HIS HOME OVER THERE
THE FRENCH REPUBLIC'S GIFT TO THE UNITED STATES SENATE

For the first time in its history, the United States Senate received a gift from a foreign government when, on September 24, 1918, the French Ambassador, M. Jules Jusserand, presented two beautiful Sévres vases on behalf of the French Republic in appreciation of the reception accorded the French Mission in 1917. A recess was taken by the Senate at one o'clock that day for the ceremonies at the National Capitol, and the committee appointed by the Vice-president, composed of Mr. Martin of Virginia, Mr. Lodge, Mr. Williams, Mr. Brandegee, and Mr. McCumber, escorted the French Ambassador to the Senate Chamber, and he took his seat on the right of the Vice-president.

As the Vice-president made the announcement: "Gentlemen of the Senate, the Ambassador of the French Republic to the United States," the Chamber resounded with applause.

The French Ambassador's address follows:

Mr. President and gentlemen of the Senate, as a token of gratitude for the reception granted by this assembly to a few representative Frenchmen sent last year in order to welcome America to the ranks of the active defenders of right, these vases are offered to the Senate. Commemorating a modern event, they are themselves modern and come from that Sévres manufacture, near Paris, where mementos of America abound, recalling the perpetual friendship between our two countries—busts of Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, Lincoln, Lafayette.

The decision of the President and of Congress to take part in the war had sent a thrill of joy throughout France, not simply because of the aid, but because of the justification. Our faith that our living and our dead had made their manifold sacrifices for a supremely great and just cause received its most telling confirmation when, from across the ocean, the voice of this great Nation was heard above the din of battle, saying, from now on "until the last gun is fired," until right triumphs, not for a time but for all times, we take our place by your side.

"Our great thinker, Pascal, once drew up this aphorism: "Justice without force is powerless; force without justice is tyrannical." We wanted the mission sent to you last year to represent both; and it was led, therefore, by Mr. Viviani, minister of justice, whose winged, fiery words are still remembered on these shores, and by one who, at a solemn hour in the history of the world personated what Presi-
dent Wilson has described in one of his memo-
rable addresses as "Force; force to the utmost,
force without stint or limit, the righteous and
tripartite force which shall make right the
law of the world," Marshal Joffre, the winner
of the Marne.

Of the two ways of expressing one's self,
that of Marshal Joffre, of Marshal Foch, who
started from the same Marne a pursuit that is
not near its end, of Marshal Haig and his ad-
mirable Britishers, of General Pershing, who
has given back to France a portion of France,
and of their companions in arms in Italy, Pales-
tine, the Balkans, Siberia, is the only one our
enemy understands—he has never tired of say-
ing so himself—and since we want to be under-
stood we mean to use no other.

We have to deal with a strange enemy; I
shall not say a monstrous enemy, though, in
fact, such he is. He can devise, he can not
understand. That unique enemy can devise
liquid fire, poisonous gases, poisonous propa-
ganda, noxious germs to be sent by his diplo-
matic pouch to neutral countries, as happened
in Norway and Roumania—after which he
wonders he has no friends—an accurate shell-
ing of Rheims, burning of Louvain, sinking of
the Lusitania and hospital ships, perfectly ap-
pointed wagons to carry off loot, the efficient
slavery of civilians.

He sometimes reproaches us for not know-
ing when we are beaten; along this line, let
us confess it, we are beaten; along this line,
and along no other, heaven be praised, and
never shall be.

He can devise; he can not understand; he
has no eyes to see, no heart to feel. He can
not pretend that, while preparing his onslaught,
he lacked informers in any country of the
world. They were mostly of his own blood,
and he concluded from what they said when
"der Tag" would come Belgium would be found
benumbed in fright, France in decay, England
in indifference, America in business. The
answer was Liege, Marne, Ypres, St. Mihiel.

They forgot in their calculations one im-
ponderable item—sentiment. They could not
understand that sentiment is a force, the great-
est of all, in our days; that sentiment leads
the world and caused one nation after another,
in Europe, in North, Central, and South
America, in Asia, in Africa even, to come and
say, "Till the end we are with you." Sentiment
is the force behind those particular guns that
shall win the day.

Of the value of this force we French are
better aware than anyone, for it happened to
us to sow the seed on these shores long, long
ago, without thinking of the future, and behold,
like the grain of mustard seed, it has grown
and waxed a great tree.

They can not understand. Our attitude dur-
ing the many years between the two wars was
as unprovocative as it well could be, from
which they just concluded that we must be in
decay. Our policy was publicly expressed and
acted upon, but they would not believe and
could not understand. In an address of April
13, 1912, one of our statesmen, on an occasion
of international significance, said: "France
will neither attack nor provoke, but in order to
be assured that she herself will be neither
attacked nor provoked, she must have land and
sea forces capable of commanding respect."

This statesman was then prime minister and
is now President of the French Republic, M.
Raymond Poincaré.

The doors are shut, the curtains are drawn;
with hushed voices select accomplices decide
that "der Tag" has come for the greatest crime
in the world's history. No outsider can hear or
see; no one shall know. Yet all the world
knows, for the crime has cried to heaven, and
the dark date of the Potsdam council, July 5,
1914, will be exequed throughout ages.

Any pretext would be good enough to justify
the decision, for the true justification was to
be success; and force moreover needs, they
think, no justification. For the Serbs the pre-
text resorted to was the assassination of an
Austrian Prince by an Austrian subject; for
the Belgians, necessity which, as all burglars
are aware, "knows no law;" for France, a pipe-
dream accusation of our having shelled Nurem-
berg from the air. Force was so much to be
the justification of it all, and so little care was
considered necessary that, in their tragedy, the
Germans played the epilogue before the pro-
logue, and one day before they declared war
on us because of Nuremberg they had be-
gun hostilities. Their declaration is of Mon-
day evening, August 3. On Sunday, the 2d,
their horsemen had penetrated more than 7
miles on French territory, killed Corporal
Peugeot, head of a small platoon from the
Forty-fourth Infantry, a young man of 21,
in times of peace a public-school teacher;
their own leader, Lieutenant Camille Mayer,
was killed by us, and his tomb at Joncheroy
will testify forever as to what the dawn of
"der Tag" was like.

The Kaiser thereupon solemnly declared in
Berlin, "The sword has been forced into our
hands," and all the echoes in Germany dutifully
repeated and continued to repeat, "The sword
has been forced into our hands; the sword
has been forced into our hands." We knew from
that moment what to ex-
pect.

In the dust and smoke of the immense
fight the skies are sometimes beclouded and
ONE OF THE BEAUTIFUL SÈVRES VASES PRESENTED TO THE U. S. SENATE BY THE FRENCH REPUBLIC
we do not know the time of day, but we feel that we are moving toward the evening of "der Tag" and that evening will see the doom of those men who, even at this late hour, as unable as before to understand, still exercise their faculty of devising and methodically ravage, defile, and destroy the parts of France which they have to abandon, cunningly arranging bombs with time fuses that may kill people returning to their ruined homes. The hour of their doom is coming.

They now pretend their eyes begin to open and they "babble" of peace, the peace of wrong of course, the only one they can understand, not the peace of right; they still admire their Treitschke, who said: "Small States have no right to exist, for they lack the essential state element—force. They have therefore no rights."

The four treaties they have signed this spring testify to this, being treaties not of peace but of bondage.

The honest nations of the world feel differently. They feel that "the small States of the world have a right to enjoy the same respect for their sovereignty and for their territorial integrity that great, powerful nations expect and insist upon." So spoke President Wilson. We feel with him.

France has never thought of fighting for her own Alsace-Lorraine only; she fights and will fight to the end for the liberation of all the Alsace-Lorraines still in servitude and in bondage throughout the world.

We are now at one of the grandest periods in the history of the world. We see sights never to be seen again; not only scenes of horror, but scenes of splendor. To those latter scenes American contribution is one of which you and your descendants may well be proud forever. Seeking, to use again the terms of your President, we feel with him. France has never thought of fighting for her own Alsace-Lorraine only; she fights and will fight to the end for the liberation of all the Alsace-Lorraines still in servitude and in bondage throughout the world.

What is now the time of day? Is "der Tag" nearly spent? Foch, Haig, Pershing, and their peers will tell us when they think fit. All we need to know is that we are in, all of us, "until the last gun is fired," and why are we in? We are in, as I take it, in order to give its proper value to a document about as sacred to us French as to you Americans, and which recalls for us common souvenirs. It is to make good for the world the Declaration of Independence.

I shall add only one word, and a personal word. I want to express my thanks and say that I shall ever consider it as one of the greatest honors in a long career to have been privileged to address this august assembly.

The Vice-president responded as follows:

Mr. Ambassador, who among the sons of the Republic can distil into the attar of language the love of the American people for France? Not I. Who, in a few figures of speech, can compute the debt of gratitude we owe the French people as with accumulated interest it has been transmitted from sire to son for sevenseore years? Not I. Who hopes that, whatever other crime our country may be compelled to face at the bar of impartial justice, it may not be ingratitude? All of us. Who hopes that, from "the Tiger" to the loneliest orphan in the stricken homes of France, there is not one who has a dream of the shadow of a doubt that we are with them to the end, with them until the lilies shall bloom on all her soil, with them till justice wipes away all their tears and fears and avenges, though it can not obliterate, all the scars of all their wrongs? Every red-blooded American.

Dear Mr. Ambassador, beloved of the American people for your own sake as well as for your country's, the ghosts of innocent women, helpless children, and feeble age are calling to God, to America, and to civilization. Rest content. They do not call in vain.
I am not striving to weave a beautiful garment. I am only seeking to dress a great truth in the clothing of speech, however tawdry and misfit it may be. That truth is found in a story told of Mahomet. His first wife, Kadijah, was a widow. But she made of the camel driver the founder and head of a great religion. Then she died, and in his old age the prophet married the young, charming, and beautiful Ayesha. Consistently with human nature, she would sit upon Mohamet's knees, pull his gray beard, and petulantly ask, "Am I not a better wife than Kadijah?" Worn out at last, the prophet made answer, "No, by Allah; there can be none better, for she believed in me when all men despised me." Since far off 1776 we have grown rich and powerful and many seek our favors and many are our friends, but none can get closer to our hearts than France, for she believed in us when all men despised us.

Mr. Ambassador, you know us better than we know ourselves. Yet still I hope your judgment coincides with mine. All the conscious days of my life I have watched the attitude of this people toward war and warriors. It has been an intense hatred of war as an abstract proposition and a flaming, never-dying enthusiasm for it when it had for its concrete objects justice, truth, liberty, and fraternity. It has been a supreme contempt for the warrior who has waded through slaughter to a throne, and a never-ending burning of incense before the shrines of those who died for man. That sentiment accounts for our whole-hearted entry into this war. I am just an average American and my thoughts on these great questions, I venture to assert, meet the approval of my fellow countrymen. I never owned or wanted a counterfeit presentment of Napoleon; but I wish I might have seen Charles Martel. I thrill at the seraphic face of the Maid of Orleans. I look with love each day at the photograph of Joseph Joffre. And I hope the good God, ere my race is run, will let me grasp reverently the hand of Ferdinand Foch. He will conquer and survive, for, never fear, Bethlehem must triumph over Berlin.

I accept, in the name of the Senate of the United States, this touching and beautiful gift of the French Republic. I bid you convey to your Government our genuine appreciation of this thoughtful and unexpected courtesy. This legislative body had no small part in another far-off and, happily, almost forgotten war, in making a Union of indestructible States. May I express the hope and belief that it will be the purpose and endeavor of this Senate to maintain an indissoluble friendship with the people of France till the heavens are rolled together as a scroll.

I venture to assume that the ambassador will be glad to meet the Senators of the United States.

M. Jusserand then took his place at the left of the Vice-President's desk and the members of the Senate were respectively presented to him by the committee which had been appointed by the Vice-president.

TANK CAMP NAMED FOR COLONEL WILLIAM POLK, REVOLUTIONARY HERO

Official notification has been received in Raleigh, N. C., from the office of the adjutant-general of the army that Camp Polk has been accepted as the name for the new tank camp corps training school at Raleigh. Marshal DeLancey Haywood, marshal and librarian of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, suggested the name in honor of Colonel William Polk, a Revolutionary hero, who fought in the War of 1812 and who was a cousin of President Polk. Seventy-five immediate descendants of Colonel Polk, who was one of the early mayors of the city of Raleigh and who is buried there, are now fighting in France.
COMMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT GENERAL

S I have been going about visiting many State conferences and Chapters in the various States during the past year in the interest of the work being done by the Daughters of the American Revolution, I have been called upon by societies other than our own to tell what the Daughters of the American Revolution have done and are doing in war work. All have been amazed at the report I have been able to make of the work accomplished.

It would have been impossible for me to have made such a fine report had it not been for the cooperation of the State and Chapter Regents in securing the record of work done by Daughters in their States and reporting it to our Publicity Director, who has worked so untiringly in compiling these reports from the various States.

We so often hear, "I do not wish to be given credit for the work I am doing for the war," or "I am too busy doing Red Cross work to keep track of it," or "I am not working for glory" and similar expressions. It has been stated by me, as well as by the State and Chapter Regents of our society, that the Daughters of the American Revolution are not buying or selling Liberty Bonds, doing Red Cross work or other varied forms of war work for glory, nor for the credit that reflects upon them personally or simply as an organization. It is purely and simply some of the many ways of showing their patriotism and that they are in the war, heart and soul, to win. But since our society, under its charter granted by the Congress of the United States, is obliged to make a report to the Government, which is published in the Smithsonian Institution's yearly report, it is but natural that we wish to report all the work we have done in order to make as good a showing as possible; so that in years to come your descendants will be as proud as you are today of the record of your ancestors.

Realizing that all the States were not making as full reports as should and could be made by them if the real object of the reports were understood, early in September I sent out a personal letter to every Chapter Regent in our society, asking her cooperation in securing fuller reports of the work done along all lines of war work by her Chapter members. I also asked her to answer five questions submitted by me pertaining to our work.

The replies I am receiving from these letters are fully repaying me for the time and expense. In many cases I find that the one-hundred-thousand-dollar Liberty Loan Fund which we wish to raise by a dollar contribution from each member, the amount to be invested in Liberty Loan Bonds, is not fully understood by the members of the society.

Many members fail to grasp the idea that by each Chapter giving one dollar for each member of the Chapter to this sum, every Chapter is giving a comparatively small amount in itself, yet when combined with the amounts from all Chapters it makes a sum which, when invested in bonds, amounts to something big for our society to do for the Government.

Just before the close of the third Liberty Loan we had raised about one-half of the required amount which was invested in bonds of the issue. I sincerely hope before the fourth loan closes we will have raised the remainder of the sum to invest in bonds of the fourth issue, and thus redeem our pledge to the Government. The interest on these bonds is to be used in patriotic work of our society, and not used, as many seem to think, to help pay off the debt of the society. We hope to be able to pay the present debt of the society from the regular dues paid by the members.
COURT COSTUMES WORN BY AMERICAN DIPLOMATS
By Marcus Benjamin, Ph.D.

The question is often asked, "What kind of a uniform is worn by the representatives of the United States at foreign courts?" The answer is perfectly simple.

They wear none.

Indeed to make the matter absolutely clear let me quote the text of the official regulations:

"Officers of the several grades in the diplomatic service of the United States are hereby instructed to conform to the requirements of law prohibiting them from wearing any uniform or official costume not previously authorized by Congress."

It might be of interest to study the early history of the law from which this regulation is taken, but the essential facts are well known. When the United States first sent representatives abroad the subject was very carefully considered, and in those days ideas of republican simplicity prevailed, and it was accordingly decided that the ordinary evening dress of an American gentleman should be the court costume of a representative at a foreign court.

There are some of us who are old enough to remember when the only uniform that a policeman wore was a metal star, and the conductor on a railway train possessed as his chief insignia a cap. But now every one, almost, wears some kind of a uniform, and it has been agitated that perhaps it might be wise to designate our government clerks by an appropriate costume.

In diplomatic circles, however, there is one exception that is permitted and that is the wearing of knee-breeches.

The story is told that when the late Hon. Thomas F. Bayard represented the United States at the Court of St. James, one of his former associates then in London called on the Ambassador, who offered to present him at court but on the proffer being declined, Mr. Bayard quaintly remarked: "Well, perhaps it is just as well, for the costume, including knee-breeches, would, cost you more than $500."

Everyone knows the delightful story of Mr. Choate who was accosted at some great function in London by a well-known personage who, seeing him in plain evening clothes, said: "Call me a cab," to which our Ambassador politely replied: "Cab, Sir!" The personage was quietly called aside and the identity of the inconspicuous gentleman revealed with a "Don't you know that that is the American Ambassador?"

I am reminded in this connection of a dress-suit experience that occurred in Rome during the days of Pio Nono of blessed memory. A member of my family anxious to witness some stately church function at which His Holiness was to be present was successful in obtaining the necessary credentials only to find out that a dress suit and high hat were necessary. These were purchased at a good price, and when the function was over my relative was compelled to alight from his carriage, and kneel in the muddy street while the Papal authorities passed by. The trousers were never quite the same again, and the experience was an expensive one.

There is exhibited in the Valley
COURT DRESS WORN BY HON. WILSON SHANNON WHEN U. S. MINISTER TO MEXICO
OFFICIAL COSTUME AND SWORD WORN AT THE COURT OF NAPOLEON III BY HON. WILLIAM L. DAYTON, WHEN AMERICAN MINISTER TO FRANCE, 1861-1864 (LEFT) AND OFFICIAL COSTUME AND SWORD WORN BY HON. WILLIAM L. DAYTON, JR., WHEN SECRETARY TO THE AMERICAN LEGATION IN PARIS DURING THE SAME PERIOD (RIGHT).
Forge Museum of American History, where so many valuable historical relics have been deposited for preservation, in response to the efforts of its indefatigable curator, the Rev. Dr. W. Herbert Burk, a court costume worn by James Monroe, when he was sent to France in 1802, to negotiate the treaty that brought to the United States that vast expanse of territory west of the Mississippi River, known as the Louisiana Purchase. The waistcoat was presented by Miss Sarah R. Chew to the Valley Forge Museum.

The earliest diplomatic costume worn by an official representative of the United States to a foreign government with which I have any knowledge is on exhibition in the U. S. National Museum in Washington. It was worn by the Hon. Wilson Shannon, who, after serving his native State of Ohio twice as its governor, was appointed in 1844, Minister to Mexico by President Tyler. It is quite simple, and includes a dress coat with oak leaves and acorns embroidered in gold on the collar and on the cuffs of the sleeves, a pair of white trousers with a broad band of gold braid down the sides, and curiously enough, a leather belt with ornate buckle on which are the letters "W. S."

Very beautiful, however, is the dress costume worn by the Hon. William L. Dayton of New Jersey, who from 1861 till his death in December, 1864, was Minister from the United States to France. In those trying days of our Civil War, it was eminently desirable that our representative in Paris should possess every means necessary to establish and protect his standing at a court where the sentiments were so strongly opposed to the Northern States, and Minister Dayton doubtless felt it desirable to wear an official uniform. This costume has been deposited in the National Museum, and consists of a substantial embroidered decoration of gold oak leaves in front, around the collar, and around the cuffs, together with a pair of dark trousers ornamented with a broad band of gold braid up the sides. There is also a pair of white trousers and a vest, as well as a chapeau and a dress sword. The costume was apparently made in Paris, for the chapeau bears on the lining the name of a well-known couturiere of the period.

Mr. Dayton's son served as his father's secretary while in Paris, and he likewise wore a court costume, but decidedly less elaborate than the one just described, for it was severely plain with the exception of the gold braid on the trousers and slight ornamentation around the neck and around the cuffs. It also included a chapeau and a dress sword. Later in life Mr. W. L. Dayton, Jr., served his country as Minister to the Netherlands to which he was appointed by President Arthur.

Of passing interest in this connection is the full dress uniform worn by Samuel F. B. Morse, well known as the inventor of the electromagnetic telegraph, while visiting the imperial and royal courts of Europe, and at several of which he received decorations in appreciation of his invention. It is essentially the same as the one worn by the younger Dayton, differing only in minor details of the pattern of the embroidery. This costume is also preserved in the National Museum.

Mr. Dayton was succeeded in Paris by the Hon. John Bigelow, of New York, who then remained as our representative to the court of Napoleon III for two years. He followed the
COURT COSTUME WORN BY SAMUEL F. B. MORSE, THE CELEBRATED INVENTOR
precedent set by his predecessor, and provided himself with a court costume, which fortunately has also found a place in the National Museum. It is more ornate than that of Mr. Dayton, for the embroidery on the coat consists of oak leaves with entwined sprays of laurel. The exhibit also includes a pair of trousers, a pair of white knee breeches, a chapeau, and a dress sword.

It is generally understood that subsequent to the retirement of Mr. Bigelow from the diplomatic service, the Department of State rather showed a disposition to frown down upon any formal court dress; nevertheless, the Department has never shown an inclination to deal harshly with any representative of the United States who has not strictly adhered to the official regulations already cited.

Later, when the Hon. Charlemagne Tower of Philadelphia, represented our country abroad, he achieved some notoriety by again taking the matter into his own hands, and designing an appropriate court dress, which then served him in good stead during the years that he was our ambassador in Austria, Russia, and Germany.

There is also another rule in the regulations of the Department of State that reads as follows: "The statute authorizes all officers who have served during the Rebellion as volunteers in the army of the United States and who have been honorably mustered out of the volunteer service to bear the official title and upon occasions of ceremony, to wear the uniform of the highest grade they have held by brevet or other commissions in the volunteer service. In all other cases diplomatic officers are permitted to wear upon occasions of ceremony the dress which local usage prescribes as appropriate to the hour and place. At some capitals the court dress is prescribed by custom."

It is said that this regulation was taken advantage of by a young appointee to one of our embassies from one of the interior states, who, believing that an official costume was absolutely essential, had sufficient political influence in his state to obtain an appointment on the Governor's staff, and appeared at a court function in all the gorgeousness and beauty of such an official, much to the mortification of his superiors.

The late surgeon-general of the United States army, General George M. Sternberg, had an amusing experience of a similar character. He had been sent to Russia as the official representative of the United States at an international medical congress. On arriving at the hotel in Moscow, where the official headquarters was located, he was informed that no rooms were available, and was rudely pushed aside to give place to a representative from one of the smaller states of the Union, who had just arrived wearing the brilliant uniform of some local militia regiment. In a very short time, however, General Sternberg was given proper accommodations.

The absence of an official court costume sometimes leads to unfortunate experiences. I well recollect a pleasant evening spent in company with the Hon. David Jayne Hill, who represented the United States so ably at the courts of the Netherlands and Germany, and the Hon. A. S. Hardy, the author of several very charming novels, and who at that time was our Minister to Greece. The question of court costumes came up and among the reasons suggested for its official adoption was the following incident:
EMBROIDERED WAISTCOAT WORN BY JAMES MONROE WHEN PRESENTED AT THE COURT OF FRANCE. THE WAISTCOAT IS PRESERVED IN THE VALLEY FORGE MUSEUM OF AMERICAN HISTORY AND THIS PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN FOR REPRODUCTION IN THIS MAGAZINE THROUGH THE COURTESY OF THE REV. W. HERBERT BURK, CURATOR
Professor Hardy told of an excursion to a seaside resort in Greece to which he and his fellow diplomats had been invited by the King of Greece. The special train, in returning, was to leave at a certain hour, but for some reason the time was advanced, and only by chance did Professor Hardy learn of the change. He hurried to the station to find the gates closed, and the train about to start. Not having any evidence of his rank, he was prevented from passing through the gates and would have been left behind had not some high court-functionary, recognizing him from a train window, shouted to the guard to allow him to pass. He barely caught his train and was glad to reach Athens without spending the night away from home.

The incident is perhaps of no particular significance but when court costumes have become practically a badge entitling the wearer to certain privileges, it certainly does seem unfortunate that the representatives of so great a country as the United States should be obliged to take their chances in getting what they should receive by right.
HISTORIC NAMES BORNE BY UNITED STATES DESTROYERS
By Jeanie Gould Lincoln

The names of illustrious Americans are not permitted by their grateful countrymen to be forgotten, and the Secretary of the Navy has carried out that spirit and sentiment by naming the United States destroyers, in commission and under construction, for naval heroes who won distinction in our wars. The custom still obtains of naming United States battleships for States and the United States cruisers for cities, while United States submarine chasers are in the “Eagle” class, and the United States Mine Sweepers have been given the names of American birds. Mrs. Woodrow Wilson chose picturesque Indian names for the new vessels of the Merchant Marine.

Sea fighters of every war participated in by the United States are represented in the naming of the destroyers, and when one is commissioned, a picture, if obtainable, of the doughty hero for whom it is named, is presented to the destroyer, accompanied by a brief biographical sketch. That the fame of these old heroes may be equally well known to all who have relations in the Navy, a short account of their careers is given here.

First must stand in the names selected for destroyers that of John Paul Jones, of immortal fame; then come such men as his lieutenants—Samuel Nicholson; Richard Dale, to whom Jones left the sword presented to him by Louis XVI; Nathaniel Fanning, of whom Jones wrote, after the fight between the Bon Homme Richard and the Serapis: “He was one cause among the prominent in obtaining the victory.” The early commodores for whom destroyers are named are Esek Hopkins, first commander-in-chief of the Continental Navy; John Barry, third commander-in-chief of the Navy; Thomas Truxtun, Edward Preble, and John Hazelwood. Other notable names selected are those of Captain Gustavus Conyngham, one of the most daring and successful officers of the Revolution; Captain Jeremiah O’Brien, a valiant Colonial officer who, in a lumber schooner and with a party mostly armed with only pitch-forks and the like, captured the British armed vessel Margaretta at Machias, Me.; and Captain Abraham Whipple who also figured in many a gallant action at sea.

Another Revolutionary naval officer to have his name bestowed on a destroyer is John Manley, born at Torquay, England, 1733, died in Boston, Mass., on February 12, 1793. On the 24th of October, 1775, he received a commission from General Washington to cruise in the vicinity of Boston and intercept supplies intended for Gage’s army, and his command, the Lee, was the first Continental ship put to sea. On April 17, 1776, he was commissioned captain by the Continental Congress; commanded the Hancock in 1776; was captured, imprisoned in Old Mill Prison and escaped. In January, 1783, Manley received the surrender of the last transport captured during the Revolution, and this occurrence ended, as his first exploit had begun, the regular naval operations of the Revolution.
The destroyer *Wickes* is named for a Revolutionary hero of no less renown—Lambert Wickes, born in New England about 1735, lost at sea in 1778. He was one of the first to receive his commission, and in the summer of 1776 commanded the brig *Reprisal*. In July of that year he took Benjamin Franklin to France, capturing two brigs on the voyage. The *Reprisal* was the first American warship that ever visited Europe. In 1777 Wickes cruised around Ireland, capturing fifteen vessels in five days. On returning to the United States the *Reprisal* foundered off the coast of Newfoundland in a storm and all hands were lost but the cook.

A Connecticut captain whose exploits added to the success of the American sea forces during the Revolution was Seth Harding in whose honor a destroyer is named. Captain Harding, of Norwich, was appointed to command the brigantine *Defence*, February 23, 1776. He was commissioned captain by the Continental Congress on September 25, 1778, and given command of the frigate *Confederacy*; in 1779 he convoyed the returning minister, M. Gerard, to France, and took John Jay, the United States minister, to Spain.

The destroyer *Talbot* has a record of hair-breath escapes and adventures to live up to in being named for a gallant hero of the Revolution. Born in Dighton, Mass., in 1751, Silas Talbot was commissioned captain by the State of Rhode Island in 1776; assigned to duty in charge of the boats in the Hudson River, and for gallantry in an attempt to destroy vessels of the British fleet in New York harbor was promoted by the Continental Congress and received its thanks. He took command of the *George Washington*, in which he was captured by a British fleet when he was becalmed. He was confined in the prison ship at New York and also in the old “Sugar House” prison in New York City. Later taken to England, he made three attempts to escape. Franklin and Jay finally effected his exchange for a British prisoner. It is said that he was wounded thirteen times and carried five bullets in his body.

Two other naval captains for whom destroyers are named who have not been given just prominence in biographies are Daniel Waters and John P. Rathburne. Waters, appointed Janu-
ary, 1776, to command the schooner Lee, captured several valuable transports. In 1778, commanding the privateer Thorn, he engaged the British ships, Governor Tryon and Sir William Erskine, and after an engagement of two hours captured both. He was appointed by Congress a captain in the Navy, upon the recommendation of Washington, by whom he had been employed and who wrote of him in terms of high approbation.

Rathburne also accomplished much for the Continental forces. Receiving his commission on January 27, 1778, he was placed in command of the Providence. He landed on the island of New Providence, West Indies, and took possession of Fort Nassau, spiked the guns, removed a quantity of ammunition and small arms, beat off the British sloop-of-war Grayton and five other vessels, two of which he burned, and on January 29th sailed away with the remainder of his prizes and twenty released prisoners.

Destroyers have also been named for Captains George Little, Isiah Robinson, James Mugford, Samuel Chew, John Foster Williams, and John H. Dent, all of whom served with great gallantry in the Revolution.

The War of 1812, in which the brilliant naval victories offset the initial reverses on land, furnished many names to the long list of heroic Americans, and they in turn have been given to destroyers of the present war.

One of these notable officers, who served under Commodore Chauncey, was Melanchton Taylor Woolsey. He was born in New York, in 1782, and died at Utica, N. Y., May 18, 1838. Appointed a midshipman on April 9, 1800, he superintended the construction of vessels on the Great Lakes in 1808, and laid the keel of the Oneida, first naval vessel built on the lakes. In 1809 he made the first display of an American ensign on the waters of the Niagara River.

Captain Stephen Champlin, of Rhode Island, being under twenty-four years of age and then in command of the Scorpion, fired the first shot on the
American side of the Battle of Lake Erie and in capturing the Little Belt, fired the last shot of the battle. After a further eventful career, he was appointed captain on August 4, 1850, and placed on the retired list in 1855. He was created a commodore, July 16, 1862, and was the last survivor of the Battle of Lake Erie.

Limited space prevents detailed mention of other gallant men of 1812 whose names are now borne by our destroyers. Among them are Commodore Thomas Holdup Stevens, Commodore Robert Field Stockton, who, upon resigning from the Navy and while United States senator from New Jersey, introduced the bill abolishing flogging in the Navy; Commodore David Connor; Captain Josiah Tatnall, whose distinguished career was long and varied; Captain William M. Crane, Captain Ezekiel B. Hart, Lieutenant Commander John E. Hart, and Lieutenant Augustus C. Ludlow.

Among the heroes of '61 to have their names bestowed on destroyers are David Porter, William Radford, Stephen B. Luce, John B. Montgomery, John G. Walker, Pierce Crosby, Francis M. Ramsey, James S. Palmer, George E. Belknap, and Alfred T. Mahan, whose papers on naval matters are standard the world over.

The great captains of the Spanish-American War have not been forgotten and the U. S. S. Evans, Schley, Phillip, Taylor, Lamberton, and Gridley are mustered among Uncle Sam's fighting sea forces to-day.

The "Devil Dogs" of other days brought early glory to the United States Marines and destroyers bear their names and represent the spirit of these famous men. The Destroyer Twiggs is named in memory of Major Levi Twiggs, U. S. Marine Corps.

During the war with Mexico Major Twiggs was attached to the battalion of Marines dispatched from New York in June, 1847, to join the army under General Scott. On September 17th the
volunteer division under Major Twiggs, accompanied by a pioneer party of seventy men under Captain J. G. Reynolds, also of the Marines, bearing ladders, crows, and pick-axes, were placed at the head of the column of attack upon the Fortress of Chapultepec. These storming parties were supported by the battalion of Marines under Lieut. Col. Watson. The brave and lamented Major Twiggs was killed while leading the assault.

Immediately after the capture of the Fortress, the whole column, under General Quitman, moved directly on the City of Mexico. Soiled with dust and smoke and begrimed with blood, the field officers on foot to the charge and no music but the roar of the cannon and the rattle of small arms. The Garita was taken in a charge at full run at twenty minutes past one p.m. At break of day of the 14th, a white flag announced the surrender of the enemy's stronghold, the Citadel. The division of General Quitman, therefore, was the first to enter the city. The honor of first entering the palace also, and of hoisting upon it the Stars and Stripes was accorded to this division, and justified the motto afterwards inscribed upon the colors of the Marine Corps — "From Tripoli to the Halls of the Montazumas." They soon may add yet another motto to their honored colors: "From Paris to Berlin."

The honor of having their names conferred upon destroyers is not confined to the ranking officers of the Navy and Marine Corps, as midshipmen have also been selected. Among the midshipmen whose gallant conduct in the performance of their duty has gained them lasting fame are John Dorsey, John Hatfield, John Israel, Pollard Hopewell, James Butler Sigourney, and Thomas Claxton. Claxton died of wounds received on board the Law-
rence early in the Battle of Lake Erie. Congress awarded a sword to his nearest relative and expressed deep regret for his loss and commended his name "to the recollection and affection of a grateful country and his conduct as an example to future generations."

A destroyer bears the name of John Cowell, who was appointed a Master in the United States Navy on January 21, 1809, and died of wounds on April 18, 1814, received in the action between the U. S. Frigate Essex and H. M. Frigate Phoebe and the sloop-of-war Cherub, on that day. The conduct of the gallant Cowell, who lost a leg during the action, excited the admiration of every man on the ship. After being wounded he would not consent to be taken below until loss of blood rendered him insensible.

A like honor is accorded the enlisted personnel in bestowing the name of Sergeant Major William Anthony on a destroyer. Anthony it was who reported to Captain Sigsbee upon the blowing up of the Maine: "I have to report, sir, the ship is sinking." In calling the Secretary of the Navy's attention to the Marine's conduct, Sigsbee wrote: "The splendid feature in the case of this service performed by Private Anthony is that on an occasion when a man's instinct would lead him to seek safety outside the ship, he started into the super-structure and toward the cabin, irrespective of the danger. The action was a noble one, and I feel it an honor to call his conduct to the attention of the Navy Department with the recommendation that he be made a sergeant."

A hero of this present war, Osmond Kelley Ingram, gunner's mate, first class, has already had a destroyer named in his memory. Ingram was born in Pratt City, Alabama, on August 4, 1887, and was killed when the destroyer Cassin was torpedoed in European waters, October 16, 1917. Seeing a torpedo coming from a German U-boat toward the stern of the Cassin, and realizing that if the torpedo struck that part of the vessel where certain high explosives were placed, the vessel would be blown up, Ingram, instead of saving himself, deliberately went aft to throw these charges overboard before the torpedo struck, and while doing this was blown overboard and his body was not recovered. He sacrificed his life to save his ship and the lives of the officers and men on board.

To us of the twentieth century, upon whom have fallen the greatest and most terrible of world-wars, these brief chronicles of the heroes of old come like a clarion call of victory to "Old Glory" —the flag which has never known defeat.

The record, if read here and by our "Boys in Blue and Khaki" across the seas, will stimulate those high in office and "the man behind the gun" to the same gallant deeds, and America will hold their names in undying fame, for

"—— Time, as it rolls,
"Will still keep their memory green in our souls!"
JOHN BERRIEN, son of Chief Justice John Berrien and Lady Margaret Eaton (niece of Lord John Eaton of England), was born at “Rocky Hill,” Somerset County, New Jersey, in 1760.

His parents were warm personal friends of General Washington and Lady Washington, whom they frequently entertained at their home, which was Washington’s headquarters during the campaign of the Jerseys.

From the porch of this house Washington delivered his “Farewell to the Army.” This house is still in a good state of preservation, and is used as a museum.

At the close of the war, Margaret Eaton Berrien, then a widow, refused General Washington’s offer to put her property in perfect repair, after its use as headquarters, saying, “No, General, what I have done for my country, I have done.” She gave her money and family silver to aid in clothing the suffering troops at Valley Forge. Her son, John Berrien, the subject of our sketch, entered the Military service at an early age. He was first one of Washington’s aides, and later served under Gen. Robert Ware in Georgia and Florida. So much did he distinguish himself at the Battle of Monmouth, while on Washington’s staff, that he was complimented by Congress and made a Brigade Major at eighteen years of age.

His first wife was Margaret McPherson, by whom he had one child — John McPherson Berrien. His second wife was Williamina Moore, the daughter of Dr. James Wemys Moore, who was Surgeon under General Gates in South Carolina, and granddaughter of William Moore of “Moore Hall,” Pa., and great-granddaughter of David, Fourth Earl of Wemys.

John and Williamina’s children were Thomas, Richard, Wemys, Sarah, Ruth, Julia and Eliza.

The photograph was taken from an oil painting owned by one of his descendants.
SKETCH OF MAJOR JOHN BERRIEN

John Berrien moved to Georgia from New Jersey, and was Surveyor of Port at Savannah. He died in Savannah April, 1815; was buried in Colonial Cemetery on South Broad street, Savannah, Ga. Major John Berrien received his badge of the order of the “Cincinnati” from the hands of General Washington.

Sousa in Berlin

By Clyde B. Wilson

With a brassy blast of trumpets and a gatling rip of drums,
And a crash of cracking trombones, there’s a thrilling vision comes;
And my head reels with the rhythm as the rousing strains begin
Of the “Stars and Stripes Forever,” played by Sousa in Berlin.

Oh, the splendor of the vision makes the blood beat through my veins,
And my heart pounds like the drum-thuds cannonading through the strain,
Of that fight-inspiring, Yankee-firing, Kaiser-killing din
Of the “Stars and Stripes Forever,” played by Sousa in Berlin.

I can hear the tubas bellow bold derision at the Huns,
As the rumbling notes go tumbling down those wild chromatic runs;
And I hear the cornets cackle at the Kaiser and his kin,
With the “Stars and Stripes Forever,” played by Sousa in Berlin.

Can’t you see them lined like flag stripes, tramping past the palace door?
Full two hundred tooting Jackies and a half a hundred more.
And they raise the mongrel bristles on the Kaiser’s creeping skin,
With the “Stars and Stripes Forever,” played by Sousa in Berlin.

See them strut with Yankee swagger; see their jaunty caps of snow,
And the buttons fairly bursting from their jackets as they blow.
For the tune that sounds our triumph and the dirge of Prussian sin
Is the “Stars and Stripes Forever,” played by Sousa in Berlin.

I can see their metal flashing as they toot to beat the band,
And with blasts of mocking music raid the air of Kaiser land.
And they shoot like Yankee gunners with a deadly Yankee grin,
With the “Stars and Stripes Forever,” played by Sousa in Berlin.

Then I see the waving symbol of this riot-raising march,
Flaunt its colors as it’s carried through Wilhelm’s Triumphal Arch.
And it’s here my fancy flees before real armies marching in
To the “Stars and Stripes Forever,” played by Sousa in Berlin.

—Musical Courier.
THE ADVANCE LINE OF HUMANITY

By Vylla Poe Wilson

The advance line of humanity and the vanguard of every battle are the members of the United States Army and Navy Medical Corps whose valiant deeds on the battlefields of Europe will be emblazoned on the scrolls of the history of this war.

The great army of medical experts and workers under the leadership of Major General Merritte W. Ireland, Surgeon General of the United States Army, and Rear Admiral William C. Braisted, Surgeon General of the United States Navy, are working incessantly both here and overseas to eliminate human suffering produced by the terrific battles raging for peace and human liberty. Army stretcher-bearers gathering up their wounded from the very teeth of the enemies' guns; Naval Hospital and Medical Corps men following their Devil-dog brethren over the top; doctors of the Army and Navy, giving of the wealth of their experiences, all work to help win the war and send our wounded men back to the front or prepare them to take up their daily lives in spite of the disablements incurred in battle.

A significant fact is that the first member of the American Expeditionary Force to be killed belonged to the Medical Department of the Army, Lieutenant William Fitzsimmons. His death on September 4, 1917, occurred during a raid on a hospital at Dannes Camiers by a German aeroplane. During this raid three other members of the Hospital Unit were killed and nine wounded. General Gorgas, then Surgeon General, wrote a personal letter of appreciation to the families of each of the men killed and to each wounded man.

One hero of this September 4th battle, Aubrey McLeod, is still at the Walter Reed Hospital in Washington. Although he has lost both legs he is planning to go back and finish his college course which was interrupted when he entered the Medical Corps. He is the most cheerful person in the hospital and his dearest possession is a letter of appreciation from the Surgeon General of the United States Army.

When the war broke out the Medical Corps of the United States Army had only 373 nurses, 6,000 men, 400 officers and approximately 2,600 civilian doctors in the reserve corps. Now we have 220,000 men, 16,000 nurses, and 20,000 officers.

The extension of the personnel of the Medical Corps has been brought about through the untiring efforts of Brigadier General Robert E. Noble as head of the Personnel Division of the Surgeon General's office, who is called affectionately by his associates the Dynamo of the Surgeon General's office. General Noble was with General Gorgas in Havana and the Panama Canal Zone.

General Ireland, when stationed in France, was the head of the Overseas Division of the Medical Corps and his devotion to the duties of his office made his name a talisman throughout the countries of our Allies.

The health history of every man in the army is carefully tabulated and filed in the office of the Surgeon General in Washington. This Statistical Division occupies an entire wing in the huge
building devoted to the activities of this office. Even so small an injury as a cut finger is recorded in these files. Historians will be able to "dig out" much valuable data from these archives, as to the nature of the wounds received by men, many of whom dauntlessly kept on in the fight against the enemy instead of retiring at once to a first aid station.

Thousands of letters come to the office of the Surgeon General every month, from the families of wounded in military hospitals overseas. These are all carefully and sympathetically answered by the busy doctors in charge of the various departments and their assistants. Many of them give up their evenings and time after business hours to write or dictate personal letters to these worried relatives. They tell them all the details they have in their possession, which often entails a long search through letters and files. They also advise them as to the best method to send to and hear from the men. These are not official letters in any sense of the word but a voluntary service rendered with an idea of comforting and reassuring the relatives. They realize that this kind of service inspires confidence in the hearts of the families of the fighting men, which is just as important as morale among the fighting men themselves.

In the military and base hospitals "over here" letters of inquiry are also carefully answered. On occasion, families are telephoned or telegraphed to and every effort is made to make it possible for them to see a sick man who may be longing for a little touch of home. Time and time again doctors and attendants in the hospitals have given up their quarters to wives and mothers in order that they might be near an injured relative. Since the erection of the Hostess Houses this is not a frequent necessity.

The Surgeon General's office has called the letters written by grateful relatives "Sunshine Letters." They breathe real patriotism and understanding of the great sacrifice we must make for victory and that a man who suffers in the service of his country lives in the heroic annals of a great nation.

These letters speak in glowing terms of the kindness of the medical staffs. The following letter is from a mother about her son in a camp hospital:

Captain ________
Base Hospital
Camp ________

My dear Sir:—

It is with a heart full of gratitude that I sit down to pen you a few lines. I appreciate to the utmost what you are doing not only for my son but for every mother's son who comes under your excellent care. What a comfort and satisfaction it has been to visit your wonderful hospital and to learn of the competent and efficient officers in charge.

I cannot be grateful enough to you for your many kindnesses, Captain ________, Lieutenant ________, the nurses and orderlies for their kindnesses and tender care of my son.

My husband and family join me in sending our sincere appreciation of the courtesies shown to my daughter and me during our week's visit.

Wishing you all the greatest success in your noble work, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

The Surgeon General's office formerly occupied a small suite in the State, War, and Navy Building but is now housed in one of the largest of the new war buildings erected in Washington during the past year. Countless corridors and rooms teem with distinguished surgeons and scientists all busily working out the medical problems brought to our notice by the war.
The belted tunic of the British officer and the horizon blue uniform of the French are frequently seen in the corridors. We are working hand in hand with our Allies in our struggle to alleviate suffering as well as to vanquish our enemy on the battlefield. When the Navy’s “Little Brothers,” the U.S. Marines, went to fight in the trenches nothing could hold back the Naval Medical Corps, for they had always taken care of sick and wounded Marines. A Naval Hospital Corps is attached to each Marine regiment. They work side by side with the Marines in reeking seas of carnage quite as much at home as on the rolling decks of our big battleships. Before the Marines reach their objective in battle these Hospital Corps men are on the field picking up and tagging the wounded.

In the battle of Chateau-Thierry, one of these Naval Hospital Corps men worked under open fire until his clothing was almost shot off of him, but by some lucky chance the bullets and shells only grazed his skin. When he was finally wounded in the arm he refused to allow his comrades to desert their work to look after him. He rendered First Aid to his arm and cheering those he passed and expressing his opinion of the Germans, he made his way back to the dressing station. In a short time he was again on the battlefield gathering up the wounded and rendering relief.

Many of the doctors and men of the Naval Hospital and Medical Corps attached to the Marines have been cited for bravery.

With great foresight and understanding of the nature and independence of Americans, the Surgeon General’s Department has launched an extensive plan of reconstruction for those who are disabled in the war. They refuse to allow the fact that a man has lost a leg or arm to hamper his usefulness and his capability of making a living. While they acknowledge the handicap, they are doing all they can to overcome it in a splendid way.

This plan of reconstruction will be carried on in our General Military Hospitals. Already 516 cases treated in four hospitals have resulted in 134 men able to return to full military duty, 210 fit for limited service and 172 eligible for discharge. In the case of the 172 discharged, 121 were able to return to their former occupations and 39 are now undergoing special training to fit them as wage earners. This training is being conducted in cooperation with the General Board for Vocational Education.

“Carry On” is the slogan under which the members of the Reconstruction Department of the Surgeon General’s office work, and one of the most interesting bulletins issued by the war government at Washington is the Magazine “Carry On” published by the Surgeon General to disseminate knowledge of the aims and objects of the Medical Department in the reconstruction and rehabilitation of our men.

At present the pressing need is the task of fitting the men along technical lines so that they may serve in a military capacity back of the trenches if they are not fit for further military service at the front. In this way they release a man who is fit for active service and give one more man to the army.

No member of the United States Army will be returned to his home helpless, disabled and dependent on his family until every means has been exhausted to restore him to usefulness by the eminent
physicians who are giving their time to this work in our Military and Reconstruction Hospitals. A man who has lost the use of an arm or leg will be treated until their functionary powers have been restored if it is possible to do so, or he will be furnished with artificial limbs and taught how to use them.

Women are destined to play a most important and active part in this work of reconstruction of our returned soldiers, and already hundreds of them are working as reconstruction aides in the hospitals in this country and in France. They have been divided into two classes, aides in physiotherapy, who have knowledge and experience in massage, electrotherapy and a theoretical and practical knowledge of matter of the kind; the other class is aides in occupational therapy, whose duties are to teach handicrafts and occupations to the sick and wounded men. A woman’s sympathetic understanding is counted an essential factor by the Surgeon General in treating many of these men who are nervous wrecks suffering from shell shock and despair over an injury received in battle. The soothing influence of woman is counted on to restore them to a normal frame of mind and awaken in them a desire to “carry on.” Many serious minded women have gone into this service, which means countless hours of very hard and nerve-racking work—a willingness to work twenty-four hours instead of eight if occasion demands. They must enlist for the period of the war and for such longer period as the Surgeon General deems their services necessary.

Aides will be assigned to any hospital in the United States where, in the opinion of the Surgeon General, they will be most useful. They will not be assigned to duty abroad unless they desire foreign service.

The pay of aides while serving in the United States will be $50 per month, and $60 per month when serving abroad. A head aide will receive $15 per month additional. All aides will receive quarters and rations in the hospital to which they are assigned, and uniforms soiled while on duty will be laundered as a part of the hospital laundry. Where quarters and rations are not furnished, aides will receive additional pay at the rate of $62.50 per month. Suitable lodgings and subsistence will be provided at the cost of the United States while detained under orders at a port of embarkation awaiting transportation. The pay of supervisors of reconstruction aides in occupational therapy will be $1800 per year, without subsistence.

All aides, head aides, and supervisors will receive transportation to point of destination and $4 per day in lieu of other traveling expenses. The Surgeon General’s Office has no provision for volunteer or part-time workers.

For foreign service both hospital and street uniforms are required. For service at home, at present, only the hospital uniform is required. This may be purchased at cost through the Red Cross. The expense of the latter will be well under $50. A part of the overseas equipment will be supplied without cost by the Red Cross.

Women who are interested in this phase of war service should write to the Surgeon General of the Army, Division of Physical Reconstruction, Washington, D. C. Each letter will have careful consideration.
MOBILIZATION OF BOOKS
A WAR ACTIVITY OF THE A. L. A.

By Katharine Calvert Goodwin

OUR shelves are godsend. This is the one place in Camp where one may read—and dream.”

The above remark made by a private to the librarian at Camp Devens answers the oft-repeated question, “Do our soldiers and sailors read, and do they like it?” Many people in civil life, partly through ignorance, partly through a wholly distorted viewpoint of the average soldier and sailor, fail to appreciate their urgent need of books. Everybody realizes the necessity of material equipment for our men—food, clothing, and all that sort of thing—but do they grasp the absolutely vital need of mental equipment?

They certainly did not in the past. History shows that in our previous wars, nothing was done to make literature available to soldiers. Take the eager, interested, concentrated crowd gathered in any camp library or in the reading room of any hospital ship—then let your mind go back a century and a quarter to the ragged Revolutionary soldiers shivering around their camp fires at Valley Forge. True, some efforts were made to secure books in the Civil War, for among the Connecticut regiments, libraries were part of the regimental equipment. But these exceptions were rare, and a story is told of two English grammars, enthusiastically read among the men confined in Libby Prison. The Spanish-American War was of too short duration for any book campaign to be started, but it is doubtful if anything would have been done, when only two years ago the men patrolling the Mexican border were totally without library resources. As the Quartermaster Corps looks out for our army’s equipment, and the Commissary Department, the food supply, so it is only through an efficient central organization that an adequate book supply can be maintained.

Shortly after our entrance into the world war the American Library Association formed a War Service Committee, authorized by the War and Navy Departments, to supply our forces at home and overseas with reading material during the war. Headquarters were established at the Library of Congress, Washington, with Herbert Putnam, the Librarian, as executive head. In one year the Library War Service has built more than 41 large camp library buildings, and established more than 350 libraries and branches overseas for the use of our soldiers, sailors, and marines. Libraries have been supplied in 143 hospitals and Red Cross houses and 406 naval stations and ships; 1,547 library branches have been opened in the huts of the Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus, Jewish Welfare Board, Salvation Army and in barracks and mess halls. Over a million books have been shipped overseas, and nearly 600,000 books—largely technical—have been bought. These supplement the more than 3,000,000 gift books and the 5,000,000 magazines already distributed. A large camp library con-
MOBILIZATION OF BOOKS

BLUE JACKETS AT PELHAM BAY NAVAL STATION, N. Y., BENEFIT BY THE A. L. A. WAR SERVICE

contains 30,000 volumes and has numerous branches; every hospital has its own library branch or station with a trained woman librarian, while the men in charge of camp libraries and branches outside of hospitals are volunteers from the public and private libraries of America, several hundred of them serving either without pay or on nominal salaries.

Concerning gift books, many fail to use good judgment in making suitable selections for soldiers. Others have the idea that a soldier is glad to read anything. He may be fond of babies, but it doesn't follow that he'd enjoy Holt's "Care and Feeding of Children," or that he'd find the files of the "Undertakers' Review" entertaining reading. It was indeed discouraging to those in charge of clearing stations when such donations as "Home Needlework" and Ruskin's "Letters to Young Girls" were received. This is certainly not the time to clear the shelves and send the soldiers antiquated, useless material that should have been given to the Salvation Army years ago. "The literature sent to our men must be current," said General Pershing, and the need for such advice was evinced when the annual report of the Episcopal Eye, Ear, and Throat Hospital for twenty years back arrived at a dispatch office.

The kind of books the men like best is a question of too wide a range to be answered briefly. The requests are extremely varied, from the former Ph.D. who wanted Ames' "Psychology of Religious Experience" to the very young private, sick in a hospital, who begged for "The Five Little Peppers and How They Grew." Generally speaking, how-
ever, the greatest demand is for technical books, books on every sort of military problem, mathematics, radiotelegraphy, gas engines, automobiles, etc. Empey's "First Call" did not circulate widely until it had been reclassified under military science. The men wish to perfect themselves in their own particular branch of the service or continue the study of whatever vocation they engaged in in civil life. A letter was received at Headquarters from an aviator in Arkansas, formerly a commercial artist. He wanted to take up color studying in spare time and requested the back numbers of certain magazines containing pictures by Maxfield Parrish. The aviator had a wife and small baby, and could not afford to buy the reproductions. In the U. S. General Hospital, New York City, a college boy is conscientiously studying a course of work outlined by his college and expects to receive his degree within six months. Surely this spirit of hope, this desire for readjustment and progress after the war is more than praiseworthy! There was a soldier at Camp Leavenworth, who took out Bailey's "Principles of Agriculture," because, said he, "After da war I taka da land so I study farming now."

In the fiction line, detective stories, tales of adventure, tales of the sea, and breezy western narratives are the ones most in vogue. The works of Jack London, McCutcheon, Wells, O. Henry, Kipling, and Zane Grey, and other au-
ARRIVAL OF AN A. L. A. TRUCK AT AN AVIATION CAMP. THE FLYERS WHO HAVE BEEN IN THE AIR ALL DAY TAKE BOOKS FOR RECREATION; MECHANICIANS ASK FOR TECHNICAL BOOKS

thors of the modern school are exceedingly popular.

Yet the type of books often requested is very surprising. An enlisted man walked into a camp library one day and chose some works of Marcus Aurelius, Epictetus and Zoroaster. In one of the Base Hospitals, a patient was glancing through several theatrical magazines in a rather bored way when he suddenly turned and demanded something on paleontology, preferably Osborn’s “Origin and Evolution of Life.” At present the chief non-fiction call from Camp Hancock, Georgia, is for books on modern philosophy. A librarian at a southern camp makes the startling assertion that the most consistent course in Shakespeare reading has been done by a negro labor battalion. When a collection of light fiction was sent to the colored Y.M.C.A., a set of Shakespeare was added as an experiment. The time came for the collection to be changed, and it was found that Shakespeare’s works had circulated more widely than anything else.

Camp Humphreys, one of the newer technical cantonments, is on the site of the old Fairfax estate at Belvoir, Virginia, and the historic nature of the ground has aroused a desire for information on the subject. Books detailing the Civil War campaigns in Virginia have been much in demand, and there has been a steady circulation of books bearing on Colonial family history connected with the locality. For this, the library has been able to offer Wilstach’s “Mount Vernon,” Hayworth’s “George Washington, Farmer,” and Callahan’s “George Washington, the Man and the Mason.”

But it must not be supposed that all
soldiers are capable of this high plane of classical reading. Thousands of our drafted men can neither read nor write and many have little inclination to do so. "Lady, you will hardly believe this—but I never had a chance to learn," said a private to the librarian at Fort Sam Houston. So as far as educational work goes, the A. L. A. camp librarians are very busy. Recently several thousand drafted men from Arkansas reached a training camp and the great majority of these were absolutely illiterate. Hence the need for the simplest first readers and primers. Then there are the thousands of naturalized aliens that go to make up our National Army. Many of these men speak no English at all and must be taught from the most elementary beginnings. The librarian at Camp Gordon said that he found "Robinson Crusoe" indispensable. A foreigner with two copies of this book, side by side, one in his native tongue, the other in English, can make rapid strides in learning the latter. A faithful patron of the library at Camp Shelby is a Russian corporal who is taking a correspondence course in high-school subjects. And so the demands come to Headquarters for more and more books in foreign languages, until now the average camp library has some forty different languages in its collection; books in the Slovak language, books in the Bulgarian language, books in modern Greek, Yiddish-English dictionaries, etc. The cook at Camp Sherman wanted a Polish cook-book, an Italian at the General Hospital wanted Dante's "Divine Comedy." The regiment stationed at Camp E. S. Otis, in the Canal Zone, is composed entirely of Porto Ricans, among whom reading is very extensive. Appeals for books, made through the press to the Porto Rican people were not successful, while those received were of the cheap, paper-bound variety, immoral at that, and had to be burned. But the A. L. A. came to the rescue, and a large consignment of suitable Spanish books were immediately shipped to Panama.

This work of teaching, of upbuilding, of moulding the varied elements, making these men better soldiers for the present, better citizens for the future is a process of Americanization and perhaps the most important phase of the Library War Service.

Though they may do volunteer work in connection with library service, the employment of women as camp librarians has not been permitted by the War Department; only in hospital libraries have women been in charge. Recently, however, when no man was available, Miss Blanche Galloway was sent as librarian to the Naval Training Station at Pelham Bay, N. Y. This detailing of a woman to be in charge of a camp library was regarded by the authorities as a doubtful innovation. Practically no preparations had been made for her arrival, but she stayed and through her wonderful efficiency and the good results of her work, she has completely overcome all opposition to the idea. The only library building erected by the Navy Department has since been established at this station.

Travelling libraries for the troops stationed along the Mexican border have been established with much success. The border territory has been divided into two districts—the eastern district with headquarters at San Antonio, and the western district with headquarters at El Paso. Two women
are in charge of the border service, and they make many rough journeys to the most inaccessible outposts, in order to ascertain from the men themselves just what they most need. Before the A. L. A. definitely undertook the work last spring, conditions in that region, as far as recreation was concerned, were indeed deplorable. The men are scattered in small squads at forsaken, isolated points, and sometimes for an entire month are completely cut off from communication with the outside world. Soldiers have been known to follow the routes of the Southern Pacific trains for miles, in the hope that a newspaper might have been thrown off by some passenger.

At one army outpost the men even resorted to reading dictionaries. Far away in the southwest the walls of a shack had been papered with disconnected sheets of *Ladies Home Journal*. The men read these, and one even wrote down the dates of the magazines, intending to finish the stories at some future time. In no section of the country has the demand for books been so insistent and so little apparently been done to relieve the situation. At Corpus Christi the men themselves raised a small fund for magazine subscriptions. "We need good books and we need them in a hurry," said the commander of the Brownsville district, and the same eager demands come from chaplains and officers stationed along the entire Border.

While extensive work goes on in this country, the same thing is continued on the other side on a rather more limited but rapidly expanding scale. The A. L. A. co-operates closely with other organizations; the hospitals, recreation huts, and rest stations served by the Red Cross, together with the
buildings used by the Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus, Salvation Army, etc. Chaplains carry A. L. A. books to the very trenches, and direct consignment is sometimes made to the military, especially in the cases of detached units, such as foresters. There are scores of great training camps in France, with anywhere from 10,000 to 30,000 men, not to mention the great naval bases, and they must have reading matter.

"I saw the hunger of the men for books," wrote a Y.M.C.A. secretary, "and did what little I could to satisfy it . . . I had a library of only 65 volumes with which to serve 1,200 men. The men needed something to read, especially when they were under strain, for instance, when they were awaiting the order to go back to the trenches after a period of repose; most of all, when they were awaiting orders to go forward into the trenches for the first time."

The A. L. A. recently made arrangements in Switzerland for serving through that country American prisoners of war in Germany. The initial purchases have already gone by way of Geneva, and another consignment from America is to leave shortly. It is hoped that this tentative plan will prove successful, and if the books ever reach the men, they will surely keep many from giving way to the slow and miserable demoralization of prison life.

Can the work of the A. L. A. War Service libraries be over-estimated, and does it not deserve the support of every American citizen? As Doctor Theodore Koch states: "They help to keep the men more fit physically, mentally and spiritually, and prepare such as shall be spared for greater usefulness after the war. Good reading has helped to keep many a soldier up to his highest level; it has aided in the recovery of many a wounded man. It has helped to keep him cheerful, and to send him back to the firing line with renewed determination to win or die bravely in the attempt."

NOTE. — In compiling this article, thanks are due to Mr. M. W. Meyer, Library War Service, for his courteous assistance.

HERO'S MOTHER DOING HER BIT

In one of the French port towns is a Y.M.C.A. hut entirely devoted to serving the Navy. Behind the canteen counter is a small gray-haired woman who used to have a boy in the Navy.

His ship was torpedoed last spring. It sank so quickly that there was time only to cut away two or three rafts. Officers and crew went into the water together. There were rafts, but there was not room for everyone.

This woman's son, who was an officer, swam from one raft to another, making sure that every possible man was saved. Then, because his raft was sagging with its overweight, he dropped quietly over the side and let himself go down.

The Navy knows that this mother is trying to take up her son's job where he left off.
INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT NAVAL UNIFORMS

By Edgar Stanton Maclay


It is well known that the destiny of many a nation has been shaped by a woman. Cleopatra split two empires, Madame Pompadour had more political power than any three kings of her day, Madame de Staël was more feared by the crowned heads of Europe than was Talleyrand himself, while our own Peg O’Neil made more trouble for Andrew Jackson during the eight years he was President of the United States than any of his political opponents or a foreign power. It is not so well known, however, that the color of naval uniforms the world over was determined by a woman.

It was only at a comparatively recent date that uniforms were worn by navy officers and sailors. Before the American Revolution English naval officers did not wear a uniform. They resented “this yoke of a livery” and refused to be classed with lackeys and equerries. They insisted on the “gentleman’s privilege” to dress his own person in whatsoever manner and style he pleased. The French seem to have started the custom of uniforming naval officers which the British Admiralty, with its usual conservatism, was slow to imitate.

To guard their “rights” in this and other matters, British sea officers formed a club which met at Willis’ coffeehouse, London, every Sunday evening. Evidently this organization was bitterly opposed to the introduction of uniforms in the navy, but that it finally was brought to see the subject in its true light is shown by an entry in its minutes in the year 1745 to the effect that a “uniform dress is useful and necessary for the commissioned officers as well as agreeable to the practice of other nations and that it is resolved that a committee be appointed to wait upon the Duke of Bedford and the Admiralty and, if their lordships approve, that they be pleased to introduce it to His Majesty.”

While this resolution appears to have been acted upon favorably, it seems that there was strong opposition to it on the part of many influential officers in the British navy of that period. They wished to compromise to the extent of having one uniform dress for state ceremonies but, on all other occasions, naval officers were to dress as they pleased. This appears in a letter written by Captain Keppel to Captain P. Sau-marez, August 25, 1746: “Tim Brett tells me you have made a uniform coat, &c., after your own fancy. My Lord Anson is desirous that many of us should make coats after our own taste; and then, that a choice should be made of one to be general.”

Apparently the King decided in favor of uniforms, notwithstanding the loudly expressed protest of many influential British naval officers. Then came the question: “What color shall that uniform have?”—and that momentous question seems to have been decided by a woman. Red (or more properly scarlet) and blue were the official colors for
the uniform in the British army at that time and the weight of Admiralty opinion seems to have been in favor of those colors for the "new" uniform for the navy; and, undoubtedly, they would have been officially decided upon had it not been for a seemingly insignificant incident which is brought to light in a statement made by the Hon. John Forbes, Admiral of the Fleet, to Mr. Locker: "Adverting to the establishment of a naval uniform, the Admiral said he was summoned on that occasion to attend the Duke of Bedford, and, being introduced into an apartment surrounded with various dresses, his opinion was asked as to the most appropriate colors. The Admiral said red and blue or blue and red, as these were our national colors. 'No,' replied His Grace, 'the King has determined otherwise for, having seen my Duchess riding in the park a few days ago, in a habit of blue faced with white, the dress took the fancy of His Majesty who appointed it for the uniform of the Royal Navy.'"

We know how closely the American colonists followed the example of the motherland in all matters of form. In ecclesiastical affairs, judicial procedure, customhouse management, post office establishment, etc., they conformed largely to the examples set by England; and it is probable that we would have adopted the colors of red and blue for our early navy had it not been for the "good taste" of the Duchess of Bedford. Americans are deeply indebted to George II for at least one sensible act, namely: Making the uniform colors of the Royal Navy blue and white, instead of red and blue.

With the blue sky above relieved by fleecy clouds, and the ocean below of the same hue, topped by "white caps," blue and white are pre-eminently the best colors for the service. As the redoubtable "Captain Limeburner" expressed it, blue and white were "worn by Admiral Noah. Ay, before his time. Old Ocean himself wore it time out of mind. You have noted his bluejacket, I suppose, and have seen his white lapels when he puts on his full dress; and he always wears that, d'ye see, in a gale o' wind."

A uniform dress for the British navy was established in an order issued April 13, 1748, which is an historical document of singular interest to Americans and Englishmen alike at this crisis when the two nations are united in a world-struggle against military autocracy: "Whereas; we judge it necessary, in order the better to distinguish the rank of sea officers, to establish a military clothing for admirals, captains, commanders and lieutenants; and judging it also necessary that persons acting as midshipmen should likewise have an uniform clothing, in order to their carrying the appearance which is necessary to distinguish their class to be in the rank of gentlemen, and give them better credit and figure in executing the commands of their superior officers, you are hereby required and directed to conform yourself to the said establishment by wearing clothing accordingly at all proper times; and to take care that such of the aforesaid officers and midshipmen, who may be from time to time under your command, do the like. And it is our direction that no commission officer or midshipman do presume to wear any other uniform than that which properly belongs to his rank."

It was easy for the Admiralty to "resolve" that British naval officers should wear uniforms, but it seems to have
been a far more difficult matter to enforce that resolution. Napoleon was quite right when he said that an “Englishman never knows when he is beaten,” and the British naval officer of the middle Eighteenth century kept up his fight against the introduction of uniforms in the Royal Navy for half a century after the Admiralty passed the above resolution. They submitted, of course, when it came to a face-to-face opposition to this order but, by the various devices and subterfuges so well known in the service, they “wriggled” out of the order very effectually for many years.

The epaulet seems to have been a particularly hard pill for the British naval officer to swallow. An English authority writes: “In several portraits of naval officers from 1780 onwards, I find epaulettes worn, but they were not uniform. They appear to have been uniform in the French and Spanish navies before this time and, according to Mr. Popham Lethbridge, were introduced in our navy by an incident which occurred when some English officers visited France during the peace. These officers found that the sentries did not ‘carry-arms’ to them, while they did to the officers of the marines who, at that time, wore gold or silver epaulettes. Two of them, therefore, adopted gold epaulettes as a part of their uniforms and when one of these became a Lord of the Admiralty, he got the regulations altered, June 1, 1795.”

Nelson himself struggled valorously against the “aggression” of epauletts or any suggestion of them. Twelve years before this, or in 1783, he wrote to his father from France: “Two noble captains are here, Ball and Shephard. You do not know, I believe, either of them. They wear fine epaulettes, for which I think them great coxcombs. . . . You may suppose I hold them a little cheap for putting on any part of a Frenchman’s uniform.” Even as late as our second war against Great Britain, we find Captain Philip Bowes Vere Broke wearing what seems to have been the civilian dress of a gentleman, topped with a high silk (or beaver) hat and using a gentleman’s sword instead of the regulation navy blade, when he fought the American frigate Chesapeake off Boston Light, June 1, 1813.

Such having been the slow process of introducing a uniformity of dress among the officers of the British navy in the latter part of the Eighteenth century, we can readily believe that even greater difficulty was experienced in uniforming the crews. Poor Jack had a hard time of it in those days. He was deemed fortunate in having one suit of clothes, irrespective of color, condition or cut. It was not until the beginning of the Nineteenth century that the subject of uniformity in the dress for enlisted man-of-warsmen was seriously considered in the British navy; and such regulations as were prescribed were not strictly enforced until several decades later.

As late as 1799 it is recorded that English war sailors wore knee skirts over canvas breeches, topped with a shirt of any color or material, and a black, japanned hat. In 1840 the crew of the British warship Vernon wore red serge frocks and comforters of the same color but, when the supply of these “uniforms” ran short (after the ship had been in commission some time) the problem of an extra supply was solved by assigning all the red frocks and comforters to one watch while the other watch donned the regulation blue and white. The checkered appearance of
the men stretched out on the yards, when "all hands" were called to furl sail, can be imagined better than described.

To the credit of the American Continental Congress it must be recorded that the subject of properly uniforming the officers and crews of our navy was attended to at the very start. True, the matter did not get beyond the "resolution" stage, but even that showed how interested our Marine Committee was in the subject. On September 5, 1776, the Marine Committee "resolved" that the uniform for the officers in our navy should be as follows: Captain—a blue coat with red lapels, slashed cuffs, stand-up collar, flat yellow buttons, blue breeches and a red waistcoat or vest; Lieutenants—a blue coat with red lapels, round cuffs faced, a stand-up collar, yellow buttons, red waistcoat and blue breeches; Sailing-masters—a blue coat with red lapels, a stand-up collar, round cuffs, red waistcoat and blue breeches; Midshipmen—a blue coat with red lapels, round cuffs faced with red, a stand-up collar with red buttons and red at the buttonholes, red waistcoat and blue breeches.

From the above we discover the inherited predilection to the British military "red" coat in the selection of that color for the vests, cuffs and buttonholes in our first naval uniforms—a color which George II so wisely eliminated from the British naval service. Even more brilliant was the uniform designed by Congress for the marine officers, which consisted of a green coat faced with white, round cuffs, slashed sleeves (mind you, "slashed sleeves," not merely cuffs) and pockets, with buttons around the cuffs, a silver epaulet on the left shoulder, skirts of the coat turned back (like the military coats of Continental soldiers), buttons for the facings, a white waistcoat, white breeches edged with green, black gaunters and black garters. Stockings are not mentioned. Surely, the Marine Committee did not intend our gallant marine officers of the Revolution to go bare-legged from knee to ankle! The enlisted marines were to wear green shirts "if they could be procured."

The gorgeous appearance of a group of American naval officers on the quarter deck of one of our men-of-war, arrayed in these brilliant garbs, can be imagined. But it is extremely doubtful if any of these uniforms were worn by our naval officers of the Revolution while in actual service. After the war was over, some of them had their portraits painted and, for that momentous occasion, they had a uniform made. Also, some of them went into politics (Peleg Tallman, who was commissioned a lieutenant in the navy, becoming a congressman, and Captain Nathaniel Silsbee becoming a United States Senator, having Daniel Webster as his colleague) and no one knows better than the politician how valuable an asset in a heated campaign is a well-fitting and resplendent uniform.

So far, therefore, were these "resolved" uniforms from being actually worn by our officers in the navy of the Revolution that it is more than likely that they achieved their splendid victories when dressed in any old suit of clothes they happened to have on at the time. We know that as late as 1812, when Captain Stephen Decatur made the cruise in which was captured the British frigate Macedonian, he wore an "old straw hat and a plain suit of clothes which made him look more like a farmer than a naval hero." This is
the description recorded by one of the British prisoners taken from the Macedonian who remained aboard Decatur's ship several weeks after the battle.

It was because Captain James Lawrence donned a conspicuous uniform that British marksmen, in the battle between the Chesapeake and Shannon on June 1, 1813, singled him out with fatal results. Captain Broke, the commander of the Shannon, records that Lawrence was "fatally conspicuous by the white vest and other habiliments he had assumed."—So this seems to have been an instance where a brilliant uniform worked for the detriment, rather than the betterment, of the service.

As to the enlisted men who so gallantly fought the sea battles of our Revolution, it is doubtful if they had any uniformity of dress. To the general public, the best known naval fight of that struggle was that between the Bonhomme Richard and the Serapis, when John Paul Jones won immortal fame. The crew of Jones' flagship hailed from many ports. The muster-roll shows that they came from Russia, Sweden, Norway, Scotland, Ireland, England, Germany, France, Italy, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Finland, Malaya, Tripoli, and from different parts of North and South America. The decks of the Bonhomme Richard must have presented a highly cosmopolitan appearance with these men arrayed in their various national garbs. Few of them understood the English language. It was with such a singularly mixed assemblage that Jones won the most remarkable single-ship naval battle of the Eighteenth century—another verification of the adage that "it is not the dress that makes the man."

Many of our enlisted men of the Revolution wore knee-breeches covered with a short canvas skirt—the latter being painted in whatever color the wearer's fancy permitted or the ship's paintpots allowed. Also, from sheer force of circumstances, many of the men wore the "pigtail," so common among seafaring classes of those days. Those were times when the modern luxuries of safety-razor and steel scissors were unknown. True, the ship's tailor had a pair of ponderous, wrought-iron shears, but we cannot blame Jack for objecting to having them plowed through his hair. The result was that, in long voyages (and most of them were long) he allowed his hair to grow—and to keep the wind from blowing his tresses about his eyes and mouth, he braided them in a queue or "pigtail."

We get the first description of real uniformity in the dress of the enlisted men in our navy in the account of a dinner given by the City of New York to the crew of the American frigate United States, when she reached that port after her victory over the British ship Macedonian. On that occasion $50,000 in prize-money had been divided among the officers and crew of the victorious craft and; probably, some of the cash went toward purchasing uniforms. At least, the newspaper accounts of the day referred to them as "new uniforms." That uniform consisted of a blue jacket, red waistcoat, black neckerchief, glazed hat, and blue trousers.

This (with the elimination of the waistcoat) was the real beginning of the present uniform of our enlisted men in the navy. The collar, at that time was scarcely larger than the present-day "soft collar" worn by civilians. Its dimensions were gradually extended until, during our Civil War, it reached
the maximum—being so large that, on being pulled over the head, it bore a strong resemblance to the hood worn by monks.

To distinguish between the various ratings among the crew, insignia have been added, so an officer can tell at a glance just where each man belongs. These insignia have been changed from time to time and, with the complications of fighting high up in the air or away down deep under the water added to the scope of modern naval warfare, it is likely these insignia will be further increased.

There are a few broad lines of demarcation, however, which may be considered general and will be easily understood by land folk. First is the division of the crew in a war craft into the starboard (right side of the ship as you look toward the bow) and port watches—the half of the crew belonging to the former wearing a narrow stripe on their right sleeves while the half belonging to the port watch has the stripe on the left sleeve. These stripes are placed high up on the sleeve, near the shoulder. In the early days of the navy our Bluejackets were permitted to embroider fanciful designs on the collars and sleeves of their jackets but, gradually, this was regulated. Now, the stripes around the wrist-bands indicate whether the wearer is a first, second or third class seaman. Each diagonal stripe on the sleeve indicates a period of four years’ service in the navy.

Chief petty officers are dressed much like the officers, having a double-breasted instead of the single-breasted coat, while the cap has an anchor placed over the initials “U. S. N.” instead of the gold and silver cap-ornament worn by the officers. On the sleeves of chief petty officers and petty officers are symbols denoting their special grade of service. For instance the gunner has the crossed cannon, the carpenter the crossed hatchet or ax, the yeoman (or clerical force of the ship) the crossed quill pen, the electrical radio operator the forked lightning, etc.

NEW LINEAGE BOOK READY

Volume 46 of the Lineage book is now ready for distribution and Chapters desiring their copy may secure same by forwarding fifteen cents to the

Treasurer General,
Memorial Continental Hall,
Washington, D. C.
Records of war service by States and Chapters tersely told.
Is your work listed here? All information supplied through

MRS. WILLIAM HENRY WAIT
Publicity Director, War Relief Service Committee, N. S. D. A. R.

Argentina. A request to know what work the Chapters in the United States are taking up having been received from Mrs. Oscar Shanks, our Organizing Regent in Buenos Aires, a set of D. A. R. War Bulletins has been sent the Daughters in Argentina.

Cuba. Havana Chapter sent twelve canvas stretchers to one of the hospitals in France through the French Minister in Cuba.

Georgia. The State Daughters have placed a memorial bed in the American Hospital at Neuilly, France, in honor of Dr. Crawford W. Long, the Georgian who discovered ether anesthesia, the Elijah Clark Chapter, of Athens, giving half the amount. The Atlanta and Joseph Habersham Chapters, both of Atlanta, are each doing wonderful war relief work at Camp Gordon and Fort McPherson hospitals. Georgia Daughters have a ward in each of these hospitals.

The Savannah Chapter of eighty-eight members gave 241 pairs of good shoes for the Belgian and French refugees.

Nebraska. Omaha Chapter, Omaha, is managing a salvage department, and is fully equipped for the work, having a large room centrally located in the business district, operating several trucks and districting the city for collection of goods.

New Jersey has contributed a fund of $229.71 for permanent blind.

Ohio. A company of soldiers has been "adopted" by Cincinnati Chapter.

Oklahoma. Hobart Chapter, Hobart, with a membership of eighteen, as individual Daughters took twenty-one $50 bonds in Third Liberty Loan and also $1666 in War Savings Stamps.

Oklahoma City Chapter has endowed a bed in Base Hospital No. 1, Neuilly, France, at a cost of $600.

Okmulgee Chapter, with a membership of thirty-one since March 1, has adopted a French orphan and secured the adoption of twenty-six others.

The Orient. The Daughters in Shanghai, China, entertained sailors from the United States’ Asiatic fleet and furnish them magazines. Two hundred and seventy-six dollars were given in one year to Belgian relief.

Rhode Island. Pawtucket Chapter, Pawtucket, equipped a first-aid hospital.

Rhode Island Daughters paid their full quota, $1044, for the D. A. R. $100,000 Third Liberty Loan and their full quota, $522, for Tilloloy Fund.

South Dakota. The five Chapters in South Dakota are raising funds for French orphans by placing in stores and public places throughout the State cans (discarded one-pound coffee cans with a slot in lid) labeled as follows, beneath the insignia of the N. S. D. A. R.:

DROP 5c. IN THIS BOX FOR FRENCH ORPHANS
AUTHORIZED BY STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE

The Daughters have not only been granted permission to solicit these funds by the State Council of Defense, but the Governor has also endorsed the plan. Since the "Silent Solicitors" were placed many enquiries have been received by the State Regent from people not members of our Society regarding the adoption of French orphans.

Wisconsin has given $150 for a bed in a Scottish Hospital, MacKinnon Clan.
GUIDE FOR WOMEN
WAR WORKERS
THAT LIBERTY SHALL NOT PERISH FROM THE EARTH

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.
Nebraska.
Arizona.
San Francisco, California.

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

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

CENTRAL:
Nebraska.
Iowa.

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.


Physical Training Directors. Work, paid or volunteer, with industrial employers.

Industrial Secretaries. Work in Red Cross Houses, volunteer or paid.

GUIDE FOR WOMEN WAR WORKERS

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.

Canteen 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' 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.

PLAYGROUNDS AND RECREATION ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

Apply 1 Madison Avenue, New York, 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.

Canteen 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.


Musicians. Entertainments in camps and all other community activities.

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

1734 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Clerks, typists, stenographers, telephone operators, messengers, business managers, accountants, examiners, etc.
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


REMEMBRANCE BOOK

The July, 1918, issue of the Remembrance Book, containing obituary notices received by the Chaplain General between January and July, 1918, and the alphabetical list of deceased members whose names had been reported to the National Board of Management since December, 1917, has been sent to all Chapters and members of the National Board of Management. Copies may be obtained by addressing Treasurer General, Memorial Continental Hall, price, ten cents, postpaid, to any address in the U. S.
To insure accuracy in the reading of names and promptness in publication Chapter Reports must be typewritten, EDITOR

Samuel Adams Chapter (Methuen, Mass.). The annual meeting of the Chapter was held in May at the residence of the Regent, Miss Elizabeth Morse. Mrs. Stephen J. Barker read an interesting account of the proceedings of the Conference recently held in Worcester, and Miss Camelia Howe, Historian, read an account of the work accomplished the past year.

During July and August the School of Industrial Arts was conducted in Pleasant Valley, as in former years, and much praise is due the Chairman, Mrs. Ella Dow, for the success in securing funds; $112.03 was raised for this purpose and $103.15 was spent.

Since that time the Chapter has devoted its entire energies to production and conservation. The knitted garments for the Army and Navy number 93, for the Saw Mill Unit 4, comfort bags 47, and needle books 27. Total cans of fruit and vegetables are 1400 and 1500 cans of jelly.

Notwithstanding these imperative demands, the Chapter has not forgotten the Martha Berry School and the American International College at Springfield, each institution receiving $5, the Red Cross $94, and the Red Triangle $25. The Chapter bought one Liberty Bond of the first issue and raised $93 towards the $100,000 Bond of the National Society for the third issue.

Three devoted members, Past Regent Mrs. Helen F. Spooner, Mrs. Lizzie Jones Snell, and Mrs. Lucy R. Davis, have been called to higher service.

Our Chapter has been added to by eight new members, and we hope they will excel in zeal even our most active ones.

Camelia A. Howe, Historian.

Walter Burdick Chapter (Marshall, Ill.). The year's work of the Chapter follows: A memorial service at the grave of Obenezer Bartlette and another Revolutionary soldier's grave located and a stone ordered. The Chapter sent forty-one Christmas cheer bags to our boys who had enlisted and were not in the quota.

It was moved and carried that no more refreshments be served at regular meetings, but the equivalent be given in money to the War Relief Fund. Lincoln exercises were held at the North Side School on February 12, and prizes of $1 each were awarded to five scholars for prize essays and history grades. Three dollars were given towards the support of a Rest Room for soldiers in Rockford. Mrs. Jayne Kerr gave a very interesting report of the State convention held in Springfield. A reception was held for the Jackie Band April 22d. It was decided that instead of printing New Year Books, the program for 1918-1919 be printed and the pages put into our present book. The fund saved by this is to be given to the support a Belgian child. Delegates were sent to the convention of the District Federation of Clubs held in Paris, Ill. A very interesting program has been prepared for the coming year.

(MRS. EDWIN) ADA MADISON JENNINGS, Historian.

General de La Fayette Chapter (La Fayette, Ind.). In accord with the request of the President General, the Chapter has held summer meetings.

The June meeting was held with Mrs. James Fowler, our Librarian General, who had as her guest our President General, Mrs. Guernsey. Mrs. Guernsey gave us an illuminating talk regarding our duties and privileges at the present time.

The August meeting was held with the Misses Annie and Edna Ruby, at their summer home "Ruby Cottage," adjoining the Tippecanoe Battlefield at Battle Ground, Indiana. Several of their ancestors fought in this historic battle on November 7, 1811, one of whom was Capt. Spier Spencer, who commanded the company known as the "Yellow Jackets." Another relative, General John Tipton, who also took part and who later donated to the State of Indiana the beautiful tract of land now known as the "Tippecanoe Battle Field." Markers scattered about the field show where the offi-
cers fell and the towering monument recently erected and dedicated by the State and nation is a fitting tribute to the memory of those who lost their lives in this conflict. The field is visited annually by hundreds of people.

Miss Edna Ruby, a well-known artist and textile designer, gave us a very interesting paper on "Conservation of Wool and Other Textiles Needed for War Purposes."

After a short business meeting the social part was held out of doors near the Ruby cottage. We did ample justice to the picnic supper provided by the members. This most happy meeting was adjourned to meet September 6th, that being the 161st birth anniversary of our namesake for our town and Chapter—General de La Fayette.

Mrs. Nell D. Knapp,
Recording Secretary.

Colonial Timothy Bigelow Chapter (Worcester, Mass.). The accompanying picture shows our flag committee at work making service flags. This committee consists of Mrs. Frank B. Hall, chairman, Mrs. T. D. Martin, Miss Isabel W. Gordan, Mrs. William Reed, Mrs. John B. Syme and Miss Mary E. Whiting. Mrs. Hall, who was recently elected one of the vice president generals at the National Convention, is at the center of the picture with three ladies on either side.

The junior room at the Oaks, our Chapter house, has been fitted up with machines and cutting tables, and under Mrs. Hall's supervision many beautiful flags have been made.

An American flag was needed by the chapter so it was decided to make one as they were too expensive to purchase. People suggested that service flags would be less work to make and more profitable. Many orders in town as well as out of town have been filled. The work netted over three hundred dollars in ten months.

One fine American flag was presented to the Chapter and was unfurled from the flag-pole on the grounds at our chapter house.

All the flags are made from the best quality of wool bunting. Societies and organizations who have received them have appreciated them as their letters of satisfaction show. Mrs. Hall presented a service flag to the State Society D.A.R. at the spring convention. This flag was used in the Third Liberty Loan parade on the D.A.R. float. The flag money has been used for war relief work.

Other lines of work for war relief have been accomplished during the past year by the chapter. Mrs. George F. Fuller, chairman of the work, has opened her home most generously and Wednesdays have been for the Daughters. The first of the year was devoted to hospital work and the last part
to refugee work with the result that five hundred and eighty-three garments have been made.

The knitting under Mrs. John Sear's supervision has been a successful feature. There have been six hundred and fifty articles knitted, costing the chapter over three hundred and fifty dollars. The money for wool has been raised by contributions, appropriations from the chapter, a war relief tea, and food table at the Christmas sale.

We have been responsible for the mending for the soldiers at the Y.M.C.A. huts 24 and 25 at Camp Devens. Every Friday some of our members have been to Ayer to engage in this much appreciated work.

Two of our members are on the Mayor's committee to visit the families of soldiers in service and our Regent, Mrs. Edwin C. Gilman, is a member of the Woman's unit of the Council of National Defense, and also represents us in the Woman's Auxiliary of the Worcester County Farm Bureau.

Three of our members are in service in France and one has just returned. Scrap books and Christmas bags have been made. The chapter and members are supporting French orphans, have contributed generously to the Red Cross, given to the emergency fund raised by the National Committee and bought Liberty Bonds of the three issues. We bought $28,500 of the third Liberty Loan.

(MRS. F. L.) BESSIE BOWERS VAUGHAN, Historian.

Piedmont Continental Chapter (Atlanta, Ga.) has had another interesting and harmonious year, May 15, 1917-1918, working together with a spirit of patriotic love and pride for home and country.

The most highly appreciated work of the Chapter was done by our Honorary Life Regent and life member, Mrs. Richard P. Brooks, as State Chairman of the Committee on the Prevention of the Desecration of the Flag. In her untiring efforts, with the aid of her friends in Atlanta and throughout the State, she secured the passage of the bill by the Georgia Legislature in August, 1917, which bill protects the emblem of our liberty—the United States Flag—against any form of desecration. Governor Hugh M. Dorsey in appreciation of her splendid work, presented Mrs. Brooks with the pen with which he signed this bill, complimenting her very highly upon the success of her efforts in securing the passage of the bill.

Mrs. Brooks has always held before her friends and the Chapter the emblem of the Red, White and Blue—"the courage of action, the purity of purpose, and the truth that leads through high ideals to great achievement." Those who aided the passage of this bill know that Mrs. Brooks had done more than any other one person in the South to teach the children and older people to love and respect "Old Glory."

As the energies and efforts of all the Chapters have been centered in the war relief work, the Piedmont Continental Chapter, through the courtesy of the Regent of the Atlanta Chapter, had the use of Craigie House every Thursday last summer, where the Chapter Auxiliary of the Red Cross, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Oscar Mitchell, did splendid work. The Chapter totalled 106 hospital shirts. Thirty-three of these shirts were given by the Chapter to the Atlanta Red Cross as a memorial to Miss Junia McKinley, the noble founder of the Piedmont Chapter, in honor of the splendid work she did during the Spanish-American War.

The Regent, Mrs. Minnie E. Hagan, organized two knitting circles, which turned into the Chapter a total of 99 garments.

The Regent, as chairman of the Publishing Committee, in accordance with the idea of perpetuating the memories of heroic deeds of the men and women who aided the Revolution, had printed in tablet form the address of Hon. Lucian Lamar Knight, which was delivered upon the presentation of the picture "Nancy Hart Capturing the Tories." This historic picture, a full account of which was printed in a recent number of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, it will be recalled, was presented to the State of Georgia by Mrs. Richard P. Brooks, upon her retirement from the Regency of the Chapter.

In securing seventeen nicely bound books the Regent was instrumental in giving pleasure to the convalescent soldiers of Fort McPherson. The membership has bought liberally of Liberty Bonds, has contributed to Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A. and Salvation Army War Work, and has been active in selling Thrift Stamps and War Savings Certificates.

We were hostesses in April at the National League for Woman's Service to more than two hundred soldiers, at which time we served most delightful refreshments. As in the past, so in the future, the Piedmont Continental Chapter stands ever ready to do her part in helping to win this world war for democracy.

MINNIE E. HOGAN, Regent from December 15, 1916, to May 15, 1918.
Granite Chapter (Newfields and Newmarket, N. H.) has a membership of thirty-four. Our meetings are held the third Thursday of every month except December, so that the members of our Chapter who reside in other States can meet with us in the summer vacation season.

The interest in our Chapter work never lags. Our July meeting was held at the home of our oldest and most honored member, Mrs. Mary R. Pike of Newfields who passed her one hundred and third birthday September 11, 1918. Mrs. Pike is the widow of Rev. James Pike, the daughter of Rev. John Brodhead, and the granddaughter of Capt. Luke Brodhead, a soldier on the staff of General Lafayette.

This picture of Mrs. Pike was taken the day after her one hundred and first birthday, and is a very good likeness; but it does not express the charm of this intellectual gentlewoman.

Nellie Palmer George, Historian.

New Connecticut Chapter (Painesville, Ohio) organized for war work as soon as the United States entered the European War; assisting particularly in the sale of Liberty Bonds, knitting for the Navy, and rendering service to Company M, Ohio National Guard, which was being recruited here.

Finding the knitting industry not yet fully organized in the National Society, D.A.R., wool was obtained through the Navy League of Cleveland, and our first twenty sets, consisting of sweater, muffler and wristlets, were sent through Cleveland to the "Vermont," and the destroyer flotilla then leaving for British waters.

In June we sent fifty sets to the minesweeping tug Ontario.

An urgent Red Cross call in September lead us to buy yarn, knit and present to the local chapter, fifty complete sets, with five additional sweaters, making a total of 782 pieces. The wool was bought and paid for by the Chapter and its friends at a cost of $414.60.

On December 1st we were recognized as the Naval Auxiliary of the Red Cross, which furnished the yarn for knitting 420 articles. We also gave thirty sets to individual soldiers and sailors. As a Chapter we bought Liberty Bonds, and as individuals have subscribed for a total of $90,400.

We gave a dinner to Company M, and a comfort kit to each member, and since then have furnished a kit to every soldier leaving Painesville, until our total made, filled and presented amounts to 461.

The number of French orphans supported through D.A.R. solicitations is forty-five. We contributed $177 towards erecting the D.A.R. Lodge House at Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, and also gave $100 to furnish a room therein.

One hundred dollars was given to the Y.M.C.A. War Fund, and all members have worked for the Red Cross unceasingly.

Our quota of $31 for the restoration of Tilloloy, and of $60 for the National Society, D.A.R. bond, was raised.

Sales of War Savings and Thrift Stamps in the Chapter amount to many thousands of dollars, and our usual chapter work has been in no way neglected. Our room at the hospital has received its usual care, and our historical room in the City Hall has been a rallying place.

We sent 130 glasses of jelly to the Hospital at Camp Sherman.

Money for this work has been raised by individual gifts, rummage sale, market, tag-sale, card parties, lecture, entertainment at the theatre, and in other ways. We have dispensed with all social meetings and for the period of the war are serving no lunches at our gatherings.
Many of us have sons in the war, some of whom are now in France, and New Connecticut Chapter is always foremost in every effort to "win the war."

MRS. LLOYD WAYMAN, Historian.

Scranton City Chapter (Scranton, Pa.) has experienced much good work and some very interesting events during the year 1917-1918.

One sad event of the year was the death of our "real daughter," Mrs. Huldah A. Brown, which occurred at her home in Peckville, December 31, 1917.

Mrs. Brown was born at Gibson, Pa., November 15, 1830, and was the daughter of Wright and Mary Chamberlain. Her father participated in many important battles of the Revolutionary War. Owing to intense cold weather only a few of our Chapter members were present at the funeral service, but on May 22, 1918, many of our members, friends and relatives of the deceased, gathered at the grave in Prospect Cemetery, Peckville, where a handsome bronze marker had been placed by the Scranton City Chapter.

The marker was veiled by an American flag. The opening remarks were made by our Regent, Mrs. F. H. Doane, the marker was unveiled by a small grandson of Mrs. Brown, of whom she was particularly fond. Most interesting sketches of the lives of Mrs. Brown and Wright Chamberlain were given by Miss Pickering and Mrs. A. D. Preston, the latter being a granddaughter of Mrs. Brown. The service was most impressive, and long to be remembered, and was brought to a close with a prayer by our Chaplain, Mrs. E. F. Smith.

During the year a suggestion was brought before the Chapter by one of its members, that we purchase and present to the Home Defense Reserve, a splendidly trained body of local men, a much-needed flag. The suggestion was accepted, and on May 9th in the regimental armory a handsome silk regulation flag was presented to the Home Defense Reserve. The Chapter members and their escorts were seated at the side of the armory on a raised platform, finely draped with American flags.

The presentation speech was made by our Regent, Mrs. F. H. Doane. She was accompanied by our Second Vice Regent, Mrs. William Bunnell. The flag was accepted in behalf of the Home Defense Reserve by its Commander, Colonel L. H. Conklin.

Several thousand people witnessed the ceremony, and it must have brought to every patriotic mind the thought that those splendid patriots of '76 who saved this Country for us were sending their greetings and good will, through their descendants, the Daughters of the American Revolution, to this fine body of men who are now ready to serve and die, if necessary, to keep intact what they so bravely fought for.

Our Chapter has given generously to the
National Liberty Loan, the Tilloloy Village and for whatever good cause they have been asked.

Many of our members are foremost in the splendid patriotic work of our city, which has done more than its quota in every Government demand.

Now is the time for the Daughters of the American Revolution to live up to their inheritance, and the Scranton City Chapter hopes to do much good and helpful work in the coming year.

E. MAUDE DEPUE, Historian.

The tablet was unveiled by Mrs. Charity Letts Potter, of Kalamazoo, who would be 92 the following March. She came to Homer in a prairie schooner in 1835, and was then nine years old.

The State Regent, Mrs. W. H. Wait, of Ann Arbor, was present and gave an interesting address.

Superintendent Hicks, of the public schools, gave an address also, and the school children gave songs and drills. The Regent stands at the left of the flag staff. Mr. W. H. Cortright and Mrs. Letts at the right, while Mrs. W. H. Wait, and Mrs. Lillie Gardner, daughter of Mrs. Letts, are standing near.

As a fitting close to the services which Mrs. Cortright has rendered most zealously as Regent of Charity Cook Chapter and to the promotion of patriotism, her name has been placed on the Chapter roll as "Honorary Member" for life.

(MRS. ALBERT W.) ELLA E. SMITH-FLINT, Historian.

Charity Cook Chapter (Homer, Mich.). On October 27, 1917, after the annual business meeting, which occurred in the parlors of the Presbyterian Church, adjourned to the spacious lawn of the Regent, Mrs. W. H. Cortright, where one of the most important events of the year occurred. A 47-foot metal flagpole had been erected on the lawn to mark the Indian trail, which crossed the Kalamazoo River at that place, from Detroit to Chicago. This trail was blazed and was the Territorial Road from Jackson to White Pigeon, where the land office was established. The pole and 12-foot flag was a gift to the Regent from her husband. A bronze tablet, which was the gift of the Chapter to the Regent, was placed on the pole and reads, "This marks the Indian trail from Lake to Lake."

The Christopher Harrison Chapter (Salem, Ind.) was organized July 18, 1917, by Mrs. Harvey Morris, who was appointed Organizing Regent by Mrs. Henry A. Beck, State Regent. The Chapter was named in honor of Christopher Harrison, who came to Salem in 1815 and was one of the first dry goods merchants.
Harrison made the plats of the new town survey made with grape vines and built the first brick house. After serving as first lieutenant-governor of the State, he returned to Salem and devoted himself to books, flowers and painting. In 1821 Harrison made the original plat of the city of Indianapolis. He helped to establish the Masonic order in Washington County.

The Chapter has a membership of 25 interested and enthusiastic workers. Our regular meetings are the second Wednesday of each month and they have proved exceedingly well attended. During our first year $67.20 has been sent away from the Chapter; $19 has gone to the Y.W.C.A.; $18 to Ambulance Fund; $7.50 to the restoring of Tiloloy, France; $22 to the Third Liberty Loan.

A great deal of individual knitting has been done and also much individual Red Cross work rendered. Ten clipping cases have been sent to the Navy League; 19 fracture pillows made and sent; 100 knitted comfort squares made, 50 bandages for the Red Cross, 1 box of cotton and linen for surgical dressings, 1 box of baby clothing sent to Soldiers All.

Washington's Birthday was celebrated with the Women's Relief Corps in the G. A. R. Hall. The members of the County Council of Defense and their wives and the old soldiers were guests of honor. Grape juice and war cakes were served with dainty hatchets as souvenirs.

The Chapter was honored in March by a visit from Mrs. Henry A. Beck, State Regent, and Mrs. Theodore Cravens, State Genealogist, both of Indianapolis. The Chapter feels under very great obligations to Mrs. Cravens for her help in establishing the records of the Revolutionary ancestors. A guest afternoon was planned for them, there being about 80 present, and all were charmed with the instructive talk which Mrs. Beck gave. A silver offering was taken which went to the support of the Third Liberty Loan.

The members have supported the Liberty Loan Bonds and Thrift Stamps and all the work of the County Council of Defense, our Registrar, Mrs. Hobbs being Secretary of the Council. Thirty flag codes have been distributed in public places.

The Chapter was represented at both State and National Convention of the year by the Regent and one delegate. We assisted the Red Cross and Women's Relief Corps in sending 1,712 garments to Belgian Relief. We planned and had charge of a very attractive Y.W.C.A. booth at our County Fair this fall. The marking of Revolutionary Soldiers' graves is now our great task.

The past year's work has proved so satisfactory that we feel sure the future will find us more basely engaged in patriotic duties which will help humanity to a greater extent.

ANNA CATHERINE LINDLEY, Secretary.

Tennent Chapter (Tennent, N. J.). In 1731, the Old Scots built their first church on this site. Rev. John Tennent, an effective preacher was the first pastor in the new meeting house. In 1751 the present church was built, and to-day is in a wonderful state of preservation, being built of white oak.

Near the church the famous battle of Monmouth was fought on Sunday, June 28, 1778. During the battle the church was pierced by balls. Stains of blood from a dying American soldier may still be seen on the seat of one of the pews to which tradition says, he was taken after being wounded, the church building being used to some extent as a hospital for the wounded soldiers.

Lieut. Col. Monckton, a gallant young officer was killed. There was a desperate struggle over the body, finally the Americans secured it, brought it to the churchyard and buried it a few feet from the southwest corner of the church. In the summer of 1913, the New Jersey Society of the Sons of the American Revolution placed a British flag on the grave as a tribute to a gallant and brave man.

An interesting patriotic meeting was held by the Tennent Chapter, D.A.R., at Tennent on Flag Day. Members of this Chapter and Monmouth Chapter came from Asbury Park in automobiles and viewed the historic edifice and listened to an address on the Battle by the Rev. F. R. Symmes and enjoyed the exercises provided by the Chapter. An impressive scene occurred when the Honor Roll was read and the service flag displayed, having eleven stars for brothers and sons now in the war.

Mrs. Reid then introduced the State Vice Regent, Mrs. James F. Fielder, of Jersey City, wife of ex-Governor Fielder, who presented a gavel made from a piece of wood taken from the back of the tablet to the memory of Rev. Wm. Tennent.

The gavel was a gift from the Regent, Adeline M. Secor-Reid, of Deal, N. J. Mrs. Fielder said in presenting the gavel that she hoped only the slightest tap would ever be necessary for the Regent to use and she
congratulated the Chapter members upon their patriotic spirit. The Regent responded in fitting words in accepting the gavel for the Chapter. Rev. F. R. Symmes then gave brief history of the Church and an account of the battle, which was intensely interesting.

The Regent, Mrs. Reid, on behalf of Tennent Chapter, presented a similar gavel from a piece of the same wood, to Monmouth Chapter, S.A.R. It was accepted by Robert G. Poole, President of Monmouth Chapter, S.A.R., for his society in a few words of thanks.

Following was a presentation of a handsome silk American flag with staff, belt and standard, the gift of Mr. Joseph A. Reid, of Deal, N. J., husband of the Regent, given in honor of their son, Sergt. William M. Reid, who is now in France. The presentation was made by the Chaplain, Rev. Robert MacKellar, in the absence of Mr. Reid.

The colors were dedicated by the Chaplain, Rev. Robert MacKellar. At their presentation they were carried to the altar and borne by Edward and Clark Gallagher, of Asbury Park, who were in uniform.

Miss Mabel Winsor, of Asbury Park, rendered a very patriotic and impressive toast to the flag. The pledge to the flag was then given by all, and the “Star Spangled Banner” was sung. A short address followed by Chaplain MacKellar. “Onward Christian Soldiers” was sung by the gathering. The S.A.R.’s were represented as the guests of Tennent Chapter.

Mrs. Henry D. Fitts, ex-Regent of Nova Cesarea Chapter, was a guest, as were also four members of Paulus Hook Chapter of New Jersey. A short business session was held at the close of the meeting. At the conclusion of the exercises a basket supper was served which was very much enjoyed.

(Mrs. Jos. A.) Adeline M. Secor-Reid, Regent.

Cincinnati Chapter (Cincinnati, O.). A permanent committee, appointed to do the active work in connection with the adoption of Battery F, by the Daughters of the American Revolution, held its first meeting on August 27, 1918. Captain Coffin was present and showed his appreciation of the enthusiasm of the members in their desire to aid him in caring for the members of his Battery.

The Captain’s demeanor impressed all with the fact that the boys were under good leadership. He made known some of their wants and needs, and plans were immediately afoot to take up the work in earnest.

Means to do this work had been provided by funds from an entertainment given at the Cincinnati Country Club; from individual contributions of D.A.R. members and their friends; by proceeds of an entertainment given by the committee at the Sinton Hotel and by money voted us by the Chapter.

In making purchases of different articles, the Committee acknowledges generous concessions in price, allowed through courtesies extended to the Chairman by the dealers.

After their formal adoption by the Daughters at the Church of the New Jerusalem and the presentation to them of a guidon, each of the hundred and ninety members, then comprising the Battery was given a comfort bag containing many useful and necessary articles. Books and magazines, a piano, a victrola and records, book cases and chairs were sent to equip their entertainment tent.

At Thanksgiving time a ready response was met to an appeal for jelly and jams to fill boxes to remind Battery F that they were remembered by those who were pledged to foster them. In response to a request from Captain Coffin, money belts were sent, also quite a number of sweaters, and a few blankets and pillows. When their ranks were depleted by the Selective Draft and Sergeant Burns came to Cincinnati to secure fresh recruits, fifty dollars was given him for this purpose. At Christmas time a box of candy was also sent each boy.

In February, when the weather necessitated a change of shoes, not provided by Uncle Sam, we were confronted with the problem of furnishing these at a cost of about $40 more than was in the treasury. Permission was obtained from the Daughters to make the purchase, and a promise of money from them to make up the deficit, so once more the Committee was the means of furnishing them a necessity.

When Smileage Books were being sent to the different cantonments, Battery F was not forgotten and a generous donation of quite a number from one of the Daughters together with others garnered here and there, enabled us to feel our boys could smile with the others.

The most recent activity has been the making of rifle covers to supply a request for same, and so well marshalled has been this Committee that the making of a hundred and fifty-five rifle covers of heavy khaki cloth required but a call from the chairman and the work was finished and
WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

on its way. Our work along these lines has entailed an expenditure of $1,050.43. Deposited in bank to the credit of this committee is a balance of $302.86, to furnish these boys with what they may need on their overseas journey on which they are about to embark, and to go toward supplying their future needs while over there.

That the boys of Battery F have appreciated what has been done for them is attested by Captain Coffin, who on the occasion of his visits home has not neglected to attend committee meetings and very generously thanks us. Those who have been associated in this work cannot but feel that the special privilege of gladdening the hearts of these boys has been an honor conferred on them by an organization whose watchword is "Patriotism."

A photograph of the boys was taken by our Regent to Washington and accorded a place on the walls of Memorial Continental Hall.

There have been three of their number whose untimely deaths denied them the privilege of action but whose spirit of bravery was in no way less heroic, because it was not theirs to meet the enemy face to face. To them we paid our little tribute in the sympathetic language of flowers.

Should these young patriots be called upon to "sleep in mud and fight in blood," may their faith and hope still be in the Stars and Stripes and the duty be ours to inspire, cherish and comfort them.

ALICE K. HOFFMAN,
Secretary, Battery F Committee.

Colonial Daughters Chapter (Farmington, Me.) The annual meeting for the election of officers was held Tuesday evening, May 22, 1917, in the Normal School building.

The report of the year's work was submitted. Mrs. Alice B. Steele, State Regent, gave a very interesting report of the Continental Congress held in Washington, and it was voted to dispense with the anniversary dinner this year and to devote the money that would be so used for aid to the war funds. Officers for the ensuing year were elected: Geneva Presson, wife of Geo. McL. Presson, Adjutant General of Maine, being chosen Regent.

Colonial Daughters Chapter celebrated Anniversary Day, June 26, at the home of one of the members. The decorations consisted of flags, peonies, lilacs, and conspicuous was a fine picture of General Washington. A picnic lunch was served at noon on the spacious piazza, followed by a business meeting. Sixteen members and three guests were present. The chairman of the Research Committee reported that the graves of Revolutionary soldiers had been decorated Anniversary Day. A collection was taken for the French war orphans.

It was voted to buy yarn to knit two sets, two sweaters, two scarfs, two helmets and two pairs wristlets to be sent to the S.S. Nicholson N. S. The Chapter voted to buy two Liberty Bonds with money from the permanent fund and one Liberty Bond with money from the check account. It was voted to place the Scrap Book in the library with the other D. A. R. books.

We have held thus far seven meetings this year; largest attendance at a meeting, sixteen; smallest, nine members.

During the past year the graves of three Revolutionary soldiers have been located and marked, three new members have been admitted and three have been granted demits from the Chapter.

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

MRS. MARGARET ROBERTS HODGES
Genealogical Editor, Annapolis, Maryland

ANSWERS

3104. (6) TERRELL, (7) RUSH-PERRY.—One of my ancestors was Benjamin Rush, said to have m Abigail Terrel. My Benjamin was b 1755, and lived in Va., but d on Cape Fear River, in N. C., while on a visit there. His son, Crigsby Rush, of Montgomery Co., N. C., was the father of my great-grandmother, Elizabeth Rush. Elizabeth, Benjamin, and Terrell Rush are common names in this family.—Miss Nellie Ayres, 725 W. 7th St., Sedalia, Mo.


Concerning the pension of Col. Crawford's widow, which is said to have been awarded (see Pa. archives), there is no trace of it either in the Pension Bureau at Washington, or at the State Archives at Harrisburg, Pa. I have found a note as follows: "John Crawford, Lieut., Col. Watts Flying Company, released from prison at Elizabeth-town, N. J., Dec. 8, 1780." This may be John (2) ex-Col. Wm. Crawford, in which case his line may be found in N. J.—E. M. Hiestand-Moore, Gen. Vol. I, Part 2, page 115. Annals of Winchester, Conn., page 70. Phelps, Gen., page 599.—Frances H. Corbin, New Haven, Conn.

6008. CRISSY.—Liberty Crissye, son of David and Hannah (Wilmot) Crissye, of Woodbury and Waterbury, Conn., was b about 1764 and lived in Winchester, Conn. He m in 1785, Statuci Brainerd, b 1770, in Hartland, Conn. He went to Chatham, N. Y. They had nine children. Statuci m second, Ephraim Doolittle, and m third, on April 7, 1827, Chandler Conway Phelps, in Simsburg, Conn. Brainerd-Brainerd, Gen. Vol. I, Part 2, page 115. Annals of Winchester, Conn., page 70. Phelps, Gen., page 599.—Frances H. Corbin, New Haven, Conn.

6043. BALDWIN.—The Anne Baldwin who m Riverius Stilson was the dau of Theophilus Baldwin, b at Milford, Conn., 1694. He settled in New Milford, among the first settlers of that town and m there Jerusha Beecher on June 5, 1722. He d May 1, 1745. His widow m second time David Noble and d Aug. 22, 1790, aged 84 yrs., 11 mos. Theophilus was captain for many years, a responsible office in the serious troubles this frontier town then had with the Indians. He was a son of Theophilus Baldwin, b Milford, April 26, 1659; m Feb. 8, 1683, Elizabeth Campfield, who d before June 22, 1698. The widow m John Werrin. Theophilus, Sr., was the son of Richard Baldwin of "Don- rigge" parish of Aston Clinton, Co., Bucks, Yeoman. The old spelling was "awldwynw." He m Ellen —— His will was proved in the Court of Archdeaconry of Bucks, Feb. 21, 1552.—Janette Burlington, Shullsburg, Wis.

6028. ALEXANDER.—I regret to say that I have not seen the original Alexander query, but would like to advise the querist that I have a copy of an Alexander Tree headed by James Alexander, (wife's name not shown) whose two sons, Hezikiah (1728-1800) and John McKnit Alexander (1733-1817) were signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration. This document was signed by six members of the Alexander family, all near kin. The
children of James Alexander (ante) were:

Theophilus (Mar., 1714); Jemima (Nov. 1716, d young); Edith (1716, d young); Keziah (May, 1720, d young); Ezekiel I (1725, d young); Hezekiah (1728-1800); Amos (Jan. 1728); Jemima II (Jan. 1720, m Sharp); John McKnit (1733-1817); Margaret (June, 1726); Elizabeth (Nov., 1746, m Sample); Abigail (1748, m Bradley); Josiah (1752); Ezekiel II (1754). The lines of the surviving issue are all continued in the James Alexander Tree which bears a coronet, indicating a claim to descent from the Earl of Stirling, but the basis of this claim is not shown. Wm. Alexander, who was b in N. Y. in 1726, was styled "Lord Stirling." He is believed to have been the real Earl, but the whole clan was in exile, and Lord Stirling was a "rebel" in 1776, a general in the Rev. War. The title was held in Great Britain for a time by Alexander Humphreys, of Birmingham, England; but he was dispossessed of the earldom in default of title in 1739. Wm. Alexander (Lord Stirling) d at Albany, N. Y., in 1783. I am unable to say whether or not the James Alexander who headed the line I have on record, was a brother of the Earl, though his children were the contemporaries of the American "Lord Stirling."

In the Presbyterian Historical Society of Pa., there is an interesting statement on file concerning the Alexander family. This MS. bears no date. It was written by James Alexander, of Piqua, Ohio, and has to do with an early settlement in Maryland made by a large body of colonists who came from Ireland in the 17th century. These settlers were all branches of the Alexanders and located on the seacoast, before the interior of the country was much known. From this locality they moved in a body to the upper part of Cecil Co., Md. Mr. James Alexander says his grandfather d about 1778, or 1780, in Cecil Co., Md. When the 18th century began, the colony numbered nearly a hundred families, all of the Alexander clan. Some few went to Delaware, which was originally a part of Maryland. Between 1760 and 1770, from the Cecil Co., Md., colony there was a migration of many Alexanders who removed thence to N. C.—about fifty or sixty families going south in a body to settle in Mecklenburg Co. Among the N. C. settlers were Hezekiah Alexander, John McKnit Alexander and Elizabeth Alexander, who were uncles and aunt to the author of the statement quoted. At this time the majority of the population of Mecklenburg Co., N. C., were Alexanders. The author remembered an "Uncle Moses" who lived on the farm adjoining the one on which he was born (no date shown). This "Uncle Moses" had a number of sons, one of whom was named Mark, who went to Baltimore and d a bachelor. Other sons went to Va., and Dr. Alexander of Princeton, N. J., is descended from one of the Va. branches. The author's grandfather was named James, familiarly known as "Old Doctor Jimmy," because of his skill in performing minor surgical operations. He had six sons: Theophilus, Hezekiah, Amos (father of the author), John McKnit, Josiah and Ezekiel. Amos Alexander has twelve children: Walter (d during the Rev. War, leaving one son, Robert); Priscilla (m Robert Longville); Jeremiah (m Alexander Read's dau); Rachel (single); Ruth (m Andrew Wallace); Mary (m John Evans); Dorcas (m Henry McCoy); Amos; Sarah (m Robert Hodgson); Mark; Margaret (m James Alexander, a relative); James (the author, aged 76 at date of MS).

James Alexander, the author, d in the 19th century (sometime in the 60's) in his 89th year, leaving issue: Amos, Adam C., Alexander, W. Alexander (Walter?), James, David, Wm. Henry.

Some notes filed with James Alexander statement say there were seven Alexanders who signed the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. (The document shows six of the names.) The original draft of the Mecklenburg Declaration (dated May 20, 1775) was taken to Philadelphia by Captain Jack, who placed it in the hands of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson to be presented to the Colonial Congress.

The "Uncle Moses" referred to in the James Alexander statement appears in the Alexander Tree as the son of Joseph McKnit Alexander (one of the Mecklenburg signers). He appears to have been a cousin to the author of the MS, known probably as "Uncle Moses."

Alexander Hodgson (son of Sarah Alexander and Robt. Hodgson) was living in 1875, at 408 W. Grace St., Richmond, Va. A copy of the Mecklenburg Declaration was printed in the "North Carolina Leaflet." I am unable to give the date of publication. Eleanor M. Hiestand-Moore, M.D., 1708 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.

6100. COFFIN.—I have considerable data concerning this family—the name is more properly spelled Coffeen, Captain John was b July 28, 1727; m at Middletown, Conn., Nov. 19, 1751, to Susanna Goldsmith, of Boston, of Irish origin. He d Nov. 29, 1802. Will probated Dec. 8, 1802. To the list of children given I can add one, Eleazer, baptized 1726. I have lists of children of sons: Lake,
Eleazer, Michael and William, not of Daniel, who, however, had a large family. If the correspondent will send me the data on hand, I may be able to make still further supplement. My interest in the family centers in Lucinda Coffeen, who, with her twin sister, Lorinda, was b about 1810-15, probably at Youngstown, N. Y. I am unable to state the name of her father; her mother was a dau of ______ Barber. The presence of the name of Lorinda among the children and grandchildren of Michael (son of Captain John) makes it seem likely that the foregoing twins are also among Michael's descendants. I shall welcome any data relative to the family of Daniel (son of Captain John).—Wm. H. Powers, Brookings, S. D.

6104. SANFORD.—In his history of the Thomas Sanford family, C. E. Sanford implies that Elihu, Sr., was a private in the Rev. army (Vol. I, page 180). On page 263, same volume, Elihu, Jr., he states, enlisted in the Rev. army at the outbreak of the War. Re-enlisted Feb. 16, 1777, for three years as corporal in the 8th Regt. Continental Foot, Col. John Chaudler. May 25, 1778, he was appointed first sergeant of Capt. David Dorance's Co., 5th Regt., of Continental Foot. Served until the close of the war, and was honorably discharged as first sergeant.—Mrs. Henry F. Ware, 643 Third Ave., Durango, Colo.

6113. ARNOLD.—I am a descendant of one Jonathan Arnold of Gloucester, or Smithfield, R. I., and will gladly exchange information.—Mrs. James Charles Balcombe-Peabody, 21 Allston St., Boston, Mass.

6140. Bull—Perry Co., Pa., was formerly Cumberland Co., and became Perry Co. in 1820. Look in Cumberland Co. records for Rev. service. The stones on either side of Richard Bull's grave in the old cemetery are lost. For further genealogical and historical data of Pa. Bulls., consult the Bull. Genealogy, page 10.—Mrs. Clayton E. Emig.

6234. WALTON.—To what family of Walton did Capt. Mark Walton belong? He lived in Pequannock and Rockaway, N. J. He signed the Pequannock Remonstrance and is given by Crayon as captain in the Rev. He d in 1808. He m first, Ann, whose last name is not known. I should like their parents and his record.

(2) SMITH.—Jesse Smith, b about 1757, d in Mexico, N. Y., 1841. Rev. pensioner says he enlisted in Stratford, Conn., 1776. He lived in Pittsfield and Great Barrington, Mass., and was first heard of when he m Susannah Nichols in Washington, Mass., 1785. Who were his parents?

(3) NICHOLS.—Rev. John Nichols of Washington, Mass., formerly of R. I., b about 1739, says a Wickford, R. I. deed, is son of Thomas of East Greenwich. He m Susannah Clark, according to Arnold who has their marriage date wrong, as shown by deeds on file in R. I. What Thomas was this?

(4) BAKER.—Susannah Baker of Norwich, m John Elderkin, Jr., 1714. A deed states that her father was Joseph; but which Joseph Baker? John and Susannah were parents of Gen. Jedediah Elderkin of the Fifth Conn. Regt. of the Rev.

(5) ABELL.—Experience Abell of Norwich, m Thomas Wood in 1719. She was the mother of the wife of Gen. Jedediah Elderkin. The family record, as given me, states that she was the dau of Caleb Abel. But that young woman m a Hyde. Who was her father?

(6) FLINT.—John Flint of Salem, great-grandfather of Capt. Royal Flint of Washington's staff, m an Elizabeth about 1778. Who was she?

(7) BLIN.—William Blin of Wethersfield, Conn., m Sarah ______ about 1733. They were the parents of William Blin who served in the Rev. Who was she?

(8) RIGGS.—David Riggs, according to family records, served seven years as captain of an Independent Company of the Rev., but we find no official record of it. He was of Basking Ridge, N. J. He d in Lyons, N. Y., 1834, aged 85. He m Sallie, Trembley.

(9) COX.—The mother of Capt. David Riggs was Elizabeth Cox, who m David Riggs, Sr. She was b in 1716, and is said to be dau of Philip Cox. Philip Cox had three wives, so I wish to know which one was Elizabeth.

(10) CARY.—Who were the parents of Joseph Cary, of Middle Haddon, who m Abigail Bigelow, 1739? They were the parents of the wife of William Blin of the Rev.—E. L. W.

6235. BROOKS-PURDY.—Jacob Warren Brooks, b June 23, 1787, m Elizabeth Purdy, b Oct. 28, 1787. They went from S. C. to Blount Co., Ala., about 1810-1812, and both d there. They were from Newberry, Abbeville, or Edgefield, I think. Is there Rev. service in either of these lines? All general data and service desired.

(2) ALDRIDGE-CHANAY.—Andrew Aldridge, b Oct. 11, 1782, m Leah Chaney, b Mar. 10, 1784. They were m in east Tenn., probably Bledsoe Co., in 1806, and moved to Blount Co., Ala., about 1810, and d there. Tradition
says that Leah Chaney was b in Va. and that her mother was a Henry, cousin or aunt to Patrick Henry. What was her father's name? Did he render service during the Rev.? Leah had one son named Jacob C., and I find the name of Jacob Chaney in Pittsylvania Co., Va., in the census of 1782, or 1785. What was Leah's mother's name, and is there service on this line?—M. A. L.

6236. Buchanan-Maple.—Mary Buchanan, b Sept. 25, 1785, in Pa. m David Maple Jan. 6, 1814, in Ky. She d Aug. 27, 1856, at Maquon, Ill. She was first cousin to Pres. James Buchanan. She had a sister Catherine, who m Henry Kelley. Desired ancestry of Mary Buchanan and her husband, David Maple.

(2) Wallace-Chapin.—Esther Wallis, or Wallace, m about 1785, Consider, son of Capt. Caleb Chapin. Lydia Wallace (probably a sister of Esther) m Zalmona Chapin, a brother of Consider. The ancestry of Esther (Wallace) Chapin desired.—E. J. C. M.

6237. West.—William P. West, b in Lancaster Co., Pa., Sept. 17, 1813, removed to Salem, Columbia Co., Ohio, 1835. He m Sarah Webb, Mar. 29, 1838; d June 24, 1886. Sarah was a dau of Mrs. George Henderson of Allegheny, Pa. I am seeking information of Lydia, the first wife of Wm. West. Their son, Wm. P. West, Jr., was b in 1813, in Lancaster Co., Pa.—E. W.

6238. Woodworth-Parker.—Capt. Jonathan Woodworth, of Conn., son of Stephen Woodworth, removed to Ithaca, N. Y., in 1788. His wife was Mercy Parker. Her ancestry is desired, as well as the Rev. service in both Woodworth and Parker lines.

(2) Brinkerhoff.—Jane Brinkerhoff, b Feb. 28, 1811, in Trumansburg, N. Y., m Orseumus Woodworth. Wanted—the names of her parents and grandparents, and the Rev. service in her father's line.—E. W. S.

6239. Ayers.—John, b Mar. 2, 1663, m Mary Walker in 1689, or 1690. Their children were John, Thomas, Obadiah, Patience, Francis, Nathaniel, Benjamin, Moses and Aaron. Of these, John's line is known. Has anyone entered the D. A. R. on the line of Benjamin, who served in Middlesex Co. militia; or on the lines of Thomas and Nathaniel who were from Sussex Co.? Whom and when did they marry, and names of brothers and sisters, in case they differ from above data?—M. H. O.

6240. Farwell-Bartlett.—Nancy Farwell, m Jas. Harbert Bartlett, who was b in Kingston, N. H., Nov. 26, 1780, d in Manchester, N. H., May 17, 1865. She d in Manchester, N. H., Feb. 17, 1857, at the age of 82 years. Desired—her ancestry with all gen. data and official proof of Rev. service.

(2) Lamphear-Ames.—Benjamin Lamphear, b near Boston, m Lucinda Ames of Springfield, Mass., Apr. 19, 1806. Desired—his ancestry with all gen. data and official proof of Rev. service.—V. B. B.

6241. Parker.—Thomas Parker was one of the Green Mountain Boys under Col. Seth Warner. He was in the Battle of Bennington. His son George, b about 1760, carried supplies from Albany to the armies of Schuyler and Arnold during the battle of Bemis Heights. Said George m Phebe Pierson, a Quakeress, aged 14. They had nine children. Ancestry with all gen. data and Rev. record desired.—C. M. P.


6243. Richards.—Where can I obtain information regarding the Richards family of Va.? I should like to correspond with any descendant of this family.—M. G.

6244. Lewis.—My grandfather, Andrew Lewis, was b in Little Egg Harbor, N. J., about one hundred and twenty years ago. He m Lucy Mallory, who was b in Stillwater, Conn. Were any of their ancestors or relatives in the Rev. War?—S. E. M.

6245. Moore.—Can anyone give me information about the Moores of N. C.? I desire the name of Gov. Thomas Overton Moore's father. Tom Moore was the War Governor of La.; his mother was Jean Overton.—L. A. S.
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