WAR MEDALS OF THE UNITED STATES

Above, left to right, the new Distinguished Service Cross and the Distinguished Service Medal, both established by act of Congress, July 8, 1918.

Below, the first decorative War Medal ever awarded to American Soldiers by the Congress. It was bestowed on Paulding, Williams, and Van Wart by General Washington in the Revolution.
INCIT AMOR PATRÆ—
“the love of country conquers”—so runs the motto on the first war medals, to be worn as decorations, ever awarded by the United States. These medals, pursuant to General George Washington's recommendation, were granted by the Congress to the captors of Major André—John Paulding, David Williams, and Jacob Van Wart. The Board of War was directed to procure for these three militia-men a silver medal each, on one side of which was to be a shield with this inscription: Fidelity, and on the reverse the motto already quoted. The medals were presented to Paulding, Williams, and Van Wart by Washington at headquarters, and the men also enjoyed an annuity during their lifetime.

The Revolution saw many gallant deeds performed for home and country. In recognition of these deeds the Congress in many instances ordered struck medals commemorative of the occasion and presented them to individuals. These medals were not to be worn. Washington was the first to receive one from Congress upon the evacuation of Boston by the British; “Mad” Anthony Wayne, after the storming of Stony Point, was the recipient of another and also of a letter from Doctor Rush in which the doctor wrote these memorable lines: “You have established the national character of our country; you have taught our enemies that bravery, humanity, and magnanimity are the national virtues of the Americans.”

Naval heroes were not forgotten by our Revolutionary forefathers, and John Paul Jones was another to receive a commemorative medal. These medals were usually large, the commanding officers receiving them in gold, while subordinates were given them in silver.

No decorative medals were awarded to American heroes during the wars in which this country engaged between the Revolution and 1861, although many received commemorative medals. In the Mexican War Congress, by an act passed March 3, 1847, directed that Certificates of Merit be granted by the President of the United States to privates only.

By an Act of Congress, approved December 21, 1861, the United States
Government established its first decoration—the Naval Medal of Honor—to be awarded to non-commissioned officers and enlisted men only, for deeds of extraordinary bravery.*

It was not until almost seven months later that a joint Resolution of Congress was adopted granting a similar Medal of Honor to the army. In the Sundry Civil Appropriation Act of March 3, 1863, section sixth provided that commissioned officers may also receive the medal, and removed the limit confining them to the Civil War.

The army medal was struck from the same die as the navy medal, the clasp and the ribbons only being different. On the reverse of each medal appear the words "The Congress to," preceding the name of the recipient; thus the medal is known as the Congressional Medal of Honor, and is the highest decoration awarded by the United States Government.

In 1904, following a suggestion made by Major General George Lewis Gillespie, the design of the army Medal of Honor was changed to its present form.

The latest Congressional legislation regarding the usage of United States war decorations was incorporated as a rider in the Army Appropriation Act approved July 9, 1918. The act establishes two new decorations: the Distinguished Service Cross and the Distinguished Service Medal.

The President of the United States is authorized to present, but not in the name of Congress, a Distinguished Service Cross to any person who, while serving in any capacity with the Army of the United States since the sixth day of April, 1917, has distinguished, or who shall hereafter distinguish himself or herself by extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy.

This Congressional acknowledgement of the service rendered by women in the present war by giving the President the authority to bestow upon them the Distinguished Service Cross has its precedent in the action taken by the British, Belgian, and other governments in creating war decorations for women.

To revert again to the new law governing United States war decorations: the Distinguished Service Medal is also presented by the President, but not in the name of Congress, to any person who, while serving in any capacity with the Army of the United States since the sixth day of April, 1917, has distinguished, or who hereafter shall distinguish himself or herself by exceptionally meritorious service to the Government in a duty of great responsibility, and to the enlisted men of the Army to whom the Certificate of Merit has been granted up to and including the date of the passage of this Act.

The Act also provides that only one Congressional Medal of Honor, one Distinguished Service Cross, or one Distinguished Service Medal shall be issued to any one person, but for each succeeding deed or act sufficient to justify the award of such medals respectively the President may award a suitable bar or other suitable device to be worn as he shall direct; and for each citation of an officer or enlisted man for gallantry in action published in orders issued from the headquarters of a force commanded by a general officer he shall be entitled to wear, as the President shall direct, a silver star three-sixteenths of an inch in diameter. The other device selected is a bronze oak leaf.

The present design of the Army Medal of Honor (left); the Naval Medal of Honor, the first decoration established by U.S. Government, December 21, 1861 (centre); the original Army Medal of Honor (right)
The act goes on to state that the President is authorized to delegate, under such conditions, regulations, and limitations as he shall prescribe, to the commanding general of a separate army or higher unit in the field, the power conferred upon him by this act to award the Medal of Honor, the Distinguished Service Cross, and the Distinguished Service Medal.

The President is also authorized under regulations prescribed by him to confer such medals and decorations as may be authorized in the military service of the United States upon officers and enlisted men of the military forces of the countries concurrently engaged with the United States in the present war.

Another important feature of the Act is granting permission to any and all members of the military forces of the United States (which embraces the Navy and Marine Corps) to accept, during the present war or within one year thereafter, from the Government of the countries engaged in war with any country with which the United States is or shall be concurrently likewise engaged in war, such decorations, when tendered, as are conferred by such Government upon the members of its own military forces. It also grants American citizens who have received, since August 1, 1914, decorations or medals for distinguished service in the armies or in connection with the field service of those nations engaged in war against the Imperial German Government, permission, on entering the military service of the United States, to wear such medals or decorations.

Special acts of Congress have always been necessary to permit Government officials and officers of Uncle Sam's fighting forces to accept foreign medals or decorations, for the Constitution states: "No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States, and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever from any king, prince, or foreign state."

In many cases Congress has granted such permission, but in the year 1910, there were pending in the Committee on Foreign Relations two hundred requests for the consent of Congress to the acceptance of gifts and decorations tendered by foreign governments to civilians and officers of the United States. Many of these gifts were occasioned by officers attending army manoeuvres abroad, coronations, visits of U. S. warships in foreign harbors, while others were awarded in the Boxer uprising in 1900 and during the
Captain Charles Marsh, U. S. Navy, received the decoration of the fourth class of the Order of the Rising Sun and a commemorative medal from the Emperor of Japan in recognition of his valuable services during the Russo-Japanese war. Rear-Admiral Leigh C. Palmer, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, while a lieutenant was detailed as attaché with the special embassy from the United States to attend the marriage of the King of Spain, and received from that monarch the decoration of the Royal Order of Merit, an honor seldom bestowed.

Major General Pershing and Vice Admiral Sims, who have recently received high awards from the British and French Governments, were decorated by the Japanese and French Governments respectively, when one was a captain on duty in the East and the other naval attaché at Paris. Another prominent officer to receive a foreign decoration in the past is Surgeon General William C. Braisted, U. S. Navy, whose distinguished services to Japan during its war with Russia were recognized by the Emperor conferring a war medal upon him.

The French Republic conferred upon Captain C. De Witt Wilcox, U. S. Army, the decoration of Officier d'Académie in recognition of his work in compiling a valuable technical French-English dictionary of military terms.

Very few of the two hundred requests for permission to accept these foreign decorations were granted by Congress, and the decorations and other gifts sent to these officers are still in the vaults of the Department of State. It seems a pity that these jeweled orders and decorations, instead of being kept buried in a vault, could not be placed temporarily in glass cases in the National Museum so that the public and the families of the gallant officers to whom they were awarded, might see them. It has been the custom upon the death of an officer to present the foreign medal, gift, or decoration to his widow, as a woman cannot wear them; but the Department of State has lately ruled against this procedure.

The British regulations on this subject require that when a foreign award is offered an officer in the British service, the recipient must make application to the Commander-in-Chief of the Army or the Lords of the Admiralty, and if the request appears reasonable, the King's sanction is asked for. No such permission, however, is necessary in the case of medals if the recipient does not desire to wear them publicly.
LA CROIX DE GUERRE

Obverse showing the bronze palm. The reverse is also shown with a star; this marks a citation of a lower grade than the palm.
MILITARY MEDAL OF FRANCE
Awarded only to privates, non-commissioned officers, and the Commander-in-Chief of the French Army.

BRITISH MILITARY CROSS
This decoration ranks after all orders and the V.C.
The Act approved July 9, 1918, permitting officers of the United States Service to accept foreign decorations, enhances the interest which already centers about the historic medals of other countries. Stanley C. Johnson, in his interesting book, "The Medals of Our Fighting Men," states that the custom of awarding medals for military service is supposed to have originated with the Chinese many centuries before the Christian era, but the present-day decorations owe their origin to the badges which the armies of England wore after the decline of armor and before the use of distinctive uniforms. Be that as it may, the first English war medal was struck, like ours, in honor of the navy; Queen Elizabeth ordering the decoration.

To quote from Johnson's book: "Charles I struck the first military medal; whilst the earliest campaign award, that is to say, the first occasion on which a whole army received the precious tokens, was granted by the Commonwealth to commemorate the Battle of Dunbar. Other pioneer medals were: (a) the award given for La Hogue by William and Mary, this is supposed to be the first naval campaign decoration; (b) the Culloden Medal, which was the earliest to be provided with a ribbon of special pattern; (c) the gold Peninsular Medals, which bore the first bars; (d) the Waterloo Medal; and (e) the Mutiny Medal, the first military medal given to a civilian for military assistance."

In rating, British Orders are given first place, then British medals, foreign orders and foreign medals follow, while Long Service and Good Conduct Medals are to be worn after war medals. The Victoria Cross takes precedence over all other decorations. It was instituted by Royal Warrant on January 29, 1856, and the earlier copies of the Cross were cast from cannon captured from the Russians in the Crimea, but those distributed now are cast from pieces taken from the present enemy. The Victoria Cross is only awarded to those who have performed some signal deed of valor in the presence of the enemy, and the recipient has the privilege of placing the initials "V.C." after his name, which the recipient will modestly tell you, freely translated, means "Very careless."

Four new British decorations are the outcome of the present world war; the Distinguished Service Cross (1914) for commissioned naval officers of junior grade; the Distinguished Service Medal (October 14, 1914), for the rank and file in the Marines and the men of chief petty-
officer rank and less in the Navy; the Military Cross (December 31, 1914), which ranks after all Orders and the V. C., but before decorations and campaign medals; and the Military Medal (April, 1916), which is awarded to non-commissioned officers and men, and also to women. The Royal Warrant states in part:

"It is Our Will and Pleasure and we do hereby ordain that the 'Military Medal' may, under exceptional circumstances, on the special recommendation of a Commander-in-Chief in the Field, be awarded to women, whether subjects or foreign persons, who have shown bravery and devotion under fire."

A war decoration especially created for women by Elizabeth of Belgium (September 9, 1916), is La Médaille de la Reine Elizabeth. It was established to reward women, Belgian or foreign, who have devoted themselves to war work; it is highly prized, coming as it does from a Queen adored by her people and honored by the world.

Belgium for its size had a large number of decorations (no less than seven) before the invasion of her territory by Germany, and she has added to that number by the Belgian Cross of War, instituted October 25, 1915. It is modelled after the French Croix de Guerre in that it is only awarded following a citation in army orders. The national order is the Order of Leopold, equivalent to the French Legion of Honor, created under Leopold I, July 11, 1832; it is both civic and military, and is only given to army officers of high rank or for very exceptional services.

Next comes the Military Medal and the "Medal", or Military Decoration. The first, created by Royal Decree on February 11, 1885, modified by another Royal Decree, March 25, 1890, is destined to honor the officers having accomplished twenty-five years good and loyal service since their entrance into the army or since their admission to the Military School. Since 1902 this decoration can be awarded under special circumstances to foreign officers. The "Medal" or Military Decoration, created September 15, 1902, is given to all in military service. The Order of the Crown and the Order of Leopold II are awarded for distinguished service in the Congo.

The renowned French decoration, the Legion of Honor, was suggested in the Estates-general in 1789, and inaugurated by Napoleon at the Invalides, July 15, 1804, on the fifteenth anniversary of the fall of the Bastile. It is both civic and military, is now composed of five classes,
LEFT

THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE

Founded in 1818, by George IV. It was recently awarded by King George V to Rear Admiral Joseph Strauss, U. S. Navy

RIGHT

THE MOST HONORABLE ORDER OF THE BATH

It comprises three classes

PLAQUE OR STAR OF THE BRITISH ORDER OF THE BATH
and is awarded for gallant and meritorious conduct. The Legion of Honor has played a conspicuous part in French history. On November 8, 1870, the present design was adopted; the reverse bears two tri-color flags and the motto: “Honneur et Patrie.”

La Médaille Militaire, established by Prince Louis Napoleon in January, 1852, is of silver and is given for valor to non-commissioned officers, soldiers, and marines. It is unique in that it is also awarded, in this war, to the commander-in-chief of the army, but to no other commissioned officer in the service—thus the humblest private and the greatest general, le Marechal Joffre, have both received it.

La Croix de Guerre, established April 8, 1915, is of Florentine bronze. It is conferred on all who have obtained during this war against Germany and her Allies, a citation by Order of the Day. If the deed is considered by the captain of extraordinary merit, he requests a citation for the recipient of the Cross from the colonel of the regiment; if the colonel approves he also requests a citation from his superior officers, in which case the hero is awarded, for that same act of bravery, a bronze palm to be worn on the ribbon of the Cross. The regulations read: a citation by order of the army (the highest award) carries with it a bronze palm in the form of a laurel branch on the ribbon; a citation of the Corps d’armée carries with it a gold star; a citation by order of the Division carries a silver star; while a citation by order of the Brigade or regiment carries a bronze star to be worn on the ribbon. When a soldier has been awarded five bronze palms for separate acts of bravery, he is given a silver palm; should he receive a sixth citation of equal value he is entitled to wear a bronze palm under the silver one on the ribbon of the Cross.

The Croix de Guerre is also awarded to women. Recently the Misses Emma and Katherine Lansing, sisters of the Secretary of State, were decorated with this war cross. The two sisters worked in the American Red Cross canteen at Epernay during the bombardment and assisted in the hospital, displaying marked heroism. They are the first members of the American Red Cross canteen to receive this honor.

La Médaille dés Épidémies rewards the sanitary personnel and is also bestowed upon surgeons and nurses for heroic conduct. The special Insignia for those wounded in war, for retired soldiers, for those off the sick-list or discharged for sickness contracted or aggravated in the service since the outbreak of hostilities, was instituted after a resolution adopted by the Chamber of Deputies on July 27, 1916. This Insignia, to be worn in the button-hole, is a ribbon alternating with blue, white, yellow, and red stripes, with a red star in the center.
The four orders of our gallant Ally, Italy, are famous the world over; they consist of the Supreme Order of the Annunziata (not a military order); the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazare; the Military Order of Savoy, and the Order of the Crown of Italy. To these has been added a new decoration, established last July, which the British and American troops received upon their arrival in Italy to aid in repulsing the Germans.

The Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazare, created in 1434 by the Duke Amédée of Savoy, is truly the national Italian order. To-day the order is divided into five classes, resembling in this the French Legion of Honor, and it is only bestowed on officers who have reached the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

The Military Order of Savoy, founded in 1815, by Victor Emmanuel I, and whose statutes were established as far back as 1855, is given to non-commissioned officers and enlisted men of the army and
navy as well as to the officers, but it cannot be conferred in times of peace except in exceptional cases. All crosses of this order are eagerly sought after and highly valued. The Grand Cross was given by the King of Italy to General Petain at Verdun.

The Order of the Crown of Italy was created in 1868 by Victor Emmanuel II, to consecrate the annexation of Venetia, the independence and unity of Italy, and to award Italians and foreigners who render special service to the nation.

Italy has also a Military Medal of Valor which is similar to the Belgian War Cross and the French Croix de Guerre. The medal’s blue ribbon adorns the breast of those who have distinguished themselves at Trenin or on the Isonzo. The gold medal is rarely given save to a combatant who has paid with his life for some valorous act, and it almost always honors the memory of a hero.

The medals of silver and bronze can be awarded several times to the same soldier or officer provided that each time he has committed an act of personal courage worthy of this meritorious decoration. The Medal of Military Valor carries with it an increase in pay and pension for the soldiers and non-commissioned officers.

The heroic part played by imperial Russia in the war before her collapse can be relatively gauged from the fact that the Cross of St. George was given to over two million Russian soldiers. Established in 1769, it is awarded for gallantry on the battlefield; the medal is also given to the Medical Corps of the army and navy. In spite of the gallantry of the officers’ corps few in proportion have been awarded crosses. The method employed in distributing them is partly responsible; for instance, the crosses are awarded to the soldiers either by the wish of their immediate commanders or by vote of the companies, whereas the crosses can only be awarded to officers following a detailed examination in each case by a Council of the Douma of St. George. The law of the Order establishes fourteen categories of military exploits for either officers or soldiers. The higher classes of this Order are awarded to officers over the grade of lieutenant-colonel, and the highest, the Plaque de Grand Officier, is worn by four people only: Grand Duke Nicholas and Generals Rousski, Ivanof, and Ioudenitch. Kerensky refused to accept the Cross of St. George, in spite of the solicitation of the troops, on the ground that it was exclusively a military order.

Only one new decoration has been created in Russia since the outbreak of this war, that of St. Olga. It is exclusively for women, and the Czar had only time before his abdication to confer the decoration on Madame Panaef, the mother of four officers, magnificent swordsmen and all decorated with the Cross of St. George, who were killed leading cavalry charges.

Other well-known Russian decorations...
are the Order of St. Anne, the Order of St. Stanislas, and the Order of St. Vladimir; this latter decoration may be claimed by whoever, at the peril of his own life, saves ten lives from fire or water.

Russian decorations have withstood the storm of civil war which overthrew an ancient Court encased in tradition and ceremony. The Revolutionists strove to socialize the old decorations and Kerensky inaugurated the custom of conferring on soldiers the officers' Cross of St. George, and gave to officers the soldiers' Cross.

Serbia's Order of St. Sava has been awarded to her Allies, and the Order of the White Eagle, instituted in the same year, 1883, is also a military decoration eagerly sought after. It is awarded to those who perform loyal service for their country. Both of these orders are divided into five classes.

It is relatively recent since Japan first adopted the use of decorations. The national Japanese order is called the Order of the Rising Sun; it comprises eight classes; the first six are given to officers and the last two to non-commissioned officers and enlisted men.

The Gold Kite is the highest military order; it was established in 1891 by the Emperor Mutsu-Hito to reward acts of bravery in battle on land and sea. The recipients of this order receive a pension which varies according to the class.

The Red Cross Medal is very difficult to obtain. The design is in silver, a flying kite and a Geneva Cross. Another Japanese order is that of the Sacred Treasure. It is composed of eight classes and symbolizes the three treasures which the first emperor bequeathed to his successor—a mirror, a necklace, and swords.

The Order of the Sacred Crown, a decoration for women established by the Japanese in 1889, has only been conferred upon a few; at the commencement it was given to married princesses and to foreign ladies of nobility, but during the past few wars it has been awarded to Japanese nurses.

A woman is decorated to-day in her own right, and each Allied Nation has paid tribute to her acts of devotion in the battle for liberty and justice.

NOTE.—The writer desires to express her thanks to the Italian Embassy, the U. S. National Museum, the U. S. Quartermaster General's Department, Miss Isabel Smith, and the American Numismatic Society for their courteous assistance in compiling this article. Many of the photographs reproduced here are of medals owned by the American Numismatic Society.
COMMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT GENERAL

The Committee list for 1918-1919 has been printed and by this time should be in the hands of all the National Officers, State and Chapter Regents, as well as the Chairmen and Division Directors of the National Committees, as they were mailed to them the middle of August.

There is now no excuse for the State or Chapter Regents not knowing who are members of these committees.

It is the privilege of the State Regents to name the women in their states whom they wish to serve as State Chairmen, on the National Committees, in their respective States and the President General appoints them. I am sure that those who have accepted these appointments must realize the obligations that go with the appointment and that each one will do her duty in her State to further the line of work covered by her committee.

Daughters of the American Revolution, as the war progresses, are you satisfied with the service you are giving to help win the war—are you doing all you can in your community to help further the conservation of food—the buying and selling of Liberty Bonds—helping the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., and the Y. W. C. A., in all their work? If you but realize it there are a hundred and one ways in which you may help win this war. There must be just as much hard work going on back of the fighting line as on it.

Are you, as a member of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, helping your own Society to make a record for war work in this war, for which both you and the Society shall be proud, by reporting the work you are doing to your Chapter Regent that she may in turn report it to the National Society War Service Committee so that it may be printed in the report that the Society is required to make to the Government each year? Surely you must be willing to help the Society make a record for which we shall be proud by aiding in every way you can.

I would suggest that each Chapter prepare a printed circular, on the order of the one given below, for the use of the members of the Chapter to send monthly reports of their war work to their Chapter Regent. Twelve circulars to be given to each member, one to be sent to the Chapter Regent the first of each month. This will be a very easy as well as convenient way to keep an account of your work and report it regularly.

Name of the Chapter .................................................................
Location of the Chapter ............................................................

MONTHLY REPORT OF WAR WORK

Name .................................................................
Date .................................................................

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Knitting</th>
<th>Help for our Allies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. Sweaters</td>
<td>French or other Orphans Adopted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. Socks</td>
<td>Refugee Garments Made</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. Wristlets</td>
<td>Liberty Loan $</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. Helmets</td>
<td>Aid for Soldiers' Families</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributed to the Red Cross $</td>
<td>Cantonment Work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Miscellaneous Work</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RED CROSS WORK

| No. Garments Made |
| No. Surgical Dressings Made |
| No. Other Articles Made |
| Time Given to Above |

588
OMEN always look with interest at a man cooking. If he happens to be cooking at sea, their interest is greater, for they wonder how he can prepare good meals with the facilities he has. If the waves be high, this wonder is increased a thousand fold, for the cook appears to be an equilibrist as well as a cook, in the way he balances himself on the swaying deck and keeps pots and pans and their contents from breaking adrift.

In these war times one of the most vital topics with men serving their country is food. "An army travels on its stomach," says the old adage. So also does the army of sailors manning the ships that take supplies to our Allies and our fighting men across the seas. Jack has to be well fed, and is well fed; as well as his brother on the battle line, for Uncle Sam looks after his comfort as carefully as he does after the soldiers'. Naval sailors have always had good fare under our flag, and the present war has served to put the merchant sailors—the men on the cargo and passenger ships—on a footing with the Bluejackets in this respect.

The United States Shipping Board pays particular attention to cooking on its merchant fleets, as the subjoined article, prepared for this magazine with the approval of the Board, bears testimony. Long John Silver, sea cook of romance's pages, would need to look sharp to his laurels were he present in the flesh among the culinary artists of Uncle Sam's new cargo fleets. His ideas for preparing food for marines would soon be made to appear to him elementary.

Cooking at sea is not what it used to be in the "good old days" that we read about. "A hard biscuit and a slice of cold salt beef," which Dana mentions in "Two Years Before the Mast" as his usual meal after a long, hard watch off Cape Horn, is no longer the diet of the American merchant sailor.

The modern sailor man is well fed, with plenty of fresh meat, vegetables and "soft" bread, no matter what the voyage he may be on. Modern refrigerating plants and modern cooking methods are to be thanked for that.

On the hundreds of new ships which are being built for the merchant marine by the United States Shipping Board, careful attention is paid to the equipment for storing, cooking and serving food.

Care is taken also that efficient men are employed as cooks on the Nation's new merchant fleets. Good sea cooks are not numerous, even in normal times. Having that fact in mind, the United States Shipping Board, with the thoroughness that marks all its efforts to create an unequalled merchant marine, is engaged in training an adequate number of cooks to man the galleys of its new ships. Young men of character and intelligence are chosen for instruction.

The training of cooks is part of the work done by the Shipping Board's recruiting service. This service has a fleet of training ships, based at Atlantic and Pacific ports, on all of which young Americans are taught by experienced cooks the serious business of preparing good food at sea. Besides this, the Board has special cooking schools on two of the ships—the Meade, a former
GALLEY OR KITCHEN ON A TRAINING SHIP OF THE UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD
Atlantic liner stationed at Boston, and the steamer *Dorothy Bradford*, stationed at New York.

Cooking at sea is by no means the same thing as cooking on land. In the first place, the stove does not remain in a perpendicular position. Neither does the cook. Both are on a moving platform, namely, the ship's deck, which very often rolls and sways with the motion of the ship in the sea.

The sea cook, therefore, has several things to bear in mind, that the land cook, in hotel, restaurant or home kitchen, never has to think of. He must not fill a kettle full of liquid, for example, as with the rolling of the ship the contents will slop violently over. Special care must be taken with fats, as slopping fat may start a fire. Furthermore, the cook must be careful that his pots and pans do not leave the stove entirely in rough weather. As a guard against this, the galley range has an iron rail around it.

Dishes cannot be left on dresser or pantry shelf as on land, for they would slide off and be smashed. So there are little pigeon-holes for each kind, into which the dishes fit, there being a high bar across the front, with a space cut out through which a dish may be reached and lifted out.

On modern ships, the serving is done by men in the steward's department, called stewards, so the sea cook of today needs none of that dexterity of foot that one-legged John Silver showed as he pegged his way aft with dinner along the slippery deck, in the brig of "Treasure Island" fame.

It is a truism aboard ship that only a cook who likes his job is worth his salt. A discontented cook will spoil good food.

This psychology is recognized by the Shipping Board in choosing young men for training as cooks. Only those who volunteer for the job are wanted.

There are plenty of volunteers, for out of 4,000 apprentices always on the training ships, a certain percentage may be counted on to ask for training as cooks.

These young men are serving on the nation's "bridge of ships" from patriotic motives. Some may go back to their home towns when the war is over; but others will remain in the merchant marine, and will take a part in the country's peace expansion at sea as dignified as that taken by captain, mate or engineer on the ship on which they serve. Nor will they suffer in a financial way, for a chief cook gets $90 a month wages, besides his board and quarters—a net income of $1,080 a year.

When the young law student, or bank teller, or blacksmith's helper who has decided to become a sea cook reports for instruction on the *Meade* or the *Bradford*, he is taken in hand by a wise old chef who proceeds to teach him the A B C's of sea cooking.

These embrace some general rules as to cleanliness and general galley practice, neatly typewritten, under the head, "Advice to the Cook."

The most particular housewife will find these rules sound. Here are a few of them:

Great cleanliness, as well as care and attention, are required from a cook.

*Keep your hands very clean.* Try to prevent your nails from getting black or discolored.

Don't scatter in your galley; clean up as you go; put scalding water into each saucepan or stewpan as you finish using it. Dry your saucepans before you put them on the shelf.

Never scrub inside of a frying pan; rub it with wet silver-sand; rinse it out well with hot water afterwards.
Wash your pudding cloths, *scald* and hang them to dry directly after using them; air them before you put them away, or they will be musty; keep in dry place.

Be careful not to use a knife that has cut onions, until it has been cleaned.

Keep sink and sink-brush very clean; be careful never to throw anything but water down sink. Do not throw cabbage water down it; throw it away, as its smell is very bad.

Never have sticky plates or dishes. Use very hot water for washing them; when greasy change it.

Clean coppers with turpentine and fine brick-dust, rubbed on with flannel; polish them with chamois and a little dry brickdust.

Clean your tins with soap and whiting mixed, made into a thick cream with hot water. Rub it on with flannel, when dry whisk it off with clean chamois and dry whiting.

Take care that you look at the meat the butcher brings to see if it is good.

Let there be no waste in the kitchen.

In Uncle Sam's school for sea cooks, instruction begins, logically, with cereals for breakfast. It happens that the instruction chef on the *Bradford* is a Scot, and when Jamie Nicol gets through teaching a new hand the art of cooking oatmeal, there is nothing further to be said.

The novice is next shown how to fry eggs and bacon, how to make hash and how to prepare hamburger steak. These are his first steps.

He next gets a chance at dinner, with making soups, and roasting and boiling meats, and cooking various kinds of vegetables. In this work he learns the mysteries of the big galley range—a mighty stove, nearly 7 feet long—of the steam kettle which will cook soup for a hundred men, and of the steam-oven cooker for vegetables.

If he is ambitious, the beginner takes a special course in baking and pudding making, for real puddings take the place of the traditional soggy duff of old times, on Uncle Sam's merchant ships.

Rice pudding is a favorite. Lucky is the young man who learns to cook rice from a veteran who acquired the art on a trader out of Rangoon or a clipper from Calcutta.

"Never put your rice into the kettle until the water is boiling, then scatter it in." That is the standard rule for rice.

"Then we tell 'em to be sure never to put in the sugar until the rice is done," says the chef.

It has been found that six weeks of intensive training will make a beginner a very good sea cook, if he shows proper aptitude.

"We can tell the natural cook," says Jamie Nicol, "by the questions he asks. The good beginners ask all about everything, and make notes. We have a number who put everything they want to remember down in a book. They will make good."

It is the ambition of most sea cooks to get on a big ship. In war time cooking on the smallest vessel is an essential calling, but the big vessel with its modern equipment and efficiency organization, appeals strongly to the type of young man now taking up sea cooking for Uncle Sam.

The large vessels carry several cooks. A 5000-ton freighter has a chief cook, a second cook, who is also baker, and a third cook, or cook's mate.

The chief cook is usually the meat cutter also, and in these times scientific meat cutting, as well as cooking, is required on the merchant fleet, and taught in the Shipping Board's floating cooking schools.
MAXIMS OF AMERICAN NAVAL OFFICERS
1776—1918
By Isabel L. Smith

Commodore John Paul Jones.
“I have ever looked out for the American Flag.”
“Although I cannot ensure success, I will endeavor to deserve it.”
“I have not yet begun to fight.”
“I will not have anything to do with ships that do not sail fast, for I intend to go in harm’s way.”

Captain John Barry.
“Not the value or command of the whole British Navy would seduce me from the cause of my country.”

Captain John Hazelwood.
“I am prepared to defend the fleet to the last.”

Commodore Stephen Decatur.
Decatur’s celebrated toast: “My country, may she ever be right, but right or wrong, my country.”
“I cannot think, Captain, of taking the sword of an officer who has defended his ship so gallantly, but should be happy to take you, Sir, by the hand.”

Commodore James Barron.
“By Heavens! Our Navy can beat the world.”
“A nation contending for liberty in her own case should be the last to violate it in the case of others.”

Captain Edward Preble.
“I pay tribute from the cannon’s mouth.”
“The honor of the American flag is very dear to me and I hope it will never be tarnished under my command.”

Commodore Thomas Truxtun.
“No insurgent against my country’s rights.”
“Vengeance is mine.”

Captain Nicolas Biddle.
“I know not what may be our fate. Be it, however, what it may, it will never cause a blush in the cheeks of my friends or countrymen.”

Captain Alexander Murray.
“Return their salute with a full broadside.”

Commodore John Rogers.
“It is our duty to be prepared and determined at every hazard to vindicate the honor of our navy.”

Lieutenant John Trippe.
“Eleven to thirty-six—no fearful odds when glory is the boon.”

Lieutenant Richard Somers.
“You herald your fame to the mansion above.”

Lieutenant William Burrows.
“Stand fast and the day will soon be ours.”

Lieutenant John C. Alwyn.
“I have looked death too often in the face to be afraid of her now.”
“I thank God I am dying in so glorious a cause.”

593
Midshipman James Jarvis.
“If the mast goes, we must go with it.”

Captain James Lawrence.
“Don’t give up the ship.”
“Go on deck and tell the officers to fight on to the last and never strike the colors. The flag shall wave while I live.”

Captain Oliver Hazard Perry.
“If a victory is to be had, I’ll have it.”
“We have met the enemy and they are ours.”
“It has pleased the Almighty God to give to the arms of the United States a signal victory over their enemies on this lake.”

Commodore David Porter.
“There are some things dearer to a nation than the wealth of its citizens on shore or on the ocean, and that is its honor, and when we fail to esteem that in advance of all else we will stand poor indeed, in the world’s estimation.”
“God, our country and liberty; tyrants offend them.”
“The love for our country’s flag is like that of the child for the mother; we may stray from it for a while, but long to return to its protecting folds.”

Captain James MacDonough.
“The Almighty has been pleased to grant us a signal victory on Lake Champlain in the capture of one frigate, one brig and two sloops of war of the enemy.”

Captain Samuel Chester Reid.
“Up and board, my lads—no quarter—no cheering until we have gained the victory.”

Commodore Jessie D. Elliott.
“Every man fought as if with their hearts animated only by the intense honor of their country.”

Captain Thomas Tingey.
“I shall die at my quarters before a man shall be taken from the ship.”

Captain Josiah Tatnall.
“Blood is thicker than water.”

Admiral David Farragut.
“Conquer or be conquered.”
“Damn the torpedoes! Full speed, Jewett.”
“Gentlemen, bravery is a mere question of pride.”
“Don’t flinch from fire, boys. There is a hotter fire than that for those who don’t do their duty.”
“The best protection from the enemy’s fire is a well-directed fire from our own guns.”

Rear Admiral John L. Worden.
Worden, commanding the Monitor, recovering consciousness from a severe wound (fight with the Merrimac or Virginia), on being told that the frigate Minnesota had been saved, is quoted as saying: “Then I can die happy.”

Rear Admiral Theodorus Bailey.
“It was a contest of iron hearts in wooden ships against iron-clads with wooden beaks, and the iron hearts won.”

Rear Admiral Henry Walke.
“The evils of war should be strongly impressed upon the minds of our people, and the effects of war should be carefully recorded for the instruction of posterity.”
Rear Admiral Stephen B. Luce.
“An efficient navy, by preventing war, saves commerce.

Rear Admiral Joshua R. Sands.
“The naval profession is one that naturally tends to concentrate one’s affections in his country as an entirety, a single entity, so to speak.”

Rear Admiral John A. Dahlgren.
“Always do your duty.”

Rear Admiral James E. Jewett.
“Shoot every son-of-a-gun that can’t shoot a gun.”

Commodore Homer C. Blake.
“We must fight on, if we all go to the bottom.”

Captain Tunis A. M. Craven.
As the U. S. S. Tecumseh was going down, sunk by a torpedo, Captain Craven and his pilot met at the foot of the ladder leading to the top of the turret, the only way of escape. Craven stepped aside, saying: “After you, Pilot.” Craven went down with his ship.

Rear Admiral Raphael Semmes, C. S. N.
“It will never do in this Nineteenth Century for us to go down and the decks covered with the gallant wounded.”
“Tell the enemy who we are, for we must not strike him in disguise, and when you have done so give him the broadside.”
“The just God of Heaven who looks down on the quarrels of men will avenge the right.”

Commander John A. Maffitt, C. S. N.
“Keep a stiff upper lip and never say die.”

Lieutenant Arthur Sinclair, C. S. N.
“The crew will do their duty, sir, and follow you to death.”

Rear Admiral Henry Erben.
“The man behind the gun was the thing that told.”

Rear Admiral Alfred T. Mahan.
“Nations, like men, will occasionally differ, honestly, but irreconcilably, on questions of right.”
“To compel peace is the first object of military preparation.”
“War is simply a political movement, though violent and exceptional in the character.”
“Good men with poor ships are better than poor men with good ships.”
“The idea that war can be made so dangerous that men will not engage in it, or that peace can be arbitrarily brought in by force, fails alike to take account of our racial history and the underlying influences which move men.”

Admiral George Dewey.
“You may fire when you are ready, Gridley.”

Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley.
“I am glad that I had an opportunity to contribute in the least to a victory that seems big enough for all of us.”

Rear Admiral W. T. Sampson.
“Each commanding officer is personally responsible for the good use which he makes of the tools with which he has to work.”
CAPTAIN ROBLEY D. EVANS.

“So long as the enemy showed his flag our men fought as American seamen, but when the flag came down, they were as gentle and tender as American women.”

CAPTAIN JOHN W. PHILLIP.

“Don’t cheer, boys; men are dying over there.”

COMMODORE YATES STERLING.

“Wisdom comes only through training and practice; it cannot be acquired merely by study.”

REAR ADmirAL W. H. BROWNSON.

“Be careful, if you fire again I will sink you both.”

REAR ADmirAL BRADLEY FISK.

“Courage was always esteemed the principal quality in a naval or military war.”

REAR ADmirAL W. W. KIMBALL.

“National non-resistance means non-patriotism and practically non-nationalism.”

“So long as we determine what naval place is to be ours among the nations of the world the technical men may be trusted to procure the tools that will keep us there.”

“The Navy, never prepared, but always ready.”

VICE-ADmirAL WILLIAM S. SIMS.

“Act and think as though victory depended upon you and your efforts.”

REAR ADmirAL DAVID W. TAYLOR,
Chief Constructor, U. S. N.

“Great results are attained only by great labor.”

REAR ADmirAL R. S. GRIFFIN,
Engineer in Chief, U. S. N.

“It was sea power that—in the relentless pressure of the British Fleet—finally sent Napoleon to St. Helena. It is sea power, primarily, that in the end will drive William of Germany to his doom.”

REAR ADmirAL LEIGH C. PALMER,
Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, U. S. N.

“Knowing the determined spirit of the officers and men of the Navy, and the character of the training they have undergone, I am convinced they will force a fight against three times their number with the conviction that the chances of winning are in their favor.”

REAR ADmirAL W. C. BRAISTED,
Surgeon General, U. S. N.

“No body can do everything, but everybody can do something. The gauge of patriotism is the spirit which prompts and the faithfulness which executes.”

REAR ADmirAL SAMUEL McGOWAN,
Paymaster General, U. S. N.

“It can’t be done, but here it is!”

“No is the mule-power of the soul.”

“Coöperation always, but lowering of the standard, never.”
In a "story" for the newspapers, two conditions are primarily necessary for its success, the headlines and the first paragraph. Whatever comes after is read with considerable charity. With a magazine article, however, the reader, convinced that some surprise awaits him, becomes more lenient and has a month's interval instead of a day to consider whether the said "story" is worthy of perusal. He may also pick it up at odd moments when nothing else is around and read in sheer desperation.

After this excuse for the subject which the writer is most anxious to spring upon the amiable reader, he will now go on without further suspense and describe some early city directories. Way back in the early fifties there was a comedy performed at the theatres in New York, which was quoted with much delight on all occasions by our ancestors, entitled "The Toodles," published anonymously but now known to have been written by Richard John Raymond. Dear old Mrs. Tabitha Toodles attends all the auctions and buys everything which, in her estimation, is cheap and may have some future use. She even buys a pair of crutches in anticipation that her husband will break his legs and a door plate with "the name of Thompson" upon it, "Thompson with a P." Whereupon Toodles says, "If I were not innately a sober man, you would drive me to an extreme case of drinking. Well, what was your reason for buying the door plate?" "Toodles, my dear," says she, "we may have a daughter, and that daughter may be a female—and live to the age of maturity—and she may marry a man of the name of Thompson with a P,—then how handy it will be to have it in the house!"

Toodles later breaks his wife of this habit by going himself to an auction, and buying a coffin with a nice brass plate on it, which will be handy to have in the house in case of the early demise of his Tabitha.

The reason why the writer quotes from the above is the supposition that if directories were purchased at an auction in a wholesale manner, the purchaser, from the nature and ignorance of the subject, might be called a Toodles. When it is known that the first Boston directory of 1785 was recently purchased at auction by the Library of Congress for $145, the writer feels that he has scored a point of interest and has confidence to go on to describe what some people may regard as an impossible proposition. Nothing strikes the individual with such indifference as the old issues of an annual directory. Its glory has departed to make way for its successor, which is caressed and found to contain information for the millions. To the genealogist, however, and sometimes to the inquisitive spirit that will not let his neighbor's ancestors rest in peace, mines of information may be found far-reaching in interest. Let me here say that old directories
should not be scorned by the collector of books, for in this age of research much is contained therein and to quote Hamlet, "There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamt of in your philosophy." One of the great benefits among the many derived from public libraries is the preservation of material which, when first published, is regarded as of little historic value. This statement is applicable especially to the city directory, for when it has performed its immediate service it is relegated to the old paper collector, even the dealer in antique books rarely gives it a place on his shelves. The result is that early issues have become so rare that when found they are of great interest and value, and
are often reprinted. This is the case of the first directory of New York City, originally published in 1786. That of New York appeared in 1786 and Boston's in 1789. The fact that the residents did not take kindly to the innova-

Philadelphia was the first city in the United States that published a city directory, in the eventful year of 1785. The fact is testified by the answers received by the compiler, Captain John Macpherson, such as:

**Macpherson's Directory, for the City and Suburbs of Philadelphia,**

Extending to Prime-street, Southward; Maiden-street, Northward; and from the River Delaware to Tenth-street, Westward.

Published October 16, 1785, and to be Corrected and Republished Annually.

Containing, an Alphabetical List of the Names and Places of Abode of the Inhabitants.

Philadelphia:

Printed by FRANCIS BAILEY, at Yorkick's Head, No. 65, Market-street.

M DCC, LXXXV.
"I shall not give my name," 43, Samper's-alley.
"I won't tell you," 3, Maiden's-lane.
"I won't tell it," 15, Sugar-alley.
"I won't tell your name," 160, Newmarket-street.
"I won't have it numbered," 478, Green-street.
"I won't tell you," 8, Brown-street.
"I won't tell you," 3, Maiden's-lane.
"I won't tell your name," 185, St. John's-street.
"I won't tell my name," 188, ditto.

Kain & Attmore, Merchants, 30, Front-street.
Kanner Godrad, 42, Third-street.
Karling John, 13, Pine-street.
Karn Anthony, 144, Newmarket-street.
Karr Richard, 237, Water-street.
Karr Philip, 9, Evans' alley.
Kaffadder John, 5, Elbow-lane.
Kay William, Merchant, 40, Front-street.
Keal Timothy, 485, Queen-street.
Kean John, 307, Market-street.
Kean Matthias, 17, Elmstreet's alley.
Kean John, 75, Third-street.
Kean John, 439, ditto.
Kean Roger, 280, Second-street.
Kean John, 13, Green-street.
Kean Charles, 48, Union-street.
Keating George, 71, Spruce-street.
Keating Widow, 101, Walnut-street.
Keating Widow, 12, Rutter's-alley.
Keating John, 198, Newmarket-street.
Keemle George, 24, Race-street.
Keemle John, 43, ditto.
Keeble John, 142, Seventh-street.
Keeler Adam, 2, Pegg's-street.
Keerer William, 9, Queen-street.
Keely & Jenkins, 266, River-side.
Keely Matthias, 70, Race-street.
Keely & Jenkins' Store, 230, Water-street.
Keely & Jenkins, 233, ditto.

PAGE FROM MACPHERSON'S FIRST PHILADELPHIA DIRECTORY, 1785

"I won't tell it," 15, Sugar-alley.
"I won't tell you my name," 160, Newmarket-street.
"I won't tell my name," 185, St. John's-street.
"I won't tell my name," 188, ditto.
At the end a list of four pages is devoted to people who would not give their names. Two directories were published in Philadelphia this same year, 1785, the one mentioned above by Macpherson, published October 1st, and the other by Francis White, a broker, dated at the end of the "Advertisement," October 27th, and on the last leaf, "25th November, 1785." The White directory does not give any house numbers. The names are arranged alphabetically but not systematically. Besides the names, which number 3661, are the members of Congress and their respective states, the rates of porterage, etc., officers of the Society of the Cincinnati, arrivals and departures of all posts and stages, and other information not usually found in modern city directories. The reader is impressed by the distinguished names found throughout, as Benjamin Franklin, his excellency, president of Pennsylvania, Market street; Governor Morris, Esq., councillor at law, Market b. Second and Third streets; Baron Dublin, German Ambassador, 47, East George street. Some of the well-known inns are "the Indian Queen," "the Indian King," "the King of Prussia," "the King of Poland," and "Louis the 16th," the good people evidently still being fond of royal names if not of royalty.

The Philadelphia directory of 1796 brings a smile when memory recalls the controversy between the French minister and the Secretary of
State which almost brought on international complications. Citizen P. A. Adet, the French minister, complained to Timothy Pickering that the name of the French minister had been placed after that of the minister of Great Britain in the directory and demanded that it should be rectified “by suppressing the publication and distributions of the directory.” Pickering’s diplomatic answer was that the government of the United States would not “attempt voluntarily to settle any question of rank among foreign powers.” This directory is also noteworthy as it has the name of “George Washington, President of the United States,” 190, High-street, sandwiched between “John Warts, sea-captain,” and “John Wastie, skin-dresser.”

The first New York City directory was published in 1786. What money valuation this edition has it would be difficult to state, as only one perfect copy is known and that one, safely housed in the New York Historical Society Library. It has, however, for a directory gone through the unusual distinction of having been reprinted several times. It mentions only 926 names out of a population at that time of 23,614. This directory is what may now be called a business directory and not an élite one. Many names are given in the general list of people whose descendants have since become distinguished and no names are given with the word “Gentleman” added as in the Philadelphia directory of 1785. There is, however, a “List of the Members of the Cincinnati of the state of New York,” and also “A List of Members belonging to the Society of Peruke makers, Hair dressers, etc.” One list which is very interesting for the time is “The Society for the promoting the Manumission of
Slaves, and protecting such of them as have been, or may be liberated. The Hon. John Jay, Esq., President.

Boston was the next city that had a directory, published in 1789. This is also exceedingly rare and has been reprinted several times. The Library of Congress has a perfect copy with the plan of Boston, not often found with it. “Hon. Samuel Adams, Winter-street,” heads the alphabet and “John Hancock, Esq., Governor, Beacon-street,” comes first under the letter “H.” Although the editor proposed an annual edition, that the good people of Boston did not seem to appreciate his efforts is confirmed by the fact that no directory appeared until seven years afterward, or 1796. No colored people are mentioned, as in the later directories, under a special arrangement, entitled “the people of colour.” There are many professions, some of which are mentioned in connection with the names. That of “gentleman” is used only after nineteen names, which perhaps accounts for the city’s present greatness. Besides the names of Adams and Hancock, before mentioned, we find Paul Revere, goldsmith, No. 50, Cornhill; Harrison Gray Otis, Esq., Cambridge-street; Henry Prentiss, merchant; Robert J. Paine; Rev. Jeremy Belknap and many others distinguished in the history of the country. Cyprian Southack, baker, Temple-street, is mentioned and the mind reverts to the captain of the same name who made the excessively rare and complete New England Coasting Pilot, about 1734, and some other interesting maps.

The first Washington city directory was published in 1822, when the population numbered about 13,247. On account of the number of boarding houses, where most of the distinguished visitors lived, it was facetiously named the “City of Boarding Houses.” Capitol Hill was the favored abode of Senators and Representatives. Houses were not numbered and
the locations were described as being in
the neighborhood of some well-known lo-
cation, such as "near city hall," "near treas. dept.," or "near post office."
"James Monroe, president of the United
States, at the president's house," follows
"Philip Mohun, laborer." Colored peo-
ple, unlike the Boston directory, were
listed. The city at that time was divided
into six wards and these were consid-
ered as a convenient designation as to
location. The directory has 148 pages
and several engraved advertisements at
the end. Of these, 93 are
devoted to names and the
rest to "other
useful inform-
ation." In
the description
of the "corpor-
atation of the
City of Wash-
ington" is the
unusual one of
"managers of
the City Lot-
teries," whose
duties consist-
ed in raising a
fund for
building and establishing two public
schools, a penitentiary, and city hall." Three persons were appointed Superin-
tendents of Chimney Sweeps, whose duty it was to see that the chimneys of every
house were swept once a month. Male
slaves between 15 and 45, owned by resi-
dents, were subject to a tax of $2; female
slaves, $1; male dogs, $1; female dogs, $5.
Twenty-five cents were the usual charges
for "hackney carriages," within the city
limits for a trip. Among the benevolent
institutions is mentioned "The female
cent society of Washington." While there
are other directories of Washington, the
one published in 1853 is, from the many
miscellaneous items it contains, of espe-
cial interest. The writer, several years
ago, described this edition in a local
paper, which he flatters himself would
bear reprinting as a supplement to this
article.
The directory about to be described
contains at the beginning a small col-
ored map, in which is an "inset" dia-
gram of the Capitol, giving in a small
compass all the information needed by
the tourist.
The title page contains a
warning to the borrower
in the form
of a poem,
transposed
from Shake-
spere, to suit
the occasion,
which I quote
and which
will no doubt
appeal to all
present com-
pilers as well
as owners of
old directories:

"He who steals my purse steals trash,
But he who borrows my directory
Filches me most villainously."

In his preface the compiler offers "no
apology for any defects, as I am satis-
fied," he says, "that under the circum-
stances it is as nearly perfect as possible." He
also states, "Few persons are aware
of the labor in getting up a work of this
kind; and as to profit, it is well known
no person ever published a second book
after trying the first. Whether I shall
follow the example of my predecessors
remains to be seen." He evidently fol-
allowed the example of his predecessors, for this was his first attempt, and no directory at all was published the follow-
care." But it is not the list of names or the "Congressional directory for the second session of the thirty-second Con-

![Title page of the Washington Directory](image)

ing year. The compiler proudly states that the volume will contain “12,000 names, and every name has been can-
vassed separately and scrutinized with gress,” which follows in about fifty-eight pages, that the writer is going to dilate upon, but “The strangers’ guide in Washington and its vicinity and through
the public buildings, with a history of the foundation of Washington city," which comes before the article of eighty pages on "100 American cities."

**PAGE FROM FIRST WASHINGTON DIRECTORY, 1822, WITH MONROE'S NAME**

The guide gives first "the history connected with the establishment upon this site of the city of Washington. The first knowledge we have of the situation was derived from General Washington, to whose influence the act of Congress, which erected the territory of the District, was passed on July 16, 1790. The vote in the House of Representatives was 32 to 29, and in the upper branch 12 to 14."
those days Alexandria had an extensive commerce with the West Indies, and Georgetown was a place of considerable importance. The hundred square miles making a square of ten miles included these two cities, one the gift of Virginia, and the other of Maryland.

The guide gives a letter of Washington, which shows when and on what terms the site was ceded to the Government. The Masonic ceremony of laying the corner stone of the District at Jones' Point is fully described, with the statement that the orator of the day was Joseph Clark, architect of the state house at Annapolis, and not General Washington, as has been supposed. The city is then described and a quotation of Mr. Calhoun objecting to the removal of the seat of government. As to the climate, the old familiar statement is exemplified: "The climate has been gradually ameliorating and variations must be expected. Our last winter was excessively cold, more snow fell than had been known by that respectable Gentleman, the oldest inhabitant for many years, while on the contrary, the present season has been remarkably mild and open."

At the time Washington was first chosen as the seat of government Baltimore was two days' journey from us, Philadelphia four days, New York between two and three weeks and New Orleans between two and two and a half months.

Of course, Goose creek comes in for its usual notice, which says: "There is a stream above Georgetown which has always been called Goose creek, but from a certificate of a survey now preserved in the mayor's office at Washington, dated 1663, it appears that the inlet from the Potomac was then known by the name of Tiber, and probably the stream from the north emptying into it bore the same name; so that Moore did injustice to the history of the place and confounded streams when he wrote the well-known lines:

"And what was Goose creek once is Tiber now."

By the same survey it appears that the land comprising the Capitol Hill was called Rome or Room, two names which seem to have foreshadowed the destiny of the place. Mr. Force suggests that they probably originated in the fact that the name of the owner of the estate was Pope, and in selecting a name for his plantation he fancied the title of "Pope of Rome."

All the public buildings are fully described, and much space is devoted to the history of the Smithsonian Institution and the Washington monument. The statue of Jefferson which once ornamented the front of the White House, is referred to as follows: "In front of the house stands a bronze statue of Jefferson, procured in Europe by Captain Levy, U.S.N., and by him offered to the United States, that refused to receive it, it being uniformly the practice of the Senate never to accept any gifts in their official capacity. He then gave it to John Tyler, President of the United States, and it was deposited in the vaults of the Executive Mansion, from which it was rescued by some of our citizens, who contributed to building a pedestal upon which it at present stands, so that it does not belong to the United States Government, and it would be difficult to say who was the proper owner."

The price of a stage ride from the Aqueduct cost 6 cents, or five tickets for 25 cents, and the compiler says: "It has attracted the notice of every scientific architect in Europe and America; even Prince Albert's attention was called to it.
though, unfortunately, he placed its locality upon the Delaware."

The sundial back of the Speaker’s chair comes in for mention in connection with the poem, "To the sundial under the window of the Hall of Representatives, by John Quincy Adams," a copy of which may suffice the present generation:

Thou silent herald of Time’s ceaseless flight,
    Say, couldst thou speak, what warning voice were thine—
Shade who can only show how others shine—
    Dark, sullen witness of resplendent light.

In day’s broad glare, and when the noontide bright
    Of laughing Fortune sheds the ray divine,
    Thy ready favors cheer us—but decline
    The clouds of morning and the gloom of night.

Yet are thy counsels faithful, just, and wise,
    They bid us seize the moments as they pass,
    Snatch the retrieveless sunbeam as it flies,
    Nor lose one sand of Life’s revolving glass,
By virtuous deeds to give eternity to time.

The Librarian of Congress was then John S. Mechan, with two assistants.

In the Congressional burying ground mention is made of a minister from the court of Prussia, who died in Washington, in 1823. "The Daily National Intelligencer, Washington, of Dec. 3d, 1823, notes the death of the diplomat, Baron Frederick Greuhm with some account of his life. The issue of Dec. 5th states, The funeral of the late Mr. Greuhm, the Prussian Minister, took place yesterday, according to appointment, and, notwithstanding the almost unparalleled inclemency of the weather, was attended by all the principal Officers of the Government, and many others. Had not the storm of rain and wind been so pitiless and incessant, the procession would have been one of the largest ever seen in the city.

"The occurrence is a new one under our government; this being the first case of the death of a Foreign Minister at the Seat of Government. Every respect has been shown to the merits of the deceased, as well as to the nation of which he was the Representative, that circumstances would admit."

I do not wish to quote all in this interesting directory of 1853, although it contains so much of present interest to us, but the article describing the “Inaugurations of the Presidents of the United States” would be well worth publishing. I will leave this, however, to the energetic reader who can read for himself in the volume which is found in the Congressional Library. Let him not fail, also to glance at the end, where 100 American cities are described by text, maps and views.

If the collector of books on Washington city finds a copy of this directory let him get it by all means, for it is unique among its class.
STATE CONFERENCES

NEBRASKA

The sixteenth annual State Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution was held in Beatrice, on March 19, 20, 21, in the Congregational church. All but two State officers were present: two past State Regents, Mrs. Warren Perry and Mrs. C. H. Aull, and fifty-three delegates; twenty-four of the thirty-four chapters of the State were represented.

The guest of honor was the President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey. On Tuesday evening a complimentary dinner was served to the one hundred officers, delegates and friends by the Hostess Chapter.

At 8.00 P.M. an open meeting was held in the auditorium of the church. The singing of America was followed by the invocation, then the flag salute with piano and violin numbers preceding the address of welcome given by Mrs. Ira W. Kenagy, the Regent of Elizabeth Montague Chapter, Mrs. Frank I. Ringer, State Vice-Regent, of Lincoln, responded to the address.

Greetings were given by the past State Regents. A soprano solo was sung, and Mrs. Keith Neville, wife of the Governor of the State, spoke of the work of the Woman's Council of Defence, of which she is an efficient member.

The President General was introduced and heartily greeted. She spoke of the great war activities of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the patriotic duty of each of its members. At the close of her address she was presented with a beautiful bouquet of roses by the Hostess Chapter.

On Wednesday morning the Conference was formally opened by the State Regent, who presided over all sessions with ability and dignity. The usual order of business was carried out, the reports of the State officers, and appointment of committees. The State Regent reported she had found the spirit of unity the moving power in all the Chapters of the State, uniting them unreservedly in the great work that confronts them, the cooperation between State and national committees harmonious, the conservation of food and the willingness of the members to do direct war work had been pushed forward with earnestness. The State Regent urged the enforcement of the Child Labor Law, by saying "Our best are fighting for democracy and its principles, and we should stand firm for these principles at home." She reported a membership in the Nebraska Society of 1,523; 102 being members at large. Flowers were presented to her from the officers and delegates.

Mrs. Perry conducted a memorial service early Wednesday afternoon; a wreath was placed on the platform, and as each speaker gave her memorial tribute to a deceased sister she placed a rosebud in the wreath. Mrs. Perry delivered the memorial address, and Mrs. Wright sang "Resignation."

Mrs. Frank I. Ringer, State chairman of patriotic education, reported the $75 scholarship fund sent annually to the Martha Berry School had been paid, and 2,678 flag cards had been sold in the past two years; these cards show the evolution of the United States flag since January 2, 1776. They were designed by Mrs. Ringer.

Mrs. Dwight Dalby, chairman of the Desecration of the Flag Committee, sent to each Chapter Regent a booklet and other facts concerning the flag; this action brought results which are an inspiration to carry on the work. One Chapter gave a flag to a base hospital, another, in cooperation with the G. A. R., has a flag in the Court House square; many others have done things of equal worth. The keynote of every Chapter's report was intense patriotism, and eagerness to accomplish even more war work. Mrs. C. H. Aull reported, as chairman of the War Relief Service Committee, $133,500.50 had been given by the Chapters, and 3,169 knitted garments, this included knitted garments for the army, individual soldiers, overseas, navy, and aviation, 40 quilts for individual soldiers; 94 complete layettes of 19 pieces each sent through the Red Cross for Belgium babies, and also to the Red Cross 26,450 surgical dressings, 1,700 hospital garments, and $6,792.50 in cash. To the Y. W. C. A., $1,713; the Y. M. C. A., $1,983; for both Liberty Loans, Chapters, $850; individual Daughters, $120,975; besides these there were the Christmas boxes, comfort kits, jelly, confectionery, relief of soldiers' families. French orphans and Tillovoy, and many others which gives some idea of what the Nebraska Society...
is **beginning** to do. The Society has two Chapters of the Children of the American Revolution, Mrs. Elizabeth O'Linn Smith is their chairman; they have donated $3,000 to Memorial Continental Hall, and in their self-sacrifice are setting a standard for the citizens of to-morrow.

Mrs. Warren Perry, chairman of "Pioneer Reminiscences," reported the book, which will be of inestimable value to the State as the years go by, to have been paid for in full. Mrs. Perry received a rising vote of thanks and flowers.

Mrs. Jennie M. Temple, chairman of Conservation, had an encouraging report, but appealed to the members for greater effort to protect the birds to insure greater crops. Mrs. Elizabeth O'Linn Smith caused laughter and applause as she gave her report in a humorous style of the 26th Continental Congress, and her journey to Washington. Wednesday evening, Miss Clara Kees and Miss Amalia Neidhart gave a musical program which was greatly enjoyed.

On Thursday, Miss Katherine Green, chairman of the Children and Sons of the Republic, explained that Nebraska has three well-managed and very active organizations for boys' work. Boy Scouts, Junior Civic Leagues, and Boys' Federal Reserve Corps; the latter organized last year by the Federal Government, they are pledged to respond in case of local need of their services. There are 1,576 Boy Scouts in Nebraska and 1,300 in the Junior Civic Leagues. Beatrice has active clubs for boys in the 7th and 8th grades.

Sioux Lookout Chapter, of North Platte, received the flag for the highest gain in membership during the year. The Nebraska Society has one Real Daughter, Mrs. Elvira Tweskberry, who is always remembered with flowers and other gifts. Mrs. Stubbs, chairman of the Old Trails Roads, reported an Oregon trail marker had been unveiled at North Platte, June 27, 1917. Miss Chattie Coleman, Chairman of Preservation of Historic Spots, stated Beatrice has in its vicinity the first homestead ever taken in the United States, and Christopher Robinson Chapter, at Crawford, unveiled a marker in commemoration of the treaty with the Indians in 1876.

Thursday evening all were invited to a "follow the leader" game, and after numerous windings in and out, were ushered into the beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Dalby, where they were greeted by a reception line including the President General, the State Regent, Mrs. Kees, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Dalby, and Mrs. Kenagy. This delightful evening with music, good fellowship and refreshments will long be remembered.

With fitting resolutions in which was expressed the appreciation of the Conference to Elizabeth Montague Chapter for their charming hospitality, all stood at attention as they sang the Star Spangled Banner; then the State Regent declared the Sixteenth State Conference closed.

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**THE EAGLE'S SONG**

**By Jeanie Gould Lincoln**

The Bird of Freedom sought a home,  
He sought it oft, and long,  
To sound again the noble strain,  
"My Country,—right the wrong!"  
The freedom our forefathers' sight  
Saw o'er the stormy main,  
Is ours, and with our strength and might,  
Thank God, we will sustain.

The fire of patriotism bold  
Beats in our loyal hearts,  
Where'er the Eagle's song is told  
Its sacred flame imparts  
A glow,—bright, vivid, o'er the lands,  
Which, mounting to the skies,  
May there be fed by angel hands,—  
For Freedom never dies!
GUIDE FOR WOMEN WAR WORKERS

AMERICAN RED CROSS WORK IN THIS COUNTRY

Apply to your local Red Cross Chapter or to Divisional headquarters for information in regard to Red Cross war work. The Divisional headquarters and the States they represent are located as follows:

NORTHWESTERN:
- Washington
- Oregon
- Idaho
  Seattle, Washington

PACIFIC:
- California
- Nevada
- Arizona
  San Francisco, California

MOUNTAIN:
- Wyoming
- Colorado
- Utah
- New Mexico
  Denver, Colorado

NORTHERN:
- Montana
- North Dakota
- South Dakota
- Minnesota
  Minneapolis, Minn.

CENTRAL:
- Nebraska
- Iowa

Wisconsin.
Illinois.
Michigan.
  Chicago, Ill.

SOUTHWESTERN:
- Texas
- Oklahoma
- Kansas
- Missouri
- Arkansas
  St. Louis, Mo.

GULF:
- Louisiana
- Mississippi
- Alabama
  New Orleans, La.

LAKE:
- Indiana
- Ohio
- Kentucky
  Cleveland, Ohio

SOUTHERN:
- Tennessee
- North Carolina
- South Carolina

Georgia.
Florida.
Atlanta, Ga.

POTOMAC:
- Virginia
- West Virginia
- Maryland
- District of Columbia
  Washington, D. C.

PENNSYLVANIA:
- Pennsylvania
- Delaware

ATLANTIC:
- New York
- New Jersey
- Connecticut
  New York, N. Y.

NEW ENGLAND:
- Maine
- Vermont
- New Hampshire
- Massachusetts
- Rhode Island
  Boston, Mass.

CANTEEN WORKERS. Requirements: American citizenship, must be between thirty and forty years of age.

MOTOR DRIVING. Requirements: Work volunteer. All expenses paid and car donated by worker.

MATRONS. Work in Red Cross Convalescent Houses in connection with base hospitals.

MUSICIANS. A limited number needed in Red Cross Convalescent Houses in connection with base hospitals.

NURSES. Address for information. Miss Jane Delano, Bureau of Nursing Service, American Red Cross, Washington, D. C. Requirements: Twenty-one to forty-five years of age—unmarried—graduated from accredited training school, American citizenship or Allied countries.

HOME DEFENSE NURSES. Address Miss Jane Delano, Bureau of Nursing Service, American Red Cross, Washington, D. C. Work: Relief work in hospitals, assisting visiting nurses, welfare work.

PHYSICAL TRAINING DIRECTORS. Work, paid or volunteer, with industrial employes.

INDUSTRIAL SECRETARIES. Work in Red Cross Houses, volunteer or paid.

SOCIAL SERVICE WORK. Department of Civilian Relief, American Red Cross. Assisting families of soldiers, sailors and marines. Volunteer.
TEACHERS OF THE BLIND. Red Cross Institute for the Blind, 44 East 23rd St., New York, N. Y.

AMERICAN RED CROSS FOREIGN SERVICE

Address Bureau of Personnel, Division Headquarters, etc.

CACTEN WORKERS. Requirements: Thirty to forty-five years. Self reliance, good health, willingness to endure loneliness and hardships. French. No salaries, but expenses paid in exceptional cases.

CLERKS. Requirements: Twenty-five to forty years; no near relative in service. American citizenship necessary. Must sign for twelve months minimum service in France, Belgium or Italy.

CRAFTSWOMEN. Diversional work Red Cross Convalescent Houses in connection with military hospitals. Work paid or volunteer. Must be expert in wood carving, toy making, basketry, pottery, mechanical drawing, clay modelling and rug weaving.

DIETITIANS. Address Bureau of Dietitians Service, Department of Nursing, Red Cross National Headquarters, Washington, D. C. Work: Red Cross base hospital units. Army base hospital unit, French military hospitals and teaching centers. Requirements: Two years' household economics training and subsequent institutional experience. Paid.

DIETITIANS' ASSISTANTS. Women who have passed in Red Cross Home Dietetics volunteer assistants in hospital work or canteen service. Salary allowed in exceptional cases. Address as for dietitians.

MOTOR DRIVING. Requirements: Work volunteer, all expenses paid and car donated by worker.

SOCIAL SERVICE. Social service work with French families.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

Apply to 600 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE EXPERTS. Kind of work: Cafeteria management. Requirements: Age, between thirty and fifty years; religion, Protestant Evangelical.

WORK IN HOSTESS HOUSES. Hostess directors, recreational secretaries, emergency secretaries, cafeteria directors, bookkeepers, cashiers.

MATRONS. Kind of work: Matrons in girls' boarding houses.

SOCIAL WORKERS WITH NURSES' TRAINING. Kind of work: Work with girls' clubs and in hostess houses in camp communities.

FOREIGN SERVICE

CLERKS. Work paid and volunteer. Requirements: Age, twenty-five to forty; no near relatives in service; citizenship necessary; twelve months' minimum service in France, Belgium or Italy.

SOCIAL SERVICE. Requirements: Age thirty-five to fifty; training in social service work; fluent French or Italian; American citizenship; must serve one year.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

Apply 124 East 28th Street, New York City, N. Y.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE. Community work in camp cities.

FOREIGN SERVICE

Apply Women's Overseas Section, Y.M.C.A., 347 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

CACTEN WORKERS. Requirements: Age between thirty and forty-five years, self reliance, good health, willingness to endure loneliness and hardships and to obey orders.

DIETITIANS. Apply Y.M.C.A., Ninth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

PLAYGROUNDS AND RECREATION ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

Apply 1 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

ATHLETIC WORKERS (leaders in physical recreation). Requirements: Between the ages of twenty-five and thirty-five years. Religion, Protestant Evangelical.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE EXPERTS. Kind of work: Cafeteria management. Requirements: Age, between thirty and fifty years; religion, Protestant Evangelical.

MUSICIANS. Entertainments in camps and all other community activities.
GUIDE FOR WOMEN WAR WORKERS

CENSORS. Apply Censorship Board, 461 Washington Street, New York, N. Y. Salaries from $1200. Requirements: Knowledge of one or more foreign languages, American citizenship.

OTHER OPPORTUNITIES FOR NATIONAL SERVICE

FARM WORK. Apply to Director of Extension Work, State College of Agriculture, or to Woman's Land Army of America, 19 West 44th Street, New York, N. Y.


YEOWOMEN. Apply Naval Board, 1410 H Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Clerks, file clerks, telephone operators, messengers and nurses.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR FOREIGN SERVICE


THE WOUNDED MAN SPEAKS

By Henry Oyen of The Vigilantes

I left an ear in a dug-out
When a shell-hit made us dance;
And at Belleau Wood where the mixing was good
I gave up a mitt for France.

I lay on a cot a-smoking
And thought I was getting well;
But the moon was bright on the bomb-plane's sight
And the Gothas gave us hell.

They certainly spoiled my beauty;
And my leg is a twisted curve;
They busted me up like a mangled pup,
But—THEY DID NOT BUST MY NERVE!

I'll step off ship at Hoboken
And I'll say: "Well, here I be.
Straight from Belleau Wood and it's understood
That nobody grieves for me."

And no pussy-footing sissy
Shall grab at my one good hand
And make me feel drunk with the good old bunk,
Just to make himself sound grand.

For I'm damned if I'll be a hero
And I ain't a helpless slob;
After what I've stood, what is left is good,
And all I want is—A JOB.
A LETTER FROM MRS. WM. D. CABELL

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION:

You will forgive me, I hope, for addressing you in this familiar epistolary fashion (kindly permitted at my request by the editor of our magazine). The form seems to bring me closer to our great sisterhood scattered throughout the United States, and to draw close to you is essential to the purpose I have in view.

You may remember—at least some of you may remember—that in April last I ventured to urge the Continental Congress, D. A. R., to throw the strength of the great organization it represented into united advocacy of withdrawing instruction in German from our public schools.

On that occasion I was thinking only of our own country and our own beloved youth and childhood. But with growing information as to conditions, there has been borne in upon me a broader conception; one embracing a realization of the urgent interests of the foreign children growing up among us. These children of parents from various lands in various degrees of bondage need nothing so much or so early as complete initiation into the moral and mental atmosphere of the great free country of which they are to be acting citizens. These children are sufficiently handicapped by foreign inheritance, and by home linguistic environment. In the school room they should hear and use only English, until that becomes to them the mother tongue, introducing them to the history, the economics, the institutions and duties of free citizens in a land of freedom. Later in their course, the language and literature of other free peoples might be admitted for those who have sufficiently mastered English to use it as their own. French, the polished vehicle for exact science, and Spanish, practically useful in promoting sympathetic intercourse with our neighbors and friends of the Latin republics of North and South America, would be of broadening, refining and practical use in developing mind and character.

But a language used by a powerful and cultivated people for deliberately condoning treachery, pillage and murder; for supporting such doctrines as that “might makes right,” that “ends justify means” (any means), that “the weak have no rights which the strong are called upon to respect”—cannot be admitted to this scheme. Until its canonations are permanently changed; until the world has been made so safe for democracy and its wards that the lamb may venture to lie down with the lion, there is no place for the German language in the public schools wherein are taught the divers races of children that are to constitute a free, united, and progressive people. To purify and elevate these schools is surely a work worthy the utmost endeavors of an enlightened, humane, and patriotic national society of American women.

Your friend and coworker,

MARY VIRGINIA ELLET CABELL.

Chicago, August 6, 1918.
SKETCH OF A REAL DAUGHTER

RS. BELINDA M. THOMAS, "Real Daughter" and member of the Light Horse Harry Lee Chapter, Auburn, Ala., was born in Lexicon County, Ga., January 1, 1822, and died in Auburn, Ala., June 5, 1918. She was the daughter of Thomas Mooreman and Rachel Simons, who was only 13 years of age when she married. Mrs. Thomas was the youngest of 16 children; her father lived to be 89 years of age, her mother 84, and she herself was 96 years and 5 months at the time of her death. The Alabama Daughters of the American Revolution gave Mrs. Thomas a pension for a number of years of $3 per month; also the National Society gave her a pension of $8 a month. Her general health was very good; although blind for several years, her mind was bright, and she was of a happy and cheerful disposition. Mrs. Thomas' husband was wounded in the Revolutionary War. Mrs. Thomas was a member of the Baptist Church of Auburn. The Alabama Daughters of the American Revolution sent a beautiful floral design at the time of her death.

MRS. J. H. THOMASON, Chairman, Real Daughters of Alabama.

WOUNDED MARINES TO BE SALUTED

Wounded marines returning from France, by approbation of Maj. Gen. George Barnett, will "rate" a salute from their comrades whether entitled to it by regulations or not. The custom originated with the enlisted marines themselves.

A private was hobbled along on crutches, having lost a leg in service in France. He was met by three privates who stopped and saluted the wounded veteran. Such was the beginning of the custom now so rapidly growing as to gain the following from the Major General:

"It is a beautiful tribute to the spirit which prompted the wounded man's sacrifice and I readily give my approval."
WORK of the CHAPTERS

To Insure Accuracy in the Reading of Names and Promptness in Publication
Chapter Reports must be Typewritten EDITOR

SARAH FRANKLIN CHAPTER (District of Columbia). Your historian, in compiling the record of the year, feels a thrill of pride in the many achievements of the Sarah Franklin Chapter.

It has been a year of splendid results, a year in which we seemed to recapture the spirit of our fathers who fought for the freedom of our land. We have kept up all our usual charities and added many others. We still continue our scholarship to the Lees McCrae Institute at Banner Elk, N. C., also sent a large box and a barrel of clothing to Mrs. Sloop at Crossno, N. C., for poor children. All the members are working for the Red Cross. The Chapter resolution regarding the conservation of refreshments, viz., to refrain from serving them at the regular meetings, and turn into the treasury the minimum amount that would have been expended, thereby secured a goodly sum which was used for the benefit of the Red Cross. We bought a Liberty Bond and donated to the $100,000 loan asked for by our President General; subscribed to the filing case in Memorial Continental Hall; contributed to Friendship House, also to the recreation fund for the soldiers. The energy of the Chapter in war relief work shows splendid results along every line. Presented an Ex-Regent's bar to our retiring Regent, Mrs. Edward L. Wolfe, who, much to our regret, is leaving us for a distant city. She was very enthusiastic in presenting a novel idea for a miniature Christmas tree, sending out 100 little silk socks with cards attached, asking for a donation to the Sarah Franklin scholarship fund, thereby realizing over $25. From our annual "Experience Party" we received $37.

It seems a long way back to "76," but the need of patriotism is quite as apparent now as then. Let us honor those of the past by serving our country today.

(MRS. ROBERT) JULIA B. HARRISON,
Historian.

JONATHAN CASS CHAPTER (Weeping Water, Neb.), has held eight meetings at the homes of the members. The average attendance at these meetings was nine. We have been studying the lives and work of the wives of the earlier Presidents.

The Chapter has paid their apportionment for the Martha Berry School, and has donated to the Red Cross. Active members in the local Red Cross auxiliary are found on our roll. Chapter members have subscribed to every Liberty Loan issue. The Chapter presented a flag to the Weeping Water High School.

We were represented at the Twenty-seventh Continental Congress by Miss Bernice Wickersham, who was a page.

ESTHER C. SHELDON,
Secretary.

CAPTAIN JOB KNAPP CHAPTER (East Douglas, Mass.) has held during the year eight regular meetings and observed the annual Chapter Memorial day by decorating about 45 graves of Revolutionary soldiers in Douglas cemetery. Mrs. Sarah E. Brown, founder and first Regent of this Chapter, died during the year, also Miss Augusta B. Prentice, a charter member who had done much for the interest of the Chapter.

The following donations have been made: Five dollars to assist French orphans; $5.50 by contributions for the restoration of Tilloloy; $2 to the Library Fund for soldiers and sailors in camp; $2 to the International College at Springfield; $5 to the Civic Improvement League; $1 to place the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine in the Public Library, and $14.50 toward the National Daughters of the American Revolution Liberty Loan Fund.

A number of knitted garments have been made and forwarded, and new flags purchased for graves. Instead of holding special meetings for work during the summer, it was voted to work in the Red Cross workrooms, also that the ladies knit during the program and social hour, and that only very simple refreshments be served.

INEZ WHIFFLE BOWERS,
Historian.
THE JERSEY BLUE CHAPTER (New Brunswick, N. J.). The activities of the Chapter have been much influenced by the nearness of the great ordnance centre, Camp Raritan. Our Regent, Mrs. M. Bedell Vail, was early appointed chairman of the Recreation Committee for the soldiers. The Chapter undertook the furnishing of the rest room at the Y. M. C. A. hut of the camp, and assumed a great part in the management of the Service Club maintained in the city of New Brunswick, besides contributing to the State Rest House carried on at Pemberton, near Camp Dix, by the Daughters of the American Revolution of New Jersey.

Meanwhile Buccleuch Mansion, the especial charge of the Chapter, has by no means been neglected. The dining-room has been completely renovated in a style appropriate to the character of the house, and a number of interesting articles have been added to those exhibited for the instruction and entertainment of the public. As in former years, the Chapter opens the house to the public on Sundays, when some members are always present to explain objects of interest and give such information as may be desired. Buccleuch is rapidly becoming one of the show places of the State.

JOSEPHINE ATKINSON, Historian.

LAKE DUNMORE CHAPTER (Brandon, Vt.), held its July meeting on the 10th, at the spacious home of Mrs. E. S. Marsh with about fifty members and guests present.

A short business meeting was held concerning proposed work of the Chapter for the ensuing year, and among other things the caring for a war orphan was left for consideration until the next meeting.

A gift from our Regent of a bolt of toweling for hospitals was received with a vote of thanks, as was the generous gift of Mrs. Wright and Mrs. Young of an iridescent electric lamp bearing the insignia of the Chapter and placed in front of the Daughters of the American Revolution Chapter House, on Grove Street.

Following was the social hour, introduced by a musical program rendered by Mrs. Marsh and grandson, Master Ripley Buckingham. The songs, "Sons of America" and "Over There" must be heard to appreciate the patriotic spirit of the lad. An interesting and instructive paper, written by the late Mrs. Francis Ormsbee, and read by her daughter, Miss Ormsbee, closed the program, with exception of a lunch served by our hostess, Mrs. E. S. Marsh. Committee in charge, Mrs. Weston and Mrs. Buckingham.

MARY G. WOODRUFF, Historian.

MARY CLAPP WOOSTER CHAPTER (New Haven, Conn.). A year of unprecedented activity has just closed for the Chapter. Under the wise and energetic leadership of its Regent, Mrs. Hubert M. Sedgwick, the Chapter has been so finely organized that its working power is very great.

Every working member has been placed for her own special work. Every chairman has been chosen to head the committee doing the work in which her ability was the strongest. Working under such a system Mary Clapp Wooster Chapter has gone far toward accomplishing the aim of 100 per cent. war work. The Treasurer's report gave substantial credit for the work of the year. The Chapter had taken into the Treasury $2,405.70, and spent $1,952.10 during the year. The members of Mary Clapp Wooster are proud to have met their full quota in contributing to the Third Liberty Loan and toward the restoration of the French village, Tilloloy. Ellsworth Memorial Association, State Utility Fund, three French orphans cared for; Red Cross work, buying of wool for the knitters, Maryville College, Liberty Bond, Liberty Loans, War Stamps, were some of the ways that bring to mind the reverent words, "It is far more blessed to give than to receive."

During the year the Chapter has made 180,171 surgical dressings. The call for knitted articles has been met most generously; 600 sets of knitted garments was the number asked for in the State. Our Chapter was allotted 36 sets, but sent 41, exceeding our allotment and paying also for all the wool.

Entertainments, patriotic card parties, food sales, one lecture and a pledge from members to earn $2 per person have received such loyal support that we have been able to expend $1,952.10, without using the amount collected from dues.

The Chapter Service Flag shows 38 sons in the service to date, and our Chapter member, Miss Esther V. Hasson, a nurse with the American Expeditionary Force in France, is represented on the Service Flag. In 1898 the Chapter outfitted and sent Miss Hasson as a nurse in the Spanish War. Nearly 1,000 glasses of jelly were contributed by Chapter members. These the committee in charge took to the United States Government Hospital for tuberculous soldiers at Allington, Conn.

Complete and accurate records of service of soldiers and all children and husbands of members in active war work, although not in the regular army are being kept by Mrs. Emil A. Gessner.

A member of Mary Clapp Wooster Chapter has written a prayer for President Wilson and
the people of the United States. This prayer was read just before the dropping of the gavel on the Daughters of the American Revolution session of 1918. At our June meeting held on the beautiful grounds of our member, Mrs. James Webb, everybody rose, and with bowed heads, heard the prayer read.

A PRAYER FOR PRESIDENT WILSON

O God, who ruleth the world and careth for Thy creatures, continue Thy blessing upon our President, Woodrow Wilson.

Establish him in wisdom; endow him with patience; pour health into his veins and steadfastness into his heart; let his counsellors be men of high ideals and clear wisdom and clear vision: lengthen his days for the accomplishment of the task Thou hast placed in his hands for the world's peace and the world's safety.

Pour upon the people of this land a spirit of devotion to righteousness, a willingness to accept sacrifice and a unity of desire to hold up his hands, that the rage of the Central Powers be subdued, that the scourge of Prussianism be swept from earth, for the well-being and happiness of all people.

For them, for us, for him upon whom Thou hast laid a hard part of this mighty achievement we would ask Thy continued blessing.—KEITH SAINT JOHN.

FLORA L. MACDONALD, Historian.

THE HOOSIER ELM CHAPTER (Corydon, Ind.) spent the past year engaged principally in war relief work. The Regent, Mrs. R. L. Miller, and two other members, Mrs. W. P. Huff and Mrs. Frank R. Wright, accepted positions of great responsibility in our local Red Cross Unit, which embraces our entire county, in consequence of which our Chapter has worked with this organization. We have also done our bit in contribution to comfort bags, and to the Indiana Ambulance and Tilloloy village funds.

On Flag Day we held an open meeting in the Public Library. A service flag, suspended on a wire, veiled by the Betsy Ross flag and the Stars and Stripes was disclosed by two small girls. The Regent presented the flag in honor of the soldiers who are descendants of those men whose names constitute the honor roll of the Hoosier Elm Chapter. The names of these forefathers who fought to give us Liberty were read in connection with the names of thirty-seven soldiers now serving in the great world war, that this same Liberty may be preserved forever.

Other features of the program were musical solos, piano and vocal, an earnest and serious address by the president of our local Red Cross Society, Mr. B. S. Applegate, the exercises closing with a prayer by Rev. M. A. Gossaboom.

The Chapter is preparing, through its historian, a register of the descendants of its Revolutionary Ancestors, it being the intention to preserve the names, rank, nature of service on the records of the Chapter. A plan has been
adopted also to clip from our local newspapers all material concerning our country's activities regarding the war. This will be classified under general war news, Red Cross work, draft and registration, food conservation, and letters from the front, that it may be preserved in scrap books.

(Miss) Kate Luckett, Historian.

Nancy Green Chapter ( Sapulpa, Oklahoma). In the year 1917-1918 regular meetings were held on the first Monday of each month. The Chapter dispensed with programs and gave the time to war work. Our annual dance was given, from which a neat sum was netted. Flag Day was observed by a patriotic program and a silver offering.

A jelly tea was given at which two hundred and eighty glasses of jelly were donated. These glasses were packed by the Regent, Mrs. E. R. Unger, assisted by other members of the Chapter, and sent to a camp for convalescent soldiers. Five dollars was given to help support the Home for Orphans which is situated in this place. A donation was given to a chocolate fund for soldiers.

The sum of ten dollars was given to help rebuild Tilloloy in France. Each member gave, personally, one dollar and a half for the purchase of a National Society Liberty Bond. A French orphan has been adopted and is supported by the Chapter. Every member of the Nancy Green Chapter has purchased Liberty Bonds and all members have been active in war work. The Chapter furnished the yarn and knitted eleven sets of four pieces each, for the Navy.

The Red Cross of this city has a dear white-haired old lady in charge of the knitting department. The Chapter is pleased to contribute a picture of Mrs. Sarah Parker Tisdell Jennings who, in spite of her advanced years, since being made Chairman of the Knitting Committee, has gone in all weathers to the Red Cross rooms to give out yarn and teach beginners. Beside this, she has found time to knit four sweaters, twelve pairs of socks, six pairs of wristlets and thirteen helmets.

Mrs. Sarah Parker Tisdell Jennings was born May 28, 1874, as Madison, Lake County, Ohio. She is a great granddaughter of Silas Antisdale, who served in the Lexington Alarm; a great granddaughter of James Parker, who served in the Washburn, Connecticut Brigade under Washington at Phillipsburg; a great granddaughter of Colonel Benjamin Ely, a Colonel in the Militia; a great-granddaughter of John Gill, who served three years in the Connecticut troops. She was a Charter member of Fall City, Nebraska, Chapter. In March, 1914, she transferred her membership to the Nancy Green Chapter at Sapulpa, Okla., of which she is now treasurer. She is an indefatigable worker, and we are proud of her.

When the smoke of battle has ascended, when the mists of the morning of a new era have cleared away, when the morning sun shall no longer glint upon bayonet and sabre; when the men of all nations shall have returned to the quiet of their firesides; when the battle ground shall give forth grain again, and the rose of beauty and the lily of peace shall adorn our gardens, then none shall be found more worthy of honor than this stately woman of a Colonial race.

Hattie Fewell Trotter, Historian.

Penelope Van Princess Chapter (Independence, Iowa). A unique feature in the history of Penelope Van Princess Chapter was the unveiling of the marker, placed over the grave of a Real Daughter of the American Revolution, Mrs. Mary Ann Luther Burr, in Oak Grove cemetery, Independence, Ia. The marker was placed by the Cedar Falls Chapter, Mrs. Burr being a member of that Chapter.

About twenty-five members of the Cedar Falls Chapter met the Independence Chapter on June 9, 1917. The weather being inclement, the meeting was held in the home of Mrs. F. C. Norman, where appropriate ceremonies were carried out. The gathering was honored by the presence of Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Burr, of Cedar Falls, the only surviving son of the late Mrs. Burr; also her daughters-in-law, Mrs. T. Jerry Burr, Mrs. George Burr, and other relatives.

Mrs. Nellie C. Spangler, of Winthrop, Regent of Penelope Van Princess Chapter, called the meeting to order and welcomed the visitors cordially. Miss Edith Buck, Regent of the Cedar Falls Chapter, responded with brief remarks. America was sung, and the ritual was given by the Cedar Falls Chapter, followed by prayer. Miss Anna Gertrude Childs favored the company with a vocal solo. The Star Spangled Banner was sung in an inspiring way. Miss Anna Rieseley Burr then gave a brief sketch of the life of Mrs. Mary Ann Luther Burr. She was born in Massachusetts October 6, 1807. Her father enlisted in the Revolutionary War from Massachusetts at the age of sixteen years, and served through the war in many battles, being wounded several times and receiving several promotions. He died in 1847 at the age of 88 years. Her grandfather was also a Minute Man in the Revolutionary War. When Mrs. Burr was fourteen
years old she moved with her parents to western New York. Here she married Thomas J. Burr, they had eight children, six sons and two daughters. Two sons served in the Civil War. In 1865 Mrs. Burr came to Independence, Ia., and lived here eighteen years. Her husband died in 1882, and after his death she resided with her son in Cedar Falls. She was a Real Daughter of the American Revolution, an honored member of the Cedar Falls Chapter. She was stately, kind and thoughtful, loved to tell of her early days, and she died at the age of ninety-six years. This sketch was closed with a beautiful poem, "The Land of Long Ago."

A reading was then given by Mrs. Sula Shaffer Burr, after which Rev. P. B. Peabody, of Independence, offered a prayer. Little Eleanor Luther, the great-great-grand-niece of Shaffer Burr, then recited "Our Flag" in a most pleasing manner.

The ladies enjoyed refreshments, and then proceeded to Oak Grove cemetery and unveiled the marker. This impressive ceremony closed the day. The Cedar Falls Chapter gave a vote of thanks to the Independence Chapter for its hospitality.

MARGARET GASTON CHAPTER (Lebanon, Tenn.), although small in numbers, having only 22 active members and 8 non-resident members, has done valiant service for the past year. Our sole desire and purpose has been to measure up worthily to the spirit of our ancestors of 1776.

Meetings have been held regularly and were well attended. A history of our Chapter and a sketch of the life of Margaret Gaston, written by our first Regent, Mrs. Sue Tarver, who is still an active member, was so excellent that a typewritten copy will be preserved by the Chapter.

A patriotic meeting was held on Washington's Birthday at the home of Mrs. Jerome O'Connor. Professor Hinds, of Castle Heights, gave an address. Flag Day was observed this year with an open meeting held on the lawn of the home of Mrs. E. E. Beard. A patriotic program was carried out and a service flag with seven stars was unfurled and presented to the Chapter by one of the mothers of the sons represented by the stars. Dr. Childs, president of Cumberland University, gave a patriotic address on "America's Part in the War."

Margaret Gaston Chapter "blazed the trail" for Red Cross work in Wilson County. In June 1917, a few of the members met and opened a sewing room where they worked faithfully until a Red Cross Unit was established in Lebanon with work rooms open every day and with auxiliaries in every district in the County; 105 knitted articles have been contributed by our Chapter and 444 surgical bandages. I am sorry no record was kept of the number of jelly and preserves we sent to camp last fall.

Our Regent, Mrs. Bashie Martin, attended Continental Congress as our delegate and read the following report: During the year we have paid: Dues to National Society, $30; dues to State Conference, $3; Liberty Bond, $50; Thrift Stamps, $45; printing Year Book, $10; Mountain School, $4.35; public school for flags, $3.65; flowers and telegrams, $6; re-binding book, $1.50; Local Red Cross work room, $10; Daughters of the American Revolution Red Cross Auxiliary, $38.38; French Village Tilloloy, $15; French orphan, $36.50; Daughters of the American Revolution Liberty Bond, $30; now in the Treasury, $30; DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION Magazine subscriptions, $2; total, $315.38. This amount, divided by our number of members (30) gives us $10.51 per member. Six fatherless French children are supported by individual Daughters, and $3700 worth of Liberty Bonds are owned by our individual Daughters.

As a patriotic organization with our right heritage from the past, we earnestly strive to give the service which our nation has a right to expect of us, for again we are fighting for justice and liberty for all.

ELIZABETH CROWE MACFARLAND, Corresponding Secretary.

ESTHER EAYRES CHAPTER (Opono, Maine). One of the most recently formed Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution is the Esther Eayres Chapter, which was formally organized in July—Mrs. Addie L. Harvey was chosen Regent; Mrs. W. J. Morse, Vice Regent; Mrs. G. W. Stephens, Treasurer; Mrs. C. B. Porter, Secretary; Mrs. Kate M. Estabrooke, Corresponding Secretary; and Mrs. J. M. Bartlett, Historian, with Mrs. C. J. Dunn in charge of the programs and Mrs. J. B. Lyman and Mrs. J. H. Webster, of Women's Welfare work, and Mrs. Porter and Mrs. Morse for patriotic education.

It was voted to pay $36.50 for the adoption of a French orphan for one year.

A most enjoyable field day was held at the home of Mrs. C. J. Dunn when Mrs. Corelli Simpson, first Regent of the Frances Dighton Williams Chapter, of Bangor, was present, and Mrs. Lucy W. Hazlett, of Bangor, State Director of the Children of the American Revolution, addressed the gathering.

The reports of the patriotic work of this new Chapter will compare favorably with any Chapter in existence for the same length of time.

Nearly all the charter members have had experience in Chapter work, Mrs. Harvey being a former Regent of the Frances Dighton Williams...
Chapter, and Mrs. Porter former historian of it. The work of the Daughters is, however, being enlarged by new members being added to this Esther Eayres Chapter, of Orono. The name of the Chapter is for the first white child born in Orono, on April 30, 1777.

The amount of Liberty Bonds purchased by this Chapter or by the members is a good showing, and the work being done by them for the Red Cross ranks well. Sons of different members are in service of their country and daughters of members are in the Canteen service. This Chapter has furnished “Four minute” speakers on patriotic subjects for the theatres. Chapter members have led in hospitalities to the soldiers at the University of Maine. Knitted articles, “fine as silk” yarn bought by the members, have been given to soldiers. In short Esther Eayres has begun life well, boding a brilliant future of service in patriotic lines.

GEORGIA PULSIFER PORTER.

LAWRENCE CHAPTER (New Castle, Pa.) is glad to report a prosperous year under the capable leadership of the Regent, Mrs. Frances E. Sowersby. Our enrollment shows a membership of seventy. Four were lost by transfer and two by death.

Red Cross work has been the medium through which most of our work has shown itself, and every member is busy doing her part. When war came we organized Unit No. One, Daughters of the American Revolution, with Mrs. Clara McKinley Haney Chairman. The membership has included many faithful workers outside our own Chapter. Since May 25, 1917, to June 1, 1918, it has finished 864 hospital shirts, 4 tray cloths, 9 hand towels, 22 wash cloths and 84 Turkish towels.

Our Chapter cooperates with the Navy League both by knitting and financially. We have expended several hundred dollars in yarn, a portion having been donated, and raised by giving an entertainment. A sum of $50 was given to the Red Cross for the purchase of yarn.

One dollar per capita was contributed to the National Society for the Third Liberty Loan, bought through Mrs. Rebecca Royce, this bond being the first of the Third issue sold by the National Bank of Lawrence County. Many individual bonds have also been bought of the First, Second, and Third issue.

Each member donated 50 cents toward the restoration of Tilloloy and contributed to Belgium, and sent jelly to cantonments and is doing good work in selling Thrift Stamps.

We gave a public patriotic entertainment in the High School, addressed by Sergeant Edgar Guerrard Hamilton, of the Lafayette Flying Corps, son of Mrs. Harriett G. Hamilton, and Sons of the American Revolution were honor guests. Two hundred and twelve dollars was cleared to be used in buying yarn. Credit for the success of the evening was due the Committee, of which Miss M. Adalene Woodworth was Chairman.

Washington’s Birthday was celebrated in the home of the Past Regent, Mrs. Harriett G. Hamilton, by the Chapter and its guests.

A prize of ten dollars in gold is given yearly in June to the student in our High School writing the best essay, this year’s subject was “America’s Friends in England During the Revolution.”

One of our yearly contributions is to the “Martha Berry School.”

We waived our yearly picnic and our celebration on “Flag Day” took the form of a patriotic reception for the mothers and wives of soldiers in the service. Several hundred mothers and wives were in attendance. There was present one mother who has four sons in the service, and there were many who have three. Mrs. Rebecca French (mother of Mrs. Charles K. Kuhn, Historian), was also present; she had two great-grandfathers in the War of the Revolution, two grandfathers in the War of 1812, her husband and two brothers in the Civil War and she has a great-grandson in the present war. Mrs. George Dickson was Chairman. Addresses were made by some of the Chapter members. A solo and other musical selections were given by Miss Sarah Dana Falls. The High School orchestra played and the school children marched through the aisle carrying flags and singing patriotic songs. Each mother and wife was presented with a Red, White, and Blue badge.

Miss Jennie L. Morgan is Chairman of our “Melting Pot,” and much is expected from it, as we are receiving donations rapidly. Seven large boxes of gold, silver and other metal articles have been shipped to the smelter, and another shipment will be made soon.

Our Chaplain, Mrs. Eliza A. W. McBride, is solicitor for THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, and she strenuously urges the members to keep up the subscription. It certainly is a great help in preparing papers and an aid to the Program Committee. We give one subscription yearly to the New Castle Public Library.

In June, the Regent held her last meeting, at which time she expressed her sincere appreciation of the splendid work done by the Chapter.

(MRS. CHARLES K.) JULIA FRENCH KUHN, Historian.

THE CHAUTAUQUA CIRCLE (Chautauqua, N. Y.). With an altitude greater than the
Adirondacks, with a fine summer temperature, with ten thousand forest trees of eighty-six varieties, with over one hundred species of birds, with an area of nearly three hundred and fifty acres fronting on Lake Chautauqua which is fed by fourteen hundred springs and well stocked with fish, the Chautauqua Assembly Grounds, with the forty-sixth session convening in 1919, is a fit setting for the pro tem. "summer capital" for the Daughters of the American Revolution.

There are no Daughters among the all-the-year-round residents of Chautauqua, but many of the summer cottagers and yearly visitors are devoted to this organization. It was a splendid suggestion made by Mrs. M. B. Tucker, of the John Marshall Chapter, Louisville, Ky., to form a circle here, out of the visiting Daughters. This conception was carried out in 1904 by Mrs. Tucker and the Daughters present at that time, and now the Chautauqua Circle of the Daughters of the American Revolution is recognized as a valued activity and is given a Day on the Assembly program.

During the past summer over one hundred Daughters from thirteen states and several from the District of Columbia registered and lent their energies to make the meetings profitable by means of comparison of methods and results obtained in their great war activities.

Mrs. Charles H. Aull, of Omaha, former State Regent of Nebraska, now Vice President General, has been President of the Circle for the past two years; one social meeting, five regular meetings at 4 P.M. on Saturday; one D. A. R. Day, with exercises on the Assembly platform; two receptions given by Mrs. Guernsey at her cottage, one with Mrs. Charles H. Aull as honor guest, the other with Mrs. George Maynard Minor, of Connecticut, Vice President General and Chairman of the Magazine Committee, and Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel, State Regent of Connecticut, the honor guests; and a delightful "war-time" luncheon on D. A. R. Day with Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, Miss Stella Broadhead, State Regent of New York; Mrs. Samuel J. Shackelford, State Regent of Kentucky, and Mrs. Edward Lansing Harris, State Regent of Ohio, as honor guests, gave the various opportunities for the Daughters to meet with each other. Mrs. Guernsey and Mrs. Harris were the speakers on the D. A. R. Day program.

Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, President General, was present at all the regular meetings and gave accurate information on, or about, all the activities of the Daughters of the American Revolution work, pertaining both to the special aims of the organization and to the all-embracing war activities.

Miss Althea Serpell, State Regent of Virginia, spoke at the meeting July 27th on the wonderful work being done by the Daughters in her State with its many encampments, training camps, cantonments, and ports of embarkation, from the opening of the homes of every Daughter in town, on every afternoon to the soldiers, for baths, up to making moving pictures of war scenes with our own and the Allied soldiers each taking their appropriate part. Mrs. Harris told of the erection, furnishing and uses of the first Hostess House at Camp Sherman in Ohio.

On August 17th, Mrs. Minor spoke in detail of the Magazine of the organization, its value, the honors conferred upon it because of the use of the articles by other well-known organizations and the desirability of having a copy in the hands of every Daughter of the American Revolution. Mrs. Buel spoke of the work as carried on in Connecticut along the line of Americanization work. This work has been very extensive and splendidly carried on in Connecticut.

The comparison of ways and means of making money for the Red Cross came from members, east, west, north and south, and were most interesting. At the recent election Mrs. Guernsey, the President General, was honored with the unanimous election to the presidency of the Circle for the summers of 1919 and 1920. The official family for 1919 will be: President, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey; First Vice President, Mrs. Samuel Elliott Perkins, Indianapolis; Second Vice President, Mrs. Adrian W. McCoy, Meadville, Pa.; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Eli Trot, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Charles Greer, New Castle, Pa.; Treasurer, Mrs. W. H. Alexander, Monongahela, Pa.; Historian, Miss Nannie G. Barclay, Monticello Chapter, D. C.

Mrs. Guernsey is already planning a meeting of as many of the National officers as possible some time during the next assembly and a picnic dinner on D. A. R. Day, to which all the Chapters in western New York, eastern Ohio and western Pennsylvania shall be invited.

In 1917 the Chautauqua Circle presented the Institution with a 90-foot metal flag pole set on a concrete base, on the plaza; for the pole Mrs. Guernsey gave a large flag and a storm flag; the winds play havoc here in winter and the National Service School students, in the sixth and seventh
encampment, who raised and lowered the flag this season—several of whom were sent here by D. A. R. Chapters—pled for new flags. The dues to the Circle are only twenty-five cents, enough for current expenses, nevertheless the Daughters of this season saw to it that a new flag was provided for, to float in 1919; a bronze plate was placed to mark the pole; a D. A. R. scholarship was given to the Institution and cards containing the flag salute and flag code were published and distributed to every cottage and hotel in Chautauqua.

A sketch of our Circle would not be complete without a word of regret that we did not enjoy the presence of Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood our Honorary Chaplain General and of Miss Grace M. Pierce, our Registrar General, who have not failed to spend a month with us every summer for many years.

NANNIE G. BARCLAY,
Historian.

SEACOAST DEFENCE CHAPTER (Vineyard Haven, Mass.). In order to assist patriotic work in all Chapters the historian of this one reviews for the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE the principal accomplishments in local work, war relief and aid for the Red Cross during the incumbency of the Regent for the two years, from May, 1916, to May, 1918, Mrs. Stephen C. Luce. These were years fraught with anxiety, yet filled with pleasure in the achievement of high and noble aims.

Early in 1916 $87 was raised for the Belgian Relief Committee Fund without any great effort. An estate to be settled gave an opportunity for two kind and generous members of our Chapter (summer residents) to purchase land adjoining the plot upon which our Historical Building is located, and subscriptions have been received for nearly the amount deemed necessary to build a fire-proof addition for the storing and exhibition of a valuable collection of antiques and curious articles loaned or donated as the case may be. Gifts of money for the land—$500. Other gifts to the Chapter were: a fine silk flag from the State Regent, Mrs. Frank D. Ellison, on our 20th anniversary celebration; several flags, large and small, for use upon the historical and commemorative flagpole; gifts of articles for exhibition purposes, and permanent loans for the same use. Our gifts have been: $5 for prize essays in Tisbury High School; $5 to the Heath School, and $5 final payment toward Memorial Continental Hall; $40 custodian of Exhibition rooms, janitor and flag raising. This flag and pole is a daily lesson in patriotism, command-
In answers to "Queries" it is essential to give Liber and Folio or "Bible Reference." Queries will be inserted as early as possible after they are received. Answers, partial answers, or any information regarding queries are requested. In answering queries please give the date of the magazine and the number of the query. All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes, accompanied with the number of the query and its signature. The Genealogical Editor reserves the right to print anything contained in the communication and will then forward the letter to the one sending the query.

MRS. MARGARET ROBERT HODGES
Genealogical Editor, Annapolis, Maryland

ANSWERS

6032. Savage. Revolutionary service requested. The first Savages that came to America of our set are: Jess Savage; Joseph Savage; Isaac Savage; and James Savage, from close to Belfast, Ireland. Our grandfather Jess Savage, was born Jan. 1, 1784, died Oct. 11, 1845. He was born in Augusta, Maine. Grandma, Hannah Savage, née Wells, was born in the state of Maine, Aug. 12, 1789; died in the State of Ohio, Aug. 21, 1869. Our father, David Savage, was born Jan. 16, 1808, in Augusta, Maine; died in Ohio, Jan. 11, 1863. Aunt Olive Squires, née Savage, was born Oct. 25, 1809, in Augusta, Maine. Aunt Dorothy Kight née Savage, was born in Augusta, Me., July 14, 1812. Uncle Seth C. Savage was born in Augusta Me., Feb. 16, 1815. Aunt Mary Whitman, née Savage, was born Oct. 12, 1817; died Aug. 9, 1854. Aunt Zilpah Downard, née Savage, was born Oct. 13, 1821. Uncle Robert Savage was born Aug. 16, 1824. Uncle William Savage was born Sept. 16, 1828, died Aug. 21, 1883. Aunt Lucinda Savage was born Sept. 22, 1831; died Feb. 7, 1832. These are the children of Jess Savage and Hannah Savage, who moved from Augusta, Me., when father was 8 yrs. old and settled in Meigs Co., Ohio; afterwards moving to Jackson Co., Ohio, where they both died. Now here is a list of the brothers of Grandpa Savage: David Savage, great uncle of ours. Names of his children: Erastus, David, Albert. John Savage, great uncle. Names of his children: Joe, Jefferson, Franklin, Daniel Asel, Mary Love, née Savage. Adam Savage, great uncle. Names of his children: Cordelia, Zilpah Savage, Mary Savage, Hannah Sav-
of 1790. We have the record in the family that Eben d 1795; he had a son, Charles. I have found the will of Peter, the brother of Marcus, Jr., and the Will of Marcus, Sr., in Westchester Co. records. Marcus was mentioned in his father's will with Peter. Information desired.

(2) Sutton—I hope to find record, will, or deeds to prove the following lines: Nathan Sutton sold his farm in Sussex, N. J., for the County Poor Farm in 1825 and moved to Mich. He m Sarah Coleman dau of Benjamin Coleman, but want proof and records back. From deed, Book 7, p. 334, and from will of John Sutton, and deeds in Sussex Co., Book 2, p. 429, Apr., 1813, we find Aaron and John both heirs. We think Aaron was the father of Nathan and hope to prove that Mary Steiner was his wife (1718-1784). Aaron Sutton's father, according to the will, was John Sutton, and we hope to prove that he m Elizabeth Frederic (Able) (1743-1825), and to connect this up to the John Sutton, b 1701—will dated 1746—who left property to his son Aaron's dau, but lack data. Would like to correspond with any of the Suttons of Oxford, or Mansfield, N. J.

(3) Usher.—Fanny Usher of near New Haven, Conn., m Malchias Strom (Strohn) a Bavarian, who came to Conn. He was a tanner by trade. They had a dau, Maria Christine Strohn, b 1791. I find in the genealogy of Hezekiah Usher of Boston, that James Usher of Chatham, Conn., m Sarah Brainerd, 1774. They had a dau who could be the Fanny Usher we wish to locate, but the book does not give her birth or marriage. We hope to find some one who can tell us of this Fanny Usher. They moved from Chatham, Conn., to Canaan, N. Y., the Usher book states. The first records we have of the Usher family are from the pension papers of Guy Carlton Baker, who m Maria Christine Strohn in Massena, N. Y., and then moved to Canada. Fanny Usher went with them and Malchi, as Strohn had a large tannery in Cornwall, Canada. I am anxious to connect this Fanny Usher Strohn up to the old Usher family of Conn. and Mass.

(4) Pray.—Joseph Pray (1743-1820) of Killingly, Conn., and Foster, R. I., m Ruth Phettyplace, of Foster, R. I. Joseph Pray served in the Rev, as per papers loaned to the State of R. I. by T. W. Bicknell. I have the Pray line carried back to the immigrant Pray, and desire to prove the Ruth Phettyplace line. She was the first wife of Joseph Pray, and had children: Ephraim, b 1783, Alfred, George and Esek. Esek was b 1790, m Henrietta Wright for his second wife. Their children: Thomas, Phoebe, Weller, Abby P. Davis, Sally Jenks, and Joseph, Jr.

(5) Salisbury.—Benanual Salisbury served in the Rev from N. Y. State; his son, Benanual, Jr., b in Seneca Co., N. Y., 1795, m Mahala Horford. His son Horace was a physician in Lockport, N. Y., when his house burned. We desire records of birth, death and marriage.

(6) Butler.—Orman Butler, b 1777, lived in Middleton, Vt., m Abigail Rudd, b 1771, dau of Increase Rudd and Bethsheba Johnson (1734-1840). Nathaniel Butler we believe to be the name of Ormand (Ormon) Butler. By his first wife he had children: Nathaniel, Benjamin, James; and by his second wife, Ormond and David. Want the parentage and where they were born. We suppose it was in R. I. and that they went to Vt., and may have stopped in Conn. and Mass.

(7) Wagner.—Nicholas Wagner lived in Montreal, Canada, d 1845 in Quebec m 1816 at Godmanchester, Canada, to Sylvia Pelton (1793-1874), dau of Ephraim Pelton (1771-1847); m 1791 Sylvia Holcomb, dau of Haldad Holcomb (1734-1789) who m Michael Church; she was the dau of Samuel and Elizabeth Church (1768-1792). Wanted parentage of Haldad Holcomb and Samuel Church and Nicholas Wagner. We have the family tradition that Nicholas Wagner came of a family of Methodist ministers. His sister, Mary Ann Wagner, m David Armstrong from Malone, N. Y., and lived at Huntingdon, Canada, and Quebec. She was from Otis, Mass. Want the parentage of David Armstrong.

(8) Garey.—Stephen Garey and wife, Marcy, sold land to George Townsend, Jan. 29, 1712 (v. 7, p. 470, Taunton, Mass., Records). Will of Stephen Garey, dated 1749, proved Feb., 1749, mentions wife, Marcy, and sons: Stephen, Elijah, Ebenezer, Seth, Abigail and Jemima. The mother, Marcy, was appointed guardian of Ebenezer and Seth (minors above 14). This Seth Garey m Hannah Briggs of Rehoboth, at Rehoboth, 1757 (v. 2, p. 151), and we believe their son was Seth Garey who m Zilpha Perrin at Rehoboth, Mass., 1875. The descendants claim this Seth was a descendant of the same line as Elbridge Garey of Marblehead and Boston and want to find the connecting link. I find record that Seth Garey and wife, Zilpha, of Taunton, deeded to John Briggs 1787 (v. 66 p. 398); also house and land in 1794 to Job Stacy; the last deed of Seth and Zilpha was in 1805 to William Churchill, after which they moved to Vt. Marcy Garey d 1782. There were Gareys at Norton, Attleboro, as well as at Stoneham and at Marblehead. I want the parents of Stephen Garey of Taunton, Mass.
(9) FULLER.—Mary Fuller, 1762-1849, m John Cobb at Rupert, Vt. She was the dau of Jacob Fuller, one says, of Plainfield Conn., and another says, of Danvers, Conn. I desire his birth and death dates. Was he in the Rev from Vt. or Conn.? I find a Jacob Fuller of Orwell, Vt., who I think is he, as we know he moved to Vt.

(10) CUSHING.—Samuel Cushing, b 1699, m in 1722 Hanna Tiliston; in 1749 m Hannah Sparkwaks. I desire date of his death. His son, Solomon Cushing, b 1742, m Mary Bates, Hingham, Mass. Where and when did he die? His son, Joshua Cushing, b 1766, Hingham, Mass., m Widow Fox. Who was she? When and where b? When and where did Joshua Cushing die?

(11) PAGE.—Enoch Page (1741-182-) m Mary Davis in 1775, Southampton, N. H. His father was b 1697, d 1767, at Wentworth, N. H. Was he Enoch Page, Sr., son of John Page? Who were the parents of Mary Davis? Sarah Page, dau of Enoch, m Benjamin Woodbury, of Rowley, Mass., 1767. Who were his parents?

(12) RANDALL.—Abraham Randall, 1758-1831, m in 1783 Hannah Stark, b Nov. 19, 1762, at Bozrah, Conn., d May 25, 1812, Mohawk, Conn.—S. W. McK.

6188. LESTER.—Timothy Lester, b Apr. 7, 1791, Norwich, Conn., moved to Pitsford, Vt. He m Sarah Weed, of Pitsford, on Nov. 29, 1819. Who were the parents of both Timothy Lester and his wife? He had two children, Theodrick and Elizabeth Scott. Theodrick m Mary Mason Scott, his cousin. Whom did Elizabeth marry? I am Samuel Scott's great-granddau.—L. W. B.

6190. LAWRENCE.—David Lawrence, b in Ireland, m Miss McKinney and settled in Shelby Co., Ky. They had Mary A., m first, Richard Bourne and second, Wm. Rodman; Thomas m Sallie Riddle, settled in Callaway Co., Mo., 1824; James M. m Lucy D. Martin; Elizabeth m James Metcalf; and David m Elizabeth Scofield. Wanted: Rev service of David Lawrence and dates of Thomas and Sallie Riddle-Lawrence.

(2) MARSHALL.—James, son of Thomas, who built Marshall Hall, Charles Co., Md. James, wife was Elizabeth Hurst. Wanted: Rev record of James and dates of birth, marriage and death and names of children.—T. E. H.

6191. MILLER.—Can anyone give the Rev record of Peter Miller, b in Germany and came to Va. when a child and lived with a man named ——— Bashara? He m Mary Brown in Va. where the five eldest children were born; moved to Ross Co., Ohio, where he d; was in the Rev War. Issue: Betsy m Kibbler; Salle m ——— Reedy; Polly m James Karinne; Katie m first, ——— Melizer and second, ——— Crofford; John, b July 31, 1799; Peter, b 1804, m Harriet Holderman; Jacob; Henry; Eva.

(2) POST.—Wanted the names of parents of Ephraim Post, b in N. J.; came to Wash. Co., Pa., when young and lived and d in Wash. Co., m Martha Elliott, dau of Wm. Elliott. His will probated Mar. 2, 1869. Issue: Joseph; Elizabeth, m Humphrey Blakeway; Jemima, m Abel Bourrs; William, m Sarah Salena Greer; Jacob; Jerusha, m Benjamin Sampson; Thomas; Munson; Mary Jane, m ——— Atkinson; Jane, m John Montgomery; Martha, m Phillip Marsh.—H. M. S.

6192. MARION.—Wanted father's name of Hosea Ballou Marion; his mother was Deborah McCrawson, of Richmond, N. Y. Hosea B. Marion was b Dec. 18, 1806, d Nov. 12, 1890, in Wellesville, N. Y., m Caroline Tuller in 1830; she was b July 8, 1808, near, or in Roxbury, Mass.; she d Feb. 2, 1899, in Ulysis, Pa.

(2) BARTLETT.—Wanted parents' names of Aaron Bartlett, b May 14, 1813; d Oct. 26, 1843; m in 1831, Phebe Failing, who was b May 22, 1812, d July 3, 1895.—I. M. S.

6193.—FINLEY.—Wanted to find father's name of Robert Finley, b 1750 in Bucks Co., Pa. Mother's name was Mary Patterson. Robert m Rebecca Bradley. What was her mother's name?

(2) STRAINS.—Wanted Samuel Strains' wife's name. He was b in S. C., 1762. Was in Rev War; moved to Ross Co., Ohio, where he d, 1844. Issue: Sarah, m John P. Finley; Hannah, m Rev. James B. Finley.—H. F. D.

Revolutionary service of Henry Francis, who died in Johnson Co., Ark., June 28th, 1840, is desired. Also, from what State? His
obituary notice calls him Major, and says that he was probably among the last of the Kings Mountain heroes. His daughter is buried by his side, and which is his grave has not been learned.

Chairman for Locating Revolutionary Soldiers' Graves in Arkansas.

Jacob Johnson, of Surry Co., N. C., m Margaret Garret and had children: Jacob, Jr., and Nieda Johnson. Nieda m Aaron Mat- thews, of Surry Co., N. C. There may have been other children.

Tradition in the family says that Jacob Johnson was a soldier of the Revolutionary War. Would like proof of the same. Is he the Jacob Johnson who belonged to Capt. Walton's Company, 10th Regiment North Carolina troops?

Information desired to verify tradition, so the grave, which is known, can be marked.—C. B. E., Van Buren, Ark.

THE GROWING RED TRIANGLE "ARMY"

Statistics just released by the War Personnel Board show that up to and including August 15, 5,739 men and 852 women have been approved for overseas service. Of this number 4,210 men have sailed in previous months, 396 thus far during August. Approximately 400 "Y" women have already gone over, and during the first half of August fifty additional women workers embarked.

A further interesting item in this report is that of the 6,591 men and women who have been approved for overseas service, and most of whom are now "over there," only fifty-four have resigned to date.

The Personnel Board report contains further interesting data relative to the types of workers who have either sailed or are ready to sail. The ramifications of the Y.M.C.A. work and the specializations required of the personnel are well illustrated from the fact that there are twenty-one distinct types of secretaries now serving in France or waiting to go overseas. Of these by far the larger number—1,771—are "all-round" men. In addition to these there are 106 overseas religious directors, 484 physical directors, fourteen railroad secretaries, and eighty educational directors. It takes 272 business secretaries to carry on the routine of the Y.M.C.A. organization "over there."

The extensiveness of the foreign work is further demonstrated from the fact that in the overseas ranks there are twenty-three carpenters, 110 warehouse and shipping clerks, 476 auto mechanics and motor transport men, forty-nine film operators and seventy-four construction experts.

The total of overseas forces is divided as follows: 4,327 serving with the American Expeditionary Forces in France, 540 with the American forces in England, and nine with the American forces in Italy.

There are 368 American "Y" workers manning the Foyers du Soldat in the French Army, and 165 in the Case del Soldato that are strengthening the morale of the Italian Army. The report further shows that there are sixty-one American Y.M.C.A. secretaries in Russia, three in Africa, thirty-six working with Chinese coolie-soldiers, five in Egypt, three in India, and nineteen working with Portuguese Expeditionary Forces in France.

The ramifications of the American "Y" work are further illustrated from the presence in the Bohemian Army of one American Y.M.C.A. secretary, of three in the Polish Army, of one at Copenhagen, one in the West Indies, one in Siam, three in Switzerland, seven in Mesopotamia, one in Palestine, and one in Macedonia.

The Eastern Army Department leads in the number of enlistments in the Red Triangle overseas forces. The Eastern Department has 2,407 representatives "over there," the Central 1,604, the Northeastern 662, the Southeastern 410, the Western 356, and the Southern 163.

In the home cantonments there are 3,822 "Y" secretaries. This force is distributed as follows: Eastern Department 919, Southeastern 888, Central 600, Southern 663, Northeastern 258, Western 234. According to this report, there are 106 secretaries employed at the headquarters of the National War Work Council in New York.
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