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GENERAL JOHN J. PERSHING LEADING PARADE OF THE FIRST DIVISION, A. E. F., WASHINGTON, SEPTEMBER 17, 1919

THE PARADE STARTED AT THE PEACE MONUMENT, LOCATED AT THE FOOT OF THE CAPITOL GROUNDS. GENERAL PERSHING LED HIS VICTORIOUS TROOPS UP HISTORIC PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE IN A MARCH AS MEMORABLE AS THAT OF '65
BATTLEFIELD TROPHIES TELL WAR HISTORY

By Major General H. L. Rogers
Quartermaster General of the Army

(It was Major General H. L. Rogers, Quartermaster General of the Army, who, as Chief Quartermaster of the American Expeditionary Forces, fed, clothed, and provided for our two million fighting men overseas. His gigantic task was performed in a manner that won for him the highest commendation of the Commander-in-Chief, the Distinguished Service Medal and the gratitude of the great army of mothers here, for their sons were better fed and better provided for than any other army on the European battle front. The Secretary of War directed Major General Rogers to make an official war collection for exhibition in this country, and the article which follows has been prepared by General Rogers at the earnest request of the Editor of DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE.)

THE EDITOR.

THE history of the World War as told in the collection of relics now being assembled at the United States National Museum at Washington, will carry a more vivid impression and will be more lasting than many volumes already written and the greater number to be written on the great conflict. We have read of Antietam, but the tattered flag which we saw perhaps years ago in a museum's treasures spoke more eloquently than any printed page and made an everlasting impression on our mind of the human sacrifice which was made on that memorable field.

And so in the years to come we may forget the details of what once popular histories related of the hell of lead and steel through which our gallant soldiers fought in Belleau Wood and the Argonne, but the bullet-pierced helmet, the shattered gun-stock, the captured machine gun, the barbarous Hun man-trap that we have seen with our own eyes among the relics taken from these battlefields, will stand out in our memories an ineffaceable tribute to American heroism.

Indeed, a fitting motto for the collection of relics of the great war which are now being gathered by the writer in...
accordance with instructions of the Secretary of War would be, “Lest We Forget.”

This collection will not only be of patriotic interest, but of great value from a technical standpoint. For in it are samples of small arms, of ordnance, including machine guns, both heavy and light, anti-tank guns, trench mortars, hand grenades, etc., gas masks, trench tools, items of equipment carried by individual soldiers, of military supplies and clothing of various troops, both of the Allies and the enemy, that illustrate in a remarkable way the evolution that has come in modern warfare, yes, and the reversion to type of weapons and armor which we once thought had gone into the discard of past centuries. The helmet itself is a return to the protective headgear of the days of the arena, and the trench knife to a period which it was supposed high-power weapons had put out of the pale of modern warfare. Indeed, modern warfare seems to have combined in its weapons of offense and defense and its tactics a startling combination of the barbaric and a day of rare scientific achievement; for in the same collection we find aeroplane radio apparatus, delicate range-finding mechanisms, and the short dagger with its brass knuckles which tells of the hand-to-hand death struggle. There are samples of a German steel breast armor found on October 11, 1918, near Exermont, in the Argonne-Meuse offensive, and an Austrian chain armor found on the Argonne battlefield. One specimen of German steel breast armor pierced with bullets shows that it was not effective in protecting its wearer.

Much of the material which has been gathered has come from the Salvage Service which was established under my direction while Chief Quartermaster of the A. E. F. This service, which was created primarily for the saving of tonnage in the critical days when every foot of ship space was needed for our troops, required that all material from tin cans to tractor artillery, which would formerly have gone to the scrap heap when cast aside, be gathered for reclamation. In this process, which combed the A. E. F. from the base ports to the front lines behind the retreating Boche and which was afterwards carried into Germany itself, it has been possible to gather samples of practically every variety of war material used either by our soldiers, our Allies, or the enemy. Quartermaster officers generally, too, were instructed to gather any items that might be of special interest or value in connection with this collection.

The articles already on view, although they form only a small part of those that had been gathered, extend over a wide and interesting range. It will be possible to describe only a comparatively few of these, but perhaps this description will give some idea of the war history as it will finally be told in the U. S. National Museum.

One of the photographs on exhibition has been made from a plate taken from a captured German officer and shows the German ex-Kaiser and the ex-Crown Prince reviewing German infantry just before the final great German drive which was expected to effect the capture of the city of Paris previous to the battle of Chateau-Thierry on July 18th.

There are pieces from the wrecked Zeppelin L-49 which tell of the great air raid on England on the night of October 19, 1917, on which occasion thirteen Zeppelins participated, and of the
disaster which overtook this flock of monster aircraft. These airships started the raiding expedition from three different bases, preparations having been made for a trip lasting from twenty to twenty-five hours. They headed for the English coast, which they recognized by its lights. Greatly hampered by British anti-aircraft gun-fire and particularly by numerous searchlights, only one Zeppelin was able to penetrate the London barrage. This machine dropped bombs which killed 27 and injured 53. The squadron which was then at a very high altitude attempted to regain its bases. But the airships were first caught in a gale and later were overtaken by a heavy fog in which they lost their way and became separated. At day-break the commander of the L-49 thought he was over Holland or Westphalia. The airship descended to a low altitude and the crew waved white flags. It was about eight o'clock in the morning before the commander realized that he was in France. The airship was sighted by several French aviators who compelled it to land near Bourbonne-les-Bains, a small town about thirty-two miles from General Headquarters of the A. E. F., at Chaumont, Haute-Marne. A rabbit hunter with a shot-gun rounded up the entire crew of fourteen just as the commander of the Zeppelin was about to fire an incendiary bullet into the gas bags.

The L-49 when it came to earth was practically intact. It was 680 feet long, 72 feet in diameter at its widest point, and was propelled by six motors which developed 1500 horsepower. The French had planned to move the entire machine to Paris and to exhibit it there. The bow of the machine rested on a small hill and the stern on another with the engine cabins or “pods” hanging between. To brace it up preparatory to moving, struts were used, but a rain and snow storm the following night added so greatly to the weight that the machine collapsed.

The L-49 was of the latest type of Zeppelins and this disastrous trip was probably its first. Three other Zeppelins were brought down in the same neighborhood but their crews did not fare as fortunately as did that of the L-49, for the machines were wrecked and members of the crews lost their lives. It is said that only four of the fleet of 13 Zeppelins succeeded in getting back to Germany, one finally dropping into the Mediterranean. This disastrous venture is said to have finally decided the Germans to abandon the plan of sending out Zeppelins in large numbers to make raids on England.

One of the interesting items in the exhibit is a man-trap which was used by the Boche in the Argonne forest. This trap had evidently been built long before the war for the big game hunting. The use of such traps for catching human prey was quite common with the Germans, and is another illustration of the barbarities resorted to by them in their warfare. This particular trap was taken by the 33d Division which had a notable part in the Argonne-Meuse offensive. The usual method employed by the Germans in the use of these traps was to place them in a path that would naturally be followed by a scout or advance party and to conceal them with leaves or litter. If a soldier stepped into this machine and its jaws with their long cruel teeth crushed his leg, he would naturally call for help. When help came, machine guns which were trained on the spot, opened their deadly fire, annihilating
VARIOUS TYPES OF GERMAN HELMETS AND BODY ARMOR, SOME PIERCED WITH BULLETS

ON EXTREME LEFT IS SHOWN A GAS-PROOF PIGEON CAGE AND ON EXTREME RIGHT ONE OF THE LARGEST SHELLS USED IN MODERN ORDNANCE, BELONGING TO THE 400-MM. HOWITZER WHICH WRECKED THE BELGIAN FORTS AT LIEGE. IN THE BACKGROUND, LOWER SHELF, IS A MAN-TRAP USED BY THE GERMANS AS DESCRIBED IN GENERAL ROGERS' ARTICLE.
The heavy machine gun, through its peculiar supports, gained the title of "Red Cross Gun," as it was carried by the Germans concealed beneath blankets, which gave it the appearance of a stretcher and procured certain immunity from Allied fire. Once unmasked it proved a deadly weapon instead of an instrument of mercy.
THIS ILLUSTRATION SHOWS AN EXTENSION FIELD OPERATING CHAIR, A TRENCH MORTAR, AND CARTRIDGE CASES OF VARIOUS SIZES
FROM LEFT TO RIGHT: GERMAN BREAD POCKET OF FUR AND LEATHER, USED FOR CLOTHING AND TOILET ARTICLES; BRASSARDS OF VARIOUS UNITS, HELMET INSIGNIA, PACKAGES OF PAPER STRING, AND SOLDIER PUTTEES OF PAPER, METAL BAGGAGE TAG, AND BAG MADE OF PAPER USED, WHEN FILLED WITH EARTH, FOR WALLS OF TRENCHES
Bolts of paper cloth shown at bottom of case, and above, pieces of military harness and other military paraphernalia made almost exclusively of paper, reinforced here and there with leather.
the entire party. Such traps were also frequently placed by the Boche in front of machine-gun nests.

Among the small arms is a German automatic pistol which was taken from a second lieutenant, one of the crew of three of a German aéroplane that was brought down by Lieutenant LaMarchant of the French Air Service at St. Die, Vosges.

A type of the German double saw-edge bayonet picked up in the Argonne forest by the 2nd Division has attracted considerable interest from the general public, the popular supposition being that the saw edges were used to make the bayonet a more cruel and deadly weapon. This type of bayonet, however, was used by many of the German pioneer troops and the saw edges seem to have been employed for the purpose of enabling these pioneers to more readily cut wire and other obstructions in clearing a way for the columns which followed.

The extremity to which the Germans were put in the latter part of the war when their supply of cotton and cloth fabric was running low, is well illustrated in the many items made of paper. There are bolts of German paper cloth on exhibition which have been so cleverly fabricated that at first glance they might be taken for the genuine article. Many garments were made of paper fabric. There are saddle blankets, wagon covers, halter ropes, belting, feed bags, saddle bags, ammunition packs, so skilfully woven that at first sight it is almost impossible to detect that they were made of paper.

When the Army of Occupation went into Germany it found vast stores of this paper clothing and equipment in some of the supply depots. Paper was even employed in the making of some of the harness, it being reinforced with leather in the parts on which there was the heaviest strain. Included in the exhibit are spools of paper thread which show how German ingenuity was taxed in the days when the blockade was so effective.

Pieces of stained glass from what were once artistic windows of ancient cathedrals which were not spared in their bombardments tell more effectively perhaps than lengthy word descriptions of the kind of warfare that was waged and in which nothing was held sacred.

A gas-proof box for carrier pigeons with a special opening for extracting pigeons when under gas is one of the interesting exhibits. This was found in a German trench on the Château-Thierry front. The ante-chamber was so built that it was possible to reach in and attach messages to the birds without exposing them to the gas before they emerged for their flights.

Some of the freakish things that happen in the midst of heavy fighting are well illustrated in the split barrel of a United States rifle whose muzzle had evidently received a direct hit. The barrel of this gun which had evidently been in the hands of one of our soldiers at the moment it was hit was split clean and half way down to the stock. Another exceedingly interesting exhibit of this character is a clip of United States cartridges which had been carried by one of our soldiers and which had been traversed by a piece of shrapnel that finally lodged in the last cartridge after it had penetrated all the others. While all the other cartridges had been exploded the last one in which it was embedded still had its charge. What happened to the wearer of this cartridge clip will probably never be known, but
it is possible that it saved his life. This strange exhibit was picked up in the forest of Nesles by a Salvage Squad with the 77th Division on September 12, 1918.

There are German field telephones and wire, the latter being made almost entirely of iron, only a very thin thread of copper running through it, indicating that in the necessity for conservation, the use of copper was greatly restricted.

A field amputating chair which was found in one of the German dressing stations with its blood-stained canvas back, numerous straps and metal jacket in which the limb to be operated on or amputated was fastened, tells something of the ingenuity of the devices of the German surgeons. There are many samples of medical, signal, and engineer equipment which was captured from the enemy.

Some of the printed propaganda dropped by German aeroplanes in the last days of the war tell how the enemy, fearing defeat, were anxious to bring the fighting to an end. One of these circulars which were dropped in great quantities near Dun-sur-Meuse and were picked up by the 79th Division, is headed: "What Are We Fighting For?" The American soldier knew exactly what he was fighting for, the freedom of the world, and tons of such propaganda could not stop him.

There are German grenade throwers captured in the battlefield near Mouilly in the St. Mihiel sector, trench mortars taken in the Argonne forest during the first drive in September, 1918, shells of all calibres, flare signals, trench periscopes, gas alarm devices, signal lamps, trench lanterns, smoke-pots and a number of anti-tank guns.

German iron crosses of the first and second classes are in the collection. Indeed, after our Army of Occupation was in Germany, these iron crosses, once so coveted and prized in the German Army, were peddled about promiscuously. A group of American soldiers that had conceived the idea of turning out counterfeit iron crosses found in a short time that the product of their "mint" was scarcely profitable. All the brave insignia of the once proud "Imperial German Army" came to be bartered about in the "Fatherland" in such a common way that it was apparent even to the German people that the pomp and glory of their army which once they held above all, was indeed but a transient thing.

As has already been indicated, it is impossible to give anything like a detailed description of the collection within the limits of an article necessarily as brief as this must be. But perhaps this will give an idea of some of the details of the story of the war now being gathered in our National Museum at Washington.

Another interesting addition to this collection is a German message shell, of which, so far as can be ascertained, there are only two in America. This was used to send a message from one body of German troops to another where all other lines of communication had been destroyed. On the end of the shell is a colored fuse, which is ignited, being either red or yellow to indicate the importance of the message. The timer is set for the proper distance, and when the explosion takes place a steel container holding the message falls to the ground, giving forth an immense cloud of black smoke covering an area of about 300 yards. This cloud both indicates the location and affords a screen under which the German can leave his trench, pick up the container and, unscrewing the lid, find the message.
N organization unique in American military history was the regiment of invalids commanded by Colonel Lewis Nicola of Pennsylvania. This experiment in providing for the wounded and disabled of the Revolutionary armies has interest for us to-day as the first crude attempt in what has now developed into a scientific and wonderful salvaging of war-wrecked humanity.

Colonel Nicola, the commanding officer of the corps, was a unique character. Born in Dublin, of Huguenot ancestry, he entered the British army when twenty-three years old, rose to the rank of major, came to America eighteen years before the Revolution and settled in Philadelphia. A man of no mean talents, a surveyor and engineer, he was a member of the American Philosophical Society and at one time the editor of its publications. When the Revolutionary War broke out he was fifty-eight years old and, being strongly in favor of the cause of the Colonies, he was made Barrackmaster General of Philadelphia in 1776 and acted as town-major from that year to 1782. At the close of his Revolutionary services he held the brevet-rank of Brigadier-General. When the war commenced he immediately translated an important French work on military engineering and had it printed in Philadelphia along with a treatise of his own on "Military Exercise Calculated for the Use of the Americans." But he is remembered as the man who proposed to Washington that he proclaim himself king and use the army to set up a monarchy as the form of government best calculated to meet the situation that had developed in the year 1782.

Fourteen months of war had passed before Congress took up the matter of permanent provision for wounded and disabled men. A committee consisting of Robert Treat Paine, Francis Lightfoot Lee, Hyman Hall, William Ellery and Francis Lewis was appointed to consider what provision ought to be made for disabled soldiers and seamen, and their report resulted in the resolution of August 26, 1776, to grant half pay for life or during the continuance of the disability, a chief misfortune seeming to be that of the loss of a limb. By this resolve also the Invalid Corps was created. It was to be composed of all disabled officers and soldiers who were found to be capable of doing guard or garrison duty; the seamen to be similarly incorporated and employed. There appears to be no record of the result of this experiment.
so far as the navy is concerned, but the army regiment was duly formed in 1777 as a corps of eight companies of one hundred men each, not including the commissioned and non-commissioned officers. Their specific duties were to act as garrisons and guards in cities and places where magazines of supplies were located. The regiment was to serve also as a military school for young gentlemen previous to their being appointed to the marching regiments, and all the subaltern officers while off duty were obliged to attend a mathematical school to learn “Geometry, Arithmetick, vulgar and decimal Fractions and the extraction of Roots.” The officers of the corps were obliged to contribute one day’s pay each month for the purchase of a regimental library “of the most approved Authors on Tacticks and the Petite Guere.” So, in a sense, the Invalid regiment was the first military school of the United States army, a faint and shadowy precursor of West Point, while the method devised for creating the first official military library in the United States showed a canny sense of thrift on the part of our Colonial congressmen, whatever else may be thought of it.

Some officers of the Invalid Corps were to be constantly employed in the recruiting service and all recruits obtained were to be brought into the Corps, trained, drilled and then drafted into the field regiments. A month after the Corps was established, June 20, 1777, Congress directed the surgeons of the hospitals to see to it that before men were discharged from the hospitals as unfit for further service it be considered whether or not such men might be capable of garrison duty, and if so found to transfer them to the Invalid Corps. The Board of War was directed to send notice of the creation of the Corps to all commanding generals that such men as were still with the regiments, but were unfit for active duty, might be properly transferred. Men having only one arm or one leg each were deemed proper recruits. An advertisement was ordered published calling on all men in the service who were incapable of field duties either by reason of wounds or disorders to present themselves to Colonel Nicola in Front Street, Philadelphia. If they were judged fit for the Corps they were immediately put upon full pay. Officers who desired transfer to the Corps were obliged to furnish certificates of their physical condition and no officer would be received who could not produce ample testimony of having served with reputation and possessing a good character both as a soldier and a citizen. Officers and men who had enlisted for the war were given the preference. The Corps was formed and with Colonel Nicola as its directing spirit struggled earnestly to justify its existence. As a training school for young officers and soldiers it rendered valuable aid to the army and Nicola’s letters and reports show a steady flow of recruits through the Corps into the field. With the actual invalids matters did not run so smoothly and at the close of the first year of the Corps’ existence Nicola complained that a great many men were lost to the army by the inattention of officers to the orders of Congress. Those men who were transferred drew clothing at the hospitals before starting for the Invalids, sold it on the road and arrived destitute and had to be clothed again; also because of inattention to detail they did not bring their pay certificates with them, which resulted in a loss of pay to themselves.
Men assigned to the Invalids, but who refused to serve therein, had their names struck off the pension list; but exceptions could be made to this drastic rule by the certification of the governor or president and council of their state in meritorious cases. In September, 1778, Congress made the Pension and Invalid regulations retroactive so as to include all persons disabled in the military line from the date of the battle of Lexington, thus fixing the commencement of hostilities as April 19, 1775.

From the time of its organization until reduced by the action of Congress in 1783 the Invalid Corps proved an organization of value. It performed garrison and guard duty at Philadelphia throughout the war with the single exception of the period when the city was in the possession of the British, and detachments guarded prisoners and stores at Boston, Rutland, Easton, Trenton and elsewhere. In 1782 Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, then Secretary of War, and unacquainted with the matter, suggested dismissing the Corps as a useless expense. Nicola's protest to Washington was blunt and brief.

I can with great propriety, he wrote, assert that, fighting and long marches excepted, no regiment has done more duty besides fatigues; it has now existed upwards of four years . . . and I have heard many officers of marching regiments declare that their men, from seeing the duties and fatigues of the Invalids, dread being transferred. The regiment has not had the honour to attend your Excellency into the field, but has been the means of more serviceable men being called thereto.

A somewhat humorous light is thrown upon the Corps in the small riot that occurred in Easton, Pennsylvania, when some of Pulaski's troopers attempted to interfere with a prisoner of the Invalids and were badly beaten up by the men who, though unfit for active field duty, had evidently not forgotten how to fight. This could hardly be wondered at when the record of man after man in the Invalid Corps showed such reason for his presence as wounded at Brandywine, wounded at Monmouth, at Iron Hill, at Yorktown, and other places whose names stand for courage and valor in American army annals.

At the close of the war the Corps was concentrated at West Point and by 1784 it had dwindled down to seven officers and thirty non-commissioned officers and privates. The Commander-in-Chief's feeling for the Invalids is shown in his letter to Baron Steuben of November 8, 1783:

I will request General Lincoln, he wrote, to take measures for having those Invalids who are to go to West Point conveyed thither by water. . . . but as General Lincoln is going himself to the Eastward it may require somebody to press the execution of any directions he may send to the War Office in Philadelphia—and as it is a matter in which humanity is interested I make no apology for requesting you, my dear Sir, to take this upon yourself. With respect to those who cannot be removed or who will ever be incapable of taking care of themselves—let me request you to make the best provision for them you can either by making an agreement for their reception into the Hospital or any other way you may think best—such of them as are entitled to the pension may have their certificates signed as I pass [through] Philadelphia.

Congress had ordered the reduction of the Corps in May, 1783; the officers who had lost a limb or been equally disabled were retired on full pay for life; other minor disabilities received half pay. Disabled non-commissioned officers and privates were to be supported in the hospital for life or they could retire to their homes if they preferred with the same support. All officers and men received a gratuity of one month's full pay on disbanding. The worst cases, seventeen in number, were sent
to the Pennsylvania State Hospital; but it was reported that the expectation was for their early recovery and dismissal.

But a year or more before the Corps ceased to exist the general discontent of the army found voice in Nicola's well-known letter to Washington. By 1782 the war was practically over; Cornwallis had surrendered and only New York, Charleston and Savannah were held by the British. Both of the southern cities were evacuated before the year was out and less than a dozen small skirmishes, the last engagements of the war, were fought during the entire twelve months. The mind of the army, freed from thoughts of active campaigning, had time to dwell upon its sufferings and the entire lack of any hopeful sign of improvement. Pay was months in arrears and worth almost nothing when received; supplies were few and everything seemed to be getting worse instead of better. The Invalids' colonel, then a man of sixty-five years, wrote to Washington out of a mind harassed and brooding over the universal gloom and sense of injustice at the neglect which the army was experiencing. His letter and Washington's sharp rebuke are familiar to us, but not so well known is the apology. It is a manly presentation and rings true with no loss of dignity. Nicola wrote two letters to the Commander-in-Chief before he felt that his explanation was complete and, curiously enough, his expressions are not altogether inapplicable to some of the conditions existing to-day; our excitable and weak patriots can find straightforward thinking therein that should spur their faded Americanism to more vigorous growth. It is an apology worthy of record as an example of the manhood of the American Revolution. The first letter follows:

May 23, 1782

Sr.

I am this moment honoured with yours and am extremely unhappy that the liberty I have taken should be so highly disagreeable to your Excellency. Tho I have met with many severe misfortunes nothing has ever affected me so much as your reproof, I flatter myself no man is more desirous to be governed by the dictates of true religion and honour & since I have erred I entreat you will attribute it more to a weakness of judgment than corruptness of heart. No man has entered into the present dispute with more zeal, from a full conviction of the justness of it, & I look on every person who endeavors to disturb the repose of his country as a villian, if individuals disapprove of anything in the form of government they live under they have no other choice but a proper submission or to retire. The scheme I mentioned did not appeal to me in a light anyway injurious to my country, rather likely to prove beneficial, but since I find your sentiments so different from mine I shall consider myself as having been under a strong delusion & beg leave to assure you it shall be my future study to combat, as far as my abilities reach, every gleam of discontent.

Excuse the confusion of this occasioned by the distraction of my mind & permit me to subscribe myself with due respect

Your Excellency's
most obedt. Servant
Lewis Nicola Col. Inv.

Not satisfied with this, Nicola again wrote to Washington the next day:

May 24 1782

Sr. Greatly oppressed in mind and distressed at having been the means of giving your Excellency one moment's uneasiness, I find myself under the necessity of relying on your goodness to pardon my further troubling you by endeavoring, if possible, to remove every unfavorable impression that lies in your breast to my prejudice. Always anxious to stand fair in the opinion of good men the idea of your thinking me capable of acting or abetting any villainy must make me very unhappy.

I solemnly assure your Excellency I have neither been the broacher, or in any shape the encourager of the design not to separate at the peace till all grievances are redressed, but have often heard it mentioned either directly or by hints. From sundry resolves of Congress favourable to the army, but which that Honble Body has not been able to execute, persons who only see what swims on the surface have laid
the blame at their door & therefore lost all confidence in promises, how far this bad impression may affect the larger part of the army I cannot say, but should it operate considerably at the conclusion of the war, it may be expected that all obligations shall be immediately discharged, the possibility of which I much doubt; therefore I took the liberty of mentioning what I thought would be a compromise, bidding fair to be satisfactory to one side and not disadvantageous to the other. Deprived by misfortune of that patrimony I was born to, and, with a numerous family, depending entirely upon my military appointments, when these have failed the tender feelings of a husband and father seeing his family often destitute of the common necessaries of life, have pierced my soul, these feelings often repeated & fraught with anxiety for the future may have sowed my mind & warped my judgment, but in the most sacred manner I protest that had I influence & abilities equal to the task, the idea of occasioning any mischiefs in a country I lived in would be daggers in my breast and I should think myself accountable at the grand tribunal for all the mischiefs that might ensue. Was it my fate to live under a government I thought insupportable I would look on retiring to some other as the only justifiable means that I could pursue.

As to my opinion on different forms of government, if it be erroneous, I assure you the fault is owing to a defect in judgment not a wilful shutting my eyes to the light of reason. However wrong the sentiments I have disclosed to your Excellency may be, they cannot have done any mischief, as they have always remained locked up in my breast. My mind was so disturbed at the perusal of your Excellency's letter that I do not well know what answer I returned, if there was anything improper in it I must trust to your humanity for pardon & request that you will believe me with unfeigned respect.

Sr

your Excellency's most obedient Servant

Lewis Nicola Col. Inv.

One year later, in March, 1783, the situation, still unimproved by Congress, resulted in the dangerous Newburg addresses which required all of Washington's influence and tact to neutralize. With these anonymous papers Nicola had nothing to do. His idea was but the substitution of a long tried form of government for an experimental form that seemed to be a failure, while the Newburg addresses advocated action that might have developed into what we now call Bolshevism.

BOOK REVIEW

"Fighters Young Americans Want to Know." By Everett T. Tomlinson, New York, D. Appleton and Co., $1.60.

Dr. Tomlinson possesses to a unique extent the ability to discover little known facts about the history of this country—particularly its early and Colonial history—and to present these facts in attractive form so that they contribute materially to our knowledge of certain historical facts. "Fighters Young Americans Want to Know" tells, as the author says, "stories taken from the different struggles in which the United States has been engaged, all of them authentic. Many of them have not been recorded in our histories, but every one is founded on an event that actually occurred."

So here are eighteen stories about men and boys who fought bravely and did their bit for the United States, after which, in many cases, they sank into utter obscurity. Very few know the splendid story of Hantz McBride's Maggie, of the heroism of young Richard Wallace at old Fort Ticonderoga, or the tale of Captain Zachary Taylor, later to be known in the Mexican Campaign as "Old Rough and Ready," even later to be elected U. S. President, and his defence of Fort Harrison against the Miamis. There are also in Dr. Tomlinson's volume stories too little known of the Civil War and of the Spanish-American War, while, concluding the book, are three anecdotes of the Great War just ended.

Throughout these stories the author always has an eye for historical accuracy, for the bringing to life of past times and past events by his vivid manner of story-telling. Never lacking in a human sense of values, Dr. Tomlinson has introduced a few humorous narratives in his collection, such as the tales entitled "Tom Archer's Daring" and "Sam Wilder's Password." Nor must we forget to mention the vivid portrait of General Frederick Funston painted in "The Raft on the Mariloa."
FLAG PRESENTED TO U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

RECEDING by half an hour the joint session of Congress at which the Nation's thanks were tendered General John J. Pershing and his victorious army, was the gift of a beautiful silk American flag to the United States House of Representatives from the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. This flag was the only one hanging in the Chamber on this historic occasion.

The flag was placed above the Speaker's desk on September 17th by Capt. Herbert G. Rosboro, Sergt. H. M. Farrell and Mr. William Tyler Page, Clerk of the House and author of The American's Creed.

The ceremonies attending the acceptance of the gift on the following day were most interesting. Grateful thanks were voiced by Representative Mondell and resolutions passed to present the old flag, which was draped over the Speaker's desk during the war congress, to the National Society to be preserved in the Museum of Memorial Continental Hall.

This old flag was presented to the House of Representatives on March 2, 1901, by the Betsy Ross Chapter, N. S. D. A. R., or by descendants of Betsy Ross. On that point the records are not quite clear.

At the June, 1919, meeting of the National Board of Management, the President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, stated that this "Betsy Ross" flag was in bad condition, and on motion of Mrs. Edward Lansing Harris, State Regent of Ohio, seconded by Mrs. James Benton Grant, Vice-President General of Colorado, it was carried that the National Society present a flag to the House of Representatives to replace the old one hanging above the Speaker's desk.

A letter from the President General, which accompanied the gift, was read to the House:

It having come to the knowledge of the President General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution that an American flag presented to the United States House of Representatives some years ago by one of the chapters of the society has become so soiled and worn as to be unsightly, the matter was brought to the attention of the Board of Management of the National Society, D. A. R., by the President General. By unanimous consent of the Board it was voted that a new flag be given by the National Society to the House of Representatives. It is with great pleasure, therefore, that the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution present to the United States House of Representatives a flag to be hung in its august chamber. May this symbol of freedom inspire every member of the House of Representatives.

Very sincerely,
SARAH E. GUERNSEY.

The formal exercises in connection with the gift of the flag were postponed twice. Sunday, September 14th, was the anniversary of the writing of "The Star Spangled Banner" by Francis
GENERAL JOHN J. PERSHING ADDRESSING THE JOINT SESSION OF CONGRESS, ASSEMBLED TO PRESENT ITS THANKS TO HIM AND HIS GALLANT ARMY

ABOVE THE SPEAKER'S DESK HANGS THE NEW FLAG PRESENTED TO THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES BY THE NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, JUST BEFORE THE PERSHING CEREMONIES TOOK PLACE.
Scott Key, and as the House did not meet it was then intended to have the ceremonies on the 17th, the 132d anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution. But as that day was made a legal holiday in the District of Columbia in honor of General Pershing, it was finally decided that the exercises should precede the Pershing celebration in the House on the 18th.

It happened that September 18th was the 116th anniversary of the laying of the corner-stone of the Capitol. On that occasion George Washington marched to the Capitol with the Masons, wearing his apron as a member of the Alexandria Lodge, and helped to lay the corner-stone.

When the "Betsy Ross" flag was given to the House of Representatives in 1891 the resolutions adopted at that time were written by Mr. William Tyler Page, then clerk of the Committee on Accounts, who also drew up the resolutions of thanks passed by the House upon its acceptance of the new flag. The older resolutions presented the flag, which was then displaced, to the United States Department of Agriculture, to be placed in the department museum. This was done because the old flag represented a native agricultural product. It had been presented by the Women's Silk Culture Association of the United States, which was established in Philadelphia in 1880. The flag was made from native silk by the women of the California section of the National Association. It hung over the Speaker's desk from January 23, 1885, until 1901, when it was removed because the law required a flag bearing two new stars to represent the states of Arizona and New Mexico. The California silk flag had, therefore, hung in the House during the war with Spain.

D. A. R. LIBRARY

Books received at Memorial Continental Hall for the library since September 1st are:

- History of Cape May County, New Jersey. By Lewis Townsend Stevens, 1897. Gift of Mrs. Charles S. Markley, of Oak Tree Chapter.

The following four books were the gift of Sprague's Journal of Maine History:

The History of Discipline in the Navy*  

By Charles Richard Williams

The fundamental law on which the American Navy rests is the "Articles for the Government of the Navy of the United States." How important familiarity with these articles on the part of every one in the navy is regarded by the Government, is shown by the fact that the articles are required "to be hung up in some public part of the ship and read once a month to the ship's company." The articles, in fact, are the charter of the rights, the duties, the obligations, and the privileges of the officers and men in the navy—their Bible, so to say. Or we may think of the articles as the constitution of the navy, the expression of the essential governing principles in harmony with which all the innumerable rules and regulations, necessary for the direction and discipline of men engaged in the many and various duties of a modern navy, and for insuring the orderly and efficient conduct and control of naval activities, have been formulated and established.

The larger and more complex any human institution or enterprise becomes, the greater the need of regulation, of defining the precise functions, duties, and rights of the various elements composing and conducting it. The rules that were sufficient to govern the navy when it was composed entirely of sailing vessels of different classes, none very large according to modern ideas, would be entirely inadequate under present conditions, when steam and electricity and radio communication, when armor plate, long-range guns, and high explosives, when torpedoes, airplanes, and submarines have brought about undreamed-of problems and made necessary many new varieties of specialized knowledge and skill. The modern great warship is as different from the warship of a hundred years ago as the Waldorf-Astoria from the old Astor House, or as the Baldwin Locomotive Works from an old-time wagon factory. No wonder the rules and regulations of the navy, which in 1830 could be printed in a thin little volume, now make a ponderous tome of hundreds of pages. They have simply kept pace with the enormous changes in construction and equipment, in methods and activities, and the corresponding increase and variety of functions and duties.

Meanwhile, however, the fundamental law, the constitution, as I have called it, of the navy has remained in its essential quality much the same as at the very beginning of an American navy. The present articles are more

* Reprinted from the United States Naval Institute Proceedings with the courteous permission of its editor.
numerous and more detailed, the arrangement of them is more orderly and logical, and they display greater precision in language and definition; but there are few subjects dealt with in the very first articles that are not treated in the present articles, and in many instances in practically the same language.

The first American articles were adopted by the Continental Congress in November, 1775, more than seven months before the Declaration of Independence. They were styled “Rules for the Regulation of the Navy of the United Colonies.” Every commander of a naval vessel received copies and was required to post them in “public places of the ship” and cause them to be “read to the ship’s company once a month.” The new navy was directed and administered by a committee of Congress, the most efficient member of which was Robert Morris. The committee, in assigning officers to duty, repeatedly enjoined upon them the duty of strictly obeying the articles, and usually ended its letters of instruction with some such injunction as this. “Use your people well, but preserve strict discipline; treat prisoners, if any you make, with humanity; and in all things be duly attentive to the honor and interest of America.” These words are taken from a letter of August 23, 1776, to Lieutenant John Baldwin, commander of the schooner Wasp, one of the earliest letters of the committee still preserved in the Library of Congress. Similar injunctions are found in many other letters. At the same time, commanders were encouraged and exhorted to be bold. A letter of November 1, 1776, to Captain Elisha Warren, of the continental sloop Fly, urges: “Although we recommend your taking good care of your vessel and people, yet we should deem it more praiseworthy in an officer to lose his vessel in a bold enterprise than to lose a good prize by too timid a conduct.” These quotations afford a very noble impression of the spirit of discipline, humanity, and enterprise which the Fathers desired should permeate and characterize the Continental Navy. They would be appropriate admonitions to naval officers at any time.

The ships of the Continental navy, few as they were, and often poorly equipped and inefficiently manned, rendered an indispensable service in the struggle for independence. If we add to these ships the vessels commissioned by the individual Colonies and the multitude of authorized privateers, probably more Americans fought during the Revolutionary War on sea than on land, and without their efforts, it is safe to say that the Colonies would have failed to win their cause or the war would have been greatly prolonged.

At the end of the war the navy simply began to fade away, the emergency for which it was created having passed. By 1785 the last ship of the fleet had been disposed of. In the establishment of the new Government of the United States, no provision was made for the creation of a navy. It was not till 1798, when the activities of French privateers in the West Indies stirred the country and Congress to the need for defensive action and reprisal, that a naval department was formed and a Secretary of the Navy was added to the Cabinet. That year marks the beginning of the navy of the United States. The “Articles for the Government of the Navy,” which were then adopted, were based on the articles of 1775, and the present articles, by numerous modifications, additions, and amendments, to meet the changing conditions and
requirements of the vastly enlarged service, have been developed out of the articles of 1798.

Thus, the general principles of discipline controlling the officers and men of the American navy, from the far-off days of the little sailing vessels of the Revolutionary struggle down to the present epoch of gigantic superdreadnoughts, have had continuous life and force. It ought to give any young man entering the naval service a certain thrill of elation that he becomes the heir of a long and glorious tradition, and that, in studying the articles controlling that service, he is familiarizing himself with regulations some of which, couched in almost exactly the same words, were obeyed by John Paul Jones and were read to the ship’s company of the Bonhomme Richard.

The “Rules for the Regulation of the Navy of the United Colonies,” the source or basis, as I have said, of all subsequent “Articles for the Government of the Navy,” were adopted by the Continental Congress on November 28, 1775. They had been framed or compiled by John Adams, always a devoted and intelligent advocate of a navy. He had had no maritime experience, but he was a very eminent lawyer and, doubtless, in his legal practice at the important port of Boston, had had occasion to learn much of the laws of the sea. At any rate, he had great good sense and knew where to look for information and precedents. Of course, he did not attempt to frame a code of rules out of hand. That would have been quite impossible for any landsman, however wise and learned, to accomplish. The result of such an attempt could only have been ridiculous. Indeed, laws of any sort are seldom made that way. They usually are based upon or grow out of previous enactments or court interpretations; or they put into formal expression well-established rules of conduct that have almost gained the force of law; or they extend the application of accepted legal principles to correct new abuses or to meet new and novel conditions.

Very naturally, therefore, John Adams had recourse to the articles governing the British navy—the navy up to that time of the American Colonies as much as of the British Islands. Many Americans had served in the British navy; British maritime law, like the common law, was the law of the Colonies. British naval law and traditions must have been familiar, in a general way at least, to most of the seafaring population of America—the population from which the officers and men of the new navy were to be drawn. In the absence of any legislation by the Continental Congress, therefore, the officers of American war vessels would, doubtless, as a matter of course have followed the rules and precedents of the British service. What John Adams did was to adopt from the British articles the rules that he considered essential, modifying them where necessary to meet American exigencies or ideas. John Paul Jones is sometimes spoken of as the father of the American navy. But John Adams was certainly the father of it on its administrative side. And it must not be forgotten that it was under his administration, as President, that the Navy Department was created and the foundation of the United States navy was laid.

Considered with reference to the needs and conditions of the time of their promulgation, the articles of 1775 may be characterized as reasonably comprehensive and satisfactory. If
fairly obeyed and administered, according to their spirit as well as their letter, they were sufficient to define the rights and duties of officers, to secure fair and just treatment of the men, and to procure honest and faithful service for the Government. The articles consist of something more than forty paragraphs. All together they fill not much more than a third of the space occupied by the present articles.

They contain certain paragraphs as to the food and pay of the men that now have no place in the fundamental law of the navy. The food allowance for each day is precisely specified. For example: “Sunday—one pound bread, one pound beef, one pound potatoes or turnips.” “Wednesday—one pound bread, two ounces butter, four ounces cheese, and one-half pint of rice.” Beef and pork alternated as the meat ration, and fresh fish was served in addition, when the ship happened to be “in such places where fish is to be had,” and the men detailed by the captain to go fishing had good luck. Moreover, every man was entitled to “half a pint of rum every day, and discretionary allowance on extra duty and in time of engagement.” It is easy to imagine what the Jackies meant when they spoke of a generous-spirited officer as a man of fine discretion! The allowance of rum was continued until 1862. In lieu of it, the pay of the Jackies was slightly increased. This mitigated the Government’s offense, but did not completely appease the thirsty subjects of it. They had a song at the time reflecting their state of mind, the refrain of which was:

“They raised our pay six cents a day,  
But stopped our grog forever!”

The salaries fixed by the articles were not such as could exactly be described as munificent, even for the simpler and more frugal days of the last quarter of the eighteenth century. Captains received thirty-two dollars a month; surgeons, twenty-one and one-third dollars; lieutenants, masters, and chaplains, twenty; minor officers from fifteen to eight; and able seamen, six and two-third dollars a month. Perhaps it is not to be wondered at, therefore, that there was often great difficulty in getting sufficient crews, that captains were constantly exhorted by the Marine Committee to use their best endeavor to enlist men at any West Indian port they visited or from the prizes they might take, and that men of low character and little or no sea experience sometimes formed the majority of a ship’s company. Service on board privateers was more attractive to most able seamen as promising less hazard and larger pecuniary rewards. It is only fair to say, however, that it was the expectation of Congress and the hope of the men on entering the naval service, that the official salaries should be substantially supplemented by the capture of prizes. And this expectation and hope were in very many cases justified by the event. In the two years, 1776 and 1777, for example, ships of the Continental navy captured more than one hundred and twenty prizes.

Taken as a whole, the articles of 1775 are more general in their terms than the present articles. They do not go into such detail either in defining the duties of officers or in specifying the various possible crimes, misdemeanors, and breaches of discipline that might occur on shipboard. But certain specifications are most interesting. The third article reads:

“If any shall be heard to swear, curse, or blaspheme the name of God,
the commander is strictly enjoined to punish them for every offense by causing them to wear a wooden collar, or some shameful badge, for so long time as he shall judge proper. If he be a commissioned officer, he shall forfeit one shilling for each offense, and a warrant or inferior officer sixpence. He who is guilty of drunkenness, if a seaman, shall be put in irons until he is sober, but if an officer, he shall forfeit two days' pay."

Under the present articles, these offenses, along with "any other scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals," are made subject to "such punishment as a court-martial may adjudge." The present system is more humane; but that of 1775 was quite in harmony with the times, when the whipping-post and the public stocks were familiar sights, and people found joy in heaping contumely on petty offenders against law and good morals.

The fourth article provides: "No commander shall inflict any punishment upon a seaman beyond twelve lashes upon his bare back with a cat of nine tails; if the fault shall deserve a greater punishment, he is to apply to the commander-in-chief of the navy in order to the trying of him by a court-martial and in the meantime he may put him under confinement." One would suppose that twelve lashes on the bare back—"well laid on," as the ancient phrase ran—of a scourge consisting of nine lashes of knotted cord, would be punishment sufficient for any act of misconduct that could properly be spoken of as a "fault," to satisfy even the most severe martinet's sense of justice. But in the British navy thirty and more lashes were not uncommon. Even three or four hundred lashes were on occasion adjudged, though probably no man survived to receive that number; and the victims of cruel flogging sometimes were left mangled and crippled for the rest of their miserable lives. Flogging was continued in the American navy until 1862, when it disappeared along with rum.

The more serious offenses were to be dealt with by a court-martial. Those distinctly specified were, embezzling or stealing any of the ship's equipment or supplies, faint-heartedness in action, desertion of duty or station "while the enemy is in sight or in time of action," inciting or engaging in mutiny, uttering seditious words, striking an officer, quarreling or fighting, sleeping on watch or other neglect of duty, murder, robbery, and theft. Only for murder was the penalty of death mandatory. It might be adjudged in cases of desertion in action or mutiny, but was never to be executed until confirmed by the commander-in-chief.

Under the present articles a court-martial is authorized to adjudge the punishment of death for twenty-two different offenses, though the death penalty is in no case mandatory. But the articles of 1775 had a general clause to cover all offenses that were not particularly specified. This clause declares: "All other faults, disorders, and misdemeanours which shall be committed on board any ship belonging to the thirteen United Colonies, and which are not herein mentioned, shall be punished according to the laws and customs in such cases at sea." Here was a grant of sweeping authority to maintain discipline and good order and to execute justice by appealing to the mandates of what might be called the ancient common law of the sea. Doubtless under this ancient law some of the unnamed offenses were punishable by
death. But the rights of the individual were safeguarded by the article which declared: "If any person shall apprehend he has just cause of complaint, he shall quietly and decently make the same known to his superior officer, or to the captain, as the case may require, who shall take care that justice be done."

Everything just set forth is found, if not in the same form, in substance in the present articles, except the recognition of the binding force of the ancient "laws and customs of the sea." Instead of this there is a vastly enlarged list of possible offenses—about all that one could think of as ever likely to be committed—and then, to provide against possible contingencies, we have Article 22: "All offenses committed by persons belonging to the Navy which are not specified in the foregoing articles shall be punished as a court-martial may direct." But "no sentence of a court-martial, extending to the loss of life [just as of old], or to the dismissal of a commissioned or warrant officer, shall be carried into execution until confirmed by the President,"—who is the commander-in-chief of the navy.

Many of the present articles, like the one just quoted, are, as I have already said, in almost exactly the same language as the corresponding articles of 1775. Further illustrations will make this clear. An article of 1775 reads: "Any master-at-arms who shall refuse to receive such prisoner or prisoners as shall be committed to his charge, or having received them, shall suffer him or them to escape, or dismiss them without orders for so doing, shall suffer in his or their stead, as a court-martial shall order and direct." A paragraph of the present Article 8 makes subject to "such punishment as a court-martial may adjudge" any person who, "when rated or acting as a master-at-arms, refuses to receive such prisoners as may be committed to his charge, or, having received them, suffers them to escape, or dismisses them without orders from the proper authority."

The latter is more precise and grammatical than the former, but is clearly the same article worked over. The same is true of Article 25 which reads: "No man who may command by accident, or in the absence of the commanding officer, except when such commanding officer is absent for a time by leave, shall inflict any other punishment than confinement." This is hardly better expressed than the sixth article of 1775 from which it is taken, namely. "The officer who commands by accident of the captain's or commander's absence (unless he be absent for a time, by leave) shall not order any correction but confinement."

Note also how exactly the article of 1775 regarding the sickbay is followed by the present article. The former reads: "A convenient place shall be set apart for sick or hurt men, to which they are to be removed with their hammocks and bedding, when the surgeon shall advise the same to be necessary, and some of the crew shall be appointed to attend and serve them, and to keep the place clean." The language of the latter is: "Every commanding officer shall cause a convenient place to be set apart for sick or disabled men, to which he shall have them removed, with their hammocks and bedding, when the surgeon so advises, and shall direct that some of the crew attend them and keep the place clean."

The most striking instance of practical identity is that in the case of the first article, which gives the keynote of the animating spirit of the naval
service. The wording of 1775 was: "The commanders of all ships and vessels belonging to the thirteen United Colonies are strictly required to shew in themselves a good example of honor and virtue to their officers and men, and to be very vigilant in inspecting the behaviour of all such as are under them, and to discountenance and suppress all dissolute, immoral, and disorderly practices, and also such as are contrary to the rules of discipline and obedience, and to correct those who are guilty of the same, according to the usage of the sea."

This is so nobly expressed that it was not easy to make any improvement. It appears as the present first article with hardly more than absolutely necessary changes. Now it reads: "The commanders of all fleets, squadrons, naval stations, and vessels belonging to the Navy are required to show in themselves a good example of virtue, honor, patriotism, and subordination; to be vigilant in inspecting the conduct of all persons who are placed under their command; to guard against and suppress all dissolute and immoral practices, and to correct, according to the laws and regulations of the Navy, all persons who are guilty of them; and any such commander who offends against this article shall be punished as a court-martial may direct."

In place of the earlier "all ships and vessels belonging to the thirteen United Colonies," we now have "all fleets, squadrons, naval stations, and vessels belonging to the Navy." Commanders in 1775 were "strictly required to show in themselves a good example," etc. Now the "strictly" is omitted. The example in 1775 was to be of "honor and virtue," which are comprehensive terms; but now it is to be of "virtue, honor, patriotism, and subordination."

"To their officers and men" is omitted, as superfluous, as is "very" before "vigilant." "Behaviour" is replaced with "conduct," a change in the fashion of speech merely; "to discountenance and suppress" yields to the better phrase, "to guard against and suppress." "Disorderly" is omitted, as is also "such [practices] as are contrary to the rules of discipline and obedience," it evidently being thought that "dissolute and immoral practices" is sufficiently comprehensive. Now, moreover, correction of persons guilty of these practices must be "according to the laws and regulations of the Navy," not as in 1775 "according to the usage of the sea." The present articles nowhere recognize the ancient "usage of the sea" as now of binding force. The present article ends with providing for a court-martial for any commander that offends against it; a provision that John Adams would have thought unnecessary, as being a thing of necessary implication. But with all these changes in detail, I venture to say that the reading of the first article of 1775 makes exactly the same impression as that of the present first article.

It is noteworthy, also, that the second article in each case relates to religious services. In a sense one might call this the first article, regarding what is numbered first as really a preamble to all that follows, something like the preamble to the Constitution. The religious article of 1775 reflects the more assiduous practice of religious exercises which was characteristic of the times, in requiring commanders "to take care that divine service be performed twice a day on board, and a sermon preached on Sundays, unless bad weather or other extraordinary
accidents prevent it." The present article only requires "divine service to be performed on Sunday, whenever the weather and other circumstances allow it." This position of prominence of the article relating to religion goes back to very ancient times; beyond the period when formal articles were first adopted for the government of the British navy. Always men of the Anglo-Saxon race have acknowledged the divine government of the world, and the duty of public worship; have known that "except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it; except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain." It is in this spirit that in the present second article "it is earnestly recommended to all officers, seamen, and others in the naval service diligently to attend at every performance of the worship of Almighty God." And it was in this spirit that the famous Samuel Pepys, for half a lifetime a most faithful, intelligent, and efficient administrator of the British navy, wrote, near the end of the seventeenth century, the concluding paragraphs of his "Memoirs Touching the Royal Navy." He was convinced "that integrity and general (but unpracticed) knowledge are not alone sufficient to conduct and support a navy." Neither would "experience alone and integrity, unaccompanied with vigour of application, assiduity, affection, strictness of discipline, and method" suffice. What was needed was a "strenuous conjunction of all these" qualities. And yet even under such conditions the British navy "even at its zenith, did and suffered sufficient to teach us that there is Something above both that and us that governs the world. To which (Incomprehensible) alone be glory."

The British articles on which Adams drew were those which had been adopted by Parliament in 1749. In the most important respects the Adams articles follow their British originals, not only in substance, but also in language and in sequence of topics. But these British articles of 1749 did not originate in that year. They had a long history of development behind them.

From the fact that Great Britain is an island there was doubtless never a period of time when Britons did not on occasion put forth to sea with warlike purpose. But to the very end of the Middle Ages there was no regularly constituted navy that had a continuous existence. In return for certain commercial privileges, the Cinque Ports along the Channel—Hastings, Romney, Hythe, Dover, and Sandwich, to which other nearby ports were later added—were under obligation to furnish the king on his demand with fifty-seven vessels for war use. These were to serve for fifteen days in any one year at their own expense. They could be retained in service at a moderate fixed rate of pay as long as they were needed. In addition to this, the king could draft or impress into his service any ships—even those of foreign nations—that happened to be in any port of the realm. It was, therefore, possible to get together pretty expeditiously a sort of naval militia when an emergency arose. The king himself usually had a few ships of his own. They were literally his own property, built and maintained out of his privy purse. In times of peace they were hired out for purposes of trade. A king at his death disposed of them by will, sometimes directing that they be sold in settling up his private estate. About the beginning of the thirteenth century we have the first definite sign of anything like naval
administration when King John appointed a "Keeper of the King's Ships." It is not unlikely that some similar functionary had previously been designated to have charge of the king's ships. This keeper of King John is the remote ancestor or prototype of the present Lords of the Admiralty. This is the oldest known administrative officer of the navy. Known later as "Keeper and Governor of the King's Ships" and as "Clerk of the King's Ships," he exercised control until the middle of the sixteenth century. But during all this time it is to be remembered that the king's ships were not a national navy.

There is no indication, as Mr. Oppenheim points out in his "Administration of the Royal Navy," that the early kings had any conception of the value of a navy as a militant instrumentality like an army; or of the importance of its continuous maintenance and readiness for use. Society was based on a military organization which recognized no use for a navy except in a subordinate and dependent character. Fleets were improvised, as occasion demanded, to transport troops, to keep open communications, or to meet enemy fleets already at sea; but the real work of defense or conquest was the duty of the men at arms that they carried. There was no comprehension of the ceaseless pressure that a navy can exercise, and the disbanding of a fleet followed promptly on its return from a successful exploit.

Under such conditions, when the operations of a naval force were of a temporary and fitful character and wholly subordinate to the military service of the kingdom, when the ships employed were for the most part commercial vessels, only withdrawn from peaceful pursuits to serve the state in an emergency, there was no need for permanent naval administrative machinery, and no special laws were required for the government or control of the officers and men who sailed these temporary war ships. These officers and men, the same as when engaged in commerce, were governed by the general maritime law of the time and by the ancient customs and usage of the sea. A compilation or code of maritime law was made in the twelfth century by Eleanor of Guise, the mother of Richard Cœur de Lion. This was known as the "Laws of Oléron," taking its title from the name of a large island off the west coast of France which was an important shipping centre of the time. This code was long held authoritative in defining and regulating the rights and duties of shipowners, masters, and seamen.

The very first rules made by an English king to apply specifically to discipline on naval ships were issued by Richard Cœur de Lion in 1190, when he was passing through France on his way to join his fleet at Marseilles in order to sail for the Holy Land. The most important rules number only six, and very likely, merely gave definite expression to customs already well established. They are sufficiently curious and interesting, as reflecting the spirit of the time, to demand our attention. In effect, as given by Clowes in his "History of the Royal Navy," they were:

"Anyone that should kill another on board ship should be tied to the dead body and thrown into the sea.

"Anyone that should kill another on land should be tied to the dead body and buried with it in the earth.

"Anyone lawfully convicted of drawing a knife or other weapon with intent to strike another, or of striking another so as to draw blood, should lose his hand.
"Anyone striking another with the hand, no blood being shed, should be dipt thrice in the sea.

"Anyone uttering opprobrious or contumelious words to the insulting or cursing of another should, on each occasion, pay one ounce of silver to the injured person.

"Anyone lawfully convicted of theft should have his head shaved and boiling pitch poured upon it, and feathers or down should then be strewn upon it, for the distinguishing of the offender; and upon the first occasion he should be put on shore."

The barbarity of the most of the penalties herein prescribed was in entire keeping with contemporaneous methods of executing justice. The last of the six rescripts shows that the gentle practice of tarring and feathering, still resorted to on occasion by lawless White-caps and Night-riders in administering rough and ready punishment on persons that have offended the moral sense or political prejudices of a community, is of very ancient, not to say honorable, pedigree.

About the middle of the fourteenth century what is known as the "Black Book of the Admiralty" was compiled. It is written in Norman French, which was still the language of the court and of legal proceedings. This book defines with great detail the duties of an admiral. He was to appoint his lieutenants and other officers; was to get his fleet together by impressing ships found at the various ports; and was to enlist crews to man the ships. In other words, the entire power of creating a navy was for the time being entrusted to him. It was made his duty to administer justice "according to the law and ancient custom of the sea"—that phrase which is constantly recurring through the centuries. It was ordered that no seaman was to be beaten or ill-used. Offenders were to be brought by the captain or master to the admiral to be dealt with according to the law of the sea. Search was to be made in ports entered for thieves who stole ship's gear. A man convicted by a jury of twelve men of stealing an anchor or a boat worth 21d was to be hanged; one that stole a buoy rope fastened to an anchor was to be hanged, whatever the value. Stealing an oar or other petty thing subjected a man on conviction by a jury to forty days' confinement for the first offense, six months' for the second offense, and hanging for the third offense. If a man that began a quarrel injured his opponent he had with other amends to pay a fine of five pounds to the king or lose the hand which struck the blow, unless the king or the high admiral granted grace. The Black Book contained many other ordinances relating to the disposition of prizes, the duties of impressed ships, and other topics. These ordinances continued to be the general regulations governing naval service for generations.

It was the sixteenth century that saw the beginning of the British navy as a thoroughly established and continuous force. This was during the reigns of Henry VIII and his great daughter Elizabeth. Continuity of policy and efficient administration were made possible by Henry VIII's creation in 1546 of the Navy Board. This became a vigorous governmental instrumentality under Elizabeth, and the brilliant achievements of the navy in war and the distant voyages of bold navigators during her reign founded, as Mr. Oppenheim says, "the school of successful seamanship of which was born the confident daring and self-reliance
still prescriptive in the royal and merchant services."

In all this time, however, no special code of law was adopted by the Government for regulating and controlling the service of the navy. Ships still sailed under the ancient law and customs of the sea. But evidently there did exist or there were formulated by individual commanders certain particular regulations for the maintenance of order on ship-board. Under Henry VIII it was ordered that these regulations should be "set in the main-mast in parchment to be read as occasion shall serve." In these regulations we have the ancient rules of Richard that a murderer should be tied to the corpse of his victim and thrown into the sea; and that a man that drew a weapon on the captain should lose his right hand. And there was this fiendish penalty for a man guilty of sleeping for the fourth time on watch: He was to be tied to the bowsprit, furnished with a biscuit, a can of beer, and a knife. There he was to be left, having the choice of starvation or of cutting his bonds and dropping into the sea. A thief was simply to be ducked two fathoms under and then to be towed ashore at the stern of a boat and ignominiously dismissed.

It became the custom for admirals on assuming command or setting out on a particular enterprise to issue a series of regulations for the ships of their fleet. Just when this custom originated is not known. One of the earliest documents of this sort now in existence was promulgated in 1596 by the Earl of Essex and Lord Howard of Effingham, joint commanders of the Cadiz Expedition. No doubt it was modelled on former regulations by other admirals. It is styled "Instructions and Articles . . . . to be observed by every Captain and chief officer of the Navy," and, in order that these might be generally known, captains are "strictly charged and commanded to give order that, at Service time, they may be openly read twice every week." Such public reading was necessary in that epoch, even though the articles were posted on the main-mast, because few seamen then could read. It is continued to the present day in spite of the fact that nowadays practically everybody can read. These "articles" number twenty-nine. In them one may discover the germ at least of many of the present articles. The very first one orders religious services "twice every day, except urgent cause enforce the contrary," and forbids religious disputes. This foremost place given to commanding religious services has continued, as I have said before, down to the present time. Swearing, dicing, and the like disorders are to be forbidden, "wherein you shall avoid God's displeasure and win His favor." Stealing is to be severely punished; if great, to be reported to the commander-in-chief, to be punished by martial law. The captains are to take special care to preserve the food supply, to guard against the danger of fire, to preserve the powder from spoil and waste, and to see to it that the ship is "kept clean daily, and sometimes washed." Rules for sailing and signals, for the treatment of prizes, and for the care of the sick are provided. The watch was to "be set every night by eight of the clock, either by trumpet or drum, and singing the Lord's Prayer, some of the Psalms of David, or clearing the glass." No person should dare strike any officer on pain of death; anyone striking any inferior person was to be punished according to the offense by death or
otherwise. And "no report or talk should be raised in the Fleet wherein any officer or gentleman in the same may be touched in reputation," except on pain of severe punishment.

It is to be noted that in these "Instructions" the death penalty is prescribed for very few offenses, but they do not cover the whole ground, the general enforcement of discipline being regulated by the ancient law and customs of the sea. Under those, great severity and inhumanity were allowed, and seem, under Elizabeth and her successors, to have become more common and recognized characteristics of the ordinary discipline. Perhaps this was due to the downward progress of the sailors in self-respect and social estimation. At least, that is the opinion of Mr. Oppenheim. This historian writes of the barbarous punishments of this period in these words: "Prayer was said twice daily—before dinner, and after the psalm sung at setting the evening watch; and anyone absent was liable to twenty-four hours in irons. Swearing was punished by three knocks on the forehead with a boatswain's whistle, and smoking anywhere but on the upper deck, 'and that sparingly,' by the bilboes. [These were irons or stocks, more or less heavy, and pinching more or less closely according to the enormity of the offense or the caprice of the officer.] The thief was tied up to the capstan, 'and every man in the ship shall give him five lashes with a three-stringed whip on his bare back.' This is, I think, the first mention of any form of cat. The habitual thief was after flogging dragged ashore, and similarly towed ashore, and discharged; while for striking an officer he was to be tried for his life by twelve men, but whether shipmates or civilians is not said. If a man slept on watch, three buckets of water were to be poured upon his head and into his sleeves; and anyone, except, 'gentlemen or officers' playing cards or dice incurred four hours of manacles. It is suggestive to read that 'no man presume to strike in the ship but such officers as are authorized.'"

The method of ducking was not particularly gentle. A rope was tied under the arms, about the middle, and under the breech of the victim. He was hoisted to the end of the yardarm whence he was violently let fall into the sea. Then he was hauled up and the process repeated the requisite number of times. If his offense was considered especially heinous he was also drawn under the keel of the ship and while there a great gun was fired over his head to increase his terror. The dreadful bowsprit starve-or-drown penalty was still awarded to the man guilty of sleeping four times on watch.

Under James I flogging became so common that we are told "some sailors do believe in good earnest that they shall never have a fair wind until the poor boys be duly whipped every Monday morning." The barbarous punishments of ducking, keel-hauling, tongue scraping, and tying up with weights hung around the neck "till heart and back be ready to break" continued to be common. And, under the Commonwealth, for drunkenness, swearing and uncleanness, a carpenter's mate was ordered among other penalties to receive ten lashes at the side of each flagship. This was the first punishment of its kind. Later it developed into the
devilish torture of flogging around the fleet, which was common in the reign of Charles II, and was not abandoned till comparatively recent times. One cannot read the details of this monstrous practice without disgust and horror, and most of all, amazement at the callous inhumanity of our ancestors.

Sometimes peculiarly disgusting and humiliating punishments were devised. For example, a chaplain, who was on his own admission no saint, writes June 24, 1765, in a matter-of-fact way and with no sign of being himself in the least indignant, as follows: "This day two seamen that had stolen a piece or two of beef were thus shamed: they had their hands tied behind them, and themselves tied to the main-mast, each of them a piece of raw beef tied about their necks in a cord and the beef bobbing before them like the knot of a cravat; and the rest of the seamen came one by one and rubbed them over the mouth with the raw beef; and in this posture they stood two hours." And on a later date he writes: "A seaman had twenty-nine lashes with a cat of nine tails and was then washed with salt water for stealing our carpenter's mate's wife's ring."

The proclaiming of rules and regulations for the government of their fleets by admirals on their assumption of authority continued to be the regular and accepted custom. Indeed, the custom prevailed until the early years of the eighteenth century when the importance of it had long ceased to exist. Such instructions or regulations became ineffective when the occasion which had brought them forth passed, or their author laid down his office. Admirals then undoubtedly followed in the main the proclamations of their predecessors, repeating their rules and regulations. That is the natural way with men of authority in all affairs of life in succeeding to the responsible control of a great organization. Equally, no doubt, there were multitudinous changes in modes of expression reflecting the personal taste of the author and the new fashions of speech, as well as changes of emphasis to meet new conditions. And always there were bound to be modifications, as old abuses disappeared and new arose, besides constant additions made necessary by the development of the service and the coming to the surface of new needs and new ideas of discipline. So gradually there came into existence a great body of these admirals' codes or articles, very similar, to be sure, in their main features, but growing clearer and more precise with the lapse of time. In them were to be found the essential principles of naval discipline.

But it was not till Cromwell's time that Parliament passed a law for the general government of the navy. In March, 1649, it adopted rules for the government of the Earl of Warwick's fleet. Three years later these rules were somewhat recast and modified and made to apply to the whole navy. These, therefore, were the first British Articles of War, specifically to be characterized as such, though they contained nothing that had not in substance, at least, already been enforced in the navy under the authority of commanding officers. But here was a code of law, formally adopted by Parliament, to be of universal and continuing authority. It had the sanction not of the commander-in-chief only, but of the nation. This code, therefore, is the remotest formal ancestor of our American
articles. It is especially agreeable to us to know that it originated when that great republican, Oliver Cromwell, ruled the destinies of England and added to the glory of her naval power.

Not long after the Restoration—in 1661—these articles, with some few changes and additions, were reenacted. In 1749, just one hundred years after the adoption of Cromwell's first articles, Parliament adopted new articles. These were the articles on which John Adams drew. Nearly one hundred years passed again, when Parliament, in 1847, enacted the present articles. But "the groundwork of all subsequent modifications, which experience has shown to be necessary down to the present day," was laid by the first articles, those adopted in Cromwell's time. Even much of the phraseology of the earliest articles recurs in the British and American articles of to-day.

The Cromwell articles number thirty-nine. The first enjoins religious service—just as former "instructions" and all later enactments have done. The second forbids words or actions "in derogation of God's honour and corruption of good manners." Religion and good morals have thus always been put at the forefront of discipline in both the British and the American navies. Of Cromwell's thirty-nine articles, thirteen prescribe the death penalty for specified offenses, and twelve others make death an optional penalty. But while the code was so severe in its terms, it was enforced with mercy and discretion. Up to the time of the Restoration there is no known instance of the death penalty being carried out. Three men of the Portland convicted of mutiny in 1653—during wartime—escaped with the savage but comparatively mild punishment of standing one hour with their right hands nailed to the main-mast and with halters about their necks. Three of their fellow mutineers were allowed to go after receiving thirty lashes.

In general, it may be said that the Cromwell articles traverse much the same ground and in much the same way as the articles of 1747, and so, of course, as the first American articles—those compiled by John Adams. How persistent the very words of an article and the order of their use may be is shown by a comparison of Article 12 of the code of 1747 with paragraph 13 of Article 4 of the present American code. It was under this Article 12 that the unfortunate Admiral Byng, after he failed in 1756 in the relief of Minorca, was convicted by a court-martial and suffered death; unjustly, as is now the universal judgment. Article 12 fixed the death penalty, and that alone, for "every person in the fleet," convicted by a court-martial, "who through cowardice, negligence, or disaffection shall in time of action withdraw, or keep back, or not come into fight," etc.

The worst that Byng was guilty of was bad judgment; of deciding that his fleet was too weak to justify him in making further effort against the French fleet. Loyal and brave as he undoubtedly was, he was evidently the kind of man,

"Who either fears his fate too much,
Or his deserts are small
That dares not put it to the touch
To gain or lose it all."

Byng's execution caused a vast uproar of disapproval, and the article was soon after modified so as to allow a lesser penalty than death at the option of the court-martial. This is the case
under our code. But note how closely
the language of our article coincides
with that of the British: "Any person
in the naval service who in time of
battle displays cowardice, negligence,
or disaffection, or withdraws from or
keeps out of danger to which he should
expose himself."

Even after the articles were adopted,
commanders of fleets kept on issuing
codes of instructions and rules, cover-
ing details of service and discipline.
Finally, effort was made to digest and
codify these innumerable rules and to
make a clear and comprehensive set of
regulations conformable to accepted
principles of naval usage. So in 1731
appeared the first issue of "The King's
Regulations and Admiralty Instruc-
tions." This code has been revised
from time to time to conform with
modern ideas and conditions, but re-
mains in substance much what it was
when first issued. Naturally, this code
has had its influence on the develop-
ment of similar regulations for the
American navy.

It is not surprising, therefore, that
the two greatest navies in the world are
practically alike in their organization,
in the principles that animate and con-
trol their efforts, and in their ideals of
service. Until less than a century and
a half ago they have a common history
and ancestry, stretching back into the
dimness of the Middle Ages. Their
conceptions of service and discipline
like the principles of freedom, have

"broadened slowly down
From precedent to precedent,"—

and from precisely the same prece-
dents. Moreover, because Britons and
Americans possess similar mental and
moral characteristics, they have con-
stantly, though sometimes unconsci-
ously, absorbed much from each other,
and so the development of their navies
has been in nearly all respects along
parallel lines. As a consequence of this
fact, an officer of either navy soon feels
perfectly at home on a ship of the other.
He would have little to learn before he
would feel completely at ease in per-
forming the duties of his rank under
the other's flag. Ships of the two navies
in recent months have worked together
without friction or jealousy and with
perfect understanding and rivalry of
effort, no matter whether for the time
being the admiral directing their courses
owed allegiance to the White Ensign
or to the Stars and Stripes.

The Articles of War do not present a
theme calculated to excite eloquent
speech. But this cursory survey of the
long history of their development proves
in a very striking manner, as it seems
to me, that

"We that are to-day
Live of the life that long has passed away."

The rules of the greatest and most
glorious game in the world are not a
thing of yesterday or the day before.
They were born of the travail and the
trial of ages; they are the result of cen-
turies of experience and experiment;
heated at the forge of battle, hammered
into shape on the anvil of practical
knowledge; tested and approved by
great heroes of the sea. Any man in
the navy that has a heart to under-
stand and appreciate the spiritual in life
must breathe freer and walk with a firmer
step when he recalls that he is obeying
the same laws that Rodney, Nelson and
Napier obeyed; that he is under the
same discipline that Decatur, McDon-
ough, Perry, Dahlgren, Porter, Farra-
gut, Dewey, and a host of other
patriots honored and made illustrious.
THE MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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

PART III*
REORGANIZING THE ARMY

BEFORE leaving entirely the subject of the army of the Colonies which invested the city of Boston and fought the battle of Bunker Hill, a battle which at the time the British journals compared in importance and fatalities to the battles of Minden and Quebec, we would call attention to a statement regarding this army contained in a letter written by John Adams.

"The army at Cambridge was not a National army, for there was no nation. It was not an United States army, for there were no United States. It was not an army of united Colonies, for it could not be said in any sense that the Colonies were united. The centre of their union, the Congress of Philadelphia, had not adopted nor acknowledged the army at Cambridge. It was not a New England army, for New England had not associated. New England had no legal legislature, nor any common executive authority, even upon the principles of original authority, or even of original power in the people. Massachusetts had her army, Connecticut her army, New Hampshire her army, and Rhode Island her army. These four armies met at Cambridge, and imprisoned the British army in Boston. But who was the sovereign of this united, or rather congregated, army, and who its commander-in-chief? It had none. Putnam, Poor, and Greene were as independent of Ward as Ward was of them."

These were the collective forces from which General Washington endeavored to evolve a united or Continental army.

Immediately upon assuming command, the General issued orders for stricter discipline among the men and began a general reorganization of the troops. A few days after he took command, about the middle of July, the southern riflemen began to arrive in camp, eventually forming a full regiment, including the famous rifle corps of General, then Captain, Morgan. These men were described "as remarkably stout, hardy men, dressed in white
frocks or rifle shirts and round hats, and were skillful marksmen.”

During the succeeding months various skirmishes took place between the Americans and British, but both sides seem to have maintained themselves mainly in a position of defense. The British fortified themselves within the city and the Americans without, so that eventually all approaches to the city were strongly protected from any attack, with one exception, which a contemporary declares “seemed to have been left intentionally unprotected in order to tempt the British to make an effort to break the blockade.”

Circulars from the American camp were constantly finding their way into the British camp, contrasting the conditions of the two camps. And meantime, Washington was in daily and nightly expectation of an attack from the British and was especially distressed over the scarcity of powder, despite the efforts to secure a supply from the neighboring Colonies. In addition to this cause for an inactive policy, the American army was hampereed in the matter of enlistments. The Connecticut and Rhode Island troops had enlisted only until the first of December, and those of Massachusetts until the first of January. In September, too, one thousand men, including Morgan’s Rifle Corps and two companies from Colonel Thompson’s Pennsylvania Rifle Regiment, were detached for the expedition against Quebec under Col. Benedict Arnold, and no arrangements had been made to replace these troops; and meanwhile, all the country was anxiously waiting to hear of an attack being made on Boston.

In October a Committee from Congress arrived at camp for a council with General Washington and committees from the four New England Colonies, in regard to a reorganization of the army. As a result of this conference the number of men from each Colony was determined and the terms on which they could be enlisted before the tenth of the following March. Massachusetts was to furnish twenty thousand men on the same terms of pay as the army then in the field received, a coat (designated in the records as a “bounty coat”), and one month’s pay in advance. This Colony was also to furnish a greater number of men in emergency. Connecticut was to furnish eight thousand men at forty shillings per month and forty shillings bounty. New Hampshire was to furnish three thousand men at forty shillings per month, without bounty, and Rhode Island was to continue its force of fifteen hundred men. With these troops in view a new organization was agreed upon which provided for the enlistment of twenty-six regiments of eight companies each, besides riflemen and artillery, and this was practically the plan agreed upon by Congress.

In July, the Continental Congress had recommended that each Colony make provision for the arming of vessels, etc., and under the general authority granted him, Washington, in September, authorized certain vessels to be equipped to capture the enemy’s shipping. The first of these captains so commissioned were addressed as “Captain in the Army of the United Colonies of North America.”

The reorganization of the army caused the General no little difficulty. A new arrangement of officers was necessary, and the reduction of thirty-eight regiments to twenty-six was a very delicate matter to adjust without charges of prejudice or partiality. The
question of securing a sufficient supply of provisions for the army was a problem equal to that of securing powder and ammunition. During the period which had elapsed since the beginning of hostilities, the people had become accustomed to the idea of an army in the field and the general thought of war, and the idea of political independence had been growing and was becoming a favorite proposition in the army itself, where prayers for the welfare of the king were becoming quite offensive to the rank and file. Georgia, too, had joined the cause as a Colony now, where she had heretofore been represented only by the Parish of St. Johns, and the success of the four New England Colonies in their resistance to the British army was rapidly convincing the other Colonies that, united, they could achieve complete independence.

In November of 1775 a particularly fortunate capture of a British ordnance brig placed in the possession of the Americans a quantity of arms and ammunition, but the elation over this episode was quickly banished a few weeks later by the attitude of the Connecticut troops whose term of enlistment had expired and who refused to re-enlist without a bounty and determined to go home. This action on the part of its troops was severely condemned by the people of Connecticut but the censure did not deter the soldiers from leaving camp. In this emergency three thousand Minute Men from Massachusetts and two thousand from New Hampshire were called in to fill the vacancies, and these responded promptly.

In January, 1776, the army before Boston is reported to have reached its minimum of strength. On the fourth of this month, General Washington wrote as follows: “Search the volumes of history through, and I much question whether a case similar to ours is to be found; namely, to maintain a post against the flower of the British troops for six months together, without powder, and then to have one army disbanded, and another to be raised, within the same distance of a reinforced army. It is too much to attempt.” On the same day General Greene wrote: “We have just experienced the inconveniences of disbanding an army within cannon-shot of the enemy, and forming a new one in its stead. An instance never before known.” And yet under these conditions of a depleted, insufficiently armed force, the Continental Congress advised the General to make an assault upon the town “in any manner he might think expedient.”

To meet this request, thirteen additional regiments of militia were requisitioned from Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Hampshire to be ready by the first of February. Before these could be embodied with the regular army, however, word of the reverses in Canada were received, and three of these newly organizing regiments were deflected to reinforce General Schuyler. But the preparations to attack Boston as soon as a sufficient supply of powder could be procured were carried on. Col. Henry Knox, who had succeeded Colonel Gridley in command of the artillery, was despatched to Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and supervised the transportation from these points of the quantity of ammunition which had become the property of the Americans when these strategical positions had been captured by the Green Mountain Boys under Ethan Allen and Seth Warner.

In the meantime, reinforcements for the British had arrived in Boston, and in January Sir Henry Clinton and a
small force had sailed on a secret mission. Washington supposed their objective was New York and despatched General Lee to New York to put that city in the best possible position for defense. Clinton's object, however, was North Carolina, the British ministry claiming to have been assured that "the inhabitants of the southern Colonies would join the King's army," and Clinton was ordered to destroy any town that refused submission. These conditions made the Commander-in-Chief more than anxious to make a successful attack upon Boston, and the latter part of February, Colonel Knox having succeeded in his herculean task of transporting cannon, mortars, and ammunition across the mountains, on sleds, the opportune time for the long-desired attack seemed to have arrived. Dorchester Heights were taken and fortified, but instead of offering the resistance expected the British army evacuated the city, and sailed for other ports. Fearing an attack upon New York, Washington hastily marched his army to that locality where it participated in the battle of Long Island, the retreat from New York, the battles of Harlem Heights, Fort Washington, and White Plains, and retreated across the Hudson River into New Jersey in the autumn of 1776.

While the original Continental army under the Commander-in-Chief was thus in action, the Continental Congress had proceeded with measures for additional branches and divisions of the army, and the successful prosecution of the war.

June 22, 1775, the Congress ordered that the troops, including the volunteers, be furnished with camp equipage and blankets, where necessary, at Continental expense; and further, that the Colony of Pennsylvania should raise two more companies of riflemen which, with the six before ordered, should be formed into a battalion commanded by such officers as should be recommended by the Assembly or Convention of that Colony. This organization became known as Thompson's Pennsylvania Rifle Battalion from June 25, 1775, to January 1, 1776, when it was reorganized as the First Continental Infantry; and January 1, 1777, as the First Pennsylvania, and was under the command of Col. William Thompson. General Schuyler was placed in command of the Northern, or New York, Department, and was advised in enlisting men for the service to employ those known as "Green Mountain Boys" under such officers as they should choose. The same month the condition of North Carolina was taken into consideration, and the inhabitants were recommended to embody themselves as militia under proper officers; and if the Assembly of that Colony should think it absolutely necessary for the safety of the Colony, it was to raise a force of one thousand men which the Congress would consider as an American army and provide for their pay. Pennsylvania was to employ fifty Hussars who were to be sent forward to Washington's army. Five thousand men were to be maintained in the New York Department to secure the lakes and defend the frontiers, and in October the Hudson River was to be rendered defensible. New Jersey was also authorized to raise, at the expense of the "Continent," two battalions of eight companies each, the privates to be enlisted for a year, and instead of a bounty each private was to be allowed
a felt hat, a pair of yarn stockings, and a pair of shoes; the men to find their own arms.

In November, 1775, South Carolina was authorized to keep up, at the Continental expense, for the defense of the Colony, three battalions of foot, each to consist of the same number of men and officers, and be upon the same pay and under the same regulations as the Continental army. Under the same conditions and for the same purpose, Georgia was to have one battalion, and New York was recommended to form the militia of Duchess, Orange, and Ulster Counties into independent companies for alarm duty; and it was voted that Minute Men and Militia, while in service, should be paid at the same rate as the rest of the Continental troops. In November, also, two battalions of American Marines were authorized to be raised, "particular care to be taken that no persons be appointed to office, or enlisted, but such as are good sea-men." December 9, four additional battalions were to be raised by Pennsylvania, and one by the Lower Counties of the Delaware, and on the eleventh of the same month a committee was appointed to devise ways and means for furnishing the Colonies with a naval armament.

Prior to these later orders for the organization of Continental troops in July of 1775, the Congress had recommended to "the united English Colonies in North America," that all able bodied effective men, between sixteen and fifty years of age in each Colony, be formed into regular companies of militia, the officers being chosen by the companies, and the companies to be organized into regiments; each soldier was to be furnished "with a good musket" that will carry an ounce ball, with a bayonet, steel ramrod, worm, priming wire, and brush fitted thereto, a cutting sword or tomahawk, a cartridge-box that will contain twenty-three rounds of cartridges, twelve flints and a knapsack." These men were to acquire military skill and for that purpose were to be provided with one pound of good gunpowder, and four pounds of balls fitted to his gun. One-fourth of the militia in every Colony were to be selected for Minute Men, whose duty was to be ready on the shortest notice to march to any place where their assistance might be required, for the defense of their own or a neighboring Colony. Provision was also made for the "tender-conscience" men, as they were called, men who from religious principles could not bear arms. To these men the Congress earnestly recommended that they "contribute liberally in this time of universal calamity, to the relief of their distressed brethren, and to do all other services to their oppressed country, which they can consistently with their religious principles."

These militia organizations in the Colonies were only recommended by the Continental Congress, as the majority of the Colonies had already provided for such organization within their own provinces. These militia companies were intended for local protection and had their own grade of service to perform and their own muster rolls, and only in extreme emergencies were they ever called to serve in connection with the regular Continental army. They were paid by the respective Colonies and only for the time they were in actual service. Their terms of service were usually alternate months or fortnights, according to the season of the year, the longer term being in winter and the shorter term during the
spring, summer and autumn, when their services were needed at home for the planting and harvesting. Each Colony fixed its own age limit, but all agreed upon the age of sixteen for the enrollment of the youth of the land, while the limit of age for this class of service ranged from fifty years, which was general, to sixty years in Rhode Island and sixty-five in New Hampshire. The militia usually served in their own locality or Colony, while the Minute Men might be called to go to the assistance of other Colonies in emergencies. These rules of enrollment called for the able-bodied men, those not able to render such service were exempt, as were also certain classes of employments, as millers, doctors, ministers, and such as were locally engaged in some particular class of employment for the equipment of the army, or for other particular cause.

Each Colony also provided for the enrollment of men above the age limit who were able-bodied and able to bear arms, and the classes exempt from the regular militia companies. The names of these men did not appear upon the muster rolls of the militia except as specially designated. They were only called out on general alarms, and in the more thickly populated communities had their own company organizations, and were variously designated as Train Bands, Alarm List Companies, Home Guards, and Exempt. Sometimes they chose for themselves more fanciful nomenclature, as one Connecticut company which was known as “The Silver Grays.” The term of service for these men was limited to a few days, or during the period of the alarm, when they marched and served with the other militia, Minute Men, or State troops. And whenever called they responded with the same alacrity, and served with the same efficiency, loyalty and devotion to the cause which was characteristic of the other Revolutionary troops.

SOLVING THE CHRISTMAS PROBLEM FOR 1919

For that good friend you have known for years, to whom you like to send some token of the season’s greetings—something that will add to the joy of living and serve as a pleasant reminder of your kindly thoughts of her—this year let your choice be the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine. It will furnish something of interest for a whole year—a gift twelve times repeated.

Send in one dollar for each subscription to the Treasurer General, N. S. D. A. R., Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

You are at once relieved of all further troublesome details, and another Christmas problem is solved.

The National Society will send the following embossed card to her just before Christmas:

The Daughters of the American Revolution are happy to announce to you that they have been commissioned by

...........................................

with the pleasant duty of sending you the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine for the coming twelve-month. This gift twelve times repeated is fraught with the best wishes of the donor. The Society asks to be permitted to join respectfully in these kindly salutations.
Mount Sterling Chapter (Mount Sterling, Ohio). The early part of the year 1918–1919, influenza prevented either business or social meetings. Mount Sterling Chapter was 100 per cent. in Red Cross membership, Hostess House, Camp Sherman, Liberty Loan and Tilloloy. Seven members were chairmen, and many others served upon Red Cross committees. Ten sons, four husbands and five brothers served their country. All returned, but some bear the scars of battle. One Daughter is doing reconstruction work. Fifty-one French orphans are supported through D. A. R., and three through Fatherless Children of France.

On February 22 a Community Sing and reception for returned soldiers was given by the Chapter.

Easter flowers, fruits, jellies, fruit juices, and buttermilk were taken to Base Hospital, Camp Sherman. Beginning in June an auto load of "D. A. R. Dainties for Sick Soldiers" was taken the twentieth of each month to the hospital. By request of one of the surgeons, several dozen knitted bandages were sent to the hospital.

One of our members served as hostess at D. A. R. Lodge in July. The members of the chapter helped with entertainments at camp, and Victrola records were given. A bond for $100 of the Victory Loan was presented the chapter by our Treasurer, Miss Frances Baldwin, and friends. One member gave a scholarship to the National Service School.

Lineage Books to date, and DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, have been placed in D. A. R. Alcove in the Public Library.

Patriotic Education had charge of Story Hour for children 1918–1919, and have pledged for 1919–1920. Copies of the American's Creed were distributed in the schools.

Since November six business meetings were held, and an all-day sewing in February. Our Finance Committee was very busy earning funds for the various Chapter activities.

Spoons were given two brides—Mrs. Louise Leach Downs, bride of Lieutenant Aaron E. Downs, and Mrs. Marion Timmons Roth, bride of Dudley Roth. An ex-Regent's pin was given Mrs. Willis Jones, the outgoing Regent.

Eight new members were added the past year and one transferred to Columbus Chapter.

Mount Sterling Chapter has responded to all calls, has given its time and influence, and has purchased bonds and Thrift and War Savings Stamps of each issue.

June 12th, our fourteenth birthday, a picnic with husbands and friends, was held at High Banks, the summer home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Howard Schryver, on the banks of picturesque Deer Creek.

Mount Sterling Chapter awaits the calls of the coming year.

STELLA MILLER, Historian.

Cumberland Valley Chapter (Ida Grove, Ia.). Since our last report we have been very active in war relief, and we have 30 members. Besides knitting various garments, we made 30 cootie suits for the 88th Division, and napkins and tea towels for the Base Hospital at Camp Dodge, Des Moines. We raised money for 4 French orphans' support through a musical entertainment, and on February 22nd held a French orphan bazaar, which netted enough for the support of 14 others. The first orphan of the chapter was presented with a complete outfit; the suit, cap and leggings made from a suit of the soldier son of our Regent; shoes and other articles of clothing were also sent. Through the sale of the buttons, "Have you a chicken in France?" sufficient money was raised to maintain one chicken farm, and by the aid of the children of the rural schools we have on hand $250 towards another. During the year we have raised more than $1500, and are also 100 per cent. in Liberty Loans.

Our chapter has taken a foundership in the Thomasee School, pledging $25 a year.

In September, 1918, our State Regent, Mrs.
Mann, of Onawa, gave us an informal talk, which was very interesting. We had no meetings from this time until January, 1919, on account of a quarantine, but our relief work progressed as usual.

On January 2nd our Regent invited us to her home, to celebrate the first anniversary of our organization. Patriotic Education was the topic of the afternoon.

The Regent and one delegate attended the State Conference at Sheldon.

On April 23d, at our Soldiers’ Home-coming, we exhibited a float. The auto truck and wheels were covered with bunting in the national colors; on either side were the letters D. A. R. in red, with a white background, set in wreaths of red, white and blue. The thirteen original colonies were represented by little girls dressed in white with red sashes, on which were the names of the states in white letters. The spinning wheel, guarded by George and Martha Washington, formed the centre of the group of states. Uncle Sam drove the float, and Columbia, standing beside him, held aloft the “Stars and Stripes.” In the rear the small son of a D. A. R., clad in khaki, bore our Iowa regimental flag. In front of the radiator were the flags of the Allies, and just below the historical figures of 1776, and the word “Victory.”

Our last meeting for the summer was held at the country home of one of our members. After the business session the “Uses and Abuses of the Flag,” as prepared by Mrs. Prentis, of the State Flag Committee, was read. We also listened to a report of the Continental Congress. Our study for next year will be history of the Revolutionary period.

(MRS.) IDA COLCORD HUBBARD,
Corresponding Secretary.

Merion Chapter (Bala, Pa.). Merion Chapter unveiled a tablet on Washington’s Birthday, February 22, 1919, marking the site of the Camp Ground of the Fourth Battalion of the Georgia Continentals. The Georgia troops under General Lachlin McIntosh took part in the campaign about Philadelphia during the Revolutionary War. The Fourth Battalion, under Col. John White, encamped where Cynwyd and Bala now lie. The program was as follows: Opening address and invocation, Major Henry A. F. Hoyt, D. D., Chaplain, N. G. P. (retired), rector of St. John’s P. E. Church, Lower Merion; Salute to the Flag; “America,” historic paper, Mrs. Dora Harvey Develin, Regent of the Chapter; unveiling of the Tablet, by Mrs. S. Harold Croft and Mrs. Spencer D. Wright, Jr.; “Red, White and Blue;” Benediction.

There were present representatives from the “Old Guard,” the “Loyal Legion,” and a number of our “boys” just returned from France. “The Colors,” sounded by the bugler, when the flag was removed from the tablet, was most impressive. Among the guests were the great-grandson and great-great-grandson of General McIntosh. The tablet bears the following inscription:

“During the Revolutionary War the Georgia Continentals, commanded by General Lachlin McIntosh, took part in the Campaign about Philadelphia. The Fourth Battalion, under Colonel John White, encamped upon this and adjacent ground in August, 1777. Tablet erected by Merion Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, 1919.”

The flag used at the unveiling was one of the Chapter’s “Flags of 1776,” and was made by the thirteen charter members in 1895.

BEULAH HARVEY WILLIAMS,
Secretary.
Deborah Avery Chapter (Lincoln, Neb.) has received 19 new members, entitling us to a prize of $10, which was given at the State Conference by our Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Dwight S. Dalby, to the chapter having the largest number of new members. We also received 5 members by transfer, and we have lost only 4 by transfer to other chapters. The chapter now numbers 210, with 4 papers still pending in Washington. Fifty-two of this number are now resident members, and this chapter is the largest in the state. We held 9 regular meetings as usual. The programs were given by prominent educators from the State University of Nebraska, who gave addresses on the different phases of the war.

On February 22nd we joined with the S. A. R. and with St. Leger Cowley Chapter, D. A. R., in a banquet at the Lincoln Hotel on Washington's Birthday.

The chapter has continued its custom of presenting to each foreigner, as he receives his full naturalization papers, a small American flag. About 100 have been given this year, at an expenditure of $13.90. For a number of years the chapter has been devoting much attention to Americanization, including the naturalization of foreigners. In November the D. A. R. in Lincoln were instrumental in passing a constitutional amendment which will make it necessary hereafter for all persons of foreign birth to become fully naturalized before they can enjoy the rights of suffrage. Our Regent represented the chapter in the organization known as the Nebraska Woman's Legislative League, which endeavored to have passed the following bills in the 1919 session of the State Legislature, namely, Child Welfare bill, censorship of moving pictures, and the establishment of custodial farms for men and women.

For the third year we have sent $36.50 to our French orphan, and also a Christmas gift of $5. We subscribed $50 to the United War Work Campaign, paid the third installment of $25 on our $100 pledge for the endowment fund of the Tomasse School in South Carolina, and gave $5 to the Martha Berry School. Hundreds of garments and thousands of surgical supplies were made by members; approximately 390 hours devoted to mending for the soldiers; 498 Victrola records contributed: $1686.50 given to the Y. M. C. A.; $1457 to the Y. W. C. A.; $1280 to the Knights of Columbus; $141 to War Camp Community Service and $178.40 distributed among various other organizations. Twelve French orphans were adopted, $2030.50 given towards French relief, $135 and 100 garments donated to Belgian relief, $25 to Red Cross and 52 pairs socks were knitted from yarn distributed to members. Out of 70 members reporting, 68 joined the Red Cross. We had 7 Red Cross captains, 1 instructor and 1 county chairman. Chapter members subscribed $38,000 to the various Liberty Loans, and the chapter purchased a $100 bond of the 4th issue.

The chapter has a record of 100 per cent. in the Liberty Loan of the National Society and for Tilloloy.

With the outbreak of influenza came the call for help in caring for soldiers stationed in the camps at the University City Campus, the University Farm and the Military Academy. Our members volunteered as nurses; some were in the Motor Corps, and many responded to the call for pillows, pillow cases and blankets, as well as night clothes for the men. Magazines were sent to the convalescents, and jelly donated to the hospitals. The chapter voted $25 to be used in purchasing fruit for the sick. One member entertained 36 soldiers for dinner; various members entertained at different times 160 soldiers.

In appreciation of the improvement in our Magazine, we added enough new subscribers—53—to our list to entitle us to a $10 prize given at the State Conference by our State Regent, Mrs. E. G. Drake, to the chapter having the largest number of subscribers to the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine. Our Regent, Mrs. Fred C. Williams, at once offered to donate this money as a nucleus of a fund to be raised for the only Real Daughter in the State, Mrs. Tewksbury, of the Plattsborough Chapter. One hundred and fifteen dollars were raised in a few minutes.

MABEL LINDLY, Historian.

Quemahoning Chapter (Johnstown, Pa.). Under the very efficient leadership of our Regent, Mrs. Frank P. Barnhart, the past year has been one of splendid results, but it has not been accomplished without sacrifices. Seven of us sent our sons "over there." Two of our members, Mrs. Mayer and Mrs. Bender, have 3 stars in their service pins. Miss Eliza B. Dill and Miss Lillian Maurer served as Red Cross nurses at army camps. Miss Caroline Brooks, organizer and first Regent of our chapter, was hostess at the Hostess House at Fort Leavenworth in 1917-1918 and is now doing volunteer entertaining at Long Branch, N. J. Miss Mary D. Storey, our former State Chairman of Children and Sons of the Republic, received special training in Civilian Relief work at the University of Pittsburgh, and is now doing very efficient work as Chairman of the Home Service Section of the Johnstown Chapter American Red Cross. Miss Florence Divert has been County Chairman of the
Women's Council of National Defence. Quehannah Chapter has 100 per cent membership in the Red Cross.

We have bought 3 $100 Liberty Bonds, and have contributed $123 toward the $100,000 Liberty Loan Pledge of the National Society. An incomplete report shows that individual purchases were made by chapter members to the amount of $113,250 in the first four issues. We contributed $75.35 toward the reconstruction of Tilloloy. No. 103,855 L. L., Marguerite Mir, a girl born March 29, 1906, is our French war orphan. For Belgian relief our chapter made and donated 171 children's garments, valued at $135.

So that D. A. R. educational work might not suffer during the war, the scholarship at the Hindman School has been continued, the chapter contributing $50. A memorial scholarship of $1000 was established by Pennsylvania State Conference in honor of the Pennsylvania State Daughters who saw foreign service. We donated $50 for this purpose. The planting of trees throughout Cambria County in memory of our fallen soldiers is being promoted by our chapter.

Flag Day was celebrated at the home of Mrs. Kephart at Ebensburg. On Memorial and Independence Days the members participated in the city pageant. An enjoyable social was held at the Y. W. C. A. rooms on Washington's Birthday. A reception and musical program was given on May 9th at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Suppes, Regent, of Pittsburgh. Mrs. Barnhart, our Regent, entertained Mrs. Cook at a very prettily appointed luncheon, the other guests being the society officers. Mrs. Cook addressed a meeting on May 10th at the home of Mrs. Suppes, when work along the Americanization line was discussed.

Death has taken two of our members—Mrs. C. C. Greer and Miss Amanda Davis.

Waterloo Chapter (Waterloo, Iowa) held 8 regular meetings and 2 called meetings of the Board of Management during the year 1918-1919.

Our annual June picnic was held at Mrs. A. J. Fairburn, May 22nd, instead of June 14th. After the dinner the time and places of meeting for the year were thoroughly discussed. Mrs. Pettit was named Chairman of the Program Committee, with Mrs. Parker and Miss McQuilken assisting. They outlined the year's work, and looked after buying of the year books. The second Friday of each month was chosen, the Board of Management to be called at 4 o'clock, and dinner to be served at 6 o'clock, with business meeting and program to follow. The chapter membership was divided into 3 groups, each group to serve every 3 months at the regular meetings.

The first regular meeting of the year was held at the home of Mrs. C. D. Becker in September. An informal discussion on “Women in Industry” was led by Miss Blanche Stewart. The members gave $1 each to the National Society Liberty Bond; also, 40 cents per member to enable the chapter to support another war orphan, this amount to be added to our French orphan fund.

At the November meeting, the chapter formed an auxiliary to meet every 2 weeks for Red Cross work. A committee was appointed to sell the Iowa banners in the downtown stores on Saturdays. Mrs. Pettit gave a talk on “The Blue Triangle,” and Mrs. Folk gave a four minute talk on “The Coming War Drive.”

In December, the annual Christmas party was held. Instead of exchanging gifts the Daughters sent a box of jellies and jams to the Base Hospital at Des Moines. The Chairman of the Flag Committee, Mrs. Becker, reported $65.77 receipts from the sale of Iowa banners, and the amount was turned over to the State Society and proper credit given. The chapter presented Iowa banners to the East and West Side Libraries. Mrs. Charles Davis bought 14 flags and placed one in each room of the Whittier School.

In January, letters were read from Red Cross nurses overseas. Mrs. Dr. Ridenoure gave a most interesting detailed account of her experiences while at the Great Lakes Training Station. Mrs. Harry T. Fisher gave a comprehensive review of her work at the “Hostess House,” at Norfolk, Va. The annual Washington party was celebrated at Memorial Hall, February 22nd.

At the March meeting, a petition written to Hon. J. J. Rainbow, Speaker Arch W. McFarlane, and Representative Santee, urging them to use their best efforts for enactment of the bill into a law in regard to adopting the Iowa State banner, was presented to the chapter and signed by all present. In April, Mrs. G. W. DeWald gave a report of the State Conference, held in Sheldon.

The average attendance at meetings was 25. There are 53 members in good standing; 35 resident members and 18 non-resident members; 7 Daughters became members. Two deaths occurred during the year. Mrs. Caro Crittenden Mabie and Mrs. Ethel Graham.

(Mrs. G. W.) Nellie Jones DeWald, Recording Secretary.
WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

John Foster Chapter (Monroe, N. C.). During the last six months the regular monthly meetings, with several additional called meetings, of the chapter have been largely attended. As our chapter grows in age, it grows in strength. Since sending in our report to the National Society in January for the past year, two new names have been added to our roll, thus making a membership of twenty-five, with five prospective members. The keynote of our program has been Americanism of the Revolutionary period in North Carolina. These programs have been both delightful and instructive.

We have adopted a second French orphan, and have received several letters of appreciation from the child's mother; also three letters from reliable French people telling us of the worthiness and need of our little charge and her mother, and expressing the love the French people have for America and Americans.

Our members have contributed $5 toward the D. A. R. University of North Carolina scholarships. Not a colossal sum, but every little bit helps.

We have knitted a convalescent robe for sick soldiers in the government hospital at Asheville. Each member knitted a square 10 by 10 inches of the color of yarn she desired. Mrs. J. R. Simpson, our oldest Daughter, and only granddaughter we have among our members, is a real "live wire." She knitted five squares in the red, white and blue, representing the United States flag, for the center and corners of the robe.

All the members of our chapter signed the petition of the committee on the "Protection of Women under International Law," which was presented at the World's Peace Conference.

The Chairman of our Red Cross canteen and ten other members are still serving our returning troop trains with untiring zeal. During July, 14,200 men were served, 98 of whom were wounded.

"The King's Highway," or the old "Three Notch Road," built by General Cornwallis during the Revolutionary War, runs through our county. The chapter, in the near future, will erect D. A. R. markers along this old highway. The restoration of John Foster's and his consort Elizabeth Foster's burial ground, and twenty-three Revolutionary soldiers' graves scattered throughout Union County, will begin in the early fall. Our activities have been suspended during July and August, and were resumed in September.

We are glad to add a photograph and sketch of the life of our oldest member, and a granddaughter of the Revolution, Mrs. Sarah Walkup Simpson. She is one of the very few living "granddaughters" of the Revolution, and is a member of our chapter. Mrs. Simpson is the daughter of Robert Walkup and Dorcas Montgomery and the granddaughter of Captain James Walkup, a brave Revolutionary soldier, and his wife, Martha Pickens. She was born in June, 1836, on the plantation of her grandfather, James Walkup, on Waxhaw Creek, Union County, North Carolina, in a section famous as the home of William R. Davie (founder of the University of North Carolina), and as the birthplace of Andrew Jackson.

The plantation upon which Mrs. Simpson was born was the scene of the Revolutionary battle of Walkup's Mill. Her father, Robert Walkup, was an infant at the time, but an older brother of his, while hunting in the

MRS. SARAH W. SIMPSON
wood, was found by a party of Tories and tortured by them in an attempt to extort from him a confession as to the location of a pot of pewter. Her grandfather, Captain James Walkup, played a distinguished part in the battle of Walkup’s Mill.

Mrs. Simpson is a daughter of the old South. She was just blooming into womanhood when the Civil War came. On October 6, 1859, she had given her hand and heart to a splendid young man of her county, Mr. Abel Belk, who proved a devoted husband; but the war left her a widow with two little boys to rear and educate. How she discharged that sacred trust amid the desolation which succeeded the war, and how amid struggles and difficulties, she clung to her ideals and impressed them on the minds of her boys, give to her character a peculiar lustre. And in her native State, she needs no higher encomium than that she is the mother of John and Henry Belk, men renowned for their piety, their liberality and their enthusiasm for every good cause, no less than for their phenomenal success in the world of business.

In 1868, Mrs. Simpson was again married, this time to Mr. John R. Simpson, of Monroe, and lived happily with him until his death in 1915. To this marriage were born two children, Mrs. George B. McClellan, of Monroe, and Dr. W. B. Simpson, a prominent physician of Abbeville, S. C.

Mrs. Simpson has lived a long and useful life, beautiful in its piety, its kindness and its simple dignity. She approaches the end, enshrined in the hearts of her friends and children and grandchildren and great-grandchildren, with a spirit which time has touched only to sweeten. Her presence in the evening of her life is like a benediction to the entire community.

(Mrs.) Viola Wilson Ashcraft,
Corresponding Secretary.

Tioga Point Chapter (Athens, Pa.). During the past year the chapter has added 8 new members and lost 5; 1 by transfer, 2 by resignation and 2 by death. The total membership is 165. The chapter has held 10 meetings, with an average attendance of 54.

Knitting was continued throughout the year, financial support for which was contributed by the War Chests of Waverly and Sayre, besides personal donations. Unbleached muslin was also purchased and sheets and pillow cases made and shipped to the Committee for Devastated France at New York City. Fifty dollars was sent to New York to the Committee for Devastated France, $5 to the State Treasurer for the establishment of the diet kitchen at Camp Colt, $5 toward the Philippine scholarship to be maintained in memory of Pennsylvania Daughters who went overseas; $5 toward a scholarship at Marysville School; annual donation of $50 to the Berry School; $21.55 for Christmas gift for Real Daughter; 2 barrels of foodstuff to the Wilkes-Barre Home for the Aged; sent 2 girls to the National Service School at Chantauqua, N. Y.; $50 toward Liberty Bond of the National Society.

A check for $375 was sent to the chapter for the benefit of the Museum by an anonymous donor. Other gifts include a number of valuable books and pamphlets which add greatly to the library in the chapter room; a Colonial table and a homespun cloth. Many relics of the recent war have been presented to the Museum through the chapter as legal custodian. One very fine set of books has been presented from the late Hunsicker Estate.

The chapter has undertaken to arrange a complete service record of every enlisted man and woman from this valley.

At the meetings held during the year the following papers were read: “The Part of France at Yorktown,” “Our First French Ambassador and the Financial Aid of France,” “Financing the Revolution,” “The House of Hanover,” “British Friends of the Colonies,” “Recruits for the British Army.” Two meetings were entirely musical, and at 3 others returned soldiers spoke of their experiences overseas.

At the meetings held during the year the new corps of officers was elected, most of the previous ones having held office for 5 years.

Levantia H. Simmons,
Recording Secretary.

Muskingum Chapter (Zanesville, O.). Flag Day was observed at the home of Mrs. Minerva Nye Nash, with a program of unusual interest. On this occasion a service flag was dedicated which bore stars for our members’ husbands and sons serving in the war. Dr. Dickinson of the Putnam Presbyterian Church, made an impressive address and also read a poem written for this occasion by Anne Virginia Culbertson. Other stars were added during the year, and now twelve of them adorn our flag.

La Fayette’s birthday was celebrated at the residence of Mrs. James Lee. After the singing of “The Star-Spangled Banner” Mrs. Stanbery, who had charge of the program, gave a brief outline of the life of La Fayette. Mrs. Brush read “The Three Yorktown Nations.” Miss Clara Ayers described her visit to the tomb of La Fayette, and read “La Fayette’s Answer to Pershing,” by Jean Aicord, one of the noted French writers. Allan Seeger’s “Ode
to Volunteers” was read by Mrs. Fraunfelter. A paper, “The Soul of France,” was prepared and read by Mrs. F. C. Kirkendall, a four-minute speaker of the Council for National Defence. “The Red, White and Blue” was sung by Mrs. Greiner, and the “Marseillaise” by Mrs. Charles Metcalf.

During the year $800 was raised for war work; $400 was used for the establishment of a chicken farm in devastated France, 1300 glasses of jelly and jam were sent to invalid soldiers at Camp Sherman. Nine French orphans are being supported by members. The chapter now numbers 48, several new members being added during the year.

The signing of the armistice last November took place on our chapter’s 25th Charter Day. The entertainment was held in the evening with invited guests present.

Miss Roe, retiring Historian, marked this date by presenting the chapter with a set of its year-books and programs, covering the quarter of a century of its existence. She also had charge of the exercises and prepared several papers for the occasion. A letter was read describing the Praise Service held in St. Paul’s Cathedral, London, following the United States becoming an ally.

Miss Mary Stewart Dunlap, artist, who spent several years in France, gave a delightful talk on that country and its children, and showed some interesting paintings. The program closed with the singing of the “Battle Hymn of the Republic.”

(MRS. H. F.) CLARA F. AUCHAUER, Regent.

Rebecca Parke Chapter (Galesburg, Ill.) is honored by having two members who are State Officers: Mrs. George Lawrence, Honorary State Regent, and Mrs. N. C. Lescher, State Recording Secretary. The chapter mourns the loss by death of 2 of its valued and beloved members, Mrs. R. G. Sinclair, who was Chairman of the War Relief Committee at the time of her death, and Mrs. Gilbert Scott, also a loyal Daughter.

We have held our regular monthly meetings, at which we have just finished our second year of study of “Illinois.” Our customary tea was held in November, when the husbands and friends of the chapter were our guests. Our Flag Day picnic was held on the spacious lawn of one of our members, where an interesting program was furnished by the Social Committee.

The Flag Committee reports that 13 flags have been given, as follows: 3 “Old Glory,” 9 Illinois state flags, and one silk flag to a soldier. Nine of these flags were presented to schools. Mrs. Lawrence, Honorary State Regent, gave an impressive and very able address to the students of Knox College when she presented the College with an Illinois state flag. At the State Conference, held in Moline, Mrs. Lawrence presented the state flag to Mrs. William Butterworth, Vice-President General from Illinois and the Mary Little Deere Chapter in memory of Mrs. Charles Deere, mother of Mrs. Butterworth, and founder of the chapter. One hundred flag leaflets were distributed to members of 2 colored churches and another 100 were given to our chapter members and to the public schools.

One of our members, Mrs. Lawrence, designed and made Illinois state flag pins and buttons and also post cards. One of these flags or buttons was presented by the chapter to every soldier who left Knox County for the war. From the proceeds of the sale of flags, buttons and post cards a bronze marker is to be placed on Starved Rock and bunting flags supplied for the flag pole. Three thousand of these flags and buttons were sold by the members of the chapter at the time of the Galesburg District Fair, where the Rebecca Parke Chapter had a Centennial Relic Exhibit.

Besides the usual prize essay on historic subjects offered each year by the Patriotic Committee, a number of the High School students took advantage of the $10 prize offered by Mrs. Walter C. Nelson, on “America’s Obligation to France,” and one member of the chapter responded to the offer made by Mrs. C. H. Bond, of Boston, of a prize of $100 to be given to any chapter in the United States which would write the best essay on the subject given. Twelve large printed copies of the Constitution were framed and put in public places.

The “Booker T. Washington Club” of colored boys has a flourishing membership of nearly 40 members. Weekly meetings are held, where they are taught practical patriotism and have one hour for recreation. Afterwards light refreshments are served. A chapter of 16 Boy Scouts has grown out of this club, and a fine lot of colored Camp Fire Girls had the help of the Daughters in organizing and are proving a credit to their race.

In conservation we have followed closely all the orders laid out by the Food and Fuel Administrations. We have conserved our time, strength, money and strictly adhered to the orders of the Government.

Twelve subscriptions to the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine have been taken by the chapter. We are happy to report, by appointment of the Knox County Centennial Commission, 4 valuable historic sketches also have been written by members of our chapter. Twenty-five dollars have been
collected for the D. A. R. Centennial Memorial Room in Springfield.

All items of interest, clippings from newspapers pertaining to chapter work, are preserved by pasting in scrap-books. A record is also kept of sons and husbands that served in the war.

Members from the chapter have taken part in all drives and 6 have served as chairmen in campaigns; 2 members are on important committees from the state; Mrs. George Lawrence is a member of the League to Enforce Peace, and Mrs. A. C. Roberts is on the Council of National Defence. Mrs. Ray Arnold is County Chairman of the Fatherless Children of France.

The Honor Roll of our chapter contains 21 names. One Daughter enlisted in Y. M. C. A. foreign service, but was not called. We have 1 member who is a nurse in France. Three members have husbands in the Army, 17 of our members sent sons, and 2 of these are represented by gold stars. In honor of these noble sons Rebecca Parke Chapter gave a $100 Liberty Bond of the fourth issue as an expression of their love and sympathy to the families of R. G. Sinclair and Mrs. William Ferris, to be used as a memorial.

We have devoted part of one day a week to war relief work at the Red Cross shop, and held all-day sessions once a month at the homes of the members, where a great deal of work has been accomplished. The total number of knitted garments made was 911. Twenty-five comfort kits, 24 comfort bags, 25 barracks bags, 6 Christmas boxes, 35 Christmas kits and 30 glasses of jelly have been given to the hospitals and soldiers. Other articles contributed were 5 spy-glasses, blankets, quilts, hammocks, 2 wrist watches, fountain pens, underwear, 6 Bibles, handkerchiefs, 44 pairs of shoes and 72 Victrola records.

In September we gladly assisted Knox College, where an S. A. T. C. unit was formed. Our members made the Y. M. C. A. hut attractive and homelike by furnishing maps, pictures, rugs, books, games, victrola records and curtains. The night the hut was dedicated one of our members spoke words of greeting. Another night the War Relief Committee gave an entertainment for the students. To another Students' Army Training Camp at Lombard College we contributed $40 in money.

We have adopted 13 French orphans, and 11 soldiers from this country. The chapter has taken $500 in the Third Liberty Loan. The amount taken by individual Daughters was $46,125. We have taken $400 of the Fourth Liberty Loan and the individual members have taken $52,050. The total taken by the chapter in the four loans is $3,000; taken by individual Daughters, $135,675.

Further money contributions are as follows: Three hundred dollars were given for the National Liberty Loan; $150 for the purchase of farm implements for the cottage dedicated to Mrs. Lawrence in Tilloloy; $50 to establish a scholarship in the Hindman School, Ky.; $47.50 for prizes to three colleges and high school for essays on historical subjects; $200 for historic research; $100 for valuable memorial books; $300 for books for libraries; $85 for marking old trails; $860 were expended for flags presented to schools and public places and to Knox County soldiers; $474.50 for adopting 13 French orphans; $1992.50 for war relief work; $50 for mess hall; $125 to the Belgians; $200 to the Armenians; $70 to Y. M. C. A.; $50 to Y. W. C. A.; $28 was given to recreation camps: $21.80 for state tax per capita; $104 for Christmas kits.

We have added materially to our Chapter House fund this year. A benefit party at the home of Mrs. George A. Lawrence netted a neat sum of money.

The custodian of the Flower fund has written many notes of comfort and sent flowers to cheer and brighten sorrowing homes.

Cora Geer,
Historian.

Esek Hopkins Chapter (Providence, R. I.).

"Born—on the twenty-fifth day of January, 1919, in the ancestral home on Admiral Street, in Providence, Esek Hopkins Chapter, 12th child of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Rhode Island."

It was with much enthusiasm and rejoicing that this child's birth was proclaimed by our State Regent, Mrs. Albert L. Calder, 2d. It was only a few short months before that a few of us had gathered at Mrs. Calder's home to offer our help and loyalty in the organization of a new chapter. On January 25, 1919, Esek Hopkins Chapter became a reality, when we assembled to hold our first meeting. Mrs. Calder presided, announcing the chapter name, with a membership of 27. She then presented to us the object, aims and ideals of the organization. One of our number, Miss Addie Studley Gay, direct descendant of Esek Hopkins, gave an exceedingly interesting historical sketch of his life.

The following officers were elected: Regent, Mrs. William Babcock; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Samuel W. Church, 2nd; Recording Secretary, Mrs. William H. Waterman; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Everett I. Rogers, Jr.; Treasurer, Miss Addie S. Gay; Registrar, Mrs. Robert F. Chambers; Historian, Mrs. George I. Parker.
A greeting was read from the Vice-President General, Mrs. Longley. As her birthday gift to the chapter Mrs. Calder presented a beautiful large flag. After a few well chosen remarks from our Regent tea was served and our first meeting came to an end.

On March 3rd, a goodly number from Esek Hopkins Chapter attended the State Conference.

On Washington’s Birthday a well-appointed luncheon was served, to which each member brought a guest.

The necessity for funds being imminent, we decided to have a Spring Fête on April 25th, to be held in Grace Church Parish House. Through the efficient leadership of Mrs. Ladd, assisted by several others, the event was a splendid success. A short play was delightfully given, a well-laden candy table quickly disposed of, and dozens of attractive May baskets found ready sale. Six little maidens in flower costumes added beauty to the gay scene. Punch was served and dancing enjoyed until a late hour. A substantial sum was realized, part of which was immediately invested in a 5th Liberty Loan Bond.

Owing to death in the family of our Regent, our March meeting was omitted, but on April 26th we again met at the Hopkins Homestead. We were entertained by Mrs. Calder, who spoke of the Continental Congress from which she had just returned; by Miss Marion Smith, who sketched a page’s experiences there, and by Mrs. Evelyn Bache, of Bristol, who read most interesting reminiscences of her association with the Hopkins family.

And so, 4 months from our birth, we came to our annual meeting with 37 members, a fine flag, a Liberty Bond, liberal funds, a fine organization, and with high hopes for the future. (MRS. GEO. I.) FLORENCE PINGREE PARKER, Historian.

Milwaukee Chapter (Milwaukee, Wis.). The Americanization Pageant, written by Mr. Percy Mackay, in which Milwaukee Chapter participated, was given in Milwaukee, Wis., for the first time, May 17-18, 1919. The occasion was the second annual reception to 2431 new citizens who were born in nineteen foreign countries.

At the sound of a bugle the curtains slowly parted, showing a screen of living palms, above which arose a crimson draped altar and gigantic silver urns with burning incense.

The spirit of Liberty, impersonated by a beautiful woman, appeared, leading a procession of the new American citizens of foreign birth. They were in native groups, headed by a man, woman and child, all in native costume, bearing, respectively, their old world flag, a symbol of native industry and a musical instrument. Each group was followed by those who had received their American citizenship papers since July 1, 1918. Each group passed to the arena of the auditorium, where they were seated with their old world flags standing in a great semicircle about them.

Liberty then introduced England, who first colonized this new land, and the stage filled with strangely garbed people and historical characters, who formed a pleasing background. A great white May pole was set in the centre, with streamers of yellow, pink and blue, which were taken by long lines of white-gowned little girls with flowing hair and bright colored sashes, who danced and swayed and twined the May pole to the music of an old, old tune. They were followed by Scotland, with bag-pipes and kilts. Two little girls rollicked through the ever-popular Highland Fling.

The Poles showed they could also tread a lively measure as they stamped and whirled in the intricate figures of the dance. Tableaux that were impressive because of coloring and massed groups of people were presented in turn by the Czech-Slovaks, Greeks, Jews, Italians, Armenians, Arabic-Syrians and Hungarians. Harmonious chorus singing was the Scandinavians’ contribution. Each nation, all in costume, determined to make their part of the show the very best.

Again the curtains parted, revealing an impressive reproduction of the scene at the signing of the Declaration of Independence, given by the Sons of the American Revolution, Liberty introducing first Thomas Jefferson, who read the great words of the Declaration, while the new citizens drank in every word. The scene of the signing was gone through and the members of the Congress arose singing the “Star-Spangled Banner,” while a group of Colonial Dames appeared on the stage forming a tableau representation of Independence Hall. Liberty then introduced George Washington, who read his Farewell Address. Young men and women of Colonial times, quaintly costumed, then danced the minuet.

Liberty next introduced Abraham Lincoln, followed by a group of people representing Civil War times, arranged by Milwaukee Chapter, who formed a tableau behind Lincoln while he delivered the Gettysburg Address. Following this the third verse of “America” was sung. Then came new arrivals in gingham aprons and bandannas, their dusky faces aglow. A little colored girl sang simply, without accompaniment, “My Old Kentucky Home,” and this was quite the most memorable part of the pageant.

President Wilson was then represented and read portions of his address to new citizens.
at Philadelphia, May 10, 1915. At its conclusion, all the old world flags were lowered and the children of each representative group raised an American flag in its place, and all stood up and sang "Up with the Flag." Then the signers of the Declaration of Independence came out of the picture, picking up the little rolls from the Altar of Citizenship and standing in a semicircle back of the altar. The new citizens advanced and each was handed his paper as a token of his American citizenship.

Thus ended a most successful entertainment in which all our new citizens entered with great enthusiasm, sparing neither time nor expense in arranging the foreign costume peculiar to each country, and showing great pride in being now acknowledged as American citizens.

(MRS. EDWARD) MARCIA B. FERGUSON, Historian.

Mary Weed Marvin Chapter (Walton, N. Y.) has held during the past year nine regular meetings, at six of which the regular program was carried out. The topic for study was "Europe from 1870 to 1914," and all the papers were most interesting and instructive. Two social meetings were held. In January, the twenty-first anniversary of the founding of Mary Weed Marvin Chapter was observed at an afternoon tea, at which a most interesting musical program was enjoyed. Six charter members were present at this meeting. Another social meeting was held on Washington's Birthday. This was the largest meeting of the year, seventy-five members and guests being present. In June, the annual meeting is held, and this year four officers elected: the Regent, Vice-Regent, Treasurer and Corresponding Secretary. With the addition of five new members during the year, our chapter now has sixty-three members.

In recording the activities of our chapter for the year ending June, 1919, we must give emphasis to war work. It is but fitting that loyal Daughters of Revolutionary ancestry should have taken an active part in the world struggle for democracy. As a chapter, we formed a Red Cross Auxiliary which met to sew one day a week for more than a year and a half, only discontinuing its work in February, 1919. Since that time the members have continued their active interest in the work of the local Red Cross Chapter in the organization and work of which the D. A. R. has been prominent. Through several members, our chapter has helped in the Fourth and Fifth Liberty Loan drives. We have paid our quota for the Fourth Liberty Loan and for the restoration of Tilloy. We have also voted to continue the support of our French war orphan, from whose mother many interesting letters have been received.

This year (June, 1918—June, 1919) has seen the close of the greatest war in history and been marked by the worst epidemic of modern times. Our chapter has felt the influence of both. Nine of our members are wearing the little pins given by the chapter when relatives were actively engaged in war work. Several of our members mourn the loss of dear ones who made the supreme sacrifice on the battlefields of France, although none of these were represented by the Roll of Honor pins as being members of immediate families of Daughters. The epidemic, too, left its traces here as it did all over the country. During the epidemic several of our members gave their time and energy in providing and preparing food for the families of the afflicted ones. Some were actively engaged in caring for the many sick.

In reviewing the work accomplished, by which success or failure is measured, we can but feel that we are bringing to a close a successful year in the history of Mary Weed Marvin Chapter.

GENEVIEVE H. WALTER, Recording Secretary.

Deborah Franklin Chapter (Atlantic, Ia.) began its calendar year with a meeting on September 8, 1918. Having been organized in December of 1917, we had had only a few months of working experience, but with a corps of officers elected the previous May, the year was begun with a membership of 18 active and 3 non-resident members. During the year nine regular meetings have been held, at each of which our Regent, Miss Anna Henderson, presided, the attendance averaging 12.

On February 22nd the members and a few visitors enjoyed a luncheon at the home of Mrs. F. M. Nebe. As a further celebration of this day 3 new members were initiated, and Miss Anna Sanborn gave an interesting account of the chapter from its organization until that date.

In November a social meeting was held in connection with our regular meeting at the home of Miss Fannie Sanford. Three new members were admitted and refreshments were served.

Owing largely to the efforts of our Regent our membership has grown from 21 to 32, with 5 names pending.

The chapter has been the recipient of 3 gifts from members during the year. Mrs. F. M. Nichols presented a Regent's bar consisting of a gold pin with the name of the chapter engraved thereon and the official ribbon attached. Mrs. H. M. Boorman gave $36.50 to enable us
to adopt a French orphan. Miss Henderson presented a handsome black walnut gavel and block.

When Deborah Franklin Chapter was organized most of the members were already engaged in war activities under various auspices, so we take special pride in the fact that our chapter registered 100 per cent. on the National Loan and also on the Tilloloy fund. We paid $36.50 for one French orphan, $13.50 to Tilloloy and $27 to the National Loan. Our service flag contained 8 stars, happily all blue, representing 1 husband, 2 brothers and 7 sons.

Our annual election took place on May 12th, and we hope that our chapter, so auspiciously organized, may ever hold its own in the new lines of service that today's needs bring.

CarrJJe TownsEEN, Corresponding Secretary.

Cabrillo Chapter (Los Angeles, Cal.) was organized in November, 1912, for the express purpose of giving southern California additional representation at the Continental Congress, and it has continued in a most definite manner to forward the ideals of the D. A. R. Mrs. Mary E. Stilson was organizer and first Regent. The chapter was officially recognized in February, 1913, and now numbers 36 members.

The first historical tablet erected by a chapter in this state was placed by Cabrillo Chapter in Exposition Park, Los Angeles, in 1915. It was erected in memory of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, who came to California in 1542, the first white man to land on our shore. It is a handsome bronze tablet embedded in a polished granite base. Charles Frederick Holder, author, naturalist and sportsman, felt that this tablet should have been placed at Avalon, Catalina Island, as this was where Cabrillo first landed. However, after deliberation, we decided that it should be placed where it would be more accessible to the public. Mr. Holder died in 1915, and our chapter and the Tuna Club of Avalon erected, June 18, 1919, a replica at Avalon in his memory, when very interesting unveiling ceremonies were held. One of our members has also been instrumental in securing funds from friends of Doctor Holder all over the United States to use in the purchase and erection of another tablet in memory of this noted man, a resident of our southland.

The second tablet was also dedicated on June 18th. In 1911 Mrs. Stilson, then State Regent, presented a tablet executed by Julia Bracken Wendt, a Los Angeles sculptor, to the California room in Memorial Continental Hall.

We have donated a volume on the Liberty Bell to each of the 21 intermediate schools of the city and one to the Public Library. We are regular contributors to the Americanization work of the Albion Street School, giving $15 this past year, and the automobiles of our members often turn toward this school loaded down with clothing and supplies. One member in particular, Mrs. Silas H. Enyeart, takes a great personal interest in the work, and always has an interesting report of the individuals attending the classes and the improvement shown in their understanding of American ideals. We gave $10 toward the work of the Music School Settlement of Avenue 18.

In talking over the needs of the Montessori department of the Seventh Street School one of the teachers said: "What we need most is to be able to feed the children; they come to school hungry." Our chapter donated enough money to purchase dishes and cooking utensils and the teachers prepare soup and nourishing food for the children. Later, we used our influence with the Board of Education, and a school kitchen has now been installed.

At our May meeting we subscribed $26 toward the naming of a bed in the Children's Hospital "The Elizabeth A. Follansbee Bed." Dr. Follansbee was one of the pioneer physicists in California, and was largely instrumental in the founding of the first children's hospital in the state. Mrs. Follansbee was a most enthusiastic member of the D. A. R. Annual election was also held at this meeting, and Mrs. Earl J. Fellows was elected Regent. Miss Alice M. Church was appointed State Chairman of the Magazine Committee, and during her year of incumbency the chapter chairmen of the state have increased subscriptions to the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine over 50 per cent.

Mrs. Earl J. Fellows, Vice-Regent, was appointed to have charge of the D. A. R. down-town department of surgical dressings, and was also made Chairman of the War Relief Committee of the chapter. As a chapter we have adopted 1 French orphan and 3 have been adopted by individual members. We can be marked 100 per cent. in the Tilloloy and Liberty Bond funds. The number of knitted articles, surgical dressings, garments and jars of jellies and fruit run up to many hundreds. Soldiers and sailors were entertained freely by the members, and contributions of money to the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., Salvation Army, Belgian and Armenian Relief, and the United War Work drives were subscribed in full measure of their means by all members.

Mrs. Henry Edgar Bean, the retiring Regent, has been most loyal and active in all branches of war activities. Under her tactful régime the chapter has had 2 years of pleasant, successful work.

Alice M. Church, Historian.
In answers to "Queries" it is essential to give Liber and Polio 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

QUERIES

6520. CARNES.—My g-g-father, Capt. Benjamin Carnes, was a fur-trader, of Detroit, Mich. He fought in the War of 1812 & had a bro, John Carnes. Information wanted of Rev service and the gen of my g-g-mother, Julia Trenton. My g-mother was the dau of Capt. Benjamin Carnes who, it is said, was one of the men who captured Major Andrè. Is it possible to trace the records of these three men?

6521. WHEELER-DUTCHER-KNICKERBOCKER.—Who were the parents of Geertruy Wheeler, who m Lauwrens Dutcher, son of Gabriel Dutcher & Eliz. Knickerbocker, of the old Knickerbocker family, of Dutchess Co., N. Y.? Geertruy Wheeler is of Dover & is probably a sister of Mary Wheeler, who m Luke Woolcott, b 1755. Lauwrens Dutcher was b & bap at Athens, N. Y., in 1740. "N. Y. Gen. & Biog. Rec.," p. 122, Vol. 139. The "N. Y. Gen. & Biog. Rec." seems to infer that Catherine, the sister of Lauwrens, m Wm. Woolcott, and she, being b in 1749, was at least 33 yrs older than he, & could not have been the mother of the ch Hannah, b in 1806, consequently, I believe his wife to have been the child of Lauwrens & Geertruy Wheeler, as William Woolcott had both a Lauwrens & a Wheeler.

6522. ELGIN.—Wanted, the names of Walter & Gustavus Elgin's ch (they were bros.). Walter Elgin, a Rev soldier of Loudoun Co., Va., was Ord. Sgt. 1781, was b Apr. 12, 1750, in St. Mary's Co., Md. Gustavus Elgin, Rev soldier from Loudon Co., Va., b in St. Mary's Co., Md., Oct. 13, 1782, & was a Capt. in the Rev.—E. H. H.

6523. HART.—My g-g-father was Thos. Hart, b in N. C. abt 1780, m Frances Burg. I am trying to find his father's name. His mother was a Miss Childress. The Hart genealogy desired.—M. C.

6524. DUNHAM-PERKINS.—Wanted, the names of parents of Eunice Dunham, b 1752, d 1834, m Samuel Field, b 1754, in Mansfield, Conn. "Field Genealogy," p. 208, Library Congress. Bennett Field, b Deerfield, Mass., 1709, m Elizabeth Spofford, of Lebanon, Conn., was admitted to the church 1736, moved to Stafford, later Mansfield. Their ch. (1) Mary, b 1735, m Capt. Phireas Williams, of Mansfield, Conn., moved to Woodstock, Vt.; (2) Betsy, b 1737, m Wm. Gurley; (3) Lucy, b 1739, m Gersham Palmer; (4) Elizabeth, b 1740, m Thos. Root, of Coventry & Westminster, Vt.; (5) Samuel b 1754, Mansfield, Conn., m Eunice Dunham, moved to Woodstock, Vt., 1777, d 1817. She d 1834. Samuel Field & Eunice Dunham had (1) Eunice, b 1781, m Ganis Perkins, of Woodstock, Vt.; (2) (my ancestress) Charlotte, b 1783, m Abraham Perkins Mather, of Woodstock, Vt., "Field Genealogy," p. 283. Abraham Perkins Mather was a son of Dr. Frederick
Mather and Betsy Perkins. Information of this Betsy Perkins wanted. Will No. 4462 D. A. R. or D. A. R. 917 or No. 3594 tell me if Eunice Dunham is a descendant of their ancestor, Col. Azariah Dunham, & if his wife was May Ford? Eunice Dunham's descendants moved in early days to Palmyra, Wis.—E. McK. S.

6525. VAN PELT-MENDENHAM.—Information desired of Van Pelt & Mendenham families. Vorhis Van Pelt, b Dec. 7, 1820, Warren Co., O., son of Aaron Van Pelt, b Jan. 18, 1792, N. J., d 1860, Shelby Co., Ind. His wife, Jane Rhinerson, mother of Vorhis, d in Stark Co., O. Vorhis Van Pelt m Martha Mendenhall, b July 28, 1823, Muskingum Co., O. They were m Apr. 19, 1838, Shelby Co., Ind. She was a dau of Thos. Griswold Mendenhall, b May 9, 1797, Va., eldest Child of the marriage of Louisa Clark, of Southampton, Mass. They had a son, John Sackett, child. Gurden, Elisha, Pauline, b m Alva Herrick, child. Edson, Betsy, b m Louisa Clark, of Rockville, Montgomery Co., Md. Their issue: (1) Elisha, b Sept. 1, 1749, at Bozrah, Ct., now called Bozrahville, near Norwich, New London Co., d June 23, 1818, at Norwich, Hampshire Co., Mass. He m Betsy Barney, of Norwood, Mass. He moved to the Valley of Wyoming, 1768. In 1778 he returned with his family & settled at Norwood Hill, Mass., d 1818. His child were: (1) Charlotte, b Wyoming Valley, Pa., Nov. 1770, d 1846, m Samuel Morse, child. Marion, Billings, Malvina, Fortice, Royal, Samuel, Amos, (2) Andrew, b Sept. 177, m Prudence Wheeler; (3) Betsy, b Sept. 1774, m Lathrop Squire; (4) Sally, b-d unm in Williamsport, O.; (5) Elisha (my ancestor), b —, m Louisa Clark, of Southhampton, had child. Laurens, William, Zenas, Horace, Andrew, Anson, Corinth, Adaline, Caroline; (6) William, b June 26, 1778, m Ursula McClure; (7) Emma, b abt 1790, m John Sackett, child. Gurden, Elisha, Perit, Alonzo, Corinth, Eunice, Lecretia; (8) Gurdon, b Dec. 27, 1796, m Hulda Smith; (9) Pauline, b —, m Alva Herrick, child. Edson, Urbane, Caroline, Sarah Ann, Coit, Emerson, Curtiss; (10) Caroline. Elisha Leffingwell, b Norwich, Ct., m Louisa Clark, a native of Southampton, Mass. (N. Y.)? He served as a selectman for several terms, had 12 child, all lived to maturity except one. His son Andrew (my ancestor), b 1827, d 1908, m Fanny M. Kellogg, b 1830, d 1903. Their son, Frank James Leffingwell, m his father, m Harriet M. Kelly.—M. S.

6527. WAIT-WEIGHT.—Capt. George Wait, b Oct. 16, 1722—3, d 1782, m Sarah Tripp, of Exeter, R. I. They had a son Job Wait, b 1755, d 1798, who lived in Albany, N. Y., m Dinah B. Washington; Job & Dinah Wait had a son, George Washington Wait, b in Dutchess Co., N. Y., educated at William & Mary College, Williamsport, Va. I would like to know if Capt. George Wait was a Capt. in the Rev, and if Job Wait served in the Rev. The name Wait was sometimes spelled Weight. Child. of Job & Dinah Wait: Prudence; Patience, m Richard Corness, residing Poughquaz, Dutchess Co., N. Y., d Apr. 8, 1848, aged 69 yrs, 11 mo, & 8 days; John, d in Canada; Jeremiah d at sea, leaving a family of 2 sons in Phila.; George Washington, m Elizabeth Van Meter Williams, Feb., 1819. Issue: Edward, Oscar, Abram, Catherine, Louise, James, Jerry, Geo. Washington.—T. R. B.

6528. WATER.—Abner Waters, b at Hebron, Ct., Apr., 1758, d at Gustavus, O., Dec. 1838, was pensioned as a soldier in the Rev. He m Anna Brewster. Who were her parents? Was she a member of the Mayflower family?—H. B. S.

6529. BEALL.—Can you give me any information abt the descendants of Samuel Beall, a soldier in the Rev, believed to be the gfather of Samuel Beall, who had sons, Enoch & Elisha, of Rockville, Montgomery Co., Md.? The descendants wanted.—M. R.

6530. ALLEN.—Wanted, gen. of the forefathers of Daniel Allen or wife, Johanna, dau of Wm. Read, of Bedford Co., Va., & whose mother was descended from Pocahontas. The marriage bond of Daniel Allen & Johanna Read Hill is recorded in Cumberland Co., Va. They were m Feb. 1, 1775. Danl Allen was b in Hanover Co., Va., Sept. 12, 1728, d in Cumberland Co., in 1807. Danl Allen's father was James Allen, who lived and d in Hanover Co., Va., & whose wife was an Anderson.—A. S.

6531. WHITE-KIDD-CLEVELAND.—All Cleve- landers of U. S. except the N. E. stock are descended from Alexander Cleveland, Sr. He settled in Va. & had at least one son, Alex., Jr., b abt 1667, m —— McMinn. Child. (1) John, (2) Alex., (3) Micajah, (4) Elizabeth, (5) Jeremiah (my ancestor). I do not know Jeremiah's wife's name, but he had at least two child. Reuben & Jacob (my ancestor). Jacob, b in Culpeper Co., Va., May 6, 1739, m Oct. 10, 1756, to Millie White, b Mar. 20, 1739, supposed birthplace N. Y. City or State, sister of Rev. John White, a Baptist clergyman, of Va. & Ruckersville, Elbert Co., Ga. Their issue: (1) Jeremiah, b 1757; (2) Rice, b 1760 (Rev soldier); (3) James, b 1762; (4) Wyatt, b 1764; (5) William, b 1766; (6) Mary, b 1768; (7) John, b Nov. 8, 1769 (my ancestor); m Rhoda Kidd, b Feb. 8, 1799, Elbert Co., Ga. Names of her parents & Rev service desired. Did John serve in Rev? (8) Jacob, b 1772; (9) Martha, b 1774; (10) Reuben, b 1776; (11)
6532. LATHROP-STILSONS.—The Lathrops & Stilsons came from Oneida Co., N. Y., to Ohio at an early date. From an old Lathrop Bible I have the following dates: David Lathrop, b Aug. 12, 1782; Maria Stilson, b Oct. 19, 1802; Abner Stilson Lathrop, b Nov. 20, 1828, at Westhampton, Mass. Jan. 7, 1796, at Westhampton, Mass.? 

(2) TAYLOR-WALTON-TERRELL.—Wm. Taylor (Rev soldier), b nr Ruckersville, Va., m — Walton, issue 9 sons, 1 dau Elizabeth m Wm. Terrell, lived in Elbert Co., Ga. Sons, Henry, Bars, John & William, Sr., and others. William Taylor, Jr., was b abt 1774, near Ruckersville, Va. (Orange or Culpeper Co. during Rev, now Green Co.); abt 1795 the family moved to Elbert Co., Ga., & settled on Pickings (Pickens) Creek. There Wm. Taylor, Jr., m — Terrell (sister of Wm. Terrell whom Elizabeth m) & remained in the State of Ga. Wm. Sr. & eight sons moved to Tenn., & later some of them went to Ky. Rev services of Wm. Taylor, Sr., wanted, & also his wife's name & gen. There was a James Taylor (b abt 1674, m 1699 Martha Thompson) had a son, George, b 1711, d 1792. Geo. m Rachel Gibson & had 10 sons in Rev, one Wm. (a Major in the 9th Va. Regt.). I believe this Wm. is my ancestor. Wm. Terrell's gen & Rev services desired.—A. T. T. 

6533. LATHROP-STILSONS.—The Lathrops & Stilsons came from Oneida Co., N. Y., to Ohio at an early date. From an old Lathrop Bible I have the following dates: David Lathrop, b Aug. 12, 1782; Maria Stilson, b Oct. 19, 1802, m 1st, Alexander, m 2nd, Lathrop, Nov. 20, 1828; Abner Stilson Lathrop, b Sept. 30, 1829; David Lathrop, d Sept. 2, 1862; Marie Stilson Lathrop Helm, d Feb. 5, 1873. The gen & proof of civil service desired. 

(2) BALDWIN.—Desire information regarding Isaac & Cornelius Baldwin, who left N. J. & either went to S. C. or La., somewhere between 1807 & 1811. 

(3) BRICELIN or BRICELAND.—Gen. desired. —M. P. F. 

6534. BLACKMAN.—Wanted, the names of the parents of Sally Blackman, b in 1799, & m Wm. K. Black, Mar. 20, 1820, at Sauquoit, Oneida Co., N. Y. She had a bro Henry, & a sister Lydia. 

(2) BENNETT.—Rev service & ancestry desired of Samuel Bennett, of Lyme, Ct. He m Hannah Mack, their dau Betsy m Josiah Mack, a Rev soldier of old Lyme. 

(3) PECK.—Did Darius Peck render civil or military service during the Rev? He was b in Lyme, Ct., Sept., 1733, & d there in 1797, he m Elizabeth Beckwith in 1757. 

(4) CURTIS.—Who were the parents of Polly Curtis, b July 28, 1772, in Rufus Hemenway, Jan. 7, 1796, at Westhampton, Mass.? 

(5) CURTIS.—The names of wife & children of Zachariah Curtis desired. He was b in 1726 & d in Chesterfield, Mass., in 1804. He served during the Rev from Chesterfield, Mass. 

(6) HEMENWAY.—Wanted, gen. of parents of Rufus & Silas Hemenway, bros who served during the Rev from Mass. Rufus was a drummer boy; at the end of the war he was mustered out of the service as a fife-major. Was b Mar. 31, 1764, & enlisted at Cambridge, Mass. 

(7) BLACK.—Gen. wanted of Capt. James Black, of Chester, Mass., who served as Capt. of 13th Co. of the 3rd Hampshire Co. Regt. during the Rev. He afterwards removed to Milford, Otsego Co., N. Y. 

(8) MOORE.—Gen. wanted of the parents of Mary Moore, who m. Capt. James Black. Their 1st child was b in Chester, Mass. They removed to Milford, Otsego Co., N. Y.—E. A. C. 

6535. NELSON.—Can you verify this statement? My g-father, James Nelson, one of 5 child, the bros, Alfred & Thos., sisters Pamelia & Frances, b in Westmoreland Co., Va., ch of Wm. Nelson, a bro of Thos. Nelson, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Is there any trace of the family Bible last known in Thos. Nelson's possession? —A. N. M. 

6536. ROOTE.—Wanted, the names of the sons of Thos. Roote. Son of the original Jno. Roote, who came from England to Salem, Mass. Members of this family went to Va., & my ancestor, Junius Roote, of New Hanover Co., & Brunswick Co., N. C., was supposed to be from Va. Desire the relationship bet Thos. Roote & Junius Roote. 

(2) WALKER.—I am descendant of Wm. Walker. The Colonial Records give the names, land grants from the State of N. C. for his services. I have the Nos. of the grants. There were three Rev soldiers by the name of Wm. Walker. The Colonial Records give the names,
Co. & Rgt. of each, but I do not know which were my ancestors. The D. A. R. Records give the name of a Wm. Walker, of N. C., a Lt. in the 2nd N. C., & was taken prisoner at Charleston, May 12, 1780, & exchanged June 14, 1781.—J. A. F.

6537. WOMACK-HASKINS.—Wanted, names of the parents of Womack, also those of his wife, Rebecca Haskins, both b in Va.

(2) DUPRE.—Information desired concerning Dorothy Elizabeth Depre, who m Ben. Peterson, either in Ga. or in Va.—T. A.

6538. PARKS-BRATTON.—Information of Jno. Parks & James Bratton desired. Is there a gen. of either family published? If so, give address of publishers.—J. M. P.

6539. LIDDLE-EVerson.—John Liddle m Elizabeth Everson May 2, 1776, at Fonda, N. Y.; 3 ch. were bap. there in the Reformed Church: John, Jr., Adam & Jacob. Where were John Liddle & Elizabeth Everson buried? He was a Rev soldier. I have complete records of John Liddle, Jr., & communication with descendants of Adam & Jacob desired.—M. L. G.


(2) PICKERING.—Who were the parents of Hannah Pickering, who m David Berry and had dau Hannah, b 1785, Frederick Co., Va.? —Mrs. 4. G. Storey, Talladega, Alabama.

(2) PERKINS.—Did Josiah Perkins, of Bridgewater, Mass., render service in the Rev? His wife was Abigail Edson. Names of children desired.—T. C.


6542. Weed.—Samuel Weed, of Marlboro, Ulster Co., N. Y., served in the Rev from 1776 to 1779 as a private in the 5th N. Y. Reg., commanded by Col. Lewis Duboys. Soon after his discharge he m Martha Kniffin. When and where were they married.—E. W. B.

ANSWERS


6249. Whiting.—I descend from James Whiting, b 1630, his son James, b 1651, his son Solomon, b June, 1695, & a third son was b in 1736. They lived in N. E., this last son served in the Rev. The correspondent must be mistaken about William’s being the ancestor of the N. E. family, but James was the one.

6263. Galbraith.—I am descended from Arthur Galbraith, who lived in Va. during the Rev. Arthur was the head of the family in Va., b 1728, in Pa., son of Andrew Galbraith, b 1692 in Ireland, m Mary Sharp in Va., b 1748, d 1818. Arthur Galbraith d 1818, buried Hawkins Co., Tenn., where many of his descendants live. In Summer’s “Southwestern Virginia” he mentions Arthur Galbraith as having 275 acres of land surveyed in 1778 in Fincastle Co.—Mrs. A. G. Storey, Talladega, Alabama.

6329. Taylor.—James I. Taylor, abt. 60 yrs. old when he d, Aug. 30, 1698. 1st wife, Frances Walker, 3 child. Jane, James II, b 1674, & Sarah. 2nd wife, Mary Gregory, m at age of 16, on Aug. 12, 1682, d 1747; 8 child. Ann, Elizabeth, Mary (d), Mary Bishop, b 1670; John (d), Edmund, Powell, John, b 1696. John I Taylor b 1690, d 1780, m his sister’s sister-in-law, Catherine Pendleton, 1716, 11 ch., Mary, Catherine, Anne, Edmund, Isabella, John II, James III, b 1730; Philip, Elizabeth, William Joseph (James youngest), James III, b 1730, m Ann Pollard, their son, John Taylor III, was the famous John Lewis Taylor, lawyer and senator of N. C., licensed to practice law in N. C. May, 1788, m Lucy Penn (his cousin). Their son, John IV, d 1855. 1st wife, Lucy Woodford, 4 ch. John V, Penn, Lucy Woodford, Mary, Edmund Pendleton, b 1822, d 1880. 2nd wife ... Edmund Pendleton Taylor b 1822, d 1880. m Susannah Blair—they left issue. The above was copied from the “Lookout,” published in Chattanooga, and DAUGHTERS OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE. John Taylor in his will of 1824 mentions his 2nd wife, Mary, whom he m in 1780, and the following ch: Sons, Demsey, Alexander, Little John, Leroie, Bryant, James Isaiah (Isaac), Ryal, Britton, Anderson; dau Sally (Sarah), Pheryline, Dicy, Abigail, Elizabeth, Rebecca, Mary Ann, Lou Allen. In land transactions of Unaka Co., N. C., in 1778, Demsey & Rolland Taylor were mentioned; they were likely brothers of John & Leroie Taylor.—Mrs. Robert C. Howard, Greenville, Tenn.

6329 (7) Taylor.—I have Conn. Taylor data if it will help correspondent.—Mrs. E. W. Brown, 596 North Ave., Bridgeport, Ct.

6350. Whipple.—Consult the gen. of Capt. John Whipple. In my branch of the Whipple family there is mention of a Sarah Whipple, dau of Daniel & Anne, b 1749. This record, recorded in the office of Valley Falls, R. I., & from Vital Records of R. I. Many of Capt John Whipple's descendants settled in Mass.—Mrs. J. G. Sims, Portland, Ind.

6351. Wyatt.—Mrs. Overton Woodward Ennis, 1112 Lamont St., Washington, D. C., is a descendant of Richard Wyatt, bro of Barbara Wyatt. John Wyatt Harris and Judith Cox were my g-father & g-mother.—Mrs. J. G. Morrow, 3806 Mountain Ave., El Paso, Texas.


APR. 6, 1765, d unm Feb. 8, 1848; (9) George, b Nov. 20, 1767, d on a voyage to Havana, 1791; (10) Isaiah, b Nov. 25, 1769, m Elizabeth, dau Jabez Dingley of Marshfield, June 8, 1801. Lived in Duxbury, d Jan. 27, 1789. According to this, Isaiah is youngest child instead of Josiah. The following is the gen. back to Gov. Bradford of Samuel, b 1730. Gov. Wm., m Alice Carpenter of Southworth, Wm. m Alice Richards, Samuel m Hannah Rogers, Gamaliel m Abigail Bartlett, Samuel m Grace Ring.—Miss Katherine H. Foster, Peru State Normal School, Peru, Neb.
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