caldwell & Co. have always been loyal to the National Society, and I think that this generous act is a final proof of the genuineness of the feeling they have always expressed.

SARAH ELIZABETH GUERNSEY,  
*President General.*

The announcement that J. E. Caldwell & Co. had, as a contribution to the Society, cancelled the debt remaining on the Liquidation and Endowment certificates was greeted with applause, as was the announcement of the presentation to the Society of the illustrated lecture on Memorial Continental Hall by Mrs. Ammon and Miss Denniston, and it was moved by Mrs. Brumbaugh, as a Pennsylvanian, seconded by Mrs. Cook, and carried by unanimous rising vote, *that letters of thanks be sent Mrs. Ammon and Miss Denniston and also Caldwell & Co. The acceptance with appreciation of the report of the President General was moved by Miss Grace M. Pierce, seconded by Miss Barlow, and carried.*

Miss Crowell then read her report.

#### Report of Recording Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board:

Your Recording Secretary General has a brief record to submit to you of the work done in her office beginning with April 23.

The minutes of the Board meetings just before Congress and the one following Congress were written up, proof read, and published in the Magazine, and rulings sent to all the offices, and the official notices with regard to motions passed sent to all those concerned.

The new official list was typewritten immediately following the Congress, and the list so far as complete was at once sent to the Magazine. The printing of this list for distribution was somewhat delayed by the failure of one or two States to report the result of their elections. The number who failed this year was smaller than ever before, and it is to be hoped that another year all of the States will be ready to report to Congress for confirmation of their State Regents and State Vice Regents, and there will be no delay in the printing of the lists of the new National Board for distribution.

The work of sending out notices of appointment on the various committees has progressed as rapidly as the replies from the State Regents with their lists of State chairmen would admit.

Your Recording Secretary General has been pleased to have the opportunity to advise with the various Chapters in the revision of their By-Laws to conform to those of the National Society, and would announce that all inquiries on this subject are to be referred to this office in the future.

As no members have been admitted to the Society since the Congress, I have no certificates to report the issue of for this administration, but 104 certificates have been issued since the last report to members admitted during the last administration, and there are over 11,000 certificates still to issue awaiting the signature of Mrs. Story. Your Recording Secretary General wishes the advice of the Board as to the possibility of expediting the issue of the 11,000 certificates in arrears.

Motions adopted at meeting of Executive Committee, May 24, 1917.

That the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution enter into a contract with the J. B. Lippincott Company to publish the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE.

That the Supplemental List of the Historical and Genealogical Works in the Library, N. S. D. A. R., be referred to the Printing Committee, to report to the Board at June meeting.

That the engraving of membership certificates be given to J. E. Caldwell & Co.

That enough certificates be made from our present plate to complete the number required for the past administration.

That the words "Supposed Portrait" and the name Mary Washington be removed from our membership certificates.



That the contract as Official Photographer be entered into with Ernest L. Crandall.

That the Executive Committee indorse the proposition for the sale of the flag card "Behold the Flag" which has been dedicated to the D. A. R.

Respectfully submitted,

EMMA L. CROWELL,  
*Recording Secretary General.*

*The adoption of my report and the confirmation of the action of the Executive Committee* was moved by Miss Crowell, seconded by Miss Grace M. Pierce, and carried.

Miss Grace M. Pierce presented her report as Registrar General, stating that she would have a supplementary report later in the day.

**Report of Registrar General**

Madam President General, Members of the Board of Management:

I have the honor to report 1,200 applications presented to the Board and 368 supplemental papers verified; permits issued for insignia 699, ancestral bars 229, and recognition pins 798. Papers examined and not yet verified, original 460, supplemental 829. Supplemental papers received prior to October 1, 1916, for which additional information has been requested, but not yet received, 375; papers returned unverified, original, 270; supplemental, 193. New records verified, 300.

Respectfully,

GRACE M. PIERCE,  
*Registrar General.*

*The acceptance of my report and that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for 1,200 applicants for membership.* was moved by Miss Grace M. Pierce, seconded by Miss Crowell, and carried. The Recording Secretary General announced she had cast the ballot for the 1,200 applicants recommended by the Registrar General, and President General declared them members of the National Society.

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:

I wish to present the names of the State and State Vice Regent of Louisiana, Mrs. Taliaferro Alexander and Mrs. George H. Mills, of Shreveport, La. The report for the confirmation of these officers was not received in time to present their names to Congress.

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

Mrs. Urada Rosamond Garrett, El Dorado,

Ark.; Mrs. Julia Mygatt Powell, San Fernando, Cal.; Mrs. Julia S. G. Porter, Delta, Colo.; Mrs. Georgia Sampson Brown, Kellogg, Idaho; Mrs. Anna May Bowman, Sterling, and Mrs. Edna Louise Strader Adams, Paris, Ill.; Mrs. Martha Tucker Morris, Salem, Ind.; Mrs. Florence Shepherd Little, Minneapolis, Minn.; and Mrs. Mary Adelia K. Caldwell, Billings, Mont.; Mrs. Lelia Thomas Grimes, Pond Creek, Okla.; Mrs. Virginia Barclay Moody, Huron, South Dakota; and Miss Anna M. Riddick, Suffolk, Virginia.

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

Mrs. Lucy Lumpkin Hall, Douglas, Ga.; and Miss Mary McKeen, Moorestown, N. J.

The Board is asked to authorize Chapters at the following places: Washington, D. C.; Columbus and Rising Sun, Indiana.

The resignation of Mrs. Estelle J. Stephenson, of Burley, Idaho, has been reported.

The Organizing Regency of Mrs. Ethel M. Kirwan Rood, Bartlesville, Oklahoma, has expired by time limitation.

The following Chapters have been organized since the April 14, 1917, Board meeting:

"Arrowhead," Redlands, Cal.; "Capt. Joseph Magruder," Washington, D. C.; "John Clarke," Social Circle, Ga.; Chapter at Newton, Iowa; "Beaverkill," Rockland, and "Beulah Patterson Brown," Newark Valley, N. Y.; "Margaretta Painter," Ellensburg, Washington; and "Capt. William Buckner," Coleman, Texas.

There have been six Regents' lists given for patriotic purposes without charge.

The admitted membership April 23,	
1917 .....	131,744
The actual membership April 23,	
1917 .....	97,376

Respectfully submitted,

ANNA LOUISE FLETCHER,  
*Organizing Secretary General.*

Moved by Miss Crowell, seconded by Miss Grace M. Pierce, and carried, *that the election of State Regent and State Vice Regent of Louisiana be confirmed by this Board.* Moved by Mrs. Brumbaugh, seconded by Mrs. Foster, and carried, *that the Organizing Secretary General's report be accepted.*

The Organizing Secretary General read a letter from Mrs. Wm. Alanson Bryan, State Regent of Hawaii, in which she stated that the election of the State Regent would be held on June 18, and that she was the only candidate on the ticket for State Regent, and on motion it was carried *that the Board confirm the election of Mrs. Bryan as State Regent for Hawaii.*

Mrs. Fletcher read also the following supplementary report:

**Supplemental Report of Organizing Secretary General**

The State Regent of New York requests the National Board to authorize a Chapter at Greater New York.

She also requests the confirmation of the following Organizing Regents:

Miss Laura E. Becker, Stamford, and Mrs. Susan Maud Stone Hudler, Mt. Vernon, New York.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNA LOUISE FLETCHER,

*Organizing Secretary General.*

required of their States, with their chapter regents, and through them to reach the individual members of the chapters. *A vote of thanks to our Honorary President General for her inspiring words* was moved by Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, seconded, and carried by rising vote.

On motion of Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, seconded by Mrs. Heath, it was carried, *that the Board resolve itself into an informal Committee of the Whole for the purpose of discussing the organization of a second Chapter at Mt. Vernon, N. Y.* Mrs. Maupin was requested by the President General to act as Chairman of the Committee of the Whole.

Moved by Mrs. Foster, seconded by Mrs. Wait, and carried, *that we rise from the Committee of the Whole and report.* Moved by Mrs. Fletcher, seconded by Mrs. Heath, and carried, *that the name of Mrs. Hudler be eliminated from my supplementary report for future action.* A motion to accept the supplementary report of the Organizing Secretary General, as amended, making it read: Through the State Regent of New York, the National Board of Management is requested to authorize the formation of a Chapter in Greater New York, and to confirm the appointment of the following Organizing Regent, Miss Laura E. Becker, Stamford, N. Y., was then put and carried.

The Treasurer General presented her financial statement, with the permission of the Board reading only the totals.

**Report of Treasurer General**

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

I have the honor to submit the following report of receipts and disbursements from April 1 to May 31, 1917.

CURRENT FUND.

Balance in Bank at last report, March 31, 1917..... \$45,558.30

RECEIPTS.

Annual dues, \$15,252; initiation fees, \$1,705; certificate \$1; copying lineage, \$2.30; D. A. R. report to Smithsonian Institution, \$26.42; directory, \$2; duplicate papers and lists, \$53.88; exchange, \$1.18; hand books, \$7.30; index books in Library, \$2.48; interest, \$131.51; lineage books, \$145.40; Magazine—subscriptions, \$410.25; contributions, \$432.69; single copies, \$18.05; exchange, \$.20; Remembrance Book, \$.50; cut, \$4.46; through former Chairman, \$70; through former Chairman, single copies, \$48; Proceedings, \$31.52; ribbon, \$32.87; rosette, \$1.45; slot machine, \$2.75; slides, \$9; stationery, \$5.39; statute books, \$3.75; telephone, \$77.76; sale envelopes, Madam de Tavara, \$32.30; waste paper, \$3.40; Refunds, Committees—Children and Sons of the Republic, \$40.65; Program, 26th Congress, \$50; Reception, 26th Congress, \$3; Transportation, 26th Congress, \$92.15; Auditorium events—D. C. Chapter, American Red Cross, \$26.50; Girls Friendly Society, \$100; National Geographic Society, \$150; Navy League of the United States, \$100. Total receipts .....

19,029.59

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\$64,587.89

DISBURSEMENTS.

Refunds: annual dues, \$312; initiation fees, \$36.....	\$348.00
President General: * clerical service, \$63; postage and telegrams, \$41.44 .....	104.44
Organizing Secretary General: clerical service, \$396.06; blanks, engrossing and sharpening erasers, \$16.20 .....	412.26
Recording Secretary General: clerical service, \$459.03; postage, binding, telegrams, \$25.01 .....	484.04
Certificate: clerical service, \$150; postage, expressage and engrossing, \$236.48 .....	386.48
Corresponding Secretary General: clerical service, \$208.90; postage, application blanks, telegram and bonding clerk, \$75.07.....	283.97
Registrar General: clerical service, \$1,372.52; postage, binding records, bonding clerks, permit books and rent of typewriter, \$115	1,487.52
Treasurer General: clerical service, \$1,574.96; Treasurer's Guides, bonding Treasurer General, bookkeeper and assistant, rent deposit box, rent typewriter and sharpening erasers, \$85.35.....	1,660.31
Historian General: clerical service, \$375.92; postage, telegram, \$5.64	381.56
Director General, Charge of Report to Smithsonian Institution: clerical service, \$40 .....	40.00
Librarian General: clerical service, \$188.29; postage, expressage, accessions and binding, \$40.65; Genealogical Research Department—clerical service, \$150; adjusting typewriter, \$25.....	379.19
Curator General: clerical service, \$150; postage, \$50.....	150.50
General Office: clerical service, \$171.29; messenger, \$47.85; postage and stamped envelopes, \$424.62; supplies, \$34.40; bonding clerks, telegram, expressage, drayage, repairing typewriter and bicycle, \$8.13; paper, envelopes and printing, Military training, \$21; engrossing Remembrance Book, \$40; President General's pin and insurance, \$65; Flowers, Admiral Dewey, Mrs. Goddard and Mount Vernon, \$20; professional service, \$894.36.....	1,726.65
Committees: Auditing—postage, \$88; Building and Grounds—clerical service, postage and stamped envelopes, adjusting typewriter and telegram, \$155.05; Conservation—postage, \$7.68; Finance—postage and telegrams, \$79; Historic Spots—printing, postage and messenger, \$275; interchangeable Bureau of Slides—typing report, \$30; Liquidation and Endowment Fund—Engrossing and postage, \$347; National Old Trails Road—postage and tubes, \$30; Patriotic Education—200 copies report 25th Congress, \$117.50; Philippine Scholarship Fund—200 copies report 25th Congress, \$24; Printing—postage, \$50; Publication—postage and telegrams, \$94; State and Chapter By-Laws—clerical service, postage and rent typewriter, \$16.50; War Relief—postage, blanks, telegrams, stamped envelopes, \$231.72.....	592.08
Expense Continental Hall: Employees' pay roll, \$783.64; electric current, coal and hauling trash, \$359.91; supplies, laundry, repairs, bonding superintendent, cutting door, glass sign, and premium on accident policy, \$384.12.....	1,527.67
Magazine: Committee, Chairman—clerical service, postage and stamped envelopes, \$119.57; Editor—salary, postage, stamped envelopes, and telegram, \$215.34; expense "Notes and Queries," \$75; printing and mailing April number, cash for Post Office, photos, return postage March, and photos April and June numbers, \$8,273.52; packing and drayage furniture, New York to Waterford, Conn., and Washington, D. C.; expressage old magazines and telegram, \$104.26; notes payable and interest, \$15,206.25 .....	23,993.94
Auditing Accounts: Audit March, \$50 .....	50.00
Auditorium Events: Expense, \$124.79; refunds, \$39.21.....	164.00
D. A. R. Report to Smithsonian Institution: postage, \$10.....	10.00
Lineage: postage, expressage, refund and 500 copies errata, \$70.58..	70.58

Printing and duplicating machine; printer and ink, \$59.30.....	\$59.30	
Proceedings of Congress: postage, \$5 .....	5.00	
Ribbon: 5 bolts and refund, \$26.85 .....	26.85	
State Regent's Postage: Arkansas, California, District of Columbia, Iowa, Maryland, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Ohio, Oregon, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Washington, \$171.70 .....	171.70	
Statute Books: postage, \$2 .....	2.00	
Support Real Daughters: support 36 for April and 34 for May, \$560	560.00	
Telephone: service and toll, \$138.11 .....	138.11	
Twenty-sixth Congress; Committees: Credential—clerical service and telegram, \$150.63; sandwiches, etc., for Tellers, \$137.10; rent and freight voting machine and expense of representative, \$275.93; Hospitality—tickets, placards and telegram, \$10.77; House—clerical service and ushers, \$274.25; labor, \$315.43; sup- plies, telegrams, postage, chairs, coat racks, and carriage man, \$110.73; Page—telegrams and pads, \$5.21; Program—taxi, tele- grams and postage, \$14.65; Publicity—clerical service, \$8.10; Reception—invitations and postage, \$14.03; Transportation— official guide, \$79.85; Decorations, \$18; Music, \$175; Official Reader, \$100; Parliamentarian, \$150; Reporting Proceedings, \$500; Treasurer General's annual report, \$126.25 .....	2,465.93	
Total Disbursements .....		\$37,682.08
Balance, Current Fund, May 31, 1917 .....		\$26,905.81
PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC SPOTS FUND.		
Balance at last report, March 31, 1917 .....	\$234.00	
Receipts .....	16.00	
	\$250.00	
Disbursements .....	12.00	
Balance, May 31, 1917 .....		238.00
RED CROSS.		
Receipts .....	\$644.80	
Disbursements .....	612.80	
Balance, May 31, 1917 .....		32.00
AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE D. A. R. BUILDING FUND.		
As at last report, March 31, 1917 .....	\$1,197.23	1,197.23
EMILY NELSON RITCHIE McLEAN HISTORICAL FUND.		
As at last report, March 31, 1917 .....	\$54.60	54.60
Cash Balance, National Metropolitan Bank.....	\$54.60	
Investment: Permanent Fund 5 per cent.....	1,517.79	
Total, Cash and Investment .....	\$1,572.39	
FRANCO-AMERICAN FUND.		
As at last report, March 31, 1917 .....	\$211.02	211.02
PATRIOTS' MEMORIAL D. A. R. SCHOOL FUND.		
As at last report, March 31, 1917 .....	\$715.07	715.07
On deposit National Metropolitan Bank, May 31, 1917 .....		\$29,353.73
Petty Cash Fund .....		\$500.00

PHILIPPINE SCHOLARSHIP FUND.

Balance at last report, March 31, 1917 .....	\$2,234.63	
Receipts .....	303.67	
		<hr/>
Cash Balance, National Metropolitan Bank, May 31, 1917.....		\$2,538.30
		<hr/>
On deposit, National Metropolitan Bank .....	\$2,538.30	
Investment: Permanent Fund 5 per cent.....	1,130.00	
		<hr/>
Total, Cash and Investment .....	\$3,668.30	
		<hr/>

PATRIOTIC EDUCATION FUND.

Receipts .....	\$1,174.41
Disbursements .....	1,174.41
	<hr/>

LIBERTY LOAN FUND.

Receipts .....	\$194.25
Disbursements .....	194.25
	<hr/>

(This represents a Bond value of \$4,250.00)

WAR RELIEF FUND.

Receipts .....	\$350.00
Disbursements .....	350.00
	<hr/>

PERMANENT FUND.

Balance in Bank at last report, March 31, 1917 .....	\$5,242.17
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RECEIPTS.

Charter Fees .....	\$20.00	
Life Membership Fees .....	125.00	
Continental Hall Contributions .....	1,331.46	
Final Payment on Debt Contributions .....	12,474.18	
Land Contributions .....	691.21	
Liquidation and Endowment Fund .....	35.35	
Commission on Recognition Pins .....	76.70	
Sale of Souvenirs .....	10.50	
Interest on Bonds .....	45.00	
		<hr/>
Total Receipts .....		14,809.40
		<hr/>

\$20,051.57

DISBURSEMENTS.

Bills Payable, Building .....	\$15,000.00	
Interest, Bills Payable, Building .....	274.31	
Velour rope, Board Room .....	3.25	
Painting, Illinois Room .....	95.00	
Furniture, Missouri Room .....	208.48	
Painting, Missouri Room .....	43.00	
Curtains, Ohio Room .....	4.50	
Hand rail and plate, Stairway, Vermont .....	120.00	
		<hr/>
Total Disbursements .....		15,748.54
		<hr/>

Balance, May 31, 1917 .....	\$4,303.03
	<hr/>

Balance, American Security & Trust Co. Bank, May 31, 1917.....	\$4,303.03
Permanent Investment, Chicago and Alton Bonds .....	2,314.84
	<hr/>

Total Permanent Fund, Cash and Investment .....	\$6,617.87
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Respectfully,

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

*Treasurer General.*

\* According to the books of the Treasurer General, none of the amount listed to office of President General is chargeable to the present President General, Mrs. Guernsey.

Mrs. Johnston also reported total deceased since last report 158, resigned 135, reinstated 32. Moved by Miss Grace M. Pierce, seconded by Miss Bariow and carried, *that the report of the Treasurer General for the reinstatement of members be accepted.* Moved by Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, seconded by Mrs. Wait, and carried, *that the Board stand in memory of deceased members, as by the list, 158, presented by the Treasurer General.*

The Treasurer General stated that she had a number of matters with regard to her office which she wished to bring to the Board for action, but as they were in the nature of new business she had not incorporated them in her report and would defer presenting them until the consideration of new business.

In the absence of Mrs. Clarke, Miss Crowell read the report of the Historian General.

#### Report of Historian General

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

I have the honor to report that the work in my office is progressing in a satisfactory manner. One-half of the records for the 45th volume of the Lineage book has been examined by the Editor and we trust to have the entire volume in the hands of the printer early in the Fall.

The following gifts have been received for the Historical Research Department since the April Board meeting: Brief Biographies and war records of ancestors loyal to the American Cause of Independence; presented by Miss Nettie E. Pearsall for Ketewamoke Chapter, Huntington, New York. Quenette Chapter, Oregon, "Origin and Sources of its Name," from Mrs. F. W. Bayley. Historical Wilson County, Tenn., Mrs. C. W. Huffman, Lebanon, Tenn. Account of unveiling of Savage Marker. Presented by Mrs. Maude Roberts, Huntington, W. Va. The Early History of Houston County, Ga., Mrs. Cooper, Perry, Ga. Historian's annual report of Old South Chapter, Mass., Mrs. Louise C. Perry. Early settlements of South Carolina and Proprietary Governments, Leading Men of South Carolina from 1775-1783, Washington Régime and Brief History of South Carolina, donated by Mrs. J. A. Wiggins, Denmark, S. C. Five hundred seventy-two marriages, Peoria Co., Ill., copied and presented by Mrs. Ida S. Tobias, Peoria, Ill. First deed of Jefferson Co., Indiana, first will of Jefferson Co., Ind., Marriages in Switzerland, Ind., when Indiana was a Territory, and contents of a paper belonging to Mr. J. A. Matthews, Madison, Ind., from John Paul Chapter through Mrs. Carrie S. Clark.

Respectfully submitted,

ELLEN DUDLEY CLARKE,

*Historian General.*

Moved by Miss Barlow, seconded by Mrs. Hume, and carried, *that the report of Historian General be accepted.*

The Director General in Charge of Report to Smithsonian Institution stated she had no report to make at that time.

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

#### Report of Librarian General

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

Very few of us have fully realized the needs and importance of our library.

The Historian General, the Registrar General and the Genealogist depend upon the library for information and therefore the "Daughters" have a common interest in making ours one of the best historical and genealogical libraries in the country.

On April 23rd, 1917, we had 8,000 books in the library, beside pamphlets, periodicals, maps and charts. Of those 8,000 books, 280 really do not belong in a library that should be purely historical and genealogical and we can only make it so by concerted effort.

My plan is to ask each State Regent, and through her each Chapter Regent, to urge the Chapters to present at least one book a year to the library. The State Regent of the District, Mrs. Brumbaugh, inaugurated this plan last year and has secured 33 books.

Our Historian General, Mrs. Clarke, has not only shown a deep interest in the library, but has interested her husband as well and to them we are indebted for ten books and pamphlets.

Since April 23rd, 1917, I have the honor to report the following accessions to the library:

#### BOOKS.

*Archives of Maryland. Proceedings and Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, October, 1724-August, 1729.* Volumes 35 and 36. Baltimore, 1915, 1916.

*Sketch of the history of Attleborough, Massachusetts, from its settlement to the division.* By John Daggett. Boston, 1894. Presented by Mrs. George St. John Sheffield.

*History of Durham, Maine.* By Everett S. Stackpole. Presented by the "Oberlin" Chapter.

*Baptisms and admissions from records of the First Church of Falmouth (Maine).* Compiled by Marquis F. King. Portland, 1898. Presented by "Elizabeth Wadsworth" Chapter.

*History of Gorham, Maine.* By Josiah Pierce. Portland, 1862. Presented by Mrs. Edward H. Colcord.

*History of Needham, Massachusetts, 1711-1911.* By George Kuhn Clarke. Cambridge, 1912. Presented by the author.

*New Harlem past and present.* By Carl Horton Pierce. New York, 1903. Presented by Mrs. Albert H. Van Deusen, through "Manor House" Chapter.

*Record of the inscriptions in the Old Town Burying Ground of Newburgh, New York.* Presented by "Quassaick" Chapter.

*Norwalk, Connecticut.* By Rev. C. M. Selleck. Norwalk, 1896. Presented by "Louisa Adams" Chapter.

*History of Rowan County, North Carolina.* By Jethro Rumpel. Republished, 1916, by the "Elizabeth Maxwell Steele" Chapter, Salisbury, North Carolina. Presented by the Chapter.

*Annals of an old parish. Historical sketches of Trinity Parish, Southport, Connecticut, 1725-1898.* By Rev. Edmund Guilbert. New York, 1898. Gift of "Louisa Adams" Chapter.

*Geography, history of civil government of Vermont.* By Edward Conant. Rutland, 1890. Presented by the Librarian General.

*History of the DeHaven Family.* By Howard DeHaven Ross. 3rd edition. Wilmington, 1914. Presented by the author.

*Descendants of Nathaniel Clarke and his wife, Elizabeth Somerby, of Newbury, Massachusetts.* By George Kuhn Clarke. Boston, 1902. The gift of the author.

*History of William Feeter, a soldier in the war of American Independence, and of his father, Lucas Vetter, ancestor of the Feeter, Feder, Feader, Fader families.* Compiled by John B. Foetteritz for James Feeter, Little Falls, 1901. Presented by Mrs. James D. Feeter.

*Genealogy of Thomas Pope (1608-1683) and his descendants.* By Dora Pope Worden, William F. Langworthy, and Blanche Page Burch, with preliminary list by Franklin Leonard Pope. Hamilton, New York, 1917. Presented by Mrs. Dora Pope Worden.

*Genealogy of a branch of the Johnson family and connections. Incidents and legends.* Compiled by A. M. Johnson. Chattanooga, 1893. Presented through the Historical Research Committee.

*Reynolds Family Association, 1892-1916.* 25th annual report. Compiled by Marion H. Reynolds. Revolutionary Soldiers' Number. Boston, 1916. Presented by the Association.

*Heroic Willards of '76. Life and Times of Captain Reuben Willard, of Fitchburg, Massachusetts.* And his lineal descendants, from 1775 to date. Compiled by James Andrew Phelps.

#### RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE.

*Washington and his generals.* By J. T. Headley.

*Story of the marking of the Santa Fé Trail,*

by the D. A. R. in Kansas and the State of Kansas. Topeka, 1915.

*175th Anniversary of the First Congregational Church, Meriden, Connecticut, 1904.*

*Report of the work of the National Society of United States Daughters of 1812, from 1897 to 1915, during presidency of Mrs. William Gerry Slade.* Compiled by Beatrice Larned Whitney. The last four presented by Mrs. Amos G. Draper.

*The Red Man as Soldier.* By Willard E. Yager. Oneonta, 1912.

*History of the Flag of the United States of America.* By George H. Preble, Boston, 1880.

*Washington the Soldier.* By Henry B. Carrington. Boston, 1898.

The last three presented by Mrs. R. H. C. Kelton.

*Year Book of the Sons of the Revolution in the District of Columbia.* Presented by the Society.

*Ecclesiastical records of the State of New York.* Edited by Edward T. Erwin. Volume 7, index. Albany, 1916.

*Index of the Rolls of Honor (Ancestors' Index) in the Lineage Book, N. S. D. A. R., Volumes 1-40.* Compiled by the Pennsylvania Daughters of the American Revolution, and published by Mrs. Samuel Ammon. Pittsburgh, 1916. Presented by Mrs. Samuel Ammon.

*Chapter Year Books, 1916-1917.* 6 volumes.

*Quilts, their story and how to make them.* By Marie D. Webster. New York, 1915. Presented by "General Francis Marion" Chapter for the collection of Indiana authors in the Indiana room.

*Lineage Book, N. S. D. A. R., Volume 43.* Washington, 1917. 2 copies. Presented by the Society.

*Pension papers; being abstracts of original pension applications on file in Pension Office.* Compiled in office of the Registrar General, 1917. Volumes 39 and 41. Typewritten.

*Mayflower Descendant.* Boston, 1916. Volume 18.

*Historic Shepherdstown.* By Danske Dandridge. Index by Anna L. C. Phillips. Charlottesville, 1910. Presented by Miss Violet Dandridge.

*American orders and societies and their decorations.* Published by Bailey, Banks and Biddle. Philadelphia, 1917. Presented by the publishers.

*Most popular songs of patriotism.* Published by Hinds, Hayden and Eldridge. New York, 1916. Presented by the publishers.

*Proceedings of the State conference of the Virginia D. A. R., October, 1916.* Presented by the Virginia Daughters of the American Revolution.

*Year Books and other publications of the Michigan Daughters of the American Revolution, 1914-1916.* Presented by Mrs. William H. Wait, State Regent.

*Washington's expeditions and Braddock's expeditions.* By James Hadden. Uniontown, 1910. Presented by Miss Eliza B. Lynn.

*Early silver of Connecticut and its makers.* By George Munson Curtiss. Meriden, 1913. Presented by "Ruth Hart" Chapter.

*The Irvins, Doaks, Logans and McCampbells.* By Margaret Logan Morris. 1916. Presented by the author.

*Descendants of Isaac Bradley.* Compiled by Leonard Abram Bradley. New York, 1917. Presented by Mr. J. M. Andreini.

*Exiles in Virginia.* Philadelphia, 1848.

*Report of the trial of "Friends."* Steubenville, October, 1828.

*Pennsylvania Chronicle from May, 1768-1769.* The last three presented by Mrs. Mary G. Powell.

*Dedham Historical Register.* Dedham, 1897-1903. Three numbers of Volume 8 and Volumes 9-14 complete. Presented by Mr. George Kuhn Clarke.

*Original portraits of Washington, including statues, monuments and medals.* By Elizabeth Bryant Johnston. Boston, 1882. Presented.

*History of Uniontown, the county seat of Fayette County, Pennsylvania.* By James Hadden. 1913.

*The Raritan. Notes on a river and a family.* By John C. Van Dyke. New Brunswick, New Jersey, 1915. Presented by the author.

*Life of Captain Nathan Hale, the martyr spy of the American Revolution.* By I. W. Stuart. Hartford, 1856. Presented by Mr. James W. Barker to Mrs. Caroline E. McWilliams, Organizing Regent of the "Nathan Hale" Chapter of St. Paul, Minnesota, November 25, 1895, and now presented by her to the D. A. R. Library.

#### PAMPHLETS.

*Alexander family, Virginia-Princeton-New York branch.* Compiled by Charles Beatty Alexander. New York, 1914. Presented by the author.

*Cohan genealogy,* 1914.

*McCourtie family chart.*

*McCourtie genealogy,* 1914.

The last three presented by the author, William H. L. McCourtie.

*Jacob Kuhn and his descendants.* By George Kuhn Clarke. Presented by the author.

*Genealogy and descendants of the Rev. David Ward, through Andrew Ward.* Compiled by Mrs. Teunis E. Hamlin. Presented by Mrs. Perlle M. Tallman and sisters, through the "Patriots' Memorial" Chapter.

*Report of the Daughters of the Cincinnati, 1917.* Presented by the Society.

*Official publications of the state of New York relating to its history as colony and State.* Compiled by Alice Louise Jewett. Albany, 1917.

*Year Book of the Michigan Society, S. A. R.* Detroit, 1916. Presented by the Society.

*A list of the Revolutionary soldiers who served in Dedham in the Revolutionary War, 1775-1783.* Presented by Mrs. George Kuhn Clarke.

*American National Red Cross. Its origin and history—as shown by official documents.* Washington, 1898.

*Our Sea Forces in the Revolution.* Published by American History League.

*Register of the Kentucky State Historical Society.* September, 1916.

*An Historic Church. Makemie Memorial Presbyterian Church.* Snow Hill, Maryland. By Mary M. North. 1904.

*The James River Tourist. A brief account of historical localities on the James River, and sketches of Richmond, Norfolk, and Portsmouth.* Richmond, 1885.

*George Washington. Statement of Richard Parkinson.* Baltimore, 1909.

The last six presented by Mrs. Amos G. Draper.

*Star Spangled Banner Association of the United States of America.* n. d. Presented.

*The Capitols of the South.* By Henry A. Boynton. Philadelphia, 1917. Presented by the author.

*Bulletin of the Tioga Point Museum.* Athens, Pennsylvania, 1917. Presented by Mrs. Louise W. Murray.

*Proceedings of the Bangor Historical Society, 1864-1914, 1914-1915. 2 volumes.* Presented by the "Frances Dighton Williams" Chapter.

*Beginning of the First Church, Cambridge, Mass.* By Hollis R. Bailey. Presented by Mrs. George Kuhn Clarke, who also gave the April and July, 1903, numbers of the Genealogical Quarterly Magazine.

*The Heroine of Red Bank, New Jersey.* By Isabella C. McGeorge, Woodbury, New Jersey, 1917. Presented by Mrs. Clement R. Ogden.

*Homer, Michigan —'94.* By P. W. Heath and others. Homer, 1895. Presented by Mrs. A. J. Ogden, of "Charity Cook" Chapter.

*History of the Seal and Flag of New Hampshire.* By Otis Grant Hammond. 1916. Presented by Mrs. Charles C. Abbott.

#### PERIODICALS

*Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine* ..... May, June.



*History Teacher's Magazine* .....March.  
*Illinois State Historical Society Journal* .....October.  
*Kentucky State Historical Society Register* .....May.  
*Maryland Historical Magazine* ....March.  
*Massachusetts Magazine* .....January.  
*New England Historical and Genealogical Register* .....April and supplement.  
*New York Public Library Bulletin* .April.  
*New York Historical Society Bulletin* .....April.  
*Ohio Archaeological and Historical Quarterly* .....April.  
*Pilgrim Notes and Queries* .....April, May.  
*Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society* .....January.  
*Somerset County New Jersey Historical Quarterly* .....April.  
*South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine* .....April.  
*Vermont, The* .....April.  
*Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* .....April.  
*William and Mary College Quarterly* .....April.

The above list comprises 62 books, 24 pamphlets, and 18 periodicals; 60 books were presented, 1 purchased, and 2 received in exchange; 23 pamphlets were presented, 1 received in exchange.

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

Moved by Mrs. Wait, seconded by Mrs. Hume, and carried, *that the report of the Librarian General be accepted.*

Miss Barlow then read her report as Curator General.

**Report of Curator General**

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

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

Bronze medal, presented to the National Society, D. A. R., by the Belgian Relief Commission.

Glass salt cellar, presented by Mrs. Robt. Harrison, D. C.

Autograph copy of the words of "America," presented by Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey.

Pewter lamp, presented by Mrs. Charles W. Brown, D. C.

Beaded bag, presented by Miss Olive Thomas, D. C.

Two fans and blue glass perfume bottle, formerly owned by the wife of Capt. James Foster, one of the soldiers who crossed the

Delaware with Gen. Washington, presented by his great-great-granddaughter, Miss Jane Adams Foster, D. C.

Antique Chinese embroidery, presented by Mrs. Charles S. Lobingier, Shanghai, China, a part of the gifts from the Orient already reported.

Embroidered collar of pina cloth, presented by Mrs. Truman S. Holt, Manila, P. I.

Respectfully submitted,  
 CATHERINE BRITTIN BARLOW,  
*Curator General.*

Miss Barlow urged the members of the Board to go to the Museum after the close of the meeting and see for themselves the beauty and charm of the medal, and the exquisite quality of art, and stated that the medal was so arranged in the case in the Museum that both the obverse and the reverse could be seen. The President General said that she was exceedingly regretful that the medal arrived after the close of the last Congress, as it was the intention of the Commissioners to have it reach the Society in time for Mrs. Story to present to the Congress, as the contribution for the Belgian Relief was raised during the administration of Mrs. Story. In her acceptance and thanks to the Commissioners the President General expressed her sorrow that the medal was not received in time for Mrs. Story to present to the Congress for the Museum, inasmuch as this medal had been given to the Society in recognition of the wonderful gift raised by the Daughters through the efforts of Mrs. Story.

Miss Barlow stated also that the collection in the Museum was rapidly increasing, and acceptable as were the gifts they had begun to crowd the cases, and it was not possible to continue to carry out the arrangement of reserving certain cases for certain classes of relics, and it was her hope that other cases would be presented before very long. Miss Barlow outlined a plan she had in mind, whereby cases would be given in memory or in honor of all of the Presidents General of the Society—if Indiana would present a case for the Presidents General from that State, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Foster, and Mrs. Fairbanks; Illinois for Mrs. Stevenson and Mrs. Scott, New York for Mrs. Manning and Mrs. Story—these three cases, with the two already promised, would give the necessary five still needed for the Museum. Through a personal gift a case in memory of Mrs. McLean had already been installed, and another case in honor of Mrs. Guernsey was given by the Daughters of Kansas.

Miss Barlow also referred to the suggestion of the Arts Committee that something be done with the model of the ship "Constitution."

This model is slowly disintegrating, and there is no fund for its repair. With the idea that it might be placed where it would have an educational value, such as at a naval station where the young men and boys could examine and study it, she had written the Superintendent of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and had his reply that the Academy would be very glad to accept the model, but they had no funds to transport it to Annapolis. She thereupon interviewed several business firms and found that the best terms possible for the crating and delivery to the Academy was \$55. Miss Barlow moved *that the report of the Curator General be accepted*. This was seconded by Miss Crowell and carried.

Mrs. Foster presented two photostat copies of the parole of Lord Cornwallis and stated that these copies were made by the Government; the original of one of the copies would be found in the University of Virginia and the other in the State Library at Richmond, Va. *A vote of thanks to Mrs. Foster for her generous gift* was moved by Miss Serpell, seconded by Mrs. Fowler, and carried by a rising vote.

Mrs. Pulsifer read her report as follows:

#### Report of Corresponding Secretary General

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

I have the honor to report that during the months of April and May we have received in the office nine hundred and thirteen letters and eight hundred and nineteen have been written. Six hundred and twenty-four orders for supplies have been filled, consisting of:

Application blanks .....	11,349
Leaflets on "How to Become a Member" .....	890
General information .....	819
Constitutions .....	776
Miniature blanks .....	764
Transfer cards .....	810

In making a comparison of the work for the same period last year I find a considerable increase, both in correspondence and the number of supplies sent out. This no doubt is true of all of the offices, showing the continued growth of the Society.

It has been necessary to have some temporary assistance in the office to bring up to date work which accumulated during the rush of Congress. I am glad to report we are now quite up to date.

A bill was presented to me to O.K. for application blanks, 16,500, but as these had not been ordered by the Corresponding Secretary General, I did not feel the bill should be O.K.'d by me. Upon investigation it developed

these in addition to 50,000 ordered by the office were ordered by the former President General, and when counted a shortage of over 4800 was discovered, also that many of the blanks were not in a condition to use at all because of soil, imperfect print and typographical errors. It seemed only right to advise the printers of the shortage and the condition of these blanks. A letter was sent to them to which no reply has been made. I object to the amount of this bill being charged to my office.

The mail for the building has been cared for and in addition to the above, the clerical work of the Finance Committee has been done in this office.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. WOODBURY) ADELAIDE P. PULSIFER.

Moved by Mrs. Pulsifer, seconded by Mrs. Hall, and carried, *that we accept the report of the Corresponding Secretary General*.

The President General announced that Rauscher would serve the luncheon in the banquet hall—a war time luncheon—at one o'clock, to which the members of the Board were invited as her guests, and at two o'clock Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, of the Woman's Committee on National Defense, had been invited to speak to the Board on the work of that Committee. Moved by Miss Crowell, seconded by Mrs. Holt, and carried, *that on re-assembling we hear Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt on the question of the Woman's Committee on National Defense, this to be followed by the report of Mrs. Wait*.

The statement being made that the various organizations working together for war relief and kindred patriotic purposes did not have on their files the list of our National officers, it was moved by Miss Grace M. Pierce, seconded by Mrs. Brumbaugh, and carried, *that the Recording Secretary be instructed to send to all organizations a list of all National Officers*.

Mrs. Foster presented for the banquet hall a beautiful spoon from Georgia which the President General accepted with the thanks of the Society and the hope that every State would have its own spoon there before the close of her administration. Miss Crowell announced that she would take pleasure in presenting Pennsylvania's spoon.

Mrs. Brumbaugh, as Chairman of Finance Committee, read her report as follows:

#### Report of Finance Committee

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

I have the honor to report that the Finance Committee held three meetings to transact the business that presented itself for consideration. There was a very good attendance at

each of the meetings and we feel a great deal has been accomplished.

Insurance has been placed with the Maryland Casualty Company for general liability and upon the President General's pin with the U. S. Lloyds. The premium on the former was \$202.23 and upon the pin \$5. At the last Board meeting it was moved "That Accident Policy be renewed for three years at an expense of \$188.79." (Accident Policy and General Liability are the same.) Owing to a slight increase in the payroll the premium on this policy also slightly increased. Therefore the Committee finds it necessary to recommend to the Board—

(1.) "That the amount of \$202.23 be substituted for \$188.79 for the premium on liability insurance with the Maryland Casualty Company."

After the insurance had been placed upon the President General's pin it was learned a policy had been placed by the Bailey, Banks, and Biddle Company without the knowledge of the President General or the Finance Committee. Consequently the Finance Committee requested Bailey, Banks, and Biddle to cancel policy.

An insurance policy on the elevator which the former President General placed, to extend through this administration has not been turned over to the Society, although repeated efforts have been made to obtain same from Mrs. Story. Failing in this the Company (R. C. Rathbone & Son) has been asked to furnish a duplicate policy. A bill from the same Company was submitted for premium, in amount \$3100, on a War Risk Policy for \$600,000. As the Committee had no authority from the Board to approve payment of premium on such policy, and delivery of policy was contingent upon payment of premium, the Rathbone Company was advised that this insurance was not authorized by the National Board of Management or Congress and could not therefore be recognized as a liability by the Society. The Committee considered War Risk insurance unnecessary but it was thought it might be well to carry heavier fire insurance as the policies now in force provide for only about 50 per cent. indemnity in case of fire, owing to an 80 per cent. clause.

A bill from the Globe-Wernicke Company for \$141.05 for office furniture, said to have been purchased by Mr. W. J. Thompson, was considered by the Committee, and the Globe-Wernicke Company was advised that it must show proof that Mr. Thompson was authorized by the National Society to purchase this furniture before the Society could be held liable for it, and suggested the Company take

the matter up with Mr. Thompson. To date a reply has not been received.

The Committee's attention was called to a bill from the Monroe Press for \$261.35 for 16,500 application blanks claimed to have been ordered by the former President General, this without solicitation from the Corresponding Secretary General in whose office they are used. An order for 50,000 blanks had been given by the Corresponding Secretary about a month previous. The Monroe Press claims to have sent 66,500 blanks but by actual count we are 4800 short and the Committee has advised the Company no payment will be made of this bill until an adjustment is made by them.

A bill for \$305.08 from the Carey Printing Company for certificates was submitted for approval but as these certificates are not and have not been furnished according to sample sent (being lithographed instead of engraved) considerable correspondence has passed in reference thereto. The matter has not yet been satisfactorily adjusted.

The National Accounting Company presented a bill for \$75 for auditing Magazine accounts, which had not been officially requested. Upon investigation it was found the Accounting Company had withdrawn this bill in a letter to the former Chairman of the Auditing Committee.

A letter was received from the Trow Press making claim for bill of \$108.40 for printing, which bill had been sent several times to 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City, without receiving any attention. The Committee thought it unwise to approve bills that the former administration had not approved. The Trow Press was advised we had no office at 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City, and did not authorize the bills mentioned in their letter. In a later letter, addressed to Mrs. Story and forwarded by her to your Committee, from this firm, statement was made that they would hand the matter over to their attorney for collection.

Miss Finch presented bill for clerical service from April 23rd to May 2nd, and postage, amounting to \$28.32.

The Chairman has written to Miss Finch stating that as her Chairmanship expired at the close of the Congress she could not see in what way the Society was obligated to pay any bills contracted by her after that date and also quoted ruling of the Board "That no reimbursement for any expense of the Society be made unless voucher shows receipt for said bill." To date these receipts have not been received.

The Committee wishes to report that the furniture (with the exception of one or two

pieces) used by the former Magazine Committee in New York has been delivered to the Society and the bill for packing and expressage, \$71.27, has been paid.

A number of bills in connection with the publishing of the Magazine have been received and turned over to the Chairman of the Magazine Committee for investigation and her authorization, as without this we are unable to approve them.

A bill has been received from Mr. Joseph M. Rault, Attorney, for professional services rendered the former Treasurer General from September, 1916, to April, 1917, amounting to \$300, and after careful consideration it was moved and carried unanimously.

(2) "That we recommend to the Board the payment of this bill of \$300 for the services of the attorney, Joseph M. Rault, to the former Treasurer General."

I move the adoption of this report.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. GAUIS M.) CATHERIN E. B. BRUMBAUGH,  
*Chairman, Finance Committee.*

*The acceptance of this report* was moved by Mrs. Brumbaugh, seconded by Miss Grace M. Pierce, and carried.

A book entitled "The Lure and the Love of Travel," by Mr. and Mrs. Vrooman, was presented to the Society with the best wishes of Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, and on motion it was carried that a letter of thanks be sent to Mrs. Scott.

The Chaplain General referred to the vote in the last Congress, turning over to her for preparation the Remembrance Book, the necrology of the Society, issued every six months and sent to every Chapter, and asked that an appropriation be made for the necessary clerical assistance in getting out this book. No action was taken as the Chairman of Building and Grounds Committee assured the Chaplain General that she would detail a clerk to assist in the work.

Mrs. Brumbaugh moved to accept *Recommendation No. 1 of Finance Committee*. This was seconded by Mrs. Phillips and carried. *The adoption of the second recommendation of the Chairman of the Finance Committee* was moved by Mrs. Hall, seconded by Miss Serpell, and carried.

Adjourned for luncheon at 1.12 P.M.

The afternoon session was called to order at 2.15 P.M. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt was introduced to the Board as a member of the Woman's Committee on National Defense, and received an enthusiastic greeting. After outlining the work that women would be called upon to do and which it would be their duty to assume, and giving some of the experiences of the women in other countries, Mrs. Catt

replied to questions put by the members, and at the close of the discussion was thanked by the President General for her courtesy in coming to speak before the Board.

Mrs. Wait, as the member of the War Relief Service Committee in charge of publicity, was requested at this time to give her report, and Mrs. Minor was asked to take the chair during the absence from the room for a few moments of the President General.

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

The general plan in the distribution of the literature and information sent out by this Committee has been to send the material for each department to the district chairman of that Department to be forwarded by her to the State Regents in that Department, the State Regents to bring it to the attention of the Chapter members.

As the member of your War Relief Service Committee in charge of publicity, I was instructed to have published 100,000 registration blanks. The quota of registration blanks for each State was counted separately after I had received from the State Regents their enrollment in answer to my letter of April 27, were tied in separate bundles, and labelled for each State, so that the District Chairmen to whom they were sent did not have to recount them except in the case of one department, where the box, I am told, was received from the American Express Company in a damaged condition.

Having obtained from Headquarters the number of Chapters in each State, 1,600 minutes, 1,600 letters of Mr. Vrooman, 1,600 letters of Mrs. Scott, 1,600 letters of M. Jusserand, 1,600 announcements regarding Madame Jusserand's willingness to transmit our money for French orphans to France, 1,600 press notices, 1,600 announcements to Chapter Regents about press notices, 1,184 pictures and instructions for sweaters, 1,184 of same for mufflers, 1,184 of same for wristlets, 1,284 of same for helmets, 1,184 Pamphlet 137a of Navy League.

One for each Chapter Regent was counted out fastened together and labelled for each State, and sent the District Chairmen, with the exception of the knitting pictures and instructions for the Eastern Department and certain States in the Central Department—14 States in all. This delay was caused by the fact that a mistake was made in sending me the right number of Leaflet 137a, there being about 500 too few. I have investigated the matter since reaching Washington, and the pamphlets were sent me to-day and will be forwarded immediately upon my return to Michigan.

Owing to the fact that there was some delay in receiving the enrollment of some States, all the registration blanks did not go out at the same time, not all have now been sent. In some States after the blanks have been sent, it was discovered that the enrollment sent me did not include the last admissions at the two April meetings of the National Board of Management. I have been so notified and extra blanks have been forwarded direct to the State Regents, making the total number 112,554. With arrangements now made to receive them at the Hall I urge State Regents to collect their blanks and send to our National Society. In counting and packing all these, there has been absolutely no expense to the Society as I have been most loyally assisted by Mrs. Wm. G. Doty, Regent, Miss Kate Forsyth, Mrs. Jacob Reighard, and Miss Florence Roberts, members of my own Chapter, the Sarah Caswell Angell, Ann Arbor, and Mrs. and Miss Brittain, Elizabeth Schuyler Hamilton, Holland, and Mr. John Echarius, of Ann Arbor, a professional packer who gave us as his "bit" his noon hour and an hour after dinner every night for a week, packing boxes and bundles. I therefore ask that a vote of thanks be given these patriotic helpers by this Board.

May I state that I have been asked by the Navy League to send to them the expense account attendant upon sending out the Navy League literature. It is therefore not included in bills rendered this Society. The Navy League has just published a most comprehensive list of torpedo boats and destroyers named after heroes of the Revolution, together with short biographical sketches of the lives of these patriots, and number of men on each boat.

Your chairman has asked me to give you the plan adopted by Michigan in this work. Having decided before this bulletin was issued that we wished to work for a certain destroyer, each Chapter was asked to make a set of four garments, the four largest Chapters to make two sets of garments. As soon as finished they are to be forwarded to the State Regent with name of Chapter and Regent's address. She will pack the number necessary for the boat and forward to the Chairman of Comforts Committee, Navy League, marked for "our" boat. As soon as box is sent, postals will be sent all Chapters announcing the fact, and each Chapter will begin making a second set, and forward same to State Regent who will pack second box and have ready when notified that knitted garments on "our" boat need replenishing. As soon as second box is sent, postals will

again be sent Chapters who will begin the third set and so on until this war is over.

The plan is working admirably.

I wish to thank many of you, including the President General, for most encouraging letters which makes this work with you a pleasure. Respectfully submitted,

CLARA HADLEY WAIT.

Mrs. Wait supplemented her report with information in regard to the clipping envelope, which would be furnished to the Chapters in any numbers requested, the idea being to cut out interesting bits of news, light stories, etc., from magazines and newspapers and place them in the envelopes—preferably nothing gloomy or about the war. These envelopes would be taken in charge of by the Comforts Committee of the Navy League and sent to the various ships.

Mrs. Wait, in referring to the work with the French orphans called attention to the fact that frequently there were a number of little children in a family and it would seem best where one child was provided for that the Chapter or the group of persons take also charge of the rest of the family.

The President General here resumed the chair, and stated that so much time had been given to reports on this war work because it was a committee ordered by Congress and it was necessary that the members of the Board have the opportunity to acquire a full understanding of the scope of the work; that many questions had been asked as to the relation of the Red Cross to this work, and she had endeavored to secure from the Red Cross officials some plan whereby the National Society or the Chapters would receive credit as a unit for the work done for the Red Cross, and she had received many telegrams asking whether the Treasurer General would receive donations for the Red Cross during the drive of Red Cross Week. After a number of interviews certain Red Cross officials had conceded that the Daughters might get in touch with the local or district committee and arrange with them to turn in all money marked D. A. R. The President General stated that the letter she received from the Red Cross officials did not confirm in so many words the arrangement, and so it was suggested that a telegram be sent the State Regents who were not present, urging them to make vigorous efforts among Chapter Regents to have all money contributed through the D. A. R. to the Red Cross sent through State Regents to the Treasurer General, Memorial Continental Hall, this money to be turned over to the National Red Cross in Washington. After some discussion it was moved by Mrs. Fletcher, sec-

oned by Mrs. Fowler, that this telegram shall be sent to all absent State Regents, or State Vice Regents in case of the absence of the State Regents from their states.

In connection with this war relief work, the President General requested permission for Mme. Bimont to appear before the Board and explain the special work that was being done for the orphans of the war in France who were sickly or likely to fall a prey to tuberculosis. Mme. Bimont told of the efforts being made to establish a home at the seashore which should contain 500 beds and could thus provide for that number of children who would be taken away from the unhealthy and crowded surroundings and built up to enable them better to endure the cold weather and the privations caused by the war—that through the beneficence of a Washington merchant beds and the necessary outfit had been furnished at cost price, which she would take over with her when she sailed for France the next week, but that instead of having the necessary 500 she had only 120 provided for. The cost for each bed and outfit is \$12.75. Much interest was evinced in the work as outlined by Mme. Bimont, and the President General expressed the thanks of the Board. Mrs. Hall pledged one bed for Delaware.

*A vote of thanks to Mrs. Wait for her most interesting and comprehensive report was moved by Mrs. Holt, seconded by Mrs. Brumbaugh, and carried. Moved by Mrs. Buel, seconded by Mrs. Hall, and carried, that this Board send a vote of thanks to the ladies of Mrs. Wait's Chapter and to Mr. Echarius for their patriotic service in assisting her with the issuing of the War Relief Service Committee literature.*

Referring to the action of J. E. Caldwell and Company in cancelling the debt on the remaining Liquidation and Endowment Certificates, Mrs. Minor thought it would add to Mrs. Block's happiness to have this information as soon as possible and moved that a telegram be sent Mrs. Block announcing the gift to the Daughters of the American Revolution by J. E. Caldwell and Company of the remaining unsold Block certificates, amounting to \$7,555.61. This was seconded by Miss Barlow and carried.

The motion to send a telegram to the State Regents and State Vice Regents regarding the contribution to the Red Cross fund was again discussed, and it was moved by Miss Serpell, seconded by Mrs. Brumbaugh, and carried, to amend by striking out all after *State Regents*, making the motion read, that this telegram shall be sent to all absent State Regents. This motion as amended was then

put and lost, the fact being brought out that much of the work of soliciting funds for the Red Cross had already been done, that the sums desired had been apportioned among the various towns and cities, and this apportionment could not be adhered to if the money should be sent to the Treasurer General at Washington.

Mrs. Scott, requesting permission to make a brief statement with regard to money already contributed to the War Relief Service Committee for the work in France, stated that as much money as possible could be collected for the devastated towns or for the orphan children, but as Madame Jusserand could not open a set of books it would be impossible for her to care for small sums, but if the money was sent to the Treasurer General whenever there was a sum large enough to represent one or two hundred orphans it would be sent to Madame Jusserand, who would forward it to its proper destination: that yesterday a check had been given her for \$1100, \$500 of that to be given for the devastated homes of France, and \$600 for the orphans of France. In addition, 50 orphans had been taken, and it was her hope that very soon there would be collected \$2000 to send to Madame Jusserand.

Mrs. Hanger now read her report as Chairman of Auditing Committee.

#### Report of Auditing Committee

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

As Chairman of the Auditing Committee, I have the honor to submit the following report:

In accordance with Article VI of the By-laws—That an expert accountant shall be chosen by the Auditing Committee and approved by the National Board of Management—your Committee met on May 10, 1917, and received bids for auditing accounts of the National Society. After free discussion and careful consideration the Committee voted unanimously to recommend to the National Board of Management that the American Audit Company, Colorado Building, Washington, D. C., be employed as auditors for the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution for the year beginning May, 1917, and ending April, 1918, for the sum of \$750 payable every two months; audits to be made monthly and to include the Magazine accounts, the moneys of which are received in the Treasurer General's office.

The audit for the month of April was made by the National Accounting Company, former auditors. The Treasurer General's report received for same month. The Auditing Committee found the reports to agree except in

one instance where a clerk's salary had been charged to the wrong office. Upon inquiry, your Committee found this discrepancy had not been discovered by the auditors, but by the present Treasurer General who had had same corrected on her books. The Committee also found that the National Accounting Company in this same April audit had neglected to check the posting for payments by Chapters to the Chapter Ledger from L to Z. This work of checking was done by the present auditors as an accommodation.

In an endeavor to have the accounts audited of the former Chairman of the Magazine from April 9, 1917, date of last audit, a bundle of papers left in the Treasurer General's office by the present Chairman of the Magazine, marked "For the Auditor," was turned over to the American Audit Company. With reference to this bundle of papers I have received the following letter from that Company:

June 16, 1917.

MRS. G. WALLACE W. HANGER, Chairman,  
Auditing Committee, N. S. D. A. R.,  
Memorial Continental Hall, Washington,  
D. C.

Dear Mrs. Hanger:

Referring to the bundle of papers containing letters, bank pass book, etc., relating to the D. A. R. Magazine, handed to me with the request that they be audited, I beg leave to advise you that the same do not contain sufficient information to make them susceptible of being audited.

Very truly yours,

C. R. CRANMER,  
*Resident Manager.*

The audit of the accounts of the National Society for May was made by the American Audit Company, Washington, D. C., and results submitted to the Auditing Committee. The report of the Treasurer General for the same month was also received. These reports were carefully compared by your Committee and found to agree.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. G. WALLACE W.) LUCY GALT HANGER,  
*Chairman, Auditing Committee.*

*The adoption of my report without its recommendations* was moved by Mrs. Hanger, seconded by Mrs. Fowler, and carried. The President General stated that with the acceptance of this report the report of the Treasurer General was also accepted.

The report of the Printing Committee was read by Mrs. Foster, as Chairman.

### Report of the Printing Committee

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

I have the honor to report that three meetings of the Printing Committee have been held, one on May 8, to decide upon the printing of the leaflets sent out from the office of the Corresponding Secretary, namely, "How to Become a Member," General Information, and the Miniature Blank. Several firms submitted bids and it was finally decided to award the contract of printing 2000 each of the leaflets to Gibson Brothers, whose bid was \$70.50.

On May 15, a meeting was called to act on the bids submitted for printing the Proceedings of the Twenty-sixth Congress. Two thousand copies of the Proceedings will be necessary to fill the order of Congress and it was finally voted to give the contract to Thomson, Bryan, Ellis Co., of Washington, D. C., whose bid was \$2.46 per page or for 1300 pages, \$3,198. This is the maximum figure as it is probable that there will be less than 1300 pages. Last year the price for 1100 copies was \$3,393.96.

On Tuesday, June 19, the matter of printing the Lineage Book, volume 45, was brought before the Committee. The firm which has been doing the work for a number of years having raised its prices, a local firm had submitted a bid to the office of the Historian General. It was voted after some discussion that the local firm be given the opportunity to print this one volume—his price being \$803.16 for 1500 copies. Afterwards it was moved and seconded that the former printers, the Telegraph Printing Company, of Harrisburg, Penna., be given another opportunity to bid and the contract be not awarded until their bid had been submitted.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. S. W. FOSTER,  
*Chairman Printing Committee.*

*The adoption of my report as Chairman of the Printing Committee* was moved by Mrs. Foster, seconded by Mrs. Brumbaugh, and carried.

Miss Barlow, as Chairman of Revolutionary Relics Committee, stated that she had received reports from twenty-seven States giving the name of the State chairman appointed, and that she had asked each of these to see that the Chapters throughout the State organize a revolutionary relics committee. *The acceptance of this report* was moved by Miss Grace M. Pierce, seconded by Miss Barlow, and carried.

Mrs. Minor read her report as Chairman of Magazine Committee.

### Report of Magazine Chairman

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

The following is the report of your Chairman of Magazine Committee from the time of her appointment by the President General at the close of Congress to date. Since accepting the Chairmanship, I endeavored to familiarize myself with the business of this Committee, but I found it difficult to unravel the intricacies of our relations with the Carey Printing Company, the firm which contracted for the printing of our Magazine under the former administration, and have also been investigating our standing in the matter of the unsettled claims of the R. R. Bowker Company pending for the past four years, and which you remember was referred by the April Board Meeting to your Chairman to adjust.

Two numbers of the Magazine, those for May and June, have been issued since I came into office, but they were under the contract made by the former Chairman, and I have simply tried to have that contract carried out according to agreement. It was fully a month before the office equipment of the former Chairman was turned over to me. On the 25th of May, a desk, two chairs, addressing machine, six receipt books, and letters (some of them containing subscriptions to the Magazine) were received here in Washington, and later at my home at Waterford, Conn., there arrived a large table desk with glass top, two revolving chairs and typewriter. The glass on table desk was broken into splinters and the typewriter was also damaged. It cost the Society \$80.11 for packing and expressage on these articles. The large table desk, measuring three by five feet is impracticable for the business of the Committee. I would recommend disposing of it as advantageously as possible and purchasing a roll top business-like desk.

Letters received reveal the fact that our membership list used in the free issue of the Magazine was badly in need of revision, Magazines having gone to members who were dead or resigned; in one case to a member who had been dead fifteen years, and in numberless instances members in good standing have failed to receive any while other members had received two, three or four copies apiece.

Since the 25th of May I have averaged twenty letters a day from my office in Waterford, alone, to say nothing of what has gone out of my office in Washington.

As regards the advertising agent, Mr. W. J. Thompson, I found it difficult to locate him. I have been unable to get an accounting of our

advertising contracts or of money due the Society for advertising. In a letter filed with this report, the former Chairman, Miss Finch, states that amounts received by her for advertising total \$2,479.08, and in a conversation with the President General and myself, she expressed the opinion that four or five thousand dollars was still due the Society. It appears that the method was that appeals were sent out by Mr. Thompson, the advertising agent, with instructions to send remittances to Miss Finch. I wrote Mr. W. J. Thompson for his report promised me as soon as the June Magazine was issued, but as yet have received no reply.

I issued specifications to firms who requested the opportunity to bid on the publication of our Magazine, receiving three bids in return. These bids were submitted to the meeting of your Executive Committee, with the result that the contract was awarded for one year to J. B. Lippincott Company, of Philadelphia, a firm whose high reputation is so well known it is needless for me to enlarge upon it.

The July Magazine, the first one issued under your new Chairman and Editor, has gone to press and will be mailed July 2nd. The work of your Editor, your publisher and your Chairman will be of no avail unless members of the Society support them by their subscriptions. As our Connecticut State Chairman of Magazine Committee says in a recent appeal in behalf of the Magazine: "Officers alone do not make a victorious army; they must have the loyal support of the ranks. Will every Daughter of the State of Connecticut be found on the firing line in support of our Magazine?" I hope every Daughter in the Society will eventually be found on the firing line.

ANNE ROGERS MINOR,  
*Chairman, Magazine Committee.*

Mrs. Minor regretted that in her letter sent out to the Chapter Regents the mistake was made in stating that the offer of the President General of a prize of \$50 was to the Chapter securing the largest number of subscriptions, whereas it should have been to the State securing the largest number of subscriptions in proportion to its membership. *The acceptance of my report* was moved by Mrs. Minor, seconded by Mrs. Talbott, and carried. Mrs. Minor presented the following recommendation:

It will further the best interests of the Magazine, assist us with the advertisers as well as with the reading public, if articles of historical value written by well known authors can be secured.

Dry historical facts must be made interesting. No one is going to read, much less buy,



a magazine that publishes stupid, badly written articles.

Many well-known writers sometimes cannot afford to donate contributions, even when desiring to do so; and therefore I recommend that a certain sum, say \$100, be placed at Miss Lincoln's disposal to pay, at newspaper rates, for such articles as she deems suitable to publish from time to time during the next six months.

Moved by Mrs. Brumbaugh, seconded by Mrs. Foster, and carried, *to accept the recommendation regarding the purchase of articles for the Magazine.*

With regard to Mrs. Minor's suggestion that the large oak table desk be disposed of and a roll top desk be purchased, Miss Grace M. Pierce, as Chairman of Building and Grounds Committee, stated that her committee had been making an inventory of the material stored away in the store room, much of it old furniture that the Society used before they came down to the Hall, and if Mrs. Minor desired a roll top desk of oak she had no doubt one could be furnished her from the material in the store room, and she therefore moved *that the Chairman of the Magazine Committee be authorized to dispose of the oak table desk now at her home in Waterford, Conn.* This was seconded by Miss Crowell and carried.

Mrs. Holt referred to her gift to the Library of the volume on Nathan Hale, which was at this time out of print and which she considered a very valuable addition to the Library.

Miss Lincoln, Editor of the Magazine, read her report as follows:

#### **Report of Editor of Magazine**

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

I have to report that the July Magazine is already in press, and we expect to have it published on July 2. The cordial and helpful co-operation of the President General, of Mrs. Minor, Chairman of the Magazine Committee, and of Mr. Balch, of the J. B. Lippincott Company, has assisted greatly in securing so prompt a publication following the awarding of the printing contract to the publishing house.

Owing to the high cost of paper the Magazine has been wisely cut down from eighty to sixty-four pages. While every effort will be made to conserve space and keep down the cost of publication, the Chairman and Editor will endeavor to have the Magazine both interesting and valuable; therefore, each article submitted for publication will have to meet one or all of the following requirements:

Is the article of value to the Society—has it historical value—has it news value—has it literary value?

A section called "Home Commissary in War-time" will appear in the July issue. It is published in conjunction with the Department of Agriculture and other Government Bureaus. It will contain important information for the women whom Herbert C. Hoover, Food Administrator, has called upon to enlist in the fight for conservation measures and the elimination of waste.

Hoover's appeal is nation-wide, and the Magazine in publishing information of value to every American housewife, is carrying out patriotism in its practical form. There can be no question here of misdirected energy; this war is going to be won with the assistance of the American housewife, and the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE is going to help them.

I must call your attention to a statement already made—that the Magazine is now 16 pages smaller than formerly, and in addition, all pages reserved for advertising (and I sincerely hope there will be many used for that purpose) will be taken from the pages at the disposal of the editor. The customary space will be devoted to the Society's affairs—official directory, State Conference and Chapter Reports, National Board Minutes, Committee Lists; reports from the War Relief Committee, the National Old Trails Committee, and other material pertaining to the Society.

Thus, there will be left but a few pages for such historical articles by well known writers, as we are so fortunate as to secure. And such articles advance the financial and literary value of the Magazine a hundred per cent.

Therefore, I respectfully recommend that the Genealogical Department, which now has ten pages assigned to it monthly, be given but half that number during the war; the other five pages to be devoted to assisting the Department of Agriculture and Herbert C. Hoover in their great drive for home economics and conservation of national resources.

Among the special features which will appear in the July Magazine will be hitherto unpublished silhouettes of John Randolph, of Roanoke, and several other articles of historical importance; while Porter Emerson Browne writes in his forceful style of Herbert C. Hoover, the man of the hour. Another well-known author is Gelett Burgess, whose contribution "The Dollar Patriot and Desecration of the Flag" presents some startling facts. Other articles are by Hildegard Hawthorne, Rene Bache, and Wallace Irwin, whose war article "If We Don't Weaken,"

will be endorsed by many thoughtful Americans.

Ladies, I am going to close this report with an appeal—an appeal for an unceasing, energetic campaign to procure subscriptions. Every dollar counts in establishing this Magazine on a sound financial footing.

Urge your friends, whether they are members of the Society or not, to subscribe to the Magazine. I will do my utmost to make it an interesting, valuable publication.

Let each one of us, by united effort, show the world that the Daughters of the American Revolution can make their Magazine pay.

Respectfully submitted,  
NATALIE SUMNER LINCOLN,  
*Editor.*

Mrs. Minor supplemented this report by the statement that the July issue would contain five full pages of paid advertising, three pages of which were secured by Miss Lincoln herself. Miss Lincoln presented a letter advertising the Magazine, which was being printed at the Hall and sent out in all letters going out from the various offices. *Acceptance of report of Editor of Magazine without its recommendation*, was moved by Miss Crowell, seconded by Miss Barlow, and carried. The adoption of recommendation of Editor of Magazine, "that the Genealogical Department which now has ten pages assigned to it monthly, be given but half that number during the war; the other five pages to be devoted to assisting the Department of Agriculture and Herbert C. Hoover in their great drive for home economics and conservation of national resources," was moved by Mrs. Hume, and seconded by Miss Grace M. Pierce. After some discussion, it was moved by Mrs. Brumbaugh, seconded by Miss Barlow, and carried, *to amend the recommendation to read to be used for such war information as the Editor may think important*. The amended motion was then put and carried.

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

#### **Report of Building and Grounds Committee**

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

In submitting this first report of the present Building and Grounds Committee, your Committee desires to state that they have given careful and thoughtful consideration to each point that has been brought to their attention, from the standpoint of the best interest of the National Society, and in consequence thereof we submit the following recommendations for

the approval of the National Board of Management:

(1) That in view of the present serious condition of public affairs the building be closed to the general public until October the first.

(2) That on account of the expense attendant upon each opening thereof and the wear and tear upon the Hall for which there is no adequate compensation, we cease to loan the auditorium to other societies and outside events; reserving it for the use of the D. A. R. only until the October Board Meeting.

(3) As there is no night patrol of Seventeenth Street below the Corcoran Art Gallery, that we confirm the action of the Building and Grounds Committee in uniting with the Corcoran Art Gallery and Red Cross Building in providing a special patrol of these three buildings and sharing one-third of the expense for the same.

(4) On account of the necessity of using all space within the building for the work of the Society, we recommend that no space be allotted for a lunch room during the next Congress.

(5) We recommend that gas be brought into the basement of the building and also be carried to the third floor for use in connection with the lunch room; and that a small gas stove and hot water heater attachment be purchased.

(6) That, if possible, a room be provided for a toilet and lavatory, back of the platform.

(7) We recommend the placing of ceiling outlets over the platform lights of the auditorium and plain frosted globes on the side lights, according to estimate, not to exceed \$150.00.

(8) We recommend the purchase of three additional electric fans for offices.

(9) As there was no desk chair for the desk of the Chairman of the Magazine Committee, the Building and Grounds Committee found it necessary to provide one. A solid mahogany chair was purchased at a cost of \$13.50, and we ask your confirmation of this purchase, with the suggestion that some Chapter be found later to make good the purchase as a gift.

(10) A request has come to us that a hand rail be provided for the front entrance to the building and we recommend this to State Regents for the consideration of Chapters still desiring to give some specific object to Memorial Continental Hall.

(11) We recommend also to State Regents and Chapters the placing of an inside hand rail on the two stairways leading from the main floor to the basement, similar to those placed by Vermont members on the upper stairways.

(12) In accordance with the report of the President General at the Board Meeting of April 23, 1917, regarding the necessity of providing adequate protection for the windows or doors of the Museum and Library, your Committee submits herewith a drawing and estimate for grilled iron doors, and asks instructions for future procedure.

(13) In the matter of the disposition of the model of the *Constitution* now in the Museum, which was referred to the former Building and Grounds Committee, we recommend that the whole subject be referred to the Curator General of the Museum as it belongs entirely to her department.

(14) Considering that the National officers should have the selection of the clerks in their respective departments, the Committee has confirmed those selected by the Treasurer General and the Organizing Secretary, and recommends that all present temporary clerks be placed on the permanent roll automatically at the close of their temporary trial service.

(15) We recommend that the time of all clerks be kept by the Chief Clerk in each office, being reported to the Business office on or before the fifth day of each month, and that the clerks may be permitted to make up time lost by tardiness or temporary absence, if they so desire, instead of the present compulsory ruling of having it deducted from their annual leave.

(16) We further recommend that the clerks be required to make up only the equivalent of time lost by absence or tardiness.

(17) That the limitation as to the number of clerks to be employed in the office of the Treasurer General be removed.

(18) That a room be provided and a clerk, or clerks, if necessary, be detailed to assist the War Relief Committee in its correspondence and office work.

(19) Believing that no business of the Society should be transacted except under the supervision of a properly accredited officer of the Society, we recommend that the Business office be made a division of the department of the Treasurer General.

(20) Your Committee has found upon investigation the necessity for immediate purchase of several new typewriters. Several are absolutely beyond further use in our work, and all have been in use so long as to bring us very little in exchange. New machines are needed at once and others should be replaced now for the best interests of the work of the Society. The Committee therefore recommends that all necessary typewriters be purchased while they may be procured.

(21) In the present demand for additional clerical service by the National Government and business corporations, nearly every one

of our present clerks have been offered positions at advanced salaries, some at almost double the salary they are at present receiving from us. But, appreciating the technical training which is necessary in the offices of our Society and the manner in which our work would be hampered by leaving us at this time, our clerical force has remained loyal to our Society, although in the face of great temptations. In appreciation of this loyalty and in consideration of the greatly increased cost of living, based on the value of service rendered and length of time in our service, we make the following recommendations for increase of salary at this particular time.

Miss Fernald, clerk to the Corresponding Secretary and the Finance Committee, to \$85.00, the additional \$10.00 to be charged to the expense of the Finance Committee, in accordance with the request of the said Committee.

Miss Marshall, Chief Clerk of the Record Division in the office of the Treasurer General, \$85.00.

Miss Inscocoe, of the office of the Treasurer General, \$85.00.

Mrs. Goll, Chief Clerk of the Organizing Secretary's office, \$85.00.

Miss Sullivan, Chief Clerk of the Registrar General's office, \$85.00.

Miss Grimes, who has been promoted to the Magazine work, to \$60.00 to date from May 1, and other clerks as follows:

Miss Black and Miss Mix of the Registrar General's office, each \$75. (These two clerks have been in the employ of the Society much longer than several clerks who have been receiving \$75 for some time, and their work is much more technical.)

Miss Newton of the Organizing Secretary's office and Miss Bright of the Registrar General's office; Miss Bright and Miss Pilson of the Treasurer General's office, each \$70.00.

Miss Wingate, Miss Finckel and Miss Westergren of the Registrar General's office, each \$65.00.

Miss Myers and Miss Chaffe, of the Treasurer General's office, each \$60.00.

We have not recommended for increase at this particular time any clerks now receiving \$100 per month; nor any receiving \$75 except chief clerks, so that all chief clerks may be on the same basis.

Below the chief clerks there can be no special grade as to work. Each clerk is doing most important special work and there should be no such distinct difference in salaries as has heretofore existed. It is for this reason that your Committee has not at this time recommended the higher salaried clerks for increase, believing that justice demands that the lower salaried clerks should be pushed

forward first to a living wage and that the others can be adjusted later.

(Since this report was adopted by the Committee a request has come from the Recording Secretary for an advance of \$10 per month for Mrs. Ezekiel who is not only Chief Clerk of the Recording Secretary's office, but also the official stenographer of the Board.)

(22) We recommend that these new salaries date from June 15th, except when otherwise specified.

(23) In making a thorough inspection of our building, your Committee reports that it finds the building very much in need of repairs at every point. Some of these repairs have been recommended by the Superintendent for the past three years, but no favorable action has been taken on such recommendations, consequently the condition is more serious to-day. The painting of all outside woodwork is imperative; the painting of all side walls and inside woodwork is absolutely necessary; all skylights must be made water proof, the driveway in the rear should be relaid, and the entire stone work of the building must be repointed at once to prevent further disintegration. Your Committee urgently recommends that these necessary repairs on our building, for which we are the trustees, be given serious consideration and approval.

(24) An inventory has been made of all articles in the store room and your Committee asks instruction as to disposition.

Respectfully submitted,

GRACE M. PIERCE,

Chairman, Building and Grounds Committee.

Miss Pierce announced in connection with her report the gift by the President General of a very attractive set of china and silver to the clerks' lunch room, and until October the expense of a maid to serve the clerks. *The adoption of this recommendation No. 1* (the building to be closed to the general public until October 1) was moved by Mrs. Holt, seconded by Mrs. Brumbaugh, and carried. *The adoption of recommendation No. 2* (reserving the auditorium for the use of the Daughters only until the October Board meeting) was moved by Miss Barlow, seconded by Mrs. Heath, and carried. *The adoption of recommendation No. 3* (providing special night patrol and sharing one-third of the expense) was moved by Mrs. Wait, seconded by Mrs. Fowler, and carried. *The adoption of No. 4 recommendation of Building and Grounds Committee* (that no space be allotted for a lunch room during the next Congress) was moved by Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, seconded by Mrs. Fowler, and carried. *The adoption of No. 5* (gas to be brought into the building, and small gas stove and hot

water heater attachment to be purchased) was moved by Miss Crowell, seconded by Mrs. Hume, and carried. *That we accept recommendation No. 6* (provision for a toilet and lavatory back of the platform, if possible) moved by Miss Serpell, seconded by Mrs. Grant, and carried. *Adoption of this recommendation No. 7* (placing of ceiling outlets over platform lights of auditorium and plain frosted globes on side lights) moved by Mrs. Holt, seconded by Mrs. Brumbaugh, and carried. *That the three electric fans be purchased for the offices, recommendation No. 8*, was moved by Mrs. Heath, seconded by Mrs. Grant, and carried. *That the chair be paid for, recommendation No. 9*, moved by Mrs. Fowler, seconded by Mrs. Fletcher, and carried.

As recommendations 10 and 11 involved no expense to the National Society, no specific action was taken other than the concurrence of the Board in the desirability of suggesting these to the States and Chapters for consideration.

Recommendation No. 12 (grilled iron doors for the Museum and Library) was also referred to the Chapters as opportunities for memorials.

*Adoption of recommendation No. 13* (referring the matter of the disposition of the model of the ship Constitution to the Curator General of the Museum) was moved by Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, seconded by Miss Barlow and carried. *Adoption of recommendation No. 14* (confirmation of clerks selected by Treasurer General and Organizing Secretary General, and that present temporary clerks be placed on the permanent roll automatically at the close of temporary trial service) moved by Mrs. Smith, seconded by Miss Serpell, and carried. *Adoption of recommendation No. 15* (the keeping of time of clerks, and permission to make up time lost instead of having it deducted from their annual leave) moved by Mrs. Buel, seconded by Mrs. Harris, and carried. *Adoption of recommendation No. 16* (that clerks be required to make up only the equivalent of time lost by absence or tardiness) moved by Mrs. Wait, seconded by Mrs. Morrison, and carried. *Adoption of recommendation No. 17* (removal of limitation as to number of clerks employed in office of Treasurer General) moved by Mrs. Grant, seconded by Mrs. Cook, and carried. *Adoption of recommendation No. 18* (provision for a room and the detailing of a clerk or clerks to assist War Relief Committee) moved by Mrs. Harris, seconded by Mrs. Hume, and carried. *Adoption of recommendation No. 19* (making the Business Office a division of the department of the Treasurer General) moved by Mrs. Buel, seconded by Mrs. Longley, and

carried. *Adoption of recommendation No. 20* (purchase of typewriters) moved by Mrs. Cook, seconded by Mrs. Smith, and carried.

There remaining still considerable business to transact, after some discussion, it was moved by Mrs. Foster, seconded by Mrs. Fowler, and carried, *that we adjourn after these recommendations are acted upon and reconvene at 8.30 p.m.*

*The adoption of recommendation No. 21* (increase in salaries of clerks) was moved by Mrs. Brumbaugh, seconded by Mrs. Foster, and carried. *Adoption of recommendation No. 22* (new salaries to date from June 15, except when otherwise specified) moved by Mrs. Hall, seconded by Mrs. Hume, and carried.

The Chairman of Building and Grounds Committee explained in detail the cost of the repairs taken up under recommendation No. 23, and after considerable discussion, it was moved by Mrs. Minor, seconded by Mrs. Wait, and carried, *that recommendation No. 23 be approved.*

Referring to recommendation No. 24 with regard to disposition of the articles in the store room, it was moved by Mrs. Talbot, seconded by Mrs. Hanger, and carried, *that following the selection by the Magazine Committee of what it wishes, the matter of disposition of furniture be left to the discretion of the Building and Grounds Committee.*

*A rising vote of thanks to Committee on Building and Grounds for the painstaking work as shown by the report by Chairman, Miss Grace M. Pierce,* was moved by Miss Elisabeth M. Pierce, seconded by Mrs. Ellison, and carried.

In accordance with action previously taken, adjournment was had until 8.30 P.M.

The Board having reconvened at 8.30 P.M., the Organizing Secretary General requested permission to present another supplementary report.

#### Supplementary Report of Organizing Secretary General

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

Mrs. Laura A. Lynch, Ida Grove, Iowa; and Mrs. Emily T. Joekel, Giddings, Texas.

The National Board is requested to authorize a Chapter at Corpus Christi, Texas.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNA LOUISE FLETCHER,  
*Organizing Secretary General.*

Moved by Miss Grace M. Pierce, seconded by Mrs. Fowler, and carried, *that the supplementary report of the Organizing Secretary General be accepted.* Mrs. Fletcher stated

that she would much prefer to bring in her report all at one time, instead of a few names at a time, and she therefore moved *that names presented by State Regents for Organizing Regents must be received prior to the date of any Board meeting at which action is desired, as far as possible.* After some discussion, and the explanation that many times State Regents do not know that an Organizing Regent's term has expired until she hears it read out in the report, or she is only herself in receipt of a request for the organization of a Chapter at a certain place after she has arrived at the Hall, and is thus not responsible for the delay in placing the request in the hands of the Organizing Secretary General, the motion was seconded by Mrs. Fowler and carried.

The President General made the announcement that Mrs. Draper having presented her resignation as Genealogical Editor at the meeting of the Executive Committee, held May 24, she had appointed Mrs. George W. Hodges, of Annapolis, Maryland, to serve as Genealogical Editor.

Miss Grace M. Pierce, as Registrar General, presented the following supplementary report.

#### Supplemental Report of the Registrar General

Applications presented to the Board....	559
Total number of applications presented..	1759
Total number of papers verified.....	2127

I wish to thank the Board for the two additional clerks allowed me at the last meeting. As a result of that the work for the past two months has been monumental in the office—the duplicate papers for the February, March, and April meetings, over three thousand in number, have all been gotten out. Heretofore, all we could do was to verify papers, we could not take the time to send back the papers which should go to the Chapters. In addition to the original application papers we had verified the past winter, we had verified over one thousand supplemental papers; before the duplicates of these could be returned to the Chapters three record cards had to be made, one under the name of the ancestor through whom the supplemental application is made, second, under the name of the applicant, third, under the national number of the applicant. Besides that, a record is kept of every duplicate that is sent out. Now, we are practically finishing this work and somewhere about four thousand or forty-five hundred duplicate papers have been returned to Chapters. In addition to that we have been able to get up the correspondence which has been so far behind, together with

the accumulation of data which came with the application papers and which we have not had time to return. We make an entry when this data is received and another entry when it is returned. In addition, all copying of data which has been sent in for the papers has been copied, and 12 volumes have been sent to the binders, 12 additional volumes rebound, and we have waiting in the office, to be completed from this meeting, several other volumes to go to the binders. We send them in lots of six because they give us a discount for that number and another lot can be out of the office by the last of the week. The card catalogue which the Board so kindly voted for the Registrar's office, and which was so absolutely necessary, has been shipped and is on the way. From now on I am quite sure that we shall be able to keep our work up to date, and I wish to thank you in behalf of the Registrar General's office, for the assistance which has enabled us to do this.

GRACE M. PIERCE,  
*Registrar General.*

Moved by Miss Grace M. Pierce and seconded, that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for the 559 additional members. Miss Crowell announced that she had cast the ballot for the 559 additional names, and the President General declared them elected. *The acceptance of my supplemental report* was moved by Miss Grace M. Pierce, seconded by Miss Barlow, and carried.

The Treasurer General presented the following recommendations, action being taken on each as read:

1. In accordance with the directions of this Board a clerk has been detailed from the office of the Treasurer General to take charge of the Magazine work, the Treasurer General recommends that the salary of this clerk, when making reports, be listed separately from the other clerks in the office, under the head of "Clerk in charge of Magazine work." Moved by Miss Grace M. Pierce, seconded by Mrs. Wait, and carried, *that recommendation No. 1 of Treasurer General be adopted.*

2. Whereas checks amounting to \$244—issued prior to January 1, 1917—are according to the books of the Treasurer General and books of the bank upon which drawn outstanding, it has been ordered by the Treasurer General that checks covered by this amount to the extent of \$119, shall be traced to parties to whom issued, asking if received that they be cashed—if not received to so inform the Treasurer General who will issue duplicate for same. A check for \$125 of this amount having been issued to Mr. Lewis, who refuses to accept same, I recommend that this

check be cancelled and the amount returned to the Current Fund. Moved by Mrs. Hanger, seconded by Miss Grace M. Pierce, and carried, *that recommendation No. 2 of Treasurer General be accepted.*

3. Whereas it is necessary to order a new supply of Record Books for the Record Department, I recommend that the loose leaf system be adopted, thus making it possible to keep the members of each Chapter in such order that the number of members may be ascertained at a glance. *The acceptance of recommendation No. 3 of the Treasurer General* was moved by Mrs. Wait, seconded by Mrs. Brumbaugh, and carried.

4. Whereas at the December Board meeting, 1916, it was ordered that the Special Funds be deposited in the bank in a Special account, and such action has not been rescinded, and the order has not been complied with for reasons with which the present Treasurer General is not familiar, I request an expression of the wishes of the Board concerning this matter. Moved by Mrs. Foster, seconded by Mrs. Wait, and carried, *that the motion be rescinded in regard to the separate fund in Treasurer General's office, as ordered by Board December, 1916.*

5. Whereas it seems necessary to the Treasurer General to facilitate the handling of the Record Department and to safeguard the Records, that a new filing cabinet be procured, I recommend that one in accordance with the specifications on file in my office be purchased at an expenditure of \$66. Moved by Miss Grace M. Pierce, seconded by Mrs. Fletcher, and carried, *that recommendation No. 5 of Treasurer General be accepted.*

6. Whereas, contrary to report made at the last Congress, there is a note of \$2,000, secured by mortgage on the land purchased of Mr. White, past due since February 23, 1917; it not appearing feasible to the Treasurer General at this time to pay off this note, and the American Security and Trust Company not being willing to carry the note past due, the Treasurer General has made arrangements with the aforesaid Bank to extend the time of payment of said note, and asks your approval of this action. Moved by Mrs. Ellison, seconded by Mrs. Buel, and carried, *that the action of the Treasurer General in regard to the extension of the time for payment of the land note be ratified.*

7. Whereas, there has been an understanding that the money for Special Features in the Permanent Fund may be used for the purpose of making payments upon our indebtedness, with the distinct understanding that the same shall be returned when it is desired that it be used for the purposes for which

contributed—I ask if this ruling shall still stand.

A recommendation having been presented at the April 23 Board meeting by the former Treasurer General, Mrs. Ransdell, having to do with the investment in the Permanent Fund of some of the Special Funds in the hands of the Treasurer General, and not adopted, the opinion of the Board being that it was not a good business arrangement, this recommendation No. 7 was considered to come under the same ruling, and no action was taken for the continuance of such a custom.

8. Whereas it appears to the Treasurer General it may be possible during the summer to make a payment upon the indebtedness on the land, the Treasurer General asks that she be authorized to make such payments and upon such indebtedness as may seem best. *The adoption of recommendation No. 8 was moved by Mrs. Brumbaugh, seconded by Mrs. Hume, and carried.*

9. I ask that this Board review the ruling of a former Board as to when a member shall be suspended for non-payments of dues, and instruct the Treasurer General in accordance with the findings it may make. After prolonged discussion, it was moved by Miss Grace M. Pierce, seconded by Mrs. Wait, and carried, *that we refer recommendation No. 9 to the Committee on Revision of the Constitution.*

10. Whereas provisions have been made by various banking organizations for the handling of the sale of United States bonds, I recommend that for all future issues the Daughters of the American Revolution be urged to give all possible assistance to local committees in selling the same, each Chapter reporting to her State Regent the amount placed, and the State Regent in turn reporting to the Treasurer General the amount placed, through the efforts of the Daughters in her State—but I recommend that the money for this purpose shall not pass through the hands of the Treasurer General, but through local banks.

In further explanation of this recommendation, Mrs. Johnston stated that there were several kinds of patriotism, and that it was the patriotic duty of the Daughters of the American Revolution to assist in all these public projects, but there was also a patriotism which the members owed to their town and its institutions; that the apportionment was made to each Federal district, and by that district to each state, and by the state to each county, and by the county to each bank, and that the National Society could not loan money to its members, it was necessary to go to the local bank to borrow it, nor could the

National Society give financial advice, which the local bank could; the National Society could not act as the trustee of its members, but here again the local bank could serve; and because it did not seem quite loyal to the bank to take the money away that it was required to raise, this recommendation had been made. *The adoption of recommendation No. 10 was moved by Mrs. Harris, seconded by Mrs. Smith, and carried.*

The Treasurer General reported that money was being received in response to two appeals for the French orphans, one through the American Society and one through our own War Relief Committee, and that frequently the donor would not state through which agency it was desired this money should go. After some discussion, it was moved by Mrs. Johnston, seconded by Mrs. Wait, and carried, *that all funds contributed for War Relief be credited to D. A. R. War Relief Committee unless the contributor shall designate that it is for use of American Society for care of French orphans.*

Mrs. Johnston further explained that in making her report the list of the contributors to the Final Payment Plan was not included, nor was it her intention to give those names in her report to the Board, but in her annual report to the Congress due credit would be given at the back of the report. There being no objection, the Treasurer General said she would consider her decision as meeting the approval of the Board.

The Treasurer General also referred to the custom obtaining in her office of counting the stamped envelopes each day, for which she could not find any ruling, nor did it seem to serve any useful purpose, and took the time of the clerks. Moved by Mrs. Minor, seconded by Mrs. Longley, and carried, *that the custom of counting the stamped envelopes in the Treasurer General's office each day be discontinued.*

The recommendation of the Auditing Committee, that the American Audit Company, Colorado Building, Washington, D. C., be employed as auditors for the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution for the year beginning May, 1917, and ending April, 1918, for the sum of \$750, payable every two months; audits to be made monthly and to include the Magazine accounts, the moneys of which are received in the Treasurer General's office, was presented by Mrs. Hanger, Chairman, and it was moved by Mrs. Brumbaugh, seconded by Mrs. Hanger, and carried, *that the recommendation of the Auditing Committee be adopted.*

The Recording Secretary General referred to the letter presented to the National Board

at the meeting on April 23 from Bailey, Banks & Biddle, making application for the privilege of filing their bid on the manufacture of the insignia, which was turned over to the Insignia Committee with instruction to report to the next Board, and stated that she was in receipt of a letter from the Chairman of that Committee, Mrs. Aull, requesting that the action of the Congress of 1904 be given, which would serve to explain to the Board that the letter sent for presentation could not be acted upon in any way before the Congress to be held next year. This action was read to the Board by the Recording Secretary General, the Board concurring in the decision that only the Congress could reconsider or rescind that action.

The Organizing Secretary General referred to Chapters organized by the past State Regent for Ohio, and she had just received from the present State Regent, Mrs. Harris, a petition from the members of the Massillon Chapter requesting that Mrs. Brant be allowed to sign their charter, but as Mrs. Brant's term of office expired April 21, and some of the members of these two Chapters were not admitted until the present meeting, it seemed a little unusual to have her signature on the charter, though it was well known that Mrs. Brant had organized the Chapters, and the members desired to have her signature on their charter, and it was also the desire of the present State Regent that Mrs. Brant's name go on. After some discussion, it was moved *that Mrs. Brant be allowed to sign the two charters of Chapters organized under her administration, but that only those names appear thereon who were members of the Society on the date of expiration of her term of office.*

The Corresponding Secretary General presented the request of the *New York Herald* that the Society assist in erecting a Statue of Liberty in Petrograd as a gift of the people of this country to the people of Russia, by giving publicity to the movement and gathering subscriptions for it. It was felt that this statue would lend encouragement to the multitudes in Russia, and deepen international good-will. Moved by Mrs. Brumbaugh, seconded by Miss Barlow, and carried, *that the statue matter be laid on the table.*

The question was raised as to what specific work the Daughters would do in the War Relief work in addition to all the various lines they were at present engaged in, and during the lengthy discussion, in which all of the members participated, Mrs. Wait presented the booklet gotten out by the Navy League for the Daughters of the American Revolution, giving the names of the naval vessels named

for heroes of the Revolution, and moved *that the Daughters make as one branch of their special War Relief service for the duration of the war, the outfitting with needed knitted articles of the Destroyers, Gunboats, and Cruisers named in the Navy League Bulletin on biography of Revolutionary soldiers for whom these boats are named, and of future boats named by the Navy League.* This was seconded by Mrs. Foster and carried.

Miss Crowell presented the request of the Captain Molly Pitcher Chapter of the District of Columbia for the privilege of selling flowers during the Twenty-second Continental Congress, the Chapter expressing its willingness to abide by the rulings of the Souvenir Committee as to the percentage of the proceeds to be given the Society. Moved by Mrs. Brumbaugh, seconded by Miss Barlow, and carried, *that the request of the Capt. Molly Pitcher Chapter be granted.*

The President General read the following letters offering scholarships in the Washington College of Law and the Paul Institute, which were accepted with the thanks of the Board.

Washington, D. C., June 18, 1917.

MRS. GEORGE T. GUERNSEY,

President General, D. A. R.,

Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

My dear Mrs. Guernsey:

I take pleasure in offering a scholarship in the Washington College of Law to be given to the Daughters of the American Revolution Philippine Scholarship Fund, to the young woman recommended by the Daughters of the American Revolution, whose scholastic standing shall be such as is required for admission to the College. The value of the scholarship is seventy-five dollars per year.

Sincerely yours,

EMMA M. GILLETT,

*Dcan.*

MRS. GEORGE THACHER GUERNSEY,

President General, N. S. D. A. R.,

Washington, D. C.

My dear Mrs. Guernsey:

In accordance with your request made during our very pleasant conversation over the telephone, I am putting in writing my very great regret that I cannot continue for the present the six hundred dollar scholarship which was given to your Society last year. So great have been the demands upon me for help in many directions that for this year at least I am compelled to cut down to a slight degree the personal gifts in which I have taken so much pleasure.

I would like to replace this scholarship by



two two hundred dollar scholarships for boarding pupils—that is, tuition scholarships allowing two hundred dollars on the seven or eight hundred dollar courses.

Miss Elmira Grogan who held the scholarship last year was a very delightful girl and a most satisfactory pupil in every way, and it was a pleasure to award her the Certificate for her year's work in Short Story Writing and five college subjects.

Hoping that I may have the pleasure of meeting you upon my return from Atlantic City, I am,

Very cordially yours,

NANETTE B. PAUL,

By E. E. Newton,

Secretary.

June the twentieth.

Miss Crowell stated that she was in receipt of a letter from Mrs. Bellamy enclosing a copy of her pledge, and for the information of the Board the Recording Secretary General stated that the redemption of that pledge called for an expenditure of \$22.32 on the part of Mrs. Bellamy, which had been paid.

Miss Crowell referred also to a letter received from Mrs. Bukey, requesting the Board to rescind the action by the Board in December, 1916, which was to the effect that members at large who had failed to return their papers to the Chapter of which they had been members should be debarred from the privileges of active service and prohibited from joining any other Chapter. Since it appeared that these rules of the Society with regard to the return of papers (or the retention of papers in the Chapter) operated with regard to every member of a Chapter, and there was nothing to prevent these members at large from returning their papers to the Chapter if they desired to have the privilege of active service, the President General ruled no action by the Board was necessary, and the Secretary was requested to inform Mrs. Bukey that these members at large would have to conform to the rules of the Society.

The Recording Secretary General brought up the request of the Registrar of the Lady Stirling Chapter for duplicate certificates to four members who had been admitted between 1905 and 1911, but who now claimed they had not received their certificates. This matter was brought to the Board because of the ruling passed by the Board in February, 1908, "that, hereafter, any application for a duplicate certificate after more than three years have elapsed, be granted only on payment of \$1.00, except by special action of the Board," and it seemed the applicants were not willing to pay the fee of \$1.00. Moved by Miss Grace

M. Pierce, seconded by Mrs. Fowler, and carried, *that the ruling of the Board be sustained in this matter.*

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from Mrs. Anna Ingersoll Rich making application for reinstatement as a member in the National Society, and it appearing that the Constitution made no provision for the reinstatement of a person who had been expelled, it was moved by Mrs. Holt, seconded by Mrs. Talbott, and carried, *that the Recording Secretary General be authorized to write Mrs. Rich that there is at present no provision in our National Constitution for reinstatement of members who have been expelled from the Society.*

A motion adopted by the Twenty-sixth Congress, "that hereafter the editor sign all bills in connection with the Magazine," was presented by the Recording Secretary General to the Board for possible construction, and it was moved by Miss Crowell, seconded by Mrs. Brumbaugh, and carried, *that this motion be construed to refer only to those bills for the publishing of the Magazine, concerning which the editor might be supposed to have some knowledge.*

The Organizing Secretary General stated she had a matter concerning a protest against the organization of a chapter in the District of Columbia to present. Moved by Mrs. Hanger, seconded by Miss Crowell, and carried, *that we go into executive session.*

Before going into the executive session, Mrs. Talbott expressed her regrets that she must leave to catch her train, but asked permission to make the suggestion, which was seconded by Mrs. Brumbaugh, that we recommend to the State Regents to carry to the Chapter Regents a request that Chapters do not adjourn for the summer during the period of the war.

The Board, on motion, having risen from executive session, it was moved by Mrs. Brumbaugh, seconded by Mrs. Hanger, and carried that *this Berry-Weeks matter be referred to the State (District of Columbia) Executive Board with power to act.* It was further moved by Mrs. Fletcher, seconded by Mrs. Fowler, and carried, *that the papers of the Berry-Weeks matter be turned over to the custody of the State Regent of the District.*

Mrs. Ellison moved *that the request of the Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution for permission to incorporate under the laws of Massachusetts in order to hold property be granted.* Seconded by Mrs. Buel and carried.

Moved by Mrs. Brumbaugh, *that this Board rescind any action already taken as approving the project presented to the Board by Mrs.*

*William Cumming Story, October, 1916, with regard to the erection of monuments, the work of raising this fund was to be done by the American Publicity Corporation, and that this Board go on record as releasing the National Society from any participation in or responsibility for said project, and further, that copies of this motion be sent to the Lincoln National Bank, New York, and Mrs. William Cumming Story.* This was seconded by Mrs. Foster and carried. Mrs. Foster moved that the Lincoln National Bank of New York City be instructed to notify all persons who have sent checks addressed to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, that this Society does not endorse the plan of having life members of a National Committee on Memorials to our Country's Patriotic Founders. Seconded by Mrs. Buel and carried.

Miss Crowell moved that since we are about to separate until October this Board delegate to the Executive Committee power to act in all matters that may arise during that time which call for immediate action, which was seconded by Mrs. Buel, and carried. Miss Crowell also called attention to the lateness of the hour and to the fact that only seven members were required to make a quorum, and moved that this Board reconvene at 10 o'clock

to-morrow morning to approve the minutes of this meeting. This was seconded by Mrs. Brumbaugh and carried.

Mrs. Wait read a telegram from Mrs. Holland extending in the name of the Saginaw Chapter an invitation to the President General to attend the State Conference to be held in Saginaw in October 9, 10, and 11, and Mrs. Wait invited all the members of the Board to attend as well, and requested if any of them were coming to let her know that arrangements might be made for the Michigan Daughters to hear what other states were doing. The President General expressed her thanks for the invitation and stated she would be present.

At 11.40 P. M., on motion of Miss Crowell, a recess was taken until 10 o'clock the next morning.

The Board reconvened the next morning at 10 A. M. and was called to order by the President General, a goodly number of members being present. The Recording Secretary General read the motions as passed, and, there being no corrections, the minutes were approved, and the Board immediately adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

EMMA L. CROWELL,

Recording Secretary General.

## BOOK REVIEWS

Book reviews will be featured in this magazine monthly, and recent publications of history, biography, and genealogies, also works containing information regarding the vital records of all

localities, and town, State, and county histories are solicited and will be reviewed promptly. Copies of the Magazine will be sent to donors.

## NEW MEMBERS ADMITTED AT THE JUNE NATIONAL BOARD MEETING

New members admitted to the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution at the meeting of the National Board of Management on June 20, totalled 1,759.

The list of states and the number admitted from each is as follows:

Alabama, 15; Arizona, 1; Arkansas, 11; California, 70; Colorado, 20; Connecticut, 30; Delaware, 2; District of Columbia, 32; Florida, 5; Georgia, 60; Idaho, 13; Illinois, 123; Indiana, 62; Iowa, 108; Kansas, 25; Kentucky, 29; Louisiana, 11; Maine, 31; Maryland, 6;

Massachusetts, 74; Michigan, 87; Minnesota, 13; Mississippi, 18; Missouri, 77; Montana, 25; Nebraska, 32; New Hampshire, 21; New Jersey, 36; New York, 150; North Carolina, 18; North Dakota, 2; Ohio, 117; Oklahoma, 23; Oregon, 28; Pennsylvania, 130; Rhode Island, 7; South Carolina, 35; South Dakota, 8; Tennessee, 14; Texas, 63; Utah, 5; Vermont, 20; Virginia, 25; Washington, 32; West Virginia, 15; Wisconsin, 23; Wyoming, 2; Hawaiian Islands, 5.

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VOL. LI

OCTOBER, 1917

No. 4

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VOL. LI

NO. 4

## CONTENTS FOR OCTOBER, 1917

	PAGE
PORTRAIT OF ALICE ADAMS . . . . . [ <i>Frontispiece</i> ] MEMORIALS TO NATHAN HALE, HERO AND MARTYR. Edward Hale Brush . . . . .	195
COMMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT GENERAL . . . . .	202
A COMPARISON BETWEEN THE PAST AND THE PRESENT, WITH A SUGGESTION FOR THE FUTURE. Matthew Page Andrews . . .	203
GRAVES OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS AND PATRIOTS LOCATED IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD. . . . .	205
AN APPRECIATION OF MICHIGAN'S OLDEST ACTIVE "DAUGHTER." Mrs. William Henry Wait . . . . .	206
THE FIRST LOCOMOTIVE AND TRAIN OF PASSENGER CARS EVER RUN IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK . . . . .	208
HISTORICAL FIREARMS. George C. Maynard . . . . .	209
THE FIRST BRICK HOUSE BUILT IN KENTUCKY. Esther Whitley Burch . . . . .	214
THE BIOGRAPHY OF MRS. SARAH WARD, "REAL DAUGHTER" . . .	218
DO THE ENGLISH LIKE US? Harrison Rhodes. . . . .	220
THREE AMERICAN WOMEN PENSIONED FOR MILITARY SERVICE (Concluded). Grace M. Pierce . . . . .	222
YOU AND THE RED CROSS Hildegarde Hawthorne . . . . .	229
A RARE OLD DOCUMENT. Dorothy F. Coeks . . . . .	230
THE EDITOR'S DESK . . . . .	232
GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT . . . . .	234
HOME COMMISSARY IN WAR-TIME . . . . .	240
WORK OF THE CHAPTERS . . . . .	243
NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT, Official List of . . . . .	252

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Nathan Hale's sweetheart, afterward Mrs. Lawrence, as an old lady.

# DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

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WHOLE NO. 303

## MEMORIALS TO NATHAN HALE, HERO AND MARTYR

By Edward Hale Brush

It was a jurist-poet of the last century, Judge Francis M. Finch, of the New York Court of Appeals, who wrote for a celebration of commencement week at Yale in 1853 the words:

"On Fame-leaf and Angel-leaf  
The name of Hale shall burn."

Recent incidents are showing in how many ways the poetic prophecy is being fulfilled. The number of memorials of Nathan Hale, the Patriot Spy, and one of the first real martyrs of the Revolution, is growing large, and in the past ten years or so more have been erected than in all the other years since that fateful day, September 22, 1776, when he gave his life so nobly for his country. These reminders of his patriotism show, as other things in the past strenuous few months have done, that after all the Americans of to-day are not so engrossed in pursuit of the "Almighty Dollar" as to forget altogether the principles at the foundation of our liberty or the sacrifices made to establish and preserve them.

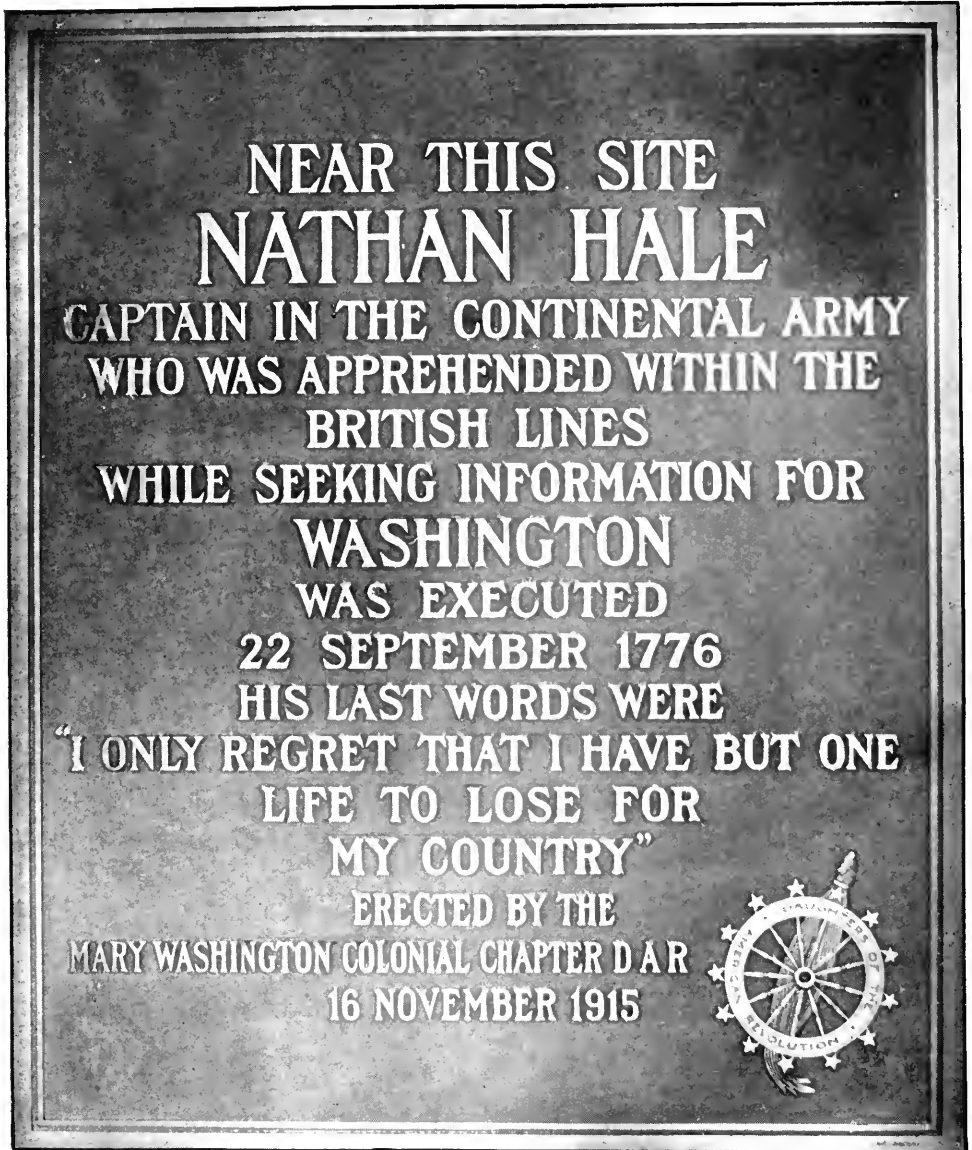
Within the past two years the spot where Hale's tragic death took place, as near as careful historical research can fix it, has been marked by a bronze tablet, erected by Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of New York City. The

placing of such a tablet was under consideration for some years, the delay being in part due to uncertainty as to where it ought to be located. The interest which the Daughters of the American Revolution have taken in Nathan Hale's career has led to special investigation of it. The scholarly researches of Prof. Henry Phelps Johnston, of the College of the City of New York, have helped to quicken this interest, especially in his new edition of the life of the hero. All this has led to important revisions of the narratives of Hale's mission and its sad but glorious ending. Certain traditions long commonly accepted have had to be discarded. Were it otherwise, the memorial tablet erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution to mark the site of his execution would be in the neighborhood of City Hall Park, New York City, rather than where it is, at First Avenue and Forty-fifth Street.

One of these traditions relates to the place of Hale's capture, and another to the scene of his execution. The capture was believed to have occurred at Huntington, L. I. His mission for Washington on Long Island was begun at Huntington, where he landed on Huntington Bay after crossing the Sound from Connecticut, and it is appropriate that the

Huntington Association has erected here a boulder suitably inscribed, and that in the village itself, about two miles away, a memorial fountain and column have been

Stuart and Lossing followed the generally accepted accounts of his capture and execution, and until Howe's order book came to light a few years ago settling several



MEMORIAL TABLET ERECTED BY THE MARY WASHINGTON COLONIAL CHAPTER

placed. But as to the capture of Hale, comparison of all the data now at hand shows that it must have taken place much nearer New York than Huntington.

disputed points, the narratives given by these historians were seldom questioned.

But from the new and final authority we know that Hale was "apprehended"

on the night of September 21, 1776, and that he was executed at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the 22d, and that the place of his execution was the camp of the British artillery, wherever its location may have been at that date. We know from the records that he spent some time previous to the execution preparing for death, so it is evident the interval was insufficient for him to have been brought to Howe's headquarters by the slow methods of transportation of those days from a place so far away as Huntington.

Tradition long assigned the capture to

finely kept. Aside from some modern improvements to make it more convenient as a summer residence, it probably appears much as it did the night Hale is said to have slept there. The boulder on the shore bears three tablets. One is inscribed: "Nathan Hale, in Everlasting Remembrance." A second tells of Hale's ancestry and career as follows: "His ancestors were the Hales of Kent, England. He was born at Coventry, Conn., June 6, 1755. Graduated from Yale College, September 8, 1773; enlisted as lieutenant 7th Conn. Reg., July 6, 1775. Appointed



THE HALE HOMESTEAD AT SOUTH COVENTRY, CONN.

Owned by Mr. George D. Seymour.

the location of the tavern called "The Cedars," kept by a Tory woman known as "Mother Chichester," and it was said that it occurred when he left the inn to meet friends who he supposed were coming to him in a boat, but who proved to be British officers. These traditions do not agree with facts now amply verified. But Hale, no doubt, stopped at this tavern on beginning his mission. It is still preserved, and is an interesting place to visit. The tavern is now known as the Titus Conklin Place, and is in a good state of preservation and the grounds are

Captain in Continental Army Sept. 1, 1775. Executed at New York Sept. 22, 1776." The third tablet bears quotations from his letters and his immortal declaration so often quoted: "I only regret that I have but one life to give for my country."

Standing by the boulder whereon these noble sentiments are preserved, with the waves lapping the beach that he trod, one feels that the ground is indeed sacred.

The common belief as to the place of Hale's execution has also required revision. It was formerly thought to have been near the present City Hall Park,

and the statue of Hale by Frederic MacMonnies was therefore placed there. But it is now shown most conclusively that it was about four miles farther up the

of the artillery park on this particular date, and the tablet erected by Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, D.A.R., at First Avenue and Forty-fifth Street does



Photograph by Edna Leighton Tyler, New London, Conn.

NATHAN HALE SCHOOL HOUSE AT NEW LONDON, CONN.

East River, near the site of the Beekman Mansion, then Lord Howe's headquarters, and in front of the artillery park of the British Army. Some controversy seems still to exist as to the exact location

not fix the place precisely, but says "near this site." The tablet is fastened on the wall of a building which is the property of a packing company. The company has guaranteed that in case of the re-



moval of this structure the memorial will be taken down and placed in a niche on the wall of whatever building replaces it.



STATUE OF NATHAN HALE, BY  
WILLIAM ORDWAY PARTRIDGE

A number of statues have been erected depicting Hale, but having no portrait of him, the sculptors had to follow as closely as they could the descriptions of him and for the rest draw on their imagination. That by MacMonnies in City Hall Park, New York, is a beautiful work of art, but the one by the late Bela Pratt erected about two years ago on the Yale Campus, and that by William Ordway Partridge in Washington, D. C., also a recent work, undoubtedly give us a truer idea of the hero. That by Partridge emphasizes especially his splendid physique. A similar statue by Mr. Partridge is at St. Paul, Minn. The figure

at Yale by Mr. Pratt stands on the east side of Connecticut Hall, old "South Middle," in which Hale roomed. The athletic prowess of this hero forms one of the cherished traditions of the university. Mr. Partridge tells us that he studied carefully the facial characteristics of several Hales living at the time, as well as descriptions of Hale's personality, among them this by a college friend:

"Erect and tall, his well-proportioned frame;  
Vigorous and active, as electric flame;  
His manly limbs had symmetry and grace,  
And innate goodness marked his beauteous face."

The Sons of the Revolution have restored and dedicated as a memorial the school house at East Haddam, Conn., where Hale taught, and the Sons of the American Revolution have performed a similar office with respect to the school house at New London, Conn., giving it over afterward to the Lucretia Shaw Chapter, D.A.R., of New London, Conn., for custody.

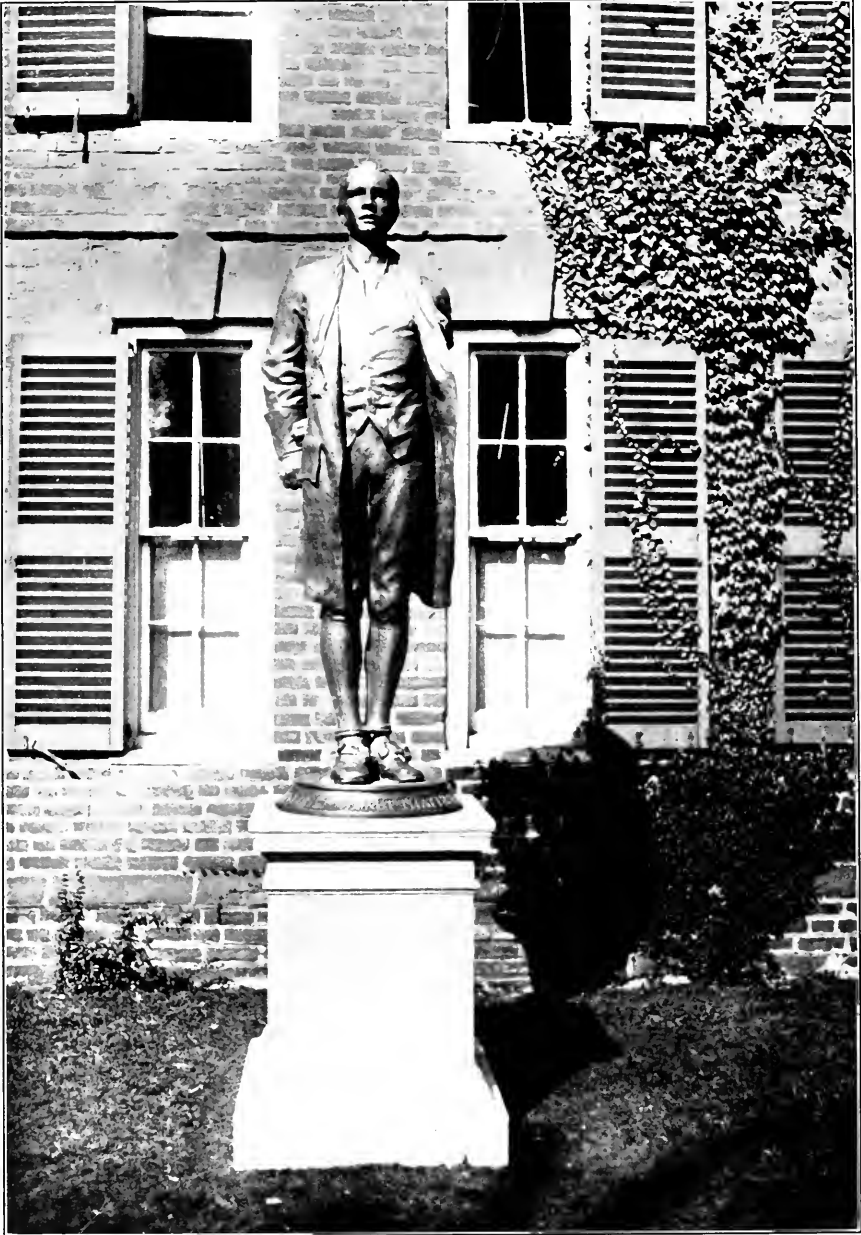
The Hale homestead at South Coventry was recently purchased by George Dudley Seymour, a great admirer of the "Patriot Spy." Mr. Seymour has repaired and restored the homestead and has succeeded in bringing out on the wall



HALE BOULDER ON SOUND SHORE AT HUNTINGTON

Marking spot where he landed to begin his mission for Washington on Long Island.

of Hale's room a profile drawn there, but Hale's sweetheart, Alice Adams, after-  
 long ago painted over and supposed to ward Mrs. Lawrence, possessed a minia-



THE BELA PRATT STATUE OF NATHAN HALE.

From "Nathan Hale," by Henry P. Johnston. Copyright, 1914, Yale University Press.

have been lost. It is the only likeness in the nature of a portrait surviving.

ture portrait on ivory, but it disappeared, and it is supposed her husband was jeal-

ous of her preserving it and destroyed it.

Of this heroine the ordinary histories say little, but something has been learned about her through the investigations of patriotic societies, particularly the D.A.R. in Brooklyn. It was also through them that a portrait of her was found. It had long been in the possession of the Hartford Athenæum, but its existence had been almost forgotten. The Daughters

Hartford, Henry Allyn Stillman, who had known Alice Adams, or Mrs. Lawrence, when she was an old lady and he a young man. Of her appearance he said:

"She was a lovely old lady in 1830. Many and many a time I talked with her about Nathan Hale. She spoke, with tears in her eye, of his noble character, fine talents and personal appearance. I never saw her when she was not bright



Photograph by Edna Leighton Tyler, New London, Conn.

INTERIOR VIEW OF NATHAN HALE SCHOOL HOUSE AT NEW LONDON, CONN.

of the American Revolution secured a photographic reproduction from which the accompanying engraving is made. Descendants of Alice Adams living in Brooklyn also have a portrait and some souvenirs owned by Hale's sweetheart, perhaps given her by him. Members of the Alice Adams Chapter, D.A.R., Brooklyn, learned the fascinating details of the Hale-Adams love affair direct from the lips of an old gentleman then living in

and sparkling. Happy as she was in her marriage her last words in the delirium of her illness were 'Tell Nathan.'

There is a monument to Hale in the cemetery at Coventry, erected in 1846. But none will ever mark his burial place. As John MacMullen, a poet of Columbia College, wrote in 1858:

"We know not where they buried him,  
Belike beneath the tree;  
But patriot memories cluster there,  
Where'er the spot may be."

## COMMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT GENERAL



After a summer of such activity that the autumn has come upon us with surprising swiftness, almost before we knew that summer had arrived, we are ready for our season's work, which will include now the never-ending labor of love and patriotism—preparation for the comfort of our soldiers and sailors. I am proud and happy to say that the Daughters of the American Revolution have accomplished wonders this summer. I have seen great heaps of knitted garments—beautifully knitted garments, too; boxes of surgical dressings; comfort kits; hundreds and thousands of envelopes containing clippings from newspapers and magazines destined for our men and selected with loving care, to be pasted into books of convenient size and form. I cannot begin to go into details in regard to the work I have actually seen and which I know to be the result of a summer's willing work—a summer of self-sacrifice for many—because there is neither time nor space at present. The war relief work has but just begun and I think that the Society is sufficiently well organized to undertake whatever work it is called upon to do by our Government without waste of time or efficiency. Much has been accomplished in a remarkably short space of time because there has been an honest effort to work systematically.

In these days when our great Society is more than ever in the public eye, I wish that some of the members would pay attention to a section of our Constitution in regard to our Insignia, namely, that the Insignia "shall be worn on the left breast." That subject has been very frequently discussed and yet it appears that many of our members disregard it. *Remember that in wearing that Insignia anywhere but upon the left breast, you are breaking a rule of the Society to which you have pledged loyalty.*

Also, please do not speak of the "D. A. R.'s." Do you realize that it can be interpreted to mean "Daughters of the Revolutions"? Say it over to yourself and never add the "s" when speaking of the D. A. R.

Many Chapters have been doing special work in observing the rules regulating the use of the Flag, and have discovered many infringements on these rules which might be of use to other Chapters in their work, and the Chairman of the Committee to Prevent Desecration of the Flag, Mrs. John P. Hume, 539 Terrace Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis., will be very glad to know of these infringements. Pictures are always valuable.

The Chairman of the Committee on Historic Spots, Mrs. Eli G. Boone, Paducah, Ky., will value pictures of historic spots which have been marked recently, or for the preservation of which plans are under way.

The printed list of the National Committees will be ready shortly and a copy will be sent to every Chapter Regent and National Chairman. I had hoped to have this list ready some weeks ago, but owing to the delay in receiving state appointments and acknowledgments the work could not be completed.

SARAH ELIZABETH GUERNSEY.

# A COMPARISON BETWEEN THE PAST AND THE PRESENT, WITH A SUGGESTION FOR THE FUTURE

By Matthew Page Andrews

Editor, Educational Foundations, Author "History of Baltimore," "History of the United States"

American patriotic societies have been of the greatest service to our country in inculcating lessons of value from American history. This has been brought about very largely through the erection of memorials to men, women, and events in the various epochs in our development. To those who are inclined to scoff at the worth of this memorial work, I would cite the value of perhaps the briefest and most noted of all memorials in history: viz., the Spartan inscription at the Pass of Thermopyke. Every educated person knows that 300 Spartans perished there; but how many know that 700 Thespians died at the same place, at the same time, and in the same heroic manner? The Thespians, moreover, could have retired with honor in the face of a hopeless struggle; but the very law of the Spartans forbade them to do anything than hold their ground. Like the Spartans, the Thespians doubtless felt grateful to their seven hundred heroes; but the Spartans memorialized their countrymen, with the result that the *three* hundred Greeks have been immortalized in history, while the *seven* hundred have been forgotten.

It is occasionally heard in the present time of world stress and agony that we now find ourselves allied with the same government against which fought the patriots whose deeds the Daughters of the American Revolution are accustomed to memorialize.

Paradoxical as it may seem, this statement is technically true but fundament-

ally false. The patriots of 1776 fought *against* the autocracy of Britain but *with* the good will of a large proportion of the British people. Patrick Henry, of Virginia, held up before our forefathers the choice between liberty and death, as James Otis, of Massachusetts, lifted up his voice on behalf of self-government; but Isaac Barré and Edmund Burke, of Great Britain, gave us respectively the phrase "Sons of Liberty" and the greatest declaration of American rights.

On the other hand, while George Washington has been called in America "the father of his country," in Britain he has been termed "the founder of the British Commonwealth." This apparently impossible title flows directly and naturally from the fact that George Washington and our American forefathers materially helped to overthrow autocracy in the mother country and taught the British people to assert their rights. Therefore, the government—the autocracy—which our forefathers fought in 1776 is almost the opposite of the present government—a fellow democracy—with which we are allied to-day.

Like our forefathers of '76, we are to-day not only fighting against an autocratic government, but we are combining that opposition with another struggle that English forefathers which antedates the Revolution by over one hundred years. In short, we are once more fighting against the doctrine of the "divine right of kings," which, in Britain, at least, was

overthrown forever at Marston Moor in 1644.

In consequence of these things, the greatest service that the Daughters of the American Revolution can render their country to-day is to see to it that partisan or provincial history be no longer taught or tolerated in the schools of our country, and that, for all future time, careful distinction be made in teaching the story of the Revolution between the British autocracy that waged the war against the colonies and the British people who were not in sympathy with that war.

Americans have never been accustomed to hate the Germans—the government or the people—for the action of the Hessian despots in selling their subjects for the mercenary plundering of the American colonists. Indeed, in the land of freedom, we made good citizens out of those Hessian soldiers. We have never hated the French—the government or the people—for the insolent attitude of Napoleon and his Ministers.

But in searching our hearts, have we not been taught as children to “lump” the British autocracy with the British people? Have we not learned as children *patriotically* to hate and distrust *both the people and the government without distinction*? Yet, when democracy in Great Britain triumphed over autocracy, from that moment the British government became the strongest support of American democracy. Were we, on the other hand, ever taught that Thomas Jefferson's Declaration of Independence was not an arraignment of the British people, but of the Hanoverian monarch and his little group of stupid Tory advisers?

If we were not so taught, and if we have not since made a study of the growth of democracy, we may be very greatly surprised to find that the author of the Declaration, and the most implac-

able foe of autocracy, lived long enough to *welcome an alliance* with the British government and people as the most promising augury for a Pan-Angle world peace. Such an *alliance*, he thought, would be an impregnable bulwark against the threatening union of the old autocracies of Continental Europe, which were brought closer together after the fall of Napoleon's “upstart” empire, in the hope of perpetuating the authority of the more ancient Imperial Houses, who claimed to hold their commissions direct from God.

It was then that these rulers desired the restoration of the South American Republic to their (divinely) “rightful owners.” It was then, however, that a British statesman proposed that Great Britain and the United States humanly unite in order to break up the divinely appointed project. As every one knows, from this proposal sprang the American policy ever since appropriated by the United States and recognized the world over as the Monroe Doctrine. Moreover, it makes little difference, *as regards results*, whether Britain was disinterested or wholly selfish.

It should be remembered, therefore, that on October 24, 1823, Thomas Jefferson wrote to President Monroe that, with Great Britain “on our side, we need not fear the whole world. With her,” he urged, “we should the most sedulously cherish a *cordial friendship*; and nothing could tend more to bind our affections than to be fighting once more, side by side, in the same cause.” James Madison, so often called the “Father of the Constitution,” expressed himself even more emphatically in favor of the proposed alliance.

May we, therefore, not picture the joy with which these great souls would have welcomed the expansion of British de-

mocracy into *six great kindred self-governing peoples*, as they exist to-day? Hence, another great service the Daughters of the Revolution may perform is to teach the American people to think of Great Britain not as a monarchy or as an empire, but as a league of democracies with ideals, ideas, and language like our own. Jefferson and the other founders of our Republic would have rejoiced in

welcoming the kindred governments of Britain, Canada, Newfoundland, New Zealand, Australia, and South Africa, as they would have welcomed the restoration of popular government in France, the beginnings of democratic Russia; and they would, with us to-day, hope for the creation of popular forms of government in Imperial Prussia.

## GRAVES OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS AND PATRIOTS LOCATED IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD.

Received Through Mrs. William H. Talbot, Vice President General from Maryland

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| Major William Veiss, on farm of James Dawson, Dawsonville, Md.         | Dr. Richard Waters, farm of Hon. George T. Waters, near Goshen, Md. |
| Major Nathan Musgrove, on farm of W. H. Groomes, near Brookeville, Md. | Joseph Hall, Surgeon, "Locust Grove" Farm, near Cloppers, Md.       |
| Sergeant Henry Leeke, on farm of William Brown, near Goshen, Md.       | Joseph Hall, farm of Fenton Aud, near Poolesville, Md.              |
| Richard Green, Major, on farm of Joseph Janney, near Brighton, Md.     | Robert Doyne Dawson, Monocacy Cemetery, Beallsville, Md.            |
| Richard Brooke, Colonel, on farm of Charles F. Kirk, near Olney, Md.   | Robert Willson, Monocacy Cemetery, Beallsville Md.                  |
| Henry Griffith, cemetery at Laytonsville, Md.                          | Rev. Townsend Dade, Monocacy Cemetery, Beallsville, Md.             |
| Philemon Griffith, Major, cemetery at Laytonsville, Md.                | William Hempstone, Major, farm of Wm. T. Griffith, Beallsville, Md. |
| Samuel Griffith, Captain, cemetery at Laytonsville, Md.                | John Trundle, Sergeant, farm of Daniel Shreve, near Dickerson, Md.  |
| Jeremiah Crabb, General, farm of Walter M. Mobley, near Derwood, Md.   | William Larman, cemetery, Barnesville, Md.                          |
| Allen Bowie, cemetery Rockville, Md.                                   | Captain Gleason, cemetery, Barnesville, Md.                         |
| Henry Hilleary, cemetery Rockville, Md.                                | Samuel Wade Magruder, farm of Mr. Weaver, near Bethesda.            |
| Daniel Carroll (unmarked), cemetery Forest Glen, Md.                   | John Courts Jones, "Clean Drinking Manor," near Chevy Chase.        |
| James Anderson, farm of Minor Anderson, Rockville, Md.                 |   |

(Dates can also be furnished.)

## AN APPRECIATION OF MICHIGAN'S OLDEST ACTIVE "DAUGHTER"

By Mrs. William Henry Wait  
State Regent of Michigan

Mrs. Abigail Judd Clark Turner has seen and can remember *eight* generations, the first being her maternal great-grandmother, Mary Sellock Scofield, the eighth being the grandchildren in the seventh generation of Mary Sellock Scofield.

This dear old lady's ninety-two years give her the indisputable distinction of being Michigan's oldest *active* Daughter.

Like a verbal page of America's history illustrated by the speaker herself is a half hour spent with Mrs. Turner, who is now enjoying life's sunset hour with her devoted daughter, Mrs. Carroll E. Miller, of Cadillac, Mich. Both mother and daughter are honored members of the Marie Therese Cadillac Chapter, Cadillac.

Mrs. Turner was born in Peterborough, Madison Co., N. Y., August 14, 1825, to Elisha Clark and his wife, Almira Judd, the former being the son of

Thomas Clark, a Revolutionary soldier and a veteran of 1812. This is the ancestor through whom Mrs. Turner entered the Daughters of the American Revolution.

When she was a little child her family moved from Peterborough to Perryville, N. Y., and later to Palmer, Mass. Here her mother died and three years later, at the age of fifteen, she found herself also mourning her father's death.

For a time after that event she lived in Leyden, Mass., but at twenty-two she went to Perryville to help care for her maternal grandparents, Abigail Scofield and her husband, Silas Judd, an editor and the author of many

worthy books and poems among them the *Life and Progress of Uncle Sam*.

After several years of loving devotion to her aged grandparents, Abigail Judd Clark was met and successfully wooed by George Washington Turner, who in



ABBIE CLARK TURNER  
Aged 92, August 14, 1917.



1852 made her his bride, and moved to Auburn, N. Y. Here they lived a few years before emigrating to Moline, Ill. Later they moved to Davenport, Iowa, and from there traveled in an ox-cart with one horse and a cow to Central Wisconsin, where they took up the lives of home missionaries. Later they lived in California, Illinois and Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Turner first came to Michigan in 1880 and since the death of Mr. Turner, in 1905, Mrs. Turner has lived with her only daughter, Mrs. Carroll E. Miller, of Cadillac, Mich. Her other child, George Dean Turner, is a resident of Cleveland, Ohio.

Mrs. Turner at 92 reads, writes, sews, knits, is deeply interested and is thoroughly posted in current events, and is constantly praying that in spite of war clouds peace may come to her beloved land which she has seen in the throes of four wars, 1848, 1860, 1898, and 1917.

The writer has had the great privilege of receiving from her a piece of lace recently knitted by her dear little hands, of sleeping under a quilt recently pieced by her, and also of hearing from her lips stories of her pioneer life.

She remembers well the first train of cars that ever came into Albany, N. Y., and she saw that same engine at the World's Fair. She has seen in America all forms of travel from the ox-team to aeroplanes; all forms of lighting houses from tallow-dips to electricity. She has seen the little private school develop into the splendid school system of America; she has welcomed the discovery and use of anæsthetics.

Keen of mind, bright of eye, simple in manner, beautiful in her faith, Michigan Daughters delighted to honor her with their greetings on her ninety-second birthday, August 14, 1917.

## A SONG FOR FREEDOM

For the Sons of Tomorrow

By Alice Corbin

(of the Vigilantes)

"Sing me a song for freedom," the man in the trenches cried,  
As a shell burst over his hiding place, and he turned with a smile, and died;  
"Sing me a song for freedom," came the call from a Russian serf,—  
"Freedom for beast and for God and man, freedom for wood and turf;"

"Sing me a song for freedom," the German private said,  
For us who on bitter crusts of half-truth, and lies and lies were fed;  
"Sing me a song for freedom," said Belgium, stricken and dumb;  
France and England and Poland cried, "When will you come, oh come?"

*We hear, came the far-voiced answer, we hear, we can wait no more!  
We come, O brothers, we come, we come—we are marching from shore to shore;  
No more shall ye stand and wonder, no more shall we stand aside,  
We come to prove to the sacred dead 'tis not in vain they have died!*

*We fight for the sons of to-morrow!—to-morrow and all their heirs,  
We pledge them our word and our weapons, for we know that our cause is theirs!  
We pledge them liberty, love, and peace—equality, justice, truth,  
We give them the fruit of our hands, and our toil, we give them our souls—our youth!*

*This is the song for freedom, for the dead—who are yet to die!  
This is the song for freedom, America's answering cry  
This is the song for freedom, sung in a perilous hour  
By the sons of a nation of free men—giving the nation's flower!*



FIRST AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE, "DE WITT CLINTON." MR. DAVID MATTHEW, ENGINEER

## THE FIRST LOCOMOTIVE AND TRAIN OF PASSENGER CARS EVER RUN IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK

The locomotive "De Witt Clinton" was ordered by John B. Jervis, chief engineer of the Mohawk and Hudson Railroad, and was the third locomotive built in America for actual service upon a railroad. The machine was made at the West Point Foundry Works in New York, taken to Albany in the latter part of June, 1831, and was put upon the road by David Matthew. The first experimental trial trip was made on the 5th of July, and others at different times during that month. The first excursion trip with a train of passenger cars was made from Albany to Schenectady on August 9, 1831, on which occasion the author of the History of the Early Locomotives in America rode in one of the cars (only the first two are represented above), and before the train started made the sketch as it appears above, which was pronounced a truthful representation of the locomotive, tender, and the first two cars in the train, and correct likenesses of the engineer and passengers seated in the cars.

The picture was cut out of black paper with a pair of scissors, a peculiar art with which the author was gifted from his earliest boyhood. The original picture

was presented by the author to the Connecticut Historical Society; it was about six feet in length, and is yet preserved by the society and highly valued for its antiquity and truthfulness.

The names of the engineer and passengers are as follows, commencing at the engine: David Matthew, engineer; first car, Erastus Corning, Esq.; Mr. Lansing, Ex-Governor Yates, J. J. Boyd, Esq.; Thurlow Weed, Esq.; Mr. John Miller, Mr. Van Zant, Billy Winne, penny post man; second car, John Townsend, Esq.; Major Meigs, old Hays, High Constable of New York; Mr. Dudley, Joseph Alexander, of the Commercial Bank; Lewis Benedict, Esq., and J. J. Degraft. These likenesses were all readily recognized at the time they were taken. The outside seats were for the drivers when these cars had been drawn by horse power, but on this occasion were occupied by the excursionists.

The picture of the locomotive and train is reproduced in this magazine through the kindness of Mrs. Julian James, of Washington, D. C., whose father, Hon. Theodorus Bailey Myers, received this copy of the original silhouette from Mrs. Sprague, of Albany.

## HISTORICAL FIREARMS

By George C. Maynard

Curator U. S. National Museum, Washington

Just at the beginning of the century, in December, 1793, the United States Government had in its various depositories of military arms 31,015 muskets, 280 rifles, 1822 carbines, 805 pistols, 17 fuses, 348 rampart arms, 2262 blunderbusses, and 2262 tomahawks!

The inventories also show large stocks of brimstone, saltpetre, powder, lead, bullet and buckshot moulds, powder horns, and musket and rifle flints by the million. The muskets are variously described as of French, English, Dutch and other patterns. The principal deposits of supplies were at Springfield, Mass., West Point, N. Y., Philadelphia and Carlisle, Pa., New London, and Pittsburgh, Pa. In the Springfield Armory there were 6678 new and 55 old French muskets, 298 carbines and 495 pistols.

The location of most of the arsenals was considered unsatisfactory. Philadelphia was afraid of being blown up by the large quantities of explosives, West Point was too accessible to foreign foes, and part of the stores were removed from that place to Albany prior to 1794. Plans for the manufacture of small arms suitable for the use of the army were set on foot and gradually perfected. Meanwhile private gunmakers or individuals who believed they could make guns were encouraged by the government to undertake the business. In 1798 the government made long-term contracts with these private parties and advanced large sums of money to aid them in erecting buildings, providing machinery, and paying running expenses until

the business should become profitable. Most of these undertakings were failures and many of the persons engaged in them were financially ruined.

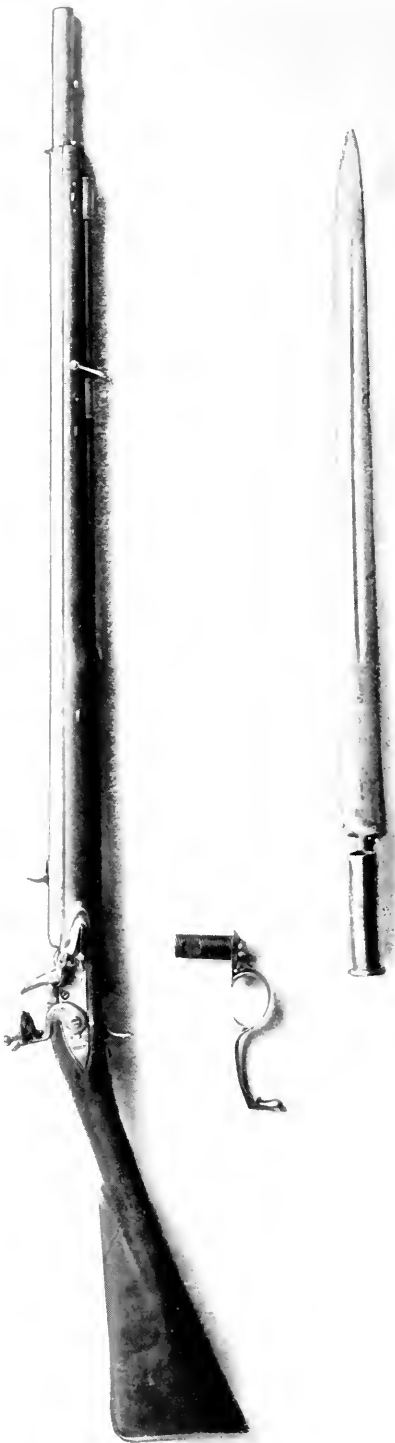
A considerable portion of the arms used by the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War was furnished by the French Government, and these guns were known as the Charleville musket. This was the French model of 1763 which was the product of various improvements made between 1746 and 1763. Subsequent changes in the French gun were made in 1766, 1768, 1770, 1771, 1773, 1774 and 1776.

The model adopted in 1776 was retained as the standard of the French Army for forty years. The Charleville gun of 1763 served as a pattern for making muskets in the United States up to about 1800. Muskets made after that date embodied the improvements of the French model of 1797, a sample of which was procured by the United States Minister to France after it was adopted.

That the United States Government made substantial acknowledgement for favors received is shown by an item in the War Department records which states that: "One thousand muskets were forwarded to the Minister of France on the fourth of October, 1791, for the use of the French colonies."

The armory at Springfield, Mass., was established in 1795 and the manufacture of military muskets was at once commenced.

In 1844 the manufacture of percussion muskets was commenced, and 2956 of



FERGUSON BREECH-LOADING RIFLE

these arms were turned out; at that time the fabrication of flint-locks was discontinued.

Eli Whitney, whose name has been so associated with the invention of the cotton gin that his services in the development of military arms have sometimes been overlooked, was the only man of that time who succeeded in carrying out his contract with the Government. The fact that he had no experience in business of that kind and that he was obliged to devise and construct original machinery and tools and train his workmen, renders his ability and his success the more conspicuous. His factory was established at the foot of East Rock, New Haven, Conn., then called Whitneyville. Officials of the army placed on record the opinion that the manufacture of satisfactory military arms was more indebted in Whitney than to any other individual in this country.

Among other private manufacturers was Henry Derringer. The name "Derringer" is usually associated with the small single-barrel pocket pistol sometimes incorrectly called a dueling pistol.

"Pocket pistol" was the right name for the little .50 calibre weapon, for the reason that it was not only carried in the pocket, but was fired from the pocket regardless of consequences to the garment. The dangerous man of the Southwest along about 1840 never reached for his hip-pocket and cried "Hands up!" but carelessly sauntered about with both hands in his pockets, each grasping a Derringer, loaded and cocked, and, when he wished to give warning to an enemy, drawled out: "I don't care a — for the coat!"

Henry Derringer commenced business in Philadelphia about 1816. He made rifles, muskets, carbines and pistols for the Government and various arms for

private use. He was succeeded by his son, E. Derringer, who originated the pocket pistol. A pair of fine English pistols were brought to him for repair and these he copied, adding some improvements of his own. This arm became very popular and large numbers of them were sold.

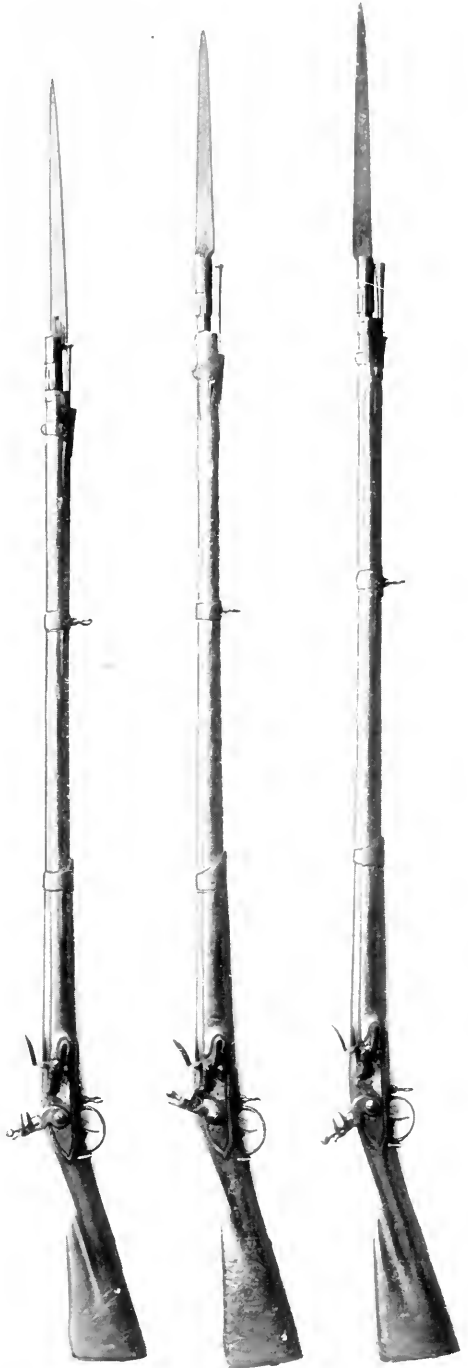
President Abraham Lincoln was shot by Wilkes Booth with a Derringer pistol. It has a  $2\frac{1}{4}$ -inch hexagon rifled barrel, calibre .40, checked walnut stock with silver mountings, percussion cap lock, and is marked "Derringer, Phila." Ever since the capture and death of Booth and the trial of his associates the pistol has been kept in the office of the Judge Advocate General of the army among the other records of the trial.

Although the manufacture of flint-lock arms was discontinued in 1844, their use in the army was continued for some time afterward. In 1845 an urgent call for 104 percussion muskets for use by a regiment serving in Texas was refused by the War Department with the remark: "There is no percussion ammunition sent to Texas. Flint lock ammunition can be found everywhere, percussion nowhere."

The task of collecting the flint-locks from the troops on distant stations and in the field, and of replacing them with the improved arm necessarily consumed a great deal of time; but by the end of the year 1850 flint-locks had been practically relegated to the custody of historical relic hunters and the hunters of rabbits.

*The MAGAZINE is indebted to Mr. George C. Maynard for permission to reprint the above interesting article published in full in "Sporting Goods Dealer."*

The use of the Charleville gun, spoken of by Mr. Maynard, is but another instance of the debt of the Colonies to



CHARLEVILLE MUSKET (CENTER GUN)

France in their war for independence. In a measure to off-set the Charleville gun the British generals adopted the "Ferguson's breech-loading rifle"; and it was confidently expected that the newly invented fire-arm would wipe out the rebellious Yankees.

The following extracts from a letter written by General J. Watts de Peyster to General C. B. Norton and published in "American Inventions," compiled by the latter, give interesting facts about Ferguson and his invention.

"Although a breech-loader not of American invention, the Ferguson rifle has become American from the fact that it made its first appearance as a weapon of war on the battlefields of America and is the first instance of a breech-loading rifle ever having been used on this Continent or any other.

"Patrick Ferguson's military sobriquet or title of 'Bull Dog' was acquired in consequence of his determination, fearlessness, and contempt of danger. He was the son of the eminent Scotch jurist, James Ferguson, and a nephew of the noted political economist and writer, Patrick Murray, fifth Lord Elibank, who lived in 1707-1778.

"Patrick Ferguson was junior-major of the 71st British Army, 'Highlanders,' so styled, although they did not wear kilts. Family tradition says he was one-armed, his right arm having been so much shattered at the Battle of the Brandywine that it was rendered useless. Nevertheless he made himself such a master of the sword with his left arm that on one occasion he defended himself for some time against three soldiers armed with bayonets.

"Ferguson was soon brevetted lieutenant-colonel by Cornwallis and appointed 'local or territorial' brigadier general of militia. Previous to coming to Amer-

ica in 1777 he had seen considerable service in Germany. On arriving in the Colonies, his fame having preceded him, he was allowed to pick out a number of crack shots to arm with his novel weapon.

"In December, 1779, Clinton selected Ferguson to accompany the troops destined for the siege of Charleston in 1780, and allowed him to form a corps of selected marksmen armed with his rifle. Sometimes mounted and sometimes on foot these men rendered such service under Ferguson in the siege of the capital of South Carolina and in subsequent operations that their commander was invested with extensive powers."

Ferguson was killed in the battle of King's Mountain. It is very strange that although the sword of his second in command, Captain Abraham de Peyster, is preserved among the trophies of that battle by the Tennessee Historical Society, and although more than two hundred of Ferguson's rifles must have been captured there, only five specimens appear to be in existence to-day. One rifle is in the National Museum in Washington, D. C.; one in Boston, Mass.; one in New Haven, Conn.; one in New York, and one in England.

The Ferguson rifle in the National Museum is technically described as follows:

"Round bright barrel 33 inches long, calibre .60; total length 50 inches; plain walnut stock; brass butt; plate and ramrod sockets fastened to the barrel by three flat bolts; wooden ramrod; large swivel under forward portion of stock and one on left-hand side of stock opposite lock; plain front sight, small rear leaf sight with opening through it; flint-lock round hole  $\frac{3}{4}$  inches in diameter made perpendicularly through the rear of the barrel and fitted with long spiral

thread into which the breech-block, which is attached to the trigger-guard, screws. The piece is loaded by partially unscrewing the breech-block, dropping the bullet into the opening at the top and the powder behind it. The barrel is so chambered that the bullet will run forward a sufficient distance to make room for the powder behind it. Marked on barrel,

'D. Egg, London,' with proof-marks on each side; marked on lock-plate, 'D. E. Co.' Crown partially obliterated. Flat bayonet 25 inches long. First used by troops in line at the Brandywine, 1777. Presented to Frederic de Peyster, Captain, Royal N. Y. U. S. Volunteers, by Captain Patrick Ferguson, R. A., 1779."

## "I DIDN'T RAISE MY BOY?"

By Abbie Farwell Brown

(of the Vigilantes)

Not to be a soldier?

Did you, then, know what you, his mother, were raising him for?

How could you tell when and where he would be needed? When and where he would best play a man's debt to his country?

*Suppose the mother of George Washington had said, "I didn't raise my boy to be a soldier!"*

Suppose the mother of General Grant, or the mother of Admiral Dewey, had said it; or the mothers of thousands and thousands of brave fellows who fought for Independence and Liberty; where would our country be to-day?

If the mothers of heroes had clung and sniveled and been afraid for their boys, there wouldn't perhaps be any free America for the world to look to.

*Mother, you are living and enjoying America now, you and the boy you "didn't raise to be a soldier."*

Thanks to others, you and he are safe and sound—so far.

(You may not be to-morrow—you and the other women; he and the other men who "weren't raised"—if Americans turn out to be Sons of Cowards, as the Germans believe.)

You want your boy to live and enjoy life with you, to make you happy.

You don't want to risk your treasure. What mother ever wished it? It is indeed harder to risk one's beloved than one's self. But there are things still harder.

You don't want your lad to meet danger, like Washington and Grant and Sheridan and the rest whom you taught him to admire.

*You'd rather keep your boy where you believe him safe than have your country safe!*

You'd rather have him to look at here, a slacker, than abroad earning glory as a Patriot.

You'd rather have him grow old and decrepit and die in his bed than risk a hero's death, with many chances of coming back to you, proudly honored.

You'd rather have him go by accident or illness, or worse.

*There are risks at home, you know!*

Are you afraid of them, too? How can you guard him?

You'd rather have your boy meet even disease, disgrace, dissolution, than take his chances shoulder to shoulder with the manly sons of women who raised their boys to do their duty. *Would you?*

Is it you who are keeping him back?

*Shame on you, Mother! You are no true, proud mother.*

It isn't only the men who have got to be brave these days. It's the women, too. We all have much to risk when there's a wicked war in the world.

*Don't you know, this is a war to destroy wicked war?*

Don't you want your son to help make the world over?

This is a war to save our liberty, our manhood, our womanhood; the best life has to give.

Mother, what did you raise your boy for? *It isn't it to be a man and do a man's work?*

Could you find a greater Cause than this to live or die for?

You should be proud if he can be a Soldier.

You must send him out with a smile.

Courage! You must help him to be brave.

We must all help one another to be brave and unselfish.

For America!

# THE FIRST BRICK HOUSE BUILT IN KENTUCKY

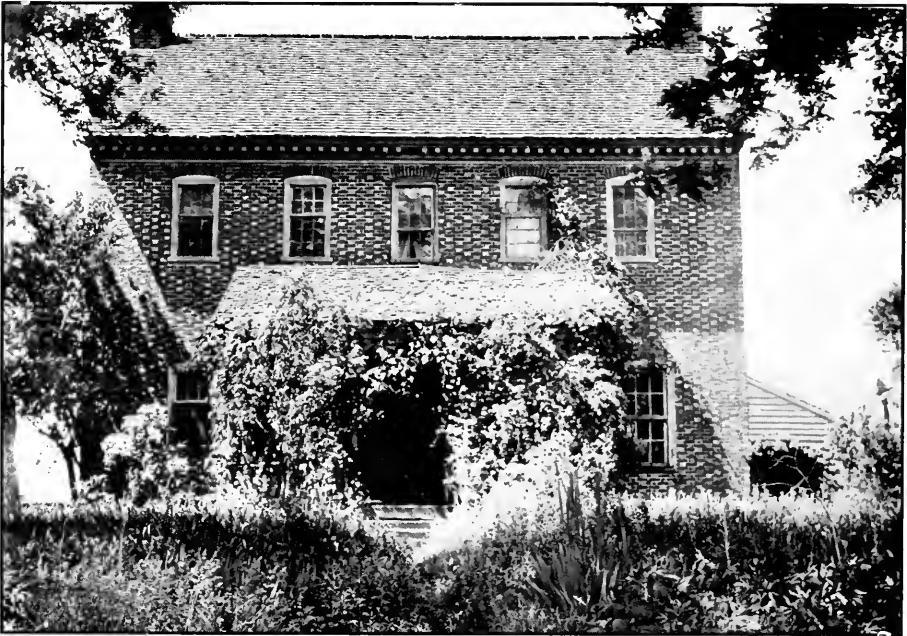
By Esther Whitley Burch

Regent Logan-Whitley Chapter, D. A. R., Stanford, Ky.

About half-way between Stanford and Crab Orchard in Lincoln County stands the first brick house ever built in Kentucky. It was erected by Colonel William Whitley, who came to this county from Virginia in 1770.

ing the bricks and masonry, and a farm was also given in payment for liquor furnished the workmen.

In Theodore Roosevelt's "Winning of the West" is this description of Colonel Whitley and his brick house:



Courtesy of "House Beautiful"

THE FIRST BRICK HOUSE BUILT IN KENTUCKY  
Erected by Col. William Whitley in 1783.

In 1783 the brick house was begun, and it took three or four years to complete it. The workmen and tools came from Virginia, and the glass window panes were brought on pack saddles from there. A large farm was given to Mr. Swope for constructing the woodwork, much of it being hand carved. To Mr. Lewis was given another farm for mak-

“ One of the best known Indian fighters in Kentucky was William Whitley. He had come to Kentucky soon after its settlement, and by his energy and ability had acquired leadership. He was a stalwart man, skilled in the use of arms, jovial and fearless; the backwoodsmen followed him readily, and he loved battle. He took part in many encounters,





Courtesy of "House Beautiful "

WEST END OF LIVING-ROOM, SHOWING PRESERVE CUPBOARD. THE DOOR-JAMB SHOWS THICKNESS OF END WALLS



Courtesy of "House Beautiful "

THE LIVING-ROOM WAS THE BEDROOM OF THE HEADS OF HOUSE AND CHILDREN. THE DROP-LEAF TABLE SERVED AS DINING TABLE. A GRATE HAS BEEN ADDED TO THE OLD OPEN FIREPLACE



Courtesy of "House Beautiful"

THE EAGLE HEADS OF STAIRWAY MARCH WITH THE SPIRIT OF '76.

and in his old age was killed while fighting against Tecumseh at the battle of the Thames.

"In 1786-'87 Colonel Whitley built the first brick house ever erected in Kentucky. It was a very handsome house for those days, every step in the hall stairway having carved upon it the head of an eagle bearing in its beak an olive branch. Each story was high, and the windows were placed very high from the ground to prevent the Indians from shooting through them at the occupants. The glass was brought from Virginia by pack-trains."

The first race track ever built was here and was called "Sportsman's Hill."

In describing in detail the Whitley mansion I cannot do better than to quote from Mrs. Herring's article in the April number of "House Beautiful":

"Over the entrance door the treated bricks were laid to form the letter 'W' and over the rear door an 'E,' these being the initials of the master and lady of the house, 'William' and 'Esther.'

"The stairway reached to the third floor. This whole third floor was the ball-room, and at appointed periods the court convened there. At the top landing a plank could be removed, disclosing a hiding place for the women and children in case of an Indian encounter.

"The thirteen hand-carved 'S's' over the mantel shelf in the 'Big Room' represent the thirteen Original States, and the eagle heads along the stairway "march with the spirit of '76."

This being the first private house after leaving the Old Dominion, all important travellers halted on their westward journey at the home of Colonel Whitley and shared his bountiful hospitality. Among



Courtesy of "House Beautiful"

UPSTAIRS BEDROOM OVER LIVING-ROOM



Courtesy of "House Beautiful"

THE "BIG ROOM" WAS THE CHAMBER OF STATE; THE THIRTEEN HAND-CARVED LETTERS "S" OVER THE MANTEL BEING A UNIQUE FEATURE OF ROOM

those of prominence who were entertained there were Daniel Boone, Henry Clay, Isaac Shelby, and John Preston.

The Whitley mansion is beginning to

show signs of decay and should be in the hands of the Daughters of the American Revolution of this State. Many tourists visit it every year.

## THE RECRUIT

By Reginald Wright Kauffman  
(of the Vigilantes)

Give me to die when life is high:  
The sudden thrust, the quick release,  
Full in the front, in harness, not  
A slow decay in timourous peace.

There is not any way but this!  
I would not shirk the joy of strife,  
Nor lose one flash of perfect death  
For sluggard years of coward life.

My breath, which is God's gift to me,  
Exulting waits His high behest:  
My heart, which moves at His command,  
At His command will gladly rest.

For who would tarry when He calls,  
To haggle at the heavy toll,  
And render to ungrudging God  
The insult of a niggard soul?



## THE BIOGRAPHY OF MRS. SARAH WARD, "REAL DAUGHTER"

Mrs. Sarah Ball Atwater Ward, a Real Daughter and a member of the Oshkosh Chapter, Daughters American Revolution, died at Oshkosh, Wis., April 3, 1917, at the age of ninety-six years and seven months. There remains in the State of Wisconsin only two Real Daughters, Mrs. David B. Thiers, of Milwaukee, and Mrs. George S. Butler, of Delavan.

Mrs. Ward was the daughter of John and Lucy (Davis) Atwater, and was born at Genoa, Cayuga Co., N. Y., September 3, 1821, the thirteenth in a family of fifteen children. Her father, John Atwater, was born at Hamden, Conn., December 25, 1757, and died at Genoa June 2, 1838. He was a student at Yale College when the Revolutionary War began, but he left college and enlisted at Mt. Carmel, Conn., in Captain Samuel Peek's Company of Colonel Douglas' Regiment in General Wadsworth's Brigade. Later he was enrolled in Major John Skinner's troop of Connecticut Light Horse Militia. He was in New York when the British took possession

of that city, and fought in the battle of White Plains. He had the honor of carrying dispatches from Lafayette to Washington on the night before Washington crossed the Delaware. His father, also, was a soldier in the Revolution.

Late in life John Atwater married a second time. Mrs. Ward and the late Mrs. Gillette, of Kenosha, Wis., both Real Daughters, were children of that marriage. Sarah Atwater was serious minded even in her childhood, practical, competent, and fond of learning. Her father taught her to read at the age of four, so that she could read the newspapers to him, and she developed a taste for public affairs, in which she always retained a keen and lively interest. She declared that if her parents had not



MRS. SARAH BALL ATWATER WARD

been so sensible she would have grown up a "conceited little minx." In 1844 she was married in Genoa to Alfred Ward, and soon afterward the young couple came to Wisconsin, settling on a farm in Taycheedah, near the present city of Fond du Lac. In 1849 they removed to Oshkosh, where they resided for the re-

mainder of their lives, Mr. Ward dying about ten years ago. None of their children lived to grow up except one daughter, who died in 1914 leaving a grandson, Mr. Halbert Young, of Kenosha, who is the only lineal descendant of Mr. and Mrs. Ward.

Mrs. Ward became a member of the Oshkosh Chapter in 1900, and about that time went to live at The Home, an institution maintained by the Ladies' Benevolent Society of Oshkosh, where she was very comfortable and happy. She became quite deaf, but it was a great pleasure to her to entertain her visitors by relating events of her youthful days and her experiences as a pioneer in Wisconsin.

She was in Newark, N. J., on the day of the arrival of *The British Queen*, the first steamship to come from England to America, and, as she often remarked, she had seen the advent of many great inventions besides the steamboat—the railroad, the threshing machine, the sewing machine, the cook stove, the telegraph, the telephone, and the electric light. When she was in her prime she was known far and wide for her efficiency and her willingness to serve her friends and neighbors. She was one of those real mothers and born nurses who are ever at the service of the physician, willing to respond to every call.

She had a keen wit, especially for satire, which remained with her to the end, together with a remarkable memory. Any religious sham or cant aroused her condemnation, and as a consequence she

was sometimes openly accused of being an infidel, whereupon she would give immediate and conclusive proof that she was a good Christian by reciting verses from the Bible, each beginning with a different letter of the alphabet, a feat impossible to her accusers. Among her treasures was a little old hymn book, out of which her father and mother used to sing, and when she lay in her coffin the book was placed within her hands as she had requested. Another treasure was a coverlet of blue and white, woven for her by her sister. Although it bears the date 1835 the color is as bright as if it were made yesterday. The pattern is elaborate, the border design being in squares, a weeping willow alternating with the American eagle, bearing the shield of the United States upon his breast.

In accordance with her wish, Mrs. Ward was laid to rest in Rienzi Cemetery near Taycheedah, where her husband and several children are buried. She was proud of being a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and manifested a great interest in all the activities of the local chapter. She especially enjoyed the annual banquet on February 22, which she attended last winter as usual. Her chapter friends always provided a pleasant entertainment for her on the occasion of her birthday, and they will greatly miss her enjoyment of the day and her grateful appreciation, so often expressed, of all their efforts to make her declining years bright and happy.



## DO THE ENGLISH LIKE US?

By Harrison Rhodes  
(of the *Vigilantes*)

(Playwright and Author of "The Whirl of Society," "A Gentleman From Mississippi," etc.)

In the cocksure insular days of the eighteenth century the great Doctor Johnson could say "For all I can see, foreigners are mostly fools," and foreigners, including Americans (though the English are forever protesting that Americans are not foreigners) have gone on through the changing years assuming that this is at heart what the English think. Even now when the Stars and Stripes flutter alongside the Union Jack in London you find Americans here and there saying, "Ah, but the English don't really like us. Never did." But don't they?

Of course the English do not make us their ideal. No vigorous, self-respecting race ever made another that. They like neither all of us nor all about us, so much must be freely granted. But is a case not to be made out for all the English claim a kind of family affection for us, too much like family affection to be either romantic or emotional or even to be free from bickering and quarreling, but sound and staunch, to be depended on when things go wrong?

The American lady who landed at Naples on her first trip abroad and at the hotel announced to her daughter "The chambermaid doesn't understand English—the fool!" gave voice to our real outraged feeling about foreign speech, and yet we are, on the whole, too far away from polygot Europe to realize, as do the English, what it means that another nation speaks the same

tongue. It is natural enough that we in America value less than they do in England, the language tie. And the English, it must always be remembered, because they know our land less well than we do ourselves, still think more than do we that a language tie is a blood tie. We know here how attenuated has become the British strain of blood which made the old American stock. We still remember the Revolution, while England acknowledges it as simply a mistake on England's part and can in consequence take some pride in our achievements as in those of a younger brother who quarreled, ran away from home, and "made good," to use our own American phrase.

One of the commonest complaints is that the English like the wrong kind of Americans, the grotesquely vulgar, the comically new to their money, the rasping and even illiterate of speech, the ones they can laugh at, in short. But so do we here cultivate the haw-haw, silly-ass kind of Britisher. Things different are always piquant and pleasant. But we are glad when in the play, Mr. Lawrance D'Orsay, for example, turns out to be really an excellent fellow with a heart of gold, and is it not just possible that the English really find more to admire in the rough and ready American who makes them laugh than in the American who is struggling to be like the Englishman? They may tell the latter than "he would never, never be taken for an American": they know that will flatter him. But in

their hearts they may think less well of him for that. We ourselves really like the "unlicked" types of American better that we do the over-cultivated. It is the American with a strong native tang who is the hero of our popular novel and play. And why should we not credit England with sincerity when she betrays the same preference? The popular American plays, which occupy most of the war-time London theatres, are almost all about the kinds of American whom we and the English both can like and laugh at.

The British cling more firmly to their own customs than any other race. In the middle of the Sahara Desert an Englishwoman would scream for her afternoon tea. And this fierce maintenance of nationality has been England's strength. Of course occasionally this means violent disapproval of foreign customs and foreigners. There is a story, for example, of an Englishman who gave up a trip in America because in New York they would serve him potatoes for breakfast and ask him if he wanted pepper and salt on his melon. But on the other hand many a staunch American has found life abroad intolerable because there was no pie. What never gets told is the rapturous reports given in England by visitors returned from us of bathrooms and elevators and soft-shell crabs and steam heating. Had the war not intervened America was by way of becoming the playground of England, as England had so long been ours. New York during its gay winter season was every year more filled with delighted English people who frankly admitted that nowhere else in the world they could enjoy themselves as well.

Surely they came not to find fault with us, nor to make fun of us, but to enjoy with us our national gayety and sparkle and kindness.

Destructive criticism and ill-natured stories are always the most picturesque to report. So London is being constantly written up for us as a nest of hard but beautiful harpies (titled mostly) whose one idea is to "gouge" Americans. We hear of ladies of fashion who take money for conferring the honor of their presence upon the houses of snobbish Americans and then pack up the silver tea things when they leave. What we do not hear about are the thousand unnumbered kindnesses which London is forever doing for Americans who have nothing to offer in return, and the generous hospitality which every good-natured, agreeable American finds showered on him in London if he knows any English people at all.

If our entrance into the war has proved anything, it has already proved that America is more like Britain than we dreamed. We have gone into it slowly, without much outer show of emotion, and we have done a good deal of muddling in our unpreparedness. We are, whether we like it or not, still something of the same strain. And with us as with England it will be "dogged as does it." The feeling between France and America is romantic and emotional. The sister Republic represents for almost every American something of his ideal of gallantry and splendor. But when we get to that western front in France our boys were glad of a welcome from lads who talk their own lingo. And they got it.

## THREE AMERICAN WOMEN PENSIONED FOR MILITARY SERVICE

By Grace M. Pierce

Registrar General, N. S. D. A. R.

*Concluded from page 145, September Magazine*

(Synopsis of first part published in September Magazine: Deborah Sampson Gannett, the third woman pensioned by the government for military service, inspired by patriotic motives, left her home one night, and, disguising herself in men's clothing, ran away to enlist in the Continental Army. At Taunton Green she encountered a neighbor from her home and feared he had recognized her.)

Deborah Sampson's fears were groundless; her man's disguise proved so effective that she passed her former neighbor unrecognized, and continued her journey unmolested. At New Bedford she signed articles to serve on a privateer, but abandoned the plan upon learning the unsavory reputation of the captain, and left the town during the night, intending to go to Boston. On her way she passed through the town of Bellingham, and there met a bounty speculator who wished to enlist a man for the town of Uxbridge. She thereupon enlisted for a term of three years, giving her name as "Robert Shurtleff," the given name of her oldest brother.

She was mustered in at Worcester and with fifty other recruits was sent to West Point, where she was enrolled as a Continental soldier on May 13. Here she was given a uniform described as follows: A blue coat lined with white, with white wings on the shoulders and cords on the arms and pockets; a white waistcoat, breeches, or overhauls, and stockings with black straps about the knees; half boots, a black stock and a cap with a variegated cockade on one side, a plume

tipped with red on the other, and a white sash about the crown." Her equipment consisted of a gun and bayonet, cartridge box with thirty cartridges, and hanger with white belts. According to her pension declaration, she served in the company of Captain George Webb, of the Massachusetts regiment, commanded first by Colonel Shepherd, later by Colonel Henry Jackson, until November, 1783, when she was honorably discharged. During that time she was at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, and was wounded at Tarrytown.

In her first battle, or skirmish, at White Plains, the man beside her was shot and killed, and she herself received two bullet holes through her coat and one through her cap. At Yorktown she served in a battery in active operation and came through the engagement uninjured. Throughout her service she readily performed all the duties assigned to her. Later, in a skirmish near East Chester, N. Y., she was twice wounded; one wound in the head was quickly cared for. To the inquiries of Doctor Bana, the French surgeon, as to other wounds, she denied their existence, and having surreptitiously secured a needle, cotton and so forth from the hospital stores, she retired by herself and with the needle and a penknife extracted the ball which had lodged in her thigh, and refused to be sent to the hospital.

In the spring of 1783 General Patterson appointed her his personal attendant



and praised her for "the readiness and courage" with which she performed all her duties. The soldiers had called her "the blooming boy" and now General Patterson named her his "smock-faced boy." A little later she was taken ill with a prevailing epidemic which nearly ended her life. During this illness her sex was discovered by the attending physician, Doctor Bana, and she was removed to the apartment of the hospital matron until she was discharged well. Finding that Doctor Bana had not revealed her secret, she resumed her uniform and was sent on a special mission to the West. During this mission she was captured by Indians, from whom she later managed to escape, and returned to her command in the East. Upon her return Doctor Bana sent a letter disclosing the secret of her sex to General Patterson, who dismissed her from the service, at the same time giving her a letter of commendation to General Washington. The Commander-in-Chief gave her an honorable discharge and presented her with a sum of money sufficient to carry her home to Massachusetts, together with a short letter of advice. She thereafter resumed her proper dress, visited relatives and returned to her family about the close of the war.

During her service she had received letters from young women expressing admiration for the gallant and attractive young man whom they believed her to be, and several of these letters are still in existence. Also a letter which she wrote to her mother, having learned indirectly of her mother's grief and anxiety over her disappearance from home.

On the seventh of April, 1784, Deborah Sampson and Benjamin Gannett were married in Sharon, Mass., and went to live in the old Gannett house in Sharon. Three children were born to them—Earl Bradford; Mary, who married Judson

Gilbert, and Patience, who married Seth Gay.

In the records of the General Court of Massachusetts, dated January 20, 1792, is the following resolution:

"On petition of Deborah Sampson Gannett praying compensation for services performed in the late army of the United States:

"Whereas, It appears to this court that Deborah Gannett enlisted under the name of Robert Shurtleff, in Captain Webb's company in the Fourth Massachusetts Regiment, on May 21, 1782, and did actually perform the service of a soldier in the late army of the United States to the twenty-third day of October, 1783, for which she received no compensation.

"And, whereas, it further appears that the said Deborah exhibited an extraordinary instance of female heroism by discharging the duties of a faithful, gallant soldier, and at the same time preserved the virtue and chastity of her sex unsuspected and unblemished, and was discharged from the service with a fair and honorable character; therefore,

"Resolved, That the Treasurer of the Commonwealth be, and hereby is, directed to issue his note to said Deborah for the sum of 34 pounds, bearing interest from October 23, 1783."

Again, in 1802, Deborah engaged in another adventure in which she seems to have been the pioneer of her sex. This time it was the lecture field, then an entirely new departure for women, and there is no earlier record of women earning money in this manner. During that year she travelled alone from town to town, attending to her own business arrangements and delivering an address which she had "procured to be written." She kept a diary of this lecture tour, which is written in an animated style, full of little incidents, which makes it most interest-

United States—

Massachusetts District—

Deborah Gannett, of Sharon, in the county of Norfolk, and District of Massachusetts, a resident and native of the United States, and applicant for a pension from the United States, under an act of Congress entitled an Act to provide for the aid persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States, in the revolutionary war, prairie war, that she served as a private soldier, under the name of Robert Short-leaf, in the war of the revolution, upwards of two years in man-ner following, viz— Enlisted in April 1781, in the company com-manded by Captain Isaac Webb, in the Massachusetts Regiment, commanded then by Colonel Shepard, and afterwards by Colonel Hen-ry Jackson, and served in said corps, in Massachusetts, and Rhode-Island, until November 1782, when she was honorably discharg-ed in winter, which discharge is her's. During the time of her ser-vice, she was in the company of Lord Cornwallis, was wounded at Fort Mifflin, and now receives a pension from the United States, which pension she hereby relinquishes— She is in such reduced circumstances, as to require the aid of her country, for her support ————— Deborah Gannett

Mass. Dist. Sept. 14. 1810

I now to before me  
 M. Deane  
 Dis. Secy.  
 Mass. Dist.

ing, and causes the reader to wish that she had written her own account of her experiences in the Revolution instead of "procuring" them to be written. Her address is almost without incident and largely devoted to apology and moralizing.

This address was first delivered in the Federal Street Theatre, in Boston, in March, 1802; afterward at Providence, Worcester, Holden, Brookfield, Springfield, Northampton, Albany, Schenectady and Rallston Springs. Of her audience at Providence she writes that she must "with much candor applaud the people for their serious attention and peculiar respect, especially the ladies."

At Holden, Mass., she visited her former captain, George Webb, for three weeks, and at Lisle, N. Y., she stayed a month with the family of her general, then Judge John Patterson. In her diary is the following record of this visit: "November 11, 1802, I arrived at Judge Patterson's at Lisle. This respectable family treated me with every mark of distinction and friendship, and likewise all the people did the same. I really want for words to express my gratitude. They often met together in the neighborhood and had the most social meetings. They seemed to unite in hearty congratulations with my old friend, Judge Patterson, on our happy meeting."

In the *Albany Register* of August 31, 1802, appears the following advertisement, or notice:

MRS. GANNET'S EXHIBITION

The ladies and gentlemen of Albany and its vicinity are respectfully informed that Mrs. Gannett, the celebrated American heroine, who served nearly three years with great reputation in our Revolutionary Army will, at the request of a number of respectable characters, deliver an address to the inhabitants of this city and vicinity in the Court House this evening at half past seven o'clock.

Tickets may be had at the Court House from 5 o'clock till the performance begins. Price 25 cents, children half price. Albany, August 31, 1802.

In her diary is the following:

MY EXPENSE AT ALBANY

To old key keeper .....	\$2 00
To Mr. Barber for printing .....	3 00
To Mr. Lester for filling blank and finding candles .....	1 34
To Mr. Giles for attendance .....	2 67
To sweeping the Court House .....	0 48
For cleaning the candlesticks .....	0 20
For brushing the seats .....	0 17
For the dressing my hair 2 even .....	1 00
To boarding .....	6 00
To washing .....	1 34

The "Address," which was afterward printed, appeared with the following title page:

AN  
ADDRESS

DELIVERED WITH APPLAUSE,  
AT THE FEDERAL STREET THEATRE, BOSTON,  
FOUR SUCCESSIVE NIGHTS OF THE DIFFERENT  
PLAYS, BEGINNING MARCH 22, 1802;  
AND AFTER, AT OTHER PRINCIPAL TOWNS, A  
NUMBER OF NIGHTS SUCCESSIVELY  
AT EACH PLACE;

BY MRS. DEBORAH GANNET,

THE AMERICAN HEROINE

WHO SERVED THREE YEARS WITH REPUTATION  
UNDISCOVERED AS A FEMALE IN THE  
LATE AMERICAN ARMY

PUBLISHED AT THE REQUEST OF THE AUDIENCES

COPYRIGHT SECURED

DEDHAM

PRINTED AND SOLD BY H. MANN, FOR MRS. GANNET,  
AT THE MINERVA OFFICE, 1802.

A few years previous to this public lecture of Deborah Gannett a small book had been placed on the market based on her experiences in the army and her early life. This also seems to have had a "procured" authorship, as the style is not at all that of the personal writings of Deborah. This book has a title-page and dedication which are interesting, inasmuch as they are evidence of the labored style of the period:

THE FEMALE REVIEW,  
OR  
MEMOIRS  
OF AN AMERICAN YOUNG LADY;

WHOSE LIFE AND CHARACTER ARE PECULIARLY DISTINGUISHED, BEING A CONTINENTAL SOLDIER, FOR NEARLY THREE YEARS, IN THE LATE AMERICAN WAR.

DURING WHICH TIME,  
SHE PERFORMED THE DUTIES OF EVERY DEPARTMENT INTO WHICH SHE WAS CALLED, WITH PUNCTUAL EXACTNESS, FIDELITY AND HONOR, AND PRESERVED HER CHASTITY INVIOULATE, BY THE MOST ARTFUL CONCEALMENT OF HER SEX.

WITH AN  
APPENDIX

CONTAINING CHARACTERISTIC TRAITS, BY DIFFERENT HANDS; HER TASTE FOR ECONOMY, PRINCIPLES OF DOMESTIC EDUCATION, &C. BY A CITIZEN OF MASSACHUSETTS.

DEDHAM

PRINTED BY  
NATHANIEL AND BENJAMIN HEATON  
FOR THE AUTHOR.  
M, DCC, XCVII."

On the succeeding page appears this dedication:

TO THE  
PATRONS AND FRIENDS  
OF  
COLUMBIA'S CAUSE

THE FEMALE REVIEW IS DEDICATED.

THOUGH NOT WITH INTENTION TO ENCOURAGE THE LIKE PARADIGM OF FEMALE ENTERPRISE—BUT BECAUSE SUCH A THING, IN THE COURSE OF NATURE, HAS OCCURRED; AND BECAUSE EVERY CIRCUMSTANCE, WHETHER NATURAL, ARTIFICIAL, OR ACCIDENTAL, THAT HAS BEEN MADE CONDUCTIVE TO THE PROMOTION OF OUR INDEPENDENCE, PEACE, AND PROSPERITY—ALL THROUGH DIVINE AID, MUST BE SACREDLY REMEMBERED AND EXTOLLED BY EVERYONE, WHO SOLICITS THE PERPETUITY OF THESE INVALUABLE BLESSINGS.

THE AUTHOR.

Prior to the passage of the Pension Act of 1818 by the United States Congress, all pensions had been for wounds or incapacity received in the service, and, while paid by the National Government, they had been paid by the United States Treasurer to the respective states and

thence disbursed to the recipient. In 1805, March 11, the pension allowed to Deborah Gannett for wounds received in the service was \$4 per month, with back pay from January 1, 1803. It is believed that this pension was secured for her through the interest and kindly solicitation of her former commander, General John Patterson. In 1816 this rate was increased to \$6.40 per month, and under the act of 1818, when she was pensioned for service rendered in the Continental Line, she was allowed \$8 per month. This pension continued until her death on the twenty-ninth day of April, 1827.

March 4, 1831, the first general pension law was passed by the Congress of the United States to the survivors of the American Revolution, and a few years later is the most unusual circumstances of a husband applying for a government pension, based on the military service of his wife, then deceased. In the proceedings of the second session of the Twenty-fifth Congress of the United States, under date of December 22, 1837, the House Committee on Revolutionary Pensions made the following report on the petition of Benjamin Gannett:

"That the petitioner represents that he is the surviving husband of Deborah Gannett to whom he was lawfully married on the seventh day of April, 1784; that she died on the twenty-ninth day of April, 1827. He also states that in the early part of her life the said Deborah enlisted in the army of the Revolution under the assumed name of Robert Shurtleff, where she faithfully served her country three years, and was discharged in November, 1783; that, on account of a wound received in the service, she received a pension as an invalid until the passage of the act of March, 1818; and that she received a full pension under the act until her decease. The petitioner fur-

ther states that the effects of the wound which she received followed her through life and probably hastened her death. The petitioner represents himself to be eighty-three years of age, infirm in health and in indigent circumstances. He states that he has two daughters dependent on charity for support. The petitioner prays that he may receive the amount of the pension of his wife, from the time of her decease, and that it may be continued to him until his death.

“ It appears from a letter received from the Commissioner of Pensions that Deborah Gannett, now deceased, was placed on the Massachusetts roll of invalid pensioners at \$48 per annum, which was afterwards increased to \$76.80 per annum. This she relinquished in 1818 for the benefit of the Act of March 4, 1818. She was placed under that law at the rate of \$8 per month, from September 14, 1818, which she received up to the 4th of March, 1827. It further appears from said letter that the papers containing evidence upon the original pension was granted were burnt in 1814, when the British troops invaded Washington and destroyed the War Office with its contents. On 14th of September, 1818, said Deborah made her declaration under oath that she served as a private soldier, under the name of Robert Shurtleff, in the War of the Revolution, and up to the date of her declaration she received a pension therefor.

“ P. Parsons testified under oath that she lived in the family of Benjamin Gannett more than forty-six years, after he married Deborah Sampson; that she well knew that Deborah was unable to perform any labor a great part of the time, in consequence of a wound she received while in the American army from a musket ball lodged in her body, which was never extracted. She also stated that she

saw Benjamin Gannett married to Deborah Sampson at his father's house in Sharon.

“ Benjamin Rhoads and Jeremiah Gould, the selectmen of the town of Sharon, in the State of Massachusetts, certified that they are acquainted with Benjamin Gannett, now living in said town, and that he is a man of upwards of eighty years of age; that he is destitute of property; that he has been an industrious man; that he was the husband of the late Deborah Gannett, deceased, who for a time received a pension from the United States for her military service during the Revolutionary War.

“ William Ellis, formerly a Senator in Congress, in a letter to the Hon. William Jackson, now a Representative in Congress, states that said Gannett had been a very upright, hard-working man, has brought up a large family, and is a poor man. He further states that he has long since been credibly informed that said Gannett had been subjected to heavy expenses for medical aid for his wife, the said Deborah, for twenty years or more, and before she received a pension under the act of 1818, on account of wounds she received in the United States service. There are other certificates among the papers in this case, showing the physician's bill alone for attendance on said Deborah to be more than six hundred dollars.

“ The committee is aware that there is no act of Congress which provides for any case like the present. The said Gannett was married after the termination of the War of the Revolution, and, therefore, does not come within the spirit of the third section of the act of the 4th of July, 1836, granting pensions to widows in certain cases; and were there nothing peculiar in this application which distinguishes it from all other applications for

pensions the Committee would at once reject the claim. But they believe that they are warranted in saying that the whole history of the American Revolution records no case like this, and furnishes no other similar example of female heroism, fidelity and courage. The petitioner does not allege that he served in the war of the Revolution, and it does not appear by any evidence in the case that such was the fact. It is not, however, to be presumed that a female who took up arms in defence of her country, who served as a common soldier for nearly three years and fought and bled for human liberty, would immediately after the termination of the war connect herself for life with a Tory or a traitor. He, indeed, was honored much by being the husband of such a wife; and as he has proved himself worthy of her, as he has sustained her through a long life of sickness and suffering, and as that sickness and suffering were occasioned by the wounds she received and the hardships she endured in the defence of the country, and as there cannot be a parallel case in all time to come, the Committee do not hesitate to grant relief.

"They report a bill granting to the petitioner a pension of eighty dollars per year from the fourth day of March, 1831, *for and during his natural life.*"

Benjamin Gannett, however, did not live to receive this appreciation of the country for having been the husband of his wife and having "proved himself worthy of her." He died while the act was pending, and on the seventh of July, 1838, the Auditor of the United States Treasury paid to the heirs of Deborah and Benjamin, viz., Earl B. Gannett, Mary Gilbert, and Patience Gay, the amount due to Benjamin from the fourth day of March, 1831, to the day of his death.

It is but just to Benjamin Gannett, husband of Deborah, and lest this case become a precedent to our lawmakers for future decision, to state that while he made no claims to Revolutionary service on his own account, Benjamin was enrolled in the militia of the State of Massachusetts during the Revolution, but his service in the field was limited to "alarms" and not of sufficient duration to entitle him to recognition and reward by the government. Thus the conclusion of the Committee of the House of Representatives that Deborah would not unite herself for life with "a Tory or a traitor" was well founded. And Deborah Sampson, as well as "Molly Pitcher" and Margaret Corbin, was not only an active militant in her own right, but was the wife of a patriot as well.



# YOU AND THE RED CROSS

By Hildegard Hawthorne

(of the Vigilantes)

(Author "A Country Interlude," "The Lure of the Garden," "Poems," "Essays," etc.)

The immense mission of the Red Cross is to give help. But in order to give the full measure of help it must have assistance in its turn. You must help the Red Cross if the Red Cross is to help our men when they are wounded, when they are sick, when they are worn and weary from the work of war in which so soon they will be plunged.

Try to see just one soldier with the eyes of your imagination. Some young man with his life before him, some older man who has laid aside the life so carefully built up and so dear to him to go out to this service; both, young and older, working for us at the bitterest work on earth. See him, bleeding from some terrible wound, staggering back from the trench, or lying lost in No Man's Land. See him suffering untold pain for the lack of an anæsthetic. See him bleed to death for lack of a bandage. See him left unfound to die because there was no automobile ambulance to seek him.

And think this: If you had helped the Red Cross the Red Cross could have helped, might have saved him.

It is just that. Whatever you do, is done for some suffering man or woman or child. The Red Cross takes it and uses it where the need is greatest. Behind the Red Cross it is you who binds the bandage, who sets the broken bone, who gives the soothing anæsthesia, who carries back the wounded or dying man from the hideous torture of the field to the hospital. It is you, too, who refuses this succor if it is withheld. Not the Red Cross, for it can do nothing without you. The workers there in the dark zone of battle are making the supreme sacrifice. What will you sacrifice?

The service of our Red Cross is to go first to our own. But these are not the only ones in the hell of war who need its help.

Do you know that the bones of little babies lie thick as leaves along the desolate roads of Poland? They are gone; neither you nor the Red Cross can help them now. But others still live. Through the Red Cross they can be saved, their little bones need not be scattered a sacrifice to the war—if you will give your help.

The world is in awful need. Between its suffering and you stands the Red Cross, desperately eager to lessen the pain, to save life, to give a little hope, a little peace, a little comfort where now there is none. To do this it must have money, and it is you who must give the money.

Look into it. Give just an hour to finding out what the Red Cross is doing, what it hopes to do, what the need is. You will hardly turn away unmoved if you give that hour. You will want to do something. You will do something.

Will you not sacrifice a little ease, a little money, a little time, when you understand that by so doing you will save some fine boy to live his life sound and strong, after his months of struggle and suffering, will restore to some man his health, will heal his shattered body, and bring him back to the sweet life he gave up for the sake of his country. When you realize that what you do, what you give, will save a starving child and its mother, will you not do and give all you can?

The Red Cross, that helps a world in pain, asks your help.

## A RARE OLD DOCUMENT

By Dorothy F. Cocks

For generations it was simply "the old deed." It decorated the wall in various rooms downstairs, was moved upstairs, and even spent some years in the attic. Here, unfortunately, it was attacked by insects. In those days it attracted no attention. Perhaps such documents were commoner in the old houses then. No one considered it an ornament to any room. Its historic value was not dreamed of. It was simply "the old deed."

Finally one ancestor of mine, who had a liking for "old truck," brought it to light again. He was alarmed at

the ravages of the insects and had the paper sealed between glass and put in its present frame. He even had the forethought to copy what was written on the back of the document before the frame was sealed.

Even after that it was prized merely as an interesting heirloom, valued chiefly

for its family associations. None of us appreciated what it might be worth to a collector until a few years ago.

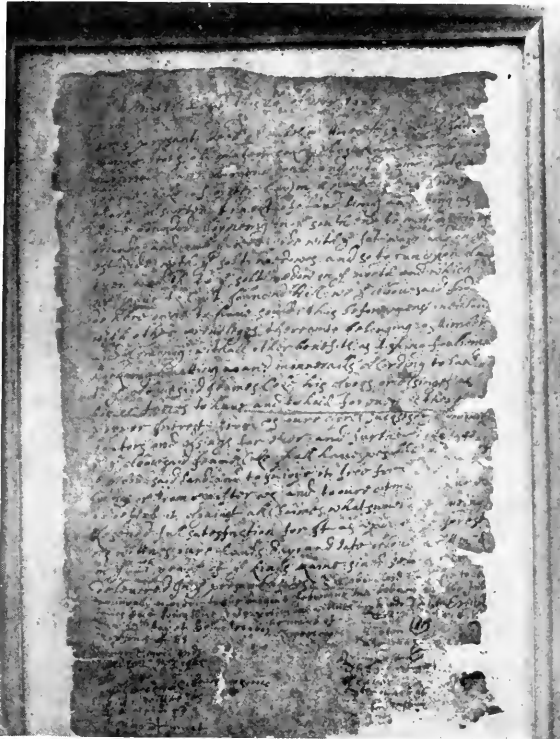
In the magazine supplement of a Sunday paper there appeared an article with

the headline, "The Oldest American Deed Extant." Naturally we were interested, and as we read the description we were amazed to find that our deed was some years older than the "oldest." Our respect for it increased at once.

Considering its age, 248 years, the document is remarkably well preserved. Some few words are almost illegible in the spots

where the insects destroyed the paper, but on the whole the deed is in very good condition. It is dated "Oyster Baye this 29th of May, 1669." Fortunately none of this line is obliterated.

The parties to this sale were one Jeames Coke (an old form of the present family name Cock or Cocks) and "ye



THE "JAMES COKE" DEED  
Dated "Oyster Baye this 29<sup>th</sup> of May 1669."



Indian proprietors of Matenacoke." This Matinecock, as it is now spelled, is a local designation; translated from the Indian, it signifies the "land which overlooks," whence, a hilly spot. The district lies between the villages of Locust Valley and Bayville, about five miles from Oyster Bay.

The deed goes on to describe a "sarten trackt of land lying and being as here bounded: Joyning on ye south and to mathy priar's (Matthew Priar's) bounds: and on ye West side with ye fut way: and on ye est side with ye solt medowes: and so to run yonder even breadth to ye solt medow on ye north and which wee gave to Capt. John onderhill." The boundaries are rather vague, are they not? Buyers were not as particular about surveys and title guarantees in those days. Foot paths and salt meadows which vary with the tide would not satisfy us now. The Captain John Underhill mentioned purchased his land from the Indians two years before. I wonder where that deed can be?

The old fashioned writing, the queer spelling, and the indiscriminate use of capitals and punctuation make the lines hard to decipher. Some of the phraseology is rather quaint. One sentence reads "we, ye Abovesaid Indians, do here owne to have sould: this before mensioned land with other previleges thereunto belonging: as timber and comonig (commoning, pasturing): with all other benefits: as fishing, foulleing, hookeing (hawking?), hunting and minneralls According to law to ye Abovesaid Jeames Coke his Ayres or Asignes."

This James Coke appears to have

struck a good bargain. The case is parallel to the famed sale of Manhattan Island. The deed does not state definitely what the consideration was which this Quaker gentleman gave in exchange for the land and its privileges and benefits. Family tradition has it that no money changed hands, but a long list of articles, including some bottles of wine and the kiss of a squaw! The tradition is not incredible. The Manhattoes took \$24 worth of junk for their hunting grounds, the present value of which cannot be estimated. The proportionate value of the fashionable north shore of Long Island would be about the kiss of a squaw.

After much picturesque legal language, more or less rambling, the deed concludes with two columns of names. One is headed "Indian witnesses," and reads plainly "the mark of shango-X muck." The X is large and crude, and was probably laboriously drawn by a copper-skinned hand little used to a pen. Beneath Shango Muck's signature are the marks of other Indians whose names quite overpower me. The poorly written, crazily spelled English words are difficult enough. At the Indian language I acknowledge defeat. One white witness was Gideon Wright. Another was Henry Townsend. The interpreter's name is partly effaced. As nearly as it can be deciphered it is Robert Smith.

In the lower right-hand corner are two crumbs of red, the remains of the old seals. The inscription on the back reads: "Instrument May 3, 1672. Entered in the Office of Records in New York—date illegible."





James Montgomery Flagg  
Courtesy of *Leslie's Weekly*

A GIRL OF THE REVOLUTION

#### ANNOUNCEMENT OF MAGAZINE PRIZE OFFERS

\$100 TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN SEPARATE  
PRIZES

The President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, has offered a prize of \$50 to the State organization securing the greatest number of subscriptions to the *Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine* by December 31, 1917.

Competition for this prize is keen. One Chapter alone in a New England State sent in 78 subscriptions.

Another prize of \$50 has been offered by Mrs. Walter C. Nelson, an Illinois "Daughter," to the Chapter having the greatest number of magazine subscribers by April 11, 1918.

Mrs. Nelson's offer has aroused additional enthusiasm in the campaign to secure subscriptions to the magazine—and the slogan of State chairman of the magazine committee has come to be: "Every Daughter must support our magazine. Step up and sign up. You will do it eventually—why not now?"

## THE EDITOR'S DESK

INFORMATION OF IMPORTANCE TO  
SUBSCRIBERS, CONTRIBUTORS,  
ADVERTISERS

SUBSCRIBERS, ADVERTISERS, CONTRIB-  
UTORS, TAKE NOTICE

All business pertaining to the financial management of the magazine circulation, etc., should be taken up with Mrs. George Maynard Minor, Chairman of the Magazine Committee, Waterford, Conn.

When subscribing, please write name and address plainly and send with check or money order to the Treasurer General, N. S. D. A. R., Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C. The magazine is \$1 a year, Canadian postage 30c. additional; single copies 15c. Your subscription will commence with the July, 1917, issue unless otherwise ordered.

If you desire to change your address, please give up two weeks' notice, mentioning old address at the same time, as well as date of subscription. All subscriptions cease promptly at expiration of time unless renewed.

#### REGARDING MANUSCRIPTS

All genealogical notes and queries should be sent to Mrs. Margaret Roberts Hodges, Genealogical Editor, Annapolis, Maryland.

The publication of obituary notices in the magazine has been discontinued. They will appear hereafter in the "Re-

membrance Book." Send all obituary notices to the Chaplain General, Miss Elizabeth Pierce, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

State Conference and chapter reports, accounts of "Real Daughters" special, historical, and patriotic articles should be sent to the Editor, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

The Magazine is in the market for valuable historical articles from 500 to 5000 words in length; photographs of historic subjects and events also purchased. Payment is made upon acceptance.

The Editor is not responsible for loss

or injury to manuscripts, drawings, and photographs submitted. Manuscripts must be accompanied by stamped and addressed envelopes for their return. Unacceptable manuscripts are returned within two weeks.

#### ADVERTISING

All communications relating to advertising, changes of copy, payment of bills, proofs, plates, advertising rates, or anything pertaining to the advertising section, should be addressed to the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine, Advertising Department, J. B. Lippincott Company, 227 South Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

## WAR SERVICE COMMITTEE ENCOURAGES FURTHER ACTIVITIES

**Mrs. William Henry Wait**

Director of Publicity

Twenty-one battleships, destroyers, torpedo-boats, submarines, and submarine chasers have been officially assigned to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, to be outfitted with knitted garments "for the war," and the Daughters have responded generously and patriotically to the work designated. Requests for twelve more ships are pending, making a total of thirty-three ships taken by the National

Society between June 25 and August 25, or an average of four ships a week!

"Home Service" is a new department of active war service which Daughters can perform just now. It is to bring some brightness and good cheer into the lonely and self-sacrificing life of the mother, wife or child of some American soldier or sailor at the front. For further particulars of this branch of war work see Bulletin No. 12, distributed by the War Relief Service Committee.



## GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

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

By order of the Continental Congress, all queries received from now to January 1, 1918, will be returned to sender. This action was rendered necessary owing to the accumulation of unprinted data on hand.

2. Answers or partial answers are earnestly desired, and full credit will be given. The Genealogical Editor is not responsible for any statements, except given over her signature. In answering queries please give the date of the magazine and the number of the query; also state under Liber and Folio where the answer was procured.

3. All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelope, accompanied with the number of the query and its signature. The Genealogical Editor reserves the right to print anything contained in the communication and will then forward the letter to the one sending the query.

### ANSWERS

5021. Thurston, Samuel, was of Granville, N. Y., 1803, died 1843. The family lived somewhere about Middle Granville. Later there was a Daniel Thurston in the town who I judge to be a grandson. There were Burches around Hebron and a Dibble (Solomon) at South Granville. *G. A. Goodspeed*, Granville, N. Y.

5132. Ballard, William and Elizabeth Phelps Ballard: Came to Lynn, Mass., in 1635; their son Joseph born 1667; married Rebecca Johnson—their son Josiah born 1702; married Mary Chandler and their son Deacon Josiah born 1721; married Sarah Carter. Capt. William Ballard, their son, born 1764; married Elizabeth Whitney. From the family of Harlan H. Ballard, Pittsfield, Mass. From the Records of the National Society, Daughters American Revolution.

Mrs. Helen Ballard Zimmermann, No. 8005, a descendant of William Ballard, son of Josiah, who served two enlistments in 1777, and aided in the defense of Ticonderoga. I have a "Ballard Genealogy" reprinted from Essex Antiquarian which bears the imprint of Martin and Allardyce, Frankford, Pa., 1911, a small pamphlet. I have tried to connect my family with Josiah Ballard without success. My descent is from Charles F. Ballard, 1852 (my father, son of Alexander S. Ballard, 1821-1865, son of Nathan Ballard, 1781-1852, son of Joseph and Elizabeth Ballard, 1785-1860, who lived in Massachusetts). *Mrs. Elizabeth Ballard Robinson*, 401 Circle Avenue, Washington, C. H., Ohio.

5159. Harrod, Orney. Clipping from "The Republican," published in Waynesburg, Greene Co., Pa., 1876, and republished in 1896. *Mr.*

*I. H. Knox*, 39 S. Washington St., Waynesburg, Pa., Editor.

Centennial Sketch No. 45. Bell Family. Isaac (Bell) married Elizabeth Harrod, who died about ten years ago at the old homestead near Jefferson. She was the only member of the Harrod family that remained in Greene Co. She was a niece of James Harrod, who was the leader of the party of adventurers from Monongahela, that made the first settlement and built the first cabin in what is now the State of Kentucky. They also found it necessary to at once construct a fort, which was the first military post established in the State. He with other members of the Harrod family came to Greene County from Virginia. *Levi Harrod, who was Justice of the Peace in 1781*, was probably a brother. In the year 1773 he raised a body of men with whom he went down the Monongahela in a flat boat to Fort Pitt, now Pittsburgh; thence these daring spirits sailed down the Ohio River through an unexplored wilderness to the mouth of the Kentucky River, and up that river over 100 miles—in all about 700 miles—to a spot where they landed, and founded the present town of Harrodsburg, the county seat of Mercer Co., Ky. To appreciate the bravery and enterprise of these men who left the shores of the Monongahela at that early day, two years before the Revolution began, we have but to consider the country through which they passed. Today the cities of Wheeling and Frankfort, the capitals of two States, and Cincinnati. The queen city of the Ohio Valley is now directly on their path. This was the first settlement made in the "dark and bloody" land. Boone had passed through it before, but he did not

locate there until the next year. Harrod like Boone was a mighty hunter, fearless and fond of solitude, and delighted most in that adventure which was attended by the greatest danger. He was often alone in the forest for weeks and even months. Indeed, he went several times as a spy to the Indian towns known as the Miami Villages, which were in the valley now known by that name in Ohio. At one time he was chased by the Indians all the way to the Ohio River. Swimming across it, he shot the three foremost Indians while in the water, the rest having given up the chase. His life was full of adventures, a part of which were compiled and published about twenty-five years ago, but cannot be mentioned here. From one of his solitary expeditions he never returned, and the manner of his death is unknown. He commanded a body of men at the battle of Kanawha, and in other engagements with the Indians. He was a leader of the most daring and intrepid character. We have made this digression because here seems the proper place to do it, and because the very first settlers of the Ohio Valley were from Greene County and the country adjacent.

To return, Isaac Bell had 4 sons, Levi Harrod, James, David, John; and 2 daughters, Rachel and Mary. Levi Harrod Bell lived for many years in the vicinity of Jefferson, but removed to Washington County, near Amity, where he died during the War. Lieutenant John F. Bell, of the 140th Pennsylvania Infantry, is one of his sons, and James M. Bell, late of Waynesburg, is another.

James Bell (son of Isaac and Elizabeth Harrod Bell), the only surviving son of this family lives near Carmichaels, and is the father of Levi Harrod Bell of Haward Springs, Tenn., and the only native of Greene County who bears the name of Harrod, and to him I am indebted for most of the particulars of this sketch. *L. K. Evans. Mrs. R. A. Burns, 5147 Ridge Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.*

5102. Stockwell. In the City Library in New Orleans, La., a four volume History of Worcester County, Mass., compiled by the Worcester County Society of Antiquity, under supervision of Ellery Bicknell Crane, "Genealogical and Personal Memories of Worcester County." I found excellent Stockwell Records, including the name of my own grandfather, Nathaniel Stockwell, born February 5, 1730, was a grandson of the first settler. *Miss Eunice J. Stockwell, Greenville, Miss.*

5136. Perry. In the Poston Library are three volumes of Early Massachusetts Marriages. No. of Books B, H. 992—10. In vol. III, p. 186—Ezra Perry of Rehoboth, married to Jemina Tittus, April 29, 1762. *Mrs. Charles Perry Lesh, 3650 Central Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.*

1562. Wilbur, Church. I am a descendant from this family; from my papers I find Aaran Wilbur, Jr., son of Captain Aaron Wilbur and Mary Church, from Little Compton, R. I. *Mrs. W. D. Hemenway, 64 Church Street, Alexandria Bay, N. Y.*

5162. Sampson (2). Among my family Revolutionary records I find Isaiah Samson and Beriah Samson served under Captain Andrew Samson at the fort on the Gurnet (1777) (Mass. State Archives). Beriah Samson under Captain Samuel Bradford's Company in Colonel Theoph. Cotton's Regiment 1775, with Captain Gamaliel Bradford's Company in the old French Wars. Howland Sampson, son of Beriah Samson (my grandfather) also served in the Revolution. Samson Genealogy: 1st, General Abraham Samson; 2nd, General Abraham Samson; 3d, General Miles; 4th, General Andrew 1st, Beriah 2nd, b. 1728, and others.

The spelling of the name was originally Samson. My Samson knowledge is from Sampson Genealogy. Winsor's Duxbury; Davis' Plymouth (Clipping, "Boston Transcript," May 16, 1917). *Mrs. Louisa E. Sampson, 60 Trenton Street, East Boston, Mass.*

5150. Mathews, Sampson (2). Revolutionary Records of Colonel Sampson Mathews, son of Captain John and Ann Archer Mathews, who settled near Lexington, Va., in 1742. Colonel Mathews was a member of Committee of Safety, appointed by the Counties of Augusta, Buckingham, Amherst and Albemarle, Va. The Commissioners convened at the house of James Woods in Amherst County, September 8, 1775. See page 245, Waddell's Annals of Augusta County, Va. Page 34, Historical Papers Washington & Lee University, Address Colonel B. Christian. He was a member of the first Patriotic Convention which met in Staunton, Augusta County, Va., February 22, 1775, to elect delegates to the first Colony Convention to convene at Richmond, Va., March 20, 1775. See page 235, Waddell's Annals of Augusta County, Va. He was a member of the first Court held in Augusta County, Va., under the authority of the Commonwealth of Virginia, called to convene at Staunton, Va., July 16, 1776. See page 242, Waddell's Annals. November 19, 1776, Sampson Mathews was commissioned a Justice of Court of Augusta County, Va. (see page 128, Order Book No. 16, Augusta County Court Records). Also served as Justice in 1777, see page 206, Order Book No. 16 as above. Was recommended and qualified as Lieutenant Colonel of the County of Augusta, May 19, 1778. See pages 264 and 287, Order Book No. 16, Augusta County Court Records, also page 197, Chalkley's Abstracts from Records of Augusta County, Va.,

vol. 1, and served until 1783 when he removed to Richmond, Va., where he practiced law for some time. While in Richmond his daughter Ann met and married Alexander Nelson, a young merchant and importer of Richmond, January 29, 1784. Alexander Nelson purchased an estate called "Poplar Grove" near Staunton, Va., in November, 1785, containing 726 acres, and lived there the remainder of his life. His daughter, Elizabeth Nelson, was born at "Poplar Grove," September 1, 1796, and married John Montgomery, Jr., of Deerfield, Augusta County, Va., November 11, 1813. After their marriage they lived on a plantation owned by John Montgomery near Goshen, Rockbridge County, Va., until his death, August 6, 1829. He was buried in a private cemetery owned by his brother-in-law, Joseph Bell, at Goshen, Va., and a marble stone in good state of preservation marks his grave at the present time (1914). After the death of her husband, Elizabeth Nelson Montgomery removed with her children to her father's home, "Poplar Grove," Augusta County, Va., and there spent the rest of her life, dying January 9, 1853, and was buried in the old cemetery adjoining Augusta Presbyterian Church, a few miles from "Poplar Grove" beside the graves of her father, mother and brother, all their graves being marked by stones in good state of preservation at this date (1914). The wills of Colonel Sampson Mathews, Alexander Nelson and Elizabeth Nelson (my grandmother) are on record, all mentioning the names of their children. Will of Colonel Sampson Mathews is recorded in Will Book 10, page 121, at Staunton, Augusta County, Va., and was probated March 24, 1807. The will of Alexander Nelson is recorded in Will Book No. 19, page 339, at Staunton, Augusta County, Va., and was probated January Term, 1834. The will of Elizabeth Nelson Montgomery is on record at Staunton, Augusta County, Va., dated January 8, 1853. The records of the Montgomery family may be found on page 103 of "The Houston Family," by Rev. S. R. Houston, D.D., published in 1882, and in "The History of the Montgomeries and Their Descendants," page 322, by D B. Montgomery, published at Owensville, Ind., in 1903. Any of the above mentioned books can be found in the Congressional Library at Washington, D. C., or any of the Public Libraries in the larger cities. Colonel Sampson Mathews soon returned to Augusta County from Richmond, Va., and settled on his estate called "The Wilderness," formerly owned by General Blackburn, in the western part of the county, and when Bath County was formed in 1791, he living in that part of Augusta County which

was cut off into Bath County, was appointed one of the first justices of the County and elected the first High Sheriff of Bath County, Va. Colonel Sampson Mathews married September, 1759, first Mary Lockhart, who died 1781, daughter of Captain James Lockhart, a man very prominent in the Colonial affairs of Augusta County, Va. Their children were John W. Mathews, Sampson Mathews, Jr., Ann Mathews (who married Alexander Nelson of "Poplar Grove") and Jane Mathews, who married Samuel Clarke of Staunton, Va. Colonel Sampson Mathews married second, Catherine Parke, of Richmond, Va., in June, 1783, but they had no children. Colonel Sampson Mathews was in Staunton, Va., with the Virginia Legislature when it retired from Richmond to Charlottesville, and from Charlottesville to Staunton, 1781, on account of the advance of Lord Cornwallis and his army into Virginia and Colonel Tarleton having been sent in pursuit in the hope of capturing the members of the Assembly, and in Calendar of Virginia State Papers, vol. 2, page 173, June 19, 1781, is the following record: "I, Sampson Mathews, a magistrate for the County of Augusta, do hereby certify that I have administered the oaths prescribed by law to be taken by a governor unto Thomas Nelson, Jr., Esq. When Virginia was invaded by Benedict Arnold and Lord Cornwallis in 1781, the Augusta troops were called into service and the first division was commanded by Colonel Sampson Mathews and the second division by Colonel Thomas Hughart, and they served until the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. See vol. 1, Calendar of Virginia State Papers, also pages 278, 279, 300 and 302, Waddell's Annals. Also Order Book No. 16, pages 264 and 287, and Order Book No. 17, pages 231 and 301, Augusta County, Va., Records. Also vol. 1, pages 461 and 462, Virginia Historical Magazine. In 1778, Colonel Sampson Mathews was elected to the Senate of Virginia by the Augusta District (see page 88, Historical Papers No. 2, Washington & Lee University) and served until 1781 when he requested that he be allowed to resign to accept an office at home. See page 302, Order Book No. 16, Augusta County, Va., Court Records, also Journal of Virginia State Senate 1778, page 4, and 1779, pages 8 and 26. Colonel Mathews died in 1807 and was buried in Staunton, Va. He must have been a man of strong character and much influence for he was kept in office almost continually for over fifty years, serving as Justice, High Sheriff, and State Senator, and as Ensign, Lieutenant, Captain, Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel of the county, the highest military office in the county, being in the Colonial Indian Wars with Washington,

under General Braddock in 1755, in the Battle of Point Pleasant in 1774, and closing his military life with the closing battle of the Revolution in 1781 at Yorktown.

Colonel Sampson and Mary Lockhart Mathews (married September, 1759). Children:

	Born	Married	Died
1. John Mathews			
2. Ann Mathews	July 17, 1763	Alexander Nelson	January 19, 1829
3. Jane Mathews		Samuel Clarke	
4. Sampson Mathews, Jr.	1775		April 11, 1847, aged 72

No. 2 above, Ann Mathews, married Alexander Nelson of Richmond, Va., January 29, 1784. Alexander Nelson was born January 14, 1749, died January 2, 1834. Children:

	Born	Died	Married
1. Mary Ann Nelson	April 14, 1785	April 25, 1841	Joseph Bell
2. Dr. Thomas Nelson	November 11, 1787	August 6, 1861	Julia Riddle
3. John Mathews Nelson	October 14, 1790	September 5, 1853	(1) Mary Trimble (2) Miss Cooke (3) Julia Watson
4. James Nelson	August 3, 1793	March 11, 1854	Never married
5. Elizabeth Nelson	September 1, 1796	January 9, 1853	John Montgomery, Jr (1) Eliza Jane Guy
6. Alexander Franklin Nelson	October 20, 1798	October 23, 1850	(2) Mildred Rodes
7. Lockhart Nelson	February 26, 1806	September 9, 1827	Never married

He died in Paris, France, while there studying medicine, and his tombstone, erected by his brother, Dr. Thomas Nelson, was standing in 1906 at Pere La Chaise, Paris.

Elizabeth Nelson (No. 5 above) married John Montgomery, Jr., November 11, 1813. Children:

	Born	Died	Married
1. Alexander N.	August 18, 1814	May 19, 1859	Never married
2. John J.	December 19, 1816	June 13, 1892	Margaret Creigh
3. James Nelson	November 15, 1818	June 7, 1886	Ann S. Jacob
4. William Hughart	May 6, 1821	.....	Ruth Jacob
5. Franklin T.	March 13, 1826	1872	Elizabeth Kearns
6. Mary A. A.	June 10, 1826	August 25, 1832	
7. Nannie E. L.	January 2, 1829	Living in 1912	Littleton Waddell

James Nelson Montgomery (No. 3 above) married Ann S. Jacob, of Wheeling, Va., November 16, 1847. Children:

	Born	Died	Married
1. Nannie J.	July 24, 1849	September 2, 1861	
2. John Alexander	August 31, 1851		(1) Fannie Bright, November 16, 1880 (2) Carrie Lewis, December 27, 1888
3. Sallie Estelle	March 24, 1854		(1) Wm. A. Frantz, August 23, 1882 (2) John W. Mont- gomery August 31, 1905
4. Mary E. Nelson	February 2, 1857		Frank C. Brown, October 17, 1877
5. William G.	June 3, 1861		Sophia Perkins. October 5, 1886

Children of Wm. G. and Sophia P. Montgomery: 1. James Nelson Montgomery, born July 29, 1887; 2. Hattie Earle Montgomery, born June 28, 1889; 3. William G. Montgomery, Jr., born August 13, 1899. *Wm. G. Montgomery*, 827 South 30th St., Birmingham, Ala.

5150. Woods. The Woods family. In the English army, which invaded Ireland in 1649, there was a Captain Woods, and English trooper who was so pleased with the country that he bought a home in the County Meath. His son, John Woods, married Elizabeth Warsop (or Warksop), a lineal descendant on her mother's side of the famous Adam Loftus, Archbishop of Dublin. Adam Loftus was born in York, England, in 1534. His Alma Mater was Trinity College, Cambridge. He was consecrated, in 1561, Archbishop of Armagh, and was afterwards transferred to the See of Dublin. He died April 5, 1605, in the office of Chancellor of Ireland. John Woods and Elizabeth, his wife, had six children: Adam (named for Adam Loftus), Michael, James, William, Andrew and Elizabeth. To the present day the names Adam, Michael and Andrew have been handed down in the family. About 1726, possibly, all of John Woods' children came to America, settled first in Paxtang District, Lancaster County, Pa., where they remained about eight years, then some of them moved to Virginia, and from thence others pushed farther into North and South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee and the West. (1) Adam Woods, being the oldest child, possibly remained in Ireland. We know nothing of him. (II) Michael Woods, Sr., was born in the north of Ireland in 1684, died in Albemarle County, Va., in 1762. He married Mary Campbell, of Argyllshire, Scotland, of the clan Campbell, and came to America about 1726, and settled in Lancaster County, Pa. About 1734 they moved south, going up the Valley of Virginia to Woods Gap (now called Jarman's Gap), in the Blue Ridge Mountains, crossed over the mountains into Albemarle County, and acquired and improved a large estate, which they named "Blair Park," and was afterwards widely known as the "Barony," and included lands extending from Woods Gap to Ivy Creek, about 3300 acres. Michael Woods, Sr., and wife, Mary Campbell Woods, had ten or twelve children, possibly more, who lived to maturity as follows: (a) William, born in 1706, married Susannah Wallace. They lived in Albemarle County, Va., and were the ancestors of part of the Estill family. (b) Sarah, who married Joseph Lapsley of Augusta, now Rockbridge County, Va. (c) Hannah, married William Wallace. (d) Margaret, who married Andrew Wallace. (e) Michael, Jr., (wife, Ann) moved to Botetourt County, Va., a few miles below Buchanan, and died there in 1777. (f) Andrew was born about 1720, and came with his parents from Pennsylvania. He received a liberal education, and designed to enter the ministry of the Presbyterian Church, but was

compelled to relinquish this purpose on account of ill health. He married, about 1750, Martha Poage, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Poage of Augusta County, Va., and owned about nine hundred acres at the foot of Armor's Mountain, and five hundred acres on a branch of Stocton Creek, near Greenwood Depot, Albemarle County, his house being situated a short distance south of the brick mansion along the home of Michael Wallace's family. Part of these lands were given him by his father, and part he patented from the government. He sold his property in Albemarle County in 1765; after his father's death, moved to Botetourt County, purchasing lands nine miles south of Buchanan near Mill Creek Church. He took an active part in public affairs, was appointed by the Governor of Virginia one of the first Magistrates, and was commissioned High Sheriff of Botetourt County in 1777. With General Andrew Lewis and Colonel William Preston, in 1772, he was appointed on a commission to locate a road from Crow's Ferry on Jones River to the County of Bedford. He died in 1781, and was doubtless buried near his home in what was known as the "Irish Graveyard." Their family was large, and a number of their children died in early childhood, but four sons, James, Robert, Andrew and Archibald, and four daughters, Elizabeth, Rebecca, Mary and Martha lived to maturity and had families of their own. 1. James located in Montgomery County, on the north fork of Roanoke River, on a farm which his father had bought from the executors of James Patton. He married Nancy Rayburn in 1776, and died January 27, 1817. He had a large family, most of whom removed to Nashville, Tenn., and vicinity. 2. Robert Woods, the second son, married Miss Caldwell and removed to Ohio County, Va. 3. Andrew, the third son, went with his brother Robert to Ohio County, and there married Mary, the daughter of Captain John Mitchell and widow of Major Samuel McCulloch, who had been killed by the Indians in 1782. He died in 1831, leaving seven children. 4. Archibald, the fourth son, married Ann Poage, and removed to Ohio County. He became quite prominent in that district, and lived until October 26, 1846, being eighty-two years old, and left a large family. 5. Elizabeth, probably the oldest daughter of Andrew and Martha Poage Woods, married David Cloyd, and lived on Buffalo Creek, Rockbridge County, Va. They are the ancestors of Rev. Wm. W. and Rev. Mathew Hale Houston. 6. Rebecca, the second daughter of Andrew and Martha Woods, married Isaac Kelly of Bedford County, Va., and first lived on a farm in Botetourt County ad-



joining that of her father. They afterwards moved to Ohio County, Va., purchasing lands on Short Creek, and there reared a large family of five sons and four daughters. The second daughter, Martha Kelly, married Alexander Mitchell, son of Captain John Mitchell of Ohio County, and their daughter Elizabeth Mitchell married John J. Jacob of that county, and they were my grandparents. (*H. G. M.*) For further information see the book "One Branch of the Woods Family," by Rev. Edgar Woods of Charlottesville, Va. (*g*) Magdalen Woods, the fourth daughter of Michael and Mary Campbell Woods, was married three times, first to John McDowell of Rockbridge County, and had three children, Samuel, James and Sarah McDowell, the latter the wife of George Moffett. She married second, Benjamin Borden, Jr., and had one daughter Martha Borden, who married Benjamin Hawkins. She married third, Colonel John Bowyer of Augusta County. She is said to have lived to be 104 years old. (*h*) Martha Woods, fifth daughter of Michael and Mary Woods, married Peter Wallace. We know nothing of their family. (*i*) John, fourth son of Micheal and Mary Woods, lived on Mechem River, was born February 19, 1712, died October 14, 1791. He married Margaret Anderson daughter of Rev. James Anderson of Pennsylvania, and left two sons and four daughters. (*j*) Archibald, fifth son of Micheal and Mary Woods, lived on Catawba Creek in Botetourt County, his wife's name was Isabella. His children were James, who moved to Fayette County, Ky., John, Archibald, Andrew and Joseph, who remained in Botetourt, and his descendants live in Roanoke, Va. From vol. 1, page 470, of Chalkley's Abstracts of Records of Augusta County, Va., we find that in a court record of August, 1750, Richard Woods is mentioned as a son of Micheal Woods, Sr., also Magdalen McDowell and Samuel Woods are mentioned in the same connection. Mag-

dalen we know was a daughter of Michael Woods Sr., and no doubt Richard and Samuel complete the twelve children of Micheal and Mary Woods. This record mentioned above seems to be the account of Samuel Smith, a merchant of Lancaster County, Pa., in 1738-39, against various parties who had formerly resided in Lancaster County, but had moved south. Micheal Woods seems to have owed for one dozen catechisms bought October 7, 1739, and is credited on his account with six fox, one beaver and seven raccoon hides. The Woods were mostly staunch Presbyterians, and with the Wallaces were leading members and supporters of the Mountain Plains Presbyterian Church. Micheal Woods, Sr., patented 1300 acres on Lickinghole Creek and Merchum River in Albemarle County, Va., and in 1737 purchased from Charles Hudson 2000 acres more, this giving him a large estate, which he divided among his children as they married. Most of them lived near him until his death in 1762, when many of them moved to other counties to the south and west. Micheal Woods, Sr's., will is on record, but mentions only his oldest son, William, who, according to the English custom succeeded his father at the home place, then he mentions his two sons, John and Archibald, who were his executors, and three daughters, Sarah, Hannah and Margaret. The other children seem to have been provided for before his death. Of the remaining children of John Woods and Elizabeth Warsop Woods we know very little. (III) James Woods settled in Amherst County, Va. (IV) William Woods moved from Pennsylvania to the Forks of James River. We find him there in 1746. (V) Andrew Woods probably remained in Lancaster County, Pa. (VI) Elizabeth Woods married Peter Wallace, and moved to Augusta County, Va., and first lived in Lancaster County, Pa., before 1738. *Wm. G. Montgomery*, 827 South 30th St., Birmingham, Ala.

### JOHN BURCH'S PETITION

To the Worshipfull the Justicies of Charles County now in Court.—the petitioner John Burch humbly sheweth that your petitioner has been at the Expence of Raising Twelve Children which the most part of them Girls and them that is with me small having two Sons Voluntarily Inlisted in the war one of the age of sixteen and having heavy rent to pay renders me unable to get me & my family the necessaries of life for the want of them he therefore prays your Worships allowance for the

same and your petitioner as in duty bound will ever pray.—August 1778.

JOHN BURCH

Which petition was read to the Court and after considering the same he is allowed the sum of thirty pounds currency to be drawn on the Treasurer of the Western Shore (order drawn), Maryland.

Court Record Chas. Co., Y. No. 3, 1778-1780, fol. 22.

## HOME COMMISSARY IN WAR-TIME

HOUSEWIVES: Make economy fashionable lest it become obligatory.

THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

The Department of Agriculture has perfected a series of practical lessons in home gardening, planting, canning, and preserving fruits, vegetables, and meats. These lessons are given in this Magazine for the benefit of housewives desiring to learn the latest and most practical methods of growing and preserving food. The Department's canning system applies to all varieties of vegetables and fruits, and does not require either particular recipes or expensive cooking utensils. *Can the food you have, with what you have.*

Readers desiring further information on any particular lesson can apply to the Editor.

The directions for the successful canning of field corn for both home use and sale on the market are as follows:

1. Select well-developed ears of corn just ready to come out of the milk state. In other words, the corn should be of the same degree of maturity as would be selected for ears of sweet corn for table use.

2. Get a five- or ten-cent grater and grate all the corn off the cob into a large pan. Add a little salt for seasoning, and a little sugar to sweeten the product—not too much of either.

3. Put the grated corn upon the stove and cook until thick, stirring to keep from burning.

4. Pour the thickened product into glass jars or tin cans until they are a quarter of an inch from being full. If you use glass jars be sure that the tops of the jars are as large as the body and bottom; otherwise it will be difficult to remove the solid mass later on.

5. Seal the glass jars by placing rubber and cap in position, and seal the tin cans completely. Then place jars and cans into your wash boiler, under boiling hot water, and sterilize for from two to three hours, according to the size of the jars—three hours if a large size jar is used. If a steam-pressure outfit is used, sterilize for from 50 to 60 minutes, at a temperature of 240° or 10 lbs. of steam pressure.

After this product has been sterilized, stored away, and cooled, it will form a solid mass, which when removed whole from the jar or pack will look like a cake of white butter, if you use white corn, or yellow butter, if you use yellow corn, or will make a cake mottled in appearance if the Bloody Butcher corn is used. A little butter added to the product before packing will sometimes help its flavor and quality.

### HOW TO USE CANNED FIELD CORN AS A BREAKFAST FOOD

1. Remove from the jar or can and slice into uniform, attractive slices; put slices on a toaster, butter, and place in the oven. Serve hot.

2. Fry the slices in the "skillet" or frying pan, in butter. This will make a delicious breakfast dish.

3. Bake the slices in the oven, slightly buttered with gravy, sauce, or syrup added when served.

4. Slice, bake, and serve very much the same as hot corn mush; add milk and sugar.

The product is a wholesome food, very palatable, and will help reduce the grocery bill of the family.

Try this recipe on a few packs until you have learned how to do the work well, then put up a good supply for home use and some for the market. As people are unacquainted with this product, you will have to educate them to its food and market value. A few samples, properly placed, will do this effectively.

No. 2 tin cans and pint jars are well adapted for attractive packs of this product.

O. H. BENSON,

*Of the Department of Agriculture.*

### POTATO STARCH AND ITS USE IN THE HOME

The object of this recipe is to make possible the use of the culls and bruised and otherwise unmarketable potatoes and transform them into a desirable and practical product for home use.

#### EQUIPMENT NEEDED

Two clean pans, vats or galvanized tubs, one large pan, one cylindrical grater, plenty of clean water, and wiping cloths. Instead of the grater a sausage grinder can be used to advantage for the grating of the potatoes. When using the sausage grinder it will be necessary to cut the potatoes into small pieces before feeding into the grinder.

#### RECIPE FOR MAKING HOME-MADE POTATO STARCH

Wash potatoes thoroughly, using plenty of water and a vegetable scrubbing brush. Seat yourself in a convenient position, with a vessel containing potatoes at one side and an empty

vessel for the gratings on the other. Place dish pan with grater on low small table or upon your lap. Without removing the skins, grate your potatoes by hand or run them through the sausage grinder. Empty gratings into the second tub or vessel. Continue this operation until your vessel is one-half or two-thirds full of pulp, or until your potatoes have been used.

Pour clean water over the gratings. Stir well, so as to saturate every particle with water. Allow to stand for a little time and then remove the peelings and other floating material from the top of the water. Stir again, add a little more clean water and allow the same to stand for several hours or over night. The starch granules will settle to the bottom and all pulp and potato skins will rise to the top of the water or settle on top of the starch granules. Remove the water carefully, also the pulp and skins. Scrape the dark coat off the top of the starch formation, being careful not to remove any of the starch.

A second time pour fresh, clean water over the starch. Stir thoroughly. Allow to stand for several hours or over night. Remove water and pulp as before and add another application of water. Continue this as often as is necessary to render your starch perfectly white and free, not only from pulp but from all sand or sediment of any kind which is not pure starch.

This operation can be abbreviated somewhat by rinsing the first time and then straining the pulp, starch, and water through cheesecloth or cloth of finer mesh.

Potato starch is a healthful food and can be used in many ways for food purposes, in the making of puddings, salads, milk dishes, etc.

#### POTATO STARCH RECIPES

##### WHITE SAUCE

2 tablespoons potato starch.

2 tablespoons butter.

1 cup milk.

$\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon salt.

Few grains of pepper.

Rub together butter and starch in saucepan; add seasoning. Pour on the scalded milk gradually, stirring constantly until well mixed, then beat until smooth and glossy.

By heating the butter and flour together in a saucepan and adding the cold milk one can save the use of a second vessel. Time can also be saved in making white sauce in this way, because of the higher temperature obtained when heating butter.

##### BOILED CUSTARD

4 tablespoons potato starch.

8 tablespoons sugar.

1 quart milk.

4 eggs.

$\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon salt.

1 teaspoon vanilla.

Beat eggs slightly; add sugar and salt. Mix potato starch with a little milk, add the remainder of the milk, and cook in double boiler for five minutes, or until it thickens. Pour gradually over the eggs, stirring constantly. Cook in double boiler for a few minutes longer. Watch the boiling custard carefully, for if cooked too long it will curdle. Add vanilla just before removing from fire. If a thicker custard is desired, use a little more starch.

This custard may be adapted to a number of uses. It may be used as a sauce for sponge cake, or, when chilled thoroughly, it is delicious poured over various kinds of stewed fruit.

It is not necessary to use the whites of the eggs in the custard. They may be beaten to a stiff froth, sweetened to taste, and poured over the custard, making a nourishing dessert known as "floating island."

The whites of the eggs may also be used in making snow pudding, over which is poured the boiled custard.

##### FROZEN CUSTARD

Custard made rather thin, and with or without fresh or canned fruit added may be frozen. Such frozen custard with lady fingers is a nutritious as well as palatable dessert.

##### LEMON PUDDING

8 tablespoons potato starch.

$\frac{3}{4}$  cup sugar.

2 tablespoons butter.

4 eggs.

1 quart milk.

Juice and grated rind of 2 lemons.

Beat yolks of eggs slightly, add sugar, butter, and juice and grated rind of lemons. Mix starch in a little cold water and add scalded milk gradually. Then add the previously mixed ingredients and cook in double boiler, stirring constantly until the mixture is quite thick. Add whites of eggs beaten stiff. Pour into a mold, chill, and serve with cream and sugar.

##### FRUIT BLANC MANGE

$3\frac{1}{2}$  tablespoons potato starch.

1 pint fruit juice.

Sugar to sweeten.

Put juice in saucepan, sweeten to taste, and place over fire until it boils. Add starch which has been previously mixed with cold water. Pour into a mold and set away to cool. Serve with boiled custard or with whipped cream and sugar.

## BATTER PUDDING WITH FRUIT

4 tablespoons potato starch.  
6 tablespoons sugar.  
Yolks of 5 eggs.  
1 pint milk.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon salt.  
Beat egg yolks until lemon colored, add sugar, and beat again until light. Add starch mixed in cold milk. Add above mixture to 1 quart of milk at boiling point. Stir until thickened. Pour into baking dish, and set in oven and bake. Place over top a layer of canned peaches or any other available fruit. Cover with a meringue made of the whites of eggs, allowing 1 tablespoon sugar to each egg. Put in oven until the meringue is light brown.

## POTATO STARCH LEMON PIE

4 tablespoons potato starch.  
 $\frac{3}{4}$  cup sugar.  
 $\frac{3}{4}$  cup boiling water.  
2 egg yolks.  
3 tablespoons lemon juice.  
Grated rind of 1 lemon.  
1 teaspoon butter.  
Mix potato starch and sugar; add boiling water, stirring constantly. Cook 5 minutes; add butter, egg yolks, and rind and juice of lemon. Pour mixture into crust which has been previously cooked. Cover with meringue made of the whites of the eggs. Return to oven to brown meringue.

## POTATO STARCH SPONGE CAKE

6 eggs.  
1 cup sugar.  
1 tablespoon lemon juice.  
Grated rind  $\frac{1}{2}$  lemon.  
 $\frac{3}{4}$  cup potato starch.  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon salt.  
Beat yolks until thick and lemon colored, add sugar gradually, and continue beating. Add lemon juice, rind, and whites of eggs beaten until stiff and dry. When whites are practically mixed with yolks, carefully cut and fold in potato starch mixed with salt. Bake

one hour in a slow oven, in an angel-cake pan or deep narrow pan.

## LADY FINGERS

Whites of 3 eggs.  
 $\frac{1}{3}$  cup powdered sugar.  
Yolks of 2 eggs.  
4 tablespoons potato starch.  
 $\frac{1}{8}$  teaspoon salt.  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon vanilla.  
Beat whites until stiff and dry; add sugar gradually, and continue beating. Then add yolks of eggs, beaten until thick and lemon colored, then add flavoring. Cut and fold in potato starch mixed with salt. Using a pastry bag and tube, or a cornucopia made of paper and having a small opening at the pointed end, force the batter into the desired shape. Shape  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, 1 inch wide, on a tin sheet covered with unbuttered paper. Sprinkle powdered sugar over them, and bake 8 or 10 minutes in a moderate oven. Remove from paper with knife.

Lady fingers are often served with frozen desserts. They may be put together in pairs, with a thin coating of whipped cream between. Very commonly they are used for lining molds that are to be filled with whipped-cream mixtures.

## POTATO STARCH ANGEL CAKE

Whites 8 eggs.  
1 teaspoon cream of tartar.  
1 cup fine granulated sugar.  
 $\frac{3}{4}$  cup potato starch.  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon salt.  
 $\frac{3}{4}$  teaspoon vanilla.  
Beat whites of eggs until frothy, add cream of tartar, and continue beating until eggs are stiff and flaky; then add sugar gradually. Cut and fold in potato starch mixed with salt and sifted several times, and add vanilla. Bake 45 to 50 minutes in a moderate oven, in an unbuttered angel-cake pan. After cake has risen and begins to brown it may be covered with a buttered paper. When done, loosen the cake around the edge and turn out at once.

## WATCH FOR THE NOVEMBER MAGAZINE

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE is published the first of every month.

There are plenty of good things in store for the reader!

## WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

TO INSURE ACCURACY IN THE READING OF NAMES AND PROMPTNESS IN PUBLICATION, CHAPTER REPORTS MUST BE TYPEWRITTEN.

EDITOR.

**The Natchez Chapter** (Natchez, Miss.) celebrated its coming of age, its twenty-first birthday, on May 5, 1917, having been organized in 1896 with twelve charter members. We now have an active membership of fifty-three with several more in prospect. We meet on the third Tuesday in each month, and this year tied with the Columbus Chapter for the prize offered by our State Historian for the best historical work done by the chapters throughout the state.

In the past year we have placed markers on the graves of four Revolutionary soldiers buried here, have sent medals to the graduating classes of the Natchez High School and Jefferson College for the best essay on an historical subject; contributed to the Natchez Trace Fund for markers, and to the Red Cross work in France.

The accompanying picture shows the boulder placed on the bluffs at Natchez, Miss., in 1909, to mark the Natchez Trace. This was the first one of eight boulders which have been



BOULDER ERECTED IN 1909 TO MARK THE NATCHEZ TRUCE AT NATCHEZ, MISS.

placed throughout the state by the Mississippi Daughters.

Several members of our chapter are on the committee now trying to locate the exact spot in Natchez on which to place a flag-staff and flag to mark the spot where the "Stars and Stripes" were first unfurled in Mississippi.

Captain Guion, who raised the first flag, is buried in our city cemetery, and in April last our Chapter placed a marker on his grave.

(MRS. ALBERT J.) ISABEL R. N. GEISENBERGER,  
*Historian.*

**Jane McCrea Chapter** (Glen Falls, Hudson Falls, Fort Edward, N. Y.). We had for the general topic of our program, 1916-17, present-day patriotism. Flag Day we had an excellent report of the Twenty-fifth Continental Congress, and in response to the roll call, each related something of interest about her ancestor. July 27, Jane McCrea Day, a delightful outing was held at Cleverdale, Lake George, at the cottage of Mrs. Geo. A. Ferris. Saratoga Day we had an address on "Our Mountain People," by Miss Palmer, of Glens Falls. At the October meeting Mrs. B. G. Highley gave an address on "Prison Reform." The Rev. C. O. Judkins gave his instructive lecture on "Americanism and Its Descent" at our November meeting. In January Mrs. John B. McElroy, of Albany, spoke on the "Americanization of the Immigrant Woman," giving us practical ideas for work. Washington's Birthday was fittingly observed, and on that day Mrs. E. C. Whitmeyer of Schenectady gave a talk on "Conservation." At the April meeting Miss Nye told us of her work, her subject being, "Dependent Children." May 10, at the annual meeting, Mrs. J. E. King, who founded the Chapter and was its Regent for ten years, gave an entertaining report of the Twenty-sixth Continental Congress. In response to the roll call, we used the subject, "The American Indian." At each of these meetings we had music and all agreed that the year's program had proved not only interesting but helpful. During the year the Chapter placed a curio cabinet in the Hudson Falls Library in which our relics are kept. We have many of interest. Among them is the key to old Fort Ticonderoga. Hudson Falls being

situated between Glens Falls and Fort Edward, it is a convenient place for our Cabinet.

We filled and sent a box to our Company K boys while they were at the Mexican border last summer. The Chapter has made contributions to Red Cross work and to other worthy objects.

We are steadily increasing our membership and now number nearly a hundred.

Many of our members are doing Red Cross work, and our Regent, Mrs. Preston Paris is untiring in her efforts along the lines of preparedness and is president of this branch of "The National League for Woman's Service," and we, as a Chapter, are in coöperation with this League.

(MRS. W. G.) ELLA BAKER DEVINE,  
*Historian.*

**Benjamin Mills Chapter** (Greenville, Ill.). The past year has been one of interest and profit. Our study has been "Recent Movements for Good Citizenship in the United States, Including the Movements for Health, Uplift, Preparedness, Conservation, Peace, Equal Suffrage, and Education." We erected a monument—a boulder of Bond County granite—at the site of Hill's Fort, the first settlement in the county. On the face of the boulder is a bronze tablet bearing this inscription: "To mark the site of Hills Fort, built in



HILLS FORT MARKER  
ERECTED BY BENJAMIN MILLS CHAPTER

1811. Indian massacre, August, 1814. Erected by Benjamin Mills Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, October, 1916."

We held a Flag Day picnic on the site of one of the Lincoln and Douglas debates which took place in Greenville in 1858.

Our Guest Day entertainment consisted of a patriotic lecture delivered by Rev. J. G. Wright, and we all enrolled to work with our local Red Cross unit and are also knitting for the Navy League.

EVELYN HUBBARD WATSON,  
*Regent.*

**Jonathan Cass Chapter** has held seven meetings at the homes of members. The average attendance at these meetings was eleven.

The Chapter has lost one member by transfer and has one new member. The present membership is twenty-one; one a "Real" Daughter.

One dollar has been paid to the fund for Philippine education.

ESTHER C. SHELDON,  
*Secretary.*

**Moses Van Campen Chapter** (Berwick, Pa.). The report for the year just ending shows the identification and marking of the graves of seven Revolutionary soldiers. One grave thus identified is an achievement—we may feel justly proud that so large a number have been marked by this Chapter for future generations.

On October 14, 1916, the Annual Pilgrimage was enjoyed. The interest attached to the trip was added to immeasurably by the two guests of the Chapter, Mr. Christopher Wren of Plymouth, as guide, and Mr. Oscar J. Harvey of Wilkesbarre, whose knowledge of Wyoming Valley history from pre-Revolutionary days to the present has been gained by years of study and research.

The start was made at eight-o'clock from Riverview with the car of the Regent as pilot car.

The first point visited was Campbell's Ledge or Dial Rock, the high cliff at West Pittston. The name "Dial Rock" comes from the fact that with the sun at noon shining directly down upon the cliff, persons who have a view of the rock from a wide area can judge the time of day by the cliff. One of the legends connected with the rock is that when chased by the Indians an early settler and his horse plunged over the cliff to death rather than risk capture.

At Pittston, Fort Jenkins was viewed; a marker denotes the site near the river bridge.

From Pittston a visit was paid to the battlefield of Wyoming where the Indians and British defeated and massacred the greater number of the Colonial troops. The Wyoming Monument was inspected—some of the members finding names of relatives marked thereon. The interior of the monument contains the bones of the Colonial troops who lost their lives in the massacre.

Queen Esther's rock was a point of especial interest. Sixteen men were captured by the Indians in the battle, and that night Queen Esther of the Indians, as fourteen of the men knelt before her, stood on the rock and killed them. Two of the prisoners escaped. The rock was so chipped by curio seekers who visited the spot that its size diminished rapidly and it is now protected by an iron fence.

Forty Fort Cemetery was the next stop and the grave of Luke Swetland, a Revolutionary ancestor of Mrs. W. C. Sponsler of Berwick was marked. The D. A. R. ritual was used in the ceremony. It was from Forty Fort that the Colonial troops marched out to meet the Indians and Tories, meeting them on the battleground at Wyoming.

A visit was paid to the quaint old church at Forty Fort, built in 1806, and which remains the same as when first built, with its high pulpit and sounding board and the family pews enclosed.

The site of the fort at Forty Fort was visited. This is located on the point of land at a bend of the river where a view for a great distance up the stream can be obtained. From here we went to Wilkesbarre, viewing the sites of Fort Wyoming and Fort Durkee and the place from which Frances Slocum, the "lost sister of Wyoming," was stolen.

In the afternoon a short drive took us to the Wyoming Historic Society and Geological Museum. Through the courtesy of Mr. Haden and Mr. Wrenn the stories of many curios were told and the interesting collection examined. Two floors are given over to the relics and curios of the valley, and the visit was one of the most interesting events of the trip. That the trip was thoroughly enjoyed and every moment filled with interest everyone of the party agreed, when, late in the afternoon, the return trip to Berwick was taken.

EDNA K. JACKSON,  
*Historian.*

**Cache La Poudre Chapter** (Fort Collins, Colo.). Again have the patriotic Daughters of the American Revolution defeated Father Time in his ruthless attempts to obliterate and destroy famous landmarks, which but for the efforts of the Daughters, would fade away from the memory of man, by establishing, un-

veiling and dedicating to posterity a monument of imperishable granite on the old Overland stage route where it crosses from Colorado into Wyoming. The exercises attending the unveiling and dedication of this monument were universally interesting and impressive and were witnessed by a large number of people from Wyoming and Colorado. The excellent program arranged by the State Regents of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Wyoming and Colorado, assisted by the Regents of Jacques Laramie Chapter of Laramie, Cache la Poudre Chapter of Fort Collins, and Centennial Chapter of Greeley, was as follows:

Singing—"America." Unveiling of the Monument—Mrs. James Mathison, Regent Jacques Laramie Chapter, Laramie, Wyo. The Overland Trail Through Larimer County—Mrs. P. J. McHugh, Regent Cache la Poudre Chapter, Fort Collins, Colorado. The Stage Station of Virginia Dale in 1867-68—Hon. W. H. Holliday, Laramie, Wyo. First Things in Colorado—Prof. S. Arthur Johnson, dean Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colorado. Wyoming Fifty Years Ago, Mrs. R. E. Fitch, Laramie, Wyo. Singing—"Star Spangled Banner."



GRANITE MARKER

Unveiled on Colorado-Wyoming line of Overland stage road on July 4, 1917. Mrs. James Mathison, Regent, Jacques Laramie Chapter of Laramie, Wyoming.

The monument, a solid slab of Colorado granite, 6½ feet in height by 4½ feet in width, bears the following inscription:

This Stone Marks the  
Place Where  
THE OVERLAND STAGE LINE,  
On Its Way to the West,  
June, 1862-1868  
Crossed the Colorado-Wyoming  
Boundary Line,  
Erected by  
THE STATE OF WYOMING,  
and Chapters of  
THE DAUGHTERS OF THE  
AMERICAN REVOLUTION  
Cache la Poudre, Fort Collins, Colo.  
The Centennial, Greeley, Colo.  
The Jacques Laramie, Laramie, Wyo.  
1917

It stands beside the road in plain view of passers-by and will be an object of supreme interest to the thousands who annually go and come by that famous old trail. It was established and dedicated by the State of Wyoming, through the Wyoming-Oregon Trail Commission and the Daughters of the American Revolution, Cache la Poudre Chapter of Fort Collins, Jacques Laramie Chapter of Wyoming, and Centennial Chapter of Greeley.

(Mrs. P. J.) SARAH G. MCHUGH,  
*Regent.*

**Oshkosh Chapter** (Oshkosh, Wis.) held a social meeting, June 15, 1917, at Oakwood, the summer home of the Regent, Mrs. Lottie Loomis Holister.

After luncheon a business meeting was held and a letter from the former Regent, Mrs.



MARKER PLACED BY OSHKOSH CHAPTER  
ON PREHISTORIC MOUND

James H. Davidson, was read, which contained a delightful surprise for the members present.

Oakwood is situated on the shore of Lake Butte des Morts, where exists a chain of pre-

historic mounds. Mrs. Davidson has had a marker placed on one of these mounds and inscribed with the name of the Oshkosh Chapter D. A. R. It is of highly polished red granite, the figures in the border representing the original mounds: a flight of birds, a single circle, a double circle and three lizards.

The mounds are fast becoming obliterated, the one on which the marker rests being the best preserved, and it is a great satisfaction, not only to the Chapter but also to the Wisconsin Historical Society, to have this place permanently marked for future generations.

Many expressions of appreciation for this gracious gift were heard, and a vote of thanks was given the donor for her generosity.

ELIZABETH WATERS,  
*Corresponding Secretary.*

**"Spirit of '76" Chapter** (New Orleans, La.). Too often we think of the work of the Chapter as being confined to its regular meetings held monthly from October to June, but from the standpoint of making history, the activities of "Spirit of '76" Chapter show that it is living up to its purpose by "the promotion and celebration of all patriotic anniversaries and the fostering of true patriotism and love of country and by aiding in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty."

On June 3 "Spirit of '76" took a prominent part in the Preparedness Parade, marching with nearly forty thousand persons. Perhaps no one attracted more attention and admiration than our dear member, Mrs. Julia B. Montgomery. Thousands marked her in the parade, this erect, proud, aristocratic woman of 86, playing her part in the stirring drama of another event that made history. Her white hair formed a more inspiring standard than the star-spangled flag waving ahead, her low voice a better hymn of "America First" than the blaring of the passing bands.

On June 20 the Chapter met for the purpose of making supplies for the Red Cross, continuing the work on through the summer, and on February 12 when the Red Cross had their great Membership Drive, our Regent, Mrs. Pendleton S. Morris and a number of our members were Captains of Squads, helping in the work.

And we have proven we can honor the memory of our beloved Washington in other ways than a patriotic reception or luncheon, for this year we gave up our party at the Country Club to join in the Gymkhana, to celebrate the return of the Washington Artillery. Our Regent, Mrs. Morris was appointed to present a guidon to one of the companies of the Artillery.



Historically the finding of Records of a Battle of Baton Rouge in 1776 and establishing our share in the actual fighting in the Revolutionary War, brought before State Conference in session at Hotel Grunewald in April, is of greatest interest to us as an organization. Mrs. W. E. Conner of Shreveport, on behalf of the Caddo Chapter, produced the documents and told the story.

We organized a school to teach the immigrant woman to read and write English, the woman often being left behind in the march toward American citizenship. These strangers within our midst present a great problem. Our helping hand to these discouraged sisters ranging in years from the young wife of sixteen to the grandmother of sixty has been accepted, as has been shown by the sacrifices they make, to take advantage of the privileges we offer. The Y. M. C. A. has allowed us to cooperate with them in a series of "Foreign Nights." After a delightful program we have had a social hour and refreshments, giving a personal touch to the work.

The work of copying the index of wills from the old records in our Probate Court and of the inscriptions on tombstones, bearing dates prior to 1830 and the gathering together of data from individual members of Historic Value for the files in Washington, is being carried on.

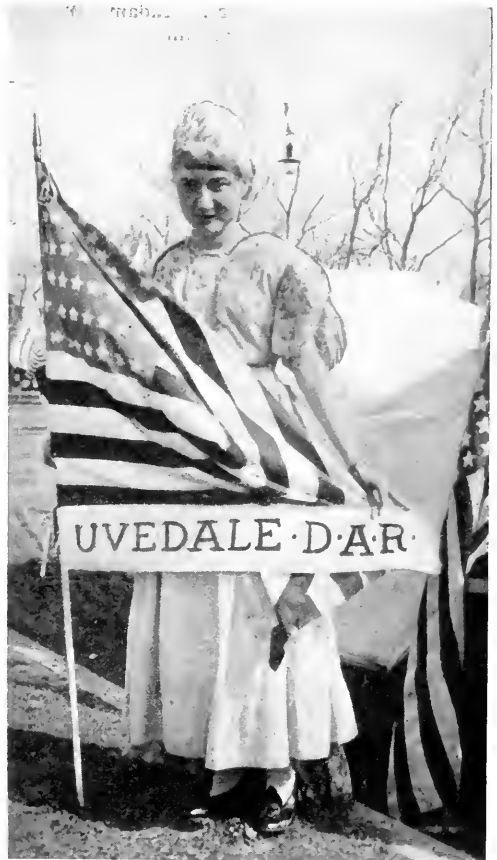
Our ninety-two members are deeply interested in promoting and extending all patriotic work instituted by the National Society.

(MRS. LEVERING) MARGARET EDGERTON MOORE,  
*Historian.*

**Uvedale Chapter** (Hutchinson, Kansas) has just completed its eighth year. At the close of the sixth year its membership numbered thirty-five, now it numbers sixty. One of the new members is a daughter of a real daughter. She has her mother's real daughter's certificate and gold spoon. We have twelve non-resident members and one member at large. The Chapter was represented by one of its members at the election for President General and instructed to vote for Mrs. Guernsey "first, last and all the time."

On Loyalty Day Parade, April 8, we headed our delegation with a float decorated in the national colors, and Miss Margaret Willms as Betsy Ross sewing on the first flag, sitting in the centre of the float.

Instead of our annual banquet at Hotel Chalmers we gave the \$17.00 we would have spent on our menu to the Belgian Relief Fund. The Chapter gave \$60.00 to the popular subscription fund for the Red Cross work and voted to work with that organization. The Chapter also gave \$5.00 to the Harrison House



MISS MARGARET WILLMS AS BETSY ROSS IN THE LOYALTY PARADE, HUTCHINSON, KANSAS

Fund. Our present Regent, formerly owned the William Henry Harrison House in Vincennes, Ind. Mrs. Shepherd was a member of the Francis Vigo Chapter of that city. We hope to do more work next year as we are now getting on our feet in this Chapter.

MRS. L. P. SENTNEY,  
*Registrar.*

**Captain Robert Nichols Chapter** (New York, N. Y.).—Mrs. Henry S. Bowron, Regent, has a membership of twenty; thirteen of the number, Charter Members, and the Regent are descendants of Captain Robert Nichols, all others have become members by invitation. The chapter work until 1914 was exclusively patriotic education, renting lectures and distributing a pledge to the American flag.

In November, 1914, a sewing class was organized to make clothing and surgical supplies for the destitute and sorely afflicted Bel-

gians, especially the babies. Madame Maurice Hannsens, a Belgian, was introduced to the chapter and assisted with the work. Through the summer months of 1915 each member carried on the work in some degree, and in the fall a box was sent to Madame Hannsen, who had returned to Belgium and with her husband devoted her time to the "Hospitale Croix Rouge, La Panne Belgique."

During 1915 and 1916 the class enlarged its membership, also its scope of work. Boxes containing four thousand articles and costing \$400 were sent to Madame Pinto in France, to Con Carneau and an emergency hospital in Nice, also to Belgium, through the American Girls' Aid.

In the summer of 1916 boxes were sent, through the American Red Cross, to Brownsville and Fort McAllen, Texas.

A little later the Regent of the Chapter was requested to form a sub-committee to assist in equipping Base Unit No. 8, American Red Cross, Post Graduate Hospital, New York City. The work was immediately started and in November the membership was much increased, and about \$300 raised and work commenced on a large scale. The Plaza Hotel gave the use of a room, and a store directly opposite was given by the owner for a packing and shipping department. Surgical dressings and hospital supplies of all kinds were made under the direction of the Regent who had qualified as a surgical dressing instructor, American Red Cross.

Early in April the Chapter, with its friends, organized Auxiliary No. 18, New York County Chapter, American Red Cross. Over six thousand articles have been made and hundreds of articles received.

In April, 1917, the Chapter was represented in Congress and had the gratification of casting its vote for Mrs. George Thatcher Guernsey for President General, thus carrying out its hearty endorsement of the fine qualities that fit Mrs. Guernsey for the office. On May 30th the Regent of the Chapter presented two flags to Base Unit No. 8, the Red Cross Flag from Auxiliary No. 18, inscribed: "Presented by Auxiliary No. 18 of the New York County Chapter to Post Graduate Hospital Base Unit No. 8, Dr. Samuel Lloyd, Chief"—and the American flag from Captain Robert Nichols Chapter inscribed, "Presented by Captain Robert Nichols Chapter, N.S.D.A.R., to Post Graduate Hospital Base Unit No. 8, Dr. Samuel Lloyd, Chief." The flags were accepted by Dr. Lloyd.

The Chapter is now making supplies to ship when needed to Base Unit No. 8, and knitting sets for the men on two submarine chasers and the battleship Kentucky.

Two French orphans are being cared for—one by the Chapter and one by a member. It is hoped the Chapter in other ways may assist in the Society's program of usefulness.

HELEN ISABEL NICHOLS,  
*Historian.*

**Tioga Point Chapter** (Athens, Pa.)—Since the annual meeting held in May, 1916, nine new members have been welcomed, one a transfer from the Honesdale, Pa., Chapter. Three valued members have died, and one has been transferred to the Chapter at Buffalo. The Chapter at this date has one hundred and fifty-five active members, twenty-nine of whom are non-resident.

The members of the various committees, both state and local, have done faithful and efficient work during the year.

The Museum Committee has been particularly active, and as a result the contents of the Museum have been rearranged, several new loan exhibits have been added to the already remarkable collection, and the books in the library have all been listed and catalogued. The Chapter expends \$52 a year for the use of the Museum Committee, and a former resident of Athens gave \$100 last year and \$200 this year for the same purpose. In June when the Moorehead Archological Expedition journeyed down the Susquehanna looking for old Indian village sites, they spent several days in this vicinity, and not only gave several talks to the members and friends of the Chapter, but also gave a public lecture for the benefit of the Museum fund. In November and December public loan exhibits were given at the Museum, with Thursday reserved for the reception of Chapter members when tea was served. The exhibit in November was of old needlework, china and pewter, and in December of firearms, coins, medals, Masonic emblems and medical and surgical cases and instruments. Both exhibits were remarkable and brought large numbers of visitors. A talk on "Colonial China" was given on one of the Chapter days by Dr. E. M. Cowell of Athens.

The committee to do Red Cross work, appointed before a local Red Cross Chapter had been organized, purchased, prepared and packed a box of surgical supplies which was forwarded promptly to Washington.

Of the money expended during the year besides the sums for the Museum and the box for the Red Cross, and not listing the regular expenses of the Chapter, the following should be mentioned: \$50 for the Berry School, \$25 to Memorial Continental Hall Fund, \$25.50 for traveling expenses of Miss Stille, State Historian who came to us for the luncheon in Sep-

tember and for tickets of guests, \$5 for a Regent's bar pin, and \$5 to the local visiting nurse fund.

The Chapter has held nine regular meetings with an average attendance of sixty. These meetings have been combined literary and social gatherings held at the homes of the members.

In July this Chapter with the other Chapters in Bradford County were guests of Bradford Chapter of Canton at a picnic held on the spacious lawn, Mooreland Park, of the Regent, Mrs. L. T. McFadden. Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey was the guest of honor and a most enjoyable time was spent by all. The tables were spread under the trees and the weather was forgotten in the enjoyment of the picnic dinner and the toasts given afterward.

The social activities of the Chapter during the year have been many and varied. In September the annual luncheon was held in the Parish House in Sayre; covers were laid for 100. The State Historian, Miss Mary I. Stille, was the guest of honor and other guests included the regents of all Bradford County Chapters, the Regent and three members of Chemung Chapter in Elmira and members from Chapters in Tunkhannock, Homets Ferry, Wysox, Honesdale, Pa., and Winter Haven, Fla.

The Chapter was represented at the State Convention held in October in Philadelphia by nine delegates and at the Continental Congress held in Washington in April by two delegates, the Regent and First Vice-Regent attending both.

The June meeting was held in the evening and the members and their guests listened to some very interesting talks given by the members of the Moorehead Expedition.

At the January meeting our Regent was the recipient of a Regent's bar purchased by the Chapter and presented in a most graceful manner by the Second Vice-Regent, Mrs. Hayden.

LA VANTIA HALSEY SIMMONS,  
*Recording Secretary.*

**Lansing Chapter** (Lansing, Mich.). This Chapter has passed the twentieth mile-stone in its existence, but at no time has it shown such activity as during the last year. It was decided to take up Red Cross work in connection with the work of the patriotic committee, and the result has been a surprise to the entire Chapter. As a nucleus for a fund to be used in organizing a Red Cross Chapter in Lansing, the Daughters of the American Revolution raised \$100 and turned it over to the central committee. Many boxes of hos-

pital and surgical supplies have been made and sent to headquarters, much yarn bought and knitted into garments, besides making housewives' and comfort bags for the Lansing Battalion of Field Artillery. On Flag Day a card party was given which netted nearly \$100, and this was used in buying materials to be made into needed articles.

Two regulation bunting flags were purchased and presented to Batteries A and B when they returned from their seven months' stay on the border. It was voted to present each newly-made American citizen with a silk flag when he took the oath of allegiance, and at the last naturalization court nine of these were presented, together with a typewritten copy of the universal flag salute.

This Chapter also had flags placed over every voting booth in the city upon a request made to the Mayor and aldermen.

The line of the old Mackinaw Indian trail through the state from north to south has been located in the northern part of the county, and an effort is being made by the Chapter to have the school children in that vicinity gather small boulders, to be made into a monument where it crosses one of the main roads of that section. Another spot which marks an event in Ingham County Indian history is the site of the camp made by the Pottowottomies near the Grand River in Onondaga township, as they were being taken west of the Mississippi River in 1840. Near by were two well-known trails whose route can easily be traced, making several notable spots which belong to the territory adjacent to Lansing.

The membership of the Chapter is growing, and the interest in the work increasing. Many patriotic papers and talks on current topics have been given by members and noted speakers from outside. The State Regent, Mrs. Wm. Henry Wait, of Ann Arbor, has visited the Chapter twice during the year, and her presence and words of praise and encouragement were most gratifying.

(MRS.) FRANC L. ADAMS,  
*Historian.*

**Wheeling Chapter** (Wheeling, W. Va.) was organized only seventeen months ago. It is trying to make up in zeal and patriotism what it lacks in age and experience. Mrs. C. H. Patterson, as organizing Regent, formed the Chapter in February, 1916. On May 14, 1916, the charter was granted with twenty-six members. There is now a membership of thirty-five and seventeen have made application. Last January Mrs. John B. Garden was elected Regent and under her efficient leadership the meetings have proved most inspiring. They

are held monthly in the Y. W. C. A. building with a patriotic program followed by a social hour, three members acting as hostesses. The Chapter sent \$57 to the Belgian Relief Committee soon after its formation and also contributed \$15 toward the memorial tablet on the dreadnaught West Virginia. It has undertaken, however, for its specific work the marking of the Old Trails Road where it crosses West Virginia. This road enters our state near West Alexander, Pa., leaving it at Bridgeport, Ohio. The Chapter has planned to place markers similar to those used by the Society in other parts of the country. The Wheeling Chapter has charge of the Red Cross rooms each Thursday and its members sew all day for our soldiers. They are also knitting for the sailors on the battleship Huntington (formerly the West Virginia).

Two elaborate luncheons were held last winter, one in honor of Mrs. George De Bolt, of Fairmount, our honorary State Regent, and the other on George Washington's Birthday. An account of the name Wheeling taken from the "History of the Panhandle," may be of interest and is herewith given:

"Mr. John Brittle, originally of Pennsylvania, was taken prisoner by the Delaware Indians in 1791. He lived with them for five years, subsequently obtained his liberty and states that he was informed by Chief Hahinguy-pooshies, or Big Cat, that in the earliest period of the settlement of Pennsylvania some white settlers descended the Ohio River and were killed by the Delawares near the mouth of Wheeling Creek. The savages cut off the head of one of the victims and placing it on a pole with the face towards the river called the spot 'Weeling.' The Indians further informed Mr. Brittle that the head was placed there to guard the river, presumably to guard the camp from the incursions from the whites. If an Indian were asked after shooting a deer or bear where he had hit the animal his answer (if in the head) would be 'weeling.' Why the 'h' was inserted we do not know except it may be supposed that later generations, fancying it to be named after its wheeling creek, or the wheeling character of that stream, sought to improve the original orthography, and hence established the Wheeling of to-day. The oldest record, however, of the name Wheeling Creek is on Lewis Evans' map, published in London in 1755. This map has gained celebrity and is prized by historical societies of the country as the oldest published English map of the interior portions of the United States. On it are inscribed the names of (Weeling) Creek and 'Weeling' Island.

(MRS. S. P.) CORNELIA LOMAX CHRISTIAN,  
*Historian.*

**Wichita Chapter** (Wichita, Kansas) was organized December, 1916. A year ago eight Daughters, members of another Chapter in Wichita, felt a desire for a small study chapter, one small enough to be easily entertained, so that each member could take some part in each program. So the Wichita Chapter was formed with a limited membership of twenty-five, and the study of the history of the United States from a political and economical viewpoint was decided upon.



MRS. MARY A. ROE  
Wearing the dress of Cheyenne Indian of high rank.

We have well attended and exceedingly interesting meetings. Our special interest is the Roe Indian Institute to which we are paying a yearly scholarship.

We have the honor of having among our members Mrs. Mary A. Roe, whose photograph we are sending with this story. She is shown here dressed as a Cheyenne woman of high rank. The dress was a gift of love to her from the women of that tribe because of the good she has done them in her labors among the Indians. This photograph will be familiar to all Daughters who attended the

1917 Congress last April in Washington. Mrs. Roe spoke to the Congress about this school, the Roe Indian Institute, founded by her husband, the late Walter E. Roe. She told of the American Indian with whom our country has made 300 treaties and broken all but one. She said in part: "Uncle Sam has almost forgotten the Red Man, and left him a ward and in some cases to starve while in our treasury are millions of dollars of tribal money actually belonging to these people."

The school was founded to train young Indians from the different tribes and fit them to go back to their people and become native leaders. Mr. Henry Roe-Cloud, a full blooded Winnebago and the adopted son of Mr. and Mrs. Roe, is president of the school. He is highly educated and a Presbyterian minister.

Of course the Chapter is doing its share in Red Cross work, meeting once a week all summer, making surgical supplies and some

knitting. We raised \$150 for materials for our outfits.

If the need continues the Wichita Chapter will always be found ready for the call of the Red Cross, even sacrificing our programs if thought best. But when the crisis is over we will follow out our plan of being of assistance in every way possible to the Roe Indian Institute.

The encouragement given it by Chapters from all over the country shows us it is timely for the Indian problem to be handled along the lines of the ideals of this school.

The officers of the Chapter are: Mrs. David Walker, Regent; Mrs. W. T. Whitney, Vice-Regent; Mrs. R. D. W. Clapp, Secretary; Mrs. W. E. Jett, Treasurer; Mrs. C. C. Stanley, Chaplain; Mrs. F. E. Evans, Historian; Mrs. F. H. Robertson, Registrar.

MRS. F. E. EVANS,  
*Historian.*

## TRENCH CANDLES OR RATION HEATERS

### Made From Old Newspapers and Candle Ends

The women and children of France and Italy have shown us how to convert old newspapers and candle ends into Trench Candles or Ration Heaters, for they are making them by the million. In American homes, there are thousands of paraffine candle ends and newspapers that can thus be utilized.

Trench Candles are easily made—"Cut eight strips of newspaper, the length of the paper and two and a half inches wide (width of newspaper column). Roll two strips together very tightly and when you have rolled them nearly to the end, insert the end of a third strip, rolling it in with the other two. Continue this method until you have used all the strips." Tie a string tightly around the roll; melt enough paraffine candle ends in a kettle to cover the rolls, and boil them for four minutes; then take out and cool when they are ready to be packed into paper bags and sent to the front.

The candles burn without smoke. One will furnish light for twenty minutes or half an hour, and three will boil a pint of soup in about ten minutes.

For further information on the subject, see *The National Geographic Magazine*, June, 1917.

The candles can be sent to the General Secretary, Women's Section, Navy League, Miss Elisabeth E. Poe, 1606 20th St. N. W., Washington, D. C., to be put into Comfort Kit Bags.

MRS. WILLIAM HENRY WAIT,  
*Publicity Director, War Relief Service*  
*Committee, N. S. D. A. R.,*  
1706 Cambridge Road, Ann Arbor, Mich.

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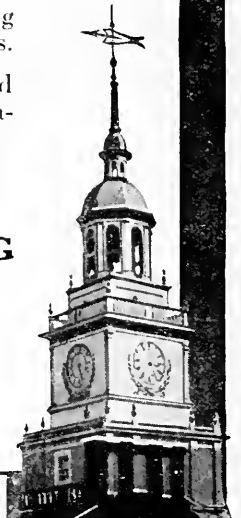
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