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COPYRIGHT, 1920, BY THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
SKETCH FOR THE "PILGRIM MOTHER"
TO BE ERECTED IN PROVINCETOWN, MASS.
THE SIEGE OF URFA

By Beatrice Mansfield

Mrs. Beatrice Mansfield, the widow of Richard Mansfield, has, since the Armistice, been a volunteer worker in the organization of the Near East Relief. She was in Urfa during the sixty-two-day siege when the French were defending the city against the attacks of the Turks last spring.

The city of Urfa is a part of the Sanjak of Urfa in the vilayet of Aleppo in Asiatic Turkey. The French have occupied this territory, taking a mandate under the League of Nations and the Peace Treaty. They were attacked by the Turkish Nationalists, at whose head is Mustapha Kemal Pasha. The Turkish Nationalists are revolutionists, in the sense that they oppose the Turkish Government in matters relating to the establishment of peace under the Treaty. The population of Urfa is in the neighborhood of 60,000, and is made up of Armenians, Turks, and Kurds.

Mrs. Mansfield and her co-workers—all Americans—were in charge of an Orphanage in Urfa containing 800 children, and a Rescue Home for older girls. The following account of the siege is from her diary, sent direct to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE from Jerusalem.—EDITOR.

EVER since the French came into Urfa as the Army of Occupation, the British having left, there has been discontent among the Turks and mutterings of rebellion. The Armenians in the town, who know the Turks so well, come to the Americans and say: "There is going to be trouble—we are afraid." And always we reassure them, and tell them that the Turks would not so endanger their chance of getting what they wanted through the Peace Treaty as to make any trouble. But the Armenians know the signs better than we, and they prepare in various ways to meet the storm; they store away all the grain and native food they can manage to buy, and secretly they are arranging their houses so that they can be barricaded.

The American workers have two orphanages in Urfa; one, a new building in which the personnel live, and around this building the majority of the orphans occupy tents—good tents given to us by the British, and very comfortable—the girls are on one side of the house and the boys on the other. Then there is a house in the city on the hill.
near the Armenian quarter which also belongs to the Americans as it was originally a mission, and here we had about one hundred girls rescued from Turkish houses, and here the children come every day to school, and the church is in the same compound. This mission school has seen a massacre ten years ago, and most of the adult Armenians witnessed it.

On Saturday, February 7th, affairs began to look serious. We walked over the hills and found machine-gun emplacements everywhere. Our letters were withheld by the Turks—we protested.

On Sunday Miss Law and I were walking out early and we saw a carriage with the Mutasarif driving furiously back to town. We learned afterward that he had been to the neighboring villages to try to make peace. The Mutasarif is a man of some education and considerable ability; he understands that he should wait for the Treaty, but declares he has no power to restrain his lawless tribes.

When we returned from our walk Miss Law and I were told that the French Commandant had sent word to Miss Holmes (our chief) that she should remove the children from the tents and put them in a place of safety; so Mr. Clements and I started with our 800 children to the Mission Orphanage in the city, and got them there safely. Miss Holmes and Miss Law decided to
go there also and stay; our fine interpreter, John, was with them and several native teachers. The rest of us remained at the New House in order to protect the property.

The day passed without any more excitement. We saw one of our French friends, Captain Perrault, on the hill back of the house; he laughed and said, “This is nothing,” and added that they expected reinforcements soon.

The next day, Monday, February 9th, the first shot was fired. I was at the window watching a French wagon drive down the hill near the Orphanage (it can be seen from our house-top), and a Turk on the roof of a house fired, killing one Frenchman and wounding two. The war had begun.

We are busy getting water, for they have cut off our water supply. We have plenty of provisions, having a large stock of canned goods. A few of the children have remained with us. The French Governor of the Sanjak just managed to escape from his office with his papers, losing everything else—his house was set on fire.

On Tuesday we arranged the cellar as a place of retreat; took down beds and mattresses. We walked for exercise back of the house; it is only in the front that the bullets sound incessantly, for the Turks hold the hill in front of us and the French the hill back of us—thus we are between the two lines.

Our chauffeur, a Greek named Elias, arrived in the evening. He had been at the Orphanage and had some difficulty in reaching us. We learned from him that the French had a machine gun on the roof of the Orphanage. It was the Turkish gendarmes who fired the first shot—the Nationalist party. The Armenians have barricaded themselves in their quarters and are remaining neutral. The church is filled with over 1000 refugees. Miss Law is starting soup kitchens, and Miss Holmes has put everything on a military basis, all food being rationed. The school goes on as usual, and everyone is held strictly to military rule.

This morning (Wednesday) Elias left to return to the Orphanage with letters and provisions. To my horror, instead of skirting the compound, he started directly across the field toward the French Headquarters; and in a moment from the Turks on the hill came the sound of bullets. Elias dropped flat on the ground, and then we had an anxious half hour, while he wormed his way, oh, so slowly, to a deep ditch near our gate and was safe. He lay there so long that we grew anxious, and Anthony went to seek him and carried him here, completely exhausted but untouched. This incident galvanized our men into activity—it had seemed so impossible that we could be in any personal danger—but now they barricaded all the windows and cut a hole through the hall floor into the cellar so we could reach there without going outside.

Saturday, February 14th. Intense cold and deep, deep snow! We can have no fire in the bedrooms for fear the wood will not hold out—dressed with icy fingers. The French soldiers stop here on their way to the hill; we give them sweaters and warm drinks. There is a rumor of reinforcements at Seroudj.

Two of our French officers came in. They said the Turks must be growing discouraged, for they keep sending them menacing letters demanding that the French leave and stating that they will turn the cannon on them if they do not. Captain Perrault said the only cannon they have is a small one used in the
Feast of Ramadan (we may learn to respect this small cannon!).

It is Mustapha Kemal Pasha who is starting this war to show his disapproval of the peace terms.

Monday, February 16th. Another bullet found its way in; it made a curious, jagged hole. Toward evening the French officers came—no reinforcements! A letter from Miss Holmes—Miss Law’s buyer has been killed. Toward evening we grew alarmed, for the firing came from the back as well as the front, and we put the children in the cellar and lay down in our own rooms fully dressed. One of the men woke us early, saying the Turks had captured “One Tree Hill” behind our house. Two men were wounded and were lying out in the field in front of us; after awhile we saw one painfully drag himself along and reach Headquarters; the other lay still....

We have barricaded the back windows now, and to-night may take refuge in the cellar. A soldier told us that the position on the hill was under Senegalese soldiers and that they surrendered. That looks pretty bad. There is now between us and the Turks only the cook-house which is held by the French—they have a machine gun. If that is captured....

Tuesday, February 17th. This was a pretty bad day. Soldiers would come rushing in, seeking shelter on their way to their posts, followed by the zip, zip of bullets. The Commandant has sent twenty-five soldiers here as this is now an important post to hold; they have three machine guns. To-night we must all go down cellar, as there may be bombing. I have been sending down provisions as we may not get back. We are in danger from two sides. Now I must go down; we have no ventilation in our part of the cellar—the men are better off.

Wednesday, February 18th. Such a night! No sleep. Came up early and gave hot cocoa to the soldiers—snowing and the wind blowing. We gave sheets to the soldiers who had to go to
other posts—it is a good camouflage against the snow.

On Friday Lieutenant Soyer, who has charge of this post, came in. There seems no hope of reinforcements before Sunday. We have a new sergeant, a most efficient one; he has added more barricades and has more machine guns. There is a disquieting fact—we are now the premier post at the back; that is, the soldiers have been withdrawn from the cook-house as the hill is lost; we are the only defense on this side between Headquarters and the Turks.

Tuesday, February 24th. Last night was terrible. At dusk Colin Clements and some of the boys and soldiers, all enveloped in sheets, started for the cook-house. There is considerable food there and we need it. A soldier with a machine gun went part of the way and then threw himself down to cover their retreat, if necessary. It seemed a long, long time before they returned, each bearing all that he could carry. How fortunate that they went, for the sergeant has just reported that the Turks are pulling down the tents near the cook-house (our property) and has asked orders to fire upon them.

We were divided in opinion but finally decided that if robbers attacked Red Cross property we had a right to defend it; so the sergeant fired! And in one hour pandemonium united to hell broke loose.

The Turks returned the fire and the French replied with machine guns, bombs, and rifles. It grew so frightful that about 2.30 A.M. Miss Waller and I went down cellar and remained there in discomfort, if in comparative safety, until 5 A.M. When we came up we discovered, alas, that one of the Algerine soldiers had been wounded—he died in the early morning.

This whole Tuesday gloom has enveloped us. In the afternoon every window was doubly barricaded; extra boxes were put against the front door. The only door now open is that by the office, the others, as well as every win-
dow, are filled with boxes of milk cans, bales of cloth, etc. We decided to send a letter to the Mutasarif through Miss Holmes, telling him of the robbery, the attack, and that, although flying the Red Cross and American flags, we were in great danger.

Our little sergeant looks gloomy, and when I asked, "Is all well?" replied: "Pas bon." I am free to confess that I expect an attack by the Kurds in such numbers that they will force an entrance, and then I have visions of ourselves as prisoners, or dead, and our poor charges murdered. Our cook lies on the floor groaning with fear. The children are reading the Bible or singing hymns in a low tone in the cellar. We warm food over the Sterno in the living room. We have not the heart to ask the cook to do anything. Our men work splendidly, packing windows and doors. Toward night we had a little encouragement in the arrival of ten French soldiers to reinforce us, and more ammunition. Had a nice letter from Lieutenant Soyer in answer to one I wrote him, commiserating with him because of his wound; he said frankly there was no news of reinforcements.

There was firing off and on all day. At about 9 P.M. we were all in the living room; the lamp very low, shaded by a screen, Miss Smith, Miss Waller, and I on the settee; Mr. Clements had been lying down, while Mr. Weeden and Mr. Woodward were by the fire, when again what is Sherman's description of war broke loose—and fire, fire, fire was heard from both sides for almost two hours.

Aroosaig, our little Armenian maid, came creeping into the room and held my hand; she seems to feel that a protection. Poor child, I am almost as powerless as she. We learned afterward that the Kurds had gone out to gather their dead and therefore the French had held their fire . . . but as soon as the Kurds returned to the cook-house they fired on the French again. I almost think it is worse to hear our guns—glad as we are to know they are on the alert—but, oh, the deafening noise! The firing continued . . . we three women stayed on the settee, all in darkness except our one lamp; no light can creep through the windows. We sat in tense silence. At last the fighting ceased . . . we drank a little tea, ate a cracker, and lay down.

Thursday, February 26th. Yesterday afternoon Miss Waller was sitting with her back to the window and a bullet penetrated a condensed milk can, and spent its force in that, fortunately, before hitting her on the shoulder—I tried to reassure her as she cried out:

"I'm hit, Beatrice!"
"Oh, no you are not, dear," I responded soothingly. "You could not possibly be hit."
"Well, I should think I ought to know***!"
I, patting her vigorously, "Oh, no, dearie, you just think you are."

Miss Waller was speechless, but only from indignation, not from the effects of the bullet. And then the nurse arrived, inspected the mark and found it was only a big bruise, but Miss Waller was hit.

More barricades have been put everywhere. Toward evening Captain Perrault came in; no news, he has not been able to send any word to Miss Holmes for three nights. The Turks are in the cemetery at the foot of Orphanage Hill.

The night was absolutely quiet. This morning up in my room a bullet came through a box of condensed milk, shattering a can, and the milk leaked
through to the floor. We have concluded that we cannot recommend milk cans as a defense. Sandbags were made in quantities yesterday. A letter from Lieutenant Soyer asking for cigarettes—we sent milk also; later the sergeant came in and said the water was of such a peculiar color that he feared it was poisoned, so we sent a bottle of it to Doctor Vischer to be analyzed.

Saturday, February 21st. To-day has been the worst of all and yet brought hope! I slept upstairs and took off my clothes, the first time in days. Early in the morning our men knocked at the door: “Come quickly, they are shelling the next post.” It did not take us long to rush down and we saw the roof of the next post demolished. We did not think they would shell the Stars and Stripes, but who could tell—so we waited, when suddenly from the lookout came the cry: “Avion! Avion français!” With one bound we were all at upper windows regardless of bullets and there it was—our harbinger of hope and deliverance.

The French aeroplane did not drop the bombs we hoped. After circling around and striking terror to the Turks, it dropped a message for the Commandant and disappeared.

The effect upon us was tremendous; we all kissed each other and also the soldiers. I think I kissed the cook—I know I embraced the sergeant.

The Turks had been ready to attack the post they had been shelling; in fact, we had seen them creeping up from the gulley, but at the appearance of the aeroplane they took to shelter, and so the post was saved. But in a little while our joy was turned to fear, for again there came the dull roar of cannon, and we were sent to the cellar—soon we learned a shell had struck our house, making a jagged rent in the bathroom wall, while other missiles struck the roof—so now they have fired on the American flag. The men all say that as the house is occupied now by the French it can only be considered a French post and they have a right to fire on it according to the “rules” of war.

Tuesday, March 2nd. A quiet day, springlike and mild. We do not know what is going on in the city. We heard the Turks had asked an armistice of three days in order to bury their dead, and that the French had refused. It is right, for each time it is asked simply to cover some point they wish to gain. We heard the French have captured a small mosque in the Turkish cemetery leading to Orphanage Hill. It may mean that we can get into communication with Miss Holmes.

Friday, March 5th. Wakened early by cannon; hastily dressed and rushed downstairs and then passed some hours awful to remember while we watched shell after shell hitting the post on our left, called 412—how we look for the aeroplane—a good flying day, too! What is the reason that no relief comes? We are all so concerned over the people we know—the Orphanage—the hospital—and our French friends. We have arranged the further cellar for ourselves now.

Saturday, March 5th. Another night of hope and fear. We slept in the living room, broken sleep, yet the night was really quiet. Miss Waller rose early and had the room swept so we could at least sit down in some comfort. At 4 A.M. the patrol brought this letter from Captain Perrault:

My dear Mr. Clements:
We have passed a painful day—two attacks from the Turks, fortunately repulsed (this afternoon they were even in our garden) about 380 shells—c'est gentil!
I hope that tomorrow will be calmer and
that perhaps we will hear French cannon. Here there is one killed and fifteen wounded; in the other barracks, two killed and six wounded. I earnestly advise you to postpone your visit and to await quieter days before coming to see us.

Many thanks for the can of milk and the boxes of goods. * * *

Believe me, sincerely yours,

A. PERRAULT.

Monday, March 15th.

We stood at Miss Smith's door on the balcony and looked over the plain and breathed in the sweet spring air—the morning was eventful—we had a bath—when water is brought at the risk of life you are willing to forego baths. There was a light on the plain at 4 A.M. and someone said there were signals from Orphanage Hill.

Tuesday was quiet and also Wednesday. Captain Lambert came to see us; he looks very badly, poor man, and did not seem at all cheerful. He ordered the sergeant here to make two trenches. We went to bed in the dark, our oil has gone. Only one bad attack last night, a volley of sharp, quick firing, to which our sentries replied in kind.

We were surprised this morning by a visit from Captain Perrault. We talked over events and he said that the Turks had lookouts over the surrounding hills—they evidently think the French relief column is near. The captain is so genuinely "gai" in the true French sense—he said they had provisions enough for fifteen days more.

This evening a great deal of firing. Anthony said to me: "I fear to-morrow morning."

"Why, Anthony?" I asked; and he replied: "We heard cries calling the Faithful to prayer—after they pray, they fight."

Monday, March 15th.

A long, long weary day—we have passed the stage now of believing in any encouragement. I wrote an "epic," so-called, to pass the time. I do not think I should mind a siege where I was doing some fighting, but this monotony is most trying.

Lieutenant Soyer came to see us tonight. He wants food and grain for the horses. We could give him little. Then Captain Perrault came in. He said an Armenian has succeeded in reaching the city from Seroudj, and Captain Marseroux, who is stationed near the Orphanage, heliographs that the "Fantéuse Colonne" is at Telabbiad, part of it, and part at Birejik. Captain Perrault
is sending horse-meat for our men, for all our canned meat is gone. Anthony has manufactured lamps by putting motor oil in tall preserve jars; he first puts in water, then the oil, and a little wick—it gives quite a good light.

Thursday, March 18th, 39th day of the siege. Lieutenant Soyer brought over a number of men and went to the cook-house and got more grain; he also brought letters from Miss Holmes and Miss Law, most of them were very old, but one was dated yesterday. They have had their troubles—four of the children have been wounded; they seem to have enough food for a short time. She had a letter from Doctor Lambert (brought I do not know how). He cannot realize how serious this is; he mentions sending a carload of supplies. They will never reach here!

Sunday, March 21st, 42nd day of the siege. Much has happened to-day. Elias arrived early this morning with letters from Miss Holmes. A Kurd appeared to-night near our house, held up his hands and let himself be captured. He was sent by our sergeant to the Commandant. Now for the facts in Miss Holmes’ letter: Peace terms were given Turkey which were refused, so Constantinople is occupied by the Allied forces, Armenia is to have the Bitlis Erzerum and Van, a bit of Trebizond on the Black Sea, Moosh and other sections.

All this region here is French territory; Turkey is given Anatolia; the
Arabs have what they now possess; the Greeks get Smyrna; Konia goes to Italy; the French get Adana to Mosul, including the Syrian coast; England has Mesopotamia and Palestine. Local news has some fine items—the great Anazi Arab chief has appeared at Telabbiad, severely rebuked Hochim Bey, who has made war on the French, and said: “We do not wish to make war on the great nations; we must not have war with France.”

A friendly Turk told Doctor Beshlian that the city has been cleaned of everything and that no one knows what they, who have not wished this war, have suffered.

Surely only two or three days now and the siege will be lifted?

Miss Holmes had a letter from Jackson, the American Consul at Aleppo saying that Admiral Bristol, the American High Commissioner at Constantinople, had sent orders to the Mutasarif to protect United States property and to care for American lives. Mr. Egbert has arrived from Admiral Bristol and will make an investigation of the killing of Messrs. Perry and Johnston at Aintab, and he may stop off at Urfa.

Friday, March 26th, 47th day of the siege. The day was uneventful—no letters—went on the roof in the sunshine awhile and enjoyed the view, lying flat so that no stray bullet should “disturb” me. Later we had tea in Miss Smith’s sun-parlor—tea will never seem quite right again without the accompaniment of bullets and behind a sandbag barricade.

At dusk (the only safe time) Miss Smith, Mr. Woodward, and I started with the patrol for Headquarters. The distance is about a quarter of a mile across the fields. We proceeded in single file; if I stumbled over a stone or raised my voice to ask a question Mr. Woodward said, “Sh-sh-sh!” until I thought every Turk in Urfa was listening to us. Near Headquarters we were met by Captain Perrault and two orderlies. He took me through trenches, ruined houses, and past newly constructed defenses, stooping and crawling most of the way, to the first-line trench. The Turkish line was only a short distance away. I looked through the loop-hole and was thankful not to see any dead Turks. Theoretically, I prefer them dead, especially if they are shooting at me, but did not want to see them lying there.

After this I went to see the Sisters who are caring for the wounded, and Doctor and Mrs. Vischer at the hospital, and then to see Commandant Hauger in the cellar where he was having dinner; after which I went to Captain Perrault’s mess and had coffee with him and all the officers whom I know so well.

There was moonlight when we started back and thus more dangerous, but we went along in safety, passed a French post and were challenged and answered “France”; chatted a few minutes with the lieutenant in charge, then on across fields to our own grounds where we were again challenged; again we answered “France,” and soon were back inside our own doors after an experience I shall not forget.

Friday, April 2nd, 54th day of the siege. I passed a sleepless night, and as soon as I came down I received bad news. The hill back of us is again occupied by the Turks, and also the house on our left, and on both have been raised the Turkish flag, which means this is not merely a local insurgent movement but that it is national.
The Turks are now on three sides of us, practically on four, for they still hold the cemetery in front of us; but we have become used to firing from the cemetery—it is the new direction that distracts us, for we are not yet accustomed to dodging through the rooms where bullets might come in.

I had a flag made this afternoon (the other was shot to shreds). We could find no red, but at last I discovered some quilts in the children's bundles (sent over from the United States) and they were lined with red, so I took that; then the blue field is from material woven and dyed here, and the white is unbleached muslin. The stars were cut out and sewed on by the Armenian boys and girls—so we have a flag, and it will be put up to-night—it is quite a work of art—and above all, it is the "Stars and Stripes," and the bombs may burst in air over it, but still it shall wave.

Saturday, April 3rd, 55th day of the siege. They have again fired on our flag—never have we had more constant firing—hardly safe to go through the halls.

Just received the following letter from Lieutenant Soyer: He is going to France after the war to be married—I wish he were there now.

Dear Madame:

Received with much pleasure your letter of yesterday, but it was given to me too late to answer the substance immediately. If you have need of anything else, ask me; we have little, but what we have is at your service and you will always please us by asking for it.

Today we have had two truce bearers bringing us a letter from Mahomoud Ibrahim Pasha, chief of the Confederation of One Thousand. In this letter he invites us again to evacuate the city of Urfa, guaranteeing on his honor to conduct us himself to any place we wish with our arms and the people we wish. Of course we replied that we were here by command from which we could not depart until our Chief gave us the order. This is the news of today.

I beg you to believe the assurance of my highest respect.

Soyer.

Easter Sunday, 56th day of the siege. I had a service for the children to-day—bullets are constantly striking our walls. A message from Captain Perrault: "I have not dared to say to you, 'Happy Easter,' fearing to deceive myself—but no, however it comes, Easter is always happy!"

Tuesday, April 6th, 58th day of the siege. The Armenian quarter has again signalled that they are short of food. I wrote to Captain Perrault to ask if it is true. We are all despondent and puzzled—why no aeroplane? Why no word? It seems incredible.

A letter from Captain Perrault:

Dear Madame:

I received your kind letter of this evening. We know that the Armenians only have provisions till April 15th, and like you, I am very anxious on the subject of your children. Commandant Hauger is trying a solution for this difficult problem. I will keep you advised in future. Believe me,

Most respectfully,

A. Perrault.

His letter is devoid of his usual gayety and makes me know that something serious is about to happen. Oh, my French friends—gallant and true—and the poor orphans! What is to become of them?

Thursday, April 8th, 60th day of the siege. Doctor Beshlian and another Armenian have been to see the Commandant. The Armenian quarter has no food—they sent to the Turks to ask permission to buy provisions, and were told that when the French left they could purchase food.

To-morrow a definite answer must be given; whether the French Com-
mandant will withdraw his forces, or
whether the Armenians and the orphans
must starve. A letter from Captain
Perrault just received:

My dear Mr. Clements:
I know nothing yet about the situation.
It will probably change. Commandant
Hauger expects a letter from the Mutasarif
tomorrow. I will come myself to give you
some pipes tomorrow evening.
Like you I smile with my lips, but my
heart is sad; however, I have firm faith in
the future and I do not despair.
Thanks again for proposing so many nice
things, and perhaps we will accept the in-
tended trip to Paris. I prefer not to expect
to be too dead to go there.
Good courage and best wishes.
A. PERRAULT.

Friday, April 9th, 61st day of the
siege. To-day is a day to be remem-
ered, for the French were obliged to
surrender to the Turks. We felt some-
thing was in the air but could not tell
what—about three o'clock we saw a
horseman come down the road bearing
a large white flag—he was a Turk and
walking at his side was a Frenchman
also bearing a white flag, and another
Frenchman by his side. They came
from Headquarters and went to all
posts. The Turk would go to a Turk-
ish post, deliver his message and come
away, the Frenchman to the French
posts and finally here. I watched them
through blinding tears. The envoy
would say little to us except that it was
just an armistice, but Mr. Weeden
started immediately for Headquarters,
and from there went to the Orphanage
to be with Miss Holmes, and we were
left to wonder. . .

Doctor and Mrs. Vischer came over
and we learned more—that the Armeni-
ans, having no food, had pleaded with
the Commandant to surrender, and
that Miss Holmes, too, had asked him
to do so or the children would starve.
What could he do? He has had no
word all this time—his own food supply
growing short. He has done the only
thing possible.

Presently Lieutenant Soyer came in
and his eyes filled with tears when I
put my hands on his shoulders with a sympathetic word. To surrender to these people—men who have fought at Verdun! Oh, it is hard. Then Captain Perrault came in—so brave!

The French are to leave to-morrow night. They go with all the honors of war, their ammunition, their arms, camels to carry their baggage, safe conduct to the nearest town, and twelve notables to act as hostages for their safe arrival.

The day passed in sorrow. Mr. Woodward is going with them; he wishes to get to Aleppo quickly and it will be perfectly safe, of course—of course—why do I reiterate that—it must be safe! I am sending some important letters which I would not do if I had the slightest fear—and yet, when Mr. Woodward went to the Mutasarif and stated that he wished to leave with the French, the Mutasarif said, decidedly, not to do so, that he would send him out with a guard in about five days. However, it seemed best that one of our men should accompany the French and carry the news to Doctor Lambert. Colin wished very much to go, but finally Miss Holmes said she thought that Mr. Woodward should go and so it was decided. Anthony, Mr. Woodward’s interpreter, will go, too; also our own interpreter, John, a splendid fellow—he is a marked man in Urfa, and they all feel that there will be no safety for the Armenians—we are in no danger.

Last night we were able to go around with lights and not close all the windows, but, oh—how sad we are. The Kurds try even now to steal our tents.

Saturday, April 10th, the end of the siege. The day dawned—a day of sadness. All the soldiers are preparing to leave. The Kurds and Turks from nearby villages are gathering on the hills; the French posts are filled with a curious crowd, and men are moving across the fields where a few days ago it was too dangerous to walk. Miss Law came over, and then Miss Holmes and Mr. Weeden. The latter has seen the Mutasarif and he has declared that he will protect our property and us.

We are to have a Turkish guard to-night after the French depart. They leave at midnight. We have given supplies to many of our officer friends. Doctor and Mrs. Vischer came to see us, both so sad. Commandant Hauger came to say a brave farewell. Captain Lambert, he was our first French friend, stayed until the last as though loath to leave us; little Deloire, and my own dear friend, Captain Perrault. How I dread to see them go in this way.

Who is to blame? Someone.

We equipped John with all the things he might need. He feels that he must go, and yet he is reluctant. Toward midnight they started for Headquarters to join the main body. All the soldiers came to say good-bye—for two months they have been here; our nice little sergeant, who expects in a few days to be demobilized. We watched them go and with heavy hearts turned back into the house.

We can have lights to-night and we need not fear because the windows are unshaded—but I would rather return to the days of the siege to be spared the sight of these brave men having to surrender to the despoilers of the world.

The siege of sixty-two days is ended—I would rather have it go on.

Our Turkish guard arrived at 4 A.M.

Sunday, April 11th. Early this morning we heard firing on the Seroudj road in the mountains—it sounded like machine guns. Colin and I were standing
by the upper hall window looking and listening—we dared not voice the fear that was in our hearts.

Miss Smith and I started about eight o'clock for her church—Catholic—forgetting that there was no nine o'clock service now, as it had only been arranged for the officers; however, we saw the Brothers and also the Sisters. They, too, had heard the firing and were in fear, not for themselves but for our friends. Coming back we passed the gendarmerie and a gendarme insisted upon coming with us—later we understood his insistence—he would not let us go to the Orphanage, but brought us here.

Mr. Weeden came over and when he left I accompanied him. When we reached the top of the hill at Headquarters we saw a great crowd on the lower road—women shrieking, men shouting, others on horseback dashing wildly up and down. What could it be? We stopped, fearing to go on. A boy met us with a note from Miss Holmes saying there was a report that the French had been massacred, and they were bearing the head of Commandant Hauger through the streets in triumph. We returned and Mr. Weeden gave the note to Mr. Clements and then went on to the Orphanage and, we learned later, also to the Mutasarif who, when asked if the dreadful report was true, contradicted himself, for he first said he knew nothing about the massacre, and then said he could not control the Kurds.

We sat in stony silence, filled with horror and dismay, while the rejoicing went on. Miss Holmes came over later and we mingled our tears. We could only wonder what might come next. If these people could break their plighted word, why should they spare us?

The day wore on and the night came. We anticipated an attack, but the guards were doubled and we were safe.

Monday, April 12th. The horrible thing is true. Mr. Woodward and Anthony were saved, the former because he was an American. He had a terribly fatiguing journey back but is unharmed.

All—all of our dear friends are lost—the last seen of Captain Perrault he had a machine gun up on the bank and was defending himself bravely. Sejour was murdered in absolutely cold blood. They said: ‘You were the military governor, you are responsible for all the trouble.” Sejour replied: “If that is so, shoot me!” and tore open his coat—they fired and killed him. Whether it is true about Commandant Hauger I do not know; but the people in the city declare it is true—oh, dreadful, though! I can hardly write about it.

We had to have the two Turkish officers who saved Mr. Woodward to dinner. I hated to speak to them, but apparently it had to be done. Such a day—men coming and going, children weeping, and no one quiet knowing what may happen.

Tuesday, April 15th. Busy all day now trying to get the house clean. Mr. Woodward is doing the wisest thing possible—sleeping out in the open air—his experience was a terrible one.

A Turk came to the house to-day, one of the prominent merchants of the city; he had helped to save Mr. Woodward, and I was obliged to receive him. He was richly dressed, even had a fine face. He said, among other things (having declared he would have saved an American at any risk): “Great Britain for the British; France for the French; America for the Americans; Turkey for the Turks, but”—and here
he made that peculiar eastern gesture—laying the two forefingers together—"America and Turkey, brothers." I felt like saying: "No brother of mine, or if you are, you are one whom I shall chastise until you understand law and order."

The Mutasarif declares all this is for the independence of Turkey; they want no French here. He also declares that the Armenians can now go to their shops and to the market in perfect safety. . . . That all religions shall be allowed freedom!

Thursday, April 15th. Mr. Weeden is very busy seeing the Mutasarif every day, doing splendidly trying to arrange for the well-being of the prisoners; only two officers were saved—Deloire and Joyaux. The prisoners are mostly Algerians. A corporal, Dumay, stationed here, was also saved.

The Mutasarif came to call and on looking around at the bullet holes declared that if he had only known that we were in the house not a shot would have been aimed at it. Considering that Miss Holmes wrote to him protesting against our being shelled, this seems to us a case of very short memory.

Saturday, April 17th. The American Commission has arrived! It is Doctor Lambert in a Reo with an interpreter, three gendarmes, a driver and a young man. Doctor Lambert looked to us like an angel of light. Brave and splendid it was of him to come through an hostile country, never knowing what minute he might be killed. He came against the advice of the consul—the man from Constantinople refused to try these perilous trips. Doctor Lambert has already been to Marash where they had a terrible massacre, and to Aintab where the Armenians have been fighting and have held out against the Turks.

He came by way of Birejik, advancing a little further day by day, changing his guards from Arab to Turk as he went from one country to the other. He is seeing the Mutasarif who is duly impressed. He evidently believes him to be a general or a High Commissioner and we do nothing to disabuse his mind of that opinion.

Doctor Lambert is striving to bind the Mutasarif to some arrangement for the help of the French prisoners and some assurance for the safety of those of us who must remain behind—we cannot all go with him.

Monday, April 19th. Doctor Lambert has decided to take Miss Law, Mr. Clements, Mr. Woodward, and I back with him. Miss Holmes feels that she cannot leave and Mr. Weeden's presence is very necessary, for it allays alarm. For the present they are safe; it would only be the return of the French which would make it dangerous. It may be just as perilous to go as to stay—at any rate, not a pleasure trip.

Tuesday, April 20th. We left early this morning—we could only take luggage in canvas bags and suitcases. It was hard to say farewell to our personnel, hard to bid good-bye to the children who had been through the siege with us.

We started down the same road along which our dear friends marched and were so foully murdered. When we reached that spot the smell was that of a charnel-house; vultures swarmed around the skeletons of horses and camels. It is a horrible road, anyway, though mountains with great rocks on either side—caves, where the assassins,
who know them so well, could easily hide.

On reaching Seroudj we found a seething mass of soldiers—Turks—Kurds—I do not think there were any Arabs. They clustered around the car but did not even offer to threaten us. Doctor Lambert had to see the Commandant to change gendarmes. When he returned the Commandant came with him—a villainous looking scoundrel—I believe the one responsible for the massacre.

We heard cannon in the distance—these men have come here to fight the French who are, we believe, over on the plain the other side of the mountain.

We changed gendarmes and went on. The next stop was Birejik, a wonderfully picturesque town overhanging the Euphrates, and the road proved a winding, dangerous descent to the water's edge. There we loaded the motor on an ancient scow, as ancient in design as in the days B.C., and crossed the Euphrates. The motor could hardly fit on the scow; however, by much pushing we got it on, but we had equally as hard a time getting it off. Miss Law and I went ashore on an Arab's back, embracing him warmly.

From here on to Djarablus, where we stayed the night with Major Wooley, formerly of the British army, who is excavating here. He showed us over the wonderful ruins and explained them to us—Hittite ruins—and it was a great treat to see them. We stayed the night with him, and the French officers stationed here came to see Doctor Lambert to learn details of the tragedy.

We left early the next morning; changed guards when we reached Arab territory, and reached Aleppo at noon—a wonderful trip through a country at war—though not with us—and made possible by the courage and calmness of our chief.

And here we are at rest—we can hardly realize it—after the anxieties of the past two months and their tears and sorrows. There are other American refugees here; those from Aintab, where the Armenians fought so bravely and are still fighting, some are from Marash—there the Armenians were massacred, just as they were years ago and which they said could never be repeated.

But Turkey can go on and on repeating these outrages and the world stands by and deplores the fact but—does nothing!

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CHRISTMAS PROBLEM SOLVED BY D. A. R. MAGAZINE

The Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine as a Xmas present solves your problem. It will furnish something of interest for a whole year—a gift twelve times repeated.

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The National Society will send an embossed card announcing your gift with the season's greeting to your friends. Thus you are at once relieved of all further troublesome details.
A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT GENERAL

I have a special message this month for the states that have not yet paid their full quotas of our Liberty Loan and Tilloloy funds. Our Liberty Loan Fund lacked $20,000 of completion when our pledge of $100,000 became due to be paid to the Government. In order to make good our pledge the Society had to borrow this amount and pay interest on it. If the states which have not paid up in full, on the basis of $1.00 a member, would only do so right away, they would save our Society this interest. The prevalent high price of everything and the needed raise in salaries of our entire office force have greatly increased our current running expenses. Consequently the saving of this interest is a matter of good business.

The states by votes of their representatives agreed to this purchase of Liberty Bonds by the Society as a patriotic obligation due to our Government in war times. They agreed to the per-capita quota of $1.00 a member; hence it is only right that all should equally live up to their votes. Many of the states have paid in full and many went far “over the top,” thus in reality paying a portion owed by those who have not paid.

There is a deficit of $6491.11 in the amount asked for the village of Tilloloy. It has been decided, as you know, to have the Society undertake the building of a modern system of water-works instead of restoring the buildings, as first planned. Under the recent rate of exchange it is already possible to pay for the water-works with the sum so far collected, but the Society is pledged to the amount first named, $50,000; therefore let us honor and redeem our pledge and make up this deficit.

Any states which have raised or are raising their proportion of the deficit may be sure that this money will be used for some good purpose in Tilloloy.

At the last Congress, Miss Lotte E. Jones, former Chairman of the Patriotic Education Committee, announced a $5000 Scholarship to be given to the American International College in honor of the retiring President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, and proposed a five-cent per capita contribution from the states. Only a part of this amount has been raised, and I would urge upon the states that they send their contribution as soon as possible through their State Treasurers to the Treasurer General, designating that it is for this fund.

The only undertaking thus far recommended by this Administration calling for per-capita contributions from the states is the Manual for Immigrants, which I proposed at the June meeting of the National Board of Management and which was unanimously adopted. For description of this Manual see my message in the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine, August number. Very little can be done until the money is in hand, and I therefore earnestly urge the states to raise their quotas of 25 cents per member as soon as possible. Like all other contributions, these should be sent through the State Treasurers to the Treasurer General.

There is another object upon which we can all concentrate, and which will help our Society, not only financially, but will add greatly to its power and influence. This is, to make a special effort to increase our membership.

One state is celebrating the Pilgrim Tercentenary by instituting a campaign for members as a memorial to the Pilgrims and a means of keeping alive their spirit and ideals. We owe it to our ancestry, both Pilgrim and Patriot, to come out and declare it before the world by joining a society like ours. Thousands of eligible women need only the invitation. They hold back, not liking to take the first step. They are needed in all our chapters, especially the younger women, to carry on our work. The Society already is thirty years old, and the women who bore the brunt of organizing our chapters and starting our biggest projects are naturally dropping out of active work—their places must be filled. Therefore, let us try to form chapters in localities where there are none, and let us make a special and definitely organized effort to attract new members to our ranks, and so carry on the standards of our great Society through future years.

Anne Rogers Minor, President General.
II. THE ENGLISH COLONIES, 1600–1732.

Specific references are given for the older and larger colonies which have more significance for the general course of Colonial history. For the smaller colonies the first reference in each case gives an outline; the succeeding references may be used by those particularly interested.

Lodge, H. C.: *English Colonies in America*, contains much material on Colonial life and customs; a briefer sketch may be found in Thwaites, R. G.: *The Colonies*, chs. 5, 8, 10; the same work, ch. 3, gives a good outline of Colonial theory and policy.

For a summary of the whole period read:

Bassett: p. 45–97, or
Elson: chs. 4–7.

1. Virginia.
   Elson: pp. 60–74, or
   Winsor: vol. iii, ch. 5.
   (a) The London Company.
      Fiske: *Old Virginia*, i, 64–82.
   (b) The First Settlement.
      Wilson: i, 34–68.
   (c) Captain John Smith.
      Fiske: *Old Virginia*, ch. 3.
   (d) Pocahontas's Rebellion.
      Fiske: *Old Virginia*, ch. 11.

   Becker: *Beginnings of the American People*, ch. 3, part ii.
   (Riverside History, vol. i), or
   Thwaites: pp. 112–140.
   (a) The Pilgrims.
      Winsor: vol. iii, ch. 8.
      Bryant & Gay: vol. i, ch. 15.
      Of special interest for the coming anniversary is Bradford's *History*; several contemporary narratives are given in *Chronicles of the Pilgrim Fathers* (Everyman's Library).
   (b) The Massachusetts Bay Company.
   (c) The New England Confederation.
      Thwaites: pp. 154–164.
   (d) The Migration to Connecticut.
   (e) Roger Williams.
      Winsor: iii, 335–339.
      Bancroft: *United States* (author's last revision), vol. i, pt. 1, ch. 15.

(f) King Philip's War.
   Fiske: *Beginnings of New England*, ch. 5.
   Bancroft: *United States*, vol. i, pt. 2, ch. 5.

   (a) Henry Hudson.
      Bryant & Gay: i, 345–357 (ch. 13).
      Fiske: *Dutch and Quaker Colonies*, i, 82–95.
   (b) Dutch New York.
      Fiske: ch. 15.
   (c) The English Conquest.

4. Maryland.
   Winsor: vol. iii, ch. 13.
   (a) Lord Baltimore's Charter.

5. New Hampshire.
   Bryant & Gay: vol. ii, ch. 18.
   Tyler: *England in America*, ch. 16.

6. New Jersey.

   Elson: pp. 151–160.
   Winsor: vol. iii, ch. 12.

8. Delaware.
   Winsor: vol. iv, ch. 9.

   Thwaites: pp. 87–95.
   Fiske: *Old Virginia*, ch. 15.

10. Georgia.
    Thwaites: ch. 13.
    Winsor: vol. v, ch. 6.
THE CONTINENTAL ARMY UNIFORM

By John C. Fitzpatrick, A.M.
Assistant Chief, Manuscript Division, Library of Congress

The uniform of the Continental Army was a costume of growth, governed largely by sectional taste and the difficulty of obtaining supplies. During the Revolution clothing was a primal necessity, style, color and trimmings were secondary. The war was half over before there was an appreciable result from the efforts to establish a definite Continental Army uniform, if indeed there could be said to have been a consistent effort on the part of any central authority to establish such an uniform. After one attempt in November, 1775, Congress did not undertake to concern itself with the uniform problem beyond the matter of obtaining the cloth and clothing. Washington was alive to the advantages of an established uniform, but hesitated to issue orders that would involve the scantily paid officers and the Continentals in extra and avoidable expense. The sparsely settled and loosely organized colonies were unequal to the strain of suddenly furnishing an army of several thousand men with a uniform costume in which color and specialties of decoration played an important part and dependence was, perforce, largely placed upon importations from Europe.

The blue and buff that instinctively comes to mind whenever we think of the Continental soldier is a curious survival of mixed impressions, helped out by the costume portraits and Revolutionary paintings of Trumbull, Peale and others of less fame. The blue is certainly right, for before the war was over that color had become the recognized ground of the Continental coat; but authority for the buff is lacking. Probably the firmest basis for this, as for everything else that is military in Revolutionary War history, rests in the natural thought of George Washington. Blue and buff was the uniform of the First Virginia regiment commanded by Colonel George Washington in the French and Indian War; blue and buff was the uniform he wore the day that Doctor Thatcher first saw him at Cambridge and described him for us in his well-known diary, and blue and buff was the uniform coat of the Commander-in-Chief's Guard which was formed March 12, 1776.

It is not possible to give positively the reason for the selection of blue. A number of ingenious explanations have been advanced, one of them going back through the Cromwellian Wars even to Biblical authority; but perhaps as good a guess as any is that we find blue predominating as a Colonial uniform color in King George's and the French and Indian War, because the King's regulars frowned upon, if they
did not actually forbid the provincials to adopt the sacred red coat of the British grenadier. What more natural, when, as a distinctive color was wanted and red could not be used, than to think of the counterpart, blue?

The necessity of a uniform for the fighting men has been obvious from the time of the first group conflicts. The practical reasons, first of distinguishing friends from enemies, is probably basic; though intimidating the enemy by ferocity of costume was a factor. Old Chinese and Japanese armor demonstrate this idea and Washington's order of July 24, 1776, shows its survival to that time. A moral support also is drawn from the association of large numbers of men all clad alike and a stiffening of personal esteem, which is manufactured courage, results from a costume, handsome and decorative in the eyes of the individual wearing it. A handsome uniform panders to personal vanity and gold lace and color unconsciously convince a man of his superiority over those not similarly clad. Indeed, this side of the matter has such value that it is questionable if men could be induced to enter the military service if the uniform were made as hideous and disgusting a garb as possible. That war might be eliminated by so simple an international compact as one enforcing the wearing of a disgusting or ridiculous uniform by every fighting man is, at least, worthy of a passing thought. Take away from the soldier all opportunity and cause for pride in his calling and there will be few soldiers in any civilized nationality. The uniform, the bright colors, the pomp of the parade, the bands, even the military funeral are all devices to counteract the natural distaste of the intelligent man for the brutality of the killer's trade; but as long as war is possible there must, perforce, be but one outcome to strive for with all who engage in it and that is victory. Every effort must be made to achieve this result so, granted war, the rest follows logically and inevitably.

Therefore, were efforts made to bring the Continental Army into an uniform garb, and though the Revolutionary War was several years old before the fruits of these efforts became perceptible, yet they were slow of the desired effect only because of the scarcity of materials and not because the advantages of uniformity were unthought of or disregarded.

The earliest mention of uniform insignia in the Washington papers is found in a little leather-covered account book of personal expenses for 1775 where an entry for July 10 stands: "By Ribbon to distinguish myself......3/ 4." This ribbon was a broad one of light blue color which was worn diagonally across Washington's chest, between his coat and waistcoat.

The various States that sent their troops to Cambridge to aid in the siege of Boston sent them clad in all the variegated uniforms that had pleased the taste of the militia train bands. Few State regulations specifying a uniform for the State militia can be found, and, of the Thirteen Colonies, only New York and New Jersey appear to have hit upon the blue and buff combination for their troops. Quite a number of the independent organizations used blue as a ground color with scarlet, white or green facings; but gray, brown and red coats with varied facings, some buff, were not unusual.

Before Washington had been in command a week the lack of distinctive uniforms had interfered with the duties of
the general officers in an embarrassing and irritating manner. Under orders the sentries stopped all whom they did not know from passing the lines at the outposts and when, on such occasions, the officer of the guard was summoned it frequently happened that he, too, did not know the generals. How often this happened to the Commander-in-Chief himself we do not know, but on July 10, Washington purchased the light blue ribbon, and on July 14 issued a general order that the Commander-in-Chief would be distinguished by this "ribbon worn across his breast, between his coat and waistcoat. The Majors and Brigadiers General by a pink ribbon wore in like manner and the Aids de Camp by a green ribbon." Later it seemed proper to distinguish the major generals from the brigadiers, so their ribbon was changed to purple.

July 13th the general orders had commented upon the inconvenience of the unfortunate situation of the Continental Army in not having uniforms, and had endeavored to bring about a clearer understanding and stricter discipline by suggesting that the field officers wear red or pink cockades in their hats, the captains yellow or buff and the subalterns green. The officers were ordered to furnish themselves accordingly. The non-commissioned officers were to be distinguished by an epaulet or stripe of red cloth on the right shoulder and the corporals by one of green. The officers were ordered to furnish themselves accordingly. The non-commissioned officers were to be distinguished by an epaulet or stripe of red cloth on the right shoulder and the corporals by one of green. Though these orders fixed matters temporarily for the recognition of the officers, the uniform of the private soldier was still undetermined and the inconvenience of this was voiced in Colonel Loammi Baldwin's letter to Washington of August 16, 1775, in which he states that he "should be much obliged to your Honour if you could send me word who settles the uniforms for the several regiments that compose the American Army & whether they are numbered yet."

The question of uniform clothing was considered among other important matters by a committee of several delegates to the Continental Congress and the Governors of Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and New Hampshire, which conferred with Washington at Headquarters, the latter part of October, 1775. The committee recommended that the cloth from which the uniforms were to be made be dyed brown and that the regimental distinctions be made in the facings. It was further recommended that the soldiers pay for their own clothing by means of stoppages of one and two-third dollars a month out of their meagre pay of six and two-thirds dollars. Congress adopted both of these recommendations on October 23, so that the official uniform color first adopted for the Continental Army was brown. Apparently there was some delay in settling the regimental facing distinctions, for by the middle of November the Colonels of the newly established army were directed by general orders of the 23d to settle with the Quartermaster General as soon as possible the uniform of their respective regiments that the buttons might be properly numbered and no delay experienced for want of these necessary findings. The buttons were made of pewter, stamped with the number of the regiment and some few of them are still in existence; later they were cloth covered in the proper colors. Another difficulty experienced was the attempts of the soldiers to eke out their small pay by selling
their clothing, so a strict order was issued November 19, against anyone buying clothing from soldiers under pain of being made a military prisoner and so deprived of the processes of civil law. The last of the year an attempt was made to obtain uniformity of clothing by the general order of December 11, in which Washington "earnestly recommended to the officers to put themselves in a proper uniform. The Field Officers of each of the new Corps will set the example by clothing themselves in the Regimentals of their respective Corps. . . . the General by no means recommends or desires officers to run into costly or expensive Regimentals; no matter how plain or coarse they are so they are but uniforms in their Colour, Cut and Fashion. The officers belonging to those regiments whose uniforms are not yet fixed upon had better delay making their regimentals until they are."

There was no thought of the visibility of the uniform in Revolutionary times, for with the comparatively short range of the musket, rifle and artillery fire, the combatants needed to be so near each other that little concealment was possible.

The Commander-in-Chief's Guard was formed by general orders of March 12, 1776, and the uniform selected for them was the blue coat and buff facings of the old First Virginia Colonial regiment. The waistcoat was red, the breeches of buckskin and the hat of black felt, bound with white tape; the cross belts, stockings and gaiters were white. In the middle of the year 1776 the difficulty of obtaining clothing is well pictured by Washington's general order of July 24, which stated that the General, "being sensible of the difficulty and expense of providing cloaths of almost any kind for the troops, felt an unwillingness to recommend, much less to order, any kind of uniform, but as it is absolutely necessary that men should have Cloaths and appear decent and tight, he earnestly encourages the use of hunting shirts with long breeches made of the same cloth, gaiter fashion about the legs, to all those yet unprovided. No dress can be cheaper, nor more convenient, as the wearer may be cool in warm weather and warm in cool by putting on under-cloaths which will not change the outward dress, Winter or Summer—Besides which is a dress justly supposed to carry no small terror to the enemy, who think every such person a complete marksman." Here is the survival of the practice of intimidating the
enemy by means of costume and the order marks the adoption of the long trouser idea in the United States Army. It was due to the deadly accuracy of the fire of Colonel Daniel Morgan’s Virginia Rifle Regiment, that the white linen hunting shirt, with its fringed skirt, cape and trousers was an object the British trooper disliked to see before him. After witnessing the havoc wrought by the long-barrelled rifles of the Virginia hunters, General Burgoyne is reported to have said to Colonel Morgan at the surrender of Saratoga: “My dear Sir, you command the finest body of men in the world.”

In October the Continental Congress passed a resolution designed to encourage enlistments by offering a clothing bounty to those men who would enlist for the entire period of the war. The extra allowance to non-commissioned officers and privates consisted of a yearly grant of two linen hunting shirts, two pair of overalls, one leather or woolen waistcoat, one pair of breeches, one hat or leather cap, two shirts, two pair of shoes and one pair of hose. The value of all this was $20.

A year later a regimental coat was added with additional breeches, stockings and a blanket which was supposed to bring the total value up to $56. Up to the year of 1777, the clothing supplies for the army was largely obtained through importation and privateer captures; but in March of that year James Mease was appointed Clothier General to the army by Washington, under authority of the resolve of Congress of December 27, 1776, and in the instructions given him to put the clothing supply on a sound basis, Washington suggested that he lay before Congress “an estimate of the clothing necessary for the next campaign with the colors of the clothes proper to put the troops into distinct uniforms, which is a thing that cannot possibly be done this year.” The Continental regiments in many cases had already fixed upon a uniform for themselves and the most economical course was to continue the selected uniform when issuing clothing to these regiments, which Mease was directed to do. Another of Washington’s practical suggestions was to rip the lining out of the heavy woolen coats and make it up into waistcoats and drawers for the men in winter, the coats so lightened being that much cooler in the summer months.

Among the many difficulties of the
uniform problem an unexpected and needless one obtruded itself in the rather foolish selection by Moylan's Continental Dragoons of a red uniform with blue facings. As soon as Washington heard of this he objected strongly, as the combination was the same as that worn by the Queen's Dragoons of the British Army and he feared some fatal mistakes would result. Moylan's officers, however, had already fitted themselves out and as Washington was unwilling to put them to the heavy expense of changing, the Clothier General delivered to the corps 240 captured coats of the 21st and 8th British Foot, which were red, faced with blue. As the best way out of an awkward situation, Washington then directed that Colonel Moylan put linen frocks over the dragoon uniform whenever there was the slightest apparent need of guarding against mistakes. Cavalry could easily carry the extra garment. Before long, however, even this precaution proved insufficient and a party of Moylan's dragoons came perilously close to being fired upon as they returned to camp, so Washington peremptorily ordered Moylan to dye his uniforms, any color, so long as it was not red.

Though Washington's preference was for the blue uniform, he did not object to the brown as he considered the brown and white and the brown and buff combinations "good standing colors." Uniforms of the 8th, 21st, 47th, 53d and 6th British Foot were captured in sufficient quantities at Saratoga to clothe several Continental battalions, but the private soldiers objected to the red uniforms, though the quality of the cloth was unusually good and the officers were eager for them. The coats of the 62d Foot had buff facings and the Clothier General did not think it worth while to change these as the difference between buff and white was not very noticeable in a battalion. Washington's instructions to Mease in May, 1777, furnish us with a picture of the clothing situation of the army in 1776 and 1777. He urged the Clothier General to lay his estimates for clothing for 1778 before the Secret Committee of Congress at once, "or next Spring all will be confusion again and the Army come into the field half clad in a thousand different colors as to uniform." A minor consideration seems to have been that if a man could be recognized by his corps uniform, he would be hindered from committing many faults for fear of detection.

There was some difficulty encountered in dyeing the British red coats from the high cost of the copperas needed and the labor and time involved. Unless the coats were ripped apart the dye did not penetrate the seams, which continued to show red lines and the coats, as a whole, shrunk a little in size. If they were ripped apart there were so many small pieces of cloth to handle that some of them were sure to be lost and the time involved in sewing the coats together again could not be spared. The difficulty was overcome in a measure by changing the cuffs, capes and lapels and it was Brigadier General George Weedon's opinion that these changes made the coats readily distinguishable from the British uniform. The wide cross-belts over the chest and the front facing did obscure the coat's color so that practically only the sleeves showed the ground of the uniform from the front, and the virtue of necessity forced the compromise.

During the dark days of Valley Forge, Washington again attempted to improve the uniform situation by devising
a new model of coat which, he wrote the Clothier General, could be made quicker and cheaper, and yet be warmer and more convenient for the men. He would send a model of the new coat, he said, as soon as one could be made up and gave it, as his opinion, that the whole army should be dressed in this fashion. There appears to be no record of what this new fashioned coat was and as the uniform for 1778 shows little, if any, variation in cut and trimming from those of 1776 and 1777, it was presumed that the usual obstacles of scarcity of material and want of time prevented the change.

After the decision of Congress on November 4, 1775, to dye the uniform cloth brown, there was no well-defined attempt to change from that color until October, 1778, when a supply of clothing arrived from France in which there were an almost equal number of blue and brown coats. A return of these uniforms shipped to Headquarters at Fredericksburg, N. Y., between the 12th and 27th of October, 1778, shows that 4674 brown coats with red facings and 3613 blue coats with red facings, 8439 white waistcoats and 8343 white breeches, together with several thousand pairs of hose and shoes and over 9000 blankets were in the shipment. Before they were received it was known in camp that both blue and brown coats were in the shipment, and to forestall disputes and to give all an equal chance, a lottery was held at Headquarters in which Robert Hanson Harrison drew for the North Carolina troops, Richard Kidder Meade for Virginia and Delaware, Tench Tilghman for Maryland, James McHenry for Pennsylvania and Alexander Hamilton for New Jersey. All of these gentlemen were Lieutenant Colonels and aids to the Commander-in-Chief. Captain Henry Philip Livingston, of the Commander-in-Chief's Guard, drew for New York, Major Caleb Gibbs, Commandant of the Guard, drew for Massachusetts and Colonel Alexander Scammell, Adjutant General of the Continental Army, drew for New Hampshire and Hazen's Canadian regiment. The colors thus drawn were blue for North Carolina, Maryland, New Jersey and New York, and brown for Virginia, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and New Hampshire and the Canadians. After this was settled it seemed that there might possibly be some of the blue coats left after North Carolina and the other fortunate troops were supplied so, to prevent ill feeling, a second lottery was held for those who had drawn brown coats on the first. This one was to settle the order of choice for the surplus blue coats until the supply was exhausted. In this drawing Massachusetts obtained first choice, Virginia and Delaware second, New Hampshire and Hazen's third and Pennsylvania last.

These lotteries show plainly that by 1778 the preference of the man in the ranks was for blue coats. The complete record of these two lotteries is still preserved in the Washington Papers and even the little squares of paper which were drawn are still in existence, marked and signed as drawn by the different officers.

By March, 1779, it was found necessary to put a stop to the practice which had grown up of regiments adopting such uniforms as their taste directed, for the resultant lack of regularity had proven so inconvenient and expensive that in the regulations that Congress adopted, March 23 for the Clothing Department, the Commander-in-Chief
was authorized and directed to fix and prescribe the uniform of the Army, as well with regard to color and facings as the cut or fashion of the clothes to be worn by the troops of the respective States; but, owing to the difficulties of material and tailoring the saving clause was inserted that the Commander-in-Chief's regulations were to be "as far as possible complied with by all purchasing agents, officers and soldiers according to the circumstances of supplies." Here plainly is the reason why the Continental Army as late as the fourth years of the war did not have a distinct official uniform. The scarcity of materials is still more plainly accented by Anthony Wayne's failure in September, 1779, to obtain a distinctive uniform for his cherished Light Infantry. Washington was in sympathy with his desire but deemed it inadvisable, for as the Light Infantry was a corps made up by detail from the Continental Line, the men ought to wear the uniform of the regiments from which they were taken. The Commander-in-Chief considered that "though this from diversity is not favorable to their appearance, the contrary would be a deviation from the common practice and would not fail to create uneasiness. Besides "he naively argued," whenever the men return to their regiments the diversity of uniform would be more disagreeable." Evidently the clothing supply would not warrant an additional uniform for a separate service. Nearly a year later a concession was made to the Light Infantry in the shape of permission to wear black and red feathers in their hats, to distinguish the corps from the rest of the army, and all other officers and soldiers were forbidden to wear these colored feathers.

It was in response to the regulations of March 23, that Washington issued his general order of October 2, 1779, establishing the uniform of the Continental Army and settled finally and for all time upon blue as the ground color; until supplanted by the khaki of the Spanish-American War, blue was the army color of the United States troops. The order of October 2 read:

The following are the uniforms that have been determined for the troops of these States respectively as soon as the State of the Public Supplies will permit their being furnished accordingly and in the meantime it is recommended to the Officers to endeavor to accommodate their Uniforms to the Standard that when the men come to be Supplied there may be a proper uniformity—Artillery and Artillery Artificers: Blue, faced with Scarlet, Scarlet lining, Yellow buttons, Yellow bound hats, Coats edged with narrow lace or tape & button holes bound with same. Light Dragoons: The Whole Blue, faced with White, White buttons and Linings. N. H., Mass., R. I., Conn.: Blue, faced with white, Buttons and lining white. N. Y., N. J.: Blue, faced with Buff, White linings and buttons. Pa., Del., Md., Va.: Blue, faced with Red, Buttons and linings White. N. C., S. C., Ga.: Blue, faced with Blue, Button holes edged with narrow white lace or tape, Buttons and linings white.

It was evident that this explicit settlement of the uniform question was only partially successful for, nearly ten months later on July 19, 1780, at Preakness, N. J., the general orders again called attention to the need of uniformity and ordered the officers not to change either their own uniform or that of their men until a general rule was decided upon. At the same time a touch of jauntiness was given to the uniforms of the Major Generals by directing that the feathers in their hats be of black and white, with the black above and the white below. It was suggested that there be but one feather, with the upper part dyed black. Other officers below the rank of Major General were to have black and white cockades, a black ground with a white
relief which would be emblematic of the approaching union of the American and French Armies.

Since March 23, 1779, when it turned the matter of the uniform over to the Commander-in-Chief, Congress had paid no attention to it; but, on February 28, 1781, a resolution was passed reciting the wisdom of discouraging extravagance and inculcating economy. This wisdom, combined with a proper patriotism, decreed that after January 1, 1782, no officer in the service should wear on his clothes any gold or silver lace or vellum other than such as Congress or the Commander-in-Chief of the Army or Navy should direct for the uniform of the corps and badges to distinguish officers or, that on or after that date, no officer of any description in the Army or Navy of the United States or any other officer in their service should wear any uniform usually worn by the British Army or Navy.

When Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown a quantity of British clothing fell into the hands of the Continentals, as had been the case at Saratoga, and the Clothier General’s letter to Washington, December 27, 1781, shows that even when there were coats to distribute, the matter was not entirely simple. John Moylan, then the Clothier General, was at Newburgh watching a chance to get the clothing across the frozen Hudson River from Fishkill landing. He wrote:

“The British coats have been for some time past all dyed and have received no damage in the colouring—enough still remains to complete the Connecticut Line, or the New York and New Jersey line Jointly, the former refuse taking them on account of the Colour, the only possible objection they have any grounds for. Were these coats delivered to either of the above I should have it in my power to clothe every line uniformly.”

Just what was the result of this job of dyeing the red uniforms with cop-
were gaitered in varying heights with the same material as the breeches. These breeches were of buckskin, cloth, linen and sometimes of canvas or sail-cloth. Later the overall, or long trousers, were adopted as being cheaper and more practical in every way. Gaiters were worn with these or they were split and buttoned at the bottom close around the ankle. The coats were made of broadcloth and wool; the waistcoats of wool, buckskin or any cloth obtainable and the overalls, hunting shirts and gaiters, of linen, canvas, sail-cloth or osnaburgs, this latter a coarse cloth made of flax and tow. In 1780 the cost of the private soldier's uniform was 24 shillings, with those of the non-commissioned officers, drummers and fifers a trifle more.

The hat of the Continental soldier was of felt or thick cloth, with a low crown and broad circular brim which was caught up and fastened to the crown at three equidistant points; the edges were sometimes bound with tape. The cockades, or rosettes, of the corps distinctions were fastened to one of these points and some little attention was necessary to keep the cockades of a company all on the same side of the head. A supply of hats in 1782 called forth a general order on May 14, for the regiments to cast lots for the first choice in sizes. The commanding officers were directed to be "extremely attentive to give the hats a military and uniform appearance by cutting, cocking or adding such other decorations as they think proper." This order also directed the Clothier General to furnish, if possible, worsted shoulder knots for the non-commissioned officers. The sergeants were to wear knots on both shoulders, the corporals one on the right shoulder only. If the knots could not be obtained, a piece of white cloth was to be substituted by way of distinction. The hat cocking was evidently a success for it was commended in the orders of August 12, and an uniform method of hair tying suggested.

The end of the year 1782 saw the last change in the Continental uniform when Benjamin Lincoln, then Secretary at War, wrote to Washington on December 2, and ordered that the coats in the future be faced with red and that they have white linings and buttons. Lincoln gave as the reason for this order that the change appeared to him to be wished for when he conversed with the officers at camp. In compliance with this Washington issued the general order of December 6, 1782, that as the Secretary at War has been pleased to direct "that the uniform of the American Cavalry and Infantry shall in the future be a blue ground with red facings and white linings and buttons, the General gives this early notice that provision may be made accordingly before the Army shall receive their clothing for the present year. The Corps of Artillery is to retain its present uniform and the Sappers and Miners will have the same." A scarcity of material, characterized as "inevitable circumstances" rendered it necessary to exempt the Light Infantry from this order and on March 3, 1783, all Light Infantry companies were granted the privilege of blue coats with white facings until further orders, so that what the corps of Barren Hill, Stony Point and Yorktown fame had so earnestly desired and richly deserved, came to it at last, through the very poverty that had denied it at first.

The scarcity of uniforms continued throughout the war and up to the very disbanding of the Army. On February
24, 1783, on account of the non-arrival of clothing the troops were ordered to turn their old coats of the preceding year, and were informed at the same time that scarlet cloth for cuffs, capes and half facings would be supplied them. A month and a half passed and this order had been but partially obeyed, so a small bribe was offered in the shape of an extra allowance of one ration per coat for every regimental coat that had been or should be turned. It thus appears that the uniform, in which the Continental Army started upon its long struggle for victory, was brown, that after the war was half over this color changed to blue with white linings and facings predominating, and that the war ended with the Army in a blue uniform coat with red facings. But the uniform after all is now of small consequence and the blue and buff has impressed itself upon us as the color symbol of the Revolution, whether correctly so or not matters little so long as we have no doubts of the high principles for which our forefathers fought, and so long as we continue to gather inspiration from the splendid sacrifices made by the men of the Revolution who endured and struggled against heavy odds to advance the cause of human liberty.

BOOK REVIEW


The second and enlarged edition of Miss Dumbell’s delightful handbook, “Seeing the West,” is just off the press of Doubleday, Page & Company. For the benefit of west-bound travellers, the handbook is arranged in five divisions: Part I, The Southern Rockies; Part II, The Northern Rockies; Part III, The Northwest; Part IV, California; Part V, The Southwest. It is also equipped with complete maps and diagrams, while an index is an instant help in locating desired information. It is a convenient size to carry in pocket or handbag, and thus easily consulted. Miss Dumbell has travelled extensively both in Europe and the United States, and she writes graphically of the grandeur of our western scenery. Her suggestions for trips from various points are well planned, and many generally overlooked details are given to aid the tourist in his quest of the beautiful and unusual.

Selecting Denver, Colo., as her starting point, she describes trips through the Southern Rockies and so on through the magnificent panorama of our western and Pacific coast states. Interwoven in her descriptions Miss Dumbell supplies much accurate historical data which adds greatly to the value and interest of her entertaining handbook.

AMERICAN CREED CARDS ADVANCE IN PRICE

In view of the increased cost of printing it has been found necessary to advance the price of American’s Creed cards to fifty cents per hundred. Send orders for cards together with remittance to Treasurer General, N. S. D. A. R., Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.
Ardlock, or Crawford-land, in Ayrshire, Scotland, the castellated seat of the great house of Crawford, stands on the right side of River Clyde.

The Crawfords were Caledonians and derived their lineage from the old Earls of Richmond. Reginald, youngest son of Allan, Fourth Earl of Richmond, was the extreme ancestor of the Crawfords. He was sur-named “The Good” and was heritable Sheriff of Ayr, an office long held in the family. He inherited Ardlock.

Reginald de Crawford, The Good, was great-grandfather of Margaret, who married Malcolm Wallace and became the mother of Scotland’s immortal hero, Sir William Wallace.

Thomas Crawford on April 2, 1578, captured from Sir James Fleming, Dumbarton Castle, at that time deemed impregnable, and the family crest was put on the wall, commemorative of this event.

Kilburnie Castle and Kirk were ancient possessions of the family. The Kirk especially attracts, because on the front gallery are emblazoned the armorial bearings of twelve families with whom the Crawfords were allied.

Ancestors of Colonel John Crawford, who came from Ayrshire to Pennsylvania lie buried in this Kirk yard.

Three sons of Colonel John Crawford moved to Waxhaws, now Lancaster Co., S. C., about 1760. Joseph settled first in Edgefield, S. C., then in Georgia.

Major Robert, born Pa. 1728, died Waxhams, South Carolina, Oct. 5, 1801 (an officer of the Revolution, who furnished a company at his own expense), married Jean, daughter of William and Sarah White.

Few surnames are more ancient than that of Logan. It early appears in Royal Charters in Scotland in 1278.

In 1329 a knight, Sir Robert Logan, was in the train of barons who bore the heart of The Bruce to the Holy Land. In the reign of Robert the Bruce the principal branch of the Logan family obtained by marriage the Barony of Restalrig, lying between Edin-burg and the sea, on which South Leith is now built. To such prominence did this family attain, that Sir Robert Logan, of Restalrig, married the daughter of Robert II by Euphemia Ross, and he was afterwards constituted Admiral of Scotland.

The last Logan bearing the title of Baron of Restalrig was engaged in the Gourie conspiracy against timid James VI. After his death in 1606, his bones were exhumed, and a sentence of outlawry pronounced against him, whereby his lands of Fast Castle were lost to the family.

In the battle with the Moors in Spain, in which “Good” Sir James Douglas was slain, another Sir Walter Logan lost his life also.

There was an ancient Celtic clan of this name, while still another branch of the Logans lived in Ayrshire.

Many Logans came to America and settled in both the northern and southern colonies. One of Pennsylvania’s Colonial Treasurers was James Logan, long prominent in civic affairs.

Another James and David Logan went to Virginia and served gallantly in the French and Indian Wars.

The Logans also settled in Kentucky, South Carolina and Tennessee, and their descendants attained distinction in many walks of life.
D.A.R. CHAPTERS NAMED FOR CELEBRATED TREES

By Viola Virginia M. Overman

The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution in many instances have honored historic trees by naming chapters for them. The trees may have been standing, or may not, at the time the name was suggested. If not standing, the Daughters took this means of perpetuating their memory, and, at the same time attracting nationwide attention to the most wonderful creation in the vegetable world—a tree.

On January 28, 1916, a number of patriotic women of Boston met to choose a name for their Daughters of the American Revolution Chapter, and without a dissenting vote “Liberty Tree” was agreed upon. In this selection they honored a tree which had not been standing for over seven-score years and one which had a most dramatic history. The Liberty Tree, which stood at the corner of Essex and Washington Streets, Boston, was planted by a schoolmaster and dedicated to the cause of liberty. For years it was a recognized landmark, and first bore the name of “Great Tree.”

The Sons of Liberty, those patriots to whom our country is so deeply indebted, was organized under its branches in 1765; the name then became “The Liberty Tree,” and its friendly shade served as a cool canopy under which the fiery patriots gathered to discuss the vital questions of the day. More than once the tree
served as a gallows for the effigies of the odious Stamp Collectors.

A flag, hoisted to a pole which extended high above the branches, summoned the great political meetings of the times. “The flag is out,” were the magic words which passed from lip to lip, and every patriot’s heart beat responsive to its call.

In 1775, when Boston was besieged by the British, the beloved old elm was ruthlessly destroyed. It lives in memory, however, for a tablet, bearing an appropriate inscription, has been placed on the building erected on the site.

The famous “Charter Oak” of Connecticut has its name borne by a Daughters of the American Revolution Chapter at Faribault, Minnesota. The oak’s history is too widely known for repetition here. The tree was destroyed in the terrific windstorm of August 21, 1856, but a monument, erected by the Connecticut Historical Society, marks the spot where it stood in Hartford.

The Daughters of Salem, New Jersey, honored an old landmark when they selected the name “Oak Tree Chapter.” The residents of Salem believe it to be the largest oak east of the Alleghenies. Its height is 85 feet, girth, 20 feet 8 inches; spread of branches, 117 feet; age, almost 300 years old.

The tree graces the Friends’ Cemetery, the oldest cemetery common to any religious society in America, it having been deeded to the Friends in 1688. The tree, fortunately, escaped destruction in the Revolution.

In Grafton, Mass., the Daughters chose for their name, Old Oak Chapter, and in so doing paid tribute to the great oak which is closely associated with Revolutionary events. The tree stood in front of the tavern and was the public meeting place of the patriots. The
bronze tablet erected by the Daughters bears this inscription:

"Under this tree, before the old tavern, Patriots of the Community gathered to pledge their service to the Cause of Independence."

The name "Witness Tree Chapter" was selected by the Daughters of Columbia, Pa., to honor an historic oak in the Donegal Presbyterian Churchyard. It was around this tree that the small but staunch band of Scotch-Irish worshippers gathered and vowed loyalty and allegiance to the United Colonies, to which they had fled for religious freedom. The Witness Oak is still standing, and every effort is made to protect it from the inroads of time and the elements.

At Corydon, Indiana, is the Hoosier Elm Chapter, named for the most widely known tree of that state. It stands on the bank of Big Indian Creek, not far from the old State House at Corydon.

Corydon was the capital of Indiana Territory, and the State House, magnificent in its day, is still standing. In June, 1816, the Territory asked admission into the Union as a state, and the meetings to discuss the form of Constitution were held under the shade of the old elm, and thus it came to be called "Constitutional Elm."

The tree is well preserved, and a boulder, bearing its interesting history, has been erected at its base by the Hoosier Elm Chapter, which frequently holds its meetings under the shade of its wide-spreading branches.

Another Daughters of the American Revolution Chapter in Indiana honored a tree when selecting a name; it was organized at Greensburg and is called "Lone Tree Chapter."

The Lone Tree is a soft maple which measures 15 feet in height and 4 inches in diameter. The tree in itself may be
of little value, but throughout Indiana and the Middle West it ranks as a tree of much eminence, for it has a most exalted dwelling-place—the tower of the County Court House. A thriving tree 110 feet above the ground!

For forty years this eccentric tree has been a source of interest to travellers and townsmen alike, and many are the theories advanced as to the why and the wherefore of its location. The consensus of opinion is that a twig, so small that it escaped the eye of the mason, became imbedded in the limestone, and under favorable conditions of sun and rain, the twig grew and flourished. When it was first observed there were three other shoots near it, and in 1887 the largest was removed as it had commenced to spread the masonry; a few months later the other two died from the intense heat, leaving the Lone Tree monarch in its exalted kingdom.

San Francisco, California, is the home of the Sequoia Chapter, named for the far-famed Big Trees of that state. Scientists who have made a study of these mammoth trees declare they are relics of the Glacial Period. The sequoias were unknown until the gold boom of '49. It was then that Stephen L. Endlicher, a botanist from Hungary, found the giant trees and named them for the chieftain of the

THE SEQUOYAH
(Courtesy of Southern Pacific Company)
D. A. R. CHAPTERS NAMED FOR CELEBRATED TREES

Cherokee tribe of Indians—the aged and honored Sequoyah.

Immense fortunes have been made in tree-thieving in the sequoia forests while the Federal Government slumbered; but Uncle Sam was finally prodded into action, committees were appointed, the situation investigated, and certain sections of the mountains staked off and protected as National Parks. A small army of mounted men patrol these Government reservations, alert for forest fires and the tell-tale blaze of the thieving lumber agents. In one park alone there is estimated to be 10,000 of these magnificent trees, in another 20,000.

The Daughters of the American Revolution in the South have a number of chapters named for forests; one at Miami, Florida, is called "The Everglades Chapter," named for that wild majestic tract of land of which so much is being written at the present time. In a few years the map of Florida will have to be revised, and on the new one the name "Everglades" will not appear, for the state authorities seem determined to drain them and put the land under cultivation. The Florida legislature has appropriated a large sum of money to drain Cypress Swamp—the home of the Seminole Indians. The Federal Government will set aside a hundred thousand acres, adjoining Cypress Swamp, for these Indians, but it is said that only five per cent. of this gift, to take the place of their beloved Cypress Swamp, is tillable!

Thus, one of the momentous questions of the day is what to do with the proud and unconquerable Seminole tribe.

At Latta, South Carolina, the Daughters selected the name of Lone Oak for their chapter. This great red oak is a relic of the Revolution and associated with a name beloved by all Americans—General Francis Marion. It was beneath its leafy branches that the doughty general and his no less
doughty comrades—the Ragged Regiment—stopped many times for rest and shelter in the dark days of the American Revolution.

The Lone Oak Chapter has tried to purchase the oak and a few feet of land around it, but its owner, a colored man imbued with the awe and superstition of his race, refuses to set a price upon his historic tree.

The Daughters at Morgantown, North Carolina, have taken the name of Council Oak Chapter in honor of a lovely old tree famed for its Revolutionary association.

Fair Forest Chapter is located at Union, South Carolina. In its namesake forest, as early as 1751, a colony of pioneers made their home. They had come from Pennsylvania—a long and hazardous journey in those primitive days. "Fair Forest," exclaimed the pioneer in the foremost wagon, upon gazing on the majestic trees far in the distance, and thus it was named.

These South Carolina Daughters, many of whom are descendants of the pioneer colony, look upon the trees as living monuments and memorials of their illustrious ancestors who dared to venture onward and who lived and died for their principles.

At Lynchburg, Va., the Daughters chose the name of Poplar Forest Chapter and thus honored their hero, Thomas Jefferson, and his beloved grove of poplar trees. The grove stood at the rear of Jefferson's estate, located twelve miles from Lynchburg. The present owner of Poplar Forest, in memory of Jefferson, will permit no changes to be made nor sell timber from the grove. Visitors are made welcome and allowed to ramble through its dark depths, and it is a mecca for all visiting Daughters of the American Revolution.

There are many chapters bearing the names of famous trees, tracts of land, and forests, among them the Green Woods, West Winsted, Conn.; Sycamore, Adams Co., Ohio; Wilderness Road, Wytheville, Va.

Note.—Mrs. W. J. Overman, of St. Petersburg, Florida, is preparing a book on Hero Trees and she will be glad to receive data about such trees from D. A. R. Chapters throughout the country. Mrs. Overman is a member of the Princess Harrighiga Chapter, N. S. D. A. R.—Editor.
To Contributors—Please observe carefully the following rules:
1. Names and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.
2. All queries must be short and to the point.
3. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.

All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH
GENEALOGICAL EDITOR
Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

QUERIES

8935. Foster.—Abijah Foster, b Nov. 20, 1768, d Oct. 30, 1814, m Fanny Rogers, b Mar. 5, 1772, d Sept. 18, 1856. In the “History of Rutland Co., Vt.,” under the town of Shrewsbury, is the following: “The 1st m was Abijah Foster & Fanny Rogers, June 1, 1790.” In 1800 they moved from there to Tioga Co., N. Y., where both d. Foster & Rogers gen desired; also rec of any Rev service.—L. F. L.

8936. Perry.—Edward Perry, an immigrant to St. Mary's Co., Md., had a sister who m Cooksey. Edward had 4 sons, Hugh, Edward, Jr., Thomas & Nathan Washington, who was b 1755. Hugh & Edward, Jr., remained in Md. Thomas & Nathan W. went to London Co., Va., thence to Newberry Dist., S. C. Wanted, names of wives of Edward & his son Nathan W. Would like to correspond with anyone tracing these lines.—E. H. H.

8937. Hart.—Benjamin Hart, of N. C., m Nancy Morgan. Wanted, names of the wives of his sons Isaac, Benjamin & Samuel.—E. H. H.

8938. Dunham.—Wanted, gen & Rev rec of Samuel Dunham, who d in N. C., 1794. His son Hardy, b Sept. 8, 1786, m Sabra Lawson, dau of Davenport Lawson, of N. C. Wanted, Lawson gen.—C. T. J.

8939. Elwell.—John Elwell, b 1717, d 1789, m Abigail Sawtelle, b 1722, d 1763. Their son Amariah, b June 6, 1753, Salem Co., N. J., was a soldier in Capt. Anderson’s Co. of the 3d Bat., 2d Establishment, of Cont. Troops; also in 1st Bat. of Salem Co. militia. One son, John, b 1787, d 1856, m Anna DeNeen, b 1790, d 1857, Butler Co., Ohio. Wanted, name & dates of w of Amariah Elwell & place of birth.—G. E. S.


8941. Allen.—John Allen, of Nantucket, Mass., b 1756, d 1809, m Ama —— about 1775. Wanted, gen & Rev service, if any. Also want to correspond with someone interested in gen of Nantucket Allen family.—S. A. R.

8942. Mitchell.—James Mitchell, burgess & freeman of Edinburgh, Scotland, & member of Magdalen Chapel, was b in Edinburgh, Sept. 6, 1704; m there May 12, 1725, Janet Rule, dau of Alexander Rule, of Linlithgow. They came to Yorktown, Va., 1730-31, & remained till death. Their ch: Janet, Alexander, James, Christian, Wm., Margaret, Marie, John & Stephen, b 1747, m at Yorktown, April 8, 1773. Margaret Maitland, dau of Alexander. Wanted, Maitland gen & name of place from which Alexander or his forbears emigrated to America. Wanted also, name of his w.—A. M. L.

8943. Sampson.—Wanted, parentage of Azel Sampson, who, with w Elizabeth, came to

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Redfield & Turin, Lewis Co., N. Y., abt 1810 with son Elisha.

(a) **Dutchess.**—Wm. Wolcott, b 1745, of Dutchess Co., N. Y., m Catharina Dutchess & later lived in Canajoharie, Cooperstown & Springfield, N. Y., although they were m in Dover or Amenia, N. Y. Wanted, parentage of Catharina Dutchess.

(b) **Honeywell.** — Wanted, parentage & names of w & ch of David Honeywell, whose dau Asemath was b at Fredericksburg, Duchess Co., 1756.—C. E. M.

8944. **Johnson.**—Wanted, parentage of Elizbeth Johnson, of Mo., who m Wm. Tuck, of Annapolis, Md.

(a) **Carrington.**—Wanted, parentage of Eli Carrington, of Mo., who m Aliceanna Kell, of Baltimore, Md. Did he have Rev service?

(b) **Wingfield.**—Did Chas. Wingfield, of Albemarle Co., Va., who m Rachel Jouier, have Rev record? Would be glad of any information of the Wingfields of Va.—E. H. A.

8945. **Harmon.**—Wanted, parentage of Kitty, Mary & Margaret Harmon, probably b in Pa. of Dutch descent. Margaret, b July 6, 1776, m abt 1810 a widower, John Crook, b Mar. 10, 1776, d Sept. 1, 1856; one of the first settlers of Bedford Co., Tenn. They had 10 ch. She d on her estate, Jack's Creek, Chester Co., Tenn., Oct. 19, 1859. Would like to correspond with No. 8839, N. L. H.—E. C. D.

8946. **Johnson.**—Edward Johnson m Rebecca Reed. Their son Eleazer b in Woburn, Mass., Feb. 27, 1719, was living in Berlin or Bosten, Mass., at time of Rev. Did he give Rev service of any kind?—E. W. D.

8947. **Cooke.**—Wm. Cook m Phebe Hall, dau of Elisha & g-dau of John Hall, who came to U. S. in 1630. "Hist. of Plymouth." They had a son Elisha, who was b in Taunton, Mass., abt 1715, d 1799. With his w & 2 ch went to N. J. & settled near Blairstown. Had 18 ch: Wm., b Oct. 7, 1742; Hulda, b Nov. 25, 1743; Consider, b Nov. 18, 1746; Levi, b Apr. 29, 1748, m Mary Corwin; Tabitha, b May 21, 1750, m Thomas Hunt; Experience, b Aug. 8, 1751, m Wm. Landon; Rebecca, b Apr. 1, 1753, m Howell; Abner, b Mar. 4, 1755, m Nancy Polhemus; Hannah, b Oct. 22, 1756, m Barney Hagaman; Phebe, b Mar. 3, 1758, m Wm. Bundy; Mariam, b May, 1759, m Lydia, b Nov. 27, 1760, m Vought; Simeon, b Jan. 4, 1762, m Anna Moore; Elisha, b Dec. 8, 1764, m Hannah Moore; Daniel, b Dec. 5, 1766, m Phebe Burgess. Ch of 2d w: James, b Sept. 7, 1772, m Mary Snover; Mary, b June 26, 1774, m Webley Edwards. Wanted, name of w of Elisha Cook, 1715-1799, & her gen. Wanted, names of ch & date of m of Elisha Cook, b 1764, & Hannah Moore. Did they have son Elisha, b Aug. 30, 1791, d Jan. 30, 1839, who m Elizabeth Albertson, b Nov. 11, 1797, d Mar. 1, 1853, & were buried in Union Cemetery in Hope, Warren Co., N. J.? Wanted, names of their ch.—E. E. S. F.

8948. **Schley—Shellman.**—John Thomas Schley, minister & teacher, came to America from Germany 1745 & built the first house in Frederickstown, Md. During the Rev, when he was abt 70 yrs old, he & his son George sat on a jury that convicted 7 Tories of treason. His son John Jacob was abt 22 at that time. Wanted, his Rev record. He m Anna Shellman, of Wash. City. Wanted, name of her father & his Rev record.—E. S. B.

8949. **Wright.**—Wanted, parentage & place of birth of Bildad Wright, b 1768, m 1790 Chloe Shipman & lived at Hartland, Conn.—E. V. B.

8950. **Davis.**—Wanted, gen of Capt. Davis who was killed in the battle of Lexington, which battle was fought on his wife's father's farm. His monument is at Concord. Would like to correspond with some of his descendants.—C. E. A.

8951. **Dorsey.**—Wanted, parentage of Comfort Dorsey, b July 3, 1710, d July 12, 1787, m Joseph Cromwell, b Aug. 21, 1707, d Oct. 12, 1769. Ch: Nathan, b Mar. 17, 1731; Ruth, b May 20, 1738, m Ezekiel Towson; Joseph, b Sept. 2, 1741, d 1782, m Anne Orrick; Philemon, b Sept. 16, 1743, d Nov. 11, 1767; Chloe, b May 1, 1746, d Sept. 16, 1823, m Capt. John Cockey; Stephen, b Nov. 8, 1747, d Apr. 10, 1783, m Elizabeth Murry; Richard, b Nov. 30, 1749, d Dec. 25, 1802, m Rachel Cockey. (a) **Cockey.**—Capt. John & Chloe Cromwell Cockey had 3 sons, John, Wm. & Joseph C. Wanted, names of their wives; also from which one Dr. John Paul Cockey descended. —E. I. B.

8952. **Carr.**—Caleb Carr had son Thurston, b 1756, d 1812, m 1776 Audrey Spencer. Wanted, Rev record of Thurston or Caleb Carr.—O. C. H.

8953. **Haynes.**—Wanted, gen of Wm. Haynes, of Bedford Co., Va.; also his Rev record.

(a) **Long.**—Wanted, gen of John Long who m Mary, dau of Wm. Haynes. Their ch were Garrard, b 1773; Lucy, b 1775, m Wm. Whittington, of Ky.; James C., b 1776, m Nancy Berry; John, b 1778, m Polly Stevenson, of Ky.; Ruben, b 1780; Frances, b 1783; Wm. B., b 1786; Betsey, b 1787; Polly, b 1789, m John W. Brookings, 1809, Ky.; Sallie, b 1790, m Robert Clark, 1811; Willis, b 1792, m 1817, Harriet Thomas; Anderson, b 1795.

(b) **Hall—Stevenson**—Wanted, gen of
Moses Hall, b 1756, & also of his w, Isabelle Stevenson, whom he m in 1784 in Lincoln Co., Ky.—K. B. S.

8954. STANLEY.—Wanted, parentage of Samuel Stanley, b in Md. 1786 & went to Pa. when a youth.—J. H. S.

8955. VINEYARD.—Wanted, gen of Nancy Vineyard who m Jacob Noggle, of Ohio or Pa.

(a) Noggle.—Wanted, date & place of birth & Rev service of Ezra Noggle, father of Jacob mentioned above.

(b) MURROW.—Wanted, gen of Joseph Murrow, of Ky., whose son, James Madison Murrow, m Rebecca Wallingford, of Va. or Ky.—M. M. H.

8956. SIMMONS.—Benjamin Simmons, b May 8, 17—, of Mass. or Vt., m Elizabeth Hildreth (?), b May 16, 1780, supposed to have been of Indian descent. Their ch: Mary, b Mar. 10, 1803; Gilbert, Elizabeth Farr, Eldridge, Luna, Gleason, Sarah Hubbard, Daniel Collins & David Porter, twins. Wanted, parentage of Benj. Simmons & gen of Elizabeth Hildreth (?). Was there Rev service on either side?—W. L. S.

8957. SEELEY-SEELEY.—Capt. Robert Seeley, b Eng., d 1668 in N. J. His son, Capt. Nathaniel, b Conn., 1646, d Great Swamp Fight, 1675, m 1st, Mary Turney; 2d, Eliz. Burr Olmstead. His son John, b (?), d (?), m 1st, Rebecca Sanford; 2d, Sarah Squire. His ch: Sarah, Nehemiah, Robert & Nathaniel. Was he also the father of Benjamin, who m Deborah Hitchcock, ’Apr., 1735, whose son Nehemiah, b Conn., 1743, d 1802, m Mary Hopkins & was Capt. of Charlotte Co. Militia, N. Y., in Rev?—H. L.

8959. MONTPONT.—Wanted, gen of Francis Losee Montfort, m Mar. 30, 1801, & his w, Maria Way, b July 7, 1804, whom he m Nov. 24, 1824. Wanted also, Rev service in these lines.—M. I. M.


8961. WEBB-BOWMAN.—Pointon or Pointer Webb, b 1790, m Mrs. Margaret Bowman Young, 1827. She had dau Mary Young, who m Baker Webb, her stepfather’s nephew. They moved from Hagerstown, Md., to Mo. abt 1839. Information of both families desired.

(a) JAMISON.—Wanted, parentage of Wm. Jamison, b 1784, m Anndromica Scott. Lived in St. Louis abt 1800. Founded New London, Mo.

(b) SUTHERLAND.—Wanted, gen of Sally Sutherland, b 1760, m Asahel Root, who was b at Gilead, Conn. They lived at Kinderhook, Fort Ann, & Schoharie, N. Y.—She d June, 1742, aged 82.

(c) Wood.—Wanted, gen of Mary Wood who m Jesse Howe at Poundridge, Westchester Co., N. Y., 1782.—A. G. R.

8962. COOPER.—Wm. Cooper, of Westmoreland Co., Pa., m the widow Lutz. Her 1st husband was killed by the Indians. Wanted, Rev record of Wm. Cooper & any additional information, especially the name of 1st w of his son James.—N. E. F.

8963. WARD.—Wanted, parentage of Sebra Ward, b 1755, d Sept. 25, 1823, almost instantly from the sting of a wasp, m Lewis Day, Nov. 28, 1778, at West Springfield, Mass., & went to Granby, Conn., & 1800 moved to northeastern Ohio, known as the “Conn. Reserve,” & founded a town & named it Deerfield, O. He d there Feb. 17, 1847, aged 73. Their ch: Horatio, m Hannah Hinman 1802; Alva m Sarah Beach 1804; Munn m Lucy Ely 1804; Seth m Matilda Martin 1821; Lewis m Frances Demming 1810; Sebra m Peter Mason 1810. Horatio, Alva, Seth & Lewis were soldiers in War of 1812. Lewis d in hospital at Malden, Canada.—J. H. F.

8964. KELLEY.—Wanted, information of the descendants of Richard Kelley who left Hanover Co., Va., before 1833.—E. B. K.

8965. SAVAGE-CASTILE. —Wanted, gen of Amos Savage who m a Miss Castile. Was there Rev service in either Savage or Castile line?—O. S. F.

8966. PAGE.—Wanted, parentage & place of birth of Lucinda Page b Jan. 22, 1804, who m Luke Phelps, Oct. 30, 1827, & resided in Mayville, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., where he d Feb. 25, 1842. She m 2d, Elisha Morgan, June 1, 1864, & d Jan. 27, 1875, near Goodland, Ind. Did Lucinda Page have Rev ancestry?—J. A. P.

8967. BEARSE.—Wanted, gen of Lucy Bease who m Wm. Eldredge, of Chatham, abt 1795. Also record of Rev service in this line.—A. S. W.

8968. PENN.—Wanted, parentage of Col. Gabriel Penn, of Amherst Co., Va., & of his bro, Col. Abraham Penn, of Henry Co., Va. Were they related to John, the Signer of the Declaration of Independence? Whose dau was Mary or Molly Penn who m Wm. Stewart, of Amherst Co., prior to 1800? What was the given name of the Penn who m Frances Richardson between 1740 & 1775?—J. P. M.

8969. MONK. —Wanted, parentage, with father’s Rev record, of Mary Monk who m
Stoughton Willis, Nov. 2, 1767, at Bridgewater, Mass.

(a) Armour.—Wanted, parentage & date of marriage of Margaret who m James Armor or Armour, of Pa., a Rev soldier.

(b) Mitchell-McCartney.—Wanted, place & date of birth of Lieut. Col. David Mitchell who served in Rev & became general in War of 1812; also parentage of his w. His dau Mary m Robert McCartney. Wanted, date of marriage. James McCartney served in Rev from Pa. & d in Chillicothe, Ohio. Wanted, his parentage & name of his w.

(c) Dinsmore.—Wanted, names of w & ch of James Dinsmore who served in Rev from Pa.

8970. Tuttle.—Wanted, parentage of Mary Ann Tuttle, b Sept. 3, 1790, New York City or State, d June 25, 1866, m Jonathan Warren Kellogg, son of Samuel, b Apr. 7, 1780, New Canaan, Conn., & d there 1833. Name of mother of Mary Ann Tuttle probably Rebecca Ballard.

(a) Martin.—Wanted, parentage & gen of Peter Martin, b N. J., Dec. 22, 1765, m in Va., Elizabeth Heberling, b in Md., Feb. 6, 1775, moved to Short Creek Township, Harrison Co., O., 1822, where he d 1847, & his w d Aug. 14, 1854.—A. J.

8971. Stone.—Wanted, gen of Elizabeth Stone who m Wm. Calvert, 1663, son of Leonard Calvert, 1st Gov. of Md.; also gen of Baker Brooke, who m Ann Calvert, dau of Leonard. Was Elizabeth Stone a sister of Thomas Stone, one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence?—F. C. K.

8972. Squires-Pangborn.—Ezra Squires m Betsy Pangborn First known residence Rochester, N. Y., moving later to Canada, where last 2 ch were b. Ch: Abner; m Lois Powers; Truman, m ______; Lois, m Jim Seward; Hannah, m ______; Betsy, m Harvey Penber; Ida, m James Johnson; Anson, twin bro of Ida, drowned over Niagara Falls, m Jerusha Carter; Ezra, m Emily Hurd. Wanted, parentage of Betsy Pangborn & record of Rev service.

(a) Carter.—Amasa, son of Ezra & Betsy Pangborn Squires, b Canada, Jan. 4, 1804, d Lorain Co., O., Mar. 27, 1882, m at Amherst, 1830, Jerusha Carter, b Benson, Rutland Co., Vt., July 10, 1807, d Lorain Co., O., Apr. 17, 1871, dau of Gideon & Johanna Sims Carter. Jerusha Carter's bros & sister were John, Simeon, Gideon, Jerry & Suzanne. Three of the bros were Baptist ministers, but were later converted to Mormonism & went to Utah. Wanted, parentage of Johanna Sims & Rev service of Gideon Carter or of his father.

8973. Roop-Carson.—Morgan Roop, b Apr. 10, 1797, d June 12, 1874, m Mar. 5, 1818, Nancy Carson, b Nov. 16, 1801, d June 29, 1859. Ch: Mary, Maria, Abner, John, Wm., James, Caroline, Rufus, Isaac, Martha Emmeline & Henrietta. Married & ch b in Franklin Co., Ind. Nancy Carson had bros Abner & Isaac. Wanted, parentage of Morgan Roop, also of Nancy Carson, & any record of Rev service.

(a) Gettys.—Gen. James Gettys (War of 1812) was son of Samuel Gettys & w Isabella, of Gettysburg, Pa. Did Samuel give Rev service? Had he other ch besides James?

(b) Solomon-Woodruff.—Three bros, Solomon, Benj. & John Line, settled in Butler Co., O., abt 1796, from either Pa. or N. J. Benj. was Capt. Penn. Line. Solomon had ch: Jacob, David, Jonathan, Eliah, John, Martha, Margaret & Nancy. David m a Miss Woodruff. Wanted, Woodruff, Line & Solomon gen & record of any Rev service.—N. P. S.

8974. Harmon.—Oliver Harmon, b Suffield, Conn., 1750, moved later to Rupert, Vt., & still later to Lake & Geauga Cos., O., where he d. Enlisted from Rupert, Vt., 1777. Wanted, Harmon gen connecting Oliver with original Harmon family of Suffield, Conn.—S. E. M.

8975. Stilson.—Wanted, parentage of Abner Stilson who lived in Butler Co., O., 1822; was a Mason & kept an inn. Came from N. Y. with nearly grown ch.

(a) Hadnot.—Emmaline, dau of John G. Hadnot & his w Sarah, b in Wilmington, N. C., 1826, m 1842, Martin Kingsley Snell in Tex. Wanted, Hadnot & Snell gens.—M. P. F.

ANSWERS

8857. Neal.—Adam Neal came from Scotland & settled first in Lancaster Co., where he served in the Rev army. See Pa. Archives, 5th Series, Vol. 7, p. 1067. He d in Cumberland Co., Pa. & left no will. He m Janette Andrew, & their dau Martha Ann, b 1766, m John Sheriff, b in Ireland, 1755. He emigrated to America in 1785, settled near Carlisle, Pa., where he was m. They left Carlisle & went first to Peters Creek & later to Saw Mill Run, where he was accidentally killed in 1810.—Mrs. C. H. Jonas, 1812 G St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

8837. (a) Love-Young.—William Kerr was an early settler in Westmoreland Co., Pa. He acquired 500 acres, surveyed Feb. 2, 1787. One Wm. Kerr & Mary, his w, conveyed to James Findley 300 acres of land on the waters of Puckety Creek. See Deed Book "A," p. 153. Deed dated Oct. 15, 1778. Ch of Wm. Kerr were Robert, who was drowned; Wm., Jr., who m Margaret Young; Thomas,
Alexander, Jane, who m Mr. Hunter; 
Martha; David, who m Nancy Huey, a dau 
of Joseph & Jane Love Huey; and a dau who 
m —— Carnahan. William Kerr was a 
Rev soldier & served in 2d Bat., Westmore-
331, April, 1902. Margaret Young was the 
dau of Alexander Young, who d in 1798 (see 
Co.). He located in Westmoreland Co. prior 
to 1798 & purchased from his kinsman, Sam-
peter Potter, a tract of land of 209½ acres, deed 
dated Jan. 24, 1798. Alexander Young 'left 
died in Loyalhanna Township, Westmore-
land Co., Pa., & are buried in the old Mc-
Bride burial ground. It is thought, without 
positive verification yet, from examination 
of the records of Lancaster Co., Pa., that 
Alexander Young was a son of Alexander 
Young, of Paxton Township, Lancaster Co., 
1751, son of James Young, who was a son of 
Capt. Thomas Young, who settled in 
southern Pennsylvania in 1756. The widow, Anna Young & all the 
ch except Martha McBride & Anna Black 
moved to Fleming Co., Ky., prior to 1804, for in 
1804 they executed a power of attorney to 
Joshua Simpson to sell the plantation. 

David & Anna Young Black lived & died in 
Indiana Co., Pa., & some of their descendants 
are living near Saltsburg, Pa.

James & Martha Young McBride lived & 
died in Loyalhanna Township, Westmore-
land Co., Pa., & are buried in the old Mc-
Bride burial ground. It is thought, without 
positive verification yet, from examination 
of the records of Lancaster Co., Pa., that 
Alexander Young was a son of Alexander 
Young, of Paxton Township, Lancaster Co., 
1751, son of James Young, who was a son of 
Capt. Thomas Young, who settled in 
Jamestown, Va.—Mrs. Jeffery W. Taylor, 132 
West 2d St., Greensburg, Pa., Box 205.

1825. TRIPP.—Everett Tripp, b 1754 in South 
Kingston, R. I., d 1834 in Barker, N. Y. His 
dau Abigail, b Nov. 5, 1782, d 1850, m, 1800, 
John Thurston, b June 22, 1775, d 1853, had 
10 ch. Everett Tripp served in the Rev. His 
pension application gives the following in-
formation: "Residence of soldier at date of 
enlistment, Dover, N. Y. Date of applica-
tion for pension, Apr. 27, 1818. His claim 
was allowed. Residence at date of applica-
tion, Lexington, Green Co., N. Y. Age at 
date of application, 64 yrs. Born in South 
Kingston, R. I. Remarks: On Sept. 12, 1820, 
soldier was living in Warrensburgh, Warren 
Co., N. Y. Stated his w was abt 63 yrs old & 
that his dau, a widow, and her infant ch lived 
with him." "New York in the Revolution" 
gives the following Tripps from the Albany 
Co. Militia, 13th Regiment, p. 124: Thomas, 
David, Caleb, Everett, Job, Peleg & William 
Tripp. Could your Peleg Tripp, b 1723, have 
been the father of Everett? There is a Tripp 

Family Association.—Mrs. Jos. T. Roberts, 
196 Cottonwood Ave., Beaumont.

1887. (a) WALTON.—Edward Walton, of 
Cumberland Co., Va., m Nancy Murry, possi-
ibly Mursey, & had Martha, who m Geo. 
Christian; Judith, b Feb. 19, 1770, m 1787 
her 1st cousin, Capt. Tilman Walton, son of 
William Walton, of Goochland Co., Va., who 
was a bro of Edward. Their parents were 
William Walton & his w Susanna ——, & 
their g-father was Edward Walton, of New 
Kent, Va. A number of Waltons have m 
into the Sims family. John Walton, of Han-
over Co., m Mary Sims.—Mrs. W. Blakeslee, 
3918 Maine Ave., Baltimore, Md.

1886. (a) CLARK.—On page 834 of the Hunt-
ington Genealogy, published 1915, is the fol-
lowing: Rebecca Huntington, b in Febru-
ary, 1698-9, in Norwich, Conn., m June 20, 
1717, Joseph Clark, of Lebanon, Conn., He 
d Sept. 10, 1769, almost 78 yrs old. Their ch, 
born in Lebanon, Conn., were: Mary, b July 
11, 1720; Abigail, b Nov. 26, 1721; Joseph, b 
Dec. 8, 1723, d 1748; Lydia, b Jan. 31, 1725, d 
Jan. 3, 1728; Rebecca, b Feb. 22, 1727; Lydia, 
b Feb. 13, 1729; Asahel, b Mar. 25, 1738.— 
Mrs. W. C. Huntington, 304 Washington W., 
Howell, Mich.

6385. REED - ROBINSON.—Boyd Cummings' 
History of Washington Co., Pa., published by 
the George T. Bisel Co., 734 Sansom St., 
Philadelphia, Pa., gives a very good account 
Smith is buried in the old Presbyterian 
Church yard, Upper Buffalo, Washington 
Co., Pa.

18864. HART.—Morgan Hart, eldest son of 
Benjamin Hart & Nancy Morgan, is believed 
to have been murdered by the Indians in 
Tennessee. John Hart, second son, m Pati-
ence Lane. Their ch were: Ann, who m 
John Standley & later Arthur Jordan; Kezia, 
m William Standley & later Wiley Sugg; 
Nathaniel, m Mary Pierce, & after his death 
she m Joseph Lane, subsequently Governor 
of Oregon; Thomas, m Sallie Bugg & later 
Mrs. Eliza Jane Hicks, formerly Miss Speed; 
John, m Miss Coghill; Mary, m Dr. Alexan-
der Baily; Rebecca, m Thomas Worthing-
ton; Susan, m Nathaniel Floyd; Rhoda, m 
William Helm Floyd.—Miss Nannie E. Floyd, 
517 Chandler Ave., Evansville, Ind.

ALLEN.—There have been frequent in-
quiries in the Genealogical Department re-
garding this name. I have the genealogies of 
Walter Allen, of Newbury, Mass., & of 
Samuel Allen, of Windsor, Connecticut, & 
may be able to assist those who know 
their ancestry back to the Revolutionary 
period.—Miss Effie Allen, Wilmington, Ohio.
6372. Watkins.—This family from Wales landed in Pa.; emigrated to Campbell Co., Va., thence to N. C., thence to Oglethorpe Co., Ga. Moses Watkins' son Reese m Nellie Young. Among other ch there was a son, Moses Denman Watkins, b March 8, 1745. He attended school at Old Campbellton, Campbell Co., Ga. At the time of his death he was Mayor of Whitesburg, Carroll Co., Ga. He was a member of Falling Church, Campbell Co., Va., in 1790. He m Margaret——. Their ch were: Moses, Aaron, Rice, Jane, Sarah & Martha. — W. S. Morton, Charlotte C. H., Va.

6436. Terrill.—William Terrill, b 1633, d 1729, descended from the family of Tyrrell, of Thornton Hall, of Buckshire, England, & came to Va. 1657, & lived in King William, Gloucester & Hanover Cos. Graduated at Oxford. While at college left the Roman Catholic Church & joined the Episcopal, for which he was banished to America, where his father had large landed estates.

7703. Butler—Thankful Butler, dau of Samuel & Hannah Butler, who moved from Windsor to Cornwall, Conn., abt 1776, m a Mr. Fellows. See Gold's History of Cornwall. She had 1 son Ephraim. Records of this marriage & births of ch should be found in the Church or town records of Cornwall. The fact that so many Conn. men went to N. H. & Vt. to live, the coincidence of the name Ephraim, & the suggestion of the name Samuel, as that of the first son, are the only reasons I have to suggest the possibility of this “Mr. Fellows” being the same as your Joseph Fellows. If this should prove to be your line, I can give you a little more information concerning the Butler line.—Miss G. Brewster, 719 S. Broad St., Mankato, Minn.

6534. Blackman.—The “Babcock Genealogy,” published Eaton & Mains, N. Y., 1903, in the part entitled “Isaiah Babcock, Sr., & his Descendants,” pp. 77-79, gives Phebe Babcock 7th ch of Isaiah, Sr., who m, 1st, Cornelius Thayer, & 2d, Samuel Blackman, of Partridgefield, Mass. Inscription on tombstone in Senquoit Valley Cemetery gives “Samuel Blackman, b Nov. 23, A. D. 1736, died A. D. 1820, aged 84 yrs.” Inscription for his w on same stone reads, “Phebe Blackman d Apr., A. D. 1839, aged 83 yrs 6 mos.” We have 1 child of Phebe Babcock's 2d marriage, Martha, though Sally, b in 1799, is undoubtedly of this family, as this was the only Blackman family in Sanquoit at that time. Martha Blackman, b Feb. 26, 1793, in Partridgefield, Mass., m Abner Bacon, Jr., in Sanquoit, Jan. 31, 1806, & d May 18, 1853. The list of their ch is given on p. 78 & includes Sarah Jane, b Feb. 11, 1814, who may have been named for her Aunt Sally, if the record fits otherwise. Their dau, Martha M. Bacon, b Mar. 4, 1809, at Sanquoit, N. Y., m Ambrose Kelsey. I know nothing of Samuel Blackman’s ancestry. If E. A. C. knows anything of this family or of “Sally's” ancestry, will be grateful if she will give the information to me.—A. K. H.

6692. Phillips.—The Ebenezer Phillips you inquire about is Ebenezer (4), Theophilus (3), Theophilus (2), Rev. George (1). B. Hopkinson, Mdx. Co., Mass., Oct. 16, 1739. I have nothing further, but an examination of my records leads me to think there has been a mix-up here. He had a 1st cousin Ebenezer (4), Samuel (3), Theophilus (2), Rev. George (1), of Weston, Littleton & Roxborough, etc., b Feb. 19, 1721-22, who is credited with 2 wives & 10 ch & a tombstone. This tombstone (in Roxborough) says he d May 10, 1811. The Ebenezer of which you quote War of Rev service is of Holliston in the Mass. Records of S. & S. in Rev. It may be that his cousin has taken credit for some of your Ebenezer's ch., w or tombstone. This tombstone (in Roxborough) says he d May 10, 1811. The Ebenezer of which you quote War of Rev service is of Holliston in the Mass. Records of S. & S. in Rev. It may be that his cousin has taken credit for some of your Ebenezer's ch., w or tombstone.—H. B. Phillips, 701-704 St. Clair Building, San Francisco, Calif.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS, N.S.D.A.R.

Notification has been received by the Treasurer General, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, from the Fatherless Children of France, Inc., that the work of this committee for the French Orphans, comes to an end on December 31, 1920. It is therefore requested that all funds for the French Orphans be in the hands of the Treasurer General not later than December 15, in order to be transmitted to the Committee by December 31, 1920.
John Crawford Chapter (Oxford, Mich.) is yet a young chapter, but it has an enthusiastic membership of 31, and with a number of additional members in prospect. It is a lively, active Chapter, enjoying every undertaking of such an organization. We participated with other societies in the celebration of the Fourth of July, and also observe other patriotic occasions, such as Flag Day, etc. We were invited by our neighboring chapter at Pontiac to help celebrate their twentieth anniversary. Our State Regent was present.

Our Chapter has the best wishes of all who know it and realize what it stands for.

Ella Butts,
Historian.

Koussinoc Chapter (Augusta, Me.). The Chapter's best work the past year ran in the line of Americanization; not only Americanization of the foreigners, but also of the American. At the hearing of naturalization cases at the session of the Supreme Court early in October, the Americanization Committee of Koussinoc Chapter was on duty at the office of the Clerk of the Courts, Charles W. Jones, whose wife, Mrs. Pauline S. Jones, is Regent of the Chapter. The members of the Chapter presented each newly made citizen with a copy of the American's Creed and a miniature flag. Chief Justice Leslie C. Cornish gave an instructive talk to the applicants for citizenship. This was the first time such a talk had ever been given by a Justice or Judge in the State, and the second time only that a D. A. R. Chapter had taken part in the exercises.

The Chapter in February gave a big party in City Hall, the proceeds of which went toward patriotic work. We contributed liberally to the Near East Relief. At the opening meeting of the Chapter, Bryce Little, a noted singer of Augusta, gave two solos, songs which he sang while in war service in Y. M. C. A. huts in Coblentz and outlying towns. Koussinoc Chapter members had 11 sons serving in the World War.

(Mrs. E. C.) Lucie Gookin Carroll,
Historian.

Harrisburg Chapter (Harrisburg, Pa.) has lived under suspense during the past year because of the long and dangerous illness of its dear Regent, Miss Cora Lee Snyder, who is at last upon the highway to health. During that time we have held six regular meetings, closing the season with an anniversary reception in memory of our 25 years of active service. Unless subject to private invitation, our regular place of meeting is the Civic Club House, the pride of all Harrisburg clubwomen, a Queen Anne mansion with spacious lawn situated upon the bank of the Susquehanna River. Aside from routine business, our meetings are characterized by fine musical selections and outside speakers of exceptional merit. In this way the world's work is brought to our notice and enthusiasm aroused.

We contributed $105 to the Berry Schools of Mt. Berry, Ga., and $10 each to the Hindman Settlement and Pine Mountain Schools of that State. For over twenty years we have given prizes annually to the girls of the senior class of the Central High School for an essay upon a patriotic subject, same selected by a committee of Chapter members. During the past year we contributed $100 toward the City Memorial Fund for the purpose of erecting a bridge in memory of our fallen heroes of the World War, which shall bear bronze tablets inscribed with their names. Harrisburg Chapter thus pledged itself for four of these names.

We were well represented by capable, earnest women at the State Conference in Pittsburgh and the Continental Congress in Washington.

We have been unusually fortunate in being invited to meet foreigners of prominence
through the courtesy of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Darlington and wife, among them being Madame Clemenceau Jacque-Maire, daughter of the "Tiger of France," to whom the Chapter presented a silk American flag; Princess Cantacuzane of Russia, granddaughter of General U. S. Grant, to whom we presented a sheaf of spring blossoms; and Signorina Italia Garibaldi, daughter of Italy's man of the hour.

(Mrs.) Anna Hamilton Wood, Historian.

Col. John Proctor Chapter (Altoona, Pa.).
Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth Campbell Christy; Historian, Mrs. Mary F. Nicholson Nicholson.
Col. John Proctor commanded Westmoreland County, Pa., Provincials; his was the only name presented. Three members of the Chapter were in direct descent and three had ancestors under his command. Friday, June 13, 1919, 13 members, D. A. R., met to form a chapter in Altoona, or to consider feasibility of one. No disaster has followed the "unlucky" 13.

One year old June 14, 1920. Have 31 charter members and several applicants for admission. Contributed to Near East Fund, $60; Lora Haines Cook Scholarship, Thomasville School, $25; Philippine Fund, $5; Y. W. C. A., $5; distributing American's Creed, $5.

A number of garments were sent to Cre- son Tubercular Sanitarium, and a rummage sale was held which netted $125. Investigated one war orphan. No aid needed. Six graves of Revolutionary dead were located and three were decorated on Memorial Day, the others located later. Most of the members subscribed to DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE. Our first anniversary was on June 14, 1920. A luncheon was given at Logan House and proved a pleasant occasion. Miss Mary Turner gave an interesting incident in the life of a Revolutionary ancestor, while Mrs. Washburn recited a charming poem. This is the first Chapter in Blair County, Pa.

The officers elected for the coming year were: Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth Campbell Christy; Vice Regent, Miss Mary Gemmill Davis; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Sara Craig Campbell Beck; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Vera Elizabeth Garver; Treasurer, Mrs. Mary Jane Bain; Registrar, Miss Mary Clarkson; Historian and Librarian, Mrs. Mary F. Nicholson Nicholson.

(Mrs.) Mary F. Nicholson Nicholson, Historian.

Quemahoning Chapter (Johnstown, Pa.) has accomplished another year of useful work and social pleasure under the regency of Mrs. Frank F. Barnhart. The Chapter programs for the past year proved both attractive and interesting, and were largely devoted to study of those counties chiefly affected by the war. Americanization was among the chief topics under discussion. A most interesting lecture was given on Poland by the Rev. B. Dembinski. Flag Day was celebrated at the home of our Regent with an entertainment given by children of Chapter members.

Independence Day was observed by the presentation of a pageant of the history of Johnstown at the home of Mrs. Herman E. Baumer, chairman of the Committee of Patriotic Education. It was the first effort made in Johnstown to present its history in dramatic form. Each episode represented an historic event.

On September 10, 1919, the Forbes Road Chapter, of Somerset, entertained the Quemahoning Chapter at Edgewood Grove.

The Chapter continues to support Margaret Mir, the French orphan. A Christmas box and money were sent to her and Christmas cards were mailed to the fatherless children of France.

The Chapter renewed its scholarship of $50 to the South Mountain School, and contributed $50 toward the State Scholarship at the American International College at Springfield, Mass. In addition to these gifts, $25 has been given to the Y. W. C. A. to further the Americanization work. Fifteen Chapter members attended the Annual Conference at Pittsburgh, ten of whom were delegates and five alternates. The influenza epidemic made it impossible to commemorate Washington's Birthday.

A social service registry is being compiled by Quemahoning Chapter, Miss Nancy Dibert being chairman of the committee. The registry will contain the names of all organizations engaged in social and uplift work, their purpose, a résumé of their last year's work, and the name and address of the Secretary of each.

(Mrs. Allan A.) E. Lena Baker,
Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter (Indianapolis, Indiana) at the annual meeting, May 6, 1920, reported a membership of 575. Activities for the season 1919-1920 followed the plan outlined by the National Society, Americanization and Patriotic Education being the keynote of our efforts. Our monthly meetings have been interesting and varied in character. In October a luncheon was given at the Country Club, upon which occasion Mrs. Kate Upson Clarke, who was the guest of honor, gave a very delightful talk on "Solomon and the

Other special guests were Governor and Mrs. James P. Goodrich, Mayor and Mrs. Charles Jewett, the Sons of the American Revolution, Sons of the Revolution, The Daughters of the Revolution, the Society of the Colonial Wars, The Colonial Dames, the Cornelia Cole Fairbanks, and the General Arthur St. Clair Chapters of the D. A. R.; the D. A. R. State Officers; the national and state officers of the American Legion and their wives, and the officers of the Fort Benjamin Harrison and the Speedway aviation camp.

"A DAY WITH WASHINGTON," PORTRAYED BY THE MEMBERS OF THE CAROLINE SCOTT HARRISON CHAPTER, D. A. R., INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

The scene shows the drawing room at the Mount Vernon home of Washington, with George Washington and his bride welcoming their friends. Among the characters impersonated are Lord Fairfax, Lawrence Washington, and the little Custis children. Presented, February 21, 1920

Modern Woman." Our programs have included addresses by Dr. Louis J. Matos on "The Rise and Development of the American Dyestuff Industry"; Judge Raymond Springer on "Americanism and the American Legion"; Professor Hudson on "Americanism"; and the Rev. George Savary on "Americanism." An "All-American Composition" musical program has been a feature of each meeting.

On New Year's Day an "old-fashioned open house" reception was given by the Chapter at the home of Mrs. Eugene Darrach, one of our members, Vice-President Marshall and Mrs. Marshall being the guests of honor.

The Colonial playlet, "A Day with Washington," was presented February 21st at Hollenbeck Hall, Y. W. C. A., in celebration of Washington's Birthday and the Twenty-sixth Anniversary of the founding of our Chapter. The play was elaborately staged with lovely old furniture and priceless antiques and many beautiful and historic costumes were exhibited. The one worn by Mrs. M. A. Potter, former Regent, was of special interest, as it was one that had been worn by Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, for whom our Chapter is named, while she was in the White House.

As a result of the splendid work of our
Patriotic Education Committee five worthy children have been given high-school scholarships, while about two hundred children have been visited in their home and, through the personal touch and moral suasion, been prevented from becoming discouraged and leaving school. Two young women are availing themselves of our permanent loan fund for college students, and another student is finding it possible to continue her college course through the gift of a member of our Chapter. The Committee has also secured from the Indiana University at Bloomington, Indiana, a D. A. R. scholarship. A service chest which was placed in one of our downtown stores received 500 garments which were made over for the use of children to enable them to remain in school.

The Red Cross Reconstruction Committee completed their quota of after-war work this fall, which amounted to 78 garments, and have now united with the Americanization Committee in teaching sewing in the Foreigners Home in our foreign settlement.

Work on our War Service Records is progressing, but owing to the length of our Honor Roll it is somewhat slow.

The following sums have been donated to the Patriotic Education Committee for local work: $50, The American International College at Springfield, Mass.; $25, mountain school, Hindman, Ky.; $25, Mt. Berry, Ga.; $50, French War Orphan; $25, Roosevelt Memorial Fund; $100, Founder's scholarship in Tamassee Industrial School, South Carolina.

Our Regent, five delegates and five alternates attended the Continental Congress in Washington this year and brought back inspiring reports of the meetings.

JOSEPHINE ROBINSON,
Historian.

Canton Chapter (Canton, Ohio) is fortunate in having all its Past Regents living in Canton at the present time. They are Miss Elizabeth Clifford Neff, founder; Mrs. A. C. Brant, who served two years as State Regent and is now Honorary State Regent; Miss Mary P. Martin, Mrs. Harvey H. Miller and Mrs. Charles W. Kepplinger. In November a chapter birthday party was held when the Past Regents had charge of the program.

Several members of the Chapter have been teaching classes of foreign women during the year. These classes were held in the evening in a schoolroom near the members of the classes, and also in their homes. One D. A. R. member invited her class to spend an evening in her home. The eager interest of the foreign women in being permitted to visit a truly American home was more than enough to repay the hostess for her trouble.

Members of the Chapter have attended court every Naturalization Day. As soon as the applicant was sworn in as a citizen the chairman of the Committee to Prevent Desecration of the Flag gave him a small silk flag, together with the flag code and flag law. The Judge then told them that the ancestors of these women helped to make this a free country and that they should honor the flag at all times. On one Naturalization Day the Y. M. C. A. entertained the soldier boys who had that day received their papers. Members of the D. A. R. were also invited and sat beside the newly made citizens. The after-dinner speeches were most interesting.

In April, a French girl came to America to marry a young Greek who lives in Canton. They had met while he was serving in the World War in France. The young man was present at the Y. M. C. A. dinner when the Daughters had told the boys to call upon them when they needed a friend and remembering this asked that some of them meet his bride when she arrived. A number of the Daughters responded; the young girl was taken to the Y. W. C. A. and dressed for the wedding. After the ceremony, which was performed by the aid of an interpreter, a wedding luncheon was served. A member of the D. A. R. is now teaching the young bride to speak English.

Canton Chapter has been given the honor of marking the first tree planted in Stark County in the plan to beautify the Lincoln Highway. This tree is planted at the entrance to a drive to the McKinley Monument grounds. A beautiful bronze marker has been secured from Caldwell & Co., Philadelphia.

Canton Chapter is cooperating with other women's organizations of the city and a women's club house for the women of Canton will soon be ready to be used.

Among our Canton Chapter members, 22 near relatives rendered service in the World War.

(MRS. J. S.) ADELE WILHELM,
Regent.

Charles Carroll Chapter (Delphi, Ind.) was organized January 28, 1911. It has grown and prospered until the charter membership of 16 has increased to 38. The program for each year has been interesting and the work accomplished most creditable. Nearly all requests for money have been met, and donations made to many local objects in which the Chapter has been interested. Another successful year has just closed with Mrs. Mindwell C. Wilson as Regent. Each request from her has met with a cheerful response and effective work has been done on various lines. Several co-operative luncheons have been enjoyed dur-
ing the year at the homes of out-of-town members—viz., Mrs. Guy Thomas, Mrs. James Ball and Mrs. P. M. Byrum. A public patriotic entertainment was given in February, which was well patronized, reflecting much credit upon the Chapter and netted $30 for Americanization work. The year closed with a Dolly Madison Breakfast at the home of Mrs. Newberry J. Howe on May 20th to honor the birthday of “Queen Dolly.” This “dove party” was a unique entertainment from both a social and historical standpoint.

Upon arrival, each guest was given a sprig of blue myrtle to wear and a card upon which was the name of the character she was to represent. All were in colonial costume to impersonate the friends and relatives of Mrs. Madison. Among these were Martha Washington and Nelly Custis, the sisters of President and Mrs. Madison. There were Mrs. Abigail Adams and Mrs. Polk, Mrs. Van Ness and ladies of the diplomatic circle—viz., Mrs. Knox, Mrs. Tobias Lear, Mrs. Merry, Mrs. Sally McKeans, Mrs. Joel Barlow, besides Betsey Pemberton, Dolly Winsted and the two Quaker women, Sarah Scult and Hannah Hull who went from Philadelphia to Montpelier to see if their friend had changed. At the appointed hour all marched in line to the strains of the Dolly Madison two-step to salute Mrs. Myron Ives, who impersonated the charming Mrs. Madison. Near her was Miss Marie Frisbee in a white sunbonnet and garb of the Friends to represent Dolly as a schoolgirl.

After the D. A. R. salute to the flag was given, led by the Regent, places were found at the table to correspond with each character. As the grave of Dolly Madison at Montpelier is covered with myrtle (periwinkle) this was the honored flower of the occasion for table decorations and place cards. The menu for the three courses also gave characteristic dishes, such as Madison salad, Philadelphia ice-cream, Dolly Madison cake.

The program was introduced with a brief explanation of each character by the hostess. The long life of Dolly Madison was divided into four periods and a sketch of each was given between courses under the following subjects: The Quaker Maiden, The Two Marriages, Life at Montpelier, Return to Washington. A charming performance followed of Mozart’s Minuet by Mrs. Guy Thomas, whose character was Miss Nelly Willis, who lived near Montpelier. With the passing of Dolly Madison’s snuff-box to the company, the program closed, leaving each member well informed as to the life and chief events in which Dolly Madison had an important part, as the most popular woman of her time.

At the business session which was called later the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Regent, Mrs. Mindwell C Wilson; Vice Regent, Miss Lou Bonnell; Sec-
Sabra Turnbull Chapter (Rockville, Conn.)
At present we have a membership of 77. The first meeting of the season was held in October at the home of Mrs. Charles Britton, of Talcottville. Mrs. Buel, the State Regent, was our guest, and she urged us to carry on the work of Americanization.

The November meeting was at the home of Miss Alice Maxwell, and we had the pleasure of hearing one of our Daughters relate her experiences in France as a Mayfair Relief Worker in the conflict that has passed.

At the December meeting, held at the home of Mrs. Arthur Bissell, the Daughters were fortunate in hearing Doctor McGowan, of the American International College of Springfield, Mass. His subject was, "Shall We Deport Our Aliens?" The January meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Frank Keeney. Mrs. Charles Allen gave a very interesting talk on life in the Philippines.

Mrs. Alice Prescott opened her home for the February meeting. Mrs. Brainard Kibbie, of Ellington, spoke on the "Geology of Connecticut." Delegates for the Twenty-ninth Continental Congress were chosen at this meeting.

The March meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Orlando Ransom. This was "Dollar Day" for Sabra Turnbull Chapter. At this time the Treasurer received the earned dollars to increase the funds of the Treasury. Original poems, written by three of the members, afforded much amusement.

The May meeting was held in the Girls' Club Rooms. The Rev. Percy E. Thomas gave a splendid talk on Armenia. The June meeting took place at the home of Mrs. Butler.

The following musicians have taken part in the yearly programs: Miss Minnie McLean, Mr. A. E. Waite, Mrs. Frederick Holt, Mrs. Percy Cooley, Mrs. Hergert Swalfinger, Miss Gladys Keeney, Miss Lelia Church, Miss Lois Hammond, Miss Sarah Hammond, Miss Margaret Brownley, Miss Edith Ransom and Mr. Fred Drechler.

The following names have been proposed for membership and accepted: Miss Mabel Thompson, Miss Minnie McLean, Miss Lois Hammond, Miss Sarah Hammond, and Mrs. Charles Allen.

We have contributed to Armenian Relief and are still working for our own hospital.

From hearing Mrs. Guernsey, General Pershing and others at the Twenty-ninth Continental Congress held in Washington, I feel that our greatest work is in carrying on Americanization in every possible way.

Captain William Hendricks Chapter (Marion, Ohio) has passed a successful year under Mrs. J. L. Hoover, Regent. The membership has grown from 13 organizing members in October, 1916, to 59 members in June, 1920.

The topics of study the past years have been "Studies of Women of Colonial and Revolutionary Times," and attractive year books were printed. Ten regular meetings were held, which were exceptionally well attended.

The Chapter was represented at the State Conference at Columbus by eight members, and at the Continental Congress by the Regent and Miss Fanny Harnit.

The activities of the Chapter have included a number of worthy objects. We have supported three French orphans, given $5 to the Hostess House, and $40 to the Camp Sherman Hospital Fund, $25 to Serbian Relief, $25 to Armenian Relief, $25 to Schaufller Training School, $25 to Memorial Continental Hall, and $50 to the nurse fund of the Child's Conservation League. Fifty copies of the Flag Code were purchased and distributed among the city and county schools, also 100 copies of "Our Charter of Liberty."

Constitution Day was observed by the Chapter, which also had appeals for the public observance of the day and the American's Creed published in the daily papers.

Fifteen graves of Revolutionary soldiers have been located, which were not marked as such, and a committee is at work endeavoring to trace the Revolutionary service of these heroes, and to see that they are properly marked.

During the past year all dues have been paid in full, and the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION Magazine has been taken in every family represented in the Chapter. We also give a yearly subscription to the Public Library.

We were favored by a visit from our State Regent, Mrs. Eva Gould Harris, on February 21st, at which time the Charter Regent, Mrs. J. L. Hoover, entertained the officers of the Chapter at dinner, complimentary to Mrs. Harris. Another charming social event of the year was a luncheon given in May, 1919, in
honor of the newly elected officers, by Mrs. James A. McMurray, who organized the Chapter, and for whose Revolutionary ancestor it was named.

Miss Abigail Harding, sister of Senator Warren G. Harding, is a Charter member of Captain William Hendricks Chapter, and has been our capable Historian for the past two years.

At the April meeting it was voted to adopt Flag Day for the annual installation of officers and as a guest day. This was accordingly carried into effect on June 14th, at which time almost 100 ladies, including the Chapter, were entertained at Etowah, the beautiful home of two of our members, Mrs. Sarah Reber King and Miss Ava King, which is situated almost opposite the home of Senator Harding. An excellent program was carried out, Miss Fanny Harnit giving an interesting and instructive address on “The Flag.” With a few fitting words, Mrs. Hoover transferred the gavel to the new Regent, Mrs. J. P. Robinson. The presentation of the ex-Regent’s pin was made to Mrs. Hoover by Mrs. James A. McMurray in a pleasing speech. At the conclusion of the program a delightful luncheon was served to the members and their guests.

Under the able leadership of our new Regent, Mrs. Robinson, we hope to sustain in the coming year the record of the one just passed, and to meet the new appeals with the same generous response.

Ora Ellis Leeke, Secretary.

Kinnikinnik Chapter (Colorado Springs, Colo.) has had a pleasant and successful year under the leadership of Mrs. Don A. Vanderhoof, Regent. Before the opening of our regular meetings, Constitution Day was observed on September 17th under the auspices of both the Kinnikinnik and Zebulon Pike Chapters of the D. A. R. A splendid address was delivered by one of our prominent attorneys.

The first meeting of the year was a guest day. All who were present enjoyed an interesting lecture on “A Trip from Long’s Peak to Pike’s Peak,” illustrated with beautiful stereopticon views. On Armistice Day a patriotic address emphasizing Americanization was given by Dr. C. A. Fulton, pastor of the Baptist Church. A report of our own Americanization Committee was read at this meeting.

Other interesting meetings were held during the year, and lectures and papers given on such subjects as “New England (1620-1920),” “Southern Mountain Schools,” “Washington, D. C., in War Time.” A lecture was given by Dr. Charles Evans, in which he told of his experiences when he served with the British Army in Egypt and Palestine. A five-minute lesson on American history was given at each meeting.

A gift of $50 was presented to the American International College at Springfield, Mass. Another gift of $50 was sent to a school for mountain whites in Saluda, N. C.;
$10 was given for milk for pupils in one of our public schools.

Our Americanization Committee, which is compiling the names of army workers, has its task almost completed.

On American Day, May 1st, the float representing our Chapter was one of the most beautiful and unique in the parade. It was trimmed with kinnikinnik from the mountains and featured the symbols of our D. A. R. Abigail Adams was represented at the spinning wheel.

The year 1919–1920 closes with a membership of 94.

Janet Montgomery Chapter (Montgomery County, Md.) bears the name of the wife of General Montgomery, of Colonial fame, and is particularly appropriate as Montgomery County was named in his honor. The Chapter has 81 members and four honorary members, one of whom is a real daughter. To summarize the work of the Chapter during the year, all members belong to the Red Cross, some are knitting for hospital, a bound illustrated copy of the American's Creed and its meaning was presented to the Superintendent of the Public Schools in the County with the request that it be used daily in the schools as a part of the exercises. A book was also given by the Chapter to the Library at Memorial Continental Hall. Five dollars was contributed to the Thom scholarship, $5 to the Near East, $5 to the Children of the Republic, $10 towards supplying china to the Banquet Hall in Memorial Continental Hall. One of our members is chairman of the Woman's Council of Defense, another is looking up old deeds, surveys and genealogical data and practically devotes all of her time to it.

The annual election was held May 13, 1919. Flag Day was celebrated with appropriate exercises at the home of the Regent, nine Chapter meetings were held. The Chapter went over the top for Tilloloy, and has paid to the National Treasurer its full quota for the $100,000 Liberty Loan owned by the National Society.

Three French orphans were adopted through the Chapter by members, and interesting letters are received from them, which, read to the Chapter, are much appreciated by the hearers. Our meetings are held at the homes of members. The Chapter has been so occupied with war work that other activities have had to be dropped for the present.

Margaret C. Loughborough, Regent.

Te-car-na-wun-na Chapter (LeRoy, N. Y.) has a membership of 53, having had 10 additions during the year, and one member transferred to another chapter.

Regular, monthly meetings have been held with varying programs, largely on subjects of Americanization problems, with unusually fine speakers.

Constitution Day, September 17th, and Flag Day, June 14th, were especially observed. The first was celebrated by a public meeting with a band and patriotic addresses.

The Chapter has supported a French war orphan for the second year, and has contributed money for local work of the district nurse with an Italian Girls' Sewing Club. Ten dollars was spent in buying a Health Bond.

With 40 names on the application list, it is hoped this year will bring many new members.

Ethelyn H. McPherson, Secretary.

Deborah Franklin Chapter (Franklin, Iowa) has finished a most successful year under the leadership of our Regent, Mrs. Townsend. We have held nine regular meetings, and began the year with 32 members, and have added to that number 10 new members by invitation and two by transfer.

On June 8, 1919, Miss Beth Pribble was initiated; on September 8, 1919, Mrs. P. D. Carrouthers, Mrs. Kate D. Alexander, and Mrs. Bird Downs Musson; and on January 12, 1920, Mrs. Mary Nichols Boyd, Mrs. Mary Meredith Smith, Mrs. Jessie Parrot Marshall, Mrs. Winnefred Doolittle Heers, and Mrs. Adelaide Miller were received into membership. On March 8, 1920, Mrs. M. T. Whitney, Mrs. Mary De Ford and Mrs. Clara Butler were added by transfer. Mrs Spellman was transferred to the Humbolt Chapter.

Our gifts have been sufficiently large and many to place us on the Honor Roll.

Americanization has been the chief work of the D. A. R. as a whole for a year. To this fund we gave 50 cents per capita. In Braxton, Miss., there is a school conducted for colored children called the Piney Woods School, and we gave 25 cents per capita and a box of clothing to aid them. There was such destitution in Serbia among the children that the Chapter purchased $12.68 worth of material, and Miss Eichorn, Miss Henderson and Mrs. Meredith made the garments necessary to outfit one Serbian orphan. Miss Henderson, who is a member of the State Committee on Historic Sites, interested us in the project so we contributed $2.50 to this fund and Miss Henderson gave $5 in the name of the Chapter, also, to mark these places of interest in our State.
We contributed $2 toward a fund to educate a Filipino girl so that she could later teach among her own people, and $2 to the Dorothy Sharp School, an institution in the Kentucky mountains where girls may receive some education. Our final gift was $25 to the International College.

Mrs. Cornelia P. Shranger was our delegate to the State Conference at Clinton, and her report was so comprehensive and interesting that we feel quite in touch with D. A. R. activities throughout the State.

We have had two social events; the first a social party at Mrs. Townsend's; the second, a dinner at the home of Mrs. Lulu Grubb. Mrs. Mann, the State Regent, was our guest, and we enjoyed having her with us and listened to her informal talk with great interest.

Our annual election took place May 10, 1920. We hope that Deborah Franklin Chapter may always remain on the Honor Roll, and bespeak service for our country, all countries, and for humanity.

Augusta Wallis Allender,
Secretary.

Tierra Alta Chapter (Los Angeles, Calif.) closed its current year with a membership of 61, a net gain of four for the year, not including three whose papers are not yet completed.

Eight regular meetings have been held, each with an interest peculiarly its own, but all have been rich in educational and inspirational helpfulness as well as in historical significance, calling our attention to the need for a new and finer patriotism because of the crisis through which we have just passed.

Among the educational features worthy of special mention have been the quizzes on the Constitution of the United States and the splendid talks by Mrs. A. E. Reesor on Parliamentary laws and usages. The historical numbers of our programs have been of great interest.

While engrossed in these matters, the Chapter has not forgotten the need of vision and has therefore gladly given time to the consideration of the following subjects: "An Address on Patriotism," by Miss Lloyd Galpin; "A Talk on Thrift," by Mrs. S. T. Exley; "A Paper on Equal Suffrage," by Mrs. W. W. Stillson, and "A Discussion on International Relations," by Mrs. Walker.

Nor has the social side of our life been neglected. In December the children's meeting proved to be a delightful occasion for all, while the Colonial Party at the home of Mrs. Phillips in February was greatly enjoyed by the members present and their guests, and in March a pleasant social afternoon was spent with Mrs. Owens.

While relieved from the need to contribute to the war work which played such a prominent part during former years, the Chapter has continued its philanthropic work in connection with the following institutions: Berry School, Albion School, Maternity Cottage, and Dr. Elizabeth Fallonsbee Memorial, and contributions have also been made to the fund for chair in Memorial Continental Hall, Liberty Loan, Tilloloy and the Guernsey Scholarship.

While the past year has not been characterized by great achievements, yet steady progress has been made and with the reelection of our Regent, Mrs. Wagner, and an efficient corps of officers, there is promise of a most auspicious opening for the new year.

(Mrs. T. G.) Mary Vail Burt,
Historian.

Mercy Warren Chapter (Springfield, Mass.) was organized in 1892 by a small band of women numbering 23. In choosing a name for the Chapter they were singularly wise—Mercy Otis Warren being a woman far in advance of her times. She was a sister of James Otis, the patriot and orator, and was born at Barnstable, Mass., in 1728. She married James Warren, of Plymouth. The times in which she lived were the stirring times of the Revolution, and she was actively in touch with all that transpired, in intimate correspondence with the Adamses and Jeffersons and others of distinction. She was a writer of note, but is best known for her History of the Revolution, much used in historical research work.

The first Regent was Mrs. Marshall Calkins, of Springfield. There have been 15 Regents, bringing the record to the present Regent, Mrs. Merle D. Graves. The second Regent, Mrs. Timothy M. Brown, resigned to become State Regent. The ranks of the Chapter have furnished another State Regent, Mrs. James C. Dunning, also of Springfield. Mercy Warren Chapter has but just rounded out its 25 years of existence and now numbers 444 members. During the Regency of Mrs. A. O. Squier, a society was founded among the children of members of Mercy Warren Chapter called the Pynchon Society of the Children of the American Revolution, thus perpetuating the name of William Pynchon, one of the founders of Springfield. The society started with a membership of 60 and has had a steady growth and increasing activity. Two societies of the C. A. R. have been started in distant cities by members of Mercy Warren Chapter, who have removed to new homes and have given to these societies the name of their own Mother Chapter—Mercy Warren; one in Miami, Fla., and the other in Kalamazoo, Mich.
Under the War Regent, Mrs. Frank H. Metcalf, of Holyoke, the Chapter worked untiringly with the Red Cross. The beautiful service flag, a gift of one of its members, bore 57 stars. A member of Mercy Warren Chapter, Mrs. Philip C. Steiger, Holyoke, Mass., was officially appointed by the Government to decorate the graves of our soldiers in France. Twelve French war orphans were cared for for two years and 18,000 articles made during the period of the war. We had a representative on the local committee of Council for National Defense and are represented on the City Committee for Thrift. Our Americanization Committee has been active in placing 3400 American Creeds in the schools of Hampden County, and has petitioned for a sitting of the Naturalization Court in Holyoke, Mass.

Mercy Warren Chapter bought liberally of Liberty Loan Bonds and has given her share toward the restoration of Tilloloy. The proceeds of a brilliant patriotic ball, undertaken by the Committee for Patriotic Education, enabled them to give $200 for the support of French orphans. The International College has been given $100 for scholarships, one to bear the name of our only living Real Daughter, Mrs. Sarah Judd, of Holyoke. The Martha Berry School, the Hampden County Improvement League, the Hillside School, the Hindman School, the local Post of the G. A. R., Community Chest, Red Cross, Parent-Teachers' Association and Roosevelt Memorial, all have had a share of the interest and gifts from the Chapter's treasury.

We have a convincing example of practiced Americanization in the work of Mrs. Austin Smith and her "Mothers' Class." The class now numbers 50, with an average attendance of 32.

The Chapter has no permanent home, but maintains attractive rooms in the Woman's Club House. There is a fund for a Chapter house, which is growing steadily, and it is hoped and expected that some day these plans and expectations may materialize, and they may have a suitable setting for the many beautiful gifts of furniture, china, pictures, books and silver which are from time to time added to by the loving interest of members and friends. In the recent reports at the State Conference from the various chapters, it was found that Mercy Warren Chapter was the only chapter having a fund to be used for the purchase of Revolutionary relics.

The marking of historic spots is one of the many ways in which Mercy Warren, as a part of the great National Organization, seeks to make history a living thing in their midst. A statue of General William Shepard, the work of the sculptor Augustus Lukeman, was unveiled on the Green. General Shepard was a native of Westfield; he served in the Revolutionary Army and was a personal friend of General Washington. Mercy Warren Chapter was represented at the unveiling by her Regent, Mrs. Merle D. Graves; her ex-Regent, Mrs. A. O. Squier; together with her Vice Regent, Mrs. Gertrude L. Moore, and her Historian, Mrs. Lillian C. Avery. A great-great-granddaughter, little Miss Elizabeth Shepard, of Short Hills, N. J., unveiled the statue. Mr. John C. Robinson, the son of one of Mercy Warren Chapter's earliest members, spoke, and Governor Coolidge gave the address of the day. Two members of Mercy Warren Chapter are descendants—Miss Addie Shepard, a great-granddaughter, and Mrs. Archie Robinson, a great-great-granddaughter.

At the State Meeting in Stockbridge, from the 21st to the 23rd of October, the occasion was made memorable by the presence of the President General and other members of the National Board. Mercy Warren was represented by her Regent, Vice Regent and members of her Board. To a most interesting program the Chapter contributed a share in the music of the day. Her Vice Regent, Mrs. Russell Magna, sang with telling effect the "Star-Spangled Banner." The Regent, Mrs. Merle D. Graves, gave a luncheon to the President General, Mrs. George Thatcher Guernsey, members of the National Board, the State Regent, Mrs. Frank D. Ellison, and her guests at the Pittsfield Country Club.

In the 25 years of her history Mercy Warren Chapter has had 17 Real Daughters as members, one of whom is now living, and to whom reference has been made, Mrs. Sarah Judd, of Holyoke. In a recent number of the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine a sketch of her appeared, written by the Vice Regent of the Chapter, Mrs. Russell Magna, and with the article appeared her picture.

Lillian Campbell Avery, Historian.
In this Honor Roll the list of membership in each State is shown in the outer rim, and the list of subscribers according to States is in the inner circle.

**IN THE HUB OF THE WHEEL IS GIVEN THE TOTAL ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY**

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