Rung by the State House Bell (Independence Hall, Philadelphia, July 8, 1776). “Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land.” Lev. XXV, 10

THE TOCSIN OF LIBERTY
THREE RARE ENGRAVINGS OF HISTORIC SCENES

By Natalie Sumner Lincoln

Independence Hall in Philadelphia, Pa., stands foremost among historic buildings in America, and its old walls have echoed to the impassioned voices of men famous in the country’s annals. Historic events have not only taken place inside the building but in its belfry hung the “Liberty Bell,” whose bronze throat first proclaimed “Liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof,” and on its doorstep memorable scenes were enacted.

Celebrated artists and engravers have depicted these scenes, paying more attention, however, to what transpired inside its legislative halls rather than to the scenes which occurred out-of-doors. We are indebted to the Print Division, Library of Congress, for permission to reproduce the old engraving showing the first ringing of the Liberty Bell, and to Mr. Frederick Deming, of Litchfield, Conn., for permission to publish a rare colored engraving owned by him which depicts the scene on the steps of Independence Hall just after the passage of the Declaration of Independence.

While the Library of Congress does not possess a copy of this particular engraving, it has in its files the following quaint description of the print.

“...It is sunset on the 4th of July, 1776. The members of the old Continental Congress, having signed the Declaration, are seen in the act of leaving the Hall of Independence. Hancock, distinguished by his dark dress, stands on the steps in front of the Hall door, announcing to a friend that the Declaration has just been passed. Franklin is seen at his right; Jefferson leans vs. the right pillar of the door. Adams is conversing with Jefferson, between their heads is seen the face of Livingston, and vs. the left pillar stands Roger Sherman. These form the group on the steps.

“We then commence on the left of the picture and counting every figure, discover the following persons: (1) a citizen; (2) Wilson, a Signer; (3) a citizen; (4) a Tory; (5) a Signer; (6) a Lady; (7) her Father; (8) Indian, who bore the Declaration to the camp of Washington; (9) Thomas Paine talking with (No. 10) Benjamin Rush and (No. 11) Robert Morris, both Signers.

“...Behind them the heads of citizens are seen, and to the right a crowd of patriots, Quakers, Tories, etc., eagerly disputing the nature and merits of the Declaration.”

A companion engraving to this owned by Mr. Deming which shows the commencement of the struggle for independence, is one owned by the Library of Congress and depicts Lieut. Col. Tench Tilghman, of Washington’s staff, announcing from the steps of Independence Hall the surrender of Cornwallis, which marked the winning of the Revolutionary War.

The events leading to this scene are
thus quaintly told in “Our French Allies” by Edwin Martin Stone:

"From the commencement of the siege (Yorktown) Washington had kept Congress appraised of its progress. The moment the capitulation had been settled and signed, he dispatched Lieut. Col. Tench Tilghman, his Aide de Camp and confidential secretary, to Philadelphia. Tilghman posted with the utmost rapidity in discharge of the pleasant duty, spreading the joyful intelligence by the way. Yet with all the haste he could make, the journey to Philadelphia consumed nearly or quite four days.

"As quickly as possible the publishers of the Freeman’s Journal issued an extra sheet, inscribed in bold letters, ‘HOW ARE THE MIGHTY FALLEN.’ It was illustrated with the seal of the State of Pennsylvania, bearing the legend: Virtue, Liberty, and Independence, underneath which was placed the Arms of the British Crown, bottom up.”

Congress, in grateful recognition to Colonel Tilghman, passed a resolution directing that a horse, handsomely ca-
Lieut. Col. Tench Tilghman, of Washington’s Staff, announcing the surrender of Cornwallis, from the steps of the State House (Independence Hall) at midnight, October 23, 1781.
COMMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT GENERAL

The Fourth of July is a day of holy memories. The time has come for the children of America to realize that the Fourth of July is no longer a mere holiday—a day for extra games of baseball and senseless explosion of fireworks! This day of our calendar should be employed by patriotic people in each community in such ways as to increase the knowledge of American history and enhance the love of American institutions. The day should be rich in patriotic suggestions to teach our children to love the land which has come to them as a legacy from our ancestors. We should teach them to owe no allegiance to any flag but the Stars and Stripes. Teach them that any English-American, German-American, French-American or any other hyphenated American who does not give his first and high allegiance to our "OLD GLORY" is unworthy of citizenship in this great country and should be quickly returned to the land of his birth.

A new patriotism must be born—a patriotism for which men and women will be as glad to live for their country on the high levels of human brotherhood, as well as to die for it.

It is hoped that by September, the Proceedings of the 27th Congress will be in the hands of every Chapter Regent. The President General especially requests that the reports of the Treasurer General and that of the Chairman of the Magazine, be made a special order of your program for your first Chapter meeting in October. She, also, would suggest that during the coming year all reports of the National Committees, presented during the 27th Congress by the chairmen, be read at the Chapter meetings.

There is not a better method to have the members of the Society become familiar with the work of the Society than by the careful reading of these reports, each of special value, as they cover the lines of work done by our Society.

The delegates who attended the 27th Congress were delighted with the improved appearance of Memorial Continental Hall. The National Society paid about eight thousand dollars on improvements during the past year. The stone work of the building was all repointed and cleaned, the woodwork both inside and outside was repainted, the skylight made water-proof, and several rooms not cared for by the States were also repainted and redecorated. Most of the States having rooms have had them repainted and redecorated at a cost of nearly two thousand dollars. The vestibule, museum, the Registrar General's rooms and one room of the Treasurer General's offices are still in need of attention, and when those are put in keeping with the rest of the building our Hall will have renewed its original beautiful appearance.

In preparing the committee lists the President General endeavored to follow a course which will, she believes, lead to greater effectiveness and consequently better results.

The States have been divided into six divisions. The national committees having State chairmen, will consist of a chairman, a vice-chairman or vice-chairmen, a division director for each division (these to be appointed by the President General), and a State Chairman for each committee, the State chairmen to be named by the State Regents and confirmed by the President General. Each division director will have the State chairmen in her States under her care and keep them informed as to the work to be done in their States. The State chairmen will, of course, send the report of the year's work to the National Chairman, who will report to Congress. It is our belief that the work of the National Committees will progress more rapidly and more satisfactorily because of the greater co-operation this easier and more concise method will inspire. It has been found advisable to omit several committees which have been in existence for some years, having served their purpose.
ROM time immemorial to the present, among even the most remote nations of the world, questions uppermost in the human mind have been depicted in caricatures. At certain periods this form of serio-comic criticism has been more rampant and noticeable. This was the case in France in the days of Marie Antoinette and in England under the Georges, whose many peculiarities of nationality and manner were fit subjects for endless productions.

It is not, however, the writer's intention to dilate on this effective form of human and comic criticism but to bring to the notice of the reader a view of Bunker Hill, which seems to have escaped the attention and knowledge of all the many writers of Revolutionary history. James Parton, in his "Caricature and Other Comic Art," devotes a chapter to "English Caricature in the Revolutionary Period," but does not mention this one of Bunker Hill. Benjamin Franklin, whose mind was productive of many literary attainments, was our first caricaturist and a very caustic one. This caricature is entitled "Bunkers Hill or America's Head Dress. Published April 19 by M. Darly, 39 Strand." It measures within the margin 9\(\frac{3}{4}\) X 7 inches. The plate is probably one of a series found in Matthew Darly's book entitled "Darly's Comic-Prints of Characters, Caricatures, Macaronies, etc.; dedicated to David Garrick, esq., 1776."

Matthew Darly, the artist, was well known in London, between 1754 and 1778, dying about 1780. He is principally known for his political cartoons and his designs for Thomas Chippendale, as his versatile talent led him to design ceilings, chimney-pieces, mirror frames, girandoles, decorative panels, etc.

The female head-dress was an endless source for serious and frivolous criticism, in those days. Nor does it seem possible for it to have been otherwise. Mountains of hair were piled upon the head, and arranged in all kinds of fantastic shapes, such as vegetable yards and cornucopias of fruit. Of course, these fashions, although ludicrous in themselves, became a fertile source for caricatures. Alice Morse Earle in her "Two Centuries of Costume in America," which is filled with curious and quaint information, says: "It would be idle to enumerate the various designs which were borne on the heads of women at about the time of the American Revolution. There were 'garden' styles with flowers; 'kitchen-garden' heaped on top; 'rural' styles had windmills, which turned to the wind, a sportsman and deer, a shepherd and sheep. The 'peal of bells' were a handful of ringing bells; the 'treasurer' showed the hair dangling with coins. The 'naval battle' displayed a French ship of war in full sail, in spun glass." The above writer also quotes a paragraph from the Times, in 1794: "The ladies' feathers are now generally carried in the sword-case at the back of the carriage." A little later came a paragraph as follows: "There is to be seen on Queen Street a coach on a new construction.
BUNKERS HILL OR AMERICA'S HEAD DRESS
A rare caricature of the famous Battle of Bunker Hill
A RARE CARICATURE OF BUNKER HILL

FANTASTIC HAIR ADORNMENTS WORN IN 1779 BY WOMEN OF FASHION
Reproduced from illustrations in the "Almanack de Gotha" for 1779
The ladies sit in a well, and see between the spokes of the wheels. With this contrivance, the fair proprietor is able to go quite dressed to her visit, her feathers being only a yard and a half high. I give an old print showing a sedan-chair open at the top to make room for the weakness of the American cause by representing the battle posed on a female head, evidently that of Marie Antoinette, and to symbolize the assistance rendered by the French. Soldiers are shown with guns, storming and defending forts; the flags are caricature emblems, such as a peaked roll of a macaronic head." In the very dignified "Almanack de Gotha," for 1779, are found some of these fantastic head-adornments, which are reproduced here, showing that the correct style was not far removed from the caricature.

To return to our view of Bunker Hill, the object of the artist was to depict the monkey, two females holding arrows and a goose; on the under portion, there are three ships in action.

To the collector of material relating to the Revolutionary War, this item is of inestimable interest and, so far as the writer knows, no copy has come to light in this country.
THE SERVICE FLAG
By Richard Mansfield, 2nd

Richard Mansfield, 2nd, only son of America's great actor and Mrs. Beatrice Cameron Mansfield, died in the service of his country at San Antonio, Tex., April 3, 1918, aged nineteen years. Young Mansfield, fired with enthusiasm and patriotic longing to do his bit "Over there," enlisted in the U. S. Aviation Corps, and this article was written just before his death.—EDITOR.

SQUARE of white on a square of red—a square of white, stainless white, on a square of flaming scarlet—and in the center a blue star.

They hang on flag-staffs; they adorn hotel lobbies; they wave from shop windows; they are flaunted from the porches of private houses—they are the Service Flags!

Happy the home that possesses one. Sorry the day when the man of the house does not earn its right to flaunt the emblem; and joyous the thoughts of the youths and men who, returning, behold the symbol of their sacrifice.

He was a youth of some ten and twenty summers. His face was a dingy mottled gray. He liked to shoot craps on the Court House steps and leer at the girls from the threshold of Harris' Drug Store—then the draft got him.

A square of white on a square of red and in the center a blue star. It hung proudly, this new flag, from an improvised flag-staff in front of the youth's mean little house in a mean little street—and his sister learned to speak of "my brother in the Army."

It was a dirty trench in front of a wire entanglement in France. All day long the German guns had pounded the Sammies' line. All day long their shells had shrieked and hovered over the heads of the boys in khaki and had searched their trenches. The barrage!

"Over the top with the best o' luck and give them Hell!"

An officer raised his cane. With twelve hundred other figures the youth leaped forward. Cheers, shots, smoke, pandemonium! They were across—they were there! They have gained the trench.

They buried the youth at dawn in a little grave behind the lines, and they spoke in lowered tones of the manner in which he had captured the German colors, sheathed almost beyond recognition in their waterproof casings in their headquarters' dug-out.

"He was some boy," they murmured, as the rifles crashed thrice across his grave.

It's a square of white on a square of red. And in the center is a blue star. They are very proud—the houses which they adorn. The scarlet for the blood that we shed; the white for the stainless purity of our cause; the blue star—now changed to gold—our star of hope—for our loyalty and our unswerving faith.

Gentlemen—the Service Flag!
THE FLAGS OF OUR ALLIES

By Grace M. Pierce
Registrar General, N. S. D. A. R.

The National Birthday of 1918 finds the United States arrayed in an alliance of twenty nations of the world against Germany and Austria-Hungary. This country has never declared war against Turkey and Bulgaria, the other two allies of Germany.

The twenty nations to-day allied with the United States against Germany and her three allies are Belgium, Brazil, China, Cuba, France, Great Britain, Greece, Guatemala, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Montenegro, Nicaragua, Panama, Portugal, Rumania, Russia, San Marino, Serbia, and Siam.

The following table giving the dates of each country entering the war was furnished the MAGAZINE through the courtesy of the Department of State.

DECLARATIONS OF WAR

Austria vs. Belgium, August 28, 1914.
Austria vs. Japan, August 27, 1914.
Austria vs. Montenegro, August 9, 1914.
Austria vs. Russia, August 6, 1914.
Austria vs. Serbia, July 28, 1914.
Brazil vs. Germany, October 26, 1917.
Bulgaria vs. Serbia, October 14, 1915.
China vs. Austria, August 14, 1917.
China vs. Germany, August 14, 1917.
Cuba vs. Germany, April 7, 1917.
Cuba vs. Austria, December 16, 1917.
France vs. Austria, August 12, 1914.
(midnight)
France vs. Bulgaria, October 16, 1915.
France vs. Germany, August 3, 1914.
France vs. Turkey, November 5, 1914.
Germany vs. Belgium, August 4, 1914.
Germany vs. France, August 3, 1914.
Germany vs. Portugal, March 9, 1916.
Germany vs. Rumania, September 14, 1916.
Germany vs. Russia, August 1, 1914.
Great Britain vs. Austria, August 13, 1914.
Great Britain vs. Bulgaria, October 15, 1915.
Great Britain vs. Germany, August 4, 1914.
Great Britain vs. Turkey, November 5, 1914.
(Provisional Government)
Greece vs. Bulgaria, July 2, 1917.
(Government of Alexander)
Greece vs. Germany, November 24, 1916.
(Provisional Government)
Greece vs. Germany, July 2, 1917.
(Government of Alexander)
Italy vs. Austria, May 24, 1915.
Italy vs. Bulgaria, October 19, 1915.
Italy vs. Germany, August 28, 1916.
Italy vs. Turkey, August 21, 1915.
Japan vs. Germany, August 23, 1914.
Japan vs. Austria, August 27, 1914.
Liberia vs. Germany, August 4, 1917.
Montenegro vs. Austria, August 8, 1914.
Montenegro vs. Germany, August 9, 1914.
Panama vs. Germany, April 7, 1917.
Panama vs. Austria, December 10, 1917.
Portugal vs. Germany, November 23, 1914.
(Resolution passed authorizing military intervention as an ally of England.)
Portugal vs. Germany, May 19, 1915.
(Military aid granted.)
Rumania vs. Austria, August 27, 1916.
Russia vs. Bulgaria, October 19, 1915.
Russia vs. Turkey, November 3, 1914.
San Marino vs. Austria, May 24, 1915.
Serbia vs. Bulgaria, October 14, 1915.
Serbia vs. Germany, August 6, 1914.
Siam vs. Austria, July 22, 1917.
Siam vs. Germany, July 22, 1917.
Turkey vs. Rumania, August 29, 1916.
Turkey vs. Serbia, December 2, 1914.
United States vs. Germany, April 6, 1917.
United States vs. Austria, December 7, 1917.
Guatemala vs. Germany, April 21, 1918.
Guatemala vs. Austria, April 21, 1918.
Nicaragua vs. Austria, May 8, 1918.
Nicaragua vs. Germany, May 8, 1918.

To know our twenty Allies better, to recognize and honor the flags under which they are fighting with us, to render these flags and their significance familiar to every community is the duty of every
Daughter of the American Revolution and every true American.

In the past the colors, the red, white, and blue, have been held to be the distinctive colors of the two great republics of the world—France and the United States of America. But to-day we are realizing that other nations have a claim upon them, and that they are, indeed, the liberty colors of the world.

There is an old prophecy which the occasion and the moment has recalled to the effect that these "liberty colors"—the red, white, and blue—will one day encircle the world. Judging from a close study of the flags of the world it would seem that this prophecy is near fulfillment.

The origin of the prophecy is lost in obscurity, but Lafayette recalled it, when, in 1789, he gave the tri-color to France, which was composed of red and blue, the ancient colors of the Republic of Paris, based, as Carlyle expressed it, "on the constitutional white." Some have claimed that Lafayette intended in the tri-color to effect a union of the colors of Paris and the white of the Bourbon ensign. Again it is claimed that the tri-color is a union of the three historic flags of France. The Chape de Martin, the earliest flag of France, supposed to have been the cloak which St. Martin divided with a beggar at Amiens, was for years in the care of the monks of Marmontier; Clovis carried it when he conquered Alaric the Goth, and Charlemagne bore it as his ensign at Narbonne. When the seat of government was transferred to Paris, the plain scarlet banner of the local Saint, St. Denis, known as the oriflamme, gradually supplanted the banner of St. Martin. The oriflamme was last carried at the battle of Agincourt in 1415. The Huguenot party in France adopted the white flag as its ensign, and under Henry the Third this became the royal standard, and under Henry the Fourth, the national flag of France.

The union of the colors of these several periods is found in the flag of the French Republic of to-day, under which her sons march to victory, to the stirring strains of the Marseillaise.

The present flag of Great Britain, which proudly floats over her Colonies in India, Africa, Australia, Canada, and the islands of the eastern and western seas, has been an evolution.

The national banner of England for centuries was the red cross of her patron saint, St. George. No matter what other banners were carried on to the field of battle, the cross of St. George went first. This flag became the ensign of the English crusaders after the siege of Antioch in 1121, when in a vision St. George appeared to lead the hosts of the crusaders to victory; a victory which resulted not alone in the success at Antioch but in the recovery of Jerusalem. And in the tales that to-day come to us from across the sea, the new crusaders have again seen the vision of St. George fighting for the cause he loved; and once more has Jerusalem been retaken by his followers.

The flag of St. George is of interest to us, as it was the flag under which the earliest settlements were made in the United States at Jamestown and Plymouth.

After the union of Scotland with England, the cross of St. Andrew, the patron saint of Scotland, was combined with the cross of St. George in what was called the "Union Jack" or "Great Union." And it is an interesting bit of history, that the first American flag in our own Revolution, known as the "Cambridge flag," was composed of the thirteen alternate red and white stripes, and the field contained the Union Jack, then the national flag of Great Britain. In 1801, the saltire of St. Patrick, the patron saint of Ire-
land, was incorporated with the Union Jack, with the present result.

Thus has the flag of the great British Empire been evolved, until to-day it stands another union of the tri-color,—the liberty colors—the red, white, and blue. A most fitting emblem of the nation which gave to the world the Magna Charta, the first great document of human liberty. And in the present crisis of the world, the dream of Richard Carvel has been fulfilled,—"That the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack may one day float together to cleanse this world of tyranny."

Brave little Belgium, the country before whose flag the world must stand with uncovered head and a psan of praise upon its lips, does not bear the liberty colors upon its standard. But it does bear the national colors, the black, yellow, and red, the historic colors of the old Duchy of Brabant, which the kingdom of Belgium adopted as its own in 1831. Lovers of history will delight to recall how the Duchy of Brabant made its wonderful stand against the intolerance of the Inquisition, and compare the repetition of history in the stand made by its successor, under the same colors, in August, 1914, against another great intolerance, which but for Belgium, must have engulfed the civilization of the world.

The revolutionists of Russia discarded the royal standard and adopted as the national banner the flag of the Russian merchant marine. The white, blue and red horizontal stripes of that flag are said to have been carried into that country by Peter the Great when he returned from his apprenticeship in ship building in Holland. Something of the meaning of the liberty colors must have been impressed upon his heart, and his great ambition for his own country made him desire to have them associated with it. Who knows how far these colors may have influenced the smouldering desires and longings of this unfortunate people for liberty?

Italy, our impregnable ally of the Alps, is fighting under a tri-color of green, white, and red, with the Savoy coat-of-arms in the centre of the white stripe. This tri-color was given to Italy by Napoleon, and the addition of the arms of Savoy commemorates the union and freedom of the kingdom won under Victor Emmanuel and the patriots with Garibaldi. While the blue is lacking in the basic tri-color of Italy's banner, yet it appears in the arms of Savoy, making it combine the tri-color of liberty with its other colors.

This combination is true of several of the Allies, notably of the banners of China, and the South American Republics, so that with few exceptions the liberty colors are the colors of the Republics of the world.

The flag of Serbia is the Russian flag with the stripes inverted, red, blue, and white. This tri-color dates from 1804, and how great an inspiration it has been to the people has been proven by the bravery and intrepidity of the Serbian forces during the past four years.

Montenegro, true to the traditions of its liberty-loving people, again has its liberty banner of three horizontal stripes of red, blue, and white.

The flag of Greece is of five stripes of light blue alternating with four white stripes. The red does not appear, perhaps because Greece has not yet its full measure of liberty.

San Marino has for its banner two broad stripes, the upper one white, the lower one blue. This as an independent nation is the oldest state in Europe. Next to Monaco it is the smallest in the world, having an area of thirty-six square miles.
and a population of less than twelve thousand. True to its republican heritage, it joined the Allies May 14, 1915, because of loyalty to and friendship for Italy, and immediately mobilized its army of one thousand men. In its coat-of-arms is also found the red of the liberty colors.

Portugal first came into the alliance November 23, 1914, by authorizing military intervention as an ally of England; on May 19, 1915, military aid was granted. Her flag is of two equal longitudinal stripes, green and red; in the centre is borne the arms of the country, in which are the liberty colors. “These arms consist of a large silver shield upon which are five small blue ones arranged in the form of a cross, each of them bearing five plates of silver. Around the shield is a red border upon which are placed seven golden castles.” These commemorate the five Moorish princes defeated in battle by Alfonso I. The five white spots on the small shield represent the five wounds of Christ, in whose strength Alfonso believed he had defeated the Infidels. The red border of the shield was added by Alfonso III in 1252 after his marriage to a daughter of the King of Castile. The circle of gold upon which both are imposed, together with the green of the flag commemorate the fame of Prince Henry, the Navigator.

Turning to the Allies of Asia, we find the flag of China, which after it became a republic incorporated the blue and white with the old empire colors of red, yellow, and black, and arranged these five colors in five horizontal stripes, each representing a province, as follows: Red for China; yellow, Manchuria; blue, Mongolia; white, Tibet; and black, Turkestan.

Japan first opened the doors of its commerce to the United States through the persuasion of Commodore Matthew Calbraith Perry, a son and grandson of patriots of the American Revolution.

This empire, whose battle flag is a rayless sun on a white field, has not yet embodied the third liberty color in its banner, but as its part in the struggle for the civilization of the world, it has wiped out the German colonies in Asia, and with the assistance of China, and the moral support of Siam, has been of invaluable service in controlling the influence of the enemy in the Orient.

The emblem of Siam is a red banner bearing the sacred white elephant, so closely associated with the traditions of the founder of the country.

The one independent government of Africa which has joined the Allies is the Republic of Liberia. Her flag is composed of six red and five white alternating stripes, with one large white star in the centre of a blue field.

In Central America, the entrance of the United States into the war was followed immediately by the Republics of Cuba and Panama, both declaring that their intention in entering the war was to aid the United States. Under these conditions, it behooves us to give generous recognition on any and all occasions to the flags of these special Allies.

In 1850, a flag was unfurled at Cárdenas similar to the one of to-day. This was carried from Venezuela to Cuba by Lopez, leader of the first Cuban revolution. That revolution failed and in 1865, in another effort to secure independence for the island, a flag known as “the Yara banner” was unfurled, also of the liberty colors. On May 20, 1902, the present flag became the official emblem of the country. It consists of five alternating blue and white stripes; the blue stripes representing science, virtue, and beauty; the two white ones, justice and purity; an equilateral triangle of red is imposed...
upon the staff end of the field, the three points of which stand for liberty in all manifestations of life, equality for all social classes before the law, and fraternity with all nations. In the centre of the red triangle is imposed one large white star representing the independence of Cuba.

The Panama flag, adopted June 4, 1904, is divided in four sections, white and blue next the staff, and red and white on the outer half. In the upper white square is a blue star, in the lower white square is a red star. Among the laws of this Republic is one that the national flag of Panama shall be raised on all public buildings on July 4 of each year, the birthday of the United States of America.

Brazil, the first of the South American republics to join the world alliance, has as its national emblem a flag illustrating the history of the country in the past. The first flag adopted by the republic was of red, white, and blue, but the later flag which it adopted sought to embody the distinctive features of Brazilian history, inherited from the empire. The flag is a green rectangle, twice as long as wide, with a yellow diamond figure imposed upon it. These two colors represent the vegetable and mineral kingdoms respectively. In the center of the yellow diamond is a sphere of dark blue representing the firmament, the lower part of which is studded with stars, five arranged in the form of a cross and the others grouped according to their astronomical importance. This represents the heaven of the southern hemisphere when the southern cross is at the meridian, the twenty-one stars representing the twenty states of the Brazilian federation and the neutral city of Rio de Janeiro, the five large stars in the cross also representing the five states of the coffee zone. The coat-of-arms of Brazil contains the third liberty color which is wanting in the flag.

Although Brazil is not considered a nation with a navy, she has already rendered invaluable service to the Allied cause, by the gift outright of three ships to the United States, and the loan of thirty-seven ships to France. Surely we should form a closer bond of friendship with this southern neighbor, as the first European settlement located within its bounds was, like our own, for religious freedom.

Guatemala, which has so recently joined the alliance, was for a time, after its independence from Spain, under the flag of Mexico, and later under the flag of the United Provinces of Central America. Its present flag has three vertical stripes, the upper and lower of blue, and the middle one of white. This flag was adopted August 17, 1871. The coat-of-arms of the State includes the red not found on the flag.

The flag of Nicaragua has the three horizontal stripes of blue, white and blue, with the coat-of-arms having among its other colors, red, upon the central stripe. One of the reasons of Nicaragua for entering the war was "to back the United States up in her declaration of war."

Costa Rica, the latest Central American country to enter the world war, has a flag of five stripes, the upper and lower of blue, the second and fourth of white, and the middle one of red, twice the width of the other stripes, bearing the coat-of-arms. Her reason for severing diplomatic relations with Germany, was "to back up the United States in her declaration of war against Germany." And she has placed all her material resources in the hands of the United States "for a more complete co-operation against Germany." But as the United States has not officially
recognized the present government of Costa Rica this country has not taken official cognizance of its entry into the war.

Rumania, at one time one of our active allies, having concluded a separate peace, is no longer included in our circle. While Poland, which is not fighting as an independent nation, but is throwing the full force of her dependent strength with the Allies has a banner of liberty colors, red, white, and blue.

In addition to the twenty active Allies, the following countries have severed diplomatic relations but have not declared war against the common enemy: Haiti, Honduras, Bolivia, Peru, Uruguay, and Salvador. These may be designated as latent allies, which, while not giving active support to the allied cause at present, are giving moral support against the inhumanities practised by the Huns. It is only a question of time when these nations will join the active allies, as will, without doubt all the other South American republics. These countries have been the victims of the most insidious German propaganda. Their finances have been largely controlled by German agents and German bankers dominated by the militaristic policy of the home country.

As a nation, we, too, have been the victim of German intrigue and conspiracy, and, as a nation, we should have charity for our southern friends who have not yet joined the alliance. The hearts of the people are with us, as in Argentina, where both Chambers of Congress have voted for the declaration of war, but the President, under German influence, has refused to ratify the action. But they, too, have the liberty colors in their flags and will soon respond to the voiceless appeal which they send forth. And when they come the world will stand as one invincible phalanx against the hordes which have no traditions of liberty, and upon whose banners fall no light of prophecy, that “the liberty colors—the red, white, and blue,—shall go around the world.”

LOYALTY PLEDGE FOR AMERICAN CHILDREN

Mrs. Martha Evans Martin, Executive Chairman, Department of Educational Propaganda, Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense, Washington, D. C., is asking the children of the country to sign and return to her the following pledge:

“The United States is my country. I love it and I want to keep it the great and free country that it is. I know that it is now fighting to maintain its freedom and I will cheerfully do all that is asked of me to help win the fight.”
JANETJE, A DAUGHTER OF THE WOESTINA

By Percy M. Van Epps

Over the hills, the Tour-ar-euna of the Indians, north from the Mohawk River and about twelve miles west from Schenectady, there lived in the last quarter of the eighteenth century a pioneer family by the name of Van Vleck.

Here a narrow strip along the Mohawk had been settled by the Dutch for nearly a century, yet the extreme north part of the patent of Schenectady, now included in the town of Glenville, was at the time of the Revolution almost an uncleared wilderness—the Woestina of the Dutch. In common with the still wilder and more rugged Kayaderosseras tract adjoining to the north, it was infested with wolves, bears and other wild denizens of the primitive forest. The clearings and homes of the settlers were few and far apart, and only accessible over rough and crooked wood roads or bridle paths, which, when crossing low or swampy tracts, were often floored with a bed of poles or logs, forming corduroy roads.

Harmanus Van Vleck was a man of sterling character and manifold attainments. He often wrote out deeds, wills and other papers for his neighbors, and besides his arduous fight to hew out and establish a home in the stubborn Woestina he acted as a circuit rider, holding religious services on Sundays in the scattered houses of the region.

Whether Van Vleck, who removed from the Van Rensselaer Manor, came to this wild land in the township of Schenectady as a mere squatter or as a tenant we do not know, but in July, 1796, he acquired title to a certain acreage, as the old deed states, "for and in consideration of the sum of Two Hundred & Sixty two pounds ten shillings current money of the state of New York." . . . "subject nevertheless to the annual rent of one Bushel and two thirds of a bushel of good Merchantable winter wheat, or the value thereof, in money." This quit rent was to be forever paid by Van Vleck or his heirs to the trustees of the town of Schenectady, County of Albany, Schenectady not yet having been set apart as a separate county. In 1808, however, Van Vleck, by the sum of "twenty-nine Dollars and thirty seven and a half Cents," duly paid to one Corneil Van Santvoord, "Treasurer," agreeable to a resolution passed by the Mayor and "commonality of Schenectady," purchased for all time the commutation of this quit rent.

The site chosen by Harmanus Van Vleck and his wife Abigail for their home was on a pleasant and dry northern slope in the forest, not far from a never-failing spring. Here he built his log house, and here his children spent their childhood, no doubt happy years, though filled with the many hardships and privations inseparable from a life in a newly-settled region where neighbors were few and schools and churches yet a possibility of the future.

Then, too, there was the ever-haunting fear of the midnight attack, the tomahawk and scalping-knife, and perchance the horrible tortures inflicted by roving bands of Indians, naturally cruel in war, inspired and urged to still more inhuman
deeds by Joseph Brant and the far more devilish Butler. However, more fortunate than many settlements farther up the river, this little community escaped.

Little Jannetje, born in 1779, no doubt thoroughly enjoyed the backwoods life. Her father in his self-imposed duty as circuit-rider rode a magnificent gray horse and the little child, clad in a wide-yoked cloak, would often accompany him, seated on the pillion of the saddle. So it is not at all surprising, as family lore affirms, that when but a young girl she was an adept at horseback riding; indeed, so expert did she become that it seemed no horse was too wild for her to manage. If the cows were late in coming home she would spring on a horse and away she would go, riding bareback over the hills in search of them. On one of these occasions she had somewhat of a fright, for she met at close quarters an old bear with its cub.

Silent as the family history is about many things we should like to know, yet we have cause to rejoice that over the eventful years intervening there has come down to us a few incidents. One of these, taking us back to the summer of 1779, relates that the mother of Jannetje was in her house, mixing bread, when a caller approached, a boy who had come on some errand from the older Dutch community along the Mohawk flats. Our Jannetje, then a babe, lay in a cradle near by, and possibly was uneasy or fretful, for her mother, who had her hands in the dough, said to the boy, "Rock her, young man, rock her."

Then, looking up with a smile, she added, "Who knows, Jan, but some day she may be your wife."

Young Jan was a sturdy Dutch lad, older by far in experience than in years, for had he not already "done his bit" for the new-born State at Oriskany's death-trap?

There he was present, not, so far as the incomplete military records of the State show, as an enlisted soldier, but as an eager boy not yet in his fourteenth year, thoroughly alive to the stirring events of the day.

When General Herkimer, on the seventeenth of July, 1777, issued his call—yes, command—for every able-bodied male
from sixteen to sixty years in the Mohawk Valley to assemble and repair at once to bar the threatened invasion of Barry St. Leger and his motley crew of Hessians and savages, Jan at once resolved to go. The call was for men and boys of sixteen and over. He was not yet sixteen, but what did that matter? And he would not be denied, but insisted on accompanying the troop of patriots. He hastily marched up the famous old river road past the house of his father, Jan Baptist Van Epps, grandson of 'Yonpoteest the Interpreter.'

So, seizing his rifle, with whose use he was already expert, away marched our Jan with the fast-increasing troop of men and boys, for many boys took part in the bloody action that followed, of whom Jan was possibly the youngest. Still, the lists of those fighting on the American side are notoriously incomplete, less than a third of the names of the known number with Herkimer having been traced. Palatine, however, had the honor of sending one boy of fifteen, John Gremps. If tradition be true, even a girl, only fifteen years old, the daughter of an Oneida chief, fought on the side of the patriots, firing her rifle and shouting her battle cry. A British officer, writing just after the affray, speaks contemptuously of the rabble of men and boys sent to oppose St. Leger.

Entrapped with his comrades in the deadly ambuscade at Oriskany's ravine, the Thermopylae of the American Revolution, Jan was in the thickest of the fray. When the brave Herkimer had his knee shattered with a rifle ball, our Dutch laddie helped carry him to the tree where, demanding to be placed facing the enemy, he calmly sat smoking and giving necessary orders to his men during the rest of the engagement. Justly proud was Jan of the part he took at Oriskany, and often spoke of it in later years.

"Rock her, young man, rock her; who knows but some day she will be your wife." Yes, Jan, you may need a wife to care for you when you come home from the wars; for was he not in a few short weeks—doubtless long to him—to become a real soldier, a member, regularly enrolled of Captain John Van Patten's company, 2nd Albany County Militia? He served in this company until the
LOOKING UP THE MOHAWK FROM THE HILL KINAQUARIONES

Photo by Degraff Van Vranken

LOOKING DOWN THE MOHAWK FROM THE HILL KINAQUARIONES

Photo by C. M. Vander Veer
end of the war, taking part in numerous engagements, among them the encounter in which the notorious Butler was killed. He was with the troops under Colonel Willet when they pursued the British and Indians under Ross. On many occasions, as the records of the Pension Office show, he did scout duty along the exposed northern frontier of the valley.

Whether young Jan, as a good soldier, obeyed the command to rock the cradle we do not know. However, various family and church records give ample testimony to the foresight of Jannetje’s mother in prophetic possibilities, for on February 5, 1795, while still in her sixteenth year, the little daughter of the Woestina was married to our soldier boy, now a lieutenant.

The newly-married couple established a home on the river road, just over the western line of the Schenectady patent, or at the foot of the steep and rocky hill Kinaquariones—the place of the last battle between the Mohawks and Mohicans. Their house soon became one of the best-known hostelries of the valley, and here from time to time several persons of note were entertained. More than once when detachments of troops were passing through the valley the little plot in front of the house, now mostly occupied by the four tracks of the New York Central Railroad, was dotted with their tents and lit with their ruddy campfires. In the meanwhile mine host Jan would entertain the officers in his house across the pike.

Fresh from his notable victory on Lake Erie, Commodore Perry in October, 1813, on his return journey to New York and Newport, which was a continuous ovation, stopped here overnight, and a notch was cut on a door-casing to mark his height. This visit of Perry’s occurred after the eighth visit of the stork to the family, and accordingly the new-born son
was named John Perry. Just before leaving in the morning Perry gave to mother Jannetje a lot of silver dollars—so many that her hands would not hold them, and as she was sitting he threw them in her lap. She said her lap was full of silver dollars.

As the children grew up the old yellow house became a veritable hive of industry, the eight sons all being taught some useful occupation. One became a weaver; looms and text-books on the art were procured, and a little building, called the weave-house, was built, from which many yards of well-woven cloth went out, samples of which are still in existence.

Others were taught the art of rope-making from flax grown and prepared on the place. The crude but efficient machinery used, marked with the family initials, is still preserved.

Two others, exploring a ledge of limestone on their father’s land, conceived the idea that hydraulic cement, or water-lime as it was then called, could be made from it. So a kiln was erected convenient to the outcrop; a mill was built beside the brawling brook, Chaughtanoonda, which, dammed, was compelled to grind the burnt limestone, and for some years an excellent quality of hydraulic cement was here produced.

Another son, named after the herdsman of Tekoa, studied landscape painting under the tutelage of one of the old-time traveling schoolmasters, himself an artist of fair ability.

Finally, however, the inevitable dispersal of the family group came. The daughters married, and the sons, grown to manhood, all sought homes for themselves. Two went to New York City, where one became a lawyer; another, the artist, sought the southland, where for many years he was the Editor of The Southern Agriculturist; while others chose homes in the near vicinity.

Thirteen children were born to Jan and Jannetje, of whom all but two reached mature years. Their descendants are now scattered in many States of the Union.

Jan died in 1847, Jannetje in 1868, and they rest side by side in the cemetery of the Reformed Dutch Church in the village of Glenville.
NEWS FROM TILLOLOY

The following letter, lately received by Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, Chairman War Relief Service Committee, from Count D'Hinnisdal, Mayor of Tilloloy, describes the evacuation of the little French village after the recent German Drive:

"Paris, April 6th, 60 Rue de Varenne.

To Mrs. Matthew T. Scott.

Madame:

"Your kind and charitable assistance to the unhappy people of Tilloloy, so tried by this war, permits me to write you of the latest news and disaster which has befallen the village—consequences of the German offensive upon the first days of March, almost the anniversary of the retreat of our powerful enemy in 1917, and which left us in relative calm.

"We employed it to prepare the strongly desired relief, in spite of the many difficulties in the war zone, and thanks to you, madame, the good work is commenced.

"The provisional wooden shelters for habitation were built upon the ruins of destroyed homes; some very primitive furniture had been put in the improvised habitations, and a sixth of the inhabitants were grouped in the shadow of the partially destroyed walls which had resisted the explosion of the shells.

"We had created an agricultural co-operative society to put the land in a state of production. The purchase of a tractor was quite an item—it’s plow a Titan of American manufacture; the wheat was in store; the work of preparing the ground for the oats and potatoes had been commenced upon a very large scale; the vegetable gardens promised well, all the land was put in condition for a prosperous future; the clay was ready for the kiln. During this work we were protected by the English who had replaced our ‘poilus’ and luckily they were not far away—the women and children and old people again crowded the roads, flying from the enemy, pushing their wheel-barrows or small carts, overcharged with mattresses and kitchen utensils which they had purchased or the more fortunate had given them; only a few wagons, for horses are scarce, and the few cows they owned were driven before them, not wishing the enemy to profit by them.

"The worst days of 1914 were again lived over and these poor people were again driven forth to find shelter as best they could—as the post is not regular, there is lack of news in detail.

"The optimists say that checking the offensive is only a question of days. All have a firm belief in the final triumph, which we will owe to the powerful and generous assistance of America. But do not think that our moral force is attacked by all this confusion, it remains the same—and I write to tell you this news, for you have been sympathetic, generous and kind, and I know you will continue to give your friendship to these poor people, who twice have been so cruelly struck by the hand of the enemy.

"Receive, madame, my most respectful homage,

"Your servant,

The Mayor of Tilloloy.

D'HINNISDAL."

Madame Charles le Verier, in writing to Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, regarding the rebuilding of Tilloloy, stated:

"The (French) Government desires above all to see the devastated regions live again. The refugees, even the luckiest, who have found refuge in happier corners of France, feel themselves exiles, and have a homesick longing for their own hearths.

"The local authorities have long since made their plans and arrangements to begin the hoped-for reconstruction, and are therefore ready with the projects that can be quickly modified or adapted. This means that the moment the promised aid arrives from the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Committee here is assured of the active and instant co-operation of the authorities who are eager in their expression of gratitude.

"It goes without saying that nothing can be done without the permission of the Military Authorities who are the final judges of what work may be undertaken and what had best be postponed.

"Had France listened to the too great prudence of those fearing a return of the enemy and had refused to rebuild, she would
have added to the existing misery, and weakened terribly the country. Our vitality and resistance come from just that very daring to begin life again in the midst of ruin.

"Mr. Ridgley Carter, already acting as treasurer of the French Heroes Fund, has accepted a similar responsibility for your Committee here of reconstruction. This simplifies matters, and it is hoped that you will feel entire trust and confidence in your representatives here and be willing to leave to their judgment the questions of the moment, so that they may be able to carry out efficiently your aid in the great task that lies ahead."

Mrs. Scott's letter in reply to Madame Le Verier follows:

"1815 Q Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D.C.
"May 14, 1918.

"MY DEAR MADAME LE VERIER:
"I have just been reading and rereading your letter and Madame La Grange's of February 26th. Their shattered hopes break my heart. But courage, dear Madame, these dark days will pass. France will come to her glorious own; Tilloloy will be restored—the Boche cannot win!
"They may seem to for a while with their unnumbered hordes of savages, but—they shall not pass!
"Only a little while longer and we will be sending our Tilloloy money (now in the Metropolitan Bank in Washington, D. C., for Madame La Grange's disposal) to Mr. Ridgley Carter of the Morgan, Harges, & Company Bank in Paris.
"We have been racked with fluctuations of hope and despair, but there is a God in Heaven, there are French, British, Italian, and American soldiers on earth, and these devastated regions will again blossom with the beauty of the lilies of France.
"This faith must cheer and sustain and conquer."

"JULIA E. SCOTT."

UNCLE SAM
By Richard A. Purdy
(of The Vigilantes)

He's a giant, rich and lazy,
With a vision often hazy
And an indolent contentment
In his undeveloped plan;
Yet his cradle as a Nation
Was the greatest Declaration
Independence has recorded
In the history of man.

It would be a thousand pities
If, amid his teeming cities
Fed by wheatfields, mine and forest
He forgot his noble birth;
But he heard the guns that thundered—
In defense of neutrals plundered—
"The integrity of treaties
Shall not perish from the earth!"

Then, from coast to coast he beckoned,
And from Gulf to Lakes he reckoned
On his wealth in men and money,
And he summoned of his best.
He is gathering his forces,
From a hundred thousand sources;
They are rising like a whirlwind
For their giant of the West!

They are under martial orders
And they go to far-off borders,
Where Democracy is threatened
By the Huns of modern war!
There'll be ships enough to take them,
There'll be men enough to make them
And an air-craft flight of eagles
That was never seen before!

For he counts his men in millions
And his money-might in billions,
And he'll hurl them at the Germans
In the trenches, sea and air!
If the Hun is yet defiant,
Let him rouse a sleeping giant
And destroy another treaty
In the future—if he dare!
FIRST WASHINGTON MEMORIAL TO BE RESTORED

By Minnie May Goode

THOUGH but little more than a century since the mortal remains of Washington were laid to rest on the hilly slope of Mount Vernon, his name and fame have inspired more and greater works of art perhaps than were ever executed to the memory of any other one man.

In 1827, twenty-eight years after his death, the first monument to the greatest name in American history was erected. Built of large boulders, it was a crude-looking structure when completed, but it was proof of the gratitude of a truly patriotic people. This monument was erected in the State of Maryland on the famous South Mountain, near Boonsboro, July 4, 1827. Threatened with ruin it stands there to-day a picturesque memorial to the Father of his Country.

This old structure, which has the distinction of being the first monument ever erected to Washington, was built of blue rocks hewn out of the mountain and was the work of patriotic citizens of Boonsboro.

The town itself is an old one, dating back to Revolutionary times. The fame of the great Commander-in-Chief of the Revolution and the nobility of his character had become so fixed in the minds and hearts of every citizen as to inspire a movement to erect a memorial to him. The dream of a free country had been realized. The great struggle for independence was still in the minds of some who had taken part in it, and it is said that several of those who assisted in laying the foundation were aged survivors of the Revolutionary Army.

The monument originally stood at a height of 15 feet and was 54 feet in circumference at its base. One may ascend to the top by a flight of steps running up through the monument, from which may be had a magnificent view of the surrounding country. On the side fronting Boonsboro was placed a white marble slab bearing this inscription:

"Erected in memory of Washington July 4, 1827, by the citizens of Boonsboro."

At the laying of the monument several Revolutionary soldiers ascended to the top and fired three rounds. Rev. Wm. Clinghan, D.D., an Episcopal clergyman, participated in its dedication. The old house in which he lived in Boonsboro is still standing and his grave may be seen in the old burying ground of the Reformed Church.

After the ceremonies, the Declaration of Independence was read from the steps of the monument.

In 1882 it had reached a state of dilapidation, when in that year citizens of Boonsboro sought to restore it. By popular subscription the necessary sum was raised and the monument was restored to a height of 30 feet. It was re-dedicated August 18 of that year in the presence of 3000 people. The Governor of the State was present and the occasion was made most notable.

A decade later the monument had fallen to its former ruin. A rent appear-
Courtesy of D. W. Thayer

FIRST MONUMENT TO BE ERECTED IN MEMORY OF GEORGE WASHINGTON
Dedicated at Boonsboro on July 4, 1827
ing near the base, probably the result of a stroke of lightning, caused the monument to crumble and fall.

Only a few years ago a movement was again started by the people of Boonsboro to restore the monument. A society was formed for the restoration and preservation of the First Monument to George Washington, the plan being to present the matter to Congress. On June 24, 1914, a bill was introduced in Congress by Mr. Lewis, of Maryland, to appropriate a sum of $2500 for its restoration.

Just a year ago the matter was taken up by the Daughters of the American Revolution of the State of Maryland for the purpose of starting a campaign among the various Chapters to repair the First Washington Monument.

It is now fast falling into decay and it is hoped that with the bill pending in Congress and efforts of the ever zealous Daughters the first memorial to the great hero of the Revolution may yet be restored. It has also been learned that in a new lecture on Monuments in America now being prepared by Capt. D. W. Thayer, of Washington, he proposes to show the present condition of this monument which was the first tribute to the man whose greatness it was built to commemorate.

The following beautiful lines by Isabel S. Mason to the First Washington Monument are worthy of being quoted here:

Of old thou stood, a watcher lone,  
Upon the silent height;  
Strong as the Heart at Valley Forge,  
That watched in frozen night.
For in thee glowed the pulse that timed,  
The march of Freedom's feet;  
Fed by the flood of hero blood,  
It ne'er shall cease to beat.
Though shattered once by storm and age,  
Yet Nature wove thee round;  
A flowery, fragrant memory,  
Embraced thee from the ground,
The fair, wild blossoms kissed thy form,  
The birds sang o'er thy stone;  
The stars in night's emblazoned flag,  
Kept watch with thee alone.
And now once more thy form shall stand,  
Grim Veteran of the past;  
Like Liberty, though crushed to earth,  
It must arise at last.
For when the thrill of grateful love,  
Shall o'er us cease to steal;  
'Twill be because our Soul is dead,  
And hearts have ceased to feel.

LOOK FOR THE AUGUST D.A.R. MAGAZINE

The leading article in the August D. A. R. Magazine will be "Some Peculiar Maps," by Mr. P. Lee Phillips, Chief of the Map Division, Library of Congress. The article will be illustrated by many unique maps and present much hitherto unpublished historical data.

Other contributors will be Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, Augusta Huiell Seaman, Grace M. Pierce, Edward Hale Brush, and Everett T. Tomlinson.

Send in your subscriptions early to the Treasurer General, N. S. D. A. R.
HERE is something peculiarly fitting in the fact that the little town that contains the university often called "the Oxford of America," should also hold within its limits the "Westminster Abbey of America." For that is the name applied to the graveyard at Princeton where, as is the case with its old world prototype, rest so many of the nation's illustrious dead.

It is but a step from the buildings, quadrangles and towers of the University to the graveyard. Passing through the splendid arch of Blair Hall, on the way up from the railroad station; past the Cannon, that celebrated centre of Princeton tradition; past Nassau Hall, with its Revolutionary, collegiate and national associations; and across the front campus, a short walk leads down Witherpoon Street to the old burying ground.

A peaceful spot, this, well surrounded by the trees for which Princeton is famous. Here, within a stone's throw of 'the University, whose life is so woven into our national fabric, lie men who helped make both college and country what they are.

Princeton University has been the academic mother of many a son illustrious in his country's annals. Her campus has resounded to the invaders' tread, battle has disturbed her academic calm (indeed, tradition has it that the very walls of Nassau Hall were pierced by a cannon ball). To her came, when his public life was at an end, Grover Cleveland, to live many useful years in her service, giving her his best with the same unstinting devotion he had bestowed on his country. From her went forth democracy's champion, Woodrow Wilson, to enter upon the public career that has placed him now, the acknowledged leader of the nations allied to defeat Kaiserism in the battle to "make the world safe for democracy."

Princeton played a great part in the Revolutionary War, even as she plays a great part in that of to-day. Witherpoon, her president, was a leader in the patriot cause, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, a strong influence on the nation's early destinies. Many of her alumni played prominent roles in the struggle for freedom. The Continental Congress held its sessions in Nassau Hall for a time. Princeton was strong in the nation's cause, the cause that won freedom and established the world's greatest republic, which her sons now labor to aid in freeing enslaved Europe from the Hun menace.

Of great interest in the old burying ground are the tombs of eight of Princeton's fourteen presidents, placed in the celebrated "Presidents' Row." Here are the quaint old graves of the men who, in the early days, guided the fortunes of the college. And, in the very beginning, it is as well to lay at rest the erroneous impression that Jonathan Dickinson, the college's first president, is buried in Princeton. President Dickinson died and was buried in Elizabethtown, before the college was moved to Princeton; and at Elizabethtown there stands a monument to him.

The first of the presidents of the col-
lege to be buried at Princeton was Aaron Burr, the father of the famous Aaron Burr, who also lies in the Princeton burying ground. The second president of Princeton was the man under whom the college was moved from Elizabethtown, and during the brief ten years of his incumbency of the presidency he "drew up its first entrance requirements, its first course of study, its first code of rules for internal government; he supervised the erection of its first buildings and organized its life under the new conditions; and he created its first treasury." One of the foremost among the early educators in this country, President Burr's death at a comparatively early age was a great loss to Princeton.

President Burr had married the daughter of Jonathan Edwards, the celebrated New England divine whose personality is stamped indelibly upon Colonial New England. Famous as one of our nation's first men to accomplish much in the way of letters, it was a happy event that elected him to succeed his eminent son-in-law in the presidency of Princeton, and an unfortunate twist of fate that he died within a very brief time of his inauguration, after he had been inoculated for smallpox. Jonathan Edwards lies next his son-in-law, President Burr, in the old Princeton graveyard.

The next two men to guide the college's destinies were Samuel Finley and Samuel Davies. In those times it seemed an almost fatal thing to be elected president of Princeton, for the lives of all the early presidents, up to the time of Doctor Witherspoon, terminated soon after their election to the office. The combined terms of Presidents Davies and Finley covered only eight years. President Davies lies next President Edwards in the "Presidents' Row." Alongside his grave is a cenotaph to commemorate President Finley, who died in Philadelphia, where he is buried.

Fifth in "Presidents' Row" lies John Witherspoon, President of Princeton from 1766–1794, the period, roughly, of the Revolution and the birth of the new nation, events in which he played a prominent part. Although Doctor Witherspoon was a Scotchman by birth, a graduate of Edinburgh, and the recipient of the degree of Doctor of Divinity from St. Andrews, he allied himself with the patriotic cause from the very beginning of his work in this country. In addition to his labors on behalf of the college, to which were due its sound condition the outbreak of the struggle with the mother country, he furthered the Colonies' efforts for freedom and independence in every way that lay within his power. Dr. Witherspoon, in spite of the prejudice then existing against a clergyman's mingling in politics, was elected a member of the Provincial Congress of New Jersey. Later he was chosen a member of the Continental Congress for the Province, and for the next six years he was to have a hand in the great affairs of the nation. He signed the Declaration of Independence and served on many important committees of the body of which he was a member, continuing, at the same time, his work as president of the college.

During Doctor Witherspoon's term of office, Princeton was occupied now by British, now by Continental troops; for a time Congress, frightened out of Philadelphia, held its sessions in Nassau Hall; here General Washington, who, with his household, then lived at Rocky Hill, a village nearby, received the formal thanks of the nation for his conduct of the war. He was present at a Princeton commence-

ment, where he was the object of many laudatory remarks on the part of the valedictorian of the year. Indeed, he presented the college with the sum of fifty guineas, which the trustees expended in commissioning Peale to paint the general's likeness to be placed in the very frame from which Alexander Hamilton's cannon ball had knocked the portrait of the second English George. En route from Newport to participate in the great victory of Yorktown, Rochambeau and the French troops camped here.

Stirring as were these times, they were indeed hard for the task of keeping the breath of life in the college. That Doctor Witherspoon was able to do this was little short of marvellous, for his buildings had been destroyed almost entirely. Yet so thorough had been the great president's work, and so widespread was the reputation of his teaching, that students continued to come to Princeton in spite of the adverse conditions that prevailed there, situated as it was in the track of the British armies between New York and Philadelphia. Until his death Doctor Witherspoon strove on, fighting in addition to other discouragements the added one of the blindness that came over him in the closing days of his life. He was the first American college president to realize the importance of his institution's being on a sound financial basis, and to his labors in that direction were due, in large measure, Princeton's successful weathering of the storm of war. Presidents Smith, Green and Carnahan complete the list of those who lie in "Presidents' Row." The administrations of these gentlemen practically cover the college's existence up to the time of the Civil War.

Another famous grave in the Princeton burying ground is that of Colonel Aaron Burr, undoubtedly one of the most brilliant and able men who figured in our early history. In our annals there exists
no figure more romantic than his, with all his charm, his ability, his bravery, and even his unscrupulousness. A graduate of Princeton in the class of 1772, his commencement oration was on the subject of "Castle Building"—appropriate enough when we think of the castles he was to plan later on in the great southwest territory. It is a matter for interesting speculation to recall that on the ill-fated expedition against Canada, launched by the Colonies in 1775, were Benedict Arnold, Aaron Burr, and James Wilkinson—the former a proved traitor, the second tried and barely acquitted of the charge of treason, the third suspected of complicity in many a doubtful scheme in the later intrigues that took place around New Orleans and the territory of the Louisiana Purchase. What might they have planned and dreamed around their camp fires in the still cold of the north woods!

After the war's end, Aaron Burr sought and obtained political preferment. He organized New York City politics on their present sound political basis. He was elected to the Vice-Presidency of the country, aimed at the Presidency and missed by the slightest margin. The remainder of his unfortunate career is too well known to be chronicled here.

In his lonely old age he was accustomed to spend part of each summer at Princeton, and it was there that he was buried in 1836. Burr's body lay in state in Nassau Hall; President Carnahan pronounced his funeral oration, and finally all that remained of this brilliant alumnus of the college was buried with military honors in the old graveyard, near the last resting place of his father, the college's second president.

On the original headstone that marked Colonel Burr's grave, has been placed a new upright one, bearing, in addition to the dates of his birth and his death, the simple inscription:

Aaron Burr
A Colonel in the Army of Washington
Vice-President of the United States from 1801 to 1805
From the last resting place of Aaron Burr it is but a short walk to that of another great American, Grover Cleveland. After his retirement from public life, Mr. Cleveland purchased a lovely home—Westlands—at Princeton. Here he lived until the time of his death in 1908.

It was not the great Democrat's desire that an elaborate shaft should mark his grave, so a simple monument stands on the spot. It consists in detail of a square plinth with small pilasters at each corner of the die, a Doric entablature and a funerary urn. A simple decoration, representing palms, ivy and an hourglass is above the inscription, which merely states the name, the date of birth and the date of death of the great man who lies here.

However, no mention of Princeton and Mr. Cleveland would be complete without mention of the "man of destiny's" real monument there—the Cleveland Tower. His wish concerning the marking of his grave was, of course, sacred, yet it was felt that in Princeton something should be erected on a larger scale to commemorate his association with the town and the University. Funds were collected by popular subscription to erect a suitable monument to Mr. Cleveland, and the Cleveland Memorial Tower, standing at the southwest corner of the quadrangle enclosed by the Graduate College buildings, designed by Mr. Ralph Adams Cram, supervising architect of the University, is Princeton's official tribute to his memory.

D. A. R. MAGAZINE Praised

May 14, 1918.

Extract of a letter received from Mrs. John C. Ames, 3133 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill. Original letter in Magazine File.

"I have been a continuous subscriber ever since I have been a Daughter—over eighteen years—but it has never been such a pleasure to renew it as it is at this time. Never in my mind has the Magazine reached the rank among magazines it has now achieved. It is splendid! It does the Daughters credit."

May 16, 1918.

Extract of letter received from Mrs. Eva L. Underwood, 401 N. Center St., Plymouth, Ind. Original in Magazine File.

"I am so pleased with the Magazine, which has so wonderfully improved during the past year."

A word of appreciation comes from New York in a letter dated May 29, 1918, from Mrs. Fred Church, of Afton: "I shall always keep my interest in the D.A.R., and am enclosing one dollar for the Magazine which gets more interesting every issue."

Another extract, from a letter of June 12, 1918, on file in the Magazine Department, from Miss Katharine H. Crampton, Madison, Conn., states: "I want to express my appreciation of the Magazine. I find it instructive and immensely interesting, and wish it might be in the home of every Daughter of the American Revolution in the country."
SOME QUAIN'T REMINDERS OF HISTORY IN NEW YORK CITY
CONCERNING TWO HISTORIC PRISONS
By Augusta Huiell Seaman

The streets of New York City are full of curious reminders of the past to the one who traverses them with "the seeing eye." We can pass up and down the same thoroughfare for years, noticing nothing save the hurrying crowds, the pavement under our feet, the vague outline of surrounding buildings. Then suddenly one day, we happen to raise our eyes to the walls of some structure we are passing. We observe, perhaps for the first time, a tablet commemorating some historic event that took place near the spot, or indicating that the building itself has been the scene of some memorable incident.

Then how everything is changed! We see no longer that modern street, those hurrying crowds. We are in the New York of our forefathers' time. We are back in Colonial or Revolutionary days. We have suddenly awakened to a new interest. Perhaps our curiosity will be so great that we will begin to read up and inform ourselves further on the subject. Perchance we will begin to hunt for other landmarks. If so, we will find our walks henceforth becoming continual voyages of discovery and surprise. And if, perhaps, we are wondering where to begin and how, these few suggestions may not come amiss.

There is a tall modern structure of forbidding appearance, on the corner of Rose and New Chamber Streets in lower New York. It is the Rhinelander Building. At first glance there seems nothing about it to suggest the days of our forefathers. But turn from the main entrance down the narrow Rose Street...
side, and glance up after you pass the corner. Here is set in the wall, some ten or twelve feet above the sidewalk, a tiny, heavily-grated window. It is like no other window in the building. Underneath it is a tablet, and from this we glean the reason for its being so placed. That reason is sufficient to stir our imagination and rouse anew our patriotism.

This building stands on the site of the old Rhinelander sugarhouse which was torn down in 1892. And this was one of the notorious sugarhouse prisons for American patriots during the Revolutionary War. When the old building was demolished, and the new warehouse erected, this tiny barred window (one of many) was left in its original position. Also some of the stones of the historic building were used in constructing the entrance of the new.

The history of British prisons in New York during the Revolution is a dark chapter. There were so many prisoners brought into the city during the war that the regular jail (called the Bridewell) was soon filled to overflowing. Then the British looked about for other buildings to use. The two sugarhouses, the Livingston and Rhinelander, seemed well suited for the purpose. They were large, narrow-windowed and strongly constructed, and they, too, were soon crowded to the utmost. But still more room was needed. Columbia College, which then stood at Park Place, and the City Hall on Wall Street were pressed into-service, and when even these failed to accommodate the great numbers, the churches were sacrificed to the purpose. No less than seven churches were put to this terrible use during the dark years of the war.

So many disappeared in these prisons; so many died and were buried in unmarked graves, that relatives of these unfortunates by the hundreds remained forever in ignorance of their loved ones' fates. When the two sugarhouses were torn down some years ago, the names of many Continental soldiers were found scratched on the walls, together with pathetic messages to their families.

We gaze at that forbidding little window to-day and wonder how many patient faces have been pressed against those iron bars, how many imploring hands may have been stretched through them—in vain! Poor helpless, nameless heroes! A fitting sequel for us will be to go down Broadway to Trinity churchyard and linger a few moments near the noble monument that has been erected to those very unknown heroes who perished in prisons at that period. It will cheer us to remember that though they suffered unknown, and lie in many unmarked grave, their memory is not forgotten.

But we must not think too harshly of
the British because of this. War prisons never were the most cheerful spots in the world, and we have some very much to our own discredit during the Civil War. There is, however, one case where our forefathers put the Golden Rule into practice, and it will be well to mention it in contrast to this gloomy little Rhinelander window.

On the corner of Bank and Bleecker Streets is a plain, unadorned wooden building, long called "The Barracks," and now unoccupied. It does not look particularly interesting, but it is! For here is the place where we heaped coals of fire on the heads of the British!

This time the tables were turned. It was no longer the Revolution but the War of 1812 that was being waged. America, though rather unsuccessful in land engagements, was sweeping the seas with victory. Almost every privateer that entered port brought scores of British prisoners captured from prize ships. They were imprisoned, of course, but we did try to house and care for them with as much respect to their humanity as possible.

When Captain Lawrence of the American "Hornet" encountered, defeated and sank the British "Peacock" off the coast of South America, after an engagement of only fourteen minutes, he found himself with a batch of over one hundred prisoners to be cared for and conveyed to some American port. His little vessel was crowded to the utmost, for he already carried about one hundred and seventy of his own men. He determined to make straight for New York, and there landed his prisoners. So well had these British seamen been treated during the long voyage, that on reaching New York they drew up and published a card (called a "broadside") expressing their appreciation. It ended thus: "We ceased to consider ourselves prisoners. Everything was done for us."

On reaching the city, they were taken to "The Barracks" at Bleecker Street and confined there till peace was declared. There is no doubt that they fared equally well in their New York quarters. We had learned our lesson. In that case, at least, we "did as we would be done by."

Few pass this building who have any idea of its historic association. Perhaps the time is not far distant when it will disappear and be forgotten. But it should mean much to those who love their history. And it might be well to pay it a visit, before it vanishes forever from the map of New York City!

THE SALUTE

By M. E. Buhler
(of The Vigilantes)

When an officer, in passing,
Has salute,
Quick his heart and hand responsive!
Grave and mute,
On the sea or on the earth he
Pledges as they meet,
By his rank, "I shall be worthy!"
So they greet.
Arizona

The Arizona State Conference, which embraces the Maricopa Chapter of Phoenix and the Tucson Chapter, was held in Phoenix, Arizona, February 22, 1918.

Mrs. Geo. F. Freeman, of Tucson, State Regent, presided over the sessions, which were well attended by representatives of both Chapters.

Reports from the various committees were read, but the greater part of the time was devoted to the discussion of war relief measures. While the Chapters represented have not done Red Cross and other relief work as Chapters, the individual members, working in conjunction with organizations already existing, have accomplished wonderful results. One of the members spends the greater part of her time instructing knitting classes and making knitted garments herself, while others in addition to Red Cross work have collected funds for Belgian relief, and relief of French orphans. Local charities have not been neglected in the pressure of other work. One of the measures to be undertaken during the ensuing year is the sending of jellies, flowers and magazines to the soldiers on the border of Mexico, particularly remembering those who may be ill.

After a delightful luncheon, a fine program devoted to "The Flag" was given. The feature of this program was "The Story of the Flag," by Mrs. Otis E. Young.

The Seventeenth Annual Assembly of the Washington Daughters of the American Revolution was held in Bellingham, March 15 and 16, with Chief Whatcom Chapter as hostess.

At one o'clock on March 15, the delegates lunched together at the Hotel Leopold, Assembly Headquarters, after which they adjourned to the Elks' Temple.

Promptly at 2:30 o'clock the Assembly was called to order by State Regent, Mrs. Overton Gentry Ellis. Rev. James M. Wilson, of the St. James Presbyterian Church, in well chosen words invoked divine blessing and guidance on the Assembly and in its deliberations, which was followed by the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner" and the giving of the flag salute. Mrs. S. W. Haight, Regent of Chief Whatcom Chapter, welcomed the guests, Mrs. S. P. Keithly and Mrs. S. J. Chadwick, first and second Vice-regents, responding.

In her address which followed, State Regent, Mrs. Overton Gentry Ellis, sounded the keynote of the Assembly—patriotism and service—outlining briefly the general lines of work undertaken and presenting definitely, clearly and certainly the problems confronting us.

By decision of the State Board of Management, all social features were omitted this year and the evening usually featuring a reception was given over to an open patriotic meeting. The session was one so full of inspiration, yet bringing us squarely face to face with our responsibilities as women of America, as to make it not easily forgotten by any present.

Mrs. Fred B. Smith responded to a toast "Our Soldier Boys," speaking in terms of her "own soldier boy" touchingly, yet bravely and cheerily. Mrs. J. S. McKee, State Council of Defense in charge of Woman's Work, outlined woman's part in this great defense work, urging the necessity for humble service, unseen, unsung, unheroic, as the immediate need and demand upon American women.

Judge John A. Kellogg, of Revolutionary ancestry and a native son of Washington and of Bellingham, followed with an account of the sacrifice and devotion of our grandmothers in earlier days, of the women of our Allies to-day and an appeal to us, women of America to-day, to meet every responsi-
bility that may come to the women of the greatest country on earth.

The second day was devoted almost wholly to business. The session opened with the reading of the Declaration of Independence, the singing of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," reports of officers, committees and Chapter Regents followed.

The work for the year has centered about that all-absorbing topic which has taken possession of our thoughts, our hearts, our very lives. The Daughters throughout the State have everywhere become a devoted band of intensive war workers responding nobly and unselfishly to every call of our Government and of humanity upon their time and resources. Several Chapters promoted the first Red Cross work and kept open house until the work was taken over by the National organization. Chapters generally report full Red Cross membership and participation in every phase of its work. Seattle alone has nine Red Cross Auxiliaries. Chapters and members have pushed the sale of Liberty Bonds, secured Hoover pledges, assisted in the Red Cross, Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. drives, and are serving as Minute Women. They have invested thousands of dollars in Liberty Bonds and Thrift Stamps and have contributed liberally to the Belgian Relief, support of French orphans and Tilloloy Fund. Thousands of dollars have been raised for the Red Cross Wool Fund and thousands of garments have been made and knitted. In addition, patriotic, civic and educational work has continued. Receptions, entertainments, night schools for foreign-speaking citizens and afternoon classes for foreign mothers are provided and taught by Daughters. Patriotic education through schools, libraries and the press has continued. Thousands of garments, comforts, good eats and entertainment, books, magazines and music have been provided for the 38,000 men at American Lake and the four other camps and stations. Despite the pressure of war work considerable original historical research concerning Indian stories and legends, pioneer days, the San Juan Dispute and Period of Joint Occupancy, has been done.

At one o'clock about one hundred and fifty persons sat down to a luncheon at the Hotel Leopold and the Hoover luncheon, seasoned with timely toasts, was enjoyed by all.

During the year, four new Chapters have been organized, making in all twenty-one Chapters with a membership of 1197.

The assembly closed with beautiful and appropriate benedictions pronounced by our Chaplain, and we went out into a new year pledged to service, justice, to freedom and humanity.

Delia L. Keeler,
State Historian.

THE LITTLE LAD

By Agnes Lee
(of The Vigilantes)

To me it's always the little lad
Afraid to speak his name.
But he was one of the first to go,
When his heart received the flame.

He used to steal from the shadowy room,
And over the lighted stair,
If dismal tales were being told.
But he won the Croix de Guerre.

He clutched my hand when the thunder broke.
He paled at the lightning's glance.
But he met the Teutons face to face,
And he fell with the sons of France.
The Bigbee Valley Chapter (Livingston, Ala.), organized March, 1913, has continued its patriotic and philanthropic work. June 14, 1917, our Chapter presented a flag to the Public School of our town: an interesting program in which the school children took part was well rendered, and an able address made by Hon. Wm. Brandon, a prominent candidate for governor of Alabama. Upon our State Regent's suggestion, a barrel of jellies and fruit conserves was sent to the base hospital at Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala. At Christmas, boxes of tobacco and edibles were sent to various camps in which the boys of our home county are stationed.

We are all workers of the Red Cross, one of our members, who has three sons in the service, being Chairman of the Red Cross Chapter of Sumter County. Our enthusiasm in the soldiers has not diminished our interest in patriotic education; preparing the boys and girls of isolated mountain districts to become good citizens. Our Regent and Historian attended the State Conference in Birmingham in December. To prove ourselves worthy of our Revolutionary sires in this crucial period of our country, was the keynote of the Conference. Our Chapter was honored by one of our members being elected State Treasurer.

Our monthly meetings are well attended and most enjoyable. "A Study of Mexico" was most interesting in 1917. This year we have a miscellaneous program, "Historical Subjects and Vital Topics of the Day." The Daughters of Alabama stand ever ready to respond to our country's call in every time of need.

GAGE WINSTON McMAHON,
Historian.

Andrew Hamilton Chapter (Abbeville, S. C.) reports that although it has only twenty members, it has accomplished a good bit during the past year. When war came, we organized Unit No. 1 D. A. R. of the League for Women's Service, the first organization in the county for war relief work. Pillow cases were made, then knitted garments were sent to the Battleship South Carolina through the Navy League.

Our Chapter room was offered to the Red Cross and is being used by them as a workroom for making surgical dressings, the ante-room being used to store the dressings when finished. Many of the members completed the Surgical Dressings course, and every Tuesday is "D. A. R. day," when they work at the Red Cross rooms.

A handsome flag was presented to the High School in September.

Our Chapter was one of the first Chapters in the State to become a Founder of Tomasee Industrial School. As another expression of interest in Patriotic Education the Chapter has a scholarship in the Bowen-Macfeat Business College of Columbia to fit a young man or woman "to efficiently take the place of a man going to the front." One young man has completed the course, and the scholarship will be awarded again in June.

ANTOINETTE RUSSELL,
Secretary.

Michael Trebert Chapter (Port Angeles, Wash.). In the progressive and patriotic city of Port Angeles, Wash., which is beautifully situated between the Strait of Juan de Fuca and the magnificent snow clad Olympic mountains, on Monday, November 6, 1916, was organized the Michael Trebert Chapter by Mrs. T. L. Harrington, its first Regent.

At the request of Mrs. Edmund Bowden, State Regent of Washington, Mrs. T. L. Harrington was appointed Organizing Regent for Port Angeles.

After much faithful and efficient work on the part of the charter members, the Chapter was organized at the home of the Organizing Regent, which was beautifully decorated with the National and D. A. R. colors.

Monday, November 6, 1916, was the date selected for organization, as it was the 138th anniversary of Michael Trebert's oath of allegiance to the United States at Lancaster, Pa. The name Michael Trebert was given the Chapter because he was a patriot and a Revolutionary soldier and one of the ancestors of the Organizing Regent, Mrs. T. L. Harrington. The first officers of the Chapter
were appointed by the Regent and installed by her in office after which she gave a short and instructive address on the history, object and work of the D. A. R. While the meeting was in session, the Daughters were very much pleased to receive a telegram from Mrs. Edmund Bowden, State Regent, extending her most sincere wishes for a bright and successful future for the Chapter. The first gift to the Chapter was a beautiful and historical gavel, which was presented by Mrs. James M. Sullivan, Ex-Regent of the Dubuque Chapter of Dubuque, Iowa, who is also a direct descendant of Michael Trebert. The meeting was closed with the giving of the flag salute and singing the Star Spangled Banner.

Since then we have had monthly meetings, have doubled our membership and have given all of our time and resources to war relief work. We established a Red Cross Auxiliary, made and equipped 150 housewives, made dozens of pajamas, ice-bag covers, property bags, napkins, handkerchiefs, etc., knitted 190 large articles for Navy and Red Cross, gave $75 to the Red Cross, $5 to patriotic benefit, $10 to soldiers' fund, also contributed to the Tilloloy, Belgium, and Liberty Loan funds. We have given one day's work a week to the Red Cross, put D. A. R. labels on every article we made, with the result that we have received many very interesting and grateful letters of acknowledgment from soldiers and sailors at home and in France.

Many of the members have opened their homes to shelter and entertain soldiers who are at present working in our great forests, cutting spruce for the aeroplanes, and the sailors who come into our port from all parts of the world.

Michael Trebert Chapter has the distinction of being located at the first port of entry to the Pacific northwest, and being so located, it is our loyal and sacred duty to see that the American flag and all it stands for greets all who come through our gates.

(MRS. T. L.) MARY LAGEN HARRINGTON, Regent.

Hannah Morrill Whitcher Chapter (Woodsville, N. H.) has been active throughout the year in many ways. Some Red Cross work has been accomplished but mostly local. We have invested in a Liberty Bond and done work for the Navy League. Having contributed our share to the restoration of Tilloloy, we feel gratified to be helpers in such a noble cause and trust God will give them courage and bless them in rebuilding.

May 2 was an “out of date” meeting. Each member wore an old-style apron, about the period of 1865. The meeting opened with an old-fashioned school, each “child” taking a dinner pail containing a Hoover lunch for recess. After recitations, an essay was read on “Old Time Schoolmasters,” which closed the session.

MARY MERRILL MANN, Historian.

Nathan Hale Memorial Chapter (East Haddam, Conn.) with a membership of 63, has been eager to “do its bit” in the great struggle now taking place, and is proud to report that over $14,800 has been contributed during the past year for patriotic work by its members, individually and collectively.

A French war orphan has been adopted; a large flag was bought and presented to the Home Guard with appropriate public exercises; jelly for the soldiers has been collected; magazines are being sent regularly to the front; 12 comfort kits have been made, filled and sent to the battleship Connecticut, also 1 set of wool knitted garments; the families of all enlisted and drafted men have been apportioned to the members for Home Service Work. Under the Chapter’s auspices a public meeting was called and a Red Cross branch formed in this town. One dollar per capita was contributed to the National Society for the Third Liberty Loan; $17.54 has been given toward the restoration of Tilloloy; $14,550 has been contributed by individual members to the Liberty Loans. The Chapter assisted at the banquet given to the enlisted and drafted men who were called in the first draft. Wool to the amount of $54.50 has been bought and knitted into garments for the Aviation Corps. The DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE has been given to the Moodus and Chester libraries. Five dollars was given toward the salary of the Domestic Science teacher; $10 toward the up-keep of the Cove Burying ground, an ancient, historical cemetery in this town; $16 has been spent in caring for two historical parks in this town. Members have made 788 garments besides much other Red Cross work. A school contest of patriotic recitations, under the auspices of the Chapter, is now under way.

HELEN THOMAS FOWLER, Substitute Historian.

Deborah Wheelock Chapter (Uxbridge, Mass.). The nineteenth year of the Chapter has been one of activity and denial as the seriousness of the times demanded. The membership at the beginning of the year was 87. May 1, 1918, we mourned the loss of one of our oldest and most revered members, Mrs. Henrietta M. Taft.

(MRS. T. L.) MARY LAGEN HARRINGTON, Regent.
October 12, 1917, Mrs. W. L. Bazeley opened her home for the first meeting of the year, when Madame Adamowski told of the terrible sufferings of the Polish people caused by the German devastation of that country. The rest of the regular meetings have been held at the Chapter House on the second Friday of each month. At the meeting, December 14, the Chapter entertained our State Regent, Mrs. Frank D. Ellison, who gave an interesting talk.

The Chapter has taken Liberty Bonds to the amount of $800 and its members up to the Third Loan have given $2,500.

The work of Surgical Dressings has been continued with interest, meetings being held at the Chapter House and later at the library. In January it was merged into the Red Cross and Uxbridge became an Auxiliary of the Worcester Branch.

For raising money to carry on war relief work the Preparedness Committee conducted a food booth at the B. V. A. F., the proceeds of which were used to equip our own boys and for surgical dressings. This committee also contributed to the Chapter's quota for the Second Liberty Loan and for the reconstruction of the French village by means of a moving picture entertainment and a series of whists. The picture entertainment was held at the Unitarian Church, January 5. The first two of the whists were held at the Chapter House on the evenings of February 25 and March 11. On April 1, the third whist was held at the home of our Regent, Miss Sarah A. Taft.

Our contributions have also included $25 to Polish relief, $10 to Martha Berry School, and $10 for the Officers' Headquarters at Camp Devens.

On December 8, 1917, the Chapter attended the fifth anniversary of Old Oak Chapter, of Grafton.

The Chapter took part in the Liberty Loan parade on April 20. In this we were represented by a float representing Ye Olden Days. In it rode our Regent, Miss Sarah Taft, and the past Regents, Mrs. Emma Taft, Mrs. Adelaide Johnson, Mrs. Florence Hall, Mrs. Mary Sayles and Mrs. Olive Taft, in Revolutionary costumes.

The Tea House and Gift Shop were carried on during the summer of 1917, as in previous years, and so another prosperous and happy year has closed.

IDA A. TAFT, Historian.

The John Clark Chapter (Social Circle, Ga.) was organized April 18, 1917. A delightful event was the celebration of its first birth-

day at the home of Mrs. Sanders Upshaw. The house was beautifully and appropriately decorated with flags and spring flowers. The Chapter's colors of blue and white were in the dining-room; the table having for its center piece a huge basket of white narcissis tied with bows of blue and white tulle. American beauty roses, deep blue flag lilies, and pure white bride's roses blended together in patriotic harmony in the drawing-room, living-room and hall. This Chapter takes great interest in all things pertaining to the war and every member is busy doing her part.

The officers are as follows: Regent, Mrs. R. P. Sweeney; Vice Regent and Registrar, Mrs. M. A. Knox; Corresponding Secretary and Recording Secretary, Miss Maud Mobley; Treasurer, Mrs. L. Almand; Historian, Mrs. J. F. Wiley. Board of Managers: Mrs. R. L. Paine, Mrs. Milton Day and Mrs. Bruce Allen. We have the election of officers for another year at our next meeting.

MRS. J. F. WILEY, Historian.

Philadelphia Chapter (Philadelphia, Pa.). The past year is a record of duties performed and work accomplished. We have had no social functions.

On Flag Day, at Independence Square, our Regent presented the Boy Scouts with American flags.

At the State Congress at Allentown, in October, our Chapter was ably represented by Regent and delegates. Our member, Mrs. Geo. P. White, was elected State Treasurer. At one of the meetings much enthusiasm was aroused by the announcement of the gift of an ambulance and kitchen trailer by a member of our board. These will be attached to the unit in which one son of our Regent is serving in France. A brass plate on the ambulance will bear the name of the Philadelphia Chapter, D. A. R.

An event of the past year was our twenty-fifth birthday, September 15. We dispensed with a celebration, for war times forbade the expenditure.

The two Berry scholarships have been continued in memory of Mrs. Ogden.

Requests for books of historic interest to add to the library at Washington met with ready response. Mrs. Ashbel Welch donated the reports of the Sons of the American Revolution, a valuable addition, as they contain the genealogy of every member of the Society. From Mrs. Welch two volumes of the Reports of the "Site and Relic Society" of Germantown were also sent, and Mrs. Fenton has offered "Frontier Forts of Pennsylvania." A letter was received from the Curator of the
museum accepting the book containing “Washington’s Farewell Address.”

The Star Spangled Banner Committee, Mrs. Francis Howard Williams, Chairman, has done faithful work for the past twenty years, fostering reverence for our flag and anthem.

The Prize Essay Committee, Mrs. Knowles, Chairman, has distributed $115 in prizes the past year.

The Red Cross Relief Committee, Mrs. Kerr, Chairman, was started in March, 1917. Meetings have been held two days each week with an average attendance of twelve. Through the Committee $200 was given to the Red Cross, $50 for canteen work. Large quantities of work of a high character have been made and sent to the Red Cross.

(Mrs. G. H.) Eleanor Bowdile Shriver, Historian.

Anaconda Chapter (Anaconda, Mont.) was organized March 14, 1918. The meeting was called to order on the evening of March 14, in the parlors of the Montana Hotel, Mrs. Smith, Organizing Regent, calling upon Mrs. Blackburn, State Regent, to preside. It opened with the singing of “America” and the repeating of the Lord’s Prayer.

Mrs. Blackburn gave a delightful talk upon the origin of the National Society, its aims and work. She spoke of the great amount of work done by the Society in the Spanish war, the great help given to all worthy objects that came under the line of work done by such an organization, and last, but by no means least, the large gifts already made in this war by the Chapters individually, and by the Society as a whole.

The Chapter has the honor of having the largest charter membership of any Chapter organized in Montana. The town having a population of around 15,000, a large element of which is foreign, we feel the size of the charter membership to be a matter of pride. The list on the charter will hold thirty-five names.

Mrs. Blackburn administered the oath of office to the following officers: Regent, Mrs. L. G. Smith; Vice Regent, Mrs. T. J. McKenzie; Recording Secretary, Mrs. F. S. Adams; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. L. V. Bender; Treasurer, Mrs. J. A. Riskin; Registrar, Mrs. T. J. Kelly; Historian, Mrs. W. H. Winscott; Chaplain, Miss Jessie E. Blackstone.

After a very enthusiastic session of mutual congratulation and a vote of thanks to Mrs. Blackburn, the meeting adjourned.

Sophia Holmes Adams, Recording Secretary.

Mary Stanley Chapter (Ashtabula, O.). An event which proved of great interest and aroused much patriotic enthusiasm was a Loan Exhibit given by the Chapter for its French War Orphan Fund on February 1, at the home of the Regent, Miss Morrison.

Situated as Ashtabula is on the Western Reserve, it was one of the earliest parts of Ohio to be settled by direct emigration from New England, many homes are rich in relics so that the exhibition of articles at the loan was large and varied.

It included relics of the mound builders and Indians, collections of hand-made laces, rare old books—one bearing the date of 1556—candlesticks, china, copper luster, wool and flax wheels, hand-wrought bed spreads of two centuries ago, daguerreotypes, and quaint silver. Prominent in the silver collection was a large bread and milk bowl carried through the Revolution by Quartermaster General Nehemiah Hubbard, of Middletown, Conn., and two beautiful spoons made from the shoe buckles of Josiah Bartlett, third signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Unique among the many samplers was one, still in its original mahogany frame, bearing an entire family record. “Thomas, the eldest son of Thomas and Lydia Flint, was born in Reading, Mass., Oct. 4, 1767. Sarah, eldest daughter of Ebenezer and Elizabeth Norton, was born in Chilmark, Martha’s Vineyard, May 25, 1767. They were married in Farmington, Aug. 23, 1792.” In the family were nine children, and the sampler was made by the eighth child who signed her name Deborah by means of an acrostic.

Among the Revolutionary relics were powder horns, canteens, epaulets, swords, etc. One of the swords had the white scabbard which distinguished the swords carried by the officers in Washington’s favorite White Horse Cavalry. Among the deeds and letters of that period was the following from Lieutenant Colonel David Fithian Sill to his sister:

New York, Aug. 9, 1776.

Dear Sister:

I received a line from you, and should have wrote you afore now, but I expected you had gone to Lyme—as you wrote me so. I am well, tho’ tis very sickly here. Brother Richard has been very sick, but is now almost well. I had a letter from Doctor Joseph yesterday by which I was informed he and all his friends were well at Lyme, as Doctor Potter is waiting with a Great Deal of anxiety. I can’t write anything concerning our affairs here. Can only say we expect an attack within three or four days at farthest. General Howe has about 1500 troops. We have a much superior number,

SOPHIA HOLMES ADAMS, Recording Secretary.
tho many are sick. Yet we think there is enough well to engage him, but as I can not give you facts and have not time to give you my opinion in matters, must conclude with desiring you to remember me to Mr. Sill and Em Hubbel and family.

am Your Br. &c —

DAVID F. SILL.

P. S.—Should have wrote Mr. Sill but have not time.

An attractive feature of the exhibition was the tea room, furnished in Colonial style. Here Hooverized refreshments were served by Chapter members dressed in gowns of many years ago, as were also the other members who acted as ushers.

RUTH F. CARLISLE, Historian.

Rebecca Weston Chapter (Dexter, Me.). Our Flag Day exercises were held at Crosby Park, July 14, and a large number of members and guests were present. The Regent, Mrs. William Brewster, called the assembly to order that the suggestion from the National Society adopting a French war orphan for a year might be discussed. All were in favor of this and it was voted that the necessary sum, $36.50, be forwarded. To the Chapters of Maine was assigned the duty of providing knitted articles for the crew of the destroyer Nicholson, and one Chapter contributed 3 complete sets. by Chapter members. We have also bought freely of Liberty Bonds, encouraged and supported food conservation and the buying of War and Thrift Stamps and have added seven new names to our roll.

ELEANOR TEWESBURY LINCOLN, Historian.

Buford Chapter (Huntington, W. Va.). On Washington Boulevard, April 14, 1917, was unveiled the Savage Grant Marker, a bronze tablet mounted on a granite block stating: "This stone marked a corner of the Savage Grant, a tract of land patented December 15, 1772, by the Earl of Dunmore, last Royal Governor of Virginia to John Savage and sixty other soldiers in the French and Indian War. Erected by Buford Chapter, D. A. R., 1916." An address of welcome was made by the Re-
MRS. S. G. Biggs, and Miss Burks, Chairman of the Committee for Marking Historic Spots, gave a short history of the Savage Grant, comprising 28,627 acres. The original survey was made by William Crawford at the personal expense of George Washington. Miss Burks then said: “This Committee in behalf of Buford Chapter presents to the city of Huntington this beautiful monument in honor of those sturdy heroes of the past.” The Hon. E. Sehon, Mayor, accepted the same on behalf of the city built on historic ground.

On Flag Day, 1917, it was voted to buy a Liberty Bond, also to support a French war bond on historic ground. Also as a receptacle for historic relics. On October 13, was the opening, with Mrs. B. B. Burns, hostess. Through the untiring efforts of the House Committee, a most attractive house resulted. Several loaned antiques. Old-fashioned rugs were on the floor. The white-window curtains were overdraped with exquisite material bought 111 years ago, a table was draped with a beautiful shawl and a large flag hung over a Betsy Ross sewing table. Mrs. Roberts loaned a commission as captain, 1765, marriage certificates of 1757 and 1775, a wedding dress, 1775, also a sampler of 1818. On an ancient nail was hung a framed copy of Capt. Nathan Hale. Mrs. Venable, Mrs. Ritter and Mrs. Burns read papers and Mrs. Roberts, Historian, read report of 1916-17. Briefly the history of the house from Mr. John Sanborn’s account is as follows: “The log cabin, the oldest building in this section stands on lot 37 of the historic Savage Grant. It must have been built about 1817, as the construction shows the use of axes only. The walls, joists and rafters were hewed out of forest trees. It had hewed puncheon floors, also doors which had wooden hinges. The roof was of clapboards split from oak boards held in place by flattened strips laid across the roof at right angles to the boards and weighed down with stones. No nails were used, no.

BUFORD CHAPTER HOUSE IN RITTER PARK, HUNTINGTON, W. VA.
sawed lumber. The old trail led from port of call here on Ohio River, past the cabin to interior of State. . . .”

Mrs. Parks Fisher, Honorary State Regent, returned with our delegate, Mrs. Venable, from the State Conference, and at the November meeting addressed the Chapter.

Miss Foulk, State Organizer of W. S. S., addressed us January 12, 1918, which resulted in our forming the first D. A. R. W. S. S. in the State.

On March 10, 1917, the Chapter voted to sponsor a Red Cross in the city, with its Regent, Mrs. Biggs, Chairman of same and its membership, January, 1918, was 12,889. Therefore the Chapter marched with the Red Cross in the parade held “Liberty Day,” April 6, 1918.

(MRS. J. CHARLES) MAUDE A. ROBERTS, Historian.

Koussinoc Chapter (Augusta, Me.) has just lost its Real Daughter, Mrs. Lydia Rollins Wixson. She died May 4, at the age of 100 years and 8 months. Her father, a Revolutionary soldier, was a member of Washington’s body guard. She gave three sons to the Civil War, one of whom lost his life on the battlefield.

Our Regent, Mrs. H. L. Sherburne, was the means of a Red Cross chapter being formed in Augusta which is very active, numbering 8183. The Chapter programs gave place to war work with an occasional letter being read from the boys over seas. This Chapter gave the first camouflage party held in New England, netting a goodly sum for the Red Cross.

The various works accomplished by the Chapter are as follows: 102 sweaters, 36 helmets, 14 pairs mittens, 41 pairs gloves, 4 mufflers, 332 pairs socks, 150 comfort pillows, 157 kits, 42 hospital shirts, 153 comfort bags, 5 knitted quilts, 1100 trench candles, 72 jars of jelly made for hospitals, and 157 kits, 42 hospital shirts, 153 comfort bags, 5 knitted quilts, 1100 trench candles, 72 jars of jelly made for hospitals, and 235 boxes sent. Kid was collected and made into soldiers’ waistcoats. Many days are devoted to surgical dressings and Red Cross sewing. Gold and silver melting pots, whist parties and silver teas have enabled us to give $100 for yarn, $150 for Red Cross supplies, $5 to Knox Memorial fund, $5 to Maine Ambulance fund, $4.20 to Educational fund for boy or girl of Revolutionary descent. Cancelled stamps have been sold for Belgian relief and rare stamps sold to collectors. $7.25 was given to Belgian Baby Milk fund. $25 has been donated to Continental Hall and three books given to the library there. $150 has been set aside for vital records of Augusta.

The Chapter has adopted a French orphan, and two members have also. The Tilloloy slides were shown at one of the local theatres, proceeds devoted to the devastated village. The Chapter has purchased two $50 Liberty Bonds, and individual members have bought $363 worth.

MRS. E. E. CARL, Historian.

The General James Jackson Chapter (Valdosta, Ga.). At the last meeting of the Chapter a report was submitted by the committee, covering the work for the year. Our enrollment shows a membership of sixty-two, eleven having been added during the past year, one member lost by transfer.

At the March, 1917, meeting Mrs. Alex Bealer, delegate to the State Conference, gave a most splendid report of the work.

Our Chairman for the Prevention of the Desecration of the Flag had the flag code published in our local paper. The representatives of this county also supported the Georgia Flag Law.

Mrs. W. T. Staten, Chairman for Children of the Republic for county, reports six clubs, another to be organized very soon. Mrs. Alex Bealer, Chairman for Children of the Republic for the city, reported an interesting outline of program for foreigners; all foreigners members but one.

All the members (who are housekeepers) have signed the food pledge, with four exceptions; the Chapter dispenses with refreshments at their monthly meetings.

At the May, 1917, meeting the Regent made a report of the National Congress, which she attended. While in Washington she registered for two new lineage books which have been added to the Chapter’s book shelf at the library.

The Year Book Committee has given exceptionally well-planned programs, which have been carried out by different members. Georgia Day’s program was most interesting. Washington’s Birthday was appropriately celebrated with the Regent, Mrs. T. A. Baker, as hostess.

The following new committees have been named this year: Better Films, Knitting Chairman for Red Cross Work in Chapter, Chairman for the Georgia Roads and Trading Paths, and the Placing of Georgia Patriotic Song Books in Lowndes and Echols Counties.

The Chapter co-operated with a local picture show in putting on the patriotic film “Eagle Wings,” thereby realizing about $40 for Chapter funds. The parcel checking booth at the Georgia-Florida Fair netted $70. The War Relief Committee gave a profitable knitting party, clearing $20.50. A committee from the Chapter copied the registration cards for
Lowndes County; for this work the Chapter received $50, which was applied to War Relief Fund. Chapter House Trustee reports $245.28 for Chapter House Fund.

In June, 1917, the Chapter assisted in serving meals to the registrars of the Local Board of Lowndes County.

Chapter members purchased 11 Liberty Bonds in the first campaign, aided in sales in the second call—selling $8550 worth.

Among the donations made by the Chapter during the year are: $75 scholarship to South Georgia Normal College; a D. A. R. medal to student in public school of city making highest average for the year in the study of American history; flag to Children of the Republic of city; 3 scrap books for convalescent soldiers; 90 glasses of jelly for Camp Wheeler; $30.50 for restoration of French village; $5 for Loan Scholarship Fund; $2 for army ambulance; $4 for Meadow Garden; $62 for Liberty Bonds for National Society; charity for poor of city at Christmastime consisting of baskets valued at $40, and 3 boxes of clothing for children, valued at $15.

Our knitting records show that 54 sweaters were made by members for the Red Cross, 3 helmets, 2 wristlets, 7 pairs of socks, and 31 hospital garments. One sweater was made for the Navy League, and 8 additional sweaters were donated as personal gifts, making a total of 63 sweaters knitted by the organization.

Fifty-nine of our Chapter are Red Cross members, and thirty-two are active in some line of Red Cross work, such as sewing, knitting or surgical dressing classes. The Chairman of the Red Cross Executive Board is a member of the Chapter, as are the Secretary, Chairman of Membership Extension, Hospital Garment Chairman, and one supervisor of a surgical dressing class. Though the Chapter has been quite active, the greatest work has been the service rendered by members through the local Red Cross Chapter.

MARY W. PARKS,
Secretary.

Bienville Chapter (Anniston, Ala.). Our present membership is 23 as against 17 last year.

The first work after New Year's was to raise and devote $25 to lift the debt on Memorial Continental Hall.

We also joined the Red Cross as a body, and since early spring we have aided nearly every form of war relief work. We have made hospital shirts, rolled bandages, etc. In April we sent a barrel valued at $50 to the Red Cross hospital of Port Maurizzio, Italy.

In May we arranged a concert which with outside contributions netted us about $100. With this money we bought yarn and domestic. The wool was knitted into garments for the Navy League, and in September we sent 83 helmets, sweaters, etc., to headquarters. The domestic was made up into hospital supplies, and in August we sent a box and a bale valued at $100 to the Fund for the French Wounded.

We are now working for Red Cross, also knitting for the men of our own county—Calhoun—who are in training camps in this country and abroad. We have packed a box of comfort kits valued at $15. We are working on the various committees for hospital relief work at Camp McClellan, our present Regent being Red Cross Chairman for this county. Individual members subscribed liberally to the two Liberty Loans; about $5000 being taken through the local banks. The Chapter has subscribed as a body to the Third Liberty Loan, as requested by the National Society, $1 per member having been sent to the Treasurer General.

We gave $10 to the Fund for French War Orphans; $5 to the fund for the wounded; $5 to the fund arranged by Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, the novelist. We paid the expenses through the year of the crippled boy, whose schooling we had undertaken. We also gave $5 to the support of a defective child, and we got up a nice outfit of clothes for a working girl.

We have also met all our regular expenses of State and National dues.

On Flag Day, we had a public celebration, the exercises being held at the Court House, which was decorated with flags of all nations—except Germany.

We have distributed 18 of the Alabama Flag Code pasters to the local schools, at a cost of $4.50.

An appeal from the Committee for the Restoration of Ruined French Villages has been answered and we have sent $10. We have also adopted a French war orphan and have paid $36.50 for her maintenance for 1 year. We have given $18 for the relief of Belgian prisoners in Germany. Twenty-five dollars has been given to the State Fund for Rural Schools.

Various donations of fruit, magazines, etc., to the base hospital have amounted to $25. One Chapter member has donated her own piano for the use of the convalescents, and another has placed a new victrola and records in ward No. 27.

At Christmas we packed 3 boxes of gifts, valued at $25 each, for the nurses of the American Expeditionary Force in France.

On April 12, the present Regent held her last meeting; at which time she expressed her deep appreciation of the splendid work done by the Chapter.

MRS. H. L. CATER,
Historian.
GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

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

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

ANSWERS

5183. JENNINGS.—I have been reading lately the histories of Fayette Co., Pa., and in Judge Berch's "Monongahela of Old," I find mention of David and Aaron Jennings who were induced to come in by "old" Adam Brown (one of my ancestors) after the French and Indian War. "The Browns came in much earlier, about 1750 or 51, but when Washington surrendered Fort Necessity, July 4, 1754, they retreated back across the mountains with him and didn't again return to Pa. till after the Peace Treaty."

Old Adam Brown was a King's lieut. and had a grant of land 9 miles square for his service and he induced a number of Virginians to settle around him in the early sixties.

In another later and larger history of Fayette Co., Pa., mention is made of David Jennings and his 2 bros-in-law. Henthorns being among the earliest settlers induced to come in by Adam Brown. The Browns came from Va, and were of German origin. Col. Brownsfield, the same history says, came from Winchester, Va.—(Miss) Georgia C. Price, 600 Spruce Street, Morgantown, W. Va.

5187. RAGAN.—Your query in regard to Jonathan Ragan noted. I am on a hunt also for Ragans, and have been assured that my great-grandmother Elizabeth Ragan (b about 1780 in a fort in Virginia) was a dau of Jonathan Ragan. This was told me by a great granddau of Jonathan Ragan. Mrs. Abi Elder, her grandmother was Abi Ragan, m Rich. Haynes. There were 7 Ragan bros: John A., Nat., Mark, Eliza., Luke, Jonathan and David. Their father came direct from Ireland. I have copy of a Regan or Ragan or Reagan (any spelling will do) Crest. Mrs. Elder's niece, Mrs. T. A. Murrey, Jr., has a "Bar" on Jonathan Ragan in the N. S. D. A. R. I haven't her National number, but you can find his record from her paper. The name of his wife is not given. Mrs. Elder had an aunt Ann called Nancy. I am in correspondence with several of the Ragan cousins and shall be glad to share any information with you. One cousin, Miss Cuff, is trying to find Rev record of Nathaniel Ragan. She also says that in "Smith's Story of Georgia and Georgia People," she finds these records:


6002. GRAHAM-MARVIN-GRIFFIN.—I have made an effort to learn something of Henry and Mary Graham, of Hartford, Conn. I have not yet tried the land records of Hartford. In the absence of my published genealogy of the Graham family, that would no doubt be the best plan.

I find we have common ancestors in the Marvins, and it may also be in the Griffins. There is mention of Susannah Griffin who m
Joseph Peck of Lynn, Conn., Oct. 3, 1704. My ancestry in Conn. trace back to the following emigrants:

Hartford: John Bronson, William Kelsey, Dr. Thomas Lord and John Ingersoll.

New Haven: Dea. William Peck (his son Joseph removed to Lynn), also Reinold Marvin and Matthew Beckwith.

My Marvin line is as follows: 1. Reinold; 2. Reinold; 3. Samuel; 4. Matthew; 5. Ezra; 6. Henry A., of West Bloomfield, N. Y., whose dau Almira was my grandmother.

I would be glad to learn through which line you are a descendant of Samuel and Susanna Marvin, and would appreciate receiving my Griffin line should you find that you have it. — Mrs. Joseph E. Sibley, Dallas, Polk Co., Ore.

JENNINGs.—Mrs. Frances A. Jennings, 454 W. 7th Ave., Columbus, O., has the coat of arms of the Jennings family, and her husband, William H Jennings, deceased, published the "History of the Jennings Family," in 2 vols. — Mrs. E. S. Haughton, 1526 Summitt St., Columbus, O.

DEAN.—I am the granddau of a Thomas Jefferson Dean, b July 7, 1800, m 4 May, 1824, Fanny Gurley. My father was their 7th ch. I know very little about the Dean family. My father, now deceased, had cousins, Lemuel, Cyrus, etc. — Mrs. Charles A. Smith, 112 Vine St., Denver, Colo.

Boon.—This summer I spent some time in the mountains of north Ga. I found the record of some of the descendants of Squire and Hannah Boon. This record taken from the Bible of Athen Coffey, grandmother of Mrs. William Hooper, Cleveland, Ga. Squire Boon, bro of Daniel, m Jane Vanclift (see D. A. R. MAG., Oct., 1915) July 11, 1765.

Hannah Boon, dau of ——, m Smith Coffey.

Ch. Morgan Coffey m Miss Day. Squire, Lee, Athen, Sarah, m Presitt Miley, m Mr. Stanley.

Smith Coffey m Hannah Boon, son Athen Coffey b Jan. 22, 1820, m Mary McGuire b Sept. 15, 1821. Michael McGuire, m Mary Stevenson, Tenn., helped to remove the Indians. Wm. Harvy Coffey b Feb. 12, 1842, d Jan. 6, 1857; Michael Smith Coffey, b July 7, 1843; Josiah Boon Coffey, b 1847, d 1875; Athen Napoleon Coffey, b Aug. 22, 1856; Nicholas Lee Coffey, b ——, 1858, d 1876; Susan Caroline Coffey, b Oct. 6, 1845; Mary Emaline Coffey, Feb. 12, 1851; Sarah Jane Coffey, Feb. 16, 1853; Hannah Roxan Coffey, Sept. 19, 1857; Emma Stuart Coffey, b Apr. 22, 1866.


Emma Stuart Coffey m William Hooper, Jan. 7, 1882. Ch Henry Oliver, d ——, unmarried; Oscar Lee, m Dorothy Clare Rudisill, dau of James Clarence Rudisill, m Anne Grady West; Wyley Fernando, Mary Caroline, George Franklin, John Struby, Thomas Athen, Paul Lester Ruby, William Ray.

You will see in D. A. R. MAG., 1917, a complete list so far as has been recorded, of the names of the ch of Squire and Hannah Morgan Boon who were the parents of Daniel and Squire (who m Jane Vanclift). The old Bible I mentioned is very old and the print or writing dim. I made dates as correct as I could. — Mrs. J. Clarence Rudisill, Jesup, Ga.

4876. (3) (2) KING.—In N. Car., Burncomb Co., Nov. 25, 1812, Henry Grady, b 1788, m Leah King, b Nov. 27, 1796. Henry Grady was the son of John Grady and Harriet Sammons. It may be of interest to you to know that the above Henry Grady and wife Leah King were the ancestors of Henry Woodfin Grady, m (Juloa King) late of Atlanta, Ga. I have been unable so far to trace the ancestors of Leah King Grady, who was my great-grandmother. The ch of Henry Grady and Leah King were: John Woodfin Grady, b Dec. 6, 1813 (named for a bro-in-law, John Woodfin, m Mary Sammons Grady); Harriet Sammons Grady, b May 26, 1815, d Jan. 2, 1902, Sarah Morgan Grady, b Nov. 1, 1818, William Sammons Grady, b June 10, 1821 (Major in War of 1861, d Oct. 21, 1864); Elizabeth Anne Grady, b Oct. 31, 1823, d Nov. 31, 1861. John W. Grady, m Louisa Johnson Dec. 31, 1840; Harriet S. Grady, m Jonathan Osborne Jan. 17, 1833; Sarah Morgan Grady, m John Neblo Nov. 5, 1841; William Sammons Grady, m Ann Gartrell, 1850; Elizabeth Anne, m J. William Walker.

Harriet S. Grady and Jonathan Osborne had issue: Henry Grady Osborne, b 1833—and others.

Leah King Osborne, b Apr. 3, 1836, m Jan. 14, 1855; Andrew J. West, b June 15, 1832. Ch Harriet Morgan West, m Geo. T. Stribling; Judge Henry Sammons West, m Marion Lampkin; Son K. West, m John Newton Selford; Anne G. West, m James Clarence Rudisill; John C. West, m Sarah Wandsleigh Price; Garnett Lee West, m Lallah Rook Rennington; Maj. William Sammons G, m Anne Gartrell, 1850. Ch Henry Woodfin Grady, m Julia King, b May 24, 1850, d December 23, 1889; William Sammons Grady, Jr., b Sept. 30, 1851, d unmarried; Martha Nicholson Grady, b Sept. 30, 1855, m Mr. Kendricks and d; Anne King Grady, b Feb. 10, 1857, d while a ch.
Issue of Henry Woodfin Grady and Julia King, his wife: ch Augusta or (Gussie) Grady, m Eugene Black; Henry W. Grady, Jr., m Miss Anderson.

If you can give me any information relative to the ancestors of Leah King, b Nov. 27, 1796, in N. Car. of Dr. King and Augusta Clayton, m Julia Dirckx from Knights (Land Marks etc.). —Mrs. J. Clarence Rudisill, Jesup, Ga.

994. CHOAT.—Looking over some back numbers of the D. A. R. Mag. I noticed your query as to Samuel Choate.

I am trying to get data for a bar on this line, and have long sought to establish communication with other descendants of this man.

I am a great granddau of Seth S. Choat, who was the youngest ch of Samuel Choate and wife Abigail. I have some of the family records and would like to correspond with you.—Mrs. Robert Ferris, Lacedonia, Mo.

4838. (2) ADAMS.—I see in the D. A. R. Mag. that you ask about one James Adams of Del. My grandfather, Bartholomew Adams, was a Rev soldier from Bridgeville, Del. (Sussex Co.). As I cannot get in touch with any one there it occurs to me after seeing your "querie" that it may lead up to something to both of our good. Do you know if James Adams had any brothers?—William B. Adams, Greenfield, O.

QUERIES

6094. HART.—I wish to inquire if any one has joined the D. A. R. from James Hart, private in Capt. John Reed's Company, 8th Battalion, Cumberland Co. Militia, commanded by Col. Abraham Smith, 1778. See Pennsylvania Archives, vol. 6, 5th series, p. 537. We do not have lineage books from 1902 in our library, and we have no way to look this up. Is there on record any marriage licenses of Cumberland Co., Pa., and Lancaster Co., Pa.? —M. F. S.

6095. DAMOND.—In "Soldiers and Sailors of the American Revolution," I find Isreal Damond, Sargeant, Capt. Archibald McAllister's Company, Col. Samuel McCobb's reg't, enlisting July 11, 1779. Service to Sept. 4, 1779, 2 ms and 13 days on the Alarm of Apr. 19, 1775. Service 9 days. I also find Isreal Dimond (also given Jr.), Hawke (Danville, N. H.), Capt. Moses McFarland's Company, Col. John Nixon's reg't; receipt for advance pay dated Cambridge, June 10, 1775; also pri- vate same company and regiment, muster roll dated Aug. 1, 1775, enlisted Apr. 24, 1775, service 3 ms, 15 days; also company's return dated Camp at Winter Hill, Sept. 30, 1775; also order for bounty coat or its equivalent in money, dated Camp at Winter Hill, Dec. 20, 1775.

Isreal Damon of Scituate, b Nov. 17, 1719, m Aug. 14, 1746, Sarah Merritt. His son, b Sept. 17, 1749 (Isreal Damon, Jr.), m Zenriah Wattles of Doxborough, m Mar. 8, 1769. Her parents were Mason Wattles and Irana Chandler who lived at one time at Lebanon, Conn. Isreal Damon, Jr., and Zenriah, his wife, moved to Edgecomb or Wiscasset, Me., after their 2 first ch, Irana and Mason, were b. Irana, b Apr. 29, 1770, m Samuel Lang, Jan. 4, 1787, at Edgecomb. They were my great-grandparents. I have studied the Damons family a great deal, but I find no other Isreals, except these ancestors of mine. I believe the above war records belong to them, father and son. How can I prove it? —S. D. L.

6095. (2) WATTLES-CHANDLER.—My great-great-grandparents, Mason Wattles and Irana Chandler, m at Lebanon, Conn., June, 1747. Who were their parents? In the Rev records I find the terms of service of Mason Wattles of Newcastle and Mason Wattle of Wiscasset. Were they the same, or father and son? Mason and Irana had a grandson Mason, b in Scituate, but afterwards came to Edgecomb. They may have had a son also. How can I find out about them? —S. D. L.

6096. YOUNG-WITCHER-FRAIM.—Merlin Young m Tabitha Witcher; both were b and m in Va.—where? Their ch were Franklin, Casey (?), Tandy, Susanna Tabitha, m Dr. Prior Perkins Fraim, Phoebe, m Samuel Doak McMahon. In Pittsylvania Co., Virginia Census of 1783-85, are names Melvin Young (may be meant for Merlin) and John and James Witcher. One of these Writers may have been Tabitha's father. Merlin Young was in Rev, but proof of his services is lacking. Dr. Prior Perkins Fraim, b 1800-? d in Memphis, Tenn., between 1875-80. His wife, Susanna Tabitha Young, d also in Memphis about 1880. They had 7 ch. Wanted genealogical and Rev data concerning above Young, Witcher and Fraim families.—E. M. J.

6096. GILMORE-MALLOTT-WILLIAMS.—Samuel Gilmore, whose 2nd or 3rd wife was Nancy Mallott, lived in Jefferson Co., Ky., in 1827, at "Cross Roads," 7 miles from Louisville. Their ch were James, Jerome B., Elias, Daniel, Wellington, Sarah, Julia, Emily, Louisa, Amanda and Adeline. The mother of either Samuel or Nancy (Mallott) Gilmore was —Williams. It is believed, but not proven, that Samuel was descended from Col. James and
Jean (Baptiste) Gilmore. Wanted genealogical and Rev data concerning above Gilmore, Mallott and Williams families.—E. M. J.

6097. SHEPPARD.—Did Henry Sheppard, of Hunterdon Co., N. J., have Rev service? His ancestors were early settlers of that county. His son Jacob was b near Ringos, Hunterdon Co. about 1794, d 1856, m Elizabeth Henderson in 1811. She was b 1796, d after 1880 at Flemington, N. J. She was dau of Joseph Henderson and wife Hopy Henry. Joseph lived and d in Philadelphia. Did he have Rev service? Any information would be thankfully received.—L. A. C.

6097. WELDON.—Did Jesse Weldon of Salisbury, Conn., have Rev service? Jesse Weldon and wife Ruth had a dau Abigail, b Glastonbury, Jan. 21, 1757. Other ch were Jerusha, Marion, Lois, Daniel, Jonathan, Cabel and Ruth. Abigail m Barnabes Meacham, Jr.—when—where? who was b 1759 in Windsor, Conn. Any information greatly desired.—L. A. C.

6098. NICHOLS.—Was Benjamin Nichols, Newport, R. I., private in Capt. Squire Millard's Company, Col. John Waterman's reg? The Benjamin Nichols who m 1st, Hannah Norton, 2nd, her sister Susannah, dau of David Norton. Their ch Rowland and Nathan by 1st wife and Lydia, Judith, Sarah, Eleazer, Hannah and Esther by 2nd wife. In Rhode Island Vital records, Jonathan and Sarah Nichols had a son Benjamin, b Mar. 13, 1724. Was this the same Jonathan who was Deputy Governor of Rhode Island in 1755, and d in office?—K. N. F.

6099. VAN DYKE.—Richard Van Dyke m Mary Conomer or Crownor or Crovenhorer about 1802. I want to know his father's name and if the fathers of both served in the Rev War. Her father's name was Joseph Conomer, etc., m Rebecca Hall. She d 1821 and he d 1823. There were 5 ch of Richard and Mary Van Dyke: Eliza, m Thomas Brinton; Garret, m Caroline Mackey; Parthena, m John S. Jennings; Richard Hall, m Elizabeth Holland; Quinton, m Lueinda Brinton. Richard and Mary Van Dyke d in Marion Co., Ky., he about 1814 or 1815 and she about 1825.—C. V. C.

6100. STILES.—Ezra Stiles, Rev pensioner from Boxford, Mass., was the son of Ezra Stiles, Sr., and Hannah Cutter. Hannah Cutter (or Culler) was probably b about 1756, at Watertown, Mass. Can any one give me her ancestry and state exact date of birth? Ezra Stiles, Sr., father of above, m Mary Warren, Nov. 20, 1740. It is supposed that she was the dau of John Warren of Watertown, Mass. Wanted, ancestry and date of birth. Calvin Twitchell, son of Ezra, Rev soldier from Bethel, Me., m Hannah Coffin. Wanted, ancestry of Hannah Coffin and date and place of birth.—M. E. A.

6100. COFFIN.—John Coffin, b 1727, d 1802, Cavendish, Vt. Captain in second (Upper) Regiment (Cumberland Co.), Vt. Ch: John, Luke, Lydia, Michael, Daniel, Amy, Goldsmith, Susanna, William and 5 others. Wanted, names of the other 5 with dates of birth and wives' names, and dates of marriage. Also marriage of Daniel. Names of ancestors, where lived. etc. I think Capt. John Coffin was b at Newbury, Mass., and that his wife's name was Susanna Goldsmith.—M. E. A.

6101. MOSS-MORSE.—David Moss or Morse, b Dec. 26, 1746, Wallingford, Conn., m Eunice Hall, Sept. 17, 1767, of Wallingford. What part did David Morse render in Rev War, and did her father render service? They resided at Harwinton, Conn.—C. Y. G.

6102. DUNHAM.—Ira Dunham was b Dec., 1814, in Vermont. He had an older bro named Frank and a sister Harriett, who m an Arnold and lived in Marietta, O. His mother's name was Margaret (Allen, I think). She was a sister (or niece) of Ethan Allen. Can any one give me the name of Ira Dunham's father? The dates of his birth and death. Also whether he served in the War of 1812.—O. A. B.

6102. (2) ASHBY.—Would be glad to know the exact date of Lieut. Nathaniel Ashby's death.—O. A. B.

6102. (3) LOGAN.—Would like to get dates of birth and death, also any war service, either Rev or War of 1812 of Archibald Logan who m Rachel Thompson. Their dau Margaret m Dr. Manzey Q. Ashby.—O. A. B.

6103. (1) JOHNSON.—Did David Johnson, of Williamstown, Mass., serve in the Rev War? He was the father of Abigail Johnson (b Aug. 6, 1766, d Aug. 25, 1836). She was the wife of Jonathan Danforth, Jr., who was b in Western (now Warren, Mass.), Mar. 2, 1761, d Jan. 19, 1847.—L. D. C.

6103. (2) METCALFE.—Abel Metcalfe was the son of Benmain Metcalfe of Lebanon, Conn. He was b Jan. 13, 1732, d June 9, 1790. His dau Sybil m Bazaleel Dewey. Did Abel Metcalfe see Rev service?—L. D. C.

6103. (3) MERRILL-MERRELL.—Information desired concerning Derick or Dirk Merrill or Merrell (b July 9, 1759, d Mar. 29, 1798). He m Jane Whitlock (b Jan. 14, 1766, d Aug. 31, 1859). They were m Feb. 5, 1784. Who were his parents and did he render patriotic service?—L. D. C.

6103. (4) HOUGHTON.—Who was the parents of Mary or Molly Houghton (b July 11, 1753, d Sept. 29, 1844). She m Nathaniel Whit-
ney, Jan. 21, 1771 at Lancaster, Mass. Is there Rev service for her father?—L. D. C.

6104. SANFORD.—Eliliu Sanford, b Milford, Conn., May 6, 1731, d Bethany, Conn., May 28, 1806, m June 28, 1758, to Hannah Sanford. He enlisted Feb. 16, 1777, with his 2 oldest sons, Elihu and Strong. There seems to be confusion of record of service because of the elder son having the same name.—F. B. S.

6105. WHEELER.—Service of Ledediah Wheeler (wife Elizabeth Rundle) whether civil or military, during the Rev. He lived in Fairfield, Conn. Also service of Olivia Hanchett's father, and of the father of Zeboam Carter. Zeboam m Olivia.—C. W. W.

6106. HOOKER.—My great grandfather, Samuel Hooker was b at Barre, Mass., in 1746, m Rachel Hines and d in Utica, N. Y., 1832. Was he the Samuel Hooker who marched at the Lexington Alarm in Col. Ebenezer Searned's Regt.? Was he a descendant of Zeboam Hooker?—E. T. J.

6107. (1) PRATHER.—Who were Joseph Prather's parents and wife? I think she was a niece of George Washington. Joseph Prather and family immigrated to Wilkes Co., Ga., about 1709 from Mass. Some of the ch from this union were James Prather, m ; Bennie, m Betsy Zellers; Billy, m Miss Arnette. Tom, m Miss Jones, Richard, b about 1786, m Jiney Jones (sister to Tom's wife). Ch of Richard Prather and Jiney Jones; Malinda, b 1812, m Horace Jenkins; Caroline, b 1814, m James B. Simpson; Jane, b 1st Lem Cade, 2nd, Avan; Clark, m Emily Grimes; Eugenia, m 1st, Frank Grimes, 2nd, Horace Jenkins; Andrew, m Martha Glaze; Mary Elizabeth, m Jim Griff. Jiney Jones' (wife of Richard Prather) father was Joseph Jones. Mother was Mary Florence Jones. All general and Rev data desired.—P. S. M.

6107. (2) FOOTE.—James Foote, b during the Rev period in Union, S. C. Who were his parents? I think his wife was a Miss Rice. Some of the ch of this union were James Prather, m —; Bennie, m Betsy Zellers; Billy, m Miss Arnette. Tom, m Miss Jones, Richard, b about 1786, m Jiney Jones (sister to Tom's wife). Ch of Richard Prather and Jiney Jones; Malinda, b 1812, m Horace Jenkins; Caroline, b 1814, m James B. Simpson; Jane, b 1st Lem Cade, 2nd, Avan; Clark, m Emily Grimes; Eugenia, m 1st, Frank Grimes, 2nd, Horace Jenkins; Andrew, m Martha Glaze; Mary Elizabeth, m Jim Griff. Jiney Jones' (wife of Richard Prather) father was Joseph Jones. Mother was Mary Florence Jones. All general and Rev data desired.—P. S. M.

6108. (1) LAKE.—John Lake with two other bros named William and Vincent in 1754 with their families came over the river from Saint Mary's Co., Md., to Virginia. John Lake, b about 1732, m Susanna Savaul. He settled in Fanquier Co., Va., near what is known as Rectortown. Would like to know the parentage of this John Lake. Also want to know if he served in the Rev War?—M. D. L.

6108. (2) ENGLAND.—Stephen England, b June 12, 1773, in Virginia. Parents moved to Bath Co., Ky., when he was quite young. He m Anna Harper about 1791. Did the father of Stephen England, or the father of his wife, Anna Harper, have Rev service? If so, what were their names, where did they live, and in what capacity did they serve?—M. D. L.

6108. (3) GLASCOCK.—There were 3 Glascock bros who came over from France with Lafayette and fought in the Rev War. One of them had a son James, and James' son, Daniel, m Mary E. Lake, in Loudon Co., Va., Aug. 18, 1818. What was the name of the Rev ancestor of this Daniel Glascock and where did he live?—M. D. L.

6108. (4) PALMER.—Wanted to know the parentage of one Samuel Palmer, b in Va. in 1800, 2nd wife, Mary Laugh Miller. Lived for a time in Hawkins Co., Tenn., also Shelby Co., Ky. Did father or grandfather of this Samuel Palmer have Rev service?—M. D. L.

6109. STIEB-STRANB.—Can any one give information of Stieb-Stranb families? In the Reform Church, Goshenpoppers Congregation, which worships in New Goshenpopper Church, about one mile west of east Greenville, Montgomery Co., Pa., on Perkion Creek, among the list of “Head of Families” in Great Swamp, belonging to congregation of Rev. George Michael Weiss, drawn up 1757, is one David Streb name given.—F. B. W.

6110. EARLE.—Col. Elias Earle, son of Maj. Samuel Earle and Anna Sorrell of Fredericks Co., Va., descendant of Henry de Earle, Lord of Newton, England. Elias Earle was b in Frederick Co., Va., June 19, 1762, and d in S. C. Sept. 17, 1782. He was known as the “Long term Congressman of South Carolina.” The tradition is that he did Rev service, and suffered all his life from frost-bitten feet as a consequence. He was too young, but ran away from home and enlisted. Is there any proof? The Earles are related to the Bishop of Worcester, and we are anxious to locate a locket and chain, heirlooms of the Bishop. Does any one know anything about it? A book on the “Earles of the South” is being compiled. Will include authentic data of relatives.—C. L. D.

6111. HAYNES.—Has any member entered on the record of Martin, John or Peter Haynes who were sons of Nicholas Haynes, who lived in York Co., Dover township, Pa.? Would like family record of each one mentioned and record of service of each also. Pa. State Library has record of Martin and John.—C. E. M. D.

6112. OVERBAY-OVERBY.—I desire information concerning the fathers and grandfathers of Henry and Sylvania (Overbay) Overby or Overby. Henry and Sylvania Overbay were m in Virginia about 1830. The grandfathers were with the Va. Company in the Rev.—M. O.
6113. (1) ARNOLD.—In one of the lineage books of Saranac Chapter here, I find several names of the Arnold family active during the Rev. "Caleb Arnold, b 1725, d 1784, and served on War Committees and as deputy, 1773-1778, of Gloucester. He had eight sons and three sons-in-laws in the Army. He was b and d in Smithfield, Rhode Island." References are made to Nos. 3846, 4748, 15261, 21799 & 25896. My mother's name was Jane Harriet Arnold, was b and d in Saint Lawrence Co., N. Y. Her father, George Arnold, was b 1803, in Scranton, R. I., and d in Saint Lawrence Co. (Cydensbury), 1883. His father, my great-grandfather, Ichabod Arnold, lived in Saint Lawrence Co., N. Y., in 1803, the deed of his farm being recorded on that date. This is all I know of Ichabod Arnold. I wish to know if he was one of Caleb Arnold's 8 sons that served in the Rev. Any information will be very thankfully received.—C. H. S.

6113. (2) ARNOLD.—Jonathan Arnold, 1754-1828, enlisted in 1777 under Capt. Samuel Williams for 3 years and was discharged in Morristown, N. J. In New York, 1818, he was allowed a pension as private Cont. line. B in East Haddam, Conn., d in Meredith, N. Y.—C. H. S.

6113. (3) ARNOLD.—Capt. Joseph Arnold, 1755-1840, R. I., entered the Army as ensign and was retired capt. Cont. line, 1781. Served in many battles and was an original member of the Cincinnati. B in Cranston, R. I., d in Warwick, R. I.—C. H. S.


6113. (5) ARNOLD.—James Arnold, 1723-1793, member of General Assembly in 1776. B in Rhode Island (Warwick).—C. H. S.

6113. (6) ARNOLD.—Lieut. William Arnold, 1757-1836, was placed on pension roll of Providence Co. for service as Lieut. Rhode Island Continental line. B in Smithfield, R. I., d in Gloucester, R. I.—C. H. S.

6113. (7) ARNOLD.—Jabez Arnold, 1738-1822, was in the battle of Bunker Hill in regiment from Middlesex Co. B in Hadham Neck, Conn., where he d.—C. H. S.


6114. BARTLETT.—Hoyt in his old families says Richard Bartlett "Shoe Maker" that his estate was divided in 1754 among his ch, among whom was Enos, who m Rebecka Downer. Bartlett Genealogist says Gideon left eldest son, Enos, who m Rebecka Downer. Now which is correct? Did Enos, Sr., or Enos, Jr., have Rev record, or if Gideon is the correct ancestor of Enos, Sr. and Jr.? Did Gideon have a Rev record? Can it be given? I have all other data concerning this ancestry. Hoyt does not say Enos was eldest son, or did both Gideon and Richard leave sons Enos, Sr. and Jr.?—H. B. D.

6115. LATHE.—I shall be very grateful for information as to the family of Rhoda Lathe, 2nd wife of Artemus Knowltan, Sr., b 1784, and d 1865. M in Shrewsbury or Charlton, I believe. Is there any record of Rev service of the father of Rhodt Lathe?—A. C.
A regular meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, Monday, April 22, 1918, at 10.10 A.M.

The Chaplain General, Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, read Psalm xix and the following Peace Hymn of the Republic by the late Frederick Lawrence Knowles:

“When navies are forgotten,
And fleets are useless things,
When the dove shall warm her bosom
Beneath the eagle’s wings,—

“When memory of battles
At last is strange and old,
When nations have one banner
And creeds have found one fold,—

“When the Hand that sprinkles midnight
With its powdered drift of suns
Has hushed this tiny tumult
Of sects and swords and guns,—

“When Hate’s last note of discord
In all God’s worlds shall cease,
In the conquest which is service,
In the victory which is peace!”

Following a prayer by the Chaplain General, the members joined in the Lord’s Prayer. The oath of office was administered by the Chaplain General to the newly-elected Vice Presidents General present at the meeting.

The roll was called by the Recording Secretary General, with the following result: Active Officers, Mrs. Guernsey, Mrs. Minor, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Howell, Mrs. Lane, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Talbott, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Aull, Mrs. Purcell, Mrs. Guthrie, Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, Miss Crowell, Mrs. Pulsifer, Mrs. Fletcher, Miss Grace M. Pierce, Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. Heath, Mrs. Fowler, Miss Barlow; State Regents, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Cottle, Mrs. Buel, Miss McKim, Miss Fletcher, Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Hanley, Mrs. Felter, Mrs. Mann, Miss Campbell, Mrs. Shackleford, Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. Ellison, Mrs. Wait, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Moss, Miss Broadhead, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Calder, Mrs. Duvall, Mrs. Ayers, Mrs. Norvell, Mrs. Watkins, Miss Serpell, Mrs. Hume; State Vice Regents, Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. Mercer, Mrs. Heavner.

The President General outlined her plans for the reorganization of the National Committees, the appointments for which terminated with each Congress, explaining about the committees which, in addition to division directors appointed by herself, were composed of State chairmen suggested by the State Regents; the fact that these names were sent in by the State Regents did not necessarily mean that they would be selected, for while the previous year every suggestion was honored, the President General stated that where she knew the member suggested would not do the work required the appointment would not be made—it was the duty of the State Regents to send in the names of women who could and would perform the service expected of them. A blank would be sent to each State Regent to be filled out and returned, and this was to be done as soon as possible in order that the committees might be made up and the members be able to start their work as early as possible.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from Mr. J. Henry Smythe, Jr., presenting a plan for patriotic propaganda by the National Society. Moved by Miss Crowell, seconded by Miss Grace M. Pierce, and carried, that the gentleman be thanked for his interest in our organization and his desire for our co-operation.

The minutes of the closing session of Congress were read by the Recording Secretary General and approved.

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

Report of Registrar General

Madam President General, Members of the Board of Management:

I have the honor to report 55 applications for membership.

Respectfully submitted,

Grace M. Pierce,
Registrar General.

Moved by Miss Pierce, seconded by Miss Crowell, and carried, that the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for the fifty-five applications for membership. The Recording Secretary General announced the ballot had been cast and the President General declared
the 55 applicants were elected members of the National Society.

Mrs. Fletcher presented the following report:

Report of Organizing Secretary General

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

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


The following Organizing Regencies have expired by time limitation:

Mrs. Mary Odell McMurphy, Bellview, Ala.; Mrs. Mary Frances Kneedler, San Bernardino, Cal.; Mrs. Bertha Bishop Cate, Madison, Fla.; Mrs. Elizabeth M. Benedict Newton, Bowling Green, Ohio; Miss Annie Lee Langford, Prosperity, and Mrs. Bertha Smith Kennedy, Weldon, S. C.

The re-appointment of Miss Mosel Preston, as Organizing Regent at Bartow, Fla., has been requested by the State Regent.

The resignation of Miss Abby Harlan Jewett, Organizing Regent at Laconia, N. H., has been received.

The National Board is asked to authorize Chapters at the following places: Oregon City and Roseburg, Ore.

Respectfully submitted,
Anna Louise Fletcher,
Organizing Secretary General.

The adoption of my report was moved by Mrs. Fletcher, seconded by Mrs. Pulsifer and carried.

The Organizing Secretary General read a letter from a member in Ohio with regard to the request of a friend who desired to form a Chapter in Buenos Aires and moved that a Chapter be authorized at Buenos Aires, Argentina, South America. This was seconded by Mrs. Buel and carried.

The Treasurer General read a list of three names of former members desiring to be reinstated, and moved that the Recording Secretary General be authorized to cast the ballot for reinstatement of the members as read; seconded by Mrs. Pulsifer and carried. The ballot was cast by the Recording Secretary General and the President General declared the three former members duly reinstated.

Mrs. Heath, Director General in Charge of Report to Smithsonian Institution, stated that she had been informed by the officials of the Smithsonian Institution that owing to the high cost of printing all reports were cut to the minimum and it would not be possible for the Government to use the illustrations provided for the Report of the National Society. Mrs. Heath therefore recommended that the National Society pay for the cost of printing the illustrations in the Report to the Smithsonian Institution if they cost too much for the Government to print them free. (Miss Lincoln, the Editor of the Magazine, has many of the cuts for the illustrations and the use of these would probably save considerable expense.) Mrs. Heath further recommended that the date of the year's work be changed to read from March 1st to March 1st, instead of from October to October. With regard to this last recommendation Mrs. Heath stated that this would save time and confusion and would make reports from Chapter Regents, State Regents, and National Committees, from which the Smithsonian Report is compiled, all tally, and eliminate repetition; while the charter required reports should be made annually but did not specify the time of year—October had been selected originally as the Society was organized in October.

Moved by Mrs. Buel, seconded by Miss Hardy, and carried, that the report of the Director General be accepted without the recommendations. Moved by Mrs. Talbott, seconded by Mrs. Lane, and carried, that Recommendation No. 1, as presented by Mrs. Heath be referred to the Executive Committee for action. Mrs. Howell moved that the second recommendation of the Director General in Charge of the Report to the Smithsonian Institution be accepted. This was seconded by Mrs. Ellison and carried.

Mrs. Fowler read her report as follows:

Report of Librarian General

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

It is very gratifying to the Librarian General that, according to her request, States and Chapters are electing librarians. She is also grateful to Congress for accepting her recommendation that $200, in place of the usual $100, be granted to buy books the coming year. She is also grateful to Congress for accepting her recommendation that $200, in place of the usual $100, be granted to buy books the coming year.

The following accessions have been received since the report of April 13th:

Books


Old Rail Fence Corners. The A, B, C's of Minnesota History; Authentic Incidents Gleaned from the Old Settlers. By the Book Committee. 2nd edition, 1914. Presented by the editor, Mrs. Lucy Leavenworth Wilder Morris.


History of Public Education in Rhode Island, 1636 to 1876. Providence, 1876. The last two presented by “Pawtucket” Chapter.


Historical Sketch of the Town of Pawtucket, R. I. Compiled by Massena Goodrich. Pawtucket, 1876.

History of Public Education in Rhode Island, 1636 to 1876. Providence, 1876. The last two presented by “Pawtucket” Chapter.

A Discourse, Embracing the Civil and Religious History of Rhode Island, Delivered April 4, 1838.


Newport Illustrated in a Series of Pen and Pencil Sketches. By George C. Mason. Newport, 1874. The last five presented by Miss Edith May Tilley, of the Rhode Island Book Committee.


Pamphlets

Nathaniel Magruder, of “Dunblane.” By Caleb Clarke Magruder, Jr. 2 copies. Presented by the “Magruder” Chapter.

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

The acceptance of the Librarian General’s report was moved by Mrs. Heath, seconded by Mrs. Pulsifer, and carried.

Miss Barlow then read her report.

Report of Curator General

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

I have the honor to report on the following accessions to the Museum, received since the Board Meeting, April 13th:

Silver butter knife; ring, moonstone set in blue enamel and carving of gold; watch fob with the initials of the owner in gold, J. C. McC. (John Charles McClure); personal gifts of Mrs. Parks Fisher, State Chairman of West Virginia.

Silvered pewter tea set (five pieces) very old, presented by Miss Mattie L. Rives through Peter Forney Chapter, Montgomery, Ala., in memory of her parents, Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Rives, through Miss Emily Ferguson, State Chairman of Alabama. This was brought to the Museum by Mrs. John Lewis Cobbs, State Regent of Alabama.

Sapphire earrings once the property of Dolly Madison, presented by Mrs. Marian Adele Longfellow and Miss Ellen Theodora Longfellow in memory of their mother, Mrs. Marienne Preble Longfellow, through Mrs. Frank H. Warren, State Chairman of Massachusetts. Pewter platter presented by Mrs. John M. Harvey to the Caesar Rodney Chapter, and transferred to the Museum through Mrs. James F. Anderson, State Chairman of Delaware.

Warming pan presented by Mrs. L. H. Swain through Mrs. William C. Mulford, State Chairman of New Jersey.

Old china pie plate from Foster and Longfellow families presented by Mrs. Edward B. Olney, through Mrs. G. Wallace W. Hanger, D. C.
Old pink and white china sugar bowl presented by Mrs. Mary C. Young;
Pair of shoe buckles, presented by Mrs. Frederick A. Gidding;
Silver spoon, presented by Mrs. Warren C. King;
Pair of wool carders presented by Miss Mary Stubbs; through Miss Jessica J. Haskell, State Chairman of Maine.

Embroidered decorations from Mandarin coat, presented by Mrs. Charles S. Lobingier, through Mrs. McWilliams Holt, State Chairman of the Orient.

Handkerchief, given through the Commonwealth Chapter of Richmond by Mrs. Henry, first State Regent of Virginia, and one of three appointed by the Organization. Made by Laura Helen Henry, a granddaughter of Patrick Henry.

Piece of satin second day dress worn by Susannah Wentworth Carr, presented by Miss Nellie Carr through Mrs. W. W. Richardson, State Chairman of Virginia.

Gavel made from wood from one of the vessels of Benedict Arnold's Lake Champlain fleet, presumably the sloop Enterprise, sunk in 1777, discovered and raised in 1910, presented by Mrs. George H. Ripley, through Mrs. John H. Stewart, State Chairman of Vermont.

Respectfully submitted,
Catherine Brittin Barlow,
Curator General.

Their acceptance of Miss Barlow’s report was moved by Mrs. Fowler, seconded by Mrs. Fletcher, and carried.

The Recording Secretary General, Miss Crowell; Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. Pulsifer; Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Fletcher; Registrar General, Miss Grace M. Pierce; Treasurer General, Mrs. Johnston; Vice President General from Connecticut, Mrs. Minor; Vice President General from Maryland, Mrs. Talbot; State Regent of Maryland, Mrs. Elliott, were placed in nomination for the Executive Committee, and no other nominations being offered, by unanimous consent they were declared to constitute the Executive Committee, with the addition of the President General, who, under the constitution, is ex officio chairman.

The Organizing Secretary General read as a supplementary report a letter from the State Regent of Kansas stating that inasmuch as Salina Chapter had been inactive for over a year and could not be built up she desired the disbanding of that Chapter in order that another might be formed in its stead. Mrs. Fletcher moved that the request to disband the Salina Chapter made by the State Regent of Kansas be granted. Seconded by Mrs. Heath and carried.

The President General announced the appointment of the following Chairmen of National Committees: Finance, Mrs. Pulsifer; Auditing, Mrs. Talbot; Printing, Miss Crowell; Revolutionary Relics, Miss Barlow; Magazine, Mrs. Minor; Building and Grounds, Miss Grace M. Pierce.

The Treasurer General made a statement of the financial relations between Mrs. Block and the National Society in connection with the issuing of the Block certificates as follows:

That the report presented by Mrs. Block had been checked up with the books of the Treasurer General as far as the money received for the certificates went, and that she had paid for postage, for which she gave an itemized account, and for which she held receipts from the postmaster, for $616.86; stationery, $350.98; printing of 40,000 circulars, $211.00; engraving over 12,000 certificates, $1,167.57; clerical help, $1,928.75; printing three annual reports, $290.00; mailing tubes, $37.60; furniture, $210.15; all other office expenses, $595.01; paid to Caldwell & Company (personally), $1,100; deducting amount furnished by the National Society on account of expenses, $3,861.33, left a balance owing Mrs. Block of $2,546.59, which did not include $1,586.65 for traveling expenses for attendance at numerous State conferences and trips to Washington in the interest of the certificates. Mrs. Block proposed to call the account settled with the payment by the Society of $1,500.

Moved by Mrs. Heath, seconded by Miss Barlow, and carried, that the Treasurer General be authorized to pay Mrs. Block $1,500 in full to cancel all accounts on the Block certificate. Warm admiration was expressed by members for the generosity of Mrs. Block in spending her own money so lavishly on this project and for the time and energy given to it, and it was moved by Mrs. Fletcher, seconded by Mrs. Howell, Mrs. Hanley, and Mrs. Cook, and carried, that a vote of thanks be given Mrs. Block for allowing this Society to cancel its debt for so small a sum.

The Treasurer General also read a letter sent her by the Countess de Tavara with a statement in regard to the ambulance fund collected and expended by her, which requested that an allowance be made her for expenses incurred in acting as the chairman of this ambulance fund committee. It being shown that the Countess de Tavara had never been appointed on this committee by the National Society, the statement having been made by her when seeking the endorsement of the National Society for her project that it was in no sense
a Society effort but undertaken by herself solely as an individual, and much indignation expressed because of statements made by the Countess de Tavara as to sentiments alleged to be entertained by the members of the committees having to do with matters at the time she was inaugurating her project, it was moved by Miss Fletcher, seconded by Mrs. Howell and others, and carried, that the Board advise the Countess de Tavara that it can find no authorization for her acting as a member of a special committee or as an individual which would permit of the payment of any expenses by the National Society through the Treasurer General, and further, that it regrets that she would express the opinion that any pro-German sentiment would govern the action of any Daughter or Committee of the N. S. D. A. R.

Mrs. Duvall, State Regent of South Carolina, by permission, made a strong appeal for the support of the Society for their school which they were endeavoring to open this year to avoid the forfeiture of the gift of 110 acres. She stated that furnishings were much needed for the house, iron beds, sheets, china, etc., and it was hoped that many Chapters would make themselves responsible for a certain number of sheets, or would take one or more rooms to furnish, and in this way assist materially in the establishment of this much-needed school. Mrs. Duvall asked permission of the Board to send out a circular to the Chapters throughout the country asking for assistance. Moved by Mrs. Morgan, seconded by Mrs. Purcell and Mrs. Davis, and carried, that the Board grant the request of Mrs. Duvall for assistance from other States for the advancement of the Tomassee Mountain School for Girls. The statement was made that this was the same school for which Mrs. Calhoun spoke at the Board meeting following the Congress the year before and for which many of the members of the Board had taken out founderships of $100, paying $25 each year. In connection with the support by Daughters all over the country of these mountain schools in the mountains of the South and Southwest, Miss Pierce called attention to the fact that the man who discovered the remedy for gas gangrene during this great war got his first start in one of the mountain schools in East Tennessee which was supported in part by the National Society.

Miss Grace M. Pierce presented her supplementary report as Registrar General with thirty more applicants, making a total of 85 presented at this meeting. Moved by Mrs. Talbott, seconded by Mrs. Norvell, and carried, that the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for the admission of the additional 30 members. The Recording Secretary General announced the casting of the ballot, and the President General declared these 30 elected as members.

In a pretty little speech Mrs. Foster presented to the official stenographer a gift from the members of the Board in recognition of her valuable services. In view of the fact that the Board would not meet again until June, it was moved by Miss Crowell, seconded by Mrs. Fowler, and carried, that the Executive Committee be empowered to transact all business needing attention until the next meeting of the Board.

The question of the salary of the Editor of the Magazine having been referred by Congress to the Board for action, it was moved by Mrs. Minor, seconded by Miss Fletcher, and carried, that the Editor of the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine, Miss Natalie Sumner Lincoln, be given a salary of $150 per month, beginning in May, 1918, she to provide out of this sum her own clerical assistance.

Miss Lincoln read a statement showing the amount spent by her to date on articles for the Magazine and of the need for some appropriation for photographs, and recommended that the balance remaining on hand of the $360 appropriated by the Board to pay General Robert for his Parliamentary Page be turned over to help pay for other historical and patriotic articles and all necessary photographs, the parliamentary page having been discontinued by vote of the Board and the 27th Continental Congress. The acceptance of the report and recommendation of the Editor of the Magazine was moved by Miss Barlow, seconded by Miss Grace M. Pierce, and carried.

At 12.30 a recess was taken for half an hour for the photographing of the new Board. On reconvening, the motions as passed, constituting the minutes of the meeting, were read and approved, and at 1.35 the meeting adjourned with a benediction by the Chaplain General.

Respectfully submitted,

EMMA L. CROWELL,
Recording Secretary General.
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS
OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT
1918-1919

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MRS. GEORGE THACHER GUERNSEY,
Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

Vice Presidents General
(Term of office expires 1919.)

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Chaplain General
MISS ELISABETH F. PIERCE,
The Portner Apartments, Washington, D. C.

Recording Secretary General
MISS EMMA L. CROWELL,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Organizing Secretary General
MRS. DUNCAN U. FLETCHER,
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Treasurer General
MRS. ROBERT J. JOHNSTON,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Director General in Charge of Report to Smithsonian Institution
MRS. BENJAMIN D. HEATH,
Heathcote, Charlotte, N. C.

Librarian General
MRS. JAMES M. FOWLER,
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Corresponding Secretary General
MRS. WOODBURY PULSIFER,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Registrar General
MISS GRACE M. PIERCE,
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