In a notable and patriotic address of welcome, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, President General, Daughters of the American Revolution, opened the Twenty-seventh Continental Congress in Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., on Monday morning, April 15, 1918.

Mrs. Guernsey's address, which was frequently interrupted with prolonged and enthusiastic applause, follows:

**DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION:**

I greet and welcome you to the 27th Continental Congress of our Society. We are again met in our annual gathering, but never before did our Congress meet under just such world-wide conditions. We are living in a great and awful time. We are staggered when we contemplate what is involved in this tremendous struggle, and yet, we are glad to be alive in such an age, and to have some part in so magnificent an enterprise as now engages the liberty-loving people of the whole world. Life now is solemn and majestic! Just to be living and having some worthy place in this world-upheaval is glorious.

Some complain of the high cost of living these days, but it is worth it! Every day is crowded with such momentous events as would have made any past century epochal. No one can imagine what a day may bring forth. Nothing seems to be absolutely certain, except this—Right shall surely triumph! Peace shall come only to men of good will, and Kaiserism must go down before the righteous and outraged democracy of the world.

Whatever may be the changing, shifting scenes of to-day, we are sure that on some future morrow the great cause for which we are fighting shall permanently triumph.

The present administration of our Society has been facing difficult problems during its first year of responsibility. We have been busy adjusting our work to the business policy to which we dedicated ourselves.

We have successfully sought to improve the ways and means by which the work of our Society should be conducted. We have introduced some needed reforms and we think the results will justify the changes that have been wrought, as we have sought only the best good of the Society, and we have also sought to follow such methods of procedure as had been projected by previous administrations and proved of value.

We have also been finding our part in the great program of the war. We are in hearty accord with our nation in the stand it has taken. All party preferences, all petty politics, all personal piques, all petulant and puerile complaints against the government, we have put aside; and we have kept ever before us the fact that we can only win the war by the united efforts of all our people.

We at once placed all the forces of this great patriotic body of loyal women at the service of the government. Whatever of proper and justifiable differences may exist among us as thinking women, we are tremendously in earnest in our united purpose to love our Country and defend it at any sacrifice of life or treasure.

Our task has been to discover into what channel should flow the great currents of
energy which belongs to our Patriotic Society. Here are thousands of the best and brightest of American women! How shall they best promote all the fine and noble enterprises which the occasion creates and inspires?

The reports which will come before us will show that our Daughters have not been found wanting in this crucial hour. Like Kipling's ship, this great Patriotic Society has "found itself"—by cooperating with all other societies having common interests, and by methods peculiarly our own because of our history, organization, and genius, we have been adding our contribution to the vast immeasurable preparation which has gone forward with such unprecedented haste, in spite of annoying and perplexing delays.

So much has happened since last we assembled in this Memorial Hall that it seems like a thousand years! Our part in all the year's history is one that gives no cause for apology, but rather occasion for pride—we may have failed in doing all our hearts prompted, but we have the consciousness of having honestly tried to make our contribution to the Nation's firm resolve to "make the world safe for Democracy."

"We know not what the future hath of marvel or surprise"; but we are set in our purpose to play our part in this great struggle in which Democracy is engaged. The Daughters of the American Revolution see very clearly certain duties which they can perform and are determined in their purpose to fulfil them.

In the first place, our Society is absolutely behind the Government in its war program. This is no time to play the game of politics—the President is the Commander-in-Chief of our Army and Navy, and we are at War, and our only place is behind our Leader, and we show our loyalty by being unswervingly loyal to our chosen Commander. So long as our country is at war, there is but one place for all loyal citizens—at the back of the President!

We have another responsibility to face. We must give unstintedly our praise and support to our gallant Allies. We are giving them now some very belated aid. They were on the firing-line for two and a half years, fighting our battle, before we really awakened to discover that it was our battle. They were very patient with us; they said no harsh words about us; they seemed to feel confident that when we awoke we would see our place and perform our duty. Now they are most tragically awaiting some full measure of contribution in men, ships, munitions, and food. We should be the last nation to criticize our Allies, as we should be the last nation now to boast concerning what we will do to the enemy when our opportunity comes. We have practically everything to learn from England and France in the way of modern warfare. Our modesty should be equal to the help we render them.

There is a most insidious propaganda among us to-day against which we should be on our guard. We have many citizens who have such a hatred for England that they seem
willing to aid the enemy of the United States if only they can deal Britain a blow. They do not love Germany more, but hate England most! But we will not be deceived by them—anyone who is England's enemy is now our enemy! We understand them. They were glad when disloyal Irishmen in Ireland struck England a blow when England was fighting Germany. Loyal Americans today know full well why the American Colonists rebelled against the mother country. The heart of old England was in sympathy with her English Colonists in America. But it was the Hanoverian King, George III, who could not speak English without a German accent, who tyrannically imposed unfair taxes on the Americans. He had to hire German soldiers to cross the seas to fight the English Colonists. True Englishmen in England would not stoop to the depths of such depravity.

During the American Revolution we were fighting a German King and his hirelings as we are fighting Germans to-day. Let me give you a sure sign by which to test traitors. When you hear one criticizing England, rest assured you are within the hearing of a HUN!

Our national motto to-day must be, "Love me, love my ally."

We cannot overpraise the conduct of France ever since the German mad dog started for her throat. We, too, long misjudged the French nation. Her record in this war is unparallel on the pages of history. France has made herself immortal. And Belgium—what figure is quite so heroic as that of King Albert, and what people ever passed through such sacrificial fires and remained so unafraid and so undaunted!

The women of America know how to love and admire such allies as these that we are proud to fight with in such a glorious warfare. The great task the Daughters of the American Revolution have assumed in restoring the village of Tilloloy will not be given up until we have fulfilled our purpose and have given back to that suffering people their homes. We hope we may extend our labors in that good service and restore other places made waste by the devastating Hun.

The Daughters of the American Revolution see no finer way, in which their devotion and loyalty can be expressed than by aiding in securing the Third Liberty Loan. To fail in securing it by a large popular subscription would be almost equal to the collapse of the Western battle line. It would make glad every enemy we have, both here and abroad. All spies and plotters here (and that, too, under the protection of our flag), will be insidiously, with infinite finesse and sagacity, seeking to defeat this Loan—all this in order that it may appear that our citizens have no
faith in our cause, and that our enemies abroad may think that we have practically acknowledged defeat. We pledge to the Government our utmost power to carry forward this Third Liberty Loan to such victory that our enemies abroad will be dismayed and our enemies at home struck dumb.

The record of our Society during the past year in its relation to the Red Cross is a cause of pride. Hardly a Chapter has failed to report some fine work done for that noble institution whose record is beyond praise. We have sought in every way possible to cooperate with it. At the beginning of the war it was utterly overwhelmed with such a volume of worries and responsibilities that the wonder is that it so readily adapted its organization to meet the vast scale of its duties and also opportunities.

At first it was difficult to align all the organizations seeking to meet emergencies born of the war; but to-day we are all finding ourselves, and this Society assu res the Red Cross Society that it will cooperate and aid in every way possible.

Our Society recognizes the distinct boundary-lines which necessarily confine it to its own particular fields of activity. Yet every Daughter has been thrilled by what it has seen and heard of the work done by the Young Men's Christian Association, both at home and abroad, for the soldiers in camps and trenches. Their work has been simply incalculable, and without it, the present condition of our army and those of our Allies would have been impossible.

We recognize that as war progresses these great agencies must be increasingly aided by money and workers, and every Patriotic Daughter, regardless of religious preferences, will aid in every way these Protestant forces for good as well as the Roman Catholic agencies which are accomplishing so much for the morale and inspiration of their people. The patriotism and loyalty of Americans to-day know no boundary-lines of creeds or churches.

I wish to voice again in words what has been so eloquently proclaimed by deeds during the past year— it is this: The Daughters of the American Revolution intend to continue, with redoubled assiduity and diligence to lend all the force of its influence to the great task undertaken by the Food Administration. We might criticize certain uses to which bread-stuffs are being prostituted, and we could suggest to the Food Administration some methods of conservation which reach beyond the appeals so eloquently made to housewives and homekeepers, involving sacrifices on the part of that portion of our population not eligible to membership in a woman's Society, but so much has already been accomplished by that rare genius and true patriot, Mr. Herbert C. Hoover, and so much more is to be done by him and his faithful collaborators that we have not the heart to make even the suggestion of a criticism. We assure the Government that our Society stands ready as in the past to lend all the force of its powerful aid to make "food win the war."

We find facing our Society a task in which
we ought to be able to do a good service for the Nation. One of the greatest dangers which besets us to-day is the presence of alien enemies in all parts of this country, and especially right here under the shadow of the Capitol. In the name of "free speech" and "personal liberty" we have unwisely refrained from closing mouths that have too long and too loudly proclaimed treason. We have been so long at peace that we have forgotten how to defend ourselves against spies and traitors. We have gone too long on the theory that it is better for the nation to suffer direst disaster than for one citizen to be deprived of his liberty to make any seditious statement his unworthy mind might conceive. Loyal citizens can well afford at such a time as this to forego some of their highly-cherished prerogatives in order that the whole nation be not betrayed. Even a loyal Congressman ought to be willing to stop talking for the public good. Our newspapers have shown a fine loyalty in suppressing news that might in some way benefit the enemy. (Surely that fact is as fine an example of self-denial as a lively fancy could imagine.) And yet our national press has done incalculable service in the cause of liberty by foregoing their claim for a "free press."

We stand ready as Daughters of the American Revolution to back up the Government in a procedure for more stringent censoring of speech, as well as press. We are bold to insist that the nation is ready for a more drastic dealing with alien enemies. It has been wondered if an American soldier sleeping at picket duty should receive the death penalty, there can be no longer any doubt that spies and intrigues who are aiding the enemy should be shot. We have been far too lenient with enemies in our midst who are plotting and conniving against us. We pledge the government that we will do all in our power to disclose treason and punish spies; and we further pledge ourselves as Daughters of the American Revolution to cooperate with all patriotic organizations which are doing their heroic part to defend the principles upon which our free Republic is founded. We pledge ourselves to maintain our national ideals and institutions, and the experiences of this war so far have convinced us that as a nation we have too long harbored within our borders societies and institutions which tended to continue the spirit, customs, ideals, and languages of the foreign lands from which their members had come, instead of fostering and developing Americanism. We do not cry "America for Americans," but do we raise ever the battle cry "America only for those who desire to become Americans" in absolute loyalty to our institutions, and readiness always to express that loyalty in the language of the United States. There can never be a true national life without the linguistic bond of one National language.

As we stand for our Flag we stand for our language. Henceforth, candidates for American citizenship should be compelled to go hungry unless they can ask for food in good old-fashioned English. When we go to Germany we ask for "brot"; when they come here they should learn to say "bread."

At this 27th Congress of our Society we are met under circumstances which strangely and strongly accent the value of such an organization as ours. If ever one doubted the value of our Society he can doubt it no longer. In the past we have been conserving the history already made by our forefathers, and preserving the proud relics of the past while seeking to inspire the present generation with a spirit of patriotic devotion such as characterizes our noble ancestors.

To-day we are helping to make history. We, with the other patriotic women of America, are seeking to so relate ourselves to this immortal struggle that we may gladly not only devote our loved ones to their heroic deeds of military valor, but also dedicate our own powers and talents to every endeavor which will usher in a better day for America and open up a new chapter of freedom for all the Sons and Daughters throughout the world.

Owing to war conditions it was a smaller Congress than customary which gathered in the historic Hall and pledged itself anew to loyal service, repeating the American's Creed: . . . "I therefore believe it is my duty to my country to love it; to support its constitution; to obey its laws; to respect its flag; and to defend it against all enemies."

Mrs. Robert J. Johnston, Treasurer General and Chairman of the Credential Committee, gave the first report and others followed in swift succession, and when the morning and afternoon sessions stood recessed every report on the program had been heard and every piece of
business scheduled for that day had been promptly transacted.

Interesting reports which received repeated applause were given by the National Officers: the President General, Mrs. Guernsey; the Chaplain General, Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce; the Recording Secretary General, Miss Emma L. Crowell; and the Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs Woodbury Pulsifer.

The Registrar General, Miss Grace Pierce, showed in her report that since the Congress of 1917 to the present an increase of 7617 members to the national body had been made. The report further brought out the fact that 2399 supplemental papers of members had been filed and verified by the organization, 1965 of which on records of Revolutionary service never before recorded in the files of the society.

The same report stated that of nearly 1000 other applications for membership filed, 344 were returned unverified. Over 300 are still awaiting definite disposition. Permits issued for insignias, totaled 3002, while the demand for recognition pins reached 2490. Of permits for ancestral bars, there were 1332 recorded.

The active membership of the Society totals 102,223, while the total enrolment touches 139,365.

The report of the Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Duncan U. Fletcher, showed that the total Chapters to date are 1631, with six Chapters in process of organization. Commissions issued during the year were as follows: National officers, 11; Vice-Presidents General, 8; State and State Vice Regents, 41; re-election cards to State and State Vice Regents and national officers, 55; within the year 33 charters have been issued.

The annual report of the Treasurer General, Mrs. Robert J. Johnston, showed the total receipts for the year ending March 31, 1918, amounted to $181,987.61, while total disbursements of $146,930.72, leaving a balance of $34,056.89.

Reports followed from Mrs. Gaius M. Brumbaugh, Chairman of the Finance Committee; Mrs. G. Wallace W. Hanger, Chairman of the Auditing Committee; the Historian General, Mrs. George K. Clarke, and the Director General in Charge of Report to Smithsonian Institution, Mrs. Benjamin D. Heath, which aroused much interest.

The evening session was noteworthy in many respects, and seldom has Memorial Continental Hall witnessed a more distinguished gathering than assembled there on Monday night, when the representatives of the Allied Nations—France, Great Britain, Italy, Serbia, and Belgium—brought messages which reflected the gratitude of the Allies for the war work of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The events on the program were:

Bugle Call.
Entrance of Pages escorting the President General.
March: "Our Glorious Banner" (Santelmann)—The Marine Band, Wm. Santelmann, Leader.
March: "The Stars and Stripes Forever" (Sousa)—The Marine Band.
Song: "The Star-Spangled Banner"—Mrs. Charles W. Fairfax.
Song—Mrs. Newton D. Baker.
Greetings from some of the Allies—His Excellency J. J. Jusserand, Ambassador of the French Republic.
His Excellency Count V. Macchi di Cellere, Ambassador of Italy.
Songs—(a) Italian National Hymn, (b) Notte Bianca (Renato Brogi), (c) Se tu M'ami, se sospri (Pergolesi), Mrs. Charles W. Fairfax.
Mr. Lioubomir Michailovitch, Minister of Serbia.
Mr. E. de Cartier de Marchienne, Belgian Minister.
Major General J. D. Maclachlan, D. S. O., Military Attaché British Embassy.
Cornet Solo: "Rule Britannia"—Mr. Arthur S. Witcomb.
Address—The Honorable Robert Lansing, Secretary of State.
Song: "Star-Spangled Banner"—Audience.
Benediction—Bishop Harding.

President Wilson at the last moment was unable to attend, and the Secretary of State, Hon. Robert Lansing, represented him and was the first speaker.

Secretary Lansing's address follows:

It is a fitting tribute to the spirit which inspired the Fathers of the Republic in their successful struggle for independence that so many distinguished representatives of the free nations of the earth should be assembled here to-night to do honor to this occasion.

The common spirit and common cause which draw us together find a more complete expression on the blood-stained fields of France and Belgium, through the plains and uplands of Italy and amidst the rugged mountains of Serbia. There the armies of the countries here represented, stand shoulder to shoulder, a barrier of steel which even Prussian fury has been unable to break. At this very hour the soldiers of our nations are valiantly fighting and bravely dying in the name of liberty. For the great common cause thousands of noble men are facing death so that we, their fellow-countrymen, may continue to possess the right to live free and independent. All honor to those gallant men, who are battling on land and sea against the Prussian hosts.

In the bond, which thus to-day unites the democracies of the New World with those of the Old World, resides the hope of mankind, the only possible surety to future generations that there will be preserved inviolate those principles of justice which have guided the nations into the paths of progress and of peace. If this bond of united purpose should be broken, or if the democracies of the earth should fail in their struggle against the military power of Prussia, civilization would be again plunged into that state of darkness and oppression, from which it took humanity centuries to emerge into the full light of liberty.

But this bond of union, this bond of democracy, will not be broken, nor will the great liberty-loving nations of this earth be defeated by the barbarous monster which to-day seeks to crush freedom and to impose upon mankind the evils of despotism. The monster is strong. He has demonstrated his strength on the battlefields of Europe, where the slain lie in heaps, the ghastly evidence of his barbarity. We cannot ignore his brute force or with such an enemy seek to compromise. The time will come when this savage foe will be driven back and when the legions of freedom will triumph over cruelty and inhumanity. The day is approaching when the insatiable greed of conquerors, which has cursed the earth, will come to an end and when this world, bleeding and gasping but safe from the tyranny of militarism, will build anew the prosperity which has been shattered and swept away by the madness of these dark years of bloodshed and ruin.

Often in former days the less thoughtful among us, imbued with the utilitarian spirit of the age, have asked the reason for the existence of the Daughters of the American Revolution. To-day no one asks that question; and no one will ever dare ask it in the future. The value of keeping alive the spirit of patriotism, of recalling Americans of this and every generation to the noble sacrifices of their forefathers, of awaking the memories of a glorious past, are to-day manifest to every man and woman who love their country and are devoted to those lofty ideals which have been the impulse of American thought since independence was won and which must continue to be if the Republic is to endure.

In times of peace, when the energies of the American people are absorbed in the advancement of their material welfare, when personal interest and the accumulation of individual wealth constitute the chief incentives to human effort, and when no great national crisis arises to stir the souls of men, the fires of patriotism smoulder and grow dim. They might even be extinguished were it not for the zeal of organizations such as this which will not permit us to forget the heritage transmitted to us by our ancestors, a heritage which we must transmit unimpaired to future generations of Americans.

The noble sentiments and idealism, which have been so faithfully cherished by the Daughters of the American Revolution, have done much, more perhaps than any of you realize, to prepare the American people to meet bravely the hour of national trial and struggle and sacrifice which is upon us.

For many years we, as a nation, have been growing materialistic: we have thought less and less about our country and that for which it stands, and more and more about our own selfish interests. I do not say that this attitude has been universal but that it was the manifest tendency of the times. We would undoubtedly
have sunk deeper in this mire of selfishness which threatened to engulf the spiritual life of the nation, were it not for those who realized the value of sentiment and constantly appealed to our better natures and sought to quicken patriotism in our hearts. To you, Daughters of the American Revolution, and to all those inspired by the same spirit of loyalty the Republic owes a debt of gratitude which it is hard to estimate. It is in these days of conflict and of national peril that we realize your service and acknowledge our debt.

You have already accomplished much and you can accomplish even more in arousing your fellow-citizens to their duty as true Americans and in instilling in them that intense love of country and that profound reverence for liberty and justice which are the very bulwarks of our national life. If the heart of this great nation beats strong and true, nothing else matters. We can then rest content in the knowledge that our liberties are forever secure.

Our fathers nearly a century and a half ago fought to establish freedom in this land. To-day the nation, which their toil and sacrifice brought into being, is called upon to protect that freedom from the pitiless enemy of all freedom. For the sake of America, for the sake of all mankind, we must win in this titanic struggle against the would-be conqueror of the world. Prussian militarism has challenged all free men to maintain their right to be free. They have appealed to force and with force they must be met. America, the cradle of freedom, will do her part. We look forward unafraid into the future, for we stand side by side with the great democracies of the earth, which have so long and so valiantly checked the ambitions of Germany's rulers. We must fight on until the aims proclaimed by the President are achieved. Win we must and win we will. There can be no other end to this war.

Daughters of the American Revolution, you have come into your own. Your country understands you and applauds you. That which you represent, that which gave you birth, that which you have so long proclaimed throughout the land, patriotism and unselfish devotion to American ideals, are the flames which will consume the enemies of liberty and forever purify the world of tyranny. As guardians of the sacred fire may you long serve the Republic.

"Be of good cheer; we will not be dismayed, we have faced worse crises than this in the past," stated the French Ambassador, M. Jules Jusserand, Dean of the Diplomatic Corps in Washington, in his address, which conveyed the gratitude of his countrymen to the women and men of America. "They as well as the fatherless children of France, send you their greetings," said the Ambassador feelingly, "for the world had become a different world since the American Declaration of Independence that made lib-
erty, equality and fraternity a possibility for the human race."

Ambassador Jusserand paid high tribute to President Wilson. "Who will fire the last gun, you or we?" was one of the French Ambassador's queries.

Immediately upon the completion of his address the French National air "Le Mars eillaise" was sung by Lieut. Labat, who is attaché of the French Mission.

The Italian Ambassador was the next speaker. He also paid tribute to the part women have taken in the world war, saying:

In such a time as this when the new destinies of the world are in the making, and when we recall Heine's prophecy that Germany's shroud would be woven with curses some day, no symbol seems better fitted than your star-spotted wheel and distaff, to suggest how the great strands of your nation's fate shall be woven by history in new banners of glory for your country. We all realize what a deep-reaching influence women are wielding in this war, and how vastly important is the field of their service: most fittingly so, because if other wars have been fought for other aims, this war is fought for civilization, it is fought for the safety of women and children even more than for the liberty of men; in other words, it is fought for those higher and nobler ideals of citizenship and humanity, which are best represented to our hearts and our mind by woman, the home-maker and the mother of the nations. Moreover, if this is a man's war by its hardships and technicalities, it is essentially a woman's war by its requirements of endurance, of thrift and of mercy in the rear-lines; and women must fight it alongside of the men; so much so that when it is finally and victoriously done, it will be realized that the women have fought it and won it as hard as the men.

Our own women in Italy, though not politically organized or prepared for service, had within their hearts and minds the hereditary tradition of the struggle for liberty and nationality, and have stepped forward, falling in line with marvellous efficiency and unanimity, backing the men in the army from Royal palace to peasant's home, from hospital to munition plant. They have undertaken the task of looking after the soldiers' families as well as reconstructing and refitting for useful life the disabled men; of giving hands to the fields as well as to the factory. Practically every woman in Italy from sixteen to sixty is a war nurse or a volunteer war worker, and the whole nation is feeling the beneficent throb of their activity.

Ladies, I do not quote these facts to emphasize praise for the women of my country. I suggest them to you to show how deep and thorough are the bonds of human sympathies and affinities that bind all of us allies and
cobelligerents into one unit of work and vindication; how the flower of womanhood no less than the best flower of manhood is heart and soul throughout the civilized world in this flight for civilization. I mention it that you may feel how your sisters over the seas are with you in moral and material service and preparation, that you may realize how your American nurses and your American aviators in our Italian hospitals and fields will meet and recognize throughout our country the same traditions and the same activities that inspire us here. Italy is in the fight for democracy, for the rights of nationalities and civilization, alongside with her Allies, to the end, with the heart of her women no less than with the might of her men. And I am glad of this opportunity of conveying to you, representative women of America, vestals of America's noblest traditions, the heartfelt message and greeting of my country.

After the singing of the national airs of Italy, the Minister from Serbia, Mr. Lioubomir Michailovitch, was introduced by the President General, and he also paid tribute to American women, stating:

The Serbian people with their co-nationals; Croats and Slovens are living through the same experiences that your country went through during your fight for Independence and during your Revolution, which accomplished the Union and Independence of the United States. The American women had a great rôle in that sacred struggle and the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution has a fine and noble object: to perpetuate the memory of the spirit of those who achieved American Independence. What the American women did for their country the Serbian women are doing to-day for theirs, and I am happy to transmit to you the encouragement and the greetings of the Daughters of the Serbian Revolution.

Woman is the personification of life. Nature has given to her the care of life before and after birth. By her instinct woman defends life and her whole attention is directed to safeguarding it from actual or future danger. Men often fight for political reasons or are prompted by interests. Women understand fighting only if it leads to liberty, because life is only then worth living. The American women took part in the Revolution because they felt that it would bring to the American people entire liberty, and to-day we see that the sons of these women are sacrificing themselves for the liberty of other peoples.

Woman is the most sincere and powerful agent of liberty and of human progress, and she sees in that progress the only guaranty of independent life.

If the Serbians in this war have shown patriotism and real love of their country and if they always were ready to sacrifice themselves in its defense against the brutal forces which threaten to destroy liberty,—it is because we were taught by our mothers to do so. I have an old mother who has remained in our country. When we were attacked in 1915 by enemies from all sides and when Bulgaria treacherously stabbed the Serbian Army in the back, the Serbian Government and the Serbian Army decided to abandon the country in order to be able to continue the fight. A large part of the population accompanied the army, because it did not want to submit to foreign domination. My relatives were gathered at that time around my mother discussing the situation and asking advice what to do. "Go!" said the old Serbian lady; "don't become slaves, continue the fight. I will remain here and keep up the house, and I will greet you again—God willing—in our liberated fatherland."

The Constitution of the Daughters of the American Revolution states as one of its objects:

"To cherish, maintain, and extend the institutions of American freedom, to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing for mankind the blessings of liberty."

To-day the great American people are fighting for the liberty of mankind beside our Allies, and therefore the Serbian women,—whose greetings I bring to you,—and the Serbian people with their co-nationals, believe in the final victory which will bring us all the blessings of liberty for which we are now, as ever, ready to sacrifice everything.

As the Serbian Minister concluded his address, the President General presented the next speaker, saying he brought greetings from a country, harried by war, but still unconquered and still unafraid—Belgium. Mr. E. de Cartier de Marchienne, the Belgium Minister, said in part:
I feel it a great honor to have this opportunity of addressing the Daughters of the American Revolution for a few minutes and gladly seize this occasion to convey to you a message from the women of Belgium to their sisters of America.

This message is a message of gratitude... We Belgians will never forget that in those dark days of October, 1914, when things looked so menacing and difficult, when famine was threatening our devastated land, American efficiency, American sympathy, and American devotion came to our help.

In these days of anguish the women of Belgium find in our past history many examples which will strengthen their hearts and uphold their spirit in their present plight and thus assist in paving the way for "turning tragedy into triumph."

A message from "Mother" England was conveyed to the Congress by Maj. Gen. J. D. Maclachlan, D.S.O., military attaché of the British Embassy, who represented Earl Reading, the Ambassador

The general told of the work accomplished by the women of France in the earlier years of the war, and he said that English women are now doing their share and that the American women are "carrying on." He was for two years in the trenches and landed at the French front two weeks after the outbreak of the war. "We realized at that time," he said, "why France was, and always will be, unconquerable."

At the Tuesday afternoon session of Congress the War Relief Work report showed that the Daughters of the American Revolution have raised and contributed in war work approximately ten million dollars.

(The account of Congress for the week will be concluded in June magazine.)

HATS OFF TO THIS MOTHER!

By Hermann Hagedorn

( Of The Vigilantes )

Regimental Sergt. Major William B. Jenkins, 304th Field Artillery, is dead at Camp Upton, but his soul is marching on. It is a question indeed whether in death he may not do more to defeat the Germans than he could ever have done in life. For his death has brought from his mother an utterance of stirring patriotism sure to rouse to greater effort the defenders of America abroad and at home.

Sergt. Major Jenkins came from Holladay, Tenn., and it is from there that his mother, Mrs. M. E. Jenkins, writes as follows to Major J. D. Whitman:

"Allow me as one who has lived until I am now an old woman to express to you my thanks and appreciation for your many courtesies to me as mother of Sergt. Major William B. Jenkins. I had hoped my boy would get his chance in France, but it was not to be, so I am as submissive to his death as if he had died in the trenches in Europe. Please accept my thanks for all your kindness and to any of his comrades that were with him in his sickness. With a sad heart I dictate these lines, but with a quickening pulse and an accelerated being I look forward to the day when victory shall come to the brave boys who are giving their lives for our beloved land. I shall ever love a soldier boy. May God's blessing be on you."
THE COCK OF TILLOLOY
Translated from "Le Matin"
By MARGARET H. HARD
Knickbocker Chapter N.Y.C., D. A. R.

Le Matin, Paris, January 13, 1918: The Daughters of the American Revolution, whose ancestors were the companions-in-arms of Washington, have decided to rebuild the little town of Tilloloy, Somme, France, destroyed by the Germans.

(From our accredited Army-War correspondent at the French front, February 14, 1918.)

On the first of June, 1915, at the hour of Complies, the office said after vespers service, a battle was raging in the orchards of Picardy. The German obus (shells) were directed upon the church and its beautiful windows; shattering walls and arches, profaning icons and altar. One of them with purring sound struck the turret, and the cock from amid the clouds was hurled to the ground.

He fell at the feet of a "poilu" who was loitering among the graves in the rustic cemetery of the church of Tilloloy.

The soldier stopped, considered the cock, and apostrophized him familiarly.

"Here you are, and you are hurt, but I like you!" In this connection, we remark the linking of circumstances which shape destiny.

The legionary (have I told you that the soldier was of the legion, and called himself Alfred Lavergne?) then took the injured bird, steadied him atop the armament of his capacious knapsack. And the cock departed for the combat.

Henceforth he was to be seen on plain or mountainside, each time there were blows to receive or blows to give. Elevated to a parapet overlooking an entanglement of barbed wire, he insolently challenged the Boche. At this game he lost his crest and finally—his head; certain splinters of shell riddled his thin body and left his plumage in sorry plight.

**Le Roi Soleil.**
What matter? Mutilated, he was seen nevertheless in the front rank, always erect. He has been in all the battles: Verdun, La Somme and La Champagne, and he has gained them all.

On the back of the soldier Lavergne the cock of Tilloloy went on a holiday, slept in shelters or by the wayside, between departures for the attack.

One evening, a sad evening, his master returned with him, somewhat fatigued, to the cantonment in the village of Bus, near Tilloloy. The knapsack was heavy, much heavier than formerly, because, added to the "armament" there were souvenirs—in all, a glorious burden. And Lavergne reflected that the cock was old and battered and miserable—so he said good-bye to him and separated from him.

Why? But will anyone ever know what passes through the brain of a soldier? Why did he consign his cock to the dark waters of a pool? Who will tell us?

But Lavergne, who had been transferred to the trenches in Flanders, read in this very journal that the "Filles de la Révolution Américaine" (D. A. R.) desired to erect a new church in the ruined Tilloloy. Whereupon he wrote to Le Matin:

"Look for him! I should be very glad if they find him—my old friend, the cock! He deserves to return to his perch on the restored church..."

I (the war correspondent) have searched the marsh and found the cock! Here he is! It is Lavergne who presents him to the distant, magnificent Daughters.

Look at him—a poor thing! Heroism in rags. The artisan who fashioned him, plumed him to withstand all breezes, and we must believe that in this wreck of metal the spirit of the Gallic cock has come to abide.

Look at him—I am convinced that he can crow. And I am sure that on a morning of vigil, from the pinnacle of his church (the west wind having turned him towards the accursed empire) he will be heard to shout with renewed vigor the "coquerico" of victory, and in the pride of his spurs—cry as of old: "Notwithstanding!" "Forward!" at the first gleam of the blessed Aurora.

Yesterday we received (at the same time as the article just read), by special messenger, the mutilated cock—recovered from his watery bed. After certain days of exhibition, we shall deposit the precious relic with the Administrator of Fine Arts in charge of the historic church of Tilloloy.—Editor of "Le Matin."

The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, records with deep sorrow the loss by death on March 15, 1918, in Washington, D. C., of a former National officer, Mrs. Adolphus W. Greely (Henrietta Conger H. Nesmith), Vice-President General, 1890–1892.

A tribute to her memory will be published in the next volume of the Remembrance Book.
A CANNON FOUNDRY OF THE REVOLUTION

By CLIFTON ALLEN

The story of the manufacture of the first cannon for the American Revolution takes on a new interest in these days of long-distance and rapid-fire guns.

The patriots of those early days could not have selected a more ideal place for the making of munitions in

Holmes' Pond. The mill in the picture occupies the site of the Uriah Atherton furnace.

their endeavor to maintain secrecy and veil their operations from the prying eyes of their Tory neighbors and other sympathizers of King George. The spot where these cannon were made was a vale in old Stoughton, Mass., now on the Foxboro-Sharon Line. There, according to authenticated traditions, the Uriah Atherton furnace cast the first cannon and cannon balls for Washington's army. So valuable were the patterns that they were not considered properly safeguarded in the furnace and therefore were hidden in caves at night. The once famous structure has disappeared, but its identical site is known and those interested in historical research are in favor of having some suitable marker erected to commemorate the spot.

On the ground occupied by the Atherton furnace now stands a mill. Information from a reliable source states that a flume from whose water-power the boring of the cannon of 1775 was crudely
performed, is the same flume, but little changed in appearance, of the present day at Holmes' Pond. Of course, the old wooden beams and the dam boards have been replaced. The pond may have changed its contour slightly, but judging from descriptions handed down from generations it is much the same water-way as the one that turned the huge water-wheel at the flume and furnished power at the furnace.

Were it easier of access patriotic societies and individuals would visit the historic place more often. Recently, the writer, after a weary tramp over country roads and woodland paths, finally reached the grounds of these Revolutionary War preparations, accompanied by Seth R. Boyden. Mr. Boyden, who has since died, was a great-grandson of Uriah Atherton.

Stories of the Atherton works are undisputed and have been told from generation to generation, while articles made at the furnace (shown in the illustrations) are treasured heirlooms in the family.
There is an iron spider, a kettle, small cannon balls and a toy cannon, cast by Atherton for his young son. Grog cups, used at the furnace to deal out spirit rations to the workers, are also exhibited. Atherton’s fine American character should not be misjudged by the above reference to drinking at the plant. It is common knowledge that in those days no considerable body of men could be assembled for work without the occasional serving of liquors.

Uriah Atherton built his furnace in 1738. By many it has been alluded to as Atherton’s forge, but Mr. Boyden wished the author of this article to rectify the false impression, declaring that a forge works on malleable iron while a furnace engages in the casting of iron. The earliest products of the furnace were pots, kettles and other kitchen utensils.

Shortly before the patriots took up arms a Frenchman, whose name, to the best of memory, was Devoe, entered Mr. Atherton’s employ. He was posted in the manufacture of cannon. With Devoe as a valuable asset, Atherton contracted with the government, agreeing to produce cannon. Atherton had limited financial means so that it was necessary for the government to furnish him, from time to time with Continental currency. Paul Revere, famous in history, conveyed the currency in saddle-bags from Boston to the munition plant in Stoughton Valley. On his last trip to the furnace, Revere left the saddle-bags with Susanna Atherton, daughter of the furnace manager, and never returned for them. Atherton preserved them, as have his descendants, and to-day they are a part of the late Mr. Boyden’s collection. General Richard Gridley often paid visits of inspection to the furnace.
The following incident of transporting the first pieces of cannon to Dorchester is related: "The team started for Cambridge and Dorchester Heights, but the roads were in bad condition and it became apparent that more force was necessary to ensure its locomotion. In the emergency a Mr. Boyden, an ancestor of the late Seth R. Boyden, came to the rescue with a yoke of bulls and a stallion that was obliged to be worked in fetters. This furnished safe progress, as guaranteed by Mr. Boyden, for in case of meeting British forces the warlike cattle, at sight of red coats, would make a mad charge upon the enemy."

Owing to lack of power, great difficulties were encountered in the boring of the cannon. Beds nearby in the Atherton lot of 270 acres furnished the iron ore. The land was recorded as the 45th lot of the 25 divisions of land "lying in ye township of Dorchester, now Stoughton, county Suffolk." An article in a warrant issued in 1738, by Jonathan Ware, of Wrentham, was to determine "in what manner ye iron ore and stream in said land shall be divided or disposed of." It was voted that "the iron ore then and thereafter found shall be reserved to the use of all the proprietors according to their interest, each of whom may during and between the last Tuesday in August and October 'dirge oar' annually and at no other time."

The brook or stream was also reserved for use of the proprietors to build a mill and dam "provided they do not raise such a head of water as to float adjacent lands or meadows other than between the first day of October and the 20th day of April annually."

Not only did Uriah Atherton make arms for his country but he answered the muster roll, with Captain Josiah Pratt's company, marching from Roxbury in Colonel Gill's regiment March 5, 1776.

Other places which have the distinction of making cannon for the Revolution, as well as prior to that period, are Bridgewater, Pembroke and Halifax, Mass. However, Atherton's historical papers say that foundrymen from these communities journeyed to his furnace, gained insight into the work, and returned to their own towns to turn out similar products.

As a memento of Atherton and his furnace Alexander Boyden presented to the town of Foxboro, in 1878, a cane made from the mudsill of the old foundry. Also as a reminder of Atherton, his fame and patriotic service in battle, a cannon ball of large dimensions, cast by himself, is deposited in Foxboro's Memorial Hall. Seth Boyden, inventor of malleable iron, for whom a monument stands in Newark, N. J., was of the Atherton family.

DAY OF PRAYER TO BE OBSERVED

May 12, Mothers' Day, will be observed by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, as a day of prayer for the mothers of Defenders of Democracy, in accordance with a suggestion of the National Alliance of Social and Civic Education and Council of Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense. A resolution to this effect was adopted by the Twenty-seventh Continental Congress.
THE D. A. R. LODGE AT CAMP SHERMAN

By Mrs. Fred S. Dunham

EARLY in the summer of 1917 when a camp for the selective service men of Ohio was established at Chillicothe within the borders of the State an unusual opportunity for patriotic service was presented to Ohio Daughters.

In accord with the sentiment voiced by the delegates to the Twenty-sixth Continental Congress that the Daughters of the American Revolution would stand solidly behind the government in its war preparations, Mrs. Edward L. Harris, State Regent of Ohio, in an interview with the Secretary of War expressed the hope that Ohio Daughters might be useful at this particular camp.

The suggestion was received with appreciation and in September a definite project was presented to the State Society, a request from Major Edwin F. Glenn, Commanding Officer of the Eighty-third Division, to erect a D. A. R. Lodge at Camp Sherman as a part of a community group of buildings for the accommodation of mothers and friends visiting the soldiers, and to provide for the soldiers themselves something of the home atmosphere.

The expense involved seemed large to add to the already heavy demands of war time upon our patriotic body, but as the imperative need for such a building became more and more evident, the State Regent confident that Ohio, the native State of the first President-General of the National Society, which had originated two important lines of patriotic work, now national,—the Sons of the Republic Clubs and the Girl Homemakers—would not fail to welcome a chance to respond to the direct appeal of the government and render new and distinguishing service. The concerted effort of many has accomplished what seemed a difficult task.

Officials from the camp presented the need of such a building to the Council in September. A unanimous vote to build the Lodge followed, and at the end of October at the State Conference, the project received the endorsement of the Chapters.

Three months after the Council meeting, called for the consideration of this project, a completely furnished building at a cost of $21,000 stood facing the plaza at the entrance to Camp Sherman bearing the insignia of our Society, electrically lighted,—a new monument to the patriotic zeal of the Ohio D. A. R. A large flag, the gift of the Catharine Avery Society, C. A. R., floats above it.

The Lodge provides sixty-five sleeping rooms, steam heated and electric lighted, furnished with small iron bed, dresser, sanitary washstand and chairs. Four large living rooms with open fireplaces and wide porches offer opportunities for meeting and parting in comparative privacy. Sad as it is, we know some mothers will see their sons for the last time within these walls. It would be out of place to mention specific instances, but since its completion the Lodge has already more than justified its existence.

Here may lodge any mother, not necessarily a D. A. R. The rate is reasonable, one dollar for twenty-four hours. No meals are served, as the Red Cross Com-
THE D. A. R. LODGE AT CAMP SHERMAN

Erected by the Ohio Daughters of the American Revolution

Photo, Hathaway Art Studio, Chillicothe, Ohio
community House provides a restaurant. Many whose means would not permit of even a brief stay in Chillicothe, two miles away, with its exorbitant rates, will enjoy its privileges. It is planned that a Daughter from some one of the sixty-seven Chapters shall always be present as hostess.

In speaking of the dedication of the Lodge, which occurred December 19, 1917, the Cleveland Leader heralds it as "unquestionably the most significant moment in the history of organized Ohio women." One hundred Ohio Daughters were present when Mrs. Harris formally tendered the building to the Government "as the gift of the Ohio D. A. R. in memory of the Revolutionary patriots who fought for and established the liberty we now enjoy and from whose noble blood we are descended."

Major-General Glenn accepted the gift and emphasized the important service such a building accomplishes in maintaining happy associations for the men. Only a happy soldier is a good one. Among other things he said, "This Lodge, where legitimate visitors to this camp may be housed at small cost, is absolutely necessary to the success of the community project. It enables any gentleman or gentlewoman to participate regardless of rank and fortune. When our men get into the heat and strife of battle, this touch of home with its Christian influences will be worth infinitely more than it has cost or will cost."

A delightful luncheon followed at the Community House attended by the Daughters, Major-General Glenn and Mrs. Glenn, Captain Rhoades, Mrs. George C. Squires, Past State Regent of Minnesota, Mrs. Willard Holbrook, wife of Brigadier-General Holbrook, and others prominent in camp or D. A. R. work.

Mrs. John T. Mack, State Vice Regent, acted as Chairman on funds. Mrs. Mack was ably seconded by the efforts of the four district chairmen: Mrs. Charles H. Smith, of Western Reserve Chapter, Cleveland ; Mrs. Lowell F. Hobart, Past Regent of the Cincinnati Chapter; Mrs. H. B. Gooding, Regent of the Dolly Todd Madison Chapter, of Tiffin; and Mrs. F. C. Martin, Past Regent of Columbus Chapter.
HERE is something in Heraldry that even to this day stirs our imagination, touches the romantic sense and gives fire to that within us which responds to poetry and music and art. The quaint tracings, the crude cuttings in stone and wood, tapestries and brodered banners, these relics of bygone days and peoples have a strong hold on us.

To-day in this highly practical age, when even the arts and poetry depict the character, be it ever so ugly, rather than the merely outwardly beautiful, our fundamental strivings are the same as in the days of The Field of the Cloth of Gold, and our reaching toward the ideal even greater, because the lowest born is equal to the highest born to-day if he keep his escutcheon spotless and perhaps raise it higher than those who bore it before him.

We may not believe in the worship of ancestors to the degree that the Japanese do, but there is not a man so low that he does not honor his forebears—a father, a grandsire or at least some one of his blood who in his eyes outshines the others. We all long for greatness, even just a certain mark among our kind, as poor "Sentimental Tommy" did, baby that he was, when his comrade boasted that his father had seen a man hanged and Tommy cried: "'Twas my father that was hanged."

Much has been said against the use of Coats of Arms by Americans—that it is a vulgar boasting on our part and often faked by those who have no right to bear them. But surely these arguments have no force; boasting and deception are deplorable in any cause, likewise vulgar misuse. All research which gives authentic data of the history of the peoples of the world as far back into time as can be determined is both of value and interest. Even the flowers, the birds and the animals have their places, their names, their families classified; then how much more important that man keep the records of his family and the symbols of its greatness. Why should he gather these evidences of his family's strivings and attainments, commissions of office, or his ancestral Arms if his records go far enough back, all evidences of recognized merit, and then burn them on an altar of self-effacement lest being a little man himself he be unable to stand the strain and so break into vulgar boasting? Rather preserve them and revere them by a never-dying determination to live up.
to them and so add another laurel. These are the things the gods have given us to urge us on and—more than one honor has come to a family else we must lie down and die at the very beginning.

On the subject of Heraldry there are many writers and much complicated matter, not to mention the various languages the records are written in, but most of the authorities agree in the main, and the development of Heraldry into a definite science is most interesting, its rules simple and its usage logical.

![Coat of Arms](image)

Emblems or marks of certain persons have been used as far back as history reaches. The Egyptians had their signs emblematic of their gods and of their kings, the Greeks and Romans the same; the Orientals, the ancient South American tribes and so on down the ages the world over. Before lesser individuals had their personal emblems the generals of armies down to the heads of the different companies displayed their banners to designate the different divisions of the hosts.

Finally in the Middle Ages the knights in tournaments wore distinctive emblems on their shields, but before Coats of Arms were considered hereditary possessions a knight of noble birth bore his shield plain until by some martial exploit he achieved for himself the right to wear a device. Also a knight was permitted to adopt for himself the emblem of his vanquished enemy, and so thoroughly were nobles identified with the arms they bore that in old ballads they were enumerated not by their names but by their badges.

It was the custom of nobles to wear long surcoats over their armor, originally to protect the hauberks from the rain and the heat of the sun, which would render the armor uncomfortable to the wearer. On these surcoats were painted or embroidered in silks and metals the armorial bearings of the nobles and on the jacques of the common soldiers their lord's badge, worked in worsted or other inexpensive material. The knights also had their horses' trappings decorated with their arms; but from the surcoat, which eventually changed from the inconvenient long affair to a coat reaching, like a herald's, a little way below the waist, comes the term Coat-of-Arms. The old tombs which have the figures of the lords and their ladies carved upon them show the arms of the family displayed on the pennon, shield and surcoat of the noble and often on the gown of his gentle spouse. Finally, in the latter part of the Twelfth Century, a science of these emblems or Coats of Arms was arrived at, probably because the heralds found it necessary to evolve this when the hosts of Europe and Great Britain joined together in the third crusade to the Holy Land in 1189-1192. Some there are who think the whole system was adopted from the similar one used by the Infidels, and many of the figures we see in our Coats of Arms, known technically as Charges, are very like those the Saracens used in their per-
sonal emblems, though, of course, these emblems might have been chosen by the knights for their emblems because of attainments relating to them in the Holy Land. This science grew into what is known as the College of Heraldry, which to this day grants arms to men of valor.

Crests, however, were a matter of much later use, and it was not until the latter part of the Fourteenth Century that all the great nobles had assumed and were using crests, and the lesser nobles not until the latter part of Elizabeth's reign and the time of the Stuarts, when scores of crests became widespread. Arms were necessary in warfare but not crests—they being decorations for the helmet worn in tournaments; one may have Arms with neither crest nor motto.

A motto is an expressive word or short pithy sentence. There were originally two classes of mottoes—the Cri-de-Guerre or War Cry used by the knights' retainers in the field, and the motto proper which accompanied his Coat of Arms. Anyone entitled to armorial distinction was permitted to adopt the latter, but the Cri-de-Guerre was forbidden those below the degree of Knight-Banneret. Though generally transmitted with the family Arms, mottoes are not strictly hereditary and one is at liberty to affix to his escutcheon whatever motto his fancy dictates. It was not until the Fifteenth Century that mottoes were considered as an important adjunct to armorial bearings.

Finally supporters or figures of living creatures were placed at the sides of the armorial shield and appeared to support it. French writers distinguish the different forms as follows, giving the name of supports to animals, real or imaginary, thus employed; tenants to human figures and angels similarly used. Trees and other inanimate objects which are sometimes used are called Soutiens.

The origin of supporters is traced to two usages—one being the custom at tournaments of exposing the shields of the combatants for inspection guarded by servants or pages disguised in fanciful attire; the second being the filling in of designs made for seals—where the Coat-of-Arms displayed on a shield was placed in a circle and grotesque figures filled in the spaces left between the shield and circle.

With the cessation of tournaments we reach the period some writers have signalized as that of "paper heraldry," but they forget that from the earliest period Armory has been employed in martial use, in decorative use and as a symbol of ownership. But with the cessation of tournaments the decorative became the chief use of Arms and the crests soon ceased to have that distinctive adaptability to the purpose of a helmet ornament.

In France the use of crests is not nearly so general as in England or Germany, in Spain and Portugal less frequent still, and in Italy the use of a crest is excep-
tional. However, in Germany many crests for one family may be found, probably because each crest denotes a fief for which the proprietor had a right in the circles of the empire—for instance the nargraves Bromdenburg, Anspach, were entitled to no less than thirteen crests.

Women may not use crests—these belonging essentially to knights to render them conspicuous on the field—but a woman may use the Arms of her father or husband, and children may inherit their mother's as well as their father's Arms. Originally a man impaled his wife's Arms with his own; that is, divided his shield, putting his Arms on one side and his wife's on the other. This complicated matters, as the cutting in half and joining of certain Arms produced strange characters or charges; for instance, joining the front half of an animal to the back half of a bird or fish, so this custom was abandoned and that of inescutcheon adopted. This is the placing of the wife's arms on a smaller shield in the centre of the husband's, though this might not be done unless the wife's father were deceased and she the heiress, the children inheriting these arms showing them quartered. As women did not bear arms, that is, implements of war or armor, they did not, and still may not, display their Coats of Arms on shields, but in lozenge or diamond-shaped figures, as badges of their families. So in marking her personal possessions a woman should never show her Coat of Arms on a shield, as one so often sees done; this is proper only for the male head of the house and on the family possessions.

Beside the Arms of families there are Arms of guilds of workers and the Arms and Seals of cities and provinces. The United States of America has a beautiful Coat of Arms made up of old Charges and armorial colors, and each of our States has a Coat of Arms, some of which are very beautiful, especially the original thirteen. Maryland's Seal and Flag use the Arms of Lord Baltimore and are conspicuous for their great beauty. The Seal of New York City, Manhattan, is interesting and the original form quaint in modeling. In Litchfield, one of Connecticut's historic towns, the village library displays two shields, one bearing the Arms of Governor Wolcott, the first Governor of Connecticut and a Signer of the Declaration of Independence, whose family gave many volumes to the library, and the other shield bearing a copy of the grant from the Indians for the purchase of the township of Litchfield.

So throughout our country and the Old World there are many interesting Arms and Seals, and the following from Cusson's Hand Book of Heraldry shows another phase: "In cases where lineal descendants have been wanting, armorial bearings have frequently been the means of indicating the consanguinity of the collateral branches of the family, and thereby evincing their right of inheri-
tance. A remarkable instance of the signal service thus rendered by Heraldry is given by Lord Eldon: 'While a barrister on the Northern circuit,' writes his Lordship, 'I was counsel in a cause, the fate of which depended on our being able to make out who was the founder of an ancient chapel in the neighborhood. I went to view it. There was nothing to be observed which gave any indication of its date or history; however, I observed that the Ten Commandments were written on some old plaster which from its position I conjectured might cover an arch. Acting on this I bribed a clerk with five shillings to allow me to chip away a part of the plaster; and after two or three attempts I found the keystone of an arch, on which were engraved the Arms of an ancestor of one of the parties in the law case. This evidence decided the cause, and I ever afterwards had reason to remember with some satisfaction my having on that occasion broken the Ten Commandments.'"

In Coats of Arms as marks of ownership we find many interesting examples and articles greatly beautified by them, from the possessions of officials of the State and the Church to those of lesser personages. Arms carved, embroidered, and engraved are used in architecture and on garments, as well as used in seals and on documents; even to the marking of silver, linen, book plates; also on coaches and barges of state, and finally automobiles. Our own great Washington was proud to carry his family badge with him through our War for Independence; and the cup he carried through his campaigns in the War of the Revolution is marked with his family crest. A picture of it may be found in the February number of the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine.

Crests and Coats of Arms are described in detail as to the figures used, their placing and the colors employed, but it is impossible to give these terms and much less their meaning in a brief article. However, any good handbook on the subject gives this information, and Arthur Charles Fox-Davies' books, from which some of the foregoing matter is quoted, are very clear in statement and profusely illustrated.

In embrazoning Arms there are a few rules to follow. The crest and Arms should be carried out in strict accordance to the detail given, but the shape of the shield is a matter of choice and the
general arrangement left to the decorative sense of the artist. For instance, if no supporters are described, and they seldom are, what is known as Mantling may be used; this is generally in the form of drapery dependent from the helmet on which the crest rests and the colors are a matter of choice, though generally the main tinctures are those used in the shield. Sometimes, however, a finer tracery surrounds the shield, as in the Washington Arms. And again the shield and crest (rising from a crown) are used with no mantling and are very effective.

As a mark of the family there is nothing more beautiful or dignified than its Arms, and even those who do not care to display them should at least preserve them with their heirlooms, with the Bible and the family record beneath its covers.

CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY
OF THE STARS AND STRIPES

The American flag, as adopted in its present form, was one hundred years old on April 4, 1918. For the first time in history it is now flying over European battlefields.

As originally planned, the flag was to consist of alternate stripes of red and white for each State, with a white star in the blue union likewise representing the different States. Territorial expansion had so progressed by 1818 that the flag had twenty stripes and twenty corresponding stars, a design so cumbersome that a change was recognized as necessary. That very year Congress enacted a law fixing the number of stripes at thirteen (for the thirteen original States), with the then twenty stars, one star to be added thereafter for every new State admitted to the Union. However, the new law provided for no definite placing of the stars, the result being that many styles and forms of arrangement were in use.

On October 29, 1912, President Taft in an executive order prescribed the arrangement of the stars in six horizontal rows of eight stars each. Starting in the left-hand corner and placing each row from left to right, the star to each State is named in the order of the State's ratification of the Constitution.

The following list shows which State is represented by each star:

First row—No. 1, Delaware; 2, Pennsylvania; 3, New Jersey; 4, Georgia; 5, Connecticut; 6, Massachusetts; 7, Maryland; 8, South Carolina.

Second row—No. 9, New Hampshire; 10, Virginia; 11, New York; 12, North Carolina; 13, Rhode Island; 14, Vermont; 15, Kentucky; 16, Tennessee.

Third row—No. 17, Ohio; 18, Louisiana; 19, Indiana; 20, Mississippi; 21, Illinois; 22, Alabama; 23, Maine; 24, Missouri.

Fourth row—No. 25, Arkansas; 26, Michigan; 27, Florida; 28, Texas; 29, Iowa; 30, Wisconsin; 31, California; 32, Minnesota.

Fifth row—No. 33, Oregon; 34, Kansas; 35, West Virginia; 36, Nevada; 37, Nebraska; 38, Colorado; 39, North Dakota; 40, South Dakota.

Sixth row—No. 41, Montana; 42, Washington; 43, Idaho; 44, Wyoming; 45, Utah; 46, Oklahoma; 47, New Mexico; 48, Arizona.

—Washington Evening Star.
E would never guess it to look at it! Indeed, we would probably pass by it with an exclamation of disgust, stepping gingerly along the street where it stands. Were we passing this way casually, we would doubtless make a hasty exit out of the region by way of the Spring Street subway station or over to Broadway, breathing a sigh of relief to find ourselves in purer air. And we would never dream that we had just overlooked one of history's footprints.

It is only a little three-storied, dormer-windowed house of the soon-to-be-completely-forgotten period, standing on the corner of Prince and Marion Streets. The region is an Italian quarter, and the chief occupation seems to be rag-picking, rag-collecting and rag-sorting. The atmosphere reeks of rags. Every window and doorway overflows with them. Carts loaded with great bales of this choice commodity stand in front of every shop. And we catch glimpses of dark, unventilated interiors where men, women and even children are apparently devoting their lives to one absorbing pursuit—sorting rags.

The house we are interested in is no exception to the rag-mania. But let us forget for a moment the evidences of this very unsavory trade, and notice the quaint architecture of this modest little dwelling. It takes us back to the early days of the nineteenth century, when Prince Street was a region of quiet respectability. It was never really fashionable, like Wall Street, Bowling Green, or St. John's Park, but was the home of many people of more moderate means. It rather astonishes us to learn that in this little house President Monroe spent the final years of his life. Why, we wonder, should a United States ex-President be reduced to living in a state so unassuming? As the old expression runs—"Thereby hangs a tale!", the beginning of which goes back to the days of James Monroe's young manhood.
He was a Virginian by birth, and at the outbreak of the Revolution, eighteen years old. He promptly joined the army under Washington, then stationed at New York, and conducted himself with merit, throughout the war. Thus we see his public career beginning in New York—and ending there. In the years following the declaration of peace, he was first a delegate to Congress and later Governor of Virginia. But it is what came after this that had a direct bearing on the circumstances of his declining years. In 1794, he was chosen to go as envoy to France.

It was an exceedingly difficult task. France was then in the grip of her own terrible Revolution, and our new representative had to maintain the most careful tactics. Hundreds of our citizens were in Paris or the French seaports, many of them imprisoned, and all treated as enemies. Monroe was constantly called upon to see that their rights were protected. Another important matter also engaged his attention. Lafayette, who had done so much to assist in the fight for American freedom, was himself imprisoned at Olmütz. Monroe bent every effort toward obtaining his release, and finally won it, together with the great Frenchman's everlasting gratitude.

He occupied this position two years, returning to America in 1797. In 1803 he was again appointed envoy to France, England and Spain. This time his mission was even more important. He was to negotiate the Louisiana Purchase—a momentous step in our history. In this also, Monroe acquitted himself most honorably, and returned to America in 1807.

But—these five years abroad, as representative of his country, had cost him a pretty penny, and his country was very much disinclined to reimburse him completely for his expenditures on her behalf. We may think this a strange state of affairs, but the same condition obtains to-day. The position of envoy or ambassador to foreign countries entails such great expenses, and the salary is so inadequate, that a new president often has difficulty in finding men willing enough, or wealthy enough to undertake the responsibility. At any rate, Monroe was obliged to draw heavily on his own resources. And in after years he felt the pinch of limited means.

Then came his greatest honors. In 1817, he was elected fifth President of the United States, and served his country in this capacity for two terms. They were quiet years of peace and prosperity. The famous “Monroe Doctrine” is the main thing that renders them notable.

In 1825, he found himself again a private citizen, and disinclined to anything further in the line of a public career. He had a married daughter in New York City, Mrs. Samuel Gouverneur, living comfortably but unassumingly in the little house on the corner of Prince and Marion Streets. Between her house and his own old home in Oak Hill, Virginia, he and his wife divided their time. But in 1830 his wife died at Oak Hill, and he had not the heart to remain there any longer alone.

As has been said, he was no longer in affluent circumstances. Even his years of being the highest salaried official in the land, had not helped to remedy this. He decided to sell his Virginia property and buy a little home in New York near his daughter. He came North with this intention and lived for a year with her in the Prince Street house. Before he could carry out his plans, however, his own call came, and he passed away in this same little house on July 4, 1831.

For years the little residence stood
unnoticed. People came and went, and the neighborhood gradually deteriorated to what it now is. Time threatened to wipe out all trace of this quiet home and its connection with history. But the house was finally rescued from complete forgetfulness by the Women's Auxiliary to the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, who placed above its front windows the bronze tablet that marks it. Unfortunately this tablet is so small and high that to read it is almost impossible, and it generally passes unnoticed. The growth of new buildings, invading this region, predicts that the little house is not going to have a very long existence in the future. But while it remains, it is well worth a pilgrimage to all who are genuinely interested in the historic landmarks of old New York.

VIRGINIA STATE LIBRARY OPENS ARCHIVES ROOM TO PUBLIC

It will be good news to the many interested in Virginia's records to know that rapid and far-reaching improvements in the past year have made the Archives Room of the Virginia State Library available for workers. The room has been entirely cleared, and the investigator finds scientifically-prepared indexes enable one to secure immediately the desired document, if that document be included in a classification of material which has been finally worked out.

The file of Legislative Petitions (at present about 22,000) has been indexed by counties; the County Records—from tidewater counties and copied under authority of an Act of Assembly of 1892—are here; and the Personal Property Books of the counties (usually from 1782 to 1863) are arranged by counties, those from Accomac to Craig, alphabetically, being bound and serially numbered in chronological order under each county, and indexed by volume, so that the tax returns for any of these years from any county can be had instantly.

This Department is the storehouse of records of the military services of those Virginians who served in the Colonial Wars, the Revolution, the War of 1812, and the War between the States; and it is the desire of the library officials that persons seeking membership in patriotic organizations, the eligibility rules of which require evidence of service by the applicant's ancestor, should come to the Library and personally consult the original documents concerning one's ancestor. If these persons are unable to make the personal examination, they should write to the State Librarian, Richmond, Va., for the desired information.

MORGAN P. ROBINSON,
Archivist.
It is but a few years ago since
the old Fort at Ticonderoga,
New York, was restored. To-
day one can stand upon its walls
and look out upon almost the
same sights that greeted Ethan
Allen and his Green Mountain Boys in
1775. The shining waters of Lake
Champlain still glisten in the sunlight;
the beauty of the Green Mountains and
the haze resting over the distant Adiron-
dacks are unchanged. There stand the
same doors which Nathan Beeman and
Ethan Allen entered one May morning
after awakening the British command-
ant, Captain Delaplace, who desired the
reason for the intrusion and received
from Ethan Allen the famous summons
whose echo still rolls down the aisles
of Time: "I demand the surrender of
this Fort in the name of the great Je-
hovah and the Continental Congress."

In the shifting fortunes of war Fort
Ticonderoga was retaken by the British,
but late in 1777 it was again in the hands
of the Americans.

The American commandant of the fort
was seriously troubled. He had received
word that General Burgoyne was still
strong enough to send attacking parties
against Lincoln and his men who had
worked their way in behind the enemy,
and were harassing them in every con-
ceivable manner. It was Lincoln's am-
bition to seize and hold the little Fort
across Lake Champlain nearly opposite
Fort Ticonderoga. The night after the
message was received telling of Lincoln's
contemplated move against the small fort,
the commandant at Ticonderoga learned
Burgoyne planned a surprise attack on
Lincoln's troops with an overwhelming
force. How was the commandant to
send a word of warning across Lake
Champlain to Lincoln? Vessels of the
British fleet were patrolling the waters
between the two forts, and a boat at-
tempting to run the blockade would surely
be captured. To go by land was im-
possible; yet Lincoln must be informed
of his peril.

Finally in the middle of the afternoon
the troubled commandant assembled his
men and frankly told them of the dire
peril threatening General Lincoln and his
command unless they could be warned
in time. With equal frankness he pointed
out the danger of crossing the lake, for
the dispatch bearer must swim two miles,
find his way among the enemy's fleet and
face the risk of capture or even death.
Cramps due to the cold water, loss of
way and exhaustion—all these were
among the possibilities.

When the commandant ceased speak-
ing there was silence in the room—tense
and eloquent. The men glanced stealthily
at one another with set, stern faces.
Every soldier realized that their leader
had not stated too strongly the perils
besetting the man who should volunteer
for the service. And yet there was the
unspoken appeal of Lincoln's troops—
ignorant of their approaching danger.

The stillness became oppressive. The
commandant said no more; as yet no man
had responded to his appeal. The white
faces of the soldiers indicated the struggle
going on within them.
THE CAPTURE OF FORT TICONDEROGA BY ETHAN ALLEN

"In the Name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress"
Suddenly young Richard Wallace rose. “I will go,” he announced.

Instantly the eyes of all were turned toward the courageous young Vermonter. His Scotch blood was up and his face was shining with strength of will and unselfish devotion to his country.

“Well said, Wallace!” exclaimed the commandant, touched by the heroic spirit of his boyish soldier and elated that his appeal had not been in vain.

“And I will go with Wallace,” spoke up young Webster from the opposite side of the room. The reaction had now set in and the soldiers were loud in their praise and applause; possibly the loudest were those whose conscience most troubled them. The soldiers soon dispersed, talking loudly as they departed.

Young Wallace and Webster remained for a conference with the commandant. After details had been discussed and arrangements made for their desperate venture, they decided to start as soon as darkness fell upon the lake.

The hours that intervened were slow and heavy for the waiting volunteers. They talked over their affairs with friends, writing and leaving messages for their relatives in case they did not return. Their impatience increased as the minutes dragged slowly on. At last the moment for starting arrived and without the attendance or knowledge of any save the commandant they hurried down to the shore of Lake Champlain. The night air was cold and biting and the water reminded them of a sheet of ice. There was no time for speculating on what might befall, and both prepared at once for their plunge into the lake.

Each had a duplicate of the message for General Lincoln concealed in his clothing. They had also been told its contents so that if one failed to gain the distant shore the other, provided he succeeded in crossing, could, in the eventuality of the loss of the dispatch, inform Lincoln of Burgoyne’s trap.

The young soldiers stripped in the chill air and tied their clothing in a bundle, making one end fast about their foreheads so that the bundles would be towed along as they swam forward. Just after starting, Wallace’s band slipped off his forehead and becoming fast about his neck nearly strangled him before he could free himself.

Slowly, silently, keeping well together, the two daring swimmers plunged into Lake Champlain. For a time their exertions served to keep them measurably warm, but the water was even colder than they had suspected. Frequently they had to stop to avoid discovery by the British patrol boats. The cry of the guards, “All’s well,” reached them distinctly; but so far they had detected no sign of pursuit. At last they were safely past the fleet, but a mile of water front still lay before them. Already their strength was failing and their bodies becoming numb—but they pressed forward!

Wallace, whose endurance was much the greater, kept near his friend to assist him in case of sudden need. Several times Webster almost gave out and but for Wallace’s help he would have disappeared beneath the waters. Cold, numb, with gasping breath the two lads struggled onward, though neither with his failing sight could distinguish the outline of the shore. Every action was mechanical, every foot gained increased the suffering.

Suddenly Wallace felt the ground beneath his feet, and instantly abandoning all effort to swim he stumbled forward. Twice he fell, but regained his footing and with one more desperate effort reached the shore. As he drew in his bundle of clothing he remembered Webster. A vague something bobbing up and down in the water caught his
eye, and unmindful of his own condition he plunged again into the lake and reached Webster who, within ten feet of the land, was unable to move.

Seizing him by his hair, Wallace, with great difficulty, dragged his friend ashore. Webster was too exhausted even to stand; he was in dire need of a stimulant, but none was at hand. In sheer desperation Wallace took his knife and cut several hickory switches with which he "soundly warmed the jacket" of his comrade, or rather he warmed him without a jacket. And the improvised restorative worked admirably. In a brief time Webster revived and "soundly berated his restorer." Wallace, however, did not desist until he was convinced that his friend was once more able to walk, and then the two chilled, shivering young patriots donned their wet, heavy clothing and set out for Lincoln's camp.

Their troubles, however, were not at an end. Guards doubtless had been established at the outposts, and as neither of the lads knew the countersign there was great danger of their being fired upon by Lincoln's sentries before they could explain their presence. Undeterred by the fresh danger and summoning their little remaining strength they pushed forward into the woods.

Onward they hurried in the darkness unable to avoid the rocks and sudden pitfalls. The sharp tines of the hemlock and spruce trees scratched their faces and tore their clothing. In a general way they were familiar with the region, and the commandant at Ticonderoga had told them where they might expect to find General Lincoln encamped. Several times they feared they had lost their way as they paused and listened for sounds indicating the presence of the American forces. Only the shadowy outlines of the forest trees and the sighing of the wind had rewarded their efforts. It was after one of these stops that both were startled by a sharp and sudden challenge.

"Halt!" called an unseen sentry. "Who goes there?"

Wallace was the first to recover his self-control. "Friends," he managed to ejaculate with chattering teeth.

"Advance, friends, and give the countersign," demanded the sentry, stepping into view.

"We don't know the countersign, but we are friends. We have a message for General Lincoln. We have just swam across the lake——"

"What!" interrupted the guard sharply. "That's a likely story!" He advanced cautiously, holding his rifle in readiness in case of attack; manifestly he feared for his own safety. The story of swimming Lake Champlain on such an intensely cold night was altogether improbable. He stopped before the shivering young soldiers. Even in the dim light he was able to discern their plight.

"Are you telling me the truth?" he asked. "Did you swim from old Fort Ty?"

"We did."

"Why did you do it?"

"Because we have a message for General Lincoln. There was no other way, and some one had to come," said Wallace simply. "It is a matter of life and death."

"Hand me the message!"

"I cannot. It is for General Lincoln's hand, alone."

The sentry hesitated; some spark of the quiet heroism in the brave eyes which met his lit his own.

"Follow me," he ordered, and in another instant the dispatch was in the hands of General Lincoln.

So the trap conceived by Burgoyne failed, but the part taken by Richard Wallace and young Webster has been a forgotten story.
NEW IOWA REGIMENTAL FLAG

The Iowa flag, reproduction of which is given, was designed by Mrs. Dixie Cornell Gebhardt, of Knoxville, then State Regent, where in France. Seven were presented by Governor Harding to the Iowa units at Camp Cody.

The idea of having the flag was originated by Mrs. Gebhardt and her flag committee, of which Mrs. Lue Prentiss, of Iowa City, is State Chairman. The flag was presented for approval to Governor Harding and the State Council of Defense on May 11, 1917, and a committee was authorized to prepare flags to present to each outgoing regiment of Iowa, the object being to identify our own boys among other States of the Union.

The D. A. R.'s of Iowa provided money for eight of these flags, one of them now being with the old Third Iowa, some-

Iowa D. A. R.

The flag design consists of three vertical stripes in blue, white and red, French colors, Iowa having been first French territory, part of the Louisiana purchase. Upon the central white stripe is a spreading eagle from the seal of Iowa, bearing in its beak blue streamers, on which is inscribed the State motto, "Our Liberty We Prize and Our Rights We Will Maintain." Beneath in red is the word "Iowa." Mothers feel that "Iowa" in the color of blood is a symbol of the sacrifice our boys may make for us.

The flags are now being manufactured and ten per cent. of every sale is donated to the American Red Cross for war relief purposes.
WAR WORK AMONG THE CHILDREN

BY HELEN E. STOUT
State Director D. C. C. A. R.

The C. A. R. of the District of Columbia have done splendid War Relief work this year.

There are five different societies in the District and the total enrollment is about 450. The societies are: The Gov. Thos. Welles, Mrs. Clayton E. Emig, President; The Capital, Mrs. E. S. Nagle, President; The Lieut. John Shaw, Miss Ella B. Lowe, President; The Col. Ann Hawks Hays, Mrs. E. O. Merchant, President, and The Lieut. John Armstrong, Miss Mary Wingate, President.

Each society is doing individual work which the presidents report separately, and a record is kept of the work of every child. The ages of the children range from 5 to 18 for the girls and to 21 for the boys.

Every Saturday morning in Memorial Continental Hall a class is held for knitting, sewing, cutting clippings for fracture pillows, making hospital magazines, picture puzzles and trench candles. Each little girl wears a red veil with white band and blue square and a star or seal of the C. A. R. insignia in the centre. The boys wear arm bands of the same. This has appealed to them greatly and created interest in the work as only workers are allowed to wear them. The class is well attended and has accomplished a good bit of work as the following report shows:

since July 26, 1917, when the class was first started, to March 6, 1918: 49 fracture or comfort pillows; 279 comfort bags; 703 cards of darning cotton for comfort bags; 213 needle cases; 344 pin balls made from milk-bottle tops; 310 puzzle pictures; 36 button bags; 12 wash cloths; 12 knitted wash cloths; 1 knitted eye bandage; 768 clothes pins for comfort bags; 48 khaki handkerchiefs; 12 white handkerchiefs; 18 fracture pillow cases; 3 pairs hospital bed socks; 31 post card booklets; 63 hospital magazines pasted; 33 glasses of jelly and preserves; 61 clipping envelopes filled for Navy League; 25 pounds tin foil collected to sell for melting pot; 14 tray cloths hemmed; 24 trench candles; 40 knitted sweaters; 16 scarfs; 22 pairs wristlets; 7 helmets; 72 afghan squares from which 2 afghans were made for Belgian children. A club that four little girls formed and called “Uncle Sam’s Industrious Girls” donated alone 21 squares in two weeks’ time.

The children have sent Christmas packages to Walter Reed and Naval Hospitals, one society alone giving 133 notebooks, 21 glasses of jelly and 196 magazines to the Naval Hospital. Other donations have been sent to the Washington Ward, American Hospital, Neuilly, France; the Legion of Loyal Women; Comfort Committee of the Navy League; Conservation Committee D. A. R.; Hoot Owl Hollow School for Mountain Whites; Relief for Liberated Villages in France; Sixth Division Engineers, Washington Barracks, and soldiers at Camp Meigs.

Nine thousand dollars’ worth of Liberty Bonds were taken by the children and nearly all are buying Thrift Stamps.

A number of the girls have taken courses in First Aid and are members...
of the Red Cross and Girl Scouts. There is also an Honor Roll and twenty-eight boys have gone from the District.

Dances and entertainments have been held by the different societies for Red Cross benefits. Miss Alice Hutchins Drake gave an interesting talk entitled, "The Christmas Story in Art," for the benefit of C. A. R. War Relief work. Our Chaplain General of the D. A. R., Miss Elisabeth Pierce, gave a prologue talk at the same time to the children.

Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, National Chairman and Founder of the C. A. R., donated a set of twelve volumes of her "Little Pepper" stories to the C. A. R. room, and they are to be read aloud while the children work. We think they will learn to know and love the Founder of their organization better in these readings.

At our regular 22d of February celebration the children themselves took part in the program. One of the interesting features was the presentation of a service flag of eighteen stars to the Gov. Thos. Welles Society by the Regent of the Constitution Chapter D. A. R. We were fortunate in having our beloved National President, Mrs. Albert Cummins, with us. Her greeting to the children was very pleasing, and it was with the greatest sorrow we learned of her death four days later. Her memory will always be cherished with love and reverence by the children and those associated with her in the work of the C. A. R.

A REVOLUTIONARY WAR LETTER

The public of 1918 can hardly be surprised at not knowing where U. S. troops are stationed, when the whereabouts of the soldiers of the Continental Army were equally veiled in secrecy.

The following is an original letter on file in the Pension application of Benjamin Hartwell, of Massachusetts, Widow's file No. 23196. Copied by Mrs. Ruth Griswold Pealer from files in U. S. Pension Office.

LUNENBURG, MASSACHUSETTS, October the 14th, 1778.

My Dear Grand Child:

We Recd your Letter Dated october the 2d and was glad to here you was well, as we are at this time, but are all in morning for your Dear Brother Joseph, which we heare is Dead We hope and trust in God you will be in time Returned to your friends again Laden with Exprience of the goodness of God towards you. My Love to you, hoping and trusting you will put your trust in all mighty God for his Devine protection towards you. These lines are from your aged Grandfather who has a tender Regard for you.

EDWARD HARTWELL.

To Benjamin Hartwell,

In the Service of the United States of North America,
at Fairfield or Horseneck or New York or elsewhere.
Connecticut

The State Conference of the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution was held at the Congregational Parish House, Windsor, March 21, Abigail Wolcott Ellsworth Chapter acting as hostess for the occasion. Miss Jennie Loomis, Regent of the Chapter, graciously and cordially welcomed the guests.

Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel, of Litchfield, was reelected State Regent; Mrs. Charles Humphrey Bissell, Southington, State Vice-Regent; Mrs. Starr Clifford Barnum, State Recording Secretary; and Miss Jennie Loomis, Treasurer of the Utility Fund. Mrs. Frederick A. Strong, Bridgeport; Miss Florence S. M. Crofut, Hartford, and Mrs. H. Maria Barber, Seymour, were elected Councilors.

In order to better carry on the war relief work it was voted to continue Chapter meetings through the summer.

Although war relief has taken precedence, reports showed increased activities along all lines of patriotic and historical work. Graves of 88 Revolutionary soldiers have been marked and 164 located. $5480 has been spent in memorial work; 27 full and 6 partial scholarships for Southern mountaineers have been maintained and other educational institutions assisted. There have been prizes for pupils of public schools and gifts to Continental Hall, the Ellsworth Homestead and public libraries.

For the first Liberty Loan $838,475 was subscribed; for the second, $1,112,350.

For Red Cross has been given $33,917, exclusive of dues; 31,259 hospital garments; 128,994 surgical dressings; 2840 knitted garments. Ninety-three per cent. of Connecticut Daughters are members of the Red Cross and 248 are Red Cross officers.

$934 and thousands of supplies have been contributed to the Surgical Dressings Committee.

217 French War Orphans have been adopted; $2903 has been contributed for the restoration of Tilloloy in addition to other foreign and home relief contributions.

Connecticut's special work has been knitting for the aviators at Mineola; 2531 knitted garments have been made for the men of U. S. S. Connecticut; 12,003 knitted garments and 1734 glasses of jelly have been made for soldiers; also comfort kits, scrap-books and clippings.

Five Connecticut Daughters are in service overseas. The State Regent is a member of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defence and was elected a Vice-chairman of the Executive Committee of the Connecticut Division. The State Chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee is a Daughter. Connecticut Daughters are represented on the Farm Bureau, the War Bureau, Speakers' Bureau, the Housewives' Army, Food Conservation and other war relief organizations of the State and nation.

This is but a partial summary of the year's activities. Connecticut has gone over the top in every branch of war relief service undertaken and plans to surpass her own record in the coming year.

In her address to the Conference, the State Regent urged an even deeper loyalty to the principles of the Society, a broader, more intense patriotic service. She said: "We are assembled here to-day to dedicate ourselves as Daughters of the American Revolution to the cause of God and His victory. We are here to consider how we can best serve. Fifty per cent of the burden of victory lies with the women.

"With God's help in the coming year the Daughters of the American Revolution of Connecticut will bravely, unceasingly, uncomplainingly work on, in the high endeavor to bear this burden without flinching and to contribute to the fullest of their powers towards the woman's share in victory."

LOUISE LYON BARNUM,
State Recording Secretary.

Indiana

By invitation of the State Regent, Mrs. Henry A. Beck, the Seventeenth Annual Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Indiana, was held November 7,
8 and 9, 1917, in the Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis.

Members of the three Chapters of the city, Caroline Scott Harrison, General Arthur St. Clair, and the Cornelia Cole Fairbanks, received the Daughters in the parlors of the hotel, where they registered and were served tea.

The business sessions were held in the assembly room of the hotel, and opened at 8 o'clock on the evening of the 7th, with Mrs. Beck presiding.

The keynote of the meeting was patriotism and service, and every report and address gave evidence of these two things being paramount in the minds of all.

The Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks, in his address of welcome, said: “Whoever can add to the sum of patriotism in the hearts of the people is doing a great work, and no organization is better fitted to stimulate patriotism than the Daughters of the American Revolution.”

Dr. Wm. Chalmers Covert, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Chicago, who was the principal speaker at the opening session, and whose subject was, “Woman’s Work in the War,” said: “The supreme test of our democracy is in food control.”

He declared he had no anxiety about the army, nor about the sale of Liberty Bonds, but that his anxiety lay in the twenty million kitchens of our land.

He brought conviction to every woman who heard him when he said: “You women have your hands on the sword of every general in Europe. There is not any door for practical service so wide open and inviting as the door of consecrated, painstaking food conservation work.”

The reports of State officers and Chapter Regents, which were made during the following sessions, showed that some such thoughts had been in the minds of the Daughters for the greater part of the past year.

The fifty-five Chapters of the State brought messages of fine work accomplished along all lines of war service, as well as the regular lines, and were most enthusiastic in taking up the suggestions for work to be done the coming year.

A feature of the first business session was the address by the State Regent. She expressed her gratitude to the Indiana Daughters, who have worked so faithfully and loyally with her during her three years of service, and her message gave to us a fuller knowledge of the patriotic devotion which has prompted her acts and works.

Her recommendation that the Daughters of Indiana raise $2500 for an ambulance to be used in Europe was unanimously adopted, and Mrs. Beck made chairman of a committee to raise the money. This will be known as a D. A. R. ambulance, and will bear the new Indiana banner as well as the Stars and Stripes. Mrs. E. C. Atkins, our beloved State Chaplain, said she would be happy to give the State banner for the ambulance.

One of the most interesting features of this session was the story, and the presentation of the State banner to the Conference by Mrs. John Newman Carey, Honorary Vice-President General, who was a member of the State Flag Committee.

Mrs. James M. Fowler, Librarian General, brought greetings from the National Society, and asked our cooperation in the two lines of patriotic activity determined upon by the National Board of Management, (1) the entire rebuilding of a French village, and (2) the subscribing $100,000 to the next Liberty Loan.

Other speakers during the Conference were: Dr. H. E. Barnard, Federal food director for Indiana; Miss Elizabeth Cowan, assistant director of the urban emergency home demonstration work; Mrs. Felix McWhirter, who spoke on “Americanization”; Mrs. L. M. Brown, of the St. Louis division of the woman’s bureau, American Red Cross, and Mrs. Mary H. Flanner, who gave an illustrated lecture on “The Devastation and Restoration of the Village of Tilloloy.”

The patriotic songs, “Star Spangled Banner,” the “Battle Hymn of the Republic,” and the “Marseillaise,” were beautifully sung during the sessions.

Mrs. John Hume, State Regent of Wisconsin, was a guest at the Conference and spoke briefly, urging the Daughters to preserve for posterity, all records of history in the making, by having them filed at Memorial Continental Hall.

Mrs. S. E. Perkins entertained the National and State officers and all visiting delegates at an informal luncheon at the Department Club Thursday, and in the evening Mrs. John Newman Carey was hostess to the Indianapolis and visiting Daughters at a beautiful reception at her home. A generous sprinkling of soldiers from Fort Benjamin Harrison added interest and enjoyment to a delightful evening.

The report of the resolutions committee as adopted, provided for:

(1) Our hearty endorsement of the justice and necessity of the declaration of war between the United States of America, through its President and Congress, and the Imperial Government of Germany.

(2) Our reconsecration, as descendants of the heroes of the American Revolution, to
the great work and sacrifice necessary in this world struggle.

(3) The giving of every assistance in our power to the great and noble work inaugurated and carried on by the American Red Cross Society, and the lending of every aid to the alleviation of the French and Belgian people through the agencies of the French relief societies and the Belgian aid society.

(4) Our urgent appeal to those in authority to assist in having enacted such legislation as will conserve our wool supply for our soldiers and sailors, and to reduce the price to Red Cross societies and the Navy League.

(5) The observance of one tobaccoless day each week, and also a beerless day.

(6) Our support of Secretary Daniels’ earnest advocacy of the single standard of morals.

(7) Our support and cooperation as a State organization to the National Y. M. C. A., which has assumed the responsibility of raising the sum of $4,000,000 to assist in the necessary work among women at this time, both in this country and abroad.

(8) Our affirmation and declaration that this organization is in full accord with all legislation which makes for the full enfranchisement of women, and we believe it therefore to be a measure of immediate necessity in conservation that women should be permitted to share with men the making of our foreign policies, as well as the responsibility in upholding our national ideas.

The election of officers resulted in the election of Mrs. F. B. Felter, of Huntington, Regent; Mrs. Otto Rott, of Bloomington, Vice-Regent; Mrs. J. B. Crankshaw, of Fort Wayne, Treasurer; Mrs. H. C. Sheridan, of Frankfort, Historian; Miss Goldthwait, of Marion, Auditor; Miss Fitch, of Jeffersonville, Librarian; Mrs. E. C. Atkins, of Indianapolis, Chaplain.

Mrs. Wm. A. Guthrie, of Madison, was indorsed as candidate for Vice-President General National Society, D. A. R.

The interest of the Daughters in the work in hand was shown by the fact that they were willing to continue the Conference for another session in order to hear the Chapter Regents' reports, which were well worth the time of an added session.

(MRS. WM. G.) CARRIE SUTPHEN CLARK, 
State Historian.

New Jersey

The Twenty-seventh Annual State Conference of Regents, Delegates or Alternates was held in Trenton on Wednesday, March 20, 1918. As an election for State Regent was an interesting feature of the meeting, it attracted a large gathering of Daughters. Mrs. William D. Sherrerd was elected to succeed herself by a large majority, as was Mrs. James F. Fielder for State Vice-regent, and Mrs. Charles Thomas for State Historian. Interesting reports were read from the different State and National organizations, and an intense interest manifest in all branches of war relief work. The work of restoration for Tilloloy has been generously contributed to, and great effort is to be made for the third Liberty Loan, some Chapters fulfilling the request of our President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, by collecting the $1.00 per member, as far as possible. The Pemberton Soldiers' Club is receiving the support of all the Chapters, and a beautiful D. A. R. flag has been placed in their club-room by Haddonfield Chapter. A large service flag, twelve feet long, containing 216 stars, representing the sons and grandchildren of members of the Society in New Jersey, has been purchased, and was presented by Mrs. George William Gedney, Vice-President General for New Jersey, in a most patriotic and stirring speech, closing with the quotation:

He has sounded forth the trumpet that shall never call retreat;  
He is sifting out the hearts of men before His judgment-seat.  
Oh, be swift my soul to answer Him; be jubilant, my feet!  
Our God is marching on.

The Society was invited by General Lafayette Chapter to hold its meeting, in October, at Atlantic City, at which time we are looking forward with pleasure to entertaining our President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey. GERTRUDE J. LIPPINCOTT, 
State Secretary.

Rhode Island

The Twenty-fourth Annual State Meeting of the Rhode Island Daughters of the American Revolution was held in Churchill House, Providence, R. I., March 14, 1918, with a good attendance. The State Regent, Mrs. Albert L. Calder, 2nd, presided. Pawtucket Chapter, Miss Claribel Crandall, Regent, was the hostess Chapter. The honored guests were Mrs. Charles Edmund Longley, Vice-President General of Rhode Island and Mrs. Frank Dexter Ellison, State Regent of Massachusetts.

A meeting of the delegates was held at 9.30 A.M. for the election of State Regent and State Vice-Regent, and Mrs. Albert L. Calder, 2nd, and Miss Edith May Tilley were unanimously elected for the ensuing year.

The regular morning session opened at 10.30 A.M. Prayer was offered by Rev. Albert B. Cohoe, Pastor of First Baptist Church, Provi-
A cordial address of welcome was given by Miss Claribel Crandall, Regent of the hostess Chapter, which was graciously responded to by the State Regent in behalf of the other Chapters. This was followed by reports of the State officers and committees. Reports of war relief work were given by the Regents of the different Chapters, which showed a large amount work carried on during the year, that accomplished by the Pawtucket Chapter being simply marvellous. It was voted to donate $30 to the One Hundred Thousand Dollar Bond of the new Liberty Loan, toward the restoration of Tilloloy, and $25 towards General Nathanael Greene Memorial, and $5 for books for Memorial Continental Hall Library. Adjournment for luncheon was taken at 12.30.

The afternoon session opened at 2.00 P.M. and the following program was carried out: Prayer by Rev. Frank Rector, D.D., Pastor of the First Baptist Church of Pawtucket. Greetings from Mrs. Albert L. Calder, 2nd, State Regent, in the following words:

"We meet to-day in a most solemn hour of the world's history. A year ago to-day we, as a nation, were asleep, but now we are awake and at war with the most terrible enemy the world has ever known.

"Our boys are in a foreign land, hand in hand with England and France, fighting this monstrous enemy, and what a coincidence. When we were fighting for our liberty in 1776, it was France who came to us to help us free ourselves from a mighty nation, and now we are like brothers, all fighting for one mighty human cause, liberty for the whole world.

"When Count Ishii, head of the Japanese Mission, was here and paid a visit to Mount Vernon, he stood before the tomb of Washington and said, 'Washington was an American, but America, great as she is, powerful as she is, certain as she is of her splendid destiny, can lay no exclusive claim to this immortal name. Washington is now a citizen of the world; to-day he belongs to mankind, and so men come here from the ends of the earth to honor his memory and to reiterate their faith in the principles to which his great life was devoted.'

"The Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was founded on the principles laid down by Washington, and in this most critical hour in the history of our country, its members stand ready with loyal hearts and willing hands to do their bit, and to live up to their motto, 'For Home and Country.'

"The eyes of the world are upon America to-day, and it almost seems as if the destiny of the whole world was in her keeping. In this terrible hour, let us turn to Washington, and live up to the principles in his farewell address, 'To cherish, maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom, to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty.'"

Mrs. Calder was followed by Mrs. Charles E. Longley, Vice-President General of Rhode Island, and Mrs. Frank Dexter Ellison, State Regent of Massachusetts, who spoke on "A Glimpse of the National Board Meeting," also Mrs. Franklin P. Shumway, State Vice-Regent, Massachusetts, Mrs. Richard Jackson Barker, Ex-Vice-President General of Rhode Island.

After the singing of "My Rhode Island" by a quartet from the Pawtucket Congregational Church, it was unanimously voted to adopt it for a State song.

"My RHODE ISLAND."

Rugged shores, green hills and valleys, Of my dear New England home, Where the Pilgrim found his refuge, Calls me back where'er I roam.

Peaceful homes with peaceful tenants, Stalwart friends, both tried and true, Live in Hope and call it "What Cheer," Absent sons, it calls for you.

CHORUS.

Dear Rhode Island, land of promise! dear Rhode Island, when I roam, In my heart I have a longing For my old New England home.

On the shores of Narragansett, Where the cooling breezes sigh, I will rest, when life is over, Underneath Rhode Island sky.

How I love you, dear Rhode Island, With your bays and rocky shore! How I love your hills and valleys, And the ocean's mighty roar!

Bless the land of Roger Williams, With its homes; may peace be there, Bless the State of dear Rhode Island, Will forever be my prayer. (CHORUS.)

One of the most interesting features of the occasion was the eloquent patriotic address of Hon. Herbert A. Rice, Attorney-General of Rhode Island.

The formal exercises of the day closed with a salute to the flag, and the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner," and were followed by a reception.

NETTIE C. LEWIS,
State Historian.
Query: Is it permissible to carry out the evident will of an organization in an irregular way? The Chapter by-law on amendments calls for a "two-thirds vote of the members" to alter its by-laws. Composed of nearly 100 members, on the suburbs of a city and from surrounding towns, for two years it has been impossible to get the required number of members at a regular meeting to amend the by-laws, which seems necessary for the best interests of the Chapter; and is the unanimous will of the organization tied up by a law which was probably not intended to be so prohibitive of change? Absentee voting or a written note, while acceptable to the Chapter, conflicts with the laws under which the N. S. D. A. R. is incorporated. Can we do what is an admittedly irregular thing with the full consent of the members, the reason being that it serves the best interests of the Chapter to amend a law that hampers their government and business?

Answer: If, as you state, it is the unanimous wish of the members of the Chapter to amend their by-laws, and yet a provision in these by-laws, on account of changed and unforeseen conditions, has made it and will probably always make it, impossible for them to carry out their wish without violating this by-law, then I think the Chapter justified in violating it, provided every precaution is taken to get at the will of the entire Chapter. As you are prohibited from taking a vote by mail, you should send out a circular stating the inability for two years to secure the attendance of a majority of the members of the Chapter, and asking each member to sign and mail to the secretary the enclosed slip stating whether she would approve the action of the Chapter if, at its next meeting, by a three-fourths vote it adopted as a substitute for the by-law on amendments the following: "These by-laws may be amended at any meeting of the Chapter by a two-thirds vote, notice of the proposed change having been given at the previous meeting." Notice of this amendment, as well as of any others it is desired to act upon immediately, should be given at the meeting where it is decided to send out the circular. If necessary, a special meeting could be called to expedite matters. All these steps should be fully entered on the record.

This case illustrates the trouble that may arise from lack of foresight in adopting by-laws. The expression, "two-thirds vote," should be used, instead of a "vote of two-thirds of the members."

Query: Is it legal or in accordance with parliamentary law, for a Chapter meeting to vote to appropriate money for the revision of the Chapter by-laws when no notice has been given before the meeting that such action is contemplated?

Answer: Yes, unless your by-laws require previous notice for motions making appropriations for money. If members present thought the appropriation should not be made without notice to the Chapter, their object could have been easily accomplished by the use of the motion to "reconsider and have entered on the minutes," as fully explained on pages 165 and 166, Roberts' Rules of Order Revised. Even at any future meeting, the action may be rescinded by a majority vote if previous notice has been given, or by a two-thirds vote without notice, provided no contract has been made or money paid under the resolution. See page 169, R. R. O. R.

Query: Does a President forfeit the right to second motions while occupying the chair?

Answer: No. The chair has a right to second a motion when it will affect the result, just as under the same circumstances, she has a right to vote. But she should never "second" the motion audibly: if she favors it she may simply state the motion, thereby showing that she seconds it. While she has this right she should avoid using it except under extreme circumstances, or in the case of routine motions. She can nearly always obtain a second for a proper motion by calling for it.

Query: If a motion is made that a committee of one or more be appointed from the floor, do you consider the word "appointed" the same as "nominated"?

Answer: Appointment from the floor is equivalent to nomination from the floor and election.
St. Louis Chapter (St. Louis, Mo.) entered upon its official war relief work in September last, a committee being appointed to undertake the supervision of kit-making and knitted garments for the Army and Navy.

The Chapter treasury was drawn upon from time to time to supply necessary money for materials, and individual Daughters also made liberal donations. At no time has the Chapter retrenched on its regular line of work or in its accustomed annual contributions, such as the $100 Ozark scholarship; the $10 tubercular subscription; the library dues; $10 to the G. A. R. for grave decorations; $5 for Mrs. Storey’s portrait and some civic subscriptions. In addition many worthy calls have been answered, and splendid war work promulgated. The Chapter supports five French orphans; generously assists its own Daughter, now a trained nurse with Unit 21; gave $100 towards a Missouri ambulance; $25 toward the fund for restoration of French towns; $2000 in the Red Cross drive, and $8000 in subscriptions to the second Liberty Loan.

The committee has sent eight hundred glasses of jelly to the hospital at Fort Riley, Kans., and fifty glasses to the Bethesda Home for Orphans. In November, a box was sent direct to the U. S. S. Missouri valued at $359 and containing one hundred complete comfort kits and sets of knitted garments. A Thanksgiving box containing twenty-five comfort kits was sent to Camp Funston. This committee has made and given out two hundred and eighty-five knitted garments; hundreds of books and magazines; forty (40) pound boxes of candy; five (5) Christmas cakes; dozens of cakes of soap, and writing materials with stamps for one hundred boys have been sent to nearby camps, also to Fort Sill, Camp Green, N. C., and the Great Lakes Naval Training Station. Special delegations visited the hospital at Jefferson Barracks, taking with them jelly, dozens of potted plants, magazines, stamped post cards, and Victor records to the value of $70.

Added to its regular Fridays at the Red Cross sewing rooms and the hospital days, the Chapter has now undertaken systematic knitting for the Red Cross, which will add greatly to its present activities.

(MRS. WILSON) HELEN S. KEYSER, 
Chairman of War Relief Committee.

Dorothy Q. Chapter (Crawfordsville, Ind.) reports 1917 as a busy and prosperous year. Washington’s Birthday was celebrated with the usual party and patriotic program. In deference to war needs, conservation was strictly observed in expense. Immediately after the declaration of war, fifty dollars was collected for French Relief, and the work was given new impetus by the request of the Continental Congress. On Lafayette Day $251.19 was raised by the sale of French cockades.

A local church provided a room for sewing and from June 1 to January 1, 1918, the following work was completed:

One thousand and seventy-nine garments, consisting of pajama suits, bed shirts, day shirts and pneumonia coats were made for French relief.

Twelve pajama suits, twenty-four bed shirts, twenty-four pillow cases, thirty sheets and thirty wash-cloths were made for the Red Cross, besides one hundred and fifty-four ambulance pillows, eighty-two comfort bags, and eighty-two comfort kits.

Knitted for Navy League and battleship Indiana, one hundred and fifty-five large pieces and sixty-two small ones.

One French orphan was adopted by the Chapter.

On Flag Day the Chapter was entertained by a member in an adjoining county. The automobile trip was thoroughly enjoyed and the program given in a new spirit of consecration. All literary exercises were prepared as scheduled before war work was begun.

Fifteen new members were added and a cheerful response sent to the appeal from our State Regent for the Indiana ambulance and Tilloloy funds, and also the Liberty Loan. All money has been secured.

Washington’s Birthday this year was observed in a practical and social way. A war-
supper and parcel post sale preceded a bright and interesting talk on Martha Washington's husband, by Professor Rollo W. Brown, of Wabash College, at the home of the Regent.

Our programs this year will be typewritten and placed in covers, donated by an artist member.

Julia Davidson Waugh.

Butler Johnson Chapter (Sutton, Neb.) was organized June 17, 1915, with fourteen charter members, and was chartered June 30, 1916. The charter was a gift from four members who were granted the privilege of naming the Chapter, one of whom, Mrs. C. M. Brown, was our first Regent and through whose splendid efforts our Chapter was organized. On her retirement from office the Chapter presented her with a bar pin.

Our meetings are held once a month at the homes of the members and our programs are along study lines, this year being, "The Colonies and Colonial Women." We have had two social meetings, one of them was the entertaining of our neighbor Chapter (Stephen Bennett), Fairmont, Neb.

The Regent, Mrs. Brown, compiled Clay County history for Nebraska Pioneer Reminiscences, issued by the State Conference, D. A. R.

On April 29, 1917, the Chapter presented the first public flag and staff to Sutton City for the city library. A patriotic program was given.

On November 10, 1917, we had a miscellaneous auction sale of stock and produce donated by citizens throughout the town and country. The net proceeds were $525, and were divided equally between the Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. War Fund.

We are growing, though slowly, averaging one new member a year since organized, making seventeen members at present with one application in Washington.

Our Chapter has donated to Red Cross, Belgian Relief, French Orphans, Patriotic Education, Restoration of Belgium, Liberty Loans, and also helped in the knitting and sewing for Red Cross.

Mrs. Alice R. Dunham, Historian.

Blooming Grove Chapter (Blooming Grove, N. Y.) held monthly meetings during 1917, December excepted, when it is the custom to take a winter recess.

At the April meeting an effort was made to organize a Red Cross Auxiliary, later a town society was organized, open to all. The Daughters rented a room for the work, and one day each week is set aside as D. A. R. day, when Daughters are especially requested to attend.

A member of Blooming Grove Chapter is director of the surgical work in a neighboring Red Cross auxiliary, and our oldest member has knitted sixteen sweaters, eight pairs of socks, two caps, and one pair of wristlets for the Red Cross between August and January 1.

A contribution of $13 was made to the French War Orphans' Fund and a number of clipping packets was sent to the Army and Navy League. A large quantity of literature was sent to Camp Mills, Long Island.

The Chapter members individually bought $5000 worth of Liberty Bonds of the first issue.

A contribution was sent to the Martha Berry School, and annual prizes were given to the pupils in the two village schools standing highest in United States History. Another prize was given for the best essay on an historical subject selected by the Chapter.

The annual dinner to the veterans of the G. A. R. was served on Memorial Day, and the reading of the prize essay was part of the program.

No social entertainments have been held, and knitting is the order of the day at our regular meetings.

Augusta H. Woodhull, Historian.

Menominee Chapter (Menominee, Mich.). During the year (1917-1918) the Chapter has held nine regular meetings, three special meetings and five knitting picnics.

All-day meetings have been a feature of the Chapter, which took up auxiliary Red Cross work; making surgical dressings, hospital garments, knitting, and sending 76 cheer bags to soldiers in France for Christmas. Appropriation of $5 for American soldiers' library fund, reports of committees, including Regent's report of National Convention in April, and the volunteer contribution to the State budget.

Programs were given at several regular meetings, among them on March 6, at the home of Mrs. Thompson; on April 6, at the home of Mrs. Vennema.

On Memorial Day, the Boys' Club, 150 strong, marched as Guard of Honor for the Grand Army Veterans, and decorated all soldiers' graves at the cemetery with flags. Members of the Chapter marched with the boys.

On June 1, 1917, the Chapter held an all-day meeting at the Public Library to finish surgical dressings. Mrs. Ralph Wells announced the gift of a fine bronze tablet from the Regent, Mrs. McCormick, who wished it used to mark an Indian trail.

October 5 was Guest Day; the meeting was
We are proud, too, of our Liberty Bond for $1800, and our two French babies.

Among the beautiful trees of our little park, at the head of our principal street, flies a flag—given by the Women’s Clubs of our town and hoisted there last Memorial Day.

Again we are justly proud of our inspiring and comprehensive Flag Code, arranged and published by our Regent, Mrs. Boshart, who is also State Chairman of the Committee, D. A. R., to Prevent Desecration of the Flag.

Our allegiance to the flag is given with a new significance; old songs possess new significance; our prayers ring truer; our papers say less and less about the glory of past achievement, more and more of the splendid, stirring present, in which we are privileged to live, and on which we, the Daughters of the American Revolution, are even now writing our bit of history. Though it be but a line in the sum-total of our Nation’s heroism, God grant it be sublime.

ALICE E. ALLEN,
Historian.

The Emily Virginia Mason Chapter (Hastings, Mich.) was a pioneer in undertaking sponsorship of men in service, the county being used as the unit. In October last the Chapter began a record of the name, address, family history and present wishes or needs of every man in service born in Barry County, or having lived there long enough to establish a residence. More than three hundred names are now on the roll and personal letters have gone to each of these men, and in a great many cases several letters have followed. Three hundred and sixty knitted garments, sixty comfort kits and many papers and magazines have been sent to these men since November 1. This small county in Michigan has nearly one hundred men with Pershing and we plan to forward magazines to them.

This work of our Chapter was so inspiring that the State Regent of Michigan added to her war committees one known as the Home Ties and War Records Committee, with Mrs. William M. Stebbins, Regent of the Emily Virginia Mason Chapter, as State Chairman. The Chapters in the State will take up this work of preserving records which has been done in Barry County, and Michigan, through this committee, will have records making it easier for future generations to trace ancestry.

The Chapter is not, however, neglecting its regular lines of work. One glass of jelly per member went to the hospital at Camp Custer at Christmas, also a contribution of fifty books has been made to the Y. M. C. A. library there. Twelve copies of the Constitution are being framed and placed in public buildings.
through Barry County. The Chapter celebrated its ninth birthday by presenting to the new public school building a silk flag with staff and standard. The State Regent, Mrs. William Henry Wait, delivered a splendid public address on Woman's work in the war. The Regent entertained the Chapter at a Hoover tea in honor of Mrs. Wait.

All philanthropic work planned for in the State Budget will receive the desired support. A unique method of meeting the budget was evolved by the Chapter; a package of ten tiny envelopes was presented to each member, each envelope bearing the member's name, the object of the contribution and the amount allotted for same. At each meeting the member turns in one or more of her envelopes filled and sealed, thus the budget is met without a drain on the treasury. The Chapter is supplying to every Barry County man "over there" the name and address of its two French orphans hoping thus to learn from eye witnesses, some interesting facts about little Leontine and Emile Bauzac, who live in Salignac, in the Department de la Haute-Loire.

SARAH ROBERTS COOK, Historian.

Monmouth Chapter (Red Bank, N. J.).

Our meetings are always opened with a "Salute to the Flag" — singing of the "Star Spangled Banner," and closing with "America."

Owing to the war, our Chapter has had a busy year. Forty-four knitted garments were sent to the Navy League, and the Red Cross is constantly receiving knitting and sewing, while many of our members are spending much time at the Red Cross rooms daily.

To our adopted daughter in France we sent at Christmas a generously provided box of newly-made clothing, and a good supply of toys.

The restoration of the village of Tilloloy in France by the New Jersey Chapters was discussed and responded to cheerfully by our members, to testify our appreciation of the people of France and what they did for us in helping us to become a Republic in the family of nations.

We have not been too busy to look after the literary part of our work, for while most of the ladies brought their knitting bags and were weaving comfortable garments for our boys "Somewhere in France," highly interesting, instructive and inspiring papers were given at the different meetings.

We have sent our yearly contribution to the "Martha Berry School." Many of the boys educated there have joined the colors and are helping to defend the cause of freedom.

At the request of the State Regent, Mrs. Sherrerd, the following resolution was submitted by the Chapter Regent, Mrs. White:

WHEREAS, we are convinced that the time has come when all men and women should unite in recognizing the danger which confronts us as a nation, in view of the teachings of current history in respect to a united people, Therefore, be it resolved that we New Jersey Daughters of the American Revolution, true to the ideals of our forefathers, pledge the President of these United States our loyalty and personal service, whenever and wherever needed in that spirit of patriotism which embodies not only the safeguarding of our own individual liberties, but even more, the inspirations and sacrifices to meet the Nation's need.

This resolution was unanimously indorsed.

(MISS) SARAH E. ELDRIDGE, Historian.

George Clinton Chapter (Wilmington, O.).

On April 26, 1917, a branch of the National League for Woman's Service was organized and Mrs. Nina Pugh Smith, State Secretary of the League, addressed the mass meeting. After an appeal from our State Regent, Mrs. Edward L. Harris, a meeting was called and the Chapter decided to assist the Navy League by furnishing yarn and needles to knit sweaters, scarfs and wristlets for the sailors. Mrs. Hale reported the distribution of 500 copies of the law regarding the desecration of the flag.

We are successfully conducting the Children's Story Hour at the public library. A picnic was given them in May.

At the October meeting Mrs. Skimming gave practical suggestions of cooperating with the government in food conservation.

A reception was given by George Clinton Chapter, D. A. R., at the home of Mrs. C. C. Nichols to the State Regent, Mrs. Edward L. Harris, and Mrs. Charles H. Smith, Member of the Governor's Board. Mrs. E. E. Terrell, Regent of the Chapter, gave a résumé of things accomplished in War Relief work, and intentions for the future. Mrs. Terrell introduced the State Regent, Mrs. Harris, who presented the cause of the D. A. R. Lodge at Camp Sherman.

At a special meeting in August it was voted to support a French war orphan. At the September meeting the committee on knitting reported 9 sweaters, 11 scarfs, 10 pairs of wristlets, finished and sent to our boys. Mrs. Nichols, who had received from Washington, D. C., an appointment as Director General, explained the war fund for libraries for our soldiers and sailors.

At the State Conference at Dayton we had
the privilege of hearing Major General Glenn, of Camp Sherman, Captain Hunter, of Camp Sherman, Captain R. P. Hobson and Ralph A. Hayes, Private Secretary to Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War.

In December we held an all-day sewing at the home of the Regent, making comfort kits for boys at Camp Sherman. On December 13, a Silver Tea was given at the home of Mrs. G. W. Wood for benefit of D. A. R. Lodge at Camp Sherman. The December meeting was at the home of Mrs. D. C. Austin. Christmas kits equipped at cost of $31.85 had been forwarded.

Six representatives from George Clinton Chapter went to the dedication of the D. A. R. Lodge at Camp Sherman. The State Regent, Mrs. Harris, presented the Lodge to Major General Glenn, who said that from Mrs. Harris' suggestion had come the great Red Cross Community House, the Y. W. C. A. Lodge, the Masonic Home and eleven lodges which the Woman's Auxiliary is planning to group about the Red Cross Building.

The D. A. R. Lodge contains sixty bedrooms, three parlors, and an assembly room.

The Chapter celebrated Washington's Birthday with an informal luncheon. The afternoon was spent in knitting and a short business session. We voted $25 to Red Cross for layette fund, also $15 to comfort kit fund. We have sent scrap books to Fort Thomas and Camp Sherman, have given eighty volumes of literature to Public Library. To Wilmington Public Library, $96.53; to Library War Fund, $275.95; D. A. R. Lodge, $175; comfort kits, $46.87; layettes, $25; restoration of French village of Tilloloy, $8.50; support French child, $36.50; Christmas boxes, Camp Sheridan, $10; bird lecture, $5; flag law, $2.50.

(MRS. W. R.) AMY FULLER HALE, Historian.

THE REBECCA CORNELL CHAPTER (Rahway, N. J.) has closed its second year of work. While we have been unable to respond to all appeals, we feel that we have made progress along several lines.

This has been a year when all our time and ability is needed by the Red Cross. While we have not given knitted garments as a Chapter, each member, as individuals, has sent knitted garments, jellies, boxes, newspapers and magazines to the boys at the front and in camps. As individuals they have given to the Y. M. C. A. and have purchased Liberty Bonds and Thrift Stamps.

In connection with the Civic Club, the Chapter, by means of an entertainment, sent $100 to the Red Cross in Rahway. The Chapter also sent $5 to Tilloloy Fund, $5 to the Local City Nurse Fund, $8 to the Continental Hall in New Jersey.

Two prizes were offered to High School pupils for essays on patriotic subjects.

On account of the splendid work done at McKee, Ky., by one of the members, Mrs. Messler, we are especially interested in this field. A flag was presented to McKee Academy, two pictures were given to the Orphanage and money for educational works in the Academy. Letters received from students there show splendid progress and the Chapter realizes it has been worth while to help these people.

ADA BOYD WOODRUFF, Historian.

Pricilla Alden Chapter (Carroll, Iowa).

Ten regular meetings were held at the homes of members the first Saturday of the month during 1917, with an average attendance of twelve members. Our meetings have been interesting, instructive and patriotic, the programs consisting of papers and magazine articles. The meetings open by singing "America" and using the Ritual. Washington's Birthday was celebrated with a party, and Flag Day with a picnic, when the members' husbands were guests of the Chapter.

Mrs. Ruth O. Culbertson, of Annapolis, Md., Founder of the Chapter, and still a member, attended the Continental Congress, as our delegate, and sent a splendid report of the meeting. Two of our members attended the State Conference and gave interesting reports.

Every member has been actively engaged in knitting and many have sewed for the Red Cross. Six dozen glasses of jelly were sent...
to the Base Hospital at Camp Dodge. Envelopes of clippings, stories and pictures have been sent to the Navy. Six dollars was given to the fund for the new State flag. We have six subscribers to the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine. The Chapter has received two new members, and three by transfer. One member resigned and we report with sorrow the death of one Daughter, Euphemia Huston Housh. The roll at present includes 29 members, 19 resident and 10 non-resident.

(MRS. THOMAS) L. M. LEFFINGWELL, Historian.

Rochester Chapter (Rochester, Minn.) contributed fifty dollars to the local Red Cross by exhibiting an old panorama of the Indian uprising in Minnesota in 1862.

This panorama was painted by John Stevens, an artist of Rochester, who became interested in the subject through the sufferings of Mrs. Eastlick, whose husband and two children were killed by the Indians. Her description of the horrors, through which she passed, caused him to paint these pictures. There are thirty-seven in number, 5 by 6 feet in size, and though crude, they are most interesting as an illustration of the means of entertainment of sixty years ago. The last of the pictures shows the hanging of thirty-eight Indians at Mankato, in December, 1862.

The panorama disappeared many years ago and was finally located by Burt W. Eaton, of this city, who gave a graphic account of the uprising and history, and causes leading thereto; to violations by the Government of the Indian treaties of 1851 and 1853 by which the Indians ceded to the Government thirty-five millions of acres of land in Minnesota and Iowa.

Mr. Eaton was several years searching for the panorama and finally located it in the hands of some negroes in Winona in whose possession it had been for over twenty years, and he secured it for the purpose of preserving the panorama for its historical value.

FRANCES FAITOUTE GOODING, Historian.

Ruth Hart Chapter (Meriden, Conn.) celebrated its twenty-fifth birthday, February 4, 1918.

Owing to the present stirring times of war, we waived our customary banquet and our celebration took the form of a great patriotic war rally.

The auditorium was decorated with palms, flowers and flags, and the building was filled to capacity with a representative audience.

On the platform were the present Regent, Mrs. John G. Nagel and her officers, past Regents of the Chapter and guests.

A company of Boy Scouts was on duty at the door, and while the orchestra played "The Stars and Stripes Forever," the speakers and guests marched through the centre aisle, along which twelve young members, dressed in white and carrying flags, were stationed on either side.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Bert N. Timbie, after which Mrs. Nagel welcomed the gathering. Our Regent then introduced the State Regent, Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel. After congratulating the Chapter upon its twenty-fifth birthday, she spoke most earnestly of the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution at this time, and said that "one of the basic principles of the society was to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty, and that there are now one hundred and eight thousand women in the United States pledged to this object, and honor bound to stand back of President Wilson in this war to make the world safe for democracy."

Mrs. George Maynard Minor, Vice-President General of the D. A. R., was then introduced, and devoted a few minutes to "The careful consideration of the deeper meanings of the organization," in order to impress upon the public that it has tangible work to perform along memorial and educational lines.

Mrs. Minor was followed by an historical résumé of the Chapter, given by Miss Florence Fisherick, who brought to mind that Ruth Hart was the fifth Chapter to be organized in Connecticut.

The speaker of the evening, the Hon. George B. Chandler, of the State Council of Defense, then gave a patriotic address. He closed his address with the wish that, "In this hour when civilization is trembling, when the world is swirling and shaken to its very foundations, when Europe is bleeding, may God grant that we may give to our country one hundred per cent. of ourselves and our sacrifices, both material and physical."

The Liberty Chorus of two hundred voices closed the meeting by singing "The Star Spangled Banner."

MARY FRENCH HOMAN, Historian.

The Chicago Chapter (Chicago, Ill.) no longer merely perpetuates the glories of past achievements, but is actively participating in history-making. The last year's work has been the most important the Chapter has ever undertaken.

Early in the year, many circles were formed for Red Cross work. Classes in Elementary Hygiene and Home Care of the Sick were organized. Twenty members took the course, and received certificates.

In June, on the illness and resignation of the Regent, Mrs. Sarah E. Raymond Fitz-
William, Mrs. William Baden Austin became Regent. She made the suggestion that, as the Chicago Chapter is the oldest and largest in the United States, it was only fitting that we give an ambulance to France. After a few months the required amount of $350 was in the hands of the committee, and the ambulance was purchased and turned over to Base Hospital No. 13. Soldiers and sailors were entertained in various ways during the summer, and the homes of many members are open to them on Sundays and holidays.

The Chapter has given $200 for Liberty Bonds; $100 to the Y. M. C. A. drive; $280 to the D. A. R. Liberty Loan; $145 toward the restoration of a French village; $775 for the Conservation of the Home, and smaller sums to various other relief works. Several members have given ambulances. One member is educating two blind soldiers. One member raised $10,000 in ten days for the War Savings Stamp Drive, and another organized a circle of Daughters and their friends, who gave 3008 pounds of jam and marmalade to be sent to European prison camps and hospitals.

In October, the semi-annual presentation of a medal to the recruit attaining the highest degree of efficiency at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station was made. Several hundred copies of the Constitution of the United States were printed and distributed.

The Chapter maintains one of the largest Red Cross branches in Chicago,—Auxiliary Number 1—in quarters donated by generous friends. Members are in charge each day, and with their assistants, have turned over to date (March 16, 1918), 1940 knitted garments, 376 sewed garments, and fitted out 26 aviators. Twelve members are Red Cross instructors, two are Red Cross speakers, and one is President of the Navy League of the Red Cross. We have a service emblem of 72 stars in honor of sons of members, with two additional stars for two members who are doing hospital service in France.

The membership has increased materially during the present year, owing to the efficiency of our Regent, the wider acquaintanceship of people through Red Cross activities, and the fine programs at our monthly meetings. Many prominent men gave addresses. Among them were the Hon. T. P. O'Connor and Captain Richmond Pearson Hobson. The Chapter has eighty-five subscribers to the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine.

At the reception and luncheon on George Washington's Birthday, over 500 members and guests were present.

The activities of the Chapter show no sign of decreasing, but will probably increase during the continuation of the war.

JESSIE DUNLAP CASTLE, Historian.

Muskogee Indian Territory Chapter (Muskogee, Okla.). Red Cross has been the medium through which most of our activity has shown itself. We meet each Thursday afternoon in the Red Cross rooms, and make surgical dressings. During December our D. A. R. table, with a member as instructor, made 1838 surgical dressings, and since then we have averaged 300 dressings at each meeting. Many of our members are at the workrooms each day, and have given of their time and strength in organizing, teaching, buying supplies and doing all in their power to further the work of the Red Cross.

At our Flag Day meeting last June, we decided to put less money in the printing of our year-books, and buy yarn. Our first purchase was twelve (12) pounds, and during the summer we met one morning each week in the Parish House to knit. Thus far, we have purchased thirty (30) pounds of yarn, and sent to our State Regent, to be forwarded to the U. S. S. Thornton, fifty-seven (57) knitted garments as follows: 14 sweaters, 17 helmets, 13 wristlets, and 13 scarfs. We have also sent a set to a Muskogee boy stationed at San Antonio; to another in Alaska, and supplied a Canadian aviator with knitted garments.

During Fair week two members made $30 commission from the sale of coffee and flour, and we made $60 from the sale of Christmas cards and novelties. We gave $10 to the Old Folks Home at Thanksgiving; $10 to the Surgical Dressings Fund, and sent the American Magazine and the Saturday Evening Post to the battleship Oklahoma.

Our meetings are held at the homes of members the last Wednesday of each month, a miscellaneous program being given. The October meeting came during Food Conservation week, and the hostesses, instead of serving refreshments, gave the money to the yarn fund. We had a Washington's Birthday luncheon at the Agency Hill Tea Room, the most historic spot near here. At this meeting our Chapter voted to give its portion towards the restoration of Tilloloy.

It seems a long ways back to the days of '76, but the need of active patriotism is just as apparent to-day as then. Let us honor those of the past by serving our country to-day, so it shall not be true of us, as Artemus Ward said: "People who exploit their ancestors are like potatoes—the best part of them under ground."

(MRS. W. L.) LUCY G. LINDBARD, Historian.
Rainier Chapter (Seattle, Wash.) is approaching the close of its twenty-second year with a membership of 270 and a most encouraging outlook.

The programs at the regular monthly meetings have been made up of the best material the city afforded; musicians and patriotic speakers from all branches of the service. The study class is continuing last year's "Mexico and Current Events," and taking up "Belgium, and Other Countries at War." The Junior Department is doing special work in a creditable manner and usually holds separate meetings.

Most of the twelve or thirteen Red Cross circles under the D.A.R. in Seattle have as chairman a member of Rainier Chapter. The Chapter bought $500 worth of Liberty Bonds with Chapter money, and through Chapter committees, individual members purchased others. A prominent part was taken in the Seattle Girls' War Relief Bazaar in December, when over $100,000 was raised to outfit a base hospital, and for other patriotic work.

In March the Chapter gave a military ball at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Club for the enlisted men of Camp Lewis, Bremerton, and of the Naval Training Station at the University of Washington. The next afternoon, Sunday, March 24, we presented a program for their entertainment at the same place.

Under the energetic leadership of Mrs. Eliza F. Leary, Vice-President General from the State of Washington; Mrs. Edmund Bowden, former State Regent, and Mrs. H. D. Hurley, present Regent, Rainier Chapter is working, working, working, and is trying to prove that the Daughters of the American Revolution of the State of Washington are worthy descendants of their Revolutionary sires.

ELINOR INGERSOLL-THORNE, Historian.

Winchester Chapter (Winchester, Ind.) celebrated Washington's Birthday at the home of Miss Grace Kelley, who, with Mrs. Platt, assisting hostess, were in Colonial costume. Many of the D.A.R. and guests were also dressed in the style of other days. The rooms were decorated with flowers and flags.

A Penny contest was first on the program; later Miss Kelley and pupils gave several musical numbers. Refreshments were served at small tables, and at a late hour the D.A.R. and guests departed, feeling that the party had proved a great success. The March meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Carrie Leavell Barnes. Interesting readings on Italy were given by Miss Edna Engle and Mrs. J. H. Kinkead. Business was brought up at this meeting. On March 14, our County Superintendent, Mr. Driver, gave an illustrated lecture on the Revolutionary War, under the auspices of the D.A.R., when a neat sum of money was realized for war relief work.

We have given to the Ambulance fund, the Tilloloy fund, also to the Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. The society has done much war relief work, and the members are actively engaged in Red Cross sewing, surgical dressings and knitting. Our Chapter is small but is trying to do its bit.

Ann E. Jaqua Stakebeak, Regent.

General Benjamin Lincoln Chapter (East Boston, Mass.) recently celebrated its twenty-second birthday. The subject on this occasion was "Our Debt to France," and during the program the Regent, Mrs. John R. Story, announced that the Chapter's quota of the Tilloloy fund was complete.

Our present membership of 58 is a scattered one, extending to Maine, Florida, California, Japan, and Korea, and we have many "real granddaughters."

We have done our share of knitting, expending several hundred dollars, a portion of which was raised by entertainments and donations. Sons of members in the service have been provided with complete knitted outfits. We have contributed knitted articles to the State D.A.R., and now have on hand wool, cotton, etc., for outfits in the fall for the enlisted sons of members. We shall soon have over $50 from the sale of a silk quilt, which will be a nucleus for our October work. We knitted 68 pairs of thumbless mitts for Company M, Massachusetts State Guard (whose Captain is the son of the Chairman of our War Relief Committee).

Individuals in the Chapter have subscribed to every Liberty Loan issue and purchased War Savings Stamps. We conducted a drive for kid gloves for vests and pieces of silk for hospital pillows, and sent 150 hospital bags to France. One group of members is at work on surgical dressings. The subscriptions to the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine have been increased and we find it extremely helpful in planning the programs for our meetings.

There are many other organizations engaged in war relief work with which we endeavor to cooperate. The Chairman of our War Relief Committee, Mrs. Joseph H. Branes, is a "granddaughter," 84 years old, who was actively engaged in similar work during the Civil War (her husband being Captain of an East Boston Company and later Lieutenant Colonel of the 29th Massachusetts Regiment) and also in the Spanish War.

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

**ANSWERS**

5058. BRYAN. Ancestry of David C. Bryan and Ruth Bryan, of Huntington, N. Y. I have reason to believe that these people may be relatives of mine. My name was Beulah Bryan. My father's name was Thomas Edwin and his father's name was Cornelius Bryan, and his mother's name was Margaret S. Bryan. They came from Ohio to Iowa in an early day. My father was born in Nobles County, O. My grandfather Cornelius had two brothers, Thomas (who never married, he was a half-brother) and Peter, who married and had four children, Benjamin, Cornelius, Mary Elizabeth and Wesley. My grandfather had eight children and my father being the second child; all the others were girls. My father had three children: myself, brother Arthur Gaylord Bryan and Redford Cornelius. I know that my great-grandfather was a relative of the Betsey Bryan that married Daniel Boone. I want to know whether you can give me the names of the brothers and sisters of Betsey Bryan, and tell me what relation she was to the William Bryan, at Bryan's Station in Kentucky, and who his children were. I have heard my grandfather tell of his father being connected with Daniel Boone and that Boone's wife was our relative. Did you find out anything about these Bryans, Chester and Ruth, and did it help you to connect them with the Morgan Bryan, the emigrant?—Beulah Bryan Chehock, Clear Lake, Iowa.

5105. LOOKER. Othniel Looker, my Revolutionary ancestor, was born October 7, 1756. One record gives the place as Long Island, N. Y., another record gives it Morris County, N. J. He was the son of John Looker, a native of England, who died in 1759, when Othniel was two years old.

His mother, with four small children, returned to her native place, Hanover, N. J., where she taught school to support her family. Othniel Looker (my great-great-grandfather) was a private in the Revolutionary War. He was a member of the Legislature. He went to Ohio in 1804 and served in the Ohio Legislature. He was Speaker of the Assembly, when Return Meigs was Governor of Ohio. In 1814 Governor Meigs was appointed Postmaster General, and Othniel Looker, by virtue of his office as Speaker of the Assembly, became acting Governor of Ohio.

I have no record of the three other children of John Looker. I see by family letters, there is an old family Bible with dates going back two hundred years; the dates are 1670, and 1672.

I am trying to try to get in touch with the person who owns this Bible. I imagine, however, that it is a family Bible of Othniel Looker's wife's family, who was Pamela Clark, a near relative of Abram Clark, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. I have in my possession a picture of Harriet Clark, said to be a sister of Abram. For many years a portrait of Abram Clark, which unaccountably disappeared, hung in the dining-room of my grandmother's home in Cincinnati. An incident my mother has often spoken of in connection with the portrait is as follows:

A long hall separated the dining-room from the other part of the house; the hall had a door at either end and a favorite pastime of the children "between the dark and the daylight," was to step into the hall, close the door, and walk to the other end of the hall, open the dining-room door, salute the portrait of Abram Clark, crying out, "Who's afraid of the dark? Abram Clark! Abram Clark!"
and then rush back where the other children were waiting.

I do not know whether my Looker family is your Looker family, but I would be pleased to hear from you.—Mrs. Elizabeth Emery, 925 Cass Street, La Crosse, Wis.

5120. Brown. "Life of John Brown," by Redpath, or if she will communicate with the undersigned, she will learn much to her interest concerning the ancestors of John Brown of Harpers' Ferry fame.—Ralph A. Barnette, Meadville, Pa. (See Mag. Md. Hist. Soc., Sept., 1917.—M. R. H., Editor.)

5128. Lee. My ancestor John Lee had several sons, Hancock, John Jr., and Philip. Philip Lee, called Col. Philip Lee of Nomini in Dr. Edmund J. Lee's book, "Lees of Virginia," was my ancestor, and he married Mary Jaquelin Smith, who was a daughter of Rev. Thomas Smith, last Colonial Rector of Cople Parish, Westmoreland County, Va. "Lees of Virginia" states that this Mrs. Mary Jaquelin (Smith) Lee, wife of Col. Philip Lee, was a daughter of John Smith.

In this statement Doctor Lee is incorrect, as proof in possession of my relatives show her old original Bible and legal papers, besides a number of her great-grandchildren still living who distinctly remember her. She was a granddaughter of John Smith on her mother's side. Her mother, Mary Smith, married the Rev. Thomas Smith. I merely make this explanation because of the mistake in Doctor Lee's book, "Lees of Virginia."

I send you a little outline of my Lee family if it will help you clear up matters for W. T. W., Query Number 2.

Lee family of Virginia (my side): Col. Richard Lee, the immigrant, died 1663. Previsous to 1642 he married Anne. Their son, Richard Lee, 2d, born 1647, died 1714, married 1674, Laetitia Corbin, who was born 1657, died 1706; their son Philip Lee, 3d, born 1681, died 1744, married 1725, Elizabeth Sewell; their son, John Lee, 4th, born 1738, died 1777, married near 1758, Susannah Smith, who was born 1740; their son, Col. Philip Lee, 5th, of "Nomini," who married 1786 Mary Jaquelin Smith; their daughter, Mary Smith Lee, who married James C. Anthony, and here the name Lee ends in my family.

Gen. Robert E. Lee, 6th, is a great-great-grandson of Richard Lee and Laetitia Corbin through their other son, Henry Lee, 3d.—Linnie Walker Womble, Thomaston, Upson County, Ga.

5131. Smith-Jones. I have had a list of the sons and daughters of Elijah Jones (first). They number seventeen persons, my grandfather, Elijah Jones (second), was one of them. Anson was younger, Elijah (first) served in the Revolution in a Connecticut Regiment, was in the battles of Long Island and White Plains, N. Y. This is mentioned in a book issued by the Adjutant General of Connecticut; there is a tradition in the family, and published in a history of a soldier of Raleigh, Wake County, N. C., who enlisted in the first North Carolina Regiment, 1777, in Captain Bowen's company and General Clark's regiment. He was married twice and had eighteen sons and four daughters. I should like to know the name of these wives and children. Philip Turner, son of above John, mother's name unknown, was born in Raleigh, Wake County, N. C., 1762, was my great-grandfather and moved from Raleigh to Madison County, Ky., and later to Fayette, Howard County, Mo., where he died in 1852. His wife was Abigail Hickman, of Raleigh, N. C.; she died in Fayette, and was buried by the side of her husband. I should like these Johns and Phillips identified. Could they possibly be the same? The two accounts vary as to where they came from. Is it possible for you to put me on the track of someone who can help me?—Annie Cockeill Pulliam, St. Louis, Mo.


Isaac Gates, according to Preston records, married Deborah Partridge 27 August, 1733, not 1773. His will is of date 10 July, 1787. He was too old for Revolutionary service. Cyrus Gates, of Preston, was in the Revolution; though not mentioned in the will of Isaac Gates, there is a little ground for thinking he may have been a son of Isaac.

I have a good deal of data relative to Phillips-Gates families.—William H. Powers, Brookings, S. D.

QUERIES

6072. Barnes.—Moses Barnes (Barnes Genealogy 205 C. S. 71, B28, 1903. Compiled by Rev. George Barnes Conneant, Ohio Congressional Library) was born New Haven, Conn., 1740. A son of Daniel Barnes and Zurich Edgar (daughter of Abraham Edgar and wife Lydia).

Moses Barnes and Sarah Bannister his wife, his only son or child known of, Abijah Barnes, born January 3, 1770, at Litchfield, Conn., he died 1883, his wife was Abi Brayford, name given by (aged granddaughter) now living. Abijah Barnes died in Erie County, Pennsylvania, Conneaut twp.; his children were Anna, born Mass., 1797, married Harmon; (2) Daniel, born Mass., 1799, died Pennsylvania,
1867, married Philinda Martin; (3) Stephen, born Mass., 1800, moved with his parents in 1800 to Erie County, Pennsylvania, 1818 married Margaret Walker, born 1806, moved to Illinois. He died 1853. Stephen Barnes and Margaret Walker had Rebecca, married R. R. Bullock, William, Sarah, Jane, Abion married Abraham Woolston my ancestor; (4) Hosea Barnes, born New Ashford, Mass., Berkshire County, 1802, married Betsy Marcy; (5) Abigail, born 1804, married — Bacon, (6) Hilda, born 1806, unmarried; (7) Abijah Jr., born 1808, Mary Blackwell; (8) Norman, born 1810 married Sarah Ann Marcy; (9) Robert, born New Ashford, Mass., married Mary Ann Barnes of New York, no relation. Moses Barnes served in Revolutionary War in 6th Conn. Regt., commanded by Col. J. Meigs (adjutant General War Dept., Washington, D. C.). He is shown to have entered service February 1, 1777, in Captain Stephen Potter's company of that regiment, to have been transferred to invalid corps November 24, 1779. Adjt. Gen. War Dept. also Moses Barnes, said soldier, received family supplies from Wallingford, 1777-1782, discharged from Capt. Hill's Corps Invalids April 23, 1783, Adjutant General Military Department, Hartford, Conn. Moses Barnes enlisted in Continental Army February 1, 1777, served one year, re-enlisted, was promoted to captain, was discharged 1783.

Can any one tell me where or when Moses Barnes died? Did he die in Litchfield, Conn., where his son was born or where in Wallingford his family received supplies in 1777, or Erie County, Pennsylvania, where his son Abijah moved in 1818, or at the house of his grandchildren in Berkshire County, Mass.?—D. B.

6073. (1) SMITH-LAYNE.—Who were the parents or brothers of Lydia Layne of Virginia? Lydia Layne and Temple Smith were married prior to 1791 and their children were Gustavus, Anne, Joseph, Jennie, Macafa, Nancy, Betsy, Nellie and Hannah. Hardage Smith was the second wife of William Elliott Boswell who was a general in the War of 1812. Hannah Smith Boswell died in 1864 in Kentucky.

Who were the parents or brothers of Temple Smith? Any information will be of much value.—M. B. S.

6073. (2) BOSWELL-FITZHUE.—Who were the parents of George Boswell, and did any of the family render Revolutionary service? George Boswell came from Leesburg, Loudoun County, Virginia, to Kentucky about 1790, where he lived until his death in 1817. His wife's name was Hannah Fitzhue.

Any information about her family is greatly desired.—M. B. S.

6074. STONER.—Information is desired of the dates and places of birth, marriage, and death of David Stoner, who enlisted from Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, in Revolutionary War. Also name of his wife, and date of birth and death, and names of children.—M. M. D.

6075. (1) ROKER-ROOKER.—Information desired concerning — Roaker, who is said to have been an officer in the Continental Army and to have been at one time on Washington's staff. He had two sisters Clarkia and Jael. Jael married Richard Harding, of Philadelphia, and went to Nova Scotia, with the Loyalists. Family tradition claims, that these people were from South Carolina, but Sabin gives Richard Harding as being from Philadelphia. Any data or service concerning this Roaker will be appreciated.—E. H. V. T.

6075. (2) HORN-VICK.—Thomas Horn, wife Selah Vick, lived in Wayne County, North Carolina. Did Thomas Horn have Revolutionary service? Who was his father? And did he have Revolutionary service? Who were the parents of Selah Vick Horn, and did her father have Revolutionary service? E. H. V. T.

6076. LEWIS. Wanted to correspond with descendants of Charles Lewis, who died in Pittsylvania County, Va., 1805. His daughters were Mary Keats and Lucreasy Clements, and his sons Charles, Zachariah, Edward, James, John and William Lewis.—D. L. D.

6077. HIRST or HURST. John Hirst and his wife Ann came to Pennsylvania in 1737 from England. He was a Presbyterian minister, but they bought a farm near Philadelphia. Their children were John, William, Sarah, Judith and Richard. John Hirst married Mary Heston and moved to Loudoun County, Va. Judith married Edward Cunard. Their descendants live in Knox and Morrow Counties, Ohio. William married Ann Thomas of Maryland and moved to Huntingdon County, Pa.

Is there a complete history of the Hirst family including Revolutionary services? Who were the parents of Ann Thomas, and did they render patriotic service?—B. W.

6078. PRESTON. My grandfather was Robert Simpson Preston, b June 14, 1795, at Centre County, Pa. His father was Abijah Preston, who married Margaret Simpson. She was b August 14, 1760. I think they were married in Centre County, Pa.

According to grandfather, his father, Abijah Preston, served in the Revolution. The New Jersey Rolls, page 874, show Abijah Preston,
a boatman on frontier of Cumberland and Cape May, also a private. The New Jersey Rolls, page 874, shows James Simpson, boatman on frontier of Cumberland and Cape May, also in militia.

I wish to find proof of Revolutionary service of the Abijah Preston, who is the father of Robert Simpson Preston.—J. S. P.

6079. ELLERSON. (1). Names of parents of David Elerson, also birthplace supposed to be Fairfax, Va.

SHAW (2). Shaw ancestry of Freelove Shaw, who married Storm Slingerland at Two Steeple Church, Albany, N. Y., in 1811. Parents' name desired. Perhaps of Oneida County, N. Y.—C. H. H.

6079. RAINSFORD (3). Descendants of Edward Rainsford, Sr., of Boston, Mass., 1630, and data that will help to connect family. Maiden name of second wife, Elizabeth —? Maiden name of wife of Edward Rainsford, Jr., Abigail —? of Cambridge, Mass., and Canterbury, Conn. Also maiden name of wife of Thomas Rainsford Rhoda —? Sheffield, Mass.—A. R. H.

6080. WAGGENER. Wanted, Waggener genealogy, showing the father of John Waggener who was married in Virginia in 1785, and of William Phillips who was in Kentucky in 1780, and of Lettico, wife of Osborn Bland, who was captured by the Indians. See Collins's History of Kentucky.—C. B. P.

6081. PIERSON. I am seeking information of Captain Azel Pierson, who commanded Second Regiment, Cumberland County, New Jersey Militia, 1776; company from lower Hopewell Township. Was appointed recruiting officer of Cumberland County for Continental Service with rendezvous at Bridgeton, N. J., October 10, 1777. I want date and place of birth, death and marriage.—L. A. S.

6082. ALLEN. Ebenezer Allen, who married Lucy Chapman, November 21, 1786, at Hanover, N. H. Some of our family say he was a brother of Ethan Allen and that he served in the Revolutionary War; others think that he was his cousin. In the Court House at Rochester, N. Y., the cornerstone is the mill-wheel of his Ebenezer Allen and a tablet states the fact that he was often called "Indian" Allen.

I am the granddaughter of Seneca Allen, son of Ebenezer. Seneca was born in Genesee, N. Y., February 18, 1788, and was married at Delaware, Upper Canada, June 9, 1809, to Fanny Brigham, who was b in Hanover, N. H. I want to know Ebenezer Allen's relationship to Ethan Allen, and if he served in the Revolution.—N. S. G.

6083. WALLIS. Date of birth, marriage and death desired of Thomas Wallis (Wallace), a Revolutionary soldier. He married Ann McLean b 1751, d 1838. Any genealogical or Revolutionary data desired.—D. J. C.

6084. SMITH-COLLIS (1). John Collis, b 1742, Boston, died 1809 in Warren, married Loas Smith in Warren, Mass., 1769. Who were Loas Smith's parents? Did her father have Revolutionary service? Is there a genealogy of this Smith family?

COLLIS-PARKER (2). Jonathan Collis (1790-1868), son of John and Loas (Smith) Collis, married in 1810 Phebe Parker, daughter of Reuben Parker, a Revolutionary soldier, and his wife Lucy.

Can anyone tell me the maiden name of Lucy or anything of her parents? Did her father serve in the Revolution? Would like Reuben Parker's war record. Is there a Parker genealogy on this branch of the family?

SANGER (3). Sergeant Stephen Converse (1745-1823), married November 19, 1768, Zerriah Sanger, who died April 27, 1777—who were her parents, and was her father in the Revolution?

CONVERSE-WHIPPLE (4). Stephen Converse (1775-1864), son of Sergeant Stephen Converse and Zerriah (Sanger) Converse, married Nellie Whipple (1773-1856). Who were her parents, and was her father in the Revolution? When and where was she born? Was she a daughter of Thomas Whipple, who served in the Revolution from Warren, Mass.? Was this Thomas, the one born in Grafton, Mass., 1759, son of Captain Moses Whipple, who moved to Craydon, New Hampshire, in 1766?

BLANCHARD-GRISWOLD (5). Who were the parents of Charlotte Blanchard, who married Dickson Griswold or George Dickson Griswold, November 16, 1826, in Windsor, Conn.? Is there Revolutionary service in this line? Who were George Dickson Griswold's parents? Was his father in the Revolution?

LOCKE (6). Did Jethro Locke (1727-1807), married 1748 to Hannah Rand (1729-1831), have Revolutionary service? He signed the Association Test in Barrington, N. H. Would this entitle one to join the D. A. R.?

RAND-SEAWARDS (7). James Rand, of Rye, N. H., d 1881, married November 3, 1796, Sarah Seawards (1774-1865). Who were their parents, and was there Revolutionary service in either family?

GRAY (8). Wanted, information of "Trumpe" Gray, an immigrant from England. When did he come to America? Information of his descendants desired.—G. C. H.

6085. CHAMBERLAIN. Daniel Chamberlain, a Revolutionary soldier from Massachusetts, b 1753, Westboro, d July 14, 1825, married, January 4, 1775, Lydia Harrington; their son
Eli b October 4, 1789, married November 30, 1815, Ascha Forbes, b June 22, 1794, d Sept. 16, 1880. Ancestry of Lydia Harrington and Ascha Forbes desired, with dates of birth and death—H. L. S.

6086. CLARK (1). Would like ancestry and posterity of Wartrus Clark, who was sergeant-major in third regiment, Colonel Isaiah Putman, May, 1775, to December, 1775, residence, Norwich, Conn.; Ensign, Colonel, John Durkee's Regiment, 20th Continentals, 1776. This regiment was Colonel Putman's in 1775 and reorganized. Whom did he marry and was he the Wartrus Clark who lived in Lynn in May, 1760, and in Derby prior to 1768?

Reed (2). Would like genealogy of William Reed, commander of schooner Turn of Sinnes 1775-1783. Was he the William Reed, commander of sloop Young Cromwell? Also genealogy of John Reed who enlisted March 1, 1777, in Colonel Lamb's Artillery, served in 1780-1781. What was his wife's maiden name?—H. R. M.

6087. MILLER. John Miller b 1766, his wife Hannah b 1770, lived in Scott County, Ky. Twelve sons and daughters born to them. Wanted, Hannah's maiden name. John Miller was general in the war following the Revolution and fought with General Harrison on the Lakes. Could he have Revolutionary record, though so young? Who was his father and from what State did they emigrate to Kentucky? My impression is Hannah's maiden name was Applegate. Did her father have Revolutionary record? Did John Miller's father have Revolutionary record? The Millers are long-lived and many of their grandchildren are living in Louisiana and Mississippi. One granddaughter lives in Pennsylvania.—E. M. G.

6088. PETERSON-BASS (1). William Peterson married Miss Bass, lived either in Maryland or Georgia. Wanted dates of his birth, death and marriage. Her given name, names of her parents and dates of birth and death.

Dufre-Dortch (2). Wanted, given names of Miss Dortch, who married a Dufre, about 1775, also dates of their marriage. They had several children, one named Elizabeth, who married Ben Peterson.—T. A.

6089. ROGERS. Captain John Rogers, born at Beaver, Pa., July 5, 1780, founder of Fort Smith, Ark.

He was military storekeeper during War of 1812, and also for some years afterward held the same position in New Orleans, La. He came here several years after the battle of New Orleans, in 1822, with the Seventh Regiment, U. S. Infantry. His nephew, Jerry Kennady, born in Beaver, Beaver County, Pa., February 11, 1817, moved to Hebron, O., while an infant; came with Captain Rogers to Fort Smith in 1836. In 1832, 1833, and 1836, Captain Rogers purchased from the Government and others the tract of land on which the military post and the city of Fort Smith were built. In 1838 he sold 300 acres of land to United States on which the old military post was situated, also in 1838, he had the land laid out in town lots.

Captain Rogers married Mary (it is thought she was Mary Gould, of Massachusetts, but know nothing of his wife's family, not even her surname). She joined him here in the spring of 1827. She died September, 1854. They had twelve children, six of whom died. The ones that lived were: William Rogers (first Mayor of Fort Smith); Hickory, Woods B., John, Margaret and Emma Cecelia, who was b Dec. 16, 1843, Fort Smith, Ark., d June 22, 1905.

Emma Cecelia Rogers was married at her father's death-bed, October 7, 1860, to James A. Johnston. Issue of Emma Cecelia Rogers and James Alonza Johnston: Nina Virginia, b Sept. 3, 1861, Fort Smith; Mary Rogers, b April 17, 1865, Fort Smith; Gussie Meredith, b June 3, 1868, Fort Smith; Albert Sidney, b January 21, 1870, Fort Smith.

Nina Virginia Johnston married James Mitchell Sparks, December 15, 1885. Their only son, James Mitchell Sparks, Jr., b March 27, 1893, is the great-grandson of Captain Rogers.

James Alonza Johnston was the son of John Independence Johnston, b in Ireland. Married Eliza Virginia Meredith in 1838, at Rome, Ga. Eliza Virginia Meredith was b July 17, 1817, Rome, Ga.

As State Chairman Genealogical Committee of 1916-1917, I would like very much to trace the line of John Rogers, founder of Fort Smith and first permanent white settler of Western Arkansas.

Will be very glad to correspond with any Rogers family of Beaver County, Pa., or any one who can throw any light on his parentage and history of his ancestors. Also to know if they had Revolutionary records.—A. W. I.

6090. WHITE (1). Revolutionary service desired. Huey married Jane White. He came from Ireland to Butler County, Pa., in 1762.

Married Eliza Virginia Meredith in 1838, at Rome, Ga. Eliza Virginia Meredith was b July 17, 1817, Rome, Ga.

As State Chairman Genealogical Committee of 1916-1917, I would like very much to trace the line of John Rogers, founder of Fort Smith and first permanent white settler of Western Arkansas.

Dufre-Dortch (2). Wanted, given names of Miss Dortch, who married a Dufre, about 1775, also dates of their marriage. They had several children, one named Elizabeth, who married Ben Peterson.—T. A.

Dufre-Dortch (2). Wanted, given names of Miss Dortch, who married a Dufre, about 1775, also dates of their marriage. They had several children, one named Elizabeth, who married Ben Peterson.—T. A.

DUGAL-WILSON (2). Rev. Samuel Dugal married Mary J. Wilson, of Harrisburg, Pa., in 1774. He came from Scotland. Ancestors of Mary J. Wilson, of Harrisburg, Pa., desired.—L. B. S.

ANDERSON-WILSON (3). John Anderson married Elizabeth Wilson in 1784. He came
from Ireland in 1765 and located in Conococheaque Valley, Pa., east of the mountains, moving later to Westmoreland County, Pa. Ancestors of Eliza Wilson requested.

GLASGOW (4). Sarah Glasgow married Moses T. Anderson in 1829. He was born May 29, 1808, in Butler County, Pa. Ancestors of Sarah Glasgow desired.

(5). Information desired of a regiment of Troy soldiers, called Patterson's Regiment, they seem to have gone to Nova Scotia at the close of the Revolution.—L. B. S.

6092. ZEIGLER-DRAKE. Did Daniel Zeigler, b 1779, married Anna Mary Geiselman, have a brother George Zeigler? Who married Elizabeth Beaver? (My grandfather). My father, Daniel Zeigler, married Margaret Drake.

Can Query, Number 40756, descendant of Noah Drake, give the issue of Noah Drake, Sr., born 1758, and his wife Anna Parson? Also the issue of his son Noah Drake, Jr., and Polly Flyer, his wife. My grandfather, Noah Drake, married Margaret Marden.—E. Z. E.

6093. WALKER. Can you tell me where I can obtain a complete list of General Elijah Clark's descendants? Also a genealogy of the Harrison family, of Virginia? Also genealogy of the Waltons, of Georgia? What volume of lineage books contains Taylor genealogy and what is the price of same?—G. C. T.

LIDIA STEEL'S PETITION

Court Record, Charles County, Maryland, Liber Y, No. 3, folio 23

To the Worshipful Justices of Charles County in Court:

The petition of Lidia Steel of said County humbly showeth that she was left (by the death of her husband), widow with nine children; one of the eldest a cripple; one other, her eldest son Elishia Steel, her chief support in laboring to pay the rent of a plantation and support herself and children, was drawn into enlist in the regular service of the United States, in the Quota of this State, in the spring of the year 1777, where he now continues.

That the loss of his labor and assistance (being about 17 years old) has so much increased the difficulties of maintaining herself and family that she and they are much distressed on the occasion and being informed that by Act of Assembly the Justices of the respective County Courts are empowered to Grant to any poor families in their counties from which their principal supports of maintenance are drawn into general service, such relief as they in their wisdom may think just and equitable, she humbly prays her case (which can be verified by her neighbors) may be taken into your human consideration and such relief and assistance allowed and paid as your worships may think her situation merits and she as in duty bound ever pray, etc.

Which position being read to the Court and after considering the same, she is allowed the sum of twenty pounds current to be drawn on the Treasurer of the Western Shore.

(Order drawn)
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