NATHAN HALE.
SACRIFICE TO THE REVOLUTION.

[Paper read before Lucretia Shaw Chapter at the commemoration of the two hundred and fiftieth birthday of New London.]

DESCENDANTS OF REVOLUTIONARY HEROES: You do well to commemorate the deeds of your illustrious ancestors whose patriotism and endurance made possible this great and peerless nation. Yours is a just and glorious pride, for it has its source in a noble origin. Not birth nor fortune nor adventitious fame excites your homage. All these they had, and more, the unquenchable spark of divinity which makes a man love his country next to his God, and, loving his God, but love his country the more. You perpetuate the speech and acts of heroism, fortitude, valor, and patriotism. You rejoice in the knowledge that in your veins flows the blood of heroes, aye, and martyrs; that your forefathers were the makers of this vast and liberty-loving nation; that you have a right to glory in the chronicles of the history you aim to make more vivid to the present. It is a noble aim. History is the guide and educator of the present; the prophecy, the warning, the illuminator of the future; and how grand is our history, how replete with daring, with brilliant strategem, with the courageous achievements of men, the noble sacrifices of women, even more patriotic than fathers or husbands or sons!

What a stimulus it is to noble deeds and living! Why, the veriest craven might rise from its study with a soul for valorous and high emprise!

Why open history’s illumined page? Assuredly not to read the barren letter of the deed, but to catch the spirit of the act, and cherish and transmit it to the future.
We of Connecticut have reason to be proud of our history, of the sustained and continuous patriotism that has caused her to be foremost in Liberty’s struggles from 1765 to 1865. In the glorious galaxy of the immortal thirteen, Connecticut was a bright, particular star. There is not a deed of national doing, not a climax of national feeling, in which she has not had full share and expression. Were it possible to dwell at length upon the achievements of Connecticut in the cause of patriotism, volumes might be filled and the story still untold. From the inception of the Colony, from the day when Andros, minion of tyranny, was foiled by the strategy of the patriotic defenders of the charter at Hartford, to the surrender at Yorktown of the British to the triumphant Republic of the United States, Connecticut filled a most glorious place. Her contributions of troops far exceeded those of other Colonies in proportion to her population, and her £400,000, paid out of her own treasury, show how practical and profuse was her patriotism. Her roster is full of names that the nation owns—Wooster, Putnam, Wolcott, Trumbull, Parsons, Fanning, Allen, Denison, Lyman, Ingersoll, Law, Fitch, Sherman, Huntington, Deane, Hale; these are but a few. But though there is just pride in remembering Connecticut’s grand Colonial history, it is with the period when independence was taking possession of men’s souls, when the logical intellects of a liberty-loving people asked, Shall we ourselves help to abase ourselves by submitting to those exactions of tyranny our forefathers would have scorned to endure? It is with this momentous epoch in the history of freedom that you, descendants of the forgers of freedom, are earnestly concerned. Active, intelligent, self-reliant, gifted with a breadth of self-government secured to no other, Connecticut was peculiarly self-respecting and jealously insistent on devotion to liberty and humanity. Were the animating spirit of the Colony to be expressed in words, loyalty to liberty would be the characterization.

Massachusetts’ priority of action in the first stages of resistance to injustice has been widely celebrated. There is no disposition to make the glory of Massachusetts less in according to Connecticut’s real service more. The accident of geography placed Lexington in Massachusetts, but the determination of patriotism sent Connecticut men to Massachusetts, when the
first man in the United States to turn His Majesty’s bunting upside down was Captain William Coit of the New London Independent Militia. It was the resolve of cool and daring patriots which resulted in the striking of the first decisive blow at British power in America, when Connecticut men captured Ticonderoga and called on the British captain to surrender to the Continental Congress! It was a Connecticut man, brave and far-seeing Putnam, who insisted on the battle of Bunker Hill being fought, and showed the British “Yankee Doodle” was the prelude to a glorious pean of victory!

The causes leading to that eventful protest of liberty which resulted in a nation preëminent in wealth, development, and achievement were primarily the Stamp Act and the Boston Port Bill. By the irony of fate the despotism meant to cow the spirit of the Colonists acted as the stimulant to independence and converted the Colonies into a nation giving freedom not alone to a continent or a race, but to the oppressed of the world. Blind fatuity of despotism! The tyrant fired the shot which laid submission low and roused avenging and indomitable liberty.

There has been no more event-producing era in British and American history than the decade of 1760–’70. The various encroachments which British need and greed had made upon liberty had met with such apparent acquiescence that the ministry and Commons dared to add another and more flagrant. When notice of the purport of the Stamp Act was given to the Colonies, as soon as the news reached Hartford, the General Assembly, before the protest of Adams was formed or action taken by Massachusetts in May, 1764, selected Jared Ingersoll, Ebenezer Stillman, George Wyllys, and Governor Fitch to prepare a remonstrance. With this document, setting forth most emphatically the Colony’s insistence on the right to tax itself and the privilege of trial by jury, Ingersoll appeared before Lord Granville, who was greatly impressed by its language and his arguments. These were effective in softening the most rigorous provisions of the bill and securing its postponement until November, 1765—a matter of great importance to the Colonies. Indeed, the services of Ingersoll were of great worth in raising up friends for America in the Commons. It was he who reported the soul-stirring speech of Colonel Barre, that
burst of indignant scorn and rebuke of tyranny, part of which served as a watchword for the organized "Sons of Liberty" in the Colonies.

"Sons of Liberty!" declared the just and prophetic Barre. Aye, they were sons of liberty, those gallant and high-principled scions of fearless and freedom-worshiping sires. As soon as the apt designation was given the Colonies by the New London newspaper, which was the first to publish Barre's speech, the patriots of America banded together under that inspiring title, and the first society was formed in New London County.

And when the sagacious Franklin advised Ingersoll to accept the office of stamp agent for the Colony, when Connecticut appeared to evince no determined resistance, it was the impassioned eloquence and argument of a minister of God, Stephen Johnson, of Lyme, who stirred up patriotic fervor in Connecticut through the columns of the same New London newspaper. Trumbull demanded in open council that the Stamp Act be declared null, and the Sons of Liberty of New London and Windham Counties compelled the agent to resign.

Connecticut has never had her meed of merit. Why, was it not the prescience of patriotism and sure foresight of a Connecticut Yankee, when Ticonderoga surrendered to a Connecticut force, that Ethan Allen called on the astonished De La Plaice to surrender "in the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress" six full hours before that body had a being? In the long war for liberty, but for Trumbull, the beloved "Brother Jonathan," the heart of Washington would have had a heavier load. Connecticut sent regiment after regiment to the field, and unflinchingly emptied her granaries and her treasury for the sacred cause of freedom.

Two hundred and forty-eight years ago there was settled this town of New London. I shall not dwell upon Winthrop nor his perspicacity, lest the spirit of the present compel me to assert that even then the Bath Iron Works loomed up before his prophetic eye. No; to-day the achievements of our patriotic past, not the possibilities of our trade future, engage our attention.

New London's warlike spirit was noted; judge what it was for patriotism. The Cyclopean Coit started for Massachusetts the instant the tale of Lexington was told. At Bunker Hill her
company did valiant work; her privateers were the terror of the British, and the steady stream of recruits she sent can be measured when we know the old grandmothers, the mothers, the wives, and the daughters of the patriots went out into the fields and cheerfully performed men's duties, glorying in the knowledge that their loved ones were serving for liberty. We know how her sons fell at Griswold. I could number over New London soldiers till my tongue faltered, but I will bring before you but one, whom we have a peculiar right to reverence, for hence he went, and here he would have reared his roof-tree if the Lord had not demanded he be the burnt offering on Liberty's altar—the great sacrifice of the Revolution—Nathan Hale.

When Liberty's messenger from Lexington's field halted his quivering limbs beneath the dull, phlegmatic face of King George, down there on the parade, he bore more than he wot of, for he bore the call to martyrdom to one whose fame is secure while the voice of freedom finds responsive echo in the souls of men.

The magnitude, the grandeur, the public spirit of Nathan Hale have been fully dwelt on; but have we measured the extent of his self-abnegation? Do we know the fullness of experience, hard and bitter, crowded into that brief life of one and twenty years? Why, at twenty one stands on the threshold of achievement, as it were, and here was one who had run the full gamut of human emotions! The sacrifice of Nathan Hale can only be understood by comprehending that which he voluntarily surrendered to serve his country. The breadth and depth of Nathan Hale's intellect, his unswerving regard for right, his vivacious and sprightly character, his love of letters and poesy have been chronicled by his college president, his fellows at Yale, his pupils at New London, who, seventy years later, could not mention him without a quivering lip, and by his comrades in the Army. He was now to demonstrate that beneath his frank, modest, genial, and ingenuous exterior was a soul as lofty, as heroic, as pure, as capable of self-abnegation as any martyr of sacred writ.

Youth is ardent, impetuous, generous; it longs for fame; it scorns restraint; despises danger. It is not to be marveled at that it rushes to the breach and offers its breast to the enemy's
steel. We admire its bravery and sing its deeds, but in our secret souls we feel it is easier to give a life that has known not the joys of living than the full existence of one loved and loving.

Hale's young heart had thrilled responsive to other love than freedom's; that soul had felt a deeper anguish than often falls to the lot of men. The love of man for God is the instinctive yearning of the separated atom of infinity for reunion; the love of man for his country brings the loftiest attributes of the finite under the directing force of the Infinite; the love of man for woman, if it be worthy of the name of love, is the call of soul to soul, the obedience of the created to the noblest behest of the Creator, the essence of divinity and humanity, a force that is immeasurable, a power that has lifted men to heaven, or whose baffled madness has driven them to the depths of despair. Yes, it is indeed easier to risk a life that knows not or holds not love, for it is like casting aside a priceless volume in ignorance of the treasures in its unopened pages. The heart that has not loved is unawaked, the life that has felt not the bliss or the agony of love is a life unlived. True love is essentially noble; it stimulates a man to glorious ambition, to marvelous endurance; it nerves him to meet death, for it is always directed by the voice of conscience. It was with such a love that Nathan Hale loved; it was with such a love he went to battle for his country, for it taught him that not ambition nor the world nor passion should still the voice of duty.

When his son Nathan, whom he destined for the church his own father had served, told Deacon Richard Hale he loved Alice Adams, the daughter of his second wife's first marriage, he peremptorily forbade all thoughts of marriage, and decreed the youth should pursue his studies, while he compelled her to marry Jonathan Ripley. Graduated with the highest honors, young Nathan began his career as a teacher, and soon, to his great delight, was appointed master of the Union Grammar School at New London, incorporated in 1774, and held in a handsome new building standing where this house now rears itself, facing the parade, where King George's statue in scarlet coat stood and surveyed His Majesty's loyal subjects with satisfied complacency.

He had manfully labored to eradicate the love he bore for
Alice, but Ripley's death showed him how futile had been his efforts. He immediately reopened communication with her, and they resolved to settle in New London, where the love and respect he felt for the refined and cultivated townspeople were fully reciprocated. The long-delayed happiness was at hand.

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Through the throng gathered at Miners' Tavern there pushed a supple and erect figure before which all fell back, for there was the authority of inspiration in that youthful and beautiful face. The Hon. Richard Law had scarce ceased speaking when Hale mounted the place. He concluded his impassioned utterance by "Let us not lay down our arms until we have gained independence!"

"Independence!" It was a new word. It thrilled men's souls. They were filled with the holy enthusiasm that never failed in the darkest hour. Hale immediately set out for Lexington, but returned and resigned his place in a letter beautiful in its terse nobility. He was a lieutenant, but at Boston so won the esteem of the Commander-in-Chief by the high state of excellence to which he brought his company and the success with which he quelled a revolt in camp that he recommended him to Congress, which commissioned him Captain January 1, 1776.

His company was completely under the wonderful influence of his gentle firmness, his magnetism and tender sympathy. There was not a man who would not have risked life for him, and when, soon after the transfer of the Army to Long Island, there occurred opportunity for a deed of daring, Hale had plenty of volunteers. The British ship "Asia" was anchored up the river, having under convoy a sloop filled with supplies. Hale manned a skiff with the most daring of his men and silently rowed across the river in the dusk of early evening and hid under an everhanging cliff till the moon should set. They were near enough to the big British ship to hear the cry of the sentinel, "All's well!" When the longed-for darkness cast its friendly shadow, forward leaped the skiff, and while the sentinel cried "All's well!" the patriots boarded the sloop, overcame all resistance, and turned the prow of the vessel to the American quarters.

Gloomy and desperate was the situation of the American
Army after the disastrous battle of Long Island. Hungry, homesick, heart-sickened, only sublime faith in their cause could have sustained Washington and his men. The straggling line of the fourteen thousand American recruits and undisciplined men stretched from the Battery to Kingsbridge. Opposite in splendid condition were twenty-five thousand veteran British soldiers. It was impossible for Washington to defend his long and exposed line. Which was the most vulnerable; where could he make best defense; how could he prevent the enemy from skirting him and falling on his rear? He knew it was Howe's plan to mislead him. How could he be prepared for his tactics?

It was decided some one must ascertain Howe's movements or the American Army was caught in a trap. This person could not be an illiterate soldier, but a man able to sketch fortifications, examine redoubts, and convey to the Commander-in-Chief information of priceless value to him. This some one must hazard life and the respect of the world if caught. He must perform a detestable office to advance a great cause. He must act an unworthy part for the worthiest of motives.

He must be a spy!

A timid soul becomes great in the face of heroic death. A hero shrinks from ignominy. When Colonel Knowlton, to whom had been intrusted the duty of finding a volunteer, made known the office desired to the assembled officers, there was an appalled silence. There were heroes there; but to be a spy! no, they were not sufficiently uplifted to put duty before the consideration of the world. Again and again did Knowlton urge the need. There was sullen resentment gathering on the faces of the men when a clear voice said:

"I will undertake it!"

It was Captain Hale. He had risen from a sick bed and come to the meeting. There was remonstrance from the men to whom he had grown very dear. General Hull, who was his schoolmate at Yale, has given us his answer:

"I wish to be useful, and every kind of service for the public good becomes honorable by being necessary. If the exigencies of my country demand a peculiar service, its claims to the performance of that service are imperious!"
Noble sentiments, which should be immortal! What self-abnegation, what lofty courage, what rare grandeur of soul, what sublime abandonment of fear, what glorious reliance on the sanctity of a holy purpose!

He left camp attended by his faithful friend, Stephen Hempstead, of New London, as far as Norwalk. Here, donning the garb of a schoolmaster and leaving his valuables, save his watch and Yale diploma, in Hempstead’s hands, he bade him a cheerful farewell, and rowed to the “Cedars” near Huntington, on the opposite shore. Near his landing place was a tavern kept by a Tory widow, Rachel Chichester. It is not known whether he stopped there on his journey to the British camp. His ease in his disguise made him progress famously. He passed through the entire British army, and it is demonstrated that he had succeeded when the memorable 20th of September found him back at the “Cedars.” It was but daybreak. The boat he expected was not in sight. Emboldened by his immunity, weary and hungry, Hale boldly entered the tavern. Seated at a table was a man who, after a scrutiny of the newcomer, arose and left the room. There have been various conjectures as to the identity of this man, but it has never been revealed. Hale chatted gayly. His natural gayety, his exultation at his success, the prospect of filling the beloved Commander with joy over his tidings, must have rendered him unusually blithe.

“Look!” exclaimed one of the habitues, “there is a strange boat! It must be an American.”

They flocked to the window. Hale slipped out. A bend in the path hid from him the boat. He walked rapidly forward. It was that for which he eagerly waited. He came suddenly in sight of the shore. He beheld the boat and his instinct forced him to turn to flee.

“Surrender, or we fire!”

The whole crew covered him with their guns. It was useless. He had been betrayed. Again he was to lose! God only knows the thoughts that surged through his soul.

His courage and calmness won the sincere pity of the captain of the British ship conveying him back to New York. It was an eventful 21st of September. A terrible fire was still raging. It had devoured one-third of the city, and the panic-stricken
people and British soldiers were fighting its advance. Through all the bustle and smoke Hale was hurried under a strong guard to Howe's headquarters, in the Beeckman mansion, at the corner of the present Fifty-first Street and First Avenue.

Hale was searched. From the soles of his shoes were drawn maps, specifications, sketches, and descriptions in Latin. He could have saved his life had he taken the oath of allegiance, offered to raise a native regiment for the King, or revealed the American situation. He scorned this. Nor was he actuated by the motives of pride that influenced André. He offered no mitigation, made no plea for mercy; frankly he stated what he was and had done. Without an instant's deliberation or compassion Howe sentenced him to be hung at daybreak the following morning. He turned back to his revels, and Hale was led to the Provost Jail, down near the site of the present City Hall.

Howe's order put Hale in the custody of one of the most infamous brutes and bullies that ever disgraced the form of man, the notorious Provost Marshal Cunningham. He might have written over his victims' cells, "Lasciate ogni speranza, voi che entrate!" To such a monster was this grand and undaunted young hero consigned. Cunningham pounced upon him like a vulture. Hale asked for a Bible. He refused it. He implored for writing materials and a light to send his farewells to his father and promised bride. Cunningham refused this also, but a young British lieutenant, moved by humanity, interfered.

Cunningham was so eager to wreak his vengeance on the noble prisoner that at first light of day he thrust himself into the cell, and seizing the letters, read them and tore them into bits, declaring he would not let the rebels know they had a man who could pen such sentiments. He ordered him to prepare for his doom.

There were few abroad at that hour. It was the Sabbath morning. There were some stragglers, some country people, some who had been rendered homeless by the fire. Perhaps a few, moved by the sight of the young man, so strong, so beautiful, so calm, so fitted for a far different fate, marching to the death of ignominy, were moved by pity and turned to follow. We know there were a few pitying hearts at the consummation of the sacrifice.
Before Hale marched a file of soldiers. With manacled hands, clad in the white garb of the condemned, he walked erect and fearless. Close behind were two men carrying a rude pine coffin; back of them the negro hangman, Richmond, bearing over his shoulder a ladder and a coil of rope; in the rear a few men and officers and Cunningham. It was but a few steps to the place of execution. The negro placed his ladder against a limb, climbed up, and adjusted the noose. Hale, standing on his coffin all the while, calmly surveyed him.

It was ready. The hangman descended. Hale ascended the ladder. Then, while Richmond was waiting to pull the ladder from beneath his feet, Cunningham, hoping to have some frenzied utterance, told Hale to speak his last words. Hale's lofty glance rested on him for an instant. Then in a firm voice he said: "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country!"

All that a man hath will he give for his life, and when he gives his life, with all that life hath, for the cause of freedom, patriots may immortalize, but only the Infinite can measure the sacrifice.

CHARLOTTE MOLYNHEUX HOLLOWAY.

NATHAN HALE.

BORN IN COVENTRY, CONNECTICUT, JUNE 6, 1755; EXECUTED IN NEW YORK SEPTEMBER 22, 1776. A REMEMBRANCE FROM WATAUGA CHAPTER D. A. R. OF MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

[Read before Watauga Chapter September 22, 1894.]

There is night in the council chamber,
There is gloom where the rebels meet,
There is death in the valley beneath them,
And over their arms is defeat.

The lines that were throbbing with valor
Have missed her white star in its sheen,
And the heels of the dastard deserter
Press hard in the spaces between.

The glance of the council is eager,
But the voice of the General is low;
He is seeking the bravest, the truest,
To send in the camps of the foe.
The silence of death is the answer—
A scorn and a flash of the eye;
For these bronzed rugged heroes of battles
Will not stoop to the rank of a spy;

But a voice rings out from the shadow,
With the thrill of a clarion's flow,
"When my country has need 'tis my service;
Her honor is mine; I will go."

And in the first flush of his manhood
The patriot burns in his eyes,
As he changes the trappings of glory
And fame for the lowly disguise.

On he speeds through the veil of the darkness;
The camp of the British is won—
Ay, the fate of the rebels is trembling,
But the dangerous mission is done.

He has served her, the country he lives for—
Would die for need that be the end;
But halt, to the ringing of hoof-beats,
Betrayed by the hand of a friend!

Men die in the hot blood of battle,
And rot in the trench, face to face,
But oh! those long hours of anguish,
The taunt of dishonor, disgrace!

Ah! patriot, soldier, and lover,
Thy warriors call thee again,
And far o'er the hills for the bridal
She watches thy coming in vain.

And the sigh of the waning September
Breaks soft on the blush of the sky,
While the grim forms of British are waiting
To mark how a rebel can die.

No hand bears the last tender missives
That filled up the long night of woe;
They have hurled the white fragments about him
That fall like the sleet upon snow;

For those blue eyes look outward beyond them,
Above the gray world and its moan,
But no priest bends the knee for the shriving—
The soul in its grandeur is lone.
THE STATUE OF NATHAN HALE.

They have bound the brave form for the hangman,
And pinioned the strong arms for death,
But afar, from the old apple orchard,
Newborn, on a patriot's breath,
The hills pipe a sonorous message,
The breezes repeat by the sea,
"I only regret, oh! my country,
I lose but this one life for thee!"
Oh! motherland, these are thy jewels
That blazon the shield on thy breast;
Oh! motherlove, these are the truest,
The hearts that have loved thee the best.

VIRGINIA FRAZER BOYLE.

THE STATUE OF NATHAN HALE.

[See frontispiece.]

FIVE new statues have recently been set up in the parks and squares of New York: the Columbus, designed by a Spaniard, in Central Park; the Roscoe Conkling, in Madison Square; the Greeley, at the junction of Sixth Avenue and Broadway; the Ericsson, in Battery Park, and the Nathan Hale, in City Hall Park; and among these the last-named is the only one which can be called worthy of its cost and its place, either as giving pleasure to the eye or as likely to inspire imitative ambitions and patriotic thoughts in the minds of our fellow-citizens.

As regards the latter point we speak not from theory, but from actual observation and from records of significant facts. Some readers may admire the four statues which do not seem to us good, and may therefore say that they are worthy of their place as pleasing some eyes. But let them take pains to notice how the general public is affected by them, and then compare the effect upon it of Mr. Macmonnies' Nathan Hale, and they will be forced to recognize that if the greatest good of the greatest number is to be sought in the erection of public memorials, only the Hale is making its right to existence plain. No other statue in New York, scarcely excepting the Farragut on Madison Square, has ever attracted so much popular notice as this
picturesque, noble, interesting figure, and no other except the Farragut is entitled to be classed with it as a remarkably fine work of art.

The general public is, indeed, ignorant with regard to all the canons and technicalities of art criticism, and can give no reasons why it prefers one thing to another. But in these cases it has utterly disproved the beliefs of those who say that the best art is therefore wasted on it; that, if it cares for a statue at all, it cares for it merely as it might care for a photograph explaining how a great man's features differed from those of his fellows. The lesson our public has thus taught those who think that less than the best in art will please it, or that the best itself will not be appreciated, is all the more convincing because Nathan Hale was not a personage in whom, before it saw his statue, it took any interest at all. A year ago, we may safely say, Hale's name was probably unknown to our school children, or but vaguely remembered by them among the many minor names they had read in their American histories; and many of our most intelligent and well-educated citizens would have been puzzled to say just what his record was and how he met his death, or why, or where. But now a little biography of Hale has been prepared for use in our public schools; the details of his execution have been discussed for months in the columns of our newspapers; every New Yorker has become familiar with his name and his titles to fame, and, thanks to the example of New York, the place where he was captured—Huntington, Long Island—is erecting a memorial in his honor; and all this has been brought about simply and solely by Mr. Macmonnies' figure, and because it is an impressive, an interesting, and a beautiful work of art. There is no hour of any day when people, often of the lowest classes, may not be seen gazing at this statue, and the charm it has for them has been reflected through the mental atmosphere of the whole city.

Thus a citizen who deserved well of the Republic has at once and for always been assured his meed of popular recognition and admiration, and the education in patriotism of our citizens has been definitely advanced, while their eyes have been gratified and their taste for art has been stimulated.
BRAVE NATHAN HALE.

Oh! life it was pleasant, too full of the wine
Of young, lusty manhood—the relish, in fine,
That is born of the hope and the courage of youth;
Too full of the sweetness of living, forsooth,
To give it up freely when duty's grim call
Took an odious aspect, that well might appall
The bravest of brave. "In the ranks of the foe,
Their stronghold to spy, who is willing to go?"
This was the message their chieftain had sent,
And, knowing full bitterly all that it meant—
The danger, the penalty—dumb to the call,
Though loyal and true, were those brave soldiers all.

All? Nay; one, with the signet of youth on his brow,
With a beauty of manhood unrivaled, I trow,
Gave noble response: "In the ranks of the foe,
A spy on their stronghold, I'll willingly go."
This, with a courage that ne'er was to fail,
Was the undaunted answer of brave Nathan Hale.

Oh! life it was pleasant, too full of the wine
Of young, lusty manhood; too bright to resign.
With life all before him, its honors to choose;
With all things to live for and all things to lose—
Home, kindred, and friends, and one dearer than all—
Then, why should he answer that death-freighted call?

Alas! why? Save that formed of that worthier clay
That heroes are made of, and ready alway
To sacrifice self to his lofty ideal,
He deemed it a boon, in his unbounded zeal,
To give e'en his life for his country's best weal.
How all his soul thrilled at that stirring appeal!

Friends sought to dissuade him from that sad emprise,
Sought e'en to belittle the deed in his eyes;
But nobly he said: "In my country's sore need,
All service whate'er is honorable indeed."
A true, noble spirit was that to prevail
O'er thy timidious comrades, oh! brave Nathan Hale.

The brave deed accomplished, his duty well done;
The thanks of his country most worthily won,
Toward home, friends, and kindred he eagerly turned;
The fires of love in his heart newly burned.
Thy spirit through all that dread task did not quail;
Thou hast earned thy reward, oh! brave Nathan Hale.
By the swift-flowing tide of the Long Island shore,
With gaze turning seaward, he standeth once more.
There, over the water, are kindred and home,
And over the water, the morrow, will come
Kind comrades, to bear him to safety again,
And all the bright promise that lies in youth's train.

In the gray of the morning a boat he descries,
A sight to enrapture his home-longing eyes.
He welcomes it gladly—Great God! can it be
That no timely warning will cause him to see
That foes, and not friends, he is hast'ning to meet;
That, basely betrayed, he must suffer defeat?

From his fate no appeal! Oh, the pity to feel,
Not the warm clasp of love, but the cold clasp of steel!
Then, over the water to meet his sad doom—
Over the water where death shall make room
For one of God's noblest—who would not bewail
Thy pitiful fortune, oh! brave Nathan Hale.

In the gray of the morning his spirit had fled,
But, ere it departed, sublimely he said:
"I only regret that I have but one life
To lose for my country"—then ended earth's strife.
No wonder men marveled and women turned pale
At sight of thy fortitude, brave Nathan Hale!

Oh! brave Nathan Hale; oh! brave Nathan Hale,
Through the ages to come will the soul-thrilling tale
Of this thy great sacrifice often be told,
Which time shall enhance with a glory tenfold,
For deeds that are slowest to gain just award
Reap oft in the end the more lasting reward.

ALICE CROSBETH HALL.

ROBERT MORRIS.

We have listened with great pleasure and profit since our organization as a society to a number of interesting papers on persons and events preceding and connected with the Revolution. We have smiled over the lives of John Alden and Priscilla. We have looked into the history of the settlement of the different Colonies. We have studied the causes which led to the War of Independence and have even followed some of our
ROBERT MORRIS.

heroes through that fierce, long struggle; but there is one sub-
ject which we have in an extremely well-bred manner most
carefully ignored, that of finance; and yet I am sure that you
will all agree with me that it is not the least important, and the
members on the Committee on Ways and Means are not by any
means liable to find their positions sinecures, and we have found
by a long and sometimes sad experience that no enterprise,
great or small, can be carried on or even be begun without a
Treasury. As long ago as the days of the Pharaohs Joseph was
the lord treasurer of the kingdom and collected the taxes, and
in the small company of the Apostles even, one carried the
purse. But it is not a popular subject, and the holder of the
purse strings at the time when the resources of this country
were taxed to their utmost—in truth, when it may be said to
have had no resources—was not a popular man. When a great
ship starts out on a long and perilous voyage, its successful
termination depends not more upon the courage and good judg-
ment of the captain and other officers than upon the strength,
experience, and fidelity of the "man at the wheel." So when
our ship of state was driven out upon the troubled sea of an
unknown future, amid all the dangers and difficulties and hard-
ships, from the battle of Long Island to the surrender at York-
town, Robert Morris stood firm and unswerving in his integ-
rity and self-sacrifice, the "man at the wheel." There is
something exhilarating and exciting to the most peacefully in-
clined in watching, even at a distance of years, a series of mili-
tary operations. How our hearts have thrilled with enthusiasm
at the storming of Stony Point; and we have held our breath
while we listened to the story of the battle of Trenton, and the
names of Washington, of Greene, of Wayne, and of Marion
will be household words as long as this country shall endure;
and it is eminently fitting that monuments should be erected
and that memorials should be dedicated to them, and that their
memories should be kept green in the hearts of all true Ameri-
cans; but it also seems fitting that the name and memory of the
man, without whose quiet aid and coöperation their greatest
efforts would have been unavailing, should not be allowed to
pass into oblivion.
Robert Morris was born in Liverpool, England, on the twentieth day of January, 1734. He came to this country with his parents when he was about thirteen years of age. His father must have been a man of some influence, for he secured for his son a situation in the counting-house of Willing, a prominent Philadelphia merchant, soon after his arrival in this country. Robert's attention to his business and his ability displayed themselves at an early age, and he was steadily advanced, and in 1764 he was taken into partnership, and at the beginning of the Revolution the firm of Morris & Willing was one of the most prosperous and most influential in the Colonies, and Robert Morris stood at the head of the merchant princes of that day. Although his business interests as well as his personal feeling led him to regard with disfavor any break with the mother country, and he was looked upon by his friends as leaning toward the Tory side, he still strongly opposed the Stamp Act, and unhesitatingly signed the nonimportation agreement of 1765. He was elected in 1775 to the Continental Congress, but his conservative views led him to oppose the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, and he, with his colleague, Mr. Dickinson, absented himself when the vote was taken; but, although he regarded it as premature, and did not hesitate so to express himself, he submitted cheerfully to the will of the majority, and readily signed his name to the Declaration on its adoption. He served in Congress several terms, and as a member of the Committee on Ways and Means he was able to give valuable aid to the nation. Professor Fiske says: "Without the assistance of Robert Morris, of Philadelphia, even Washington could not have saved the country." He gave his money and his credit without reserve.

At the close of the first year of the war Washington was well nigh discouraged. Congress had vested him with almost absolute power to raise and muster into service whatever troops he should deem necessary; but how were these troops to be paid. Mr. Morris had already given unsparingly of his time and his money, and to him the Commander-in-Chief turned in his dilemma. The day after the battle of Trenton he (Morris) sent to Washington all the ready money he could lay his hands upon—four hundred and ten Spanish dollars, two English
crowns, a French half crown, ten and one-half English shil-
lings; but this amount would not go very far in feeding, cloth-
ing, and transporting an army, and Washington wrote to Mr. 
Morris that if he could not have $50,000 in one week he would 
have to disband the troops. Mr. Morris had sent all the money 
he could possibly obtain, but he had a Quaker friend who had 
the money, and he called upon him. "What security canst 
thou give, Robert?" "My note and my honor." "Thee 
shall have the money, Robert," and the next day a messenger 
was sent to Washington with $50,000 and this note: "I was 
up early this morning to dispatch a supply of $50,000 to Your 
Excellency. It gives me pleasure that you have engaged the 
troops to continue, and if further occasional supplies are neces-
sary you may depend upon my exertions, either in a public or 
private capacity."

The next day Washington crossed the Delaware with his 
avmy. The finances of the country were at this time in a de-
plorable condition. Congress had no power to levy taxes, and 
it attempted to meet the expenses of the war by issuing Con-
tinental bills. These had now reached an enormous amount, with 
no definite prospect of redemption. The value of these bills 
decreased as their number increased, until they were actually not 
worth the paper they were printed on, and the measure of the 
utter worthlessness of anything was expressed in the phrase, 
"Not worth a Continental." But, without an amendment, 
Congress had no power to levy a tax, and there seemed to be no 
alternative but to go on issuing these bills, which one member 
of Congress insisted was the "safest possible currency, because 
no person could carry it out of the country;" and another mem-
ber asked, with unspeakable scorn, why "they should tax the 
people when a Philadelphia printing-press could turn out money 
by the bushel." Early in 1780 its value had fallen so low that 
Washington is reported to have said that it took a wagonload of 
money to buy a wheelbarrow load of provisions, and before the 
end of the year it took ten paper dollars to make one cent, and 
Mr. A. S. Bolles, in his "Financial Administration of Robert 
Morris," is authority for the fact that Congress at this time re-
sorted to a measure which reminds us of the traffic of a country 
store, and the States were asked to send in their "specific sup-
plies" in produce, and the finances of this great country were conducted somewhat on the principle of a donation party.

At this stage of affairs Robert Morris was made in name what he had for some time been in fact, Superintendent of Finance of the Confederated Colonies, and he went to work at once to establish the finances upon a more substantial basis. He negotiated loans in Holland, giving his personal notes as security, and but for his efforts the alliance with France would never have been carried through. Our resources were all on paper. We, as a country, had no money and no credit, and but for the personal responsibility assumed for Congress by Mr. Morris the country would have been in absolute bankruptcy. He alone stood between the nation and ruin. He had as complete control of the financial department as Washington had of the military. His wonderful ingenuity and magical devices for replenishing an empty treasury from mythical resources, his indomitable energy in organizing and carrying through the unpopular system of tax collections and establishing the Bank of North America, and the rigid economy of his administration would be beyond belief were they recited by any but those historians whom we know to be above criticism. At the close of the war Mr. Morris, weary with striving to make one dollar do the work of ten, and not caring to take upon himself new responsibilities until the Government should show some inclination to relieve him of those which he had already assumed, and hurt and wounded to the heart by the malignant accusations made against him many times by those for whom he had done the most, resigned his office; but, upon the earnest solicitation of many of the prominent men of the time, he continued to act for another year, when he retired.

In 1787 he was elected a member of the convention which framed the Constitution of the United States, and in 1788 was elected to the long term as the first United States Senator from Pennsylvania. He was the originator of our system of decimal currency, which, revised and simplified by Thomas Jefferson, is in use at the present day. When the first Cabinet was formed he was urged to accept the portfolio of the Treasury, but, weary of public life, he emphatically declined, and upon his recommendation Alexander Hamilton was appointed.

After his retirement from office he, with Gouverneur Morris,
Robert Morris. 21

of New York, entered largely into the East India and China trade, and he also speculated to a great extent in lands, with the hope of becoming able to pay off some of his indebtedness, but he was unsuccessful and unable to meet his obligations. He was, in accordance with the custom of the day, cast into a debtor's prison, where, to the shame of his country be it said, he remained for four long weary years, when the passage of the bankrupt law in 1802 released him. During that time there is no record of any effort being made on his behalf. At the beginning of the Revolution he was accounted the richest man in the Colonies. At the close of the war, according to a letter written by himself, he had not money to buy bread for his family, and it was owing to the forethought and decision of his wife that he did not die in abject poverty. When he negotiated the loans in Holland he gave his personal notes as security. At the close of the war, impoverished as he was and unsuccessful in his business ventures, he was unable to redeem these notes. His creditors formed a corporation known as the Holland Land Company, and to that corporation he deeded all his interest in the immense tract of land in western New York. Mrs. Morris refused to sign the papers conveying her interest unless an annuity of $2,000 a year was secured to her; and to the home which she made for him in one of the cheapest localities in Philadelphia Robert Morris, the merchant prince, the large-hearted, generous man, who had deemed no sacrifice too great to be made for his country, came when released from his long imprisonment, and in it he spent the few years that intervened between that time and his death, which occurred in 1806. It is recorded of him that he never appeared other than cheerful and resigned, but letters written by him just before and during his imprisonment show that the iron had entered his soul, and that the great heart of the man was grieved and saddened by the treatment of those to whom he had ever been ready to extend a helping hand, and that he keenly felt the ingratitude of the country to whom he had cheerfully given his all. He died in Philadelphia on the 8th of May, 1806, and no stone marks his last resting-place, no monument has ever been erected to him, and, so far as I am able to discover, no public recognition of his services has ever been made. A resolution
was introduced in Congress upon his retirement from office commending him and thanking him for what he had done for the country, but a discussion taking place at the time upon some trivial matter, it was laid on the table, from which it was never removed.

He was a fluent speaker, and he held a ready pen, and his reputation and that of his wife for hospitality were second to none in that day. He has been accused of being oversanguine and visionary during the latter part of his business life. Perhaps he was; but we may be even allowed to question that, when we remember that his advice was eagerly sought by such men as Washington, Greene, the Adamses, Alexander Hamilton, and Thomas Jefferson, both upon affairs civil and military. He had assumed great responsibilities; he must necessarily take some risks; but the most careful search has yet to discover the slightest evidence of dishonor or of self-seeking, and to-day his unselfishness and his integrity stand unquestioned, and it seems but just that when we call the "Roll of honor" we should not forget the man who stood at the wheel through all those troublous times, and who for eighteen long years spared not himself in the service of his country—Robert Morris, the Financier of the Revolution.

KATHARINE MACMILLAN BEALS.

BRIGADE-MAJOR ABNER MORGAN (1746-1837).

In the year 1700, twenty-five years after the sacking and burning of Springfield, Massachusetts, by the savages in King Philip's war, the citizens of that town petitioned Governor Stoughton to set apart for their use other and adjacent portions of the territory of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay. This petition makes very curious reading to-day, when we buy land by the foot. It seems as if our ancestors were a large race and required considerably more elbow room than their descendants, to read that lands were "falling short!" (the present city of Springfield, with thirty thousand inhabitants, contained then about four or five hundred), and "that any thoughts of such falling short being very afflictive to us, lest there should be a
BRIGADE MAJOR ABNER MORGAN.
want of accommodations for our Posterity to live Comfortably thereon, the want Whereof may Enforce their Removing (as well as some of ourselves) out of this Province to such place where they may obtain land to live on. Some of our Young men being already Gon, and others endeavoring to suite Themselves in the neighbor Colony, where New Places are going forward & Incouragements offered us whereby we are in Hazard of being diminished and weakened ourselves."

But so the petition (dated February 12, 1700-1) set forth, and in answer to it it pleased Governor Stoughton, by and with the consent of the council, to lay off the township now known as Brimfield, in Hampden County, Massachusetts. Among the signers of the petition who emigrated to this new settlement (which they named Brimfield, for reasons at present undiscoverable) was David Morgan, grandson of Captain Miles Morgan, who had sailed from Bristol, England, to Boston in 1636, and arriving there in April of that year had joined Colonel Pyncheon in exploring the Connecticut River and settling the town of Springfield, and whose statue in heroic bronze stands to-day in the public square of Springfield.

This town of Brimfield so settled became one of the most patriotic towns in all history. Although never possessing more than 1,110 polls, it sent in all four hundred and fifteen soldiers to the patriot cause, marching them on foot to the recruiting places; and the town records (which are to-day perfect, without break or hiatus) show that not only to the Revolutionary War, but to all the prior continental wars, and to the two sieges of Louisburg; to the War of 1812; to the dispersing of Shay’s rebellion, and to the civil war the town always responded very far beyond its quota in men and money; and when we remember that the War of the Revolution was a most unpopular war, that up to the very last it was only a handful of the population of the Colonies who believed in the success of the revolt against England, all the more glory to those families and those precincts which throughout disaster and gloom, through good report and evil report, held up the hands of Washington and of Congress and gave of their substance and of their lives to carry on the struggle. We are apt to forget this in our centennials; we are apt to think of the Revolution as an enthusiasm for liberty
which blazed over the length and breadth of those thirteen original States; but the fact is just the reverse; for the greater part of the seven years it was gloom and depression and rags and hunger, in the midst of which our patriot ancestors struggled to victory. It was a very unpopular war. There were some 2,500,000 inhabitants in the Colonies at the beginning of hostilities; but the largest army Washington ever commanded was twenty-five thousand men, and in a week or two this dwindled to seventeen thousand, and for the rest of the seven years it is doubtful if he ever commanded more than three thousand or four thousand men at once. The fact is that almost everybody hung on to their possessions, and even to the date of Yorktown either spoke of Washington's troops as ragamuffins and tattered rebels or else carefully concealed their opinions. Up to the last Washington fought a fire in the rear which belittled his success, hooted at his defeats, and almost the entire press was Tory, and jeered and prophesied daily that he would be "hung as high as Haman." All the more honor, then, to the faithful few who followed him in faith and hunger and rags to the end, and all the worthier the pride of their descendants!

It is interesting to note, too, that it was the steady instinct of patriotism rather than the flash of enthusiasm, that won our independence, and that, as in the case of Washington himself, it was those who had best fought for their king who afterwards best fought for their autonomy. To illustrate this from the records of the one family whose history is now occupying us:

Of the descendants of Miles Morgan, of Bristol, in England, the emigrant of 1636 to Springfield, there served in the French and Indian wars (1747–1756) Daniel, Jehiel, Reuben, Joseph, John, and Jonathan (lieutenant); to the second siege of Louisburg (1758–1759), Joseph (sergeant, Daniel Burt's company of Colonel William Williams' regiment). This expedition, which captured the fortress, it will be remembered, was composed of Massachusetts troops alone. In the Revolutionary War, there served Abner, Aaron, Benjamin, David, William, Jacob, Peletiah, Joseph, Jonathan, and Enoch Morgan; and in Shay's rebellion, a small affair of twenty-four days, in Colonel Gideon Burt's regiment, there served, in Captain John Sherman's company, Aaron, Jonathan, Elijah, Jacob, and
Enoch, and in Captain Joseph Hoar's company, David, Joseph (third), William, and Daniel Morgan—that is, seven in the Colonial wars, ten in the Revolution, and nine in the suppression of Shay's rebellion! All of them were born on the estates set off to David, as above described.

Of these, Abner, the oldest son of Joseph who served as sergeant at Louisburg, was born January 7, 1746. In 1770 he was sent to Harvard College, and there, besides the three years' course, read law, in order to become a barrister-at-law and to practice in his native town, where, until his admission, there was no practitioner-at-law. He was graduated from that college in 1773 and was admitted a barrister-at-law at Worcester Circuit in 1774, and began to practice in his native town. His fellow-townsmen elected him their delegate to the General Court in 1775.

On July 19, 1775, the General Court met at Watertown, Boston being occupied by the British forces under General Gage, and it continued its sessions there without much interruption through the summer and winter. The disaster at Quebec, the death of Montgomery, and the repulse of General Arnold's forlorn hope had spread dismay among the patriots, and on Sunday, January 21, 1776, the General Court, then sitting seven days in the week, in view of the exigencies of the times, received a requisition from General Washington, as Commander-in-Chief, for three regiments, to march at once to the relief of the Army of Canada before Quebec. The General Court responded at once, and a regiment was ordered to be raised in the counties of Berkshire and Hampshire, and Mr. Elisha Porter, of Hadley, was appointed colonel and Mr. Abner Morgan major. On the next day both Mr. Porter and Mr. Morgan resigned their seats as delegates and received their commissions as colonel and major, respectively, of this regiment "from the Council of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, at Watertown, the 22d day of January, in the sixteenth year of the reign of His Majesty King George III, A. D. 1776."

Colonel Porter and Major Morgan traveled together on horseback as far as Worcester and separated, each arriving at their respective homes at about the same time. The diary of Colonel
Porter, which has been recovered and printed within a year,* shows that as soon as four hundred men were ready to march (the regiment was to consist of seven hundred and fifty men) he started at once for Quebec, taking the route via Albany, Ticonderoga, and Saint Johns, and so to Quebec, where he arrived and camped on the Plains of Abraham April 27, where Major Morgan with the remainder of the regiment joined him by the same route May 15. Of the horrors of that winter's campaign and the breaking out of the smallpox, which almost decimated men and officers, the hasty burials necessary, and the hurried retreat to Saint Johns June 13, Colonel Porter's diary is a most vivid description.

Following the fortunes of Major Morgan, however, we find him ordered on April 20 to march with a brigade formed of his own half of the Massachusetts regiment which he had led to Quebec, some Pennsylvania and New Hampshire troops to Montreal. Here he joined the command of General Sullivan, and was appointed brigade major. At Crown Point, on July 8, we find him overcome with disappointment at the removal of General Sullivan and drawing up a remonstrance to Generals Schuyler and Gates; also an address of field officers to General Sullivan expressive of their affection and confidence. On September 19, 1777, he participated in the battles of Burns Heights and Stillwater, and was present at the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga October 17, 1777. After the surrender and the breaking up of General Gates' Army of the North, Major Morgan, with as many of the Fourth Massachusetts Continental troops as reenlisted, with new levies raised by his personal efforts, was transferred to the command of General Greene, whose brigade formed part of Washington's army in the Jerseys.

In the month of August, 1778, he received a furlough, when he returned to his home at Springfield and received from the Governor of Massachusetts, by and with the consent of the council, the commission of Massachusetts as brigade major of Massachusetts troops, thus confirming the promotion granted him by General Sullivan in the field, the commission being

dated August 25, 1778. July 18, 1789, we find his signature as brigade major to the following document, one of three which I hand you for printing, as they illustrate the method employed in the Revolution for sending assistance of one State to another in case of invasion.

The Colonel Bliss mentioned was also my great-great-grandfather on my father’s side—that is, was my father’s mother’s father—and I am very proud to think that I have seen a military order made during the Revolution in which two of my ancestors, though personally unknown perhaps to each other, are mentioned.

**STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS BAY,**

**COUNCIL CHAMBER July 13th 1779**

Whereas Govr Trumbull has represented to this Board that a Party of the Enemy have landed in the State of Con* & have spread devastation & slaughter in some of ye Towns thereof, and that a large Body of ye Enemys Troops have Advanced from Kingsbridge to Horse Neck supposed to be destined ag' ye State of Con*, whereby it is become indispensably necessary for this State to afford immediate aid to our Sister State in her present distress. Therefore ordered that the Brig* of ye Counties of H. & Berk—be and they are hereby directed to detach & forward on to ye* Aid of the State of Connecticut without loss of time under proper officers from their respective Brigades one Sixth Part of the Train Band in the Counties aforesd, form'd Amid and Accoutred as the Militia Law of this State directs, with Six Days' Provisions & direct them to march with all possible Dispatch to such Town in ye State of Con* as Govr Trumbull shall order & to continue in service one month from the Time of their Arrival at the Place of Rendezvous in the State of Connecticut unless sooner discharg'd.

True copy. Attest:

SAML ADAMS, Sec.

**BRIMFIELD, July 18th 1789.**

In consequence of orders rec'd from the Council of ye State of M. Bay the col* of Militia Reg* in ye County of H. are hereby commanded forthwith to detach one sixth Part of ye Train Band Companies in their Respective Reg* form them into Companies & properly officer & equip them accord* to ye militia Law of this State & march them without Delay to New London in the State of Connecticut with Provisions suff* to carry them to Windham in sd State where Rations are Provided, & that Col* E. Porter, L* Co* Hunt & Major Dickinson of Deerfield are hereby order* to command the said Detachment as Field Officers, & march them accordingly to N. London as aforesaid, there to do Duty the term of one Month unless sooner discharged. Col* Porter will take care to March ye Detachment from his own & Col Bliss' Reg* & Col* Hunt from his own & Col
Moseley’s Reg*, & Major Dickinson ye two upper Reg* till they arrive at Windham in Count* where they will rendezvous and form a Battalion.  

**ABNER MORGAN Brigade Major.**

**Hampshire SS.**  
Regimental Orders for the 4th Regiment of Militia  
Hadley July 19th 1779. in the County of Hampshire

Pursuant to orders just recd the commanding officers of the several companies in this Reg' are hereby commanded forthwith to detach from their respective Companies one sixth part of the Train Band Companies, and march them on Friday next, properly armed and equipped according to the Militia laws of this State to Windham in the State of Connecticut with provisions sufficient to carry them to that place, where Rations will be ready to be delivered them. The detachments from the several companies are to meet at Brimfield on Friday next and the several officers appointed to command them are not to fail of being there ready to receive them. As the Enemy have landed in the State of Connecticut & have spread Slaughter and Desolation in that State, it is expressly ordered by the council of this State & by the Brigadier of this County and is expected by the field officers of this Reg⁵, that not the least delay whatever will be made in marching the Troops agreeable to orders—to do duty for the term of One Month from the Time of their arrival at the Place of Rendezvous, unless sooner discharged. Cap' Dwight of Belchertown, L' White of Hadley and L' Kent of Granby will command the several Detachments from this Reg⁵.

**E. PORTER Col.**

The three above documents are written on three pages of one sheet, the fourth page blank and indorsed:


On the 1st day of July, 1774, Abner Morgan, Jonathan Morgan, Jonathan Morgan, Jr., David Morgan, John Morgan, Jr., and Joseph Morgan, with 183 other citizens of Brimfield, signed an agreement as follows, drawn up by Abner Morgan:

**COVENANT.**

We the subscribers, inhabitants of the town of Brimfield, having taken into our serious consideration the precarious state of the liberties of North America, and more especially the present distressed condition of this Insulted Province, embarrassed as it is by several acts of the British Parliament, leading to the entire subversion of our national and charter rights, among which is the act for blocking up the Harbor of Boston, and being fully sensible of our indispensable duty to lay hold of every means in our power to preserve and recover the much injured constitution of our Country, and conscious at the same time of no alternative between the Horrors
of Slavery or the carnage and Desolation of a civil War, but a suspension of all Commercial Intercourse with the island of Great Britain—do in the presence of God—solemnly and in good faith covenant and Engage with each other that from henceforth, we will suspend all commercial Intercourse with the said Island of Great Britain, until the said act for Blocking up the said Harbour be repealed and a full restitution of our Charter Rights obtained.

And 2nd—That there may be the less temptation to others to continue in the now dangerous commerce, we do in like manner solemnly covenant (that) we will not Buy, Purchase or Consume or suffer any Person by, for or under us to Purchase or Consume, in any manner Whatever; any goods Wares or Merchandise, which may arrive in America from Great Britain aforesaid, from and after the last day of August next ensuing—and in as much as in us lies, to prevent our being interrupted and defeated in this our only peaceable measure, entered into for the Recovery and preservation of our Rights, we agree to break off all trade, commerce, and dealing whatever, with all persons who, preferring their own private interests to the Salvation of their now Perishing country shall still continue to import goods from Great Britain, or who shall purchase them from those who do Import.

3. That such persons may not have it in their power to impose on us by any Pretence whatever, we further agree to purchase no article of merchandise from them, or any of them, who shall not have signed this, or a similar covenant, or will not produce an oath certified by a Magistrate to be by them taken to the following purpose, viz: "I — — of ——, in the County of ——, do solemnly swear that the goods I have on hand and purpose for sale, have not, to the best of my knowledge, been imported from Great Britain into any port of America since the last day of August, 1774, and that I will not contrary to the spirit of an Agreement entered into through this Province, import or Purchase of any person so importing any goods as aforesaid, until the port or Harbour of Boston shall be opened and we are fully restored to the free use of our Constitutional and Charter Rights."

And, lastly we agree that after this, or a similar, Covenant has been offered to any person, and they refuse to sign it, or produce the Oath above said, we will consider them as Contumacceous importers, and withdraw all commercial connection with them, so far as not to purchase of them any article whatever, and publish their names to the World.

Witness our hands July 1, 1774.

The signing of this covenant was itself treason; but it was characteristic of a town (one of the smallest in the province) which within the seven years of the war which was to follow voluntarily contributed out of less than eleven hundred polls a total of 476 men and a sum of £70,000 sterling to the patriot service!
In June, 1781, after five years and five months' service, he received his honorable discharge and returned to Brimfield and was commissioned "justice of the peace and the quorum" (or, as it would now be called, presiding justice) for Hampden County. In 1782 he was appointed chairman of the Committee of Safety for taking up persons dangerous to the Commonwealth, under the act of February 14, 1781.

After the war Major Morgan continued to be prominent in affairs. In 1798 he was the assessor in levying the direct tax of $2,000,000 on the State of Massachusetts by the General Government. He was for twenty-two years successively selectman of Brimfield, being chairman of the board for twenty-one years, and represented Brimfield in the General Court from 1789 to 1801. The house he built in 1783 is still standing in perfect condition, the largest and strongest in Brimfield, and on my last visit there was still occupied, the rooms being fitted exactly as he left them, the wainscoting of broad oak cut from his own trees at one of his own sawmills, while in the cellar was still running the rivulet he had introduced, so as to have a hollowed-out rock in which to cool his wine, and then led around the rock and out again through an exit left in the ponderous masonry of the foundation walls.

Major Morgan, March 31, 1796, in his fifty-first year, married Persis, daughter of his cousin, Sergeant David Morgan, of Captain Joseph Hoar's company, of Colonel Gideon Burt's regiment, whom we have seen, was also a soldier of the Revolution, and served for the entire war and again in the suppression of Shay's rebellion, and had one son and four daughters. During one of his vacations when in Harvard College he had visited in Virginia and been the guest of Peyton Randolph, and he always retained such an admiration of that stately and courteous Virginian that in 1803 he named his only son Peyton Randolph, although at the lad's birth Peyton Randolph himself had been dead twenty-eight years.

In person Major Morgan was tall and spare, and up to his death, in 1837, when ninety-one years and ten months old, his hair was dark iron gray—indeed, almost black, save on close inspection. In manners, as in bearing, he was the soldier always—apt to be imperious and not tolerating much interference
BRIGADE-MAJOR ABNER MORGAN.

with or disregard of his wishes. In John Langton Bibley's Memorials of Harvard Graduates it is related that on one occasion the pastor of the Congregational Church had given leave to the choir to introduce a violin, but that on its being tuned before service one Sunday morning when Major Morgan happened to be in his pew, the Major turned around sharply and shouted, "Stop that!" and the offending instrument was taken out and appeared in that choir no more.

Another story may be permitted me. I have heard his grandson tell (getting the story, of course, from his father) that on one occasion the Major's eggs at breakfast were not boiled to suit him, and he got up from the table and strode into the kitchen, where an old "mammy" (a colored woman he had brought from Virginia) stood over the kettle.

"What is the matter with my eggs?" demanded the Major.

"Ain't dey done right dis mawnin', Mass' Major?" said old auntie.

"No!" thundered the Major.

"What's done de mattah dis mawnin', Mass' Major?"

"Here," said Major Morgan, "I'll show you how to boil eggs. Put in some more eggs and don't take them out until I tell you."

Old mammy did as she was bid, and the Major drew out his watch and held it before his eyes; but, somehow, early memories began to cluster in the old gentleman's brain. He stood there thinking of the past. The hand that held the watch relaxed. He stood straight as an arrow, but his eyes were looking into his own brain, not at the watch or the eggs in the pot. At last he was disturbed by a subdued giggle from the old mammy. This brought him back.

"What are you laughing at?" he demanded.

"Golly, Mass' Major, ain't dem ar eggs done yit?" she replied.

Major Morgan consulted his watch, found that he had stood there twenty-five minutes, turned on his heel, and went back to eat his breakfast as he had left it—eggs and all—and no more was said as to the proper cooking of eggs in that household.

Mr. Morgan Phillipps, late of Westboro, Massachusetts, remembered, when a boy, that Major Morgan rode over to Worces-
ter on circuit to, argue cases, and on such occasions sojourned with his sister—born Ruth Morgan—who had become Mrs. Ebenezer Phillips, and that when at the table he used to talk much about matters of religion, from which he (Mr. Morgan Phillipps) has inferred that Major Morgan had become more Unitarian than Congregationalist, a conversion of belief which at about that time spread rapidly in New England.

My father's uncle (the Peyton Randolph Morgan above mentioned, who was born in 1803) used to relate that Major Morgan toward the close of his life lost his memory of faces and of later events, but seemed to be living over again the events of his campaigns in the Revolution, and would address those around him, except his wife, by the names of officers he had known in the Army—General Washington, General Wooster, General Sullivan, Colonel Porter, Major Hitchcock, and so on. He would also read with unabated interest the same copy of a newspaper every morning and express his views of its contents. He was an ardent Federalist. He was indignant at the idea of a second conflict with England, knowing so well the horrors of war and the bare and narrow balance by which the Revolutionary struggle had swayed in our favor. His grandson, Appleton Morgan, Esq., vice-president of the Society of the War of 1812, has in his possession a petition to the General Court drawn up by Major Morgan September 14, 1812, demanding that the State of Massachusetts withdraw from the Union rather than be drawn again into war, from which her interests revolted. Whether the petition was ever presented or not I don't know; but it is certain that when the war had actually been declared and become the policy of the country he contributed liberally of his means to carry it on and gloried in the result.

Major Morgan's death was characteristic and peaceful. On the morning of November 7, 1837, he arose, dressed himself carefully, sat down in his armchair, and, as was his wont, touched his bell to indicate that he was ready for his breakfast. His wife entered and handed him a cup of coffee.

"How dark it is, Persis!" was all he said.

Mrs. Morgan went hurriedly out to the room where her four daughters were sitting at the table (his son was at Yale College at the time) and said:
1—MRS. WAITE, President,  2—MRS. MARGARETTA HETZEL, Secretary, OF THE
MARY WASHINGTON MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.
"Girls, there's something the matter with the Major. He says it's very dark!"

As it was a particularly bright, sunshiny morning, his daughters all rose and returned with their mother. There sat Major Morgan, holding his cup of coffee untasted in his hand, his eyes wide open, but stone dead. He had survived every commissioned officer with whom he had been associated in the field, and he could not have chosen, had the choice been his, a longer period.

He is buried in Forest Hills Cemetery, in Lima, Livingston County, New York. The inscription on his monument reads: "Abner Morgan, an Officer of the Revolution and a Member of the Massachusetts Bar. Aged 91 years."

Charlotte Louise Lawrence.

DEDICATION OF THE MONUMENT TO MARY, THE MOTHER OF WASHINGTON.

On a beautiful bright morning on the 10th of May a special train left Washington loaded with Sons and Daughters to witness the fulfillment of the first pledge of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the dedication of the monument to Mary, the mother of George Washington. Among them were the Daughters of the American Revolution, the officials of the National Mary Washington Association—the women who by ceaseless work and constant energy had built the monument and the men who by their assistance and advice had sustained them—the President of the United States, the Cabinet Ministers and their wives, and citizens from Washington, Baltimore, Alexandria, and other cities. Across the Long Bridge into the Old Dominion, through historic Alexandria, down the banks of the broad Potomac, across the Rappahannock into old Fredericksburg, sped the train.

On reaching Fredericksburg the sound of guns greeted all ears, not of warfare as in days of old, but in salutation to the President of the United States, who had come to pay honor to
the mother of Presidents and especial honor to the mother of our first President.

The Marine Band must have been the first to alight, for they played "Hail to the Chief" as the President drove past in his carriage and saluted the Board of Lady Managers with "God save the Queen."

Through the streets of Fredericksburg, gay with bunting and banners, the American Flag, the Continental buff and blue, and the State banner of Virginia (where Justice in a helmeted bicycle costume has her heel on the neck of the tyrant, "Sic Semper!") past the houses of the descendants of Mary Ball Washington, decorated with the colors of the Ball family, red and gold, to an old-fashioned house on a side street, shining with paint of the true Colonial yellow, the home of Mary Washington, in whose honor we had gathered there that day.

There the ladies of the National Society were received and lunched by Mrs. Fleming, the president of the Fredericksburg Mary Washington Society, with Mrs. Thompson, the secretary, and other ladies. The house has been purchased and restored by the Association for the preservation of Virginia antiquities; it is furnished completely as in the days of Mary Washington, and the quaint furniture, with the attentive old turbaned attendants, called one back to the days when the grand old mistress was alive, while the open-hearted cordiality of the hostess made us feel that we were indeed enjoying the proverbial hospitality of old Virginia.

But a short time was allowed us to walk through the old house, to wander through the garden where Lafayette found Madam Washington weeding, when we were summoned to our carriages to attend the dedication ceremonies.

The procession in honor of a monument to a woman, raised by women, was most fittingly led by a number of beautiful young ladies on horseback—splendid riders, in black habits and hats, who unfalteringly kept their seats through fire and sword, in spite, too, of the Marine Band following with a large military and Masonic escort, marshaled by General Charles Anderson, of Richmond, and Hon. William E. Little, of Fredericksburg. Then followed carriages containing the Lady Managers of the National and Fredericksburg Societies—Mrs. Waite, Mrs. Flem-
ing, Mrs. Hetzel, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. General Emory, Miss Maud Lee Davidge, Miss Sallie Emory, Miss Victoria Emory, Mrs. Mary Virginia Terhune (Marion Harland), Mrs. Christine Terhune Herrick, Mrs. James Power Smith, Miss Hetzel, Miss Desha, Miss Janet Richards, Miss Ida Beall (Miss Beall carried a historic flag which her grandfather, Admiral Catesby Jones, had carried in the war of 1812), President Cleveland, Mayor Rowe, Mr. Thurber, the Governor of Virginia, Senator Daniel, the members of the Cabinet, and other distinguished guests.

The procession wound its way through the streets of Fredericksburg, passing the beautiful home of Bettie Washington Lewis, now known as Kenmore, and the tall, white monolith appeared in sight, surrounded by gaily decorated stands and more gaily decorated people. Pure, solid, simple, like the woman in whose honor it was erected, it stood, a silent reminder to every one present of her simple and unobtrusive grandeur of character.

Through a chaos of people of all ages and sexes, in multiform costumes and uniforms of every conceivable color, the grand stand was reached. On the rostrum were seated President Cleveland, the Vice-President, with Mrs. Stevenson, President-General Daughters of the American Revolution, wearing the star of the Mary Washington Hereditary Life Member presented to her by the Chapters of Albemarle and Roanoke; Governor and Mrs. O’Ferrall, Mayor Rowe and Senator Daniel, the Secretary of State and Mrs. Gresham, the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Carlisle, the Secretary of War and Mrs. Lamont, the Secretary of Agriculture and Miss Morton, Secretary Bissell, the Chief Justice and Mrs. Fuller, Justice and Mrs. Harlan, Mrs. Chief Justice Waite, President of the National Mary Washington Association; Mrs. Fleming, President of the Fredericksburg Association; Mrs. Hetzel, Secretary of the National Association, and Miss Maud Lee Davidge, Director. The Assistant Secretary, Miss Mary F. Waite, and the Treasurer, Mr. E. Francis Riggs, were near the grand stand.

Next to the rostrum were seats reserved for the descendants of Mary Washington, who had been especially invited by the National Society. They had been summoned from the East and from the West; from old Westmoreland, King George,
and Fairfax; from Maryland, North Carolina, Kentucky, and California; one invitation had been sent to Japan. They wore red and gold, in honor of the Ball family, and their seats were decorated with red and gold by Hon. William E. Little, who was untiring in his thoughtfulness and kindness. Among the descendants were Miss Eugenia Washington, Colonel Thornton Augustine Washington and Miss Lee Washington, Mrs. Fanny Washington Finch and Mrs. Magruder, Miss Eugie Moncure, Mr. George Washington Ball, with his daughters, the Misses Ball and Mrs. Hill; Miss Lewis, Mr. Byrd Lewis, Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Mary Stuart Smith and her daughter, Mrs. Cocke; Miss Eliza Selden Washington, of Mount Vernon, with her sister, Mrs. Eleanor Selden Washington Howard, and their brother, Laurence Washington; Mrs. Perrine, of Baltimore, and her sister, Mrs. Mary Washington Keyser, wearing the spinning-wheel of the Daughters, the Badge of the Colonial Dames, the star of the Mary Washington Hereditary Life Member, and the red and gold which distinguished the descendants of Mary Washington. The family reunion of the descendants was not the least interesting feature of the celebration.

Miss Susan Carrington Clarke and Mrs. Clifton R. Breckenridge sat near Mrs. Keyser on the grand stand. One could not but regret the absence of many of the Vice-Presidents. Among the Daughters present were Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry, Miss Ella Lorraine Dorsey, Mrs. Redding, Miss Elizabeth Lee Washington, Mrs. Major Goodloe, Mrs. Randolph Powell, Mrs. Sallie Kennedy Alexander, and Mrs. Sylvia Comtie Meredith, accompanied by her husband, Hon. E. E. Meredith, the popular Representative from Northern Virginia.

The ceremonies were opened by a prayer from the Rev. James Power Smith, an early writer for the cause, followed by an address from the Mayor of Fredericksburg, welcoming the President, Governor, and the other distinguished guests. He gave also an account of the first monument and the laying of the corner-stone by President Andrew Jackson. He described Mary Washington during her later days at the cottage in Fredericksburg and on the rocks near the spot where she desired to be laid at rest, and where we had then met to dedicate the granite shaft to her memory.
MONUMENT TO MARY WASHINGTON.

Then the President was welcomed by Governor O’Ferrall on behalf of the Commonwealth of Virginia in a beautiful address on the memorial—

“To perpetuate the memory of her who gave birth to the leader of the American armies in the mighty struggle, fashioned his genius, molded his character, formed his soul for good, and inspired him for the work of liberating his people from the fetters of tyranny and establishing on this Western continent an indestructible union of indestructible States,” a Government which is the cynosure of all nations’ eyes, the wonder of the hemispheres, the marvel of the civilized world.

Here under this bright sky and in these clear sunbeams the first monument is to be dedicated in remembrance of this noble American matron; builded not, however, by this Government, with all its might and wealth and resources, but by a glorious band of women who determined to rescue the memory of Mary the mother of Washington from the corroding hand of time and carve her name in letters deep in marble, where generations down, down the ages to come, can read it with kindling eyes and swelling bosoms.

Then, after alluding to Washington as “a Cromwell without his ambition; a Scylla without his crimes; to the world its brightest example, and to mankind its ideal philanthropist,” he welcomed President Cleveland as “a statesman without guile, a patriot without selfishness;” the Justices of the Supreme Court, successors of John Marshall; the members of the Cabinet, the Senators and Representatives, concluding with—

Let our blessings ever follow the glorious Daughters of this bonded Union, by whose appointment we are here, who, with feet that never wearied, a resolution that never faltered, with spirits that never drooped and hearts that never grew faint, pursued the noble work to which they had consecrated themselves until this pillar was crowned with its apex, the last letter carved, the trowel and chisel laid to rest, and the whole structure dedicated for all time to the memory of Mary the mother of Washington and committed to the keeping of Virginia, her birthland, her homeland, her graveland, who with her watchful eye will guard it with sacred care and by her strong arm protect it from the vandal touch.

The President was then introduced by Mayor Rowe and made a very impressive address in a strong, mellow, penetrating voice that seemed capable of filling the whole Monument Park without any effort on his part. He thanked the Governor, the Mayor, and his fellow-citizens for their hearty welcome, saying his appreciation was not diminished by the thought that in the
light of the highest meaning belonging to this occasion there are no guests here;

We have assembled on equal terms to worship at a sacred national shrine.  * * *

The man who said he cared not who made people's laws if he could write their songs might have said with more truth that he could gauge the strength and honor of a people and their fitness for self-government if he knew the depth and steadfastness of their love for their mothers. I believe that he who thinks it brave and manly to outgrow his care and devotion for his mother is, more than he who has no music in himself, fit for treason, stratagems, and spoils, and should not be trusted. Let me recall to-day, as conclusive proof of close relation between American greatness and lasting love and reverence for our mothers, the proud declaration of George Washington: "All I am I owe to my mother;" and let us not forget that when his glory was greatest, and when the plaudits of his countrymen were loudest, he valued more than these the blessing and approval of his mother.

While these exercises cannot fail to inspire us anew with reverence for American motherhood, we will remember that we are here to do honor to the woman who gave to our nation its greatest and best citizen, and that we have the privilege of participating in the dedication of a monument erected by the women of our land, in loving and enduring testimony to the virtues of the mother of Washington. Let us be proud today that the nobility of this woman exacted from a distinguished foreigner the admission, "If such are the matrons of America she may well boast of her illustrious sons;" and that Lafayette, who had fought with her sons for American Independence, declared after he received her blessing, "I have seen the only Roman matron living at this day."

Remembering these things, let us leave this place with our love of country strengthened, with a higher estimate of the value of American citizenship, and with the prayer to God that our people may hold fast to sentiment that grows out of love and reverence for American motherhood.

After the President's address the monument was dedicated by the Masonic Grand Lodge of Virginia, assisted by the Fredericksburg Lodge, No. 4, where Washington was initiated, and Washington Lodge of Alexandria, of which he was a member until his death.

President Cleveland then saying that it was one of the most interesting incidents of the occasion to present a lineal descendant of "Mary the mother of Washington," introduced Mr. Laurence Washington, who responded on behalf of the Washington family. His speech, addressed principally to the Presi-
dent, was an admirable sketch of the parentage and home of Mary Ball, of her married life, her widowhood, and the character of her children. It was full of facts unknown to the general public and of the greatest value to the heirs of the Revolution.

Then the President introduced the orator of the day in the following felicitous words:

On a day like this, of which Virginia should feel proud, she is peculiarly fortunate in having within her borders one who is better fitted than any man in the whole country for performing the duties of the occasion. She could not find one more fit than the distinguished son she has selected. I introduce Senator John W. Daniel.

It is impossible to do justice to Senator Daniel's speech in this small space. It has been pronounced one of the ablest oratorical efforts of his life. He said:

Mr. President of the United States, ladies of the Mary Washington Memorial Association, my countrymen: George Washington was the noblest figure that ever stood in the forefront of a nation's life. We are gathered to-day around his mother's grave. "All that I am," said he, "I owe to my mother!" All that we are as a nation we owe to him! His debt is ours.

Our gratitude goes forth to our countrywomen who have so worthily achieved this work. Men attempted it and left it half accomplished. The State and Federal Governments alike contemplated, discussed, and postponed it. Our noble women undertook it, and it was done.

We thank you, madam—you, Mrs. President, and your companions of the Mary Washington Monument Association. Your success is your reward, and you will be henceforth blended in our veneration with her whose name is carved upon this sacred stone. It was fitting indeed that your pious hands should rear the first monument on the earth erected by women to a woman, and fitting, too, that it should bear the name of Mary Washington.

After a tribute to the American home and to its effect on good government and a just nation, he said:

You have reared this beautiful obelisk to one who was the light of the dwelling in a plain, rural, Colonial home. Her history hovers around it. She nursed a hero at her breast. At the knee she trained to the love and fear of God and to the kingly virtues, honor, truth, and valor, the lion of the tribe that gave to America liberty and independence. This is her title to renown. It is enough. * * * She was the good angel of the hearthstone, the special providence of tender hearts and helpless hands,
content to bear her burden in the sequestered vale of life, her thought unperverted by false ambitions, and all unlooking for the great reward that crowned her love and toil.

But for the light that streamed from the deeds of him she bore, we would doubtless have never heard the name of Mary Washington, and the grass that grew upon this grave had not been disturbed by curious footsteps nor reverential hands; but it does not follow that she shines only in the reflection of her offspring's fame. Her virtues were not created, they were only discovered, by the marvelous career of her illustrious son. This memorial might indeed be due to her because of who she was, but it is far more due because of what she was. It is in her own right, and as the type of her sex, her people, and her race, that she deserves this tribute stone.

There were ten thousand Mary Washingtons among the mothers of the Revolution, and in honoring her we honor the motherhood of heroic days and heroic men.

He reviewed the life of Mary Washington from her youth, when she was known as "the Rose of Epping Forest," to her old age, when she was venerated as the Roman matron; to her last meeting with her great son when he came to bid her farewell before accepting the Presidency of a grateful nation. He told of the generous gift of Mr. Burrows; of the laying of the cornerstone on the 7th of May, 1833; of the speech of General Jackson; of the misfortunes of the unfinished monument as battle-scarred and weather-stained it had finally become so dilapidated as to be incapable of reconstruction. He concluded with these stirring words:

Once again the May time breaks, with its sunshine, its verdure, and its blossoms, over the land whose hills and plains were shaken and whose homes were shattered by the thunders of war; but no more do their long lines come gleaming onto the deadly fray; no more is heard the noise of the captains and the shouting; no more are seen the garments rolled in blood. Yet history repeats itself, and a mighty host is again marshaled upon these plains. Manhood and womanhood and childhood are here; the people have come from far and wide; the old Masonic Lodge of which Washington was a member and the volunteer soldiery are gathered here, and our noble Chief Magistrate and Commander-in-Chief, who fills the seat of Washington and Jackson, is here to lift up the pure ideals of the Republic and imbibe and impress the lessons of this consecrated day. "I prophesy," said Thomas Carlyle, "that the world will once more become a sincere, a believing world, with many heroes in it—a heroic world. It will then be a victorious world—never 'till then."

Fireside lessons and the mother's love must make it so—sincere, believ-
ing, heroic, victorious. In scenes like this are tokens of fulfillment of
the prophet's vision. Patriotism kneeling by the good woman's grave
invokes its inspiration and prays God's blessing on the land of Wash-
ington.

Immediately after Senator Daniel concluded his oration two
beautiful baskets of flowers were presented to Mrs. Waite and
Mrs. Hetzel, the president and secretary of the National Asso-
ciation, by Miss Maud Lee Davidge of the National Board and
Miss Victoria Emory. They were the kind and graceful gift of
the sister of Senator Daniel, Mrs. Halsey.

Then Governor O'Ferrall presented on behalf of the Mary
Washington Society of Fredericksburg a set of engrossed reso-
lutions to Mrs. Waite, expressing thanks to the National Asso-
ciation for the completion of the monument and to those friends
who more especially in the beginning of this undertaking came
to their aid with untiring interest and unflagging zeal, promi-
nent among whom stand the names of Dr. James Power Smith,
the late lamented Frank Hatton, and Mrs. M. V. Terhune.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies, when the ladies of the
National Board were enjoying the cool, quiet, and rest of Mrs.
Fleming's hospitable home, President Cleveland, after holding
a reception on the monument grounds, made a visit to the pretty
cottage opposite, the home of Hon. J. Seymour White, of the
Fredericksburg Free Lance, where he was entertained by Mrs.
White and the charming sister of Mr. White, Mrs. Judge Gool-
rick, the first vice-president of the Fredericksburg Society and
vice-president for Virginia of the National Association and one
of the earliest and hardest workers for the cause.

The President, Cabinet, Senator Daniel, Governor O'Ferrall,
and staff were then escorted to the old Mary Washington house,
where they partook of a luncheon. The President, delighted,
wandered through the old rooms, admiring the furniture and
recalling the past. He then asked if it were too late to invite
the descendants of Mary Washington to meet him in the old
house, for he would be happy to receive them there. So the
wearers of the red and gold, living in Fredericksburg, who were
lunching with their kinsfolk from a distance, were summoned,
and hosts and guests, without regard to age or sex, repaired to
the old home where the great-grandson of sturdy old Aaron
Cleveland, Congregational parson, patriotic poet, and Revolutionary soldier, had the satisfaction of grasping the hands and conversing with the nearest living relatives of his first and greatest predecessor in the home of his beloved and honored mother.

Of the women who have with so much energy, faith, and hope raised this monument to an aged woman, the president, the two vice-presidents, and the secretary are all over seventy. Mrs. Hetzel is in her eightieth year. Three of them are grandmothers, and one, Mrs. General Emory, great-granddaughter of Benjamin Franklin, is a great-grandmother.

(To be continued.)

S. R. H.

MY CHRISTMAS.

The Thought World is so large! so large!
As large as each one's heart!
No points of compass have in charge
Its limits; no time set apart
For seasons, years, or days;
But just a whole big world of love,
With all the friends to dine,
A world akin to that above,
Where all I love are safely mine
For my one time—always!

MUNICH, GERMANY.

CLARA TURNER.
WHAT WE ARE DOING.

CORRECTED REPORT OF THE FIRST STATE CONFERENCE OF D. A. R., HELD IN NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT, MAY 16, 1894.

This conference was first brought to the notice of the Connecticut Daughters by the following letter, sent to every Regent in the State:

NORWALK, CONN., March 27, 1894.

To the Chapter Regents, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Fairfield and Southport:

In accordance with the sentiment expressed by several of the Chapter Regents after the close of the Congress, I undertake to communicate to the Chapter Regents of the State the following proposals:

That a meeting of all the members of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Connecticut shall be arranged for some historic date in June, if possible, at some place in or near New Haven, to which our State Regent be also invited.

That a committee be appointed to arrange a suitable programme for the day and all other details connected with the meeting.

Mrs. Newcombe, of New Haven, and Miss Clark, of Middletown, are suggested as members of the committee for the meeting in June.

Very sincerely, MARY E. M. HILL,
Regent of Norwalk Chapter, D. A. R.

The New Haven Daughters heartily adopted and generously adapted the idea by the invitation sent throughout the State:

The Mary Clap Wooster Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution cordially invite the Regent officers and members of Chapters to attend a conference of State Chapters, to be held in the Church of the Redeemer, corner of Orange and Wall Streets, New Haven, on Wednesday, May 16, 1894.

A business meeting will be held at 11 a. m.

A collation will be served at 1 p. m.

In the afternoon an open meeting will be held, with addresses and music.

An early reply is earnestly requested, stating the number of those who will attend. MRS. E. H. JENKINS.
This meeting was of unusual importance as being the first of the kind held in any State, thus giving the Daughters of the American Revolution throughout Connecticut an opportunity for becoming acquainted with each other, for comparing work and methods of work, and for discussing matters of common interest.

Besides the State Regent and the members of the National Society resident in Connecticut, there were invited and present Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, of Washington, and Mesdames Schuyler Hamilton, Jr., and Donald McLean, of New York City Chapter. Before the New Haven meeting had been arranged it had been decided that a jeweled badge should be given to Mrs. de B. R. Keim as a token of personal affection and of appreciation for the remarkable work of organization done by her, making Connecticut the "banner State" at the Continental Congress of 1894. The presentation of this, the distaff and spinning-wheel badge, full set with diamonds, was therefore a pleasing incident of the Convention.

The Mary Clap Wooster Chapter has the honor and distinction, believed to be unique, of having as its Regent the daughter of a signer of the Declaration of Independence; but as the infirmity of age prevented Miss Gerry from attending, the goodly number of Daughters who were assembled in the Church of the Redeemer on the brilliant morning of May 16 were called to order at 11:15 a.m. by Mrs. Morris F. Tyler, Vice-Regent, who spoke also a few words of cordial welcome.

The assembly was then organized by calling Mrs. T. K. Noble, of Norwalk, to the Chair and Mrs. H. T. Bulkley, of Southport, to be Secretary.

The first matter discussed was the State Regency, Mrs. Noble reading by request resolutions passed at the conference of Connecticut State Regents at Washington in February to the effect that, in the opinion of the Regents and Delegates, the State Regent should be a resident of Connecticut; that the election should be annual, and no one should hold the office for more than two consecutive years. Mrs. Wildman, Regent of Mary Wooster Chapter, and Mrs. Bramble, Registrar of Lucretia Shaw Chapter, offered resolutions on the same subject differing slightly from the first. Mrs. Noble called for a general expres-
An earnest discussion followed, in which Mrs. Hill, of Norwalk; Mrs. Holcombe, of Hartford; Mrs. Northrop, of Middletown, and Mrs. Bulkley, of Southport, took part. Miss Clarke, of Wadsworth Chapter, asked for an expression from Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, Honorary Vice-President General, one of the three founders of the Society and one of the framers of the Constitution. Mrs. Walworth defined the difference between National and State officers. The former are elected by the Congress for the service of the country at large. The State Regent belongs to her State first, and is ex officio a member of the Board of Management there to represent her State, which thus has a double representation, the Chapter Regents and Delegates representing it in Congress, and the State Regent doing the same in the National Board. The National Board desires each State to follow its own will, as far as is consistent with the good of the Society, local self-government being one of the objects of the Constitution. The two years' rule, which applies to National offices, has not been generally followed in regard to the State Regents.

Mrs. Noble then asked if the Conference desired to vote upon the resolutions, and finding that such was not the will of the assembly proceeded to read several specific questions, offered by Lucretia Shaw Chapter, in regard to the admission to membership of persons of unsatisfactory habits and mental endowment. Mrs. Noble remarked that each Chapter must decide such questions for itself. The National Society demanded good moral character, but left details to the local boards. Mrs. Tyler mentioned that the Mary Clap Wooster Chapter required two guarantees for each applicant. Mrs. Slocomb, of Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, asked what was the custom as to blackballing applicants. The question was referred to Mrs. Walworth, who said: "It is not suitable to use black balls in this Society. We are not a club, but a great national organization, which elects its members by ballot. The word 'acceptability' in the Constitution is broad and firm, and the by-laws of every Chapter may interpret it, 'to the exclusion of all objectionable persons.'"

Miss Helen Meeker, of Danbury, introduced a resolution that the Daughters of the American Resolution of Connecticut have an annual conference for business and social purposes, the date...
to be decided hereafter. This was carried without dissent, after some discussion and explanation. Mrs. Holcombe moved that the arrangements for such conference be left with a committee, said committee to be appointed by the Chair. Carried.

Mrs. Johnson, of Lucretia Shaw Chapter, asked if honorary members should pay dues; to which Mrs. Walworth replied, by request, saying that all members, whether honorary or regular, must send in applications for approval, and when accepted by the National Board must pay national dues. The matter of Chapter dues must be regulated by each Chapter. Mrs. Parsons, of Norwalk, inquired the object of honorary members if they must pay their dues just as regular members do. To this Lucretia Shaw Chapter replied that they had elected two honorary members for their own pleasure and profit. Mrs. Curtis, of Mary Clap Wooster Chapter, said if a Chapter elects an honorary member it is simply courteous for the Chapter to pay her dues.

Mrs. Bowman, historian of Bristol Chapter, asked for a conference of Chapter historians. Mrs. Noble asked all historians present to rise, and appointed a time for them to meet and confer with each other and with Mrs. Walworth.

Mrs. Tyler inquired about the Vice-Presidents-General, saying that Connecticut was not represented in the list. Mrs. Chappell asked if Connecticut had a right to nominate a Vice-President-General, to which Mrs. Walworth replied that she had not such a right. Only eight Vice-Presidents were elected by Congress. The number (within limits) and names of the others were at the discretion of the National Board, adding that, as the Vice-Presidents were liable to be called at any time to preside, not only at the meetings of the Board of Management, but at the Continental Congress, it was necessary that they should be selected with care, so as to impartially represent the forty-four States in which the Daughters of the American Revolution were organized.

Mrs. Holcombe moved that cordial thanks be given to Mrs. Walworth for her presence and explanations. Motion heartily and unanimously carried.

Mrs. Chappell inquired if a person might be a member of two Chapters. Mrs. Walworth answered that it was against the
rules at present, but the question was before the Board of Management for consideration.

Mrs. de B. Randolph Keim, State Regent, now entered the church, and as she came to the platform was greeted with enthusiastic applause.

Mrs. Noble asked Mrs. Walworth and Mrs. Schuyler Hamilton, Jr., Vice-President-General, to come to the platform, and then Mrs. E. J. Hill, of Norwalk, presented to Mrs. Keim, from the Connecticut Daughters, a spinning-wheel badge, the thirteen spokes set with small diamonds, a large one forming the hub, preceding the presentation by a pertinent address, in the course of which she said:

The National Society, of which we are a part, has been in existence not quite four years; but at our last Continental Congress our little State of Connecticut was the recognized banner State, having on her chapter rolls 625 names out of the 5,000 members of the National Society. Today there are 740. This we regard as largely the result of the earnest and efficient work of our State Regent (who is present with us today), Mrs. Keim. She, at the request of the late Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, our first President General, undertook the arduous labor of organizing the society in the State of Connecticut.

The pioneer in this, as in any undertaking, must be endowed with a courage that is enduring and a zeal that is inspiring. Prejudice must be overcome and enthusiasm be kindled before a society like this can be established. While our State was full of patriotic women and historic names abounded in nearly every locality, there was no distinctively patriotic work organized for women. Though a few of us had enrolled our names upon the books of the "Sons of the American Revolution," yet in that enrollment there was no definite work contemplated. It is the earnestness, the enthusiasm, and the energy of our State Regent in this work of organization that we wish to honor today. The "Daughters of the American Revolution" of Connecticut here wish to testify in the gift of this jeweled badge of our order their appreciation of your earnest and efficient work in this your native State.

They desire that it shall always be to you a token of their regard for you and a symbol of their lasting remembrance of your patriotic work in Connecticut.

Mrs. Keim was completely surprised, and could only say in reply that she loved and thanked them all.

Mrs. Holcombe moved a vote of thanks to Mrs. Noble, which was heartily carried, and Mrs. Tyler then, in behalf of Mary Clap Wooster Chapter, invited the Daughters to a collation in the church parlors, where were found abundant and exquisite
floral and flag decorations, the table inviting to the eye and tempting the palate with varied, ample, and dainty viands.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Meeting called to order by Mrs. Tyler at 3.10 p. m.

Motion made by Mrs. Holcombe that the secretary be instructed to read the minutes of both morning and afternoon at next annual conference. Motion carried.

Mrs. Noble announced the committee in charge of next State conference to be five in number—State Regent, ex officio; Mrs. T. W. T. Curtis, New Haven; Mrs. John G. Holcombe, Hartford; Mrs. W. Saltonstall Chappell, New London; Miss M. C. Gould, Fairfield. By an oversight, the name of Mrs. A. N. Wildman, of Danbury, was omitted from this list, but was afterward added by the chairman, making Mrs. Wildman's name stand next to that of the State Regent.

The roll of Chapters and members present was then read, in order of seniority, as follows: James Wadsworth, 18; Lucretia Shaw, 18; Ruth Wyllys, 15; Norwalk, 15; Ruth Hart, 35; Millicent Porter, 14; Mary Wooster, 19; Mary Clap Wooster, 50; Roger Sherman, 13; Fanny Ledyard, 11; Anna Warner Bailey, 15; Sarah Riggs Humphrey, 26; Dorothy Ripley, 12; Abigail Phelps, 5; Faith Trumbull, 3; Mary Silliman, 9; Sarah Ludlow, 15; Bristol, 17; Eunice Dennie Burr, 7; Clinton and Guilford, 1; Cornwall and Canaan, 1. Total, 309.

Miss Gaffney then sang the "Star Spangled Banner," the audience joining in the chorus.

Mrs. Keim made an address, which our limited space forbids us to reproduce. One quotation only may be allowed:

I may say without disparagement to the efforts of our sister societies that this gathering represents the proudest moment in the progress of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, national or State.

Mrs. Keim was most affectionately received, and an outburst of enthusiastic applause followed the close of her "Greeting."

Mrs. Keim was followed by Mrs. Schuyler Hamilton, Jr., with a paper on the "Objects of Our Society;" by Miss Hitchcock, of New Haven, in a charming and warmly applauded paper on "May in the Revolution;" by Mrs. Donald McLean,
in an extempore address; and by Mrs. Stayner, of New Lon-
don, in a paper called "Our Country—Connecticut."

We do these addresses great injustice by giving only meager specimens of them, but our space is limited.

Mrs. Hamilton said, among other things:

And now, to give you a little sketch of our National Society: On the 9th of August, 1890, at the Hotel Langham, in Washington, the first informal meeting to organize this Society was held, and the first three members were Miss Mary Desha, Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, and Miss Eugenia Washington, the great-granddaughter of Col. Samuel Washington, the eldest brother of the immortal Washington.

From this little nucleus in a little more than three years we have grown into a grand National Society that reaches from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, with Regents and Chapters in every State of the Union.

In our early days we had many trials—disaffection, the going off of some of our members, and the formation of an opposition society. It was in those days of trial that our first President-General—our dear and lamented Mrs. Harrison—stood by the Society so nobly, and it was under her gentle, wise, and firm guidance that we weathered the storm and began to grow into the great organization which we are to-day—an organization that has already a strong hold on the country, and in the future will be a power to make itself felt in the land, for it is the women who hold the controlling power; it is the mothers of to-day who will make the heroes and the statesmen of the future.

We realize, one and all, that this is a great patriotic national society, not bounded by any narrow social laws or creeds, and our platform is so broad that all can unite on it; our religion simply our duty to God and our duty to our neighbor, and we realize that the different forms of religion are but different pathways leading us to heaven, where we would be, "our home not made with hands, eternal in the heavens."

Our politics, the greatest good to the greatest number, and the choice and sustaining of men best calculated to carry out those ideas. Wherever the Daughters of the American Revolution plant their banner they do so for Christianity, temperance, morality, justice, and the protection of home and country.

The closing words of Miss Hitchcock's address were these:

Though confined to the part Connecticut took in the Revolution during the month of May, I cannot resist saying that during the whole long struggle her record is one to inspire patriotism in every heart. She furnished and kept in the ranks from 1775 to 1781 more men in proportion to her population than any other colony. Her officers and soldiers were ever courageous and loyal, fighting for the right bravely until victory was theirs or defeat inevitable, and death alone could staunch their zeal. That we, the Daughters here assembled, can claim descent from Con-
necticut heroes let us be proud and ever strive to keep our State what she has always been, "A Banner State."

Only the opening and closing paragraphs of Mrs. McLean's spirited address can be given:

Daughters of Connecticut, Banner State of the country in this our Society of Daughters of the American Revolution, before I proceed with one word of the extemporaneous remarks I intended making here, I must congratulate you upon this day. Although I have attended all Continental Congresses of Daughters of the American Revolution and several State gatherings, I can genuinely say I have never seen before me so representative a body of women nor a body which inspired me with greater admiration and respect. In addition, let me say that never have I seen machinery of arrangements better oiled, nor, if you will allow me to drop to material things, have I ever tasted a more delicious luncheon amid more charming decorations. May I add a tribute to that which is a peculiar pleasure to me; never have I heard the Star Spangled Banner better rendered, and this touches me because of my connection with Francis Scott Key, the author of the immortal poem.

I believe that with mutual intercourse and interest the Chapters throughout the land can forge a circuit which will encompass this our beloved country—a golden circuit like the betrothal ring, without beginning or end, indissoluble, signifying the eternal.

The New York City Chapter now stretches forth hands on either side to the Connecticut chapters, feeling assured that clasps as warm and strong will meet her outstretched palms as have already been accorded by Connecticut women to this New York City Chapter’s poor representative.

From Mrs. Stayner's thoughtful and beautiful paper we give the closing paragraphs:

In the sufferings of Connecticut when the massacre of Port Griswold occurred may we behold a vicarious sacrifice that the homes of Virginia and the South might be relieved of the invaders who had so long harassed them.

"Here Connecticut suffered that Virginia might rejoice. The heroes of Groton Heights were necessary and incidental to the glories of Yorktown. Then our Colonies were one in suffering each for the other."

Let us remember this. Let us, who are so justly proud of Connecticut, never forget that we are one of a band of States—one of a common country—and glorify not alone our glorious State, but that Union which then and later so many Connecticut patriots died to preserve. We are nearing a day of most touching significance. When the May air of New England is perfumed with the breath of apple blossoms, when the whole glad earth laughs out in riotous fancies of flower form and fragrance, we take dear Mother Nature's offerings and lay them reverently on the mounds where often our dearest hopes have been buried. Not in bitter.
ness, not in division, not in fratricidal strife, do we meet and mingle, the North with the South, at the hallowed graves of our soldiers. Our common country mourns for them all.

"We banish our anger forever
When we garland the graves of our dead."

At the close of the latter address it was decided by a rising vote to send the following telegram:

**NEW HAVEN, CONN., May 16, 1894.**

*To Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, Washington, D. C.:*

The Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution, assembled here in conference, send to their President-General loving and loyal greeting.

Miss Gaffney again sang, and gave a charming encore.

Telegrams of sympathy and congratulation were received from Mrs. F. W. Dickins and Miss Rogers, registrar of Faith Trumbull Chapter.

Mrs. George F. Newcombe then read an original poem entitled "Then and Now," a very pleasing variation in the programme.

Mrs. Noble's paper on "Ideal Patriotism" and Mrs. Holcombe's on "State Pride" followed.

Miss Noble's paper a few sentences only are gleaned:

And the question of questions for us, as Daughters of the American Revolution, is this: What does patriotism, ideal patriotism, demand of us? Is it enough for us to dwell with pride on the high courage of our noble ancestry? Is it enough to trace our lineage back to some Revolutionary hero and extol his deeds of valor for his country? No! a thousand times no! Our duty, as daughters of patriots, is in the present, for the future walks in to-day, and what this future shall be depends very largely upon American women. * * *

And it is these men, trained and cultured by American women, who must settle in the near future the tramp question, the Coxy army question, the questions of a pure ballot, universal suffrage, right distribution of property, compulsory education, and last, but by no means least, the question of unrestricted immigration, which is a standing menace to the dearest interests of our beloved country, both in the east and in the west.

* * *

Let us kindle afresh the fires of ideal patriotism on the altar of our hearts, and with a devotion to our country born of our love let us emerge from the narrow restrictions of the past and enter into the activities of life that are crowding around us, and while neglecting none of the sacred duties that cluster about the hearthstone, take the place beside the cross and under the waving flag of our beloved country which God has pre
pared for us, and where we may render loyal and loving service to this
dear land of our fathers, which has been baptized with the best blood of
the nation.

Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth was introduced by Mrs. Keim,
and spoke on "The National Society." She spoke of the
origin, the history, and the mission of the Society with dignity
and power. We quote a few extracts:

Here in the working field of the Daughters of the American Revolu-
tion we are on the great camping ground of human affairs; we are in
touch with the noblest and best men of the country and of the world,
for we, like them, are laboring for the freedom and independence of our
race, and no higher aim can enlist our labors. * * *

Do you realize, my friends, what it is to us to be so closely allied to the
heart of the nation, to be linked in so womanly a way, as we are, with
the fountain-head of our national life? Our headquarters are at Wash-
ington; our President-General is there, and is in touch with every throb
of national life, as our first President-General was. Our Continental
Congress is there, and I might talk to you an hour on the important
educational features of that Congress. It is yet in its infancy, and it lies
largely with you, Daughters of Connecticut, Daughters of New England,
to make this Congress—this Society—a power in the land, an instrument
of education and of elevation to the people that shall help to lift us all
above sordid views and petty interests into a broad and heroic national
life. * * *

But more than all this must every Chapter be a model organization,
wherein women will fully and freely debate the records of the past and
the duties of the present as they relate to our country. Learn to draw
up, improve, and amend your by-laws until they form a system of local
organization; learn to express your views on every interest relating to
the Society with clearness, precision, moderation, and earnestness; let
members see to it that officers do not dominate the Chapters, and let offi-
cers see to it that members are not negligent, indifferent, and fault-find-
ing. Thus helping each other, let us all unite with a burning enthusiasm
to cultivate a high spirit of individual virtue and progressive unity that
will prove this Society to be in reality that long-desired organization,
which satisfies and develops an individual selfhood while it satisfies and
develops that universal selfhood by which we are bound in the common-
ties of humanity, of sisterhood, and of patriotism.

The address on "State Pride," by Mrs. John W. Holcombe,
Regent of Ruth Wyllys Chapter of Hartford, was the last on
the programme. We quote:

Knowledge of our State history will make State pride and plenty of it,
and this knowledge should be incorporated along with the alphabet into
the very being of every boy and girl in Connecticut, and they should
breathe in from the atmosphere about them that sentiment which is loyalty and which fires the soul with the ardor of devotion and patriotism that shall make soldiers from common clay. Pride of country fosters love, and love of country makes heroes!

"Connecticut gave to the world the first example in history of a written constitution organizing a government and defining its powers," and it was copied into the constitutions of the several States and of the United States. With no guide whatever, save the illuminating power of prophetic minds and a divine leadership, those men struck out in untrodden paths, Lording aloft the beacon light for their sister Colonies to follow if they would. * * *

John Fiske writes of Connecticut's Constitution in his "Beginnings of New England:"

"It was the first written constitution known to history that created a government, and it marked the beginning of American democracy. The Government of the United States to-day is in lineal descent more nearly related to that of Connecticut than to that of any other of the thirteen Colonies."

Half a century later, when King James II demanded the charter, what did Connecticut do? Her sister Colonies had meekly bowed the head to kingly power and surrendered their charters. Hollister writes respecting this:

"If caution is one trait of the people of Connecticut, the reader has by this time learned that the most cool and persistent courage is another that they possess in a high degree." * * *

So let us place over our school-houses the American flag, that shall be to the children the emblem of their free and beautiful country, and teach them that one of the pure white stars thereon is the emblem of a State noble, patriotic, valiant, and unselfish, whose record is one for her children to hold high in highest pride before the world, and that her name is Connecticut!

Thanks to the Mary Clap Wooster Chapter for their beautiful and generous hospitality were unanimously voted.

Mrs. Walworth spoke of the National Hymns, copies of which were ready for every Regent. Mrs. Walworth asked that Regents and Chapters would use their best endeavors to have the hymns and music learned and generally used, especially in the public schools.

Miss Gaffney then led the audience in singing "America," after which the first State Conference ever held by Daughters of the American Revolution adjourned.

REBEKAH W. P. BULKLEY,
Secretary.
GIVING THE CHARTER TO MOHEGAN CHAPTER, D.A.R.

[At the residence of the Regent, Mrs. Annie Van Rensselaer Wells, Sing Sing, June 27, 1894.

'Mid the beauties of the Hudson,  
In the county of Westchester,  
In the land of the Mohegans,  
Where the red men used to gather,  
On a sunny summer morning,  
When the flowers of June were blooming,  
On the twenty-seventh instant,  
Just one hour before the noontide,  
There did come to pay their tributes  
To heroic deeds of valor  
Worthy sons and worthy daughters  
Of the men who fought and suffered—  
Suffered to create a nation  
Founded on the laws of justice,  
On the laws by God created.  
Daughters from historic Newburgh  
Gave the hand of kindly welcome;  
Daughters from the Kingston Chapter  
Came to greet their youngest sister;  
Daughters from Manhattan Island  
Brought with them the precious charter,  
Answered to the words of welcome  
Uttered by a gifted member,*  
One whose name has been engraven  
On the "Rock of public credit."  
Daughters came from old New England,  
From Connecticut's fair borders—  
May the mantle of their greatness  
Fall upon our humble shoulders!—  
From that State where all one winter  
Soldiers of the Revolution  
Patiently endured and suffered  
Far beyond our power to measure  
Brave New Jersey sent her daughters  
To clasp hands with sister Chapters.  
'Twas an old historic mansion,  
Perched upon a mount o'erlooking  
Henrik Hudson's noble river,  
That held out its hands in welcome.

* Mrs. Schuyler Hamilton.
There the Sons and there the Daughters
Of this glorious Revolution
Met amid the clustering mem'ries
Of the men who made this country,
Men whom all delight to honor;
Men who made our nation glorious;
Men whom Washington had favored
With the boon of his rare friendship.
Now we gather round the table
Where a century before us
Pierre Van Courtlandt sat in council
With the peerless Washington.
Here's the waistcoat, lace embroidered,
That the grandsire of our Regent*
Wore on many state occasions.
From the china on the dresser,
From the aged and yellow letters
Bearing names the world has honored—
Lafayette, and brave Von Steuben,
And the Father of his Country;
From the frames from which are looking
Ancestors of our lov'd Regent;
From these relics—holy, sacred—
Voices from the past come to us,
Bidding us to be as valiant,
Bidding us to crush oppression,
Calling us to raise the wretched,
Calling us to plant God's standard
When we raise our starry banner.
Let the red stand for at-one-ment;
Let the white, for pure devotion,
Let the stars on the blue background
Shine into our souls the message
That our God would have us loyal,
Loyal to our highest nature,
Loyal to our best endeavor,
Loyal to the rights of others,
Loyal to the Christ that suffered
To make all men free and equal.
Now the hour comes for assembling
And the meeting's called to order.
Stirring strains of music greet us,
And our voices join the chorus
Of those songs which down the century
Have roused loyal hearts to action.

*Mrs. Annie Van Rensselaer Wells.
May some daughter of our order
Be inspired to write an anthem
Which shall soar above the others,
Which shall take a proud position,
Peer of both the French and German.
May the blessing of our Father,
As it was pronounced that morning
By the Chaplain of the order,*
Ever guide us and sustain us.
Would that space and time were given
To record in full the message
That each speaker had to offer:
Words of welcome to the strangers
That had come that morn to greet us;
Words of welcome to the Chapter
That had just been named Mohegan;
Words of tribute to the valor
Of the men here represented.
A Rear-Admiral of our Navy†
Made response to words of welcome
Uttered with much grace and beauty
By the daughter of our Regent;
And the hearts throbbed with emotion
When the charter was presented
By the hand of the State Regent.‡
"Let me wish for this new sister,"
Was the thought she gave unto us,
"That success may crown her efforts.
May my next report about her
To the Continental Congress
Show that out of all the Chapters
She is one of the most active."
Then the president of the village,
Whose great-grandsire died for freedom,
Paid his tribute to the order,
Paid his tribute to Westchester,
Paid his tribute to the woman
Who was "Mother" of her Country.
Other guests had words of welcome,
Words that thrilled with pure devotion,
Such as only loyal subjects
Would have been inspired to utter.
Messages were then read to us

* Rev. George Ferguson.
† Rear-Admiral Benham.
‡ Miss L. Ward McAllister.
WHAT WE ARE DOING.

From the absent friends and daughters,
Who would fain have brought their greeting,
But were present in the spirit.
Now the sun is at the zenith,
And though bright the fire is burning
On our patriotic altar,
There is something that reminds us
Of the truth that has been spoken
By a poet we all honor.
True a poet has discernment
Beyond other men of letters;
We may love all other pleasures
That this mundane sphere may offer,
But that man is not discovered
Who can go without his dinner.
Let us not ignore the pleasure
We enjoyed around those tables
On the vine-embowered veranda.
Out before us swept the Hudson;
Round about us bloomed the roses;
And we talked of old traditions,
Of the brave deeds of our grandsires;
Traced relations unsuspected;
Climbed our "trees" with all the vigor
Of a daughter of New England,
Each one hoping to discover
On the topmost branch the May Flower.

'Twas a day we'll all remember;
May it make us better women—
Truer lovers of our country;
May it give us broader knowledge,
Broader lives and broader interests;
May we dare to face the evil;
Dare to right the wrongs about us;
Dare to hold a firm position
 Taken by enlightened conscience.

CLARA C. FULLER, Historian.
MRS. RACHEL DONELSON JACKSON,
WIFE OF GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON.

COLONEL JOHN DONELSON, the father of Mrs. Jackson, who is written about at length in the early histories of Tennessee, was born in 1720. His father, also named John Donelson, was from London, England, and being the owner of his ships he made occasional visits to England and imported goods for his mercantile pursuits. He settled on Delaware Bay or River and there married Catherine Davis, a sister of the pioneer Presbyterian minister. From this union only one son was born, Colonel John Donelson, the father of Mrs. Jackson, and John Donelson soon afterwards died, leaving this son (Colonel Donelson) to the care of his mother, who is said to have been an educated woman and who had Colonel Donelson thoroughly taught the art of navigation and surveying. Colonel Donelson in early life chose surveying as his profession, deemed at that day one of the most honorable and lucrative in Virginia.

In 1764 he was appointed as principal surveyor of Pennsylvania County and colonel of his regiment. His appointment as colonel in those days, when offices were bestowed with peculiar caution, was proof of his personal merit. He was elected a member of the House of Burgesses in 1765, and distinguished himself on British taxation. After the House of Burgesses dissolved he returned home to his family, to be called many times to fill important trusts. Great losses from securitishment compelled...
him to sell his iron works in 1779, and he emigrated West. He built his boats, and in company with James Robertson and forty other families started on his journey December 22, 1799. He kept a journal* of this voyage, the first entry of which is: "Journal kept of a voyage intended by God's permission in the good boat 'Adventure,' from Fort Patrick Henry, on the Holston River, to the French Salt Springs, on the Cumberland: kept by John Donelson."

They arrived at their destination April 24, 1780, many, of course, being killed, while others were taken sick and died. In 1782 the Governor of North Carolina appointed Colonels Donelson and Martin to hold a treaty with the Choctaws and Chickasaws at French Salt Springs, of Nashborough, to purchase their rights to the lands on the Cumberland, which was accomplished. Colonel Putnam in his history speaks of Colonel Donelson as an educated man, a scientific and practical surveyor, and adds: "Taking him as the radix and tracing out his descendants and connections in the last fifty years we find in the South and Southwest the alliance to be extensive and influential in political and military position."

That alliance was never greater than in the Creek War and at New Orleans, where General Andrew Jackson was so ably aided by General John Coffee, the second in command, and Colonel Robert Butler, the Adjutant-General of the Army, both of whom married daughters of Colonel Donelson. Many of the finest families of Tennessee—intellectually, socially, and financially—are proud of the fact that their foreparents made the voyage in the good boat "Adventure" with Colonel John Donelson. All of his descendants are eligible to the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the committee† upon the "clan" for the Tennessee Centennial earnestly request all of his descendants, both in Tennessee and other States, to report their names and addresses as early as possible.

*A copy from the original journal, copied by his son, Samuel Donelson, will be located in the Daughters of the American Revolution quarters of the Tennessee Centennial in 1896; also an old pocketbook of Colonel Donelson's.

†Committee is Mrs. D. R. Davis and Mrs. W. A. Donelson, Nashville, Tennessee.
Rachel Donelson-Jackson was born while her father (Colonel John Donelson) was a member of the House of Burgesses, in 1767, being the youngest of thirteen children. "She was a black-eyed, black-haired brunette, as gay and handsome a lass as ever took the helm while her father took a shot at the Indians; the best storyteller, the best dancer, the sprightliest companion, the most dashing horsewoman in the Western country." She shared the dangers of the voyage in the "good boat 'Adventure.'" Her education was limited, as was that of all girls of that period. Her brothers, however, received a liberal education, for her father is characterized as a "brave and wealthy old Virginia surveyor," who felt the importance of his sons' education; but this was not the case with his girls, for the first measure enacted in the interest of female education was in 1818, just ten years before Mrs. Jackson's death, on recommendation of Governor De Witt Clinton, of New York. However, her education was sufficient for her to have ordinary literary resources within herself, as the following verbatim copy of one of her letters will bear close perusal, even in this progressive age, when the door of education has been so long open to her sex. The letter is written to Andrew Jackson Donelson, a cadet at West Point, in 1818, whom General and Mrs. Jackson reared and educated as their ward, who was on General Jackson's staff in Florida, his private secretary during General Jackson's two Presidential administrations, and aided him when desired in all correspondence during General Jackson's declining years:

**Hermitage, Oct. 19th, 1818.**

**Dear Andrew:** I have long had it in contemplation to write to you. I feel so much interest for your welfare in every situation of your journey through this variegated life. My dear young friend, think not that I flatter you when I tell you how gratifying it is to me that in all your department thus far you meet our highest expectations, & may you go on & prosper in every laudable undertaking is the sincere wish of a second mother. Oh! Andrew, death has made another demand. I have lost another favorite brother, your Uncle Severn Donelson. On earth he will be seen no more; forever he has finally bid adieu to all on earth. He died with the dropsy in the chest. The Lord giveth & the Lord taketh away; blessed be the name of the Lord. My heart is sorrowful indeed. In less than three years we have lost three relatives—your grandfather makes the fourth. Your friends are well at present, as far as I know. Your Uncle Jackson has been from home going on five weeks. I hope
he will be at home next week. Permit me, Andrew, as a mother, to drop you a few hints. I am sincere; I am in earnest, & I speak as one having authority—that is, experience convinces me that pure & undefiled religion is the greatest treasure on earth, & that all the amiable qualities hang on this. You possess as many as any youth. Now, I say as the young man did in the gospel, "What hinders me to be a Christian?" Oh! let me tell you that this is all my hopes of real happiness. How beautiful it is in youth to approach the sacred ordinance. Oh! how it adorns the person; but how much more his eternal glory. It will be a lamp to his feet & a light to his pathway. I have had the symbols of the body & the blood of the crucified Redeemer. What a privilege! Oh! that my friends would fly to His expanded arms, imbibe His spirit, emulate His example, & obey His commands. I have so many things to say to you, dear youth. Your happiness is near my heart. Let my advice be impressed on your heart. Adieu. Let us often hear from you. I am looking for your uncle next week. Write to me & give my love to Edward B. Tell Anthony to write. He has been, he tells me, to visit Edward at West Point. Farewell, dear nephew. May that God who holds the destinies of all men in his hands order your destiny happy in every sense of the word.

Your affectionate aunt,

RACHEL JACKSON.

A. J. DONELSON.

The letter is in possession of W. A. Donelson, oldest living son of Major Donelson, Hermitage, Tennessee.

While living in Kentucky Rachel Donelson gave her heart and hand to Lewis Robarts. This union proved most unhappy. Judge John Overton, a life-long friend of the Donelsons, succeeded in uniting them after one separation, when her mother-in-law embraced her most affectionately, who was in deep distress over her son Lewis's conduct. She moved to her mother's (Mrs. John Donelson) home again on account of the ill treatment she received from her husband, who was dissipated in his habits and of a morose and jealous disposition, while she, on the contrary, was noted for her gayety, sweetness, and affability.

A short time before Andrew Jackson went to board with widow Donelson a reconciliation had taken place between Robarts and his wife, Rachel, but a second rupture afterwards occurred, and this time Robarts left his wife and went back to Kentucky. She sometime afterwards learned that Robarts intended to compel her to accompany him, and knowing a second trial on her part was sufficient, she determined to descend the river as far as Natchez, which was the advice of her friends.
Afterwards news came that the Virginia Legislature had actually granted a divorce in accordance with Robarts's petition. Forthwith Andrew Jackson hastened to Natchez and offered his hand and heart. Although free to form a new connection, she declined the proffered offer; but her suitor would not be denied. She finally found herself unable to resist his importunities, and they were married and returned to Tennessee. On arriving there it was discovered that all the necessary forms to complete the divorce in Virginia had not been finished, there being no telegraphs or railroads to convey news promptly and correctly; consequently the ceremony was again performed after their arrival in Nashville, it being quite difficult for Judge Jackson's friends to convince him that it was necessary. The attachment thus consummated was a source of unfailing pleasure to General Jackson. He was devoted to his wife. After her decease he cherished her memory with an almost holy reverence, and he refused the sarcophagus of the Emperor Severus that he might not be denied the privilege of being buried by her side in the corner of the garden of his "Hermitage." Andrew Jackson first sympathized with her, respected her, and loved her—nay, worshiped her! It was a happy union—a very happy marriage—one of the happiest ever contracted. They loved one another dearly. They held each other in the highest respect. They testified the love and respect they entertained for one another by those polite attentions which lovers cannot but exchange before marriage.

Their love grew as their years increased and became warmer as their blood became colder. No one ever heard either address to the other a disrespectful, an irritating, or an unsympathizing word. He remained Mr. Jackson to her always—never General, still less Andrew—and he never called her Rachel, but Mrs. Jackson or wife. General Jackson loved his home, where lived a friend, true and fond, to welcome his return from "wilderness courts," to cheer his stay, to lament his departure, yet give him a motive for going forth. Whatever manner of man he might have been elsewhere, he was always gentle, kind, and patient at home. They were not blest with children. These big-hearted people, having none of their own, were enabled to bestow many kindnesses upon other people's children, for the
Hermitage was the place for pleasure and comfort to the younger element of the community, all of her brothers owning the entire lands surrounding the Hermitage.

In 1804 Andrew Jackson Donelson, a nephew of Mrs. Jackson, was taken from Saunders Ferry to the Hermitage by General Jackson. This young lad was to remain there as the General’s ward. His father was Samuel Donelson, a brother of Mrs. Jackson, and had been General Jackson’s law partner. He was killed by Indians, and when General Jackson expressed a desire to adopt Andrew his mother declined to part with him. She was a daughter of General Daniel Smith, who succeeded General Jackson to the United States Congress.

In 1809 they legally adopted another nephew of Mrs. Jackson, a twin son of Severn Donelson. This nephew was also named Andrew. Mrs. Jackson loved him dearly, and General Jackson often allowed this fact to control his deeds in domestic affairs. These two boys were first cousins and formed their family, and were characterized as the “two Andrews” by General Jackson. Later on another nephew, Andrew Hutchings, was an inmate of the Hermitage, and was termed one of the “two little Andrews.” Mrs. Jackson superintended the farm in the absence of her husband, which was frequent. All the children loved her, as well as her husband, who loved her with that tenderness which belongs to the love of men from puberty to gray hairs. Self-respect and respect for one another elevated and preserved their mutual love. She had a wonderful memory, and delighted in relating instances she remembered of the Cumberland settlement, the perils of her father’s famous river voyage, and how she lived through that eventful period, when the day was exceptional in which there was no alarm and the week fortunate when no one was slain by Indians. She had heard her father and his friend, Daniel Boone, and others tell of their remarkable adventures in the wilderness until she could hold persons spellbound, it would seem, by hours, reiterating these remarkable adventures.

In 1816 she joined the Presbyterian Church while Rev. Gideon Blackburn was preaching near the Hermitage, and in 1823 General Jackson erected on his Hermitage plantation a small brick church to gratify her. It was incorporated into the Pres-
bytery and supplied with a minister. General Jackson, as she mentions in her correspondence, sympathized with her in her new resolves, and strengthened them by all the means in his power, himself to her sorrow holding aloof. This little brick church, so simple and rude, was all to her that a cathedral of sublimest proportions could have been. Unceasingly she strove to turn the General's thought to those subjects which alone she thought important. In 1827 he promised her to join the church; but not then, as it would be said he did it for political effect, but as soon as his campaign was over and he was clear of political criticism he would take the sacred vows she so desired, and he did, but not until after her death, in 1828.

**THE LITTLE CHURCH.**

About two hundred yards from the mansion is this little church, with only one aisle through the center; the floor was originally of brick. It was heated by two immense log fireplaces in each end, and the pulpit was reached by a flight of steps. The little church was in a most dilapidated condition, and in 1889 was saved from demolition by a daughter-in-law of Major Andrew Jackson Donelson, with the proceeds from an old folks' concert she gave in Nashville, where many relics and clothing were used that once belonged to ex-President Thomas Jefferson and wife, General and Mrs. Andrew Jackson, ex-President and Mrs. James K. Polk, and many others of less note.

Committee after committee had been appointed to transact some business pertaining to the church without results, when one day General Jackson rose in his seat in this little church and said: "I am seventy-seven years of age and have lived long enough to know that the repairs on this church should not go any longer into the hands of a committee. I believe if the building of the ark had been intrusted to a committee it never would have been built." In after years, when he had joined this little church so dear to his wife's heart, he was asked to become a ruling elder, but he declined, saying: "My countrymen have given me high honors, but I should esteem the office of ruling elder in the Church of Christ a far higher honor than any I have ever received." In 1819 General Jack-
son erected a handsome residence on his farm, and when asked why he had placed it on the present site said: "Mrs. Jackson chose the spot." He did not expect to live in it long, as he was then sick and thought she would, of course, outlive him. That mansion was destroyed by fire in the fall of 1834, while General Jackson was President of the United States. His adopted son and family were living in the house at the time and succeeded in saving but little of the household furniture.

Colonel Thomas H. Benton was an inmate of the Hermitage in 1810 as the aid of General Jackson. After his deadly feud with the General he had the magnanimity and generosity to place on record in his "Thirty-Years' View" the high esteem in which he held the memory of Mrs. Jackson. He says: "I knew her, and a more exemplary woman in all the relations of life—wife, friend, neighbor, and relative—never lived or presided over a more quiet household. She had not education, but she had a heart, and a good one, and that was always leading her to do kind things in the kindest manner. She had the General's own warm heart, frank manner, and a hospitable temper, and no two persons could have been better suited to each other, lived more happily together, or made a home more attractive to visitors. She had the faculty, a rare one, of retaining names or a title in a throng of visitors, addressing each appropriately and dispensing hospitality to all, which enhanced its value. No bashful youth or plain old man whose modesty sat them down at the lower end of the table could escape her attention any more than the titled gentleman at her right or left. I owe it to early recollections and cherished convictions in this last notice of the Hermitage to bear faithful testimony to the memory of its long mistress, the loved and honored wife of a great man. Her greatest eulogy is the affection he bore her while living and in the sorrow he mourned her dead." When General Jackson was elected President of the United States she remarked: "Well, for Mr. Jackson's sake I am glad, but for my part I never wished it."

She was with General Jackson in Florida and induced him to have the saloons and gambling dens closed on Sunday. One of his biographers says: "Mrs. Rachel Jackson desires and
Governor Andrew Jackson ordains that they be closed, and they were closed."

She visited him in New Orleans in company with Mrs. Butler and the "two Andrews," and her letters written from there to relations and friends give very minute descriptions of the attentions they received. She cared little for pomp and show, and thought that "true virtue could not exist where pomp and parade were the governing passions." She accompanied General Jackson to Washington when it was thought the House of Representatives would confirm his election. They went in her "great coach" from Nashville to Washington, accompanied by Major and Mrs. A. J. Donelson. But Mr. Adams was elected, although General Jackson was the choice of the people.

DEATH OF MRS. JACKSON.

For four or five years before her death her health had been precarious, and on December 17, 1828, she was taken with a sudden and violent attack of heart trouble. The inmates hurried. General Jackson was in the field and was sent hurriedly for. The doctor arrived, Mrs. A. J. Donelson (her niece) hurried from her home near by, but all with no relief, except at short intervals, as she suffered for sixty hours all that mortal could suffer, during which time her husband never left her bedside for ten minutes. She grew better, was almost free from pain, and breathed with less difficulty. The first use, and indeed the only use she made of her recovered speech, was to protest to General Jackson that she was quite well, and to implore him to go into another room and sleep and by no means to allow her indisposition to prevent his attending the banquet on the 23d of December, 1828. This banquet was to have been given by the Nashville citizens in honor of General Jackson's election to the Presidential chair of the United States.

She told him the day of the banquet would be a fatiguing one, and he must not permit his strength to be reduced by want of sleep. Still he would not leave her. He distrusted this sudden relief. However, on the evening before her death she so earnestly entreated him to prepare for the fatigues of the ban-
quet of the following day that he finally consented to go into an adjoining room and rest.

At 9 o'clock he bade her good night, went into the next room, and was preparing to take off his coat when his beloved wife uttered a low, long cry. Her head fell upon Hannah's shoulders. She never spoke again! It was a long time before he could believe she was dead. He looked eagerly into her face, as if expecting to see signs of returning life. "He sat all night long in the room by her side, with his face in his hands, grieving," said Hannah, "and occasionally looking into her face and feeling the heart and pulse of the form so dear to him. He also sat in the room the entire next day, the picture of despair. It was only with great difficulty that he was persuaded to take a little coffee."

The sad news reached Nashville early on the morning of the 23d, where all arrangements were made for the grand banquet, when the scene was suddenly changed. Congratulations were turned into expressions of condolence, tears were substituted for smiles, and sincere and general mourning pervaded the community. Announcements from the Board of Aldermen were made, with resolutions from the Mayor, that all business be suspended, and that the church bells be tolled from 1 to 2 o'clock, the hour of the funeral, as a mark of respect for the memory of Mrs. Jackson. On the day of the funeral every vehicle in Nashville was employed in conveying its inhabitants to the Hermitage, and the grounds about the mansion were crowded with people.

"Such a scene," wrote an eyewitness, "I never wish to witness again. The poor old gentleman was supported to the grave, in the corner of the garden, by General Coffee and Major Rutledge. I never pitied any person more in my life. I never before saw such affliction among servants on the death of a mistress. After the funeral was over General Jackson came up to me, took hold of my hand, and shook it. Some of the gentlemen mentioned my name. He caught my hand and squeezed it three times, but all he could utter was 'Philadelphia.' I shall never forget his look of grief."

He mourned deeply and ceaselessly the loss of his much-loved wife. He never quite recovered from the shock of her death; he was never quite the same man afterward. It subdued his
spirit. Except on occasions of extreme excitement, he never again used profane language, not even the familiar phrase "By the Eternal."

The papers, all over Tennessee, without distinction of party, joined in commemorating the virtues of the deceased. She always invited the "overseer's" wife in to daily prayers, a thing seldom done in the South. To feed the hungry, to raise the humble, and to comfort the unfortunate were her favorite occupations, nor could she be changed by prosperity.

General and Mrs. Jackson's remains still lie in the corner of the Hermitage garden, where he said it was his desire for them to remain. His remarks to his adopted son were, if he found he was compelled to part with the Hermitage, to sell it to his own beloved State. The tomb prepared by General Jackson so many years before his death is a white dome supported by four marble pillows, with a six-foot shaft in the center, with places for two graves—hers and his. The inscription upon the tomb is beautiful and appropriate and was written by Mr. Lee, a friend, of Virginia, who requested of General Jackson that he permit him to have it inscribed thereupon. It reads as follows: "Here lie the remains of Mrs. Rachel Jackson, wife of President Jackson, who died December 22, 1828; age, 61. Her face was fair, her person pleasing, her temper amiable, her heart kind. She delighted in relieving the wants of her fellow-creatures and cultivated that divine pleasure by the most liberal, unpretending methods. To the poor she was a benefactor; to the rich an example; to the wretched a comforter; to the prosperous an ornament; her piety went hand in hand with her benevolence, and she thanked her Creator for being permitted to do good. A being so gentle and so virtuous, slander might wound, but could not dishonor. Even death when he took her from the arms of her husband could but transport her to the bosom of her God."

Heart-broken and "twenty years older in a night," as one of his friends remarked, General Jackson started soon after her burial to prepare for his journey to the Presidential chair at Washington, this time accompanied only by Major and Mrs. Donelson, his beloved wife never more to cheer him in the most necessary portion of one's life—that of declining years.

His will and letter to Commodore Elliot refusing the sarcoph-
agus bear out the oft-quoted remark "that there would be no
heaven for him if she were not there."

The Hermitage farm was purchased by the State of Tennessee
in 1856, and in 1889 was conveyed to the Ladies' Hermitage
Association in trust. The mansion, tomb, fencing, her rock
spring-house, and all outhouses, including what remains of the
first (log) Hermitage, were in a most dilapidated condition at
the time of the organization of the Hermitage Association,
which is modeling after Mt. Vernon. Said association was or-
organized by two of Mrs. Jackson's near relatives. It has been
exceedingly prosperous in its efforts in preserving and beautify-
ing the mansion, tomb, and outbuildings, including Mrs. Jack-
son's much-appreciated spring-house and the old cabin. The
mansion has had several thousand of dollars spent on the ex-
terior and interior, and from the dilapidation and decay one
would readily say there had been nothing done whatever to
check decay and destruction since it was bought by the State of
Tennessee in 1856.

N. B.—The "facts" are gleaned from Jenkins, Putnam,
Healy, Parton, Overton, and Benton.

"ELIZABETH HOOPER."

RECEPTION TO MRS. BACON BY COWPENS
CHAPTER.

About eleven miles from the historical battlefield of Cow-
pens, South Carolina, is situated the enterprising, thriving city
of Spartanburg. There, on the 13th of last June, was organized
a Chapter of Daughters of the American Revolution, which has
been most thriving from its commencement.

A large part of its success is due to the Chapter Regent, Mrs.
Lucy Goode Law, who has thrown so much intelligent enthusi-
asm and interest in the work.

Owing to the proximity of the battle-ground and the impor-
tance it played in the Revolution, the Chapter decided their
name should be the "Cowpens Chapter." On the 15th of
October Mrs. Georgia A. Cleveland tendered the Chapter a
most delightful reception in honor of Mrs. R. C. Bacon, State
Regent of South Carolina, who was spending a few days with our Regent.

At Mrs. Cleveland's Mrs. Bacon favored the Daughters with the following address, which was much enjoyed by the twenty-two ladies assembled to greet her:

*Daughters of the Cowpens Chapter:*

I deem it a peculiar privilege to meet you on the grand old historic ground of Spartanburg, under the very shadow of the beautiful monument erected to commemorate the great and well-fought battle of Cowpens, one of the most brilliant victories of the American Revolution. So high an authority as the historian Ramsey says of it: "The importance of this action resounded from one end of the continent to the other." The no less distinguished Simms relates: "Never was a victory more complete. Tarleton's defeat and Ferguson's at King's Mountain were the first links in the chain that brought ruin to the British arms in South Carolina."

Therefore I congratulate you upon thus emphasizing the importance of this historical event by bestowing the appropriate name of Cowpens upon your Chapter, so auspiciously begun, and which I trust and I know will assist in perpetuating the memory of this glorious victory as well as the story of the deeds of the noble heroes who fought and triumphed.

The historian further remarks: "So much more has been written concerning the Revolutionary incidents of the North, and so much more has been done by the people in that section to signalize and commemorate them, that the present generation living in the neighborhood of Cowpens and King's Mountain know more about Bunker Hill and Lexington and more of Stark and Putnam than of Pickens and Campbell."

The latter were the Carolina leaders on these two memorable occasions. The other officers equally noted in these conflicts were Cleveland, Williams, and McDowell. Without wishing to detract from the merits of the distinguished Morgan, Washington, and Howard, I consider it our duty as Daughters of the American Revolution of South Carolina to glorify the deeds of our own especial Southern patriots.

Judge Johnson says of Cowpens:

"For this brilliant action Congress voted medals to Morgan, Washington, and Howard, and a sword, with the thanks of the country, to Pickens and gave him rank of brigadier-general. Most of the American military, like their commander, Pickens, fought with halters about their necks," alluding to their having been forced to take British protection after the capitulation of Charleston. Among other North and South Carolina leaders who won immortal glory at this famous battle were McDowell, Anderson, and McCall, all conspicuous for their daring and their gallantry.

There was also a heroine who added luster to the triumph by perform-
ing the part of a daring scout—the famous Kate Barry. I presume there are ladies here better informed as to the details than I am, who could prepare an interesting article in this regard for our official organ, The American Monthly. I respectfully suggest that it be done; for it is our bounden duty and privilege, Daughters of the American Revolution, to garner up for history the glorious deeds and records of Revolutionary patriots and soldiers, to keep alive the fires upon our patriotic altars, and to guard that holy love of country which, next to religion, is the highest emotion of the soul. A noble mission, indeed, we have to perform!

In perpetuating the memory of our forefathers who fought so bravely to establish our independence we instruct the rising generation in the importance of preserving in its pristine purity this priceless heritage of liberty.

We are too young a nation to appreciate the importance of historical archives and family records, and to some it may seem of small moment to prove that they are of Revolutionary descent; but in future years the records we transmit to posterity will show to the world the purity of our nationality and the right of our sons to influence the destinies of this great country, which owes its existence to the patriotism of their remote ancestors and the commendable zeal of their mothers, who snatched from oblivion important facts ere it was too late to verify them.

As work for the coming writer I would suggest the discussion of Revolutionary history and the preparation of papers for publication recording incidents in the lives of our South Carolina heroes, when privates as well as officers should be remembered, especially those of your families which have never appeared in history.

And, ladies, do not forget the heroines of the momentous struggle, those choice spirits who devotedly stood by their lords to uphold them in their duty, in their homes so often left desolate during “those days that tried men’s souls,” or those noble inspired women who on the field of battle performed deeds of daring and sacrifice which illumine the dark pages of history and show what brave women can do for their country.

Also, as your Chapter grows, it would be well to study parliamentary rules, to gather relics and documents for preservation, and to promote and encourage the celebration of patriotic anniversaries; but I feel that with such an accomplished and enterprising Chapter Regent and well-equipped officers to lead you, further hints are unnecessary on my part. Under their guidance, I am sure you will be one of the most useful and prosperous Chapters in the State. I congratulate you upon establishing so flourishing a branch of our organization in Spartanburg.

As Regent of the State of South Carolina, I heartily welcome you into our great National Society, now composed of over 7,000 members, whose influence, already greatly felt, is bound to become a power in the land.

Among those present at the reception given in honor of Mrs. Bacon were lineal descendants of the following Revolutionary patriots:
Thomas Nelson, Jr., one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence and Revolutionary Governor of Virginia, who gave the bulk of his large fortune to assist in equipping the Continental Army; Colonel Robert Cleveland, who distinguished himself at the battle of King’s Mountain; William Maybin, who died a prisoner on a British warship; Joseph McDowell, one of the great leaders in the battle of King’s Mountain; Johnson, father of Johnson the author of the well-known "Traditions;" Captain Earle, for whom Fort Earle, in this county, was named; General Anderson, one of the heroes of Cowpens; Captain James Witherspoon, who became a captain in Francis Marion’s brigade at Marion’s written solicitation; Nathaniel Lebby, who was one of the South Carolina rebels that met under the Liberty Tree in Charleston and resolved to resist British tyranny; Captain Josiah Warren, who fought under Oglethorpe in defending the coast of Georgia, and Lieutenant Amos Love, who fought in North Carolina during the war and was afterward one of the Presidential electors on the Jeffersonian ticket.

ELIZABETH C. BOMAR,
Secretary.
LETTER AND REVOLUTIONARY ANECDOTES.
[Read before Donegal Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.]

LANCASTER, PA., December 16, 1894.

DEAR EDITOR: At the regular December meeting of Donegal Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, there were several articles read which I feel sure will be of interest to all Daughters, and I ask that they be printed in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. The letter was written by General John Steele, my great-grandfather, and is in the possession of Miss Frazer, another great-granddaughter. It is beautifully preserved. The General ran away from school at the age of seventeen, entered the Continental Army, and served all through the war. He was on General Washington's staff, and was officer of the day at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown. My mother has in her possession the sword he wore on the latter occasion. It is a relic we prize beyond everything. The sketch of Captain Archibald Steele, a brother, certainly proves the courage and endurance of the men of 1776.

DEAR WILL: I have omitted several opportunities of writing, with a daily expectation of seeing you and my brother Jake,* which I now cease to hope for, as we have taken the field for several days in consequence of a sudden and unexpected excursion of the enemy from Staten Island into Jersey, who have (as usual) committed the most cruel and wanton depredations by burning and destroying the houses of many peaceable and defenseless inhabitants; but the most striking instance of their barbarity was in taking the life of a most amiable lady, wife of Parson Caldwell, of Springfield, who left nine small children, the youngest eight months old, which sat on its mamma's lap a witness to the cruel murder, though in-

* Jacob Bailey.
sensible of its loss; nor did their barbarity end there, for, after several skirmishes (in which it is thought we killed at least 150 and a proportionable number wounded, together with several officers, one of which was General Stirling) they retired to Elizabeth Town Point, where they remained, fortifying and possessing themselves of parts of the town, and 'tis said that two nights ago they made an indiscriminate sacrifice of all the females of the place—a cruel slaughter, indeed! Yesterday a captain from the British army deserted to us, the cause to me unknown, but he is beyond doubt a damned rascal, but it all conspires to make glorious the once dreaded (though now ignominious) arms of Britain.

I am at present enjoying myself incomparably well in the family of Mrs. Washington, whose guard I have had the honor to command since the absence of the General and the rest of the family, which is now six or seven days. I am happy in the importance of my charge, as well as in the presence of the most amiable woman upon earth, whose character, should I attempt to describe, I could not do justice to—but will only say that I think it unexceptionable. The first and second nights after I came it was expected that a body of the enemy's horse would pay us a visit, but I was well prepared to receive them, for I had not only a good detachment of well-disciplined troops under my command, but four Members of Congress, who came as volunteers, with their muskets, bayonets, and ammunition. I assure you they have disposed of a greater share of spirits than you have ever seen in that body, or perhaps ever will see as long as they exist. I leave you to judge whether there is not considerable merit due their commander. I only wish I had a company of them to command for a campaign, and if you would not see an alteration in the constitution of our Army against the next, I would suffer to lose my ears and never command a Congressman again. The rations they have consumed considerably overbalances all their service done as volunteers, for they have dined with us every day nearly and drank as much wine as they would earn in six months.

Make my best love to my dear sister Betsy, parents, brothers, and sisters, as well as to all my good neighbors, but in a most particular manner to somebody I can't write to you for fear of miscarriage.

I am your affectionate brother,

HEADQUARTERS, MORRISTOWN, June 14, '80.

Several extracts were then read from "Arnold's Campaign Against Quebec," among which was one relating to Archibald Steele, brother of General John Steele. The extract was copied from Harris' Biographical History and is as follows:

"Archibald Steele, a brother of General John Steele, was a man of great intrepidity and resolute daring. Upon the breaking out of the Revolution he and a man named Smith raised a company in Lancaster County and marched to Boston, where they were organized into a regiment and placed under the com-
mand of Benedict Arnold. This was the regiment that made the celebrated march through the wilderness of Maine to Quebec in the winter of 1775, which has ever been remembered as one memorable in the annals of American history. During this month Archibald Steele had the command of a party of men who were selected to go before the Army and mark out the roads and crossing places, and on the arrival of the Army at the St. Lawrence he was appointed superintendent of the crossing of the river. At the head of his company, Steele marched with the Army to the attack upon Quebec, but, upon the fall of General Montgomery, the Americans retreated, and Arnold’s division were all taken prisoners. He was badly wounded in the left hand, two of his fingers having been carried away by a musket shot.

"The following may be cited as showing the heroic daring of Captain Archibald Steele: On one occasion, as the Americans were crossing a river in bark canoes, which were filled to their utmost capacity with men, Captain Steele, seeing no room in the canoe, leaped into the river, rested his hands on the stern of the boat, while one of the men therein sat upon them, and thus was he dragged through the floating ice to the opposite shore. When they reached the shore life was almost extinct. The soldiers wrapped him in their blankets and rolled him over the ground to infuse new life in him. On his return home from the Quebec expedition he met the American Army in New Jersey, and was informed by General Hand that two of his brothers, John Steele and William Steele, were then serving with the Army. Captain Archibald Steele asked General Hand if he thought his brother John would be competent to assume the command of a company (being but eighteen years of age). Hand replied that he would warrant his qualification, and the commission was procured. Archibald Steele was afterward appointed Quartermaster-General, a position he retained for some considerable time. He was appointed by Washington colonel of a Western expedition, but sickness prevented the acceptance of the command. He held for some time in Philadelphia his position of military storekeeper. He died in Philadelphia in 1832, aged ninety-one years."

Susan Reigart Slaymaker,
Recording Secretary.
AN OLD LETTER.

November, 8th Day, 1780.

My Dear Wife: I have longed for an opportunity to write to you, but have never yet been so fortunate as to have any way to send the letter. I have written letters and left them at different places; perhaps you may get some of them. I am well at present, thanks be to God for his mercies to me, and I hope these few lines may find you and all my near and dear connections in the same state of health.

On the 7th day of November we arrived at headquarters, about ten miles below Charlotte, where Major-General Smallwood's regiment was in camp; but we are to join Colonel Morgan's Light Infantry, and we cannot tell how soon we must march from here, for we expect to do most of the fighting.

The enemy have left Charlotte; part of them went to Camden and crossed the Catawba River. Some think they are on their way to Charleston.

We got to Hillsborough the 4th day of October, about ten o'clock, and that day we marched six miles on our way to Guilford. I did not then have time to write you. At Guilford I had the opportunity of seeing Colonel William Campbell, who informs me that he defeated Ferguson, and out of 1,125 he killed and took 1,105 English and Tories. The loss on our side was not great, only twenty-eight killed and eight wounded.

Nathaniel Dryden was killed and three of the Edmundsons.

Being at such a distance, I almost think myself buried to you, not having many opportunities to write. If you can write to me you must do so. Write in care of Captain James Gilmore's Company of militia, under Colonel Morgan. Remember me to all my friends and neighbors. You may inform my neighbors that their sons, Alexander and Robert McNutt, Trimble, Moore, and Alexander Stuart, are well.

I add no more at present, but remain

Your loving husband,

John McCookle.
A LITTLE STORY OF SEVENTY-SIX.

All day the wind in the maples
   Had moaned and rattled and rung;
All day the harp in the window
   Had fitfully wailed and sung—
A harp with a single silken string
   By fairy fingers strung.

The drift in its sweep passed over
   The icicles at the eaves,
And rustled against the panes below
   With a tone of rushing leaves;
And the harp each wild gust answered back
   Like a spirit's voice that grieves.

All day our frolicksome Willie
   Had rivaled the storm in noise;
Now out with his knife in the woodshed,
   Now here with his parlor toys;
Oh! blessed is wholesome work or play
   For busy and restless boys.

But now, when the glooming twilight
   Had deepened to starless night,
When curtains shut out the darkness,
   And lamps made the shadows bright,
The child crept up to an old man's side
   In the hearth-fire's cheerful light.

"Come, tell me a story, Grandpa—
   I'll hold my chattering tongue—
Just such as you used to tell Mamma
   When she sat on your knee and sung;
But best I'd like to hear of the war
   You heard of when you were young."

So Grandfather smiled a gracious smile,
   And put a fresh stick on the fire,
And bade the boy listen how the wind
   Was heaping the snowdrifts higher,
And then he began a story true
   Of his own beloved sire.

He told of the cold of Valley Forge,
   And of Monmouth's burning ill;
He whistled the march that White Plains heard
   ('Twas echoed by little Will);
He talked of capture and prison and want,
More sad and sickening still.
The tale went on, and the firelight
Fell on a starting tear,
As the old man told of the snow-storms
That came one dreadful year.

"Willie, you know that the soldier's wife
And her little ones lived here.

"All 'round and over the fences
Drifts were mounted, you know.
Hark! how the storm increases!
'Twas worse in that long ago?

No father within, and nothing without
But fields and woods and the snow!

"But Asa, my mother's eldest,
A brave little ten-year old man,
Out with his axe and his shovel,
Did what a little one can;
But horse and cow could hardly be kept
Apart from the family clan.

"They came to the house for water—
This same old moss-grown well.
Willie, that gray old kitchen
Has many a tale to tell
Of what in the days of seventy-six
The soldier's home befell!

"Once, in the depth of winter,
Child—'tis sad to be said—
When father was sick and in prison,
The children were lacking bread!
And mother the baby couldn't leave
To see how the rest should be fed.

"So, out in the morning early,
She fitted her boy away,
To ask for flour of the agent
Who furnished the soldiers' pay.
Four miles and a half through lonely woods
Young Asa's journey lay.

"Again the terrible snow-cloud
Shook its furious crest,
And night shut down in the forest
Before it frowned in the west;
And mother looked out, as mothers will,
When one is missed from the nest.
"She opened the door in the darkness
   And peered in the gloom about;
She shouted the name of the absent,
   With never an answering shout;
Till the old clock tolled such a hopeless hour
   There scarce was need of a doubt.

"She laid the babe in the cradle
   And soothed the others to sleep,
Then sadly she crouched on the hearthstone,
   To listen and wonder and weep—
What angel the steps of the weary child
   Would watch and pity and keep!

"She started—a hand on the latchstring!
   Asa burst in, with his load!
'Mother!' he shouted, 'I've got some!'
   And brightly his tried cheek glowed
As he shook the snow from his homespun coat
   And talked of the perilous road.

"All in the hours of darkness
   He toiled knee-deep in the snow,
Wondering if Mother would chide him,
   Because the man hindered him so;
But the thirty pounds on his sturdy back
   Made his heart lighter, you know."

So Grandfather finished his story,
   And Willie admiringly said
He wished he'd been stout little Asa,
   To furnish the children with bread.
Then he shouldered his coat for a sack of flour
   And took up his march for bed.

E. ELIZABETH LAY.
CHAPTERS.

MAHWENAWASIGH CHAPTER.—During the winter of 1894 a Poughkeepsie Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was organized and was called Mahwenawasigh, the original name given by the Indians to Wappingers Creek—Mah-wena-wa-sigh signifying in the Indian tongue great body of foaming water.

This new Chapter embraces all of Dutchess County, extending from Rhinebeck, on the north, to Fishkill, on the south, and being bounded by the State of Connecticut and by the Hudson on the east and west.

Wappingers Creek tosses and tumbles or meanders through the larger part of its boundaries, going out of its way to oblige a farmer in the northeast who would like his herd of cattle watered with the least inconvenience to himself, then turning abruptly back and hurrying on to furnish the necessary water-power to the interests of its southwest borders, and, never weary in well-doing, turning aside and appearing in unexpected places in its evident desire to give every inhabitant its blessing, while with admirable prescience and foresight, this being ages ago, it made itself such a prominent representative of even the remote parts of the county that its name must be borrowed by the Chapter to be of the great body of women known as the Daughters of the American Revolution.

As our organization was effected much later than others adjacent to us, we find that some Daughters that would naturally have belonged to us are enrolled elsewhere; but, nevertheless, we are growing in numbers and growing with the steady increase which to a conservative mind seems a better augury for the future than an impetuous beginning, which must soon wear out an undue energy and die of an enforced exhaustion.

Our first official meeting took place on the 30th of April, when our charter was formally presented to us by the State Regent at a social gathering, which included officers of the New York City,
Newburgh, and Kingston Chapters and many other guests. The 30th of April is therefore the natal day of the Chapter, and, since it was also the day on which Washington was inaugurated as the first President of these newly United States, it has been set apart by us as the date of each year for our special annual celebration. April is to the State of New York, and especially to its Chapters of Daughters of the American Revolution, the month of the greatest significance of the twelve.

On the 18th of April the "Nancy," one of the tea-ships sent by England to the four American ports of Boston, Philadelphia, Charleston, and New York, arrived in New York harbor and anchored in the lower bay. She had been driven out of her course, as had also the "London," which appeared in the upper bay the next morning, by a succession of violent storms, and both had put into the port of Antigua for repairs, otherwise they would have reached their destination on the same date as the Boston tea-ships, as originally planned by the British Government. The "Nancy" was detained at her anchorage by the pilots and was compelled by the Vigilance Committee to return to England; but the "Mohawks" decreed that for her temerity in approaching the very quays of the "citty" (with two t's) the "London" should be totally destroyed. While these preparations were making, the indignant citizens cast her cargo of eighteen chests of tea into the sea, and thus was held our own memorable tea-party, which should have taken place on the same date in December as that of the great New England gathering.

Events moved rapidly in these stirring times, and the last of the month (April), after the first conflict at Lexington had become known, the first Committee of Safety was appointed, and later in the Revolutionary period local supplementary committees of safety were formed.

Although nine months previously a convention had assumed the name of the "Convention of the Representatives of the State of New York" and had elected George Clinton the first State Governor, the 20th of April, 1777, was the day on which the constitution of New York was formally adopted and the date officially named as that of the State's independence.

We have, therefore, in brief recapitulation our own tea-party,
the founding of the State Committee of Safety, the State's official birthday, and the inauguration of Washington, each following the other in their due succession, in different years, but all in the month of April.

Our objects and aims are, in general, identical with those of the present Society, as stated in the National Constitution, but our one special object, until its accomplishment, will be the erection of a monument to commemorate the ratification of the Federal Constitution by the State of New York at a great convention held in Poughkeepsie in June, 1788. We desire to celebrate with great honor a day and a deed to which the thousands of happy people of this Empire State owe their very great degree of domestic "peace, prosperity, and civil liberty," and when we have matured a plan which we shall feel that we can commend to our sister Chapters of New York we shall ask them to join with us in giving substantial expression of their own indebtedness to the wisdom of our patriot ancestors.

With a very brief past, beginning with the 30th of April and with the summer intervening, we feel that our record as an organization is good, with thirty-nine names already on our register and other papers in different stages of acceptance.

We have great hopes for the future, and there is no question but that at present we are a very enthusiastic Chapter, and according to tradition have begun well.—MYRA H. AVERY.

QUASSAICK CHAPTER (Newburgh, New York) has instituted a series of "afternoons of history," to be held monthly during the season. These gatherings are designed to create an interest in historical matters and are not intended for the transaction of business.

The first meeting was pleasantly inaugurated at the house of Mrs. Charles Caldwell on the 6th of November. An article was read entitled "Last Days of Washington at Newburgh." This paper was written by the Hon. Joel T. Headley, and was published in Harper's Monthly April, 1883, and was especially enjoyed by those present on account of its local interest.

Miss Burt, of Warwick, sang very acceptably several selections of a patriotic character.

The second "afternoon of history" was held at the home of
the Regent, Mrs. Charles F. Allan, December 7. There were about thirty-five members present and several invited guests from other Chapters. Miss Cornelia Wolcott Rankin, corresponding secretary of Quassaick Chapter, read an original paper on "Woman's Part in the War for Independence," Mrs. Charles Caldwell followed with some verses of her own composition on the "Boston Tea Party," Miss Leila Ramsdell recited "Columbus," and Miss Coolbaugh played some selections on the piano.

These "afternoons" are informal in their character, and, commencing so auspiciously, will, it is hoped, increase the interest of the members in everything pertaining to our country. Quassaick Chapter has now fifty-six members, and will send a delegate to the Continental Congress in February.—CORNELIA WOLCOTT RANKIN, Corresponding Secretary.

ANNUAL REPORT OF QUASSAICK CHAPTER.—The formal organization of the Chapter took place at Washington's Headquarters, Newburgh-on-Hudson, December 27, 1893.

In the living room of Martha Washington were gathered the members of Quassaick Chapter and a delegation from the Historical Society of Newburgh Bay and the Highlands; also trustees of the headquarters.

After appropriate addresses from members of the Historical Society the twelve charter members received from the hand of the State Regent, Miss McAllister, their certificates of membership.

(The names of the charter members are: Miss Maria Hazard Hasbrouck, Mrs. Mary E. C. Allen, Mrs. Mary Darrach Craig, Mrs. Evalina Deyo Belknap, Mrs. Mary Janette Howell, Miss Mary Scott Boyd, Miss Cornelia Wolcott Rankin, Mrs. Kate Burt Caldwell, Mrs. Frances Josephine Raines, Mrs. Charlotte Manigault Akerly, Miss Lucy Headley, Miss Alice Hasbrouck.)

Practically the Chapter had been organized six months before, when Miss Maria H. Hasbrouck accepted the Regency from Miss McAllister. Several preliminary meetings, both of a formal and informal character, were held. The Regent appointed her officers for one year, namely, two Vice-Regents, a registrar, treasurer, historian, corresponding and recording
Minutes were taken of meetings and regular business transacted. It was decided to limit the membership to seventy-five. An almost unanimous vote made Quassaick the name of the Chapter. Quassaick, being a name identified with Newburgh, was chosen not for its beauty, but for its distinctive character.

"Virtute, dignus avorum," the Chapter motto, was adopted by mutual agreement rather than by a formal vote. The same was the case with the Chapter colors, the Continental buff and blue.

The charter was received in October, and in November a temporary examining committee for the purpose of passing upon claims was appointed. At this time the claim of the first Chapter member, Miss L. O. Estaburk, was read and signed by the proper officers.

At the first regular Chapter meeting held in January, 1894, it was voted that all preliminaries should be considered valid. At the same time the examining committee appointed in November was merged into an executive committee and enlarged to consist of all the officers and three of the Chapter members. The Chapter representation was afterwards increased to six.

The by-laws, which were submitted to the Chapter in July, 1894, make a quarterly meeting of the committee obligatory, while special meetings may be called when necessary. Furthermore, by the action of the committee the office of Vice-Regent was abolished. The date of but one Chapter meeting is fixed, the annual one, to be held on the second Thursday in October, when the election of officers shall take place. The Regent may call other meetings at her discretion.

(The Committee on Constitution and By-laws was composed of Mrs. Caldwell, chairman; Miss M. H. Hasbrouck, Mrs. Charles E. Williams, Miss Boyd, Mrs. Belknap, with an advisory committee consisting of Mrs. Allen and Miss A. Hasbrouck.)

Our membership, which is all lineal, has now reached forty-eight, drawn principally, but not exclusively, from Newburgh and immediate vicinity. Mrs. Hector Craig, who represented us at the Continental Congress, carried the vote of the Chapter strongly in favor of lineal descent.
Newburgh is a place abounding in historic associations. Patriotism is quickened by the sight of the old headquarters occupied by Washington from April, 1782, to August, 1783. It was purchased by the State in 1846 from the Hasbrouck family, who had owned it for a century, and restored as nearly as possible to what it was when Washington occupied it. Pilgrims come from near and far to visit it.

The charter of Quassaick Chapter has, by the kind permission of the trustees of Headquarters, been lately added to the objects of interest there.

At New Windsor, adjoining Newburgh, is the Knox Headquarters, occupied now by a private family.

Besides Knox, other familiar names occur in close connection with Washington. Generals Greene, Gates, Heath, Wayne, St. Clair, Lafayette were not far off, while directly opposite, at Fishkill, the brave German, General Steuben, was stationed, he who so innocently told Lady Washington that he had caught a whale in the Hudson River and eaten it, moreover, for his dinner. The whale was an eel, of course, and it has gone upon record that the little slip won more than a smile from Washington, and it was in our Headquarters, in the seven-doored and one-windowed dining-hall, that this historic laugh was heard.

At Temple Hill, in New Windsor, a rude monument marks the spot where stood the old temple, used as a place of worship in the dark days of the Revolution, and where the declaration of peace was celebrated on April 19, 1783, the anniversary of the battle of Lexington.

On April 19 of this present year the Historical Society and Quassaick Chapter united in a joint celebration of these events. Miss Mary Scott Boyd, our historian, read a graphic description of the Temple Hill festivities of a hundred years ago, and Billing's ode, "No King but God," composed for the original occasion, was sung by Mrs. Charles F. Brown, a Chapter member.

The cooperation of the Historical Society has proved stimulating and practically helpful to us. The 22d of February was commemorated together, and the historical pilgrimage which visited Newburgh in August was welcomed by representatives of both societies.
An informal celebration of the battle of Princeton was held at the house of Mrs. Allen, a charter member. The story of Princeton was told in prose and poetry by Miss Boyd and Mrs. Caldwell respectively.

A very informal celebration of Independence Day was introduced into the midst of a Chapter meeting held on July 5. Patriotic songs were sung and the humorous side of patriotic demonstrations treated of in an address by Miss Adelaide Skeel, a Chapter member.

Our aim is to prevent business meetings from degenerating into dry, dull routine. To insure this, it is proposed to introduce on the slightest pretext original poems, recitations, articles prepared by members, or selections from historical works.

A proposed celebration of the defense of Forts Clinton and Montgomery in October fell through for the present because the desired speakers could not be obtained and our State Regent could not be with us. It was the intention to reciprocate the many courtesies which we have received by inviting the officers of other State Chapters. The two forts are situated about twenty-five miles down the river. Many Newburgh men were engaged in the defense, which was gallant, but unsuccessful, because of the overwhelming number of the enemy—three thousand coming against eight hundred.

The members of the Historical Society did not allow the event to pass unnoticed. By invitation, Quassaick Chapter repaired with them to Temple Hill on the afternoon of October 6, where the events of October, 1778, were recounted at length and other interesting facts recalled.

The Regular Army was for a long time encamped around Temple Hill, and within the memory of those now living the huts of the soldiers could still be seen. It was here, too, that Washington made his indignant protest against the unpatriotic measures recommended in the famous Armstrong letters.

As there was all outdoors on the occasion of this celebration, the public was generously invited. The public always is invited whenever space permits, as the end and aim of the national society—to "foster and encourage patriotism"—is steadily kept in view.

Little actual fighting, it must be remembered, was done in
this vicinity—only a few unimportant skirmishes, not thought worthy of mention in general history—yet in no other place was the courage that endures, that calmly, patiently waits, better exemplified than here.—ALICE HASBROUCK, Recording Secretary.

ABIGAIL ADAMS CHAPTER (Des Moines, Iowa) elected officers at their first annual meeting, in November, as follows: Regent, Mrs. George W. Ogilvie; corresponding secretary, Miss Bertha Dewey; recording secretary, Mrs. Harold Howell; registrar, Mrs. Helen B. Peters; treasurer, Mrs. W. H. Bailey; historian, Mrs. L. F. Andrews. One new member, Miss Mary Smith, is added in our new year. A Colonial party will be given by the Chapter, on the evening of January 3d, at the home of our State Regent, Mrs. J. A. T. Hull. An account of the party will be given in a future number, and also a sketch of Mrs. Hull, who is a member of Dolly Madison Chapter, is of Southern lineage, and has quite a notable ancestry.—Mrs. GEORGE W. OGLILVIE.

GASPEE CHAPTER held a regular meeting in the Rhode Island Historical Rooms, Providence, Tuesday, December 4th. In the absence of the Regent, Mrs. Robert H. I. Goddard, Mrs. Albert G. Durfee, the first Regent of the Chapter, presided. The roll was called and the minutes of the last meeting read by the secretary, Miss Stockbridge.


The meeting was an unusually large one, and much regret was expressed that Mrs. Stafford's ill health prevented her from
accepting the Gaspee Chapter's invitation to speak to the members upon the historic flag owned by her.—Eliza H. L. Barker, Historian.

Philadelphia Chapter (annual report).—The slowly revolving cycle of the year has brought us again to our third annual meeting, and for the second time I have the honor to present to you the summary of our twelve months' work. We were very much gratified when at the beginning of the year we had seventy-five named on our membership roll, and this increased membership entitled us to two delegates to the National Congress, in addition to our Regent.

These delegates, with their alternates, attended the Third National Congress at Washington on February 22, 1894, and cast three votes in the great case of lineal versus collateral descent. This question was finally settled in behalf of the lineals before this Congress of representatives of the whole body, where all great issues, under a republican form of government, should be decided. The amendment there offered as a substitute to the original eligibility clause and adopted by an overwhelming majority is not only dear to us for the patriotic principle it embodies and the graceful courtesy in which it sought to unite all clashing interests, but because it emanated from the pen and was presented to the Congress by our own honored State Regent, Mrs. N. B. Hogg.

The Liberty Tree, to which we contributed earth from different historic spots, was planted with appropriate ceremonies on April 19th last at San Francisco, California, and Mrs. A. S. Hubbard, Regent of the Sequoia Chapter, reported in September that the tree had become accustomed to its new home and grown four or five inches since the planting, and we are still in receipt of historic earth.

At the request of Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, a number of our ladies joined the "Mary Washington Monument Association." The main object of this association was consummated in the unveiling of a handsome memorial stone at Fredericksburg, Virginia, on May 10th. These patriotic women having constituted themselves custodians of this historic spot that contains the dust of Mary the mother of Washington, we may hope
that the neglect and desecration of the past will never be re-
peated. Realizing the importance of the different Chapters
preserving not only their national but State unity, Mrs. Hogg,
in a letter read at a stated meeting on March 16th, suggested a
grand rally of the State Chapters, which was carried into effect on
the 3rd, 4th, and 5th of July, at Cresson Springs. It is to be
regretted that but one of our members beside the Regent and
delegate were able to attend this meeting. The great distance
and the expense of the journey, in a different direction from
the usual trend of Philadelphia summer travel, and the alarm
caused by the Pullman strikes no doubt contributed much to
this state of affairs and prevented a more general attendance at
this pleasant social event.

At our March meeting the Chapter received from our ever-
generous Regent the present of a beautiful ivory gavel, with
gold decorations, and at that time we inaugurated our first social
function with an informal tea. We also offered the compliment
of honorary membership to an aged lady, Mrs. John H. Sher-
wood, one of our charter members and the daughter of a Revo-
lutionary soldier. It is with regret that we have just received
the announcement of her death, on November 16, in the eighty-
third year of her age, her death causing the first break in the
Philadelphia Chapter. It is a strange coincidence that as she
was our oldest member in years she was also the first to be
called away.

Our literary committee in its initial year has proved a great
success. The four ladies having this matter in charge have
been untiring in their efforts to secure for each of our meetings
papers of original and interesting matter, and under their guid-
ance we have joined "Arnold's Expedition against Quebec,"
shared "The perils of frontier life," and paid a visit to the
"Old Dominion." But as we thus review the past the ques-
tions arise: Have we fulfilled the aim of this society? Have
these hours devoted to our patriot fathers and mothers done
anything for us? Have these researches bridged the century
for us? Are we nearer to them in heart and sentiment than
ever before? Has the patriotic fire that burned in their breasts
warmed the cold embers of love to country in ours? If we
can answer yes, then this Society of the Daughters of the
American Revolution will not have been formed in vain.
At the close of the meeting the registrar announced that our present membership is one hundred and twenty-eight, one Daughter having been removed by death and one transferred to another Chapter. The annual election then took place, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Regent, Mrs. Edward Iungerich Smith; corresponding secretary, Mrs. William Foster Thornton; recording secretary, Miss Helena Hubbell; treasurer, Mrs. Herman Hoopes; registrar, Mrs. Hood Gilpin; chaplain, Mrs. William W. Silvester; historian, Miss Anne Law Hubbell.—HELENA HUBBELL, Recording Secretary.

CONTINENTAL CHAPTER.—On the evening of April 16th, 1894, at the residence of Mrs. M. A. Ballinger, a new Chapter of Daughters of the American Revolution was organized.

Quite an earnest discussion arose as to the name. Mrs. Patty Miller Stocking proposed "Continental," which was unanimously approved, and the Continental Chapter was organized with Mrs. M. A. Ballinger, Regent; Mrs. M. S. Gist, Vice-Regent; Mrs. Barre, recording secretary; Miss L. S. Codwise, corresponding secretary; Mrs. F. Solger, treasurer; Mrs. S. Guss, registrar. The Regent, in accepting, gave an earnest talk on fraternity and patriotism. Other officers each followed with a few spicy words. It was decided to hold public meeting each month. On account of the significant name, the Chapter decided to adopt its own special insignia of a Continental hat in Continental colors. The membership is rapidly increasing and active interest is taken in the objects for which the Daughters of the American Revolution was organized.—MARY S. GIST, Vice-Regent.

COLUMBIA CHAPTER.—The celebration of the discovery of America by Columbus October 11th, which was intended by the Chapter for that day, was unavoidably deferred until November 13th, and the Chapter had a very enjoyable meeting at the residence of Mrs. Jessie Davis Stakely, 1414 Sixteenth Street. After the Regent, Miss Lipscomb, had dispatched the business of the Chapter, Miss Wilson nominated Miss Mildred Lee as an honorary member of the Chapter, which was endorsed cordially
by all the members. Mrs. Sloan tendered her resignation as registrar on account of continued absence from the city, which was accepted with regret, with a vote of thanks from the Chapter for the work of the retiring officer, after which followed the programme for Columbus Day. First paper read by Miss Lucy Pickett, the historian of the Chapter, on the "Discovery of our Country." Mrs. Coleman recited a poem in Spanish applicable to the country which gave us a Columbus. Mrs. Sloan gave two vocal selections—a ballad and a selection from Faust. This was followed by the "Romance of the Ohio," an Indian story, written by Miss Chenoweth, Vice-Regent. The paper entitled "The Colonial Dowry," by Miss Lipscomb, was listened to with interest, of dames who received their weight in shillings for a dowry. The Chapter then adjourned.—Mrs. Alice Pickett Akers, Recording Secretary.

CHAPTER OF THE BROAD SEAL.—At a meeting held at the residence of Mrs. Richard F. Stevens on December 15, 1894, at South Orange, New Jersey, the Chapter of the Broad Seal, Daughters of the American Revolution, was organized. Mrs. Richard F. Stevens was elected Regent; Mrs. Charles Dahlgren, Registrar; Mrs. Le Roy Anderson, treasurer; Miss Gummere, secretary; Mrs. De Witt Clinton Mather, historian. Mrs. William S. Stryker, Mrs. Edward H. Wright, Mrs. Southmayd, Mrs. Barber, Miss Booraem, Miss Smith, and Mrs. Janeway, board of management. The next meeting will be held at the residence of Mrs. William S. Stryker on January 31, 1895.
IN MEMORIAM.

ANNA ELIZABETH DURBorrow.

It is my sad office to report the death of Anna Elizabeth Durborrow. Anna Elizabeth Bowzer was born in the city of Philadelphia May 22, 1821; was married to Allen Cathart Durborrow June 7, 1853. She was a granddaughter of William Richard, a patriot merchant during the Revolution. He gave to the Government, through Robert Morris, the sum of thirty thousand dollars. He was one of the signers of the act against foreign importation. Mrs. Durborrow was a charter member of the Chicago Chapter and a life member of the Society. She was a faithful member of the Episcopal Church, and died in the blessed hope of an immortality. She was the mother of Allen Durborrow, the Congressman. She leaves a husband and four children and many friends to mourn her loss, but our loss is her gain.

MARY A. HOPKINS.
OFFICIAL.

THURSDAY, December 6, 1894.

Pursuant to call, the National Board of Management met at No. 902 F Street, at 4 p.m., Mrs. Brackett in the chair.

Present: Mrs. Brackett, Mrs. Geer, Mrs. Bullock, Mrs. Mann, Miss Wilbur, Mrs. Keim, Mrs. Heth, Miss Washington, Mrs. Henry, Dr. McGee, Mrs. Tullock, Miss Mallett, Mrs. Lockwood, Miss Miller, Mrs. Blackburn, Miss Dorsey, Mrs. Crable, Miss Desha, and Mrs. Burnett; also Mrs. Johnson, of the Advisory Board.

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain-General.

The Recording Secretary read the minutes of November 1, 2, and 3, which were accepted; she also read the minutes of November 5, which contained the report of the Finance Committee.

Mrs. Keim moved that the report of the Finance Committee be removed from the minutes and reconsidered. Motion carried.

Upon motion of Mrs. Lockwood, the minutes were then accepted.

Mrs. Lockwood moved that the names of those present at the adjourned meetings be omitted, the announcement of a quorum being sufficient.

Mrs. Lockwood arose to a question of privilege, as the matter of the printing of the Lineage Book required immediate action.

Mrs. Tullock moved that the printing and inserting of pictures of the original Board in the same be left to the discretion of Mrs. Lockwood. Motion carried.

Miss Washington moved that Mr. Russell be allowed to make
the index of the Lineage Book at the price of $5. Motion car-
ried.
Mrs. Geer moved that Mrs. Lockwood be authorized to have
two hundred bound copies printed if she finds the prices reason-
able. Motion carried.
The Registrars presented the names of three hundred and
fifteen applicants as eligible to the Society. The same were
accepted.
The Board adjourned till Friday, December 7.

FRIDAY, December 7, 1894.

An adjourned meeting of the National Board of Management
was held at 902 F Street, at 4 p. m., Mrs. Brackett in the
chair.
A quorum being present, the Board proceeded to business.
Miss Wilbur asked that five hundred postal cards might be
printed for the Registrars.
Mrs. Geer moved that five hundred postals be printed. Mo-
tion carried.
Miss Wilbur presented two books from Mrs. Bacon, of South
Carolina, for which a vote of thanks was passed.
Mrs. Mann reported that she had issued eighty-one badge
permits since November 1, and she also asked that some new
certificates be printed, as the certificates now in the office had
already been signed, and those which she was instructed to issue
by the board should be signed by the former officers.
Mrs. Geer moved that one hundred certificates be printed for
this purpose. Motion carried.
Mrs. Mann reported in regard to the badge presented to the
Infanta Eulalia that Caldwell & Co. had issued the badge upon
request of Mrs. Doremus and Mrs. McLean, of the New York
City Chapter, and without a permit signed by the registrars.
Miss Desha moved that Mrs. Doremus and Mrs. McLean be
asked to state on what authority they ordered the badge for the
Princess Eulalia. Motion carried.
The Corresponding Secretary was instructed to write to Mrs.
Doremus and Mrs. McLean relative to this matter.
Report of Vice-President General in Charge of Organization.—
The State Regent of South Dakota has appointed Mrs. Margaret
OFFICIAL.

C. Keller Chapter Regent in Hot Springs. The State Regent of Missouri has appointed Mrs. E. C. Moore Chapter Regent in Columbia. Mrs. Ada Morgan Hill is appointed Chapter Regent in Prince George County, Maryland. The State Regent of California has appointed Mrs. Charlotte B. B. Tillard Chapter Regent in San José, California. The State Regent of Georgia has appointed Mrs. Leonore Pace Chapter Regent in Covington. The State Regent in Massachusetts has appointed as Chapter Regents Mrs. Allan Rogers in Gloucester and Mrs. Reginald Fitz in Boston. The State Regent in New York has appointed Mrs. Minerva T. B. McKee Chapter Regent in Cambridge. The State Regent of Arkansas has appointed Mrs. Susan C. Corley as Chapter Regent in Helena. The State Regent for Connecticut has appointed as Chapter Regents Mrs. E. M. Adams in Rockville; Mrs. Guildford Smith in South Windom; Mrs. Harriett Beecher Scoville De Van in Stamford in place of Mrs. K. S. Brooks, resigned; Mrs. B. B. Tuttle in Naugatuck, and Mrs. Newton Bell in Windsor. The State Regent of Illinois has appointed Mrs. J. C. Barlow Chapter Regent in Streator. She also reports that a Chapter in Freeport will organize as soon as papers now in Washington can be received, and that the Springfield Chapter only lacks one member.

I have the names of two Chapters being formed in Virginia, and a Chapter will soon be organized in Birmingham, Alabama; three more in Massachusetts, and the State Regent of Colorado assures me that a Chapter will soon be organized in Colorado Springs. She reports that in Denver, Leadville, and Pueblo, the most important towns in the State, the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution is strongly organized. Reports have been received from the Wiltwyck Chapter, in Kingston, New York, and the Ruth Heart Chapter in Meriden, Connecticut, giving very encouraging accounts of the prosperity of these Chapters. Newspapers have been received giving accounts of the celebration of the battle of King's Mountain by the two Memphis Chapters in Tennessee and the celebration of the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown by the Delaware County Chapter in Pennsylvania.

A request has come from New Jersey, sanctioned by the
State Regent, Mrs. Shippen, to obtain permission of the Board to form a new Chapter in New Jersey.

By-laws have been received from the General de la Fayette Chapter, Lafayette, Indiana; from the Atlanta, Georgia, Chapter; from the Mercy Warren Chapter, Springfield, Massachusetts; from the Lucretia Shaw Chapter, New London, Connecticut.

From March 1, 1894, to date, ninety-four Chapter Regents have been confirmed by the National Board, eleven more than in all the other years since the formation of the Society. There were eighty-three Chapter Regents and twenty-six State Regents last March. We now have forty-three State Regents; sixteen have been appointed in States where there were none—in Iowa and Missouri—to fill vacancies. North Carolina and Oregon elected by board because not elected by Congress. The report was accepted.

Report of the Treasurer-General.

The balance on hand November 1 was $3,779.78

The receipts during November were as follows:

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<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Charters</td>
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<td>Initiation fees</td>
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<tr>
<td>Annual dues</td>
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<td>Rosettes</td>
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<td>Life membership fees</td>
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<td>Magazine</td>
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<td>Commission on sale of souvenir spoons</td>
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<tr>
<td>Commission on sale of stationery</td>
<td>$45.80</td>
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Total $1,093.47

The payments were as follows:

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<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 2. Dues refunded</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>8. Treasurer-General for postage</td>
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<tr>
<td>8. Treasurer-General for clerk</td>
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<td>8. Roberts for printing</td>
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<tr>
<td>8. Dues refunded</td>
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<tr>
<td>12. Rent of general office, one month</td>
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<tr>
<td>12. Registrars-General, postage</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>14. Engrossing certificates</td>
<td>$4.60</td>
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<tr>
<td>14. E. Morrison Paper Company for stationery</td>
<td>$1.20</td>
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<tr>
<td>14. Dues refunded</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Nov. 15. Dues refunded ........................................ $1.00
19. Salary of Business Manager of Magazine 50.00
19. Salary of proof-reader ..................................... 5.00
19. Incidental office expenses to office clerk ........... 30.00
19. Printing Magazine ........................................ 247.51
19. Maurice Joyce Engraving Company .................... 23.05
20. Salary of office clerk, one month ...................... 50.00
22. Dues refunded .............................................. 2.00
24. Incidental office expenses to Corresponding Secretary-General ........................................ 25.00
24. Postage to recording Secretary-General .............. 5.00

$581.88

Dec. 1, 1894. Balance, cash on hand ......................... $3,291.37

The condition of the invested cash in the Permanent Fund is as follows:
Cash on hand at last report .................................... $87.32
Interest on Johnson’s note ..................................... 45.00
Rosette account .................................................. 48.42
Souvenir spoons account ...................................... 146.58
Life membership fees .......................................... 262.00
Charter fees .................................................... 85.00

Total ............................................................... $674.32

This amount is deposited with the American Security and Trust Company, and to it may be added $30, interest due in November, but not yet placed to the credit of the Society; also $45, due for interest in December.

The investments comprise notes secured by real estate, and also by the guarantee of the American Security and Trust Company.

These notes aggregate $2,500, as follows:
William Doherty’s note, dated May 11, 1892, at five years’ interest, at 6 per cent., payable semi-annually ......................................................... $1,000
John O. Johnson’s note, dated June 9, 1893, and bearing interest at 6 per cent ........................................ 1,500

Total ............................................................... $2,500

The report was accepted.

Miss Mallett moved a suspension of the regular business in order that the State Regent of Connecticut might present to the Board certain matters which she wished to bring before them. Motion carried.

Mrs. Keim gave a brief statement of the work done in Connecticut during the summer. She also asked the authority of the board to appoint a Vice-State Regent of Connecticut. Miss Dorsey moved that Mrs. Keim’s question as to the appointment
of a Vice-State Regent be referred to the Congress for action and that the portions of the letters from Mrs. Peirce and Mrs. Pitkin in support of the said request be spread upon the minutes. Motion carried.

"We present a request for the creation of an office, 'Vice-State Regent,' from the 'Faith Trumbull' Chapter, Norwich, Connecticut, for this reason: The work is very heavy for our beloved Regent, and in simple justice to her she should have assistance in a labor of love so faithfully performed; also in this way a second lady may be learning how to step into the position of State Regent."

Mrs. Pitkin, of Hartford, Connecticut, states to the National Board that "as the need of this State Regent in organizing and carrying on the work of growth has become so heavy, we feel that the State Regent ought to be assisted by the election of a Vice-State Regent."

Mrs. Keim asked if a member outside of the National Board might be appointed on the Railroad Committee, and was informed to the contrary.

Report of the Corresponding Secretary.—The following supplies for the month of November, 1894, have been issued: 3,462 application blanks, 119 Constitutions and circulars.

List of officers elected by the following Chapters have been received: Donegal Chapter, Lancaster, Pennsylvania; Pawtucket, Rhode Island Chapter; Gaspee Chapter, Providence, Rhode Island; John Marshall Chapter, Louisville, Kentucky; Old Dominion Chapter, Richmond, Virginia; Cincinnati Chapter, Cincinnati, Ohio; Minneapolis Chapter, Minneapolis, Minnesota; Baltimore Chapter, Baltimore, Maryland; Philadelphia Chapter, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Wiltwyck Chapter, Kingston, New York; Mary Wooster, Danbury, Connecticut; Eunice Dennie Burr, Fairfield, Connecticut; Milwaukee Chapter, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Camp Middlebrook Chapter, Bound Brook, New Jersey; Fort Dearborn Chapter, Evanston, Illinois; also reports from the Mary Wooster Chapter, Danbury, Connecticut, and Fort Dearborn Chapter, Evanston, Illinois; request from one of the resident Society in Washington that a meeting be called of the resident Society for the purpose of electing a delegate; letters received from Mrs. Gertrude Munson Green, of
New York, presenting a circular which she had addressed to the members of the New York City Chapter; from Mrs. Morgan, of Georgia, in regard to the amendment offered by her; from Mrs. Bacon, of South Carolina, presenting O'Neill's Annals of Newbury, which had been donated by Mrs. Clark Waring, Regent of Columbia Chapter, South Carolina, and a pamphlet containing names of Revolutionary patriots in South Carolina; from Mrs. Thompson, of Buffalo, New York, in regard to changes in the badge; a programme of the General de la Fayette Chapter, presented by Mrs. R. S. Hatcher, Regent; a piece of music called the "Spirit of '76," presented by the author, Mrs. Victone Adams Barber.

The report was accepted.

Report of the Printing Committee.—The Printing Committee request an order to print one thousand forms and receipt books for the Treasurer-General; also two reams of paper for the use of the officers; one thousand postals for the Registrars-General; one hundred certificates of membership.

(Signed) Mary Desha, Chairman.
Augusta D. Geer.
Jennie S. O. Keim.
Elizabeth T. Bullock.
Harriet S. Heth.

Accepted and approved.

Dr. McGee moved that the report of the Finance Committee be referred back to said committee for corrections. Motion carried.


An account of the origin of the Society essentially the same as the pamphlet referred to the committee was printed in the Magazine July, 1893. Your committee is of the opinion that the reprinting of this account, either in the Magazine or in a separate pamphlet, is unnecessary. Copies of the Magazine for July, 1893, can be purchased by any one.

It was moved and carried that a short notice be inserted in the Magazine stating that the July number, 1893, containing the article "The True Origin of the Society," can be bought for ten cents each.
The Recording Secretary read the following letters:

Mrs. Letitia Green Stevenson, President-General Daughters American Revolution.

November 29, 1894.

Dear Madam: Herewith I tender to you my resignation as a member of the Finance Committee. Its immediate acceptance is necessary to promote the work of the committee.

Yours faithfully,

Miranda Tullock.

Mrs. Agnes M. Burnett, Recording Secretary-General Daughters American Revolution.

Dear Madam: Having accepted both personally and officially with very great regret the resignation of Mrs. Tullock as chairman Finance Committee and member of said committee, I ask that you will present to the National Board of Management the following appointments: Chairman Finance Committee, Mrs. F. W. Dickins; Mrs. Henry Gannett to fill vacancy.

Respectfully,

Letitia G. Stevenson, President-General Daughters American Revolution.

Miss Dorsey offered the following resolution:

Whereas the President-General has full power to call a meeting, should she so desire, of the members at large, I move that the Corresponding Secretary-General be instructed to inform the said members at large that it will require the presence or the expressed wish of fifty members to elect one delegate, and that the other delegates must be elected in the ratio called for in section 2, Article V, because while twelve members can send a Chapter Regent the members at large, having no distinct organization, can be represented only in the manner provided.

Motion carried.

Mrs. Lockwood moved to hear the report of the House Committee.

Mrs. Heth read a letter from Mr. Jordan, in which he stated that the church could be procured, provided an immediate answer was given.

Mrs. Keim moved that the Board instruct Mrs. Heth to secure the church for the entire session of Congress.

The Secretary casting the ballot, Mrs. Buchanan was elected Registrar.

Report of the Business Manager of the Magazine:
OFFICIAL.

SECOND REPORT.

*American Monthly Magazine, per Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution, in Account with Lilian Lockwood Business Manager.*

RECEIPTS.

1894. October 1 to December 1:

To subscriptions, as per vouchers and cash register... $211.60
sale of extra Magazines and advertised copies... 22.91
amount received for rent of Ethan Allen plate... 2.50
advertisements... 24.50

$261.51

Advertisements:

Amount received since December 1 (not delivered to Treasurer-General)... $12.00

OFFICE EXPENDITURES.

1894. October 1 to December 1:

To mailing extra copies from office as second-class matter, as per vouchers... $2.70
To postage for letters and Magazines not sent as second-class matter... 7.05
To editor—postage... 1.00
incidents, as per account book... 3.69
cash book, letter book, and outfit, as per vouchers... 3.90
advertisements ordered through office and paid for... 3.80

Total... $22.14

Amount delivered to Treasurer-General... $239.37
Office expenditures... 22.14

$261.51

Balance from last report, delivered to Mrs. Tullock... $12.62
Balance on hand... 12.0
Bills presented to Mrs. Tullock... 213.98
Printers’ bill for October and November... 247.51
To business management... 100.00
proof-reading... 10.00
plates for Magazine... 23.00
one cash register made for *AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.* 7.00

Since October 1 there have been sent from the office of the Business Manager 267 Magazines, 250 letters, and 290 postals.
Arrangements were made with the printers by which the edition of the Magazine was reduced to 1,200 copies, beginning with the November number.

Twenty-seven new subscribers have been added to the list.

Respectfully submitted. LILIAN M. LOCKWOOD,

Business Manager.

The Board adjourned until Monday, December 10.

AGNES M. BURNETT,
Recording Secretary-General.

MONDAY, December 10, 1894.

An adjourned meeting of the National Board of Management was held at 902 F Street at 4 p.m., Mrs. Brackett in the chair. A quorum being present, the Board proceeded to business.

Mrs. Geer moved that the regular order of business be suspended to consider the programme for the Congress. Motion carried.

Mrs. Brackett, acting chairman, submitted the programme, which was read according to the proceedings of each day.

It was moved and carried that Congress should convene on Tuesday, February 19, 1894.

Mrs. Geer moved that a luncheon be served each day. Motion carried.

It was moved and carried that a meeting of the new Board of Management be held at the rooms of the Society on Saturday, February 23, 1894.

It was moved and carried that in the programme the words "Miscellaneous business" be substituted for "Good of the Society."

Miss Desha moved that the President-General be made the chairman of the Committee on Arrangements. Motion carried.

Mrs. Blount nominated Miss Aronetta Wilbur as chairman of the Usher Committee.

Miss Desha nominated Miss Janet Richards as Sergeant-at-Arms, who would also be chairman of Usher Committee.

Miss Desha moved that a Board meeting be held at the hotel on Monday night, February 18, 1894, at 7:30.

Mrs. Mann moved that the members at large wear a rosette instead of a badge. Motion carried.
Mrs. Mann, chairman of the Badge Committee, reported that she had interviewed several firms relative to furnishing badges, and submitted samples furnished by the same. It was moved and carried that the selection of badges be left in the hands of the Committee of Arrangements.

Miss Washington moved that Willard's Hotel (with parlors and tea-rooms free) be considered as the headquarters of the visiting Society. Motion carried.

Mrs. Lockwood moved that the report of the Committee of Arrangements be accepted as a whole. Motion carried.

Dr. McGee moved that the vacancies caused by resignations on the several committees be filled.

Mrs. Henry resigned on the Lunch Committee.

Mrs. Tullock requested that she should not be elected to serve on any committee.

Mrs. Maddox, of California, was nominated to respond to the address of welcome. Mrs. Lothrop, of Massachusetts, was also nominated for the same purpose.

Mrs. Maddox was elected to respond to the address of welcome; Mrs. Lothrop as alternate.

Mrs. Tullock moved that the selection of the stenographers be left to the committee. Motion carried.

It was moved and carried that the reporters be excluded from the meetings of the Congress, and that the work be given to certain members of the Society. Motion carried.

The Recording Secretary read a letter from Mrs. Doremus, of New York, relative to the badge presented to the Infanta Eulalia.

Mrs. Lockwood moved that the Corresponding Secretary write to Mrs. Doremus, of New York, and that the letter shall be submitted to the Board for its sanction, before mailing, in order to relieve the Corresponding Secretary of any responsibility in the matter. Motion carried.

The Board then adjourned till Tuesday, at 4 p. m.

TUESDAY, December 11, 1894.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Management was held at 902 F Street, at 4 p. m., Mrs. Brackett in the chair.

A quorum being present, the Board proceeded to business.
It was moved and carried to print fifteen hundred programmes for the Congress.

Mrs. Geer asked that the regular order of business be suspended in order to allow her to nominate Mrs. Hand as State Regent of Kansas.

Nomination made and accepted.

Mrs. Buchanan was elected as a member of the Credential Committee.

Mrs. Geer moved to print two hundred tickets for the admission of delegates to the luncheon. Motion carried.

The amendments to the Constitution were then considered, each one being read and acted upon separately.

The amendments to Article IV, section 1, offered by Mrs. Stranahan and Mrs. Henry, were read, and before a vote was taken Mrs. Lockwood desired to make a statement relative to Mrs. Stevenson's views on this subject. Mrs. Stevenson had stated to Mrs. Lockwood that, in conformity to the wishes of her family, she could not consider a renomination were it offered her. Mrs. Stevenson had also made this statement at the Board meeting in the fall. Therefore Mrs. Lockwood moved that this amendment be not passed, in conformity with the views of the President-General; seconded by Mrs. Geer.

Amendments were not accepted.

Article V, section 2. Accepted.

Amendment offered by Mrs. Morgan, State Regent of Georgia, was read and accepted.

Article V, section 2. Strike out the whole section and substitute the following:

Each Chapter having fifty members may elect one delegate to the Continental Congress in addition to its Regent, and each Chapter having seventy-five members may elect a second additional delegate. Other delegates may be elected in proportion of one to every fifty members over and above the first seventy-five. Only members who have paid their dues for the official year then current shall be entitled to representation.

NOTE.—This amendment does not change the present representation, except that members at large in Washington are to send no delegate.

Offered by Dr. McGee:

Resolved, That Article IV of the Constitution be amended as follows:

First. By striking from section 2 of said article the following words, to wit: "Honorary Vice-Presidents-General and Honorary State Regents
OFFICIAL.

may be elected by the Continental Congress, but all honorary and active officers shall possess the qualifications of members of the Society."

Second. By adding to said article an additional section, to be known as section 3, which shall read as follows:

"Sec. 3. In addition to the active officers named in section 1 of this article, there may be Honorary Vice-Presidents-General and Honorary State Regents, to be chosen from among those members who have rendered valuable service to the Society.

"The power to elect Honorary Vice-Presidents-General shall be vested in the Continental Congress. The power to elect Honorary State Regents for the several States and Territories shall be vested in the delegates to the Continental Congress from such State or Territory respectively."

Third. By adding to said article a further additional section, to be known as section 4, which shall read as follows:

"Sec. 4. All active and honorary officers shall possess the qualifications of regular members of the Society."

So that said sections 2, 3, and 4 of Article IV, as amended, shall read as follows:

"Sec. 2. The number of Vice-Presidents-General may be increased from time to time, not to exceed twenty in all, by a vote of two-thirds of the Board of Management.

"Sec. 3. In addition to the active officers named in section 1 of this article, there may be Honorary Vice-Presidents-General and Honorary State Regents, to be chosen from among those members who have rendered valuable service to the Society. The power to elect Honorary Vice-Presidents-General shall be vested in the Continental Congress. The power to elect Honorary State Regents for the several States and Territories shall be vested in the delegates to the Continental Congress from such State or Territory respectively.

"Sec. 4. All active and honorary officers shall possess the qualifications of regular members of the Society."

Miss Mallett offered an amendment from the Southport Chapter, Connecticut. Not accepted.

Dr. McGee moved that Miss Mallett request the ladies to withdraw this amendment, as the time had passed for them to be acted upon. Motion carried.

Article V, section 3. Offered by Dr. McGee. Accepted, leaving blank for the date, to be filled in by the Congress.

"Sec. 3. Strike out: "On the 22d day of February in each year, or if that falls on Sunday the meeting shall be held on the following Wednesday."

Substitute the following: "During the week in which the 22d day of February (or such other date as may be selected) falls."
Offered by Dr. McGee:
Article VIII, sections 1, 2, 3, and 4. Not accepted.
Article IX. Not accepted.
Amendment to section 2, offered by Dr. McGee, withdrawn by her.
Amendment to By-Laws, offered by Mrs. A. H. Clark, accepted.

Article 2, section 2. When a national officer is unable to attend to the duties of her office, either by absence from the city or otherwise, she shall report such fact to the Board of Management, and the Board shall thereupon appoint one of its members to temporarily perform the duties of such office.

Article XVII. Strike out the whole article.
Miss Desha gave notice that she would ask the Congress to instruct the next board to bring in an amendment to Article IX, giving power to Congress instead of to the Board to offer amendments to the Constitution.

Mrs. Lockwood offered the following amendment: Strike out the words "Surgeon-General" and substitute "Counsellor-General."

Miss Mallett was authorized to order one thousand tubes for mailing of certificates.

Miss Desha moved that the Board adjourn and the Committee of Arrangements meet. Motion carried.

The committee convened and adjourned till Monday, December 17, at 2 p.m.

AGNES M. BURNETT,
Recording Secretary-General.

MONDAY, December 31, 1894.

Pursuant to call, the Board of Management met at 902 F Street at 4 p.m., Mrs. Lockwood in the chair.

Present: Mrs. Lockwood, Miss Wilbur, Mrs. Buchanan, Miss Mallett, Miss Desha, Mrs. Tullock, Miss Washington, Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Geer, Dr. McGee, Mrs. Brackett, Mrs. Blount, Mrs. Burnett, Mrs. Johnson, of the Advisory Board.

Mrs. Henry read a letter from Mrs. Stevenson referring to the resolution made by Miss Dorsey on December 7. It was moved and carried that this resolution be reconsidered.
ASHEVILLE, N. C., December 22, 1894.

National Board of Management.

LADIES: In the unapproved minutes of December 7 sent me by the Recording Secretary-General I find in the report of the Corresponding Secretary-General "a request from one of the resident Society in Washington that a meeting be called of the resident Society for the purpose of electing a delegate."

In the same unapproved minutes of December 7 I see that Miss Dorsey offered the following resolution:

"Whereas the President-General has full power to call a meeting, should she so desire, of the members at large," etc.

After a most careful examination of the Constitution and By-Laws I find in the Constitution, Article V, section 4, that under certain conditions the President-General is authorized to call a meeting of the Continental Congress; that in Article VI the President-General is authorized to call a meeting of the National Board of Management.

In the Constitution, Article V, section 2, directions are given for electing delegates by Chapters, and the last paragraph says: "The members of the Society in Washington and vicinity may also elect delegates in the same ratio of representation."

I can, therefore, find no power given the President-General in the Constitution and By-Laws by which she can call said meeting.

If the National Board of Management gives me the right, which I cannot find in the Constitution, I will immediately obey its order. Shall be pleased to have this spread upon the minutes.

Respectfully, LETITIA GREEN STEVENSON, President-General D. A. R.

If said order to call said meeting is given by Board, will it please advise me as to whom I shall address the call, and I should prefer letter read first to Board before sent to me.

Respectfully, L. G. STEVENSON, President-General, D. A. R.

Dr. McGee moved that Miss Dorsey's resolution be amended to read as follows:

Whereas the Regent of the District has full power to call a meeting, should she so desire, of the members at large in the District, I move that the Regent of the District be instructed to inform the said members at large in the District that it will require the presence of fifty members to elect one delegate, and that the other delegates must be elected in the ratio called for in section 2, Article V, because while twelve members can send a Chapter Regent the members at large, having no distinct organization, can be represented only in the manner provided.

Motion carried.
Mrs. Tullock read a communication from Mrs. Stevenson in reference to the signing of bills for the current monthly expenses. The Recording Secretary also read a letter from the President-General bearing upon this same matter:

**Mrs. Miranda Tullock,**
**Treasurer-General, D. A. R.**

_BYTE: December 20, 1894._

Dear Madam: I regret that I am compelled to send you without my signature the inclosed office bill of Miss Stone. On March 5, 1894, "Mrs. Keim moved that the Treasurer-General be authorized to pay the amount of monthly expenses of the office without waiting for the signatures of the officers upon the bills. Motion carried." (April American Monthly Magazine, page 400.)

The will of the National Board of Management is its law, and this motion became the law March 5, 1894, and is still in force. From that date (March 5, 1894) until November, 1894, all bills of "the current monthly expenses of the office" were paid by the Treasurer-General by this order of the board without my signature and without my knowledge, as ordered by the National Board of Management.

On October 5, 1894, "Miss Washington, seconded by Mrs. Dickins, offered the following resolution: 'That accounts of all expenses be referred to the Finance Committee and they be empowered to call for detailed statements or any necessary information.' Motion carried." Having learned that the report of said Finance Committee had been accepted at the November meeting of the board, and the copy of November minutes sent me by Recording Secretary-General so stating, I signed all office bills for that month, having thereby violated the law of the Society, which I now with regret acknowledge.

According to a resolution offered by Mrs. Blackburn June 19, 1894, "That nothing shall be considered as official action of the Board except what appears in the approved minutes," I had no right to sign the "office bills" for November, as the report of the Finance Committee was not accepted by the board, and I was therefore not authorized to sign said bills by "the approved minutes." The National Board of Management having excused both the Recording Secretary-General and the President-General from signing the bills for "the current monthly expenses of the office," I respectfully decline to sign said bills until so ordered by the Board, the only power (except Congress) which can restore the privilege.

I most earnestly ask that you will read this statement to the Board, and that it may go upon the minutes, and I will further respectfully ask that no friend of mine will move to omit it from the minutes.

Respectfully,

**Letitia Green Stevenson,**
**President-General D. A. R.**
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ASHEVILLE, N. C., December 22, 1894.

National Board of Management.

LADIES: Will you kindly indicate your will in reference to signing the bills of the "current monthly expenses of the office?" You will recall that on March 5, 1894, "Mrs. Keim moved that the Treasurer-General be authorized to pay the current monthly expenses of the office without waiting for the signatures of the officers upon the bills. Motion carried." The will of the Board by that action became its law and is still in force.

The National Board of Management having excused thereby the Recording Secretary-General and the President-General from signing said bills, as required in By-Laws, Article VI, and the right to do so not having been restored, I very respectfully await your order, and shall promptly do as directed by order of the Board.

Respectfully,

LETITIA GREEN STEVENSON,
President-General D. A. R.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., November 17, 1894.

I have committed an oversight to the Board, which I now wish to amend. When I proposed an amendment to the Constitution by which the office of the President-General should be without limitation I did so without consulting with our present presiding officer. At the same time, it was having her in view that induced me to make that amendment. I did not see how her wise counsel and her mature judgment in all matters pertaining to the good of the Society could be replaced. No sooner, however, did Mrs. Stevenson learn what I had done than she wrote me at once in nowise to consider her as a candidate for reëlection. Nothing, she said, could or would induce her to again become the President of the Society. This letter, of course, reached me too late to withdraw the amendment, it having been sent to the different State Regents for their approval. When it came before the board again for their vote I was absent from the city, but I heard that Mrs. Lockwood and Mrs. Geer had learned the wishes of Mrs. Stevenson and so expressed them at the Board meeting. In justice to Mrs. Stevenson and myself, I wish to lay before the Board the appended letter, which she requested me to do some time ago and which I will now read.

KATE KEARNEY HENRY.

MY DEAR MRS. HENRY: Many thanks for your courteous letter and the kind sentiments of confidence, etc. However, I cannot feel that it would be honorable for me to allow that amendment to reach the board without being perfectly frank. If it means (in that I may be mistaken) to continue in office the present President-General, in all candor, I am compelled to say that I cannot accept it. I would write to Mrs. Strahan, making the same statement, if she had ever written or said a word to me on the subject. As it is, you will appreciate my feelings. Wouldn't it be well for you to write her and get her consent to withdraw, at my request, both amendments before presented at the next meeting of the Board.

Trusting that this may meet with your approval, I am,

Sincerely yours,

LETITIA GREEN STEVENSON.
Mrs. Henry moved that Mrs. Keim’s motion of March 6 and all other motions bearing on the same matter be rescinded. Motion lost.

Miss Mallett offered the following resolution:

As motions have four times been made and carried that bills for the regular monthly expenses may be paid each month without the signatures and Recording Secretary-General, the Board respectfully informs the President-General that, in its opinion, such shall still be the method pursued; all other bills to pass through the regular channels.

The monthly expenses to include clerk’s hire, office rent, Business Manager, and proof-reader for the Magazine and office expenses to the amount of thirty dollars.

Motion carried.

The President-General named the following ladies upon the Reception Committee: Mrs. Henry, chairman; Mrs. Dickins, Mrs. Heth, Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. Tullock, Mrs. Blount, Mrs. Bullock, Mrs. Draper, Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Ballinger, Miss Pike, Miss Lipscomb, and Mrs. Heger.

Mrs. Geer moved that at the informal reception held Monday evening, February 18th, that the entire Board be considered the receiving party. Motion carried.

Mrs. Brackett moved that the Board meeting be held at 902 F Street, at 2 p. m. Monday, February 18th. Motion carried.

The Corresponding Secretary read a letter from Mrs. Maddox, State Regent of California, declining the invitation to respond to the address of welcome.

Mrs. Geer asked that the following resolution be spread upon the minutes:

Whereas it appears that the resolutions complimentary to Mrs. Hogg for her services on behalf of the lineal amendment to the Constitution which were adopted at the last Congress have never been officially presented to her, as required by one of said resolutions; now, therefore,

Resolved, That the then Recording Secretary be instructed to have the said resolutions handsomely engrossed and to officially present the same to Mrs. Hogg as soon as practicable.

The Board adjourned until Thursday, January 3, 1895.

Report of Finance Committee, Daughters of the American Revolution.—The Finance Committee having been directed, at a meeting of the National Board of Management held October 5,
1894, to inquire into the expenditures and outstanding accounts of the Society, have the honor to submit the following report:

The total disbursements during the period from February 27 to November 1, 1894, were $8,401.55, but the amount expended for the expenses of the National Society other than for the publication of the Magazine was $3,968.31, of which about $700 was for bills contracted previous to the present fiscal year.

The expenditures of the Society since February last have been about $7,000, of which $427 was for the Congress; about $3,200 for printing, salaries, &c., and $2,693 for the Magazine.

American Monthly Magazine.—As to the expenses of the Society for the American Monthly Magazine the accounts of the Treasurer-General furnished the Finance Committee show the amount of expenditures on account of said Magazine from March 1st to October 1st to be $2,693.05; receipts, $589.42; net cost, $2,103.63. This must not be understood to mean that the Monthly Magazine has cost this sum for the issues from March to October, as some is for previous issue and expenses and some money is in hand.

Printing and Stationery.—In the matter of printing, independent of the Magazine, the Finance Committee find that the expenditures have greatly exceeded any previous year, due in a large measure to the growth of the Society. Since March 7, 1894, there has been spent more than $1,000 for printing. The account of one firm for certificates of membership, &c., amounts to $260, and the account of another firm for printing 14,000 Constitutions, 20,200 application blanks, and many miscellaneous items aggregates $785, as per itemized statement herewith.

Daughters of the American Revolution in Account with W. F. Roberts, Washington, D. C.

Mar. 7. 200 notices—Board meetings.......................... $2 25
14. 10 quires and 10 packs note paper................. 4 25
17. 1,000 notices—Board of Managers...................... 3 25
200 directions for charters...................................... 4 50
4. 400 old Constitutions changed........................... 4 00
5,000 Treasurer's slips.......................................... 11 00
1 ream of legal cap............................................. 3 75
19. 1,000 No. 10 envelopes...................................... 6 50
300 lists—officers............................................... 2 00
1,000 square envelopes........................................ 4 25
20. 200 lists—officers........................................... 1 50
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<th>Cost</th>
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<td>24</td>
<td>7,000 applications</td>
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<td>1,000 envelopes for Constitutions</td>
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<td>2 reams note paper and 1,000 envelopes—Mrs. Tullock</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>3,000 notices of election</td>
<td></td>
<td>$25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>400 postals—Registrars-General</td>
<td></td>
<td>$3.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>1,000 Chapter reports</td>
<td></td>
<td>$6.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>500 letters—to Chapter Regents and treasurers</td>
<td></td>
<td>$4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>700 circulars—about Magazine</td>
<td></td>
<td>$4.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>5,000 genealogy circulars</td>
<td></td>
<td>$10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6,000 Magazine circulars</td>
<td></td>
<td>$14.75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500 letters—Chapter Regents and treasurers</td>
<td></td>
<td>$3.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500 remittance blanks</td>
<td></td>
<td>$3.25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500 Chapter reports</td>
<td></td>
<td>$3.25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>4,000 No. 10 envelopes</td>
<td></td>
<td>$19.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000 Constitution</td>
<td></td>
<td>$6.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>200 bills—rosettes</td>
<td></td>
<td>$2.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>500 envelopes—printed and stamped—Mrs. Tullock</td>
<td></td>
<td>$5.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3,000 applications</td>
<td></td>
<td>$4.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200 postals—about applications</td>
<td></td>
<td>$1.25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6,000 small Constitutions</td>
<td></td>
<td>$6.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 12</td>
<td>1 record book—Recording Secretary-General</td>
<td></td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>200 postals—adjournment</td>
<td></td>
<td>$3.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>2,200 applications</td>
<td></td>
<td>$31.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Stamping 9 boxes paper</td>
<td></td>
<td>$4.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>1,000 envelopes—printed and stamped—Treasurer-General</td>
<td></td>
<td>$5.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>7,000 small Constitutions</td>
<td></td>
<td>$62.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 3</td>
<td>1,000 circulars—about applications</td>
<td></td>
<td>$6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>5 quires and 5 packs D. A. R.—2 dies—Corresponding Secretary General</td>
<td></td>
<td>$1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>1,000 envelopes for large Constitutions</td>
<td></td>
<td>$5.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Stamping insignia on 4 boxes paper</td>
<td></td>
<td>$2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>3,000 applications</td>
<td></td>
<td>$4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500 pamphlet envelopes</td>
<td></td>
<td>$2.70</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Stamping 8 boxes paper</td>
<td></td>
<td>$4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stamping 8 boxes envelopes</td>
<td></td>
<td>$4.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
OFFICIAL.

July 28.  3,000 catalogue cards ........................................................................ $6 75
Aug.  3.  Stamping 5 quires and 5 packs—Mrs. J. H. Mathes ........... 1 00
       6.  Stamping and printing 5 quires and 5 packs—Mrs. Keim. ... 1 75
       15.  Stamping and printing 10 quires and 10 packs—American Monthly Magazine 2 75
       16.  Stamping and printing 20 quires and 20 packs—Treasurer-General ........ 4 75
       24.  1,000 blanks—lists of Chapter Regents ........................ 5 50
            50 circulars .................................................................. 1 25
            250 circulars—about organization .................................. 2 00
            Stamping 4 boxes paper and 4 boxes envelopes—2 dies 6 00
       29.  Cord ............................................................................. 6 00
Sept.  5.  500 envelopes—American Monthly Magazine ............................... 1 50
       750 headings ....................................................................... 1 75
       8.  5,000 applications ............................................................. 64 00
       15.  500 postals—American Monthly Magazine ............................ 6 50
       25.  6 boxes envelopes—stamped and printed—Treasurer-General 4 25

Incidental Office Expenses.—For office expenses, which include postage stamps and small incidentals necessary for the current use of the clerk of the national office, the Board about two years ago voted a monthly allowance of $10, and this amount in April, 1893, was increased to $15 per month, and in June, 1893, it was still further increased by the Board to $20, which is still the limit allowed for such purpose, except by special order.

The committee find that this allowance was not exceeded up to June 1, 1894. On April 6 there was advanced by order of the Board of March 22 the sum of $50, which covered expenses for the month of May. The committee find from the Treasurer's statement and from the office cash book that amounts of money have been drawn by the parties named from June 22 to October 1 as follows:

June 22.  Office clerk, postage ............................................................. $20 00
       29.  Office expenses advanced for July ................................... 75 00
July 21.  Office clerk ........................................................................ 75 00
Aug.  13.  Office expenses, Corresponding Secretary-General. (See copy of letter to Miss Palmer) .......................................................... 25 00
       13.  Recorded in cash book ...................................................... 50 00
Sept.  3.  Office clerk, office expenses ................................................ 50 00
       Oct.  1.  By cash book ............................................................... 50 00

*Making a total of ................................................................. $345 00
The office expenses from March 1 to October 1, 1893, were $130, and $410 for the same period in 1894, due, as before stated, in a large measure to the increase of the Society, the membership having grown from 4,710 at the beginning of the year to over 6,500.

The committee recommend that the rule of the board in granting this monthly allowance be strictly adhered to, and that the Treasurer-General on the first of each month pay to the clerk of the Society $30 for postage, to be used in mailing supplies and for necessary office incidentals, and that the clerk file with the Corresponding Secretary-General at the end of each month an itemized statement of the disbursement of such allowance, to be presented to the Board.

Approval of Accounts.—On March 5, 1894, the Board passed a motion that "the Treasurer-General be authorized to pay the current monthly expenses of the office without waiting for the signatures of other officers upon the bills."

Spoon Account.—In reference to the souvenir spoons of Daughters of the American Revolution the committee find that in the year 1892 the National Board entered into an agreement with J. E. Caldwell & Co., of Philadelphia, under which a certain commission on sales of these spoons was to be monthly paid over to the Treasurer-General for the benefit of the Society's building fund. (See agreement herewith.)

On December 20 and 22, 1892, J. E. Caldwell & Co. delivered to a member of the Society, by order of the Board, nine dozen teaspoons and nine dozen coffeespoons, aggregating $322.20 in value, and that on August 8, 1893, the said firm received $60 on account of payment for same, leaving a balance of $262.20 still due from the Society on this account. On other several dates there have been small items of debit and credit, as set forth in the accompanying statement, making the present total indebtedness of the Society $282.80.

No return of sales by the member in charge of the spoons was made to the Treasurer-General or to the National Board until October 30, 1894, when the statement herewith was handed in and $136.08 paid to the Treasurer-General.

The committee further find that J. E. Caldwell & Co., in ad-
dition to the spoons delivered to the Society, have sold a considerable number at retail in their store, and that the allowance to the Society on these sales has aggregated $54.34, of which amount $46.33 have been paid to the member in charge on the following dates:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>April 11, 1893</td>
<td>$15.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 15, 1894</td>
<td>14.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 12, 1894</td>
<td>16.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$46.33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The member in charge states to the committee that she never saw the agreement with Caldwell and did not know of required monthly payments.

Respectfully submitted.

MARGUERITE DICKINS,
Chairman.

ROSE F. BRACKETT.
GERTRUDE J. C. HAMILTON.
MARY C. GANNETT.

(J. E. Caldwell & Co.'s statement of account, with copy of agreement, are filed herewith; also letters from Miss Desha and Mrs. Dickins.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 1, 1894.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount of sales</th>
<th>Due to D. A. R.</th>
<th>Due to Caldwell</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13 all-gilt teaspoons @ $3.00</td>
<td>$39 00</td>
<td>$13 00</td>
<td>$26 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 bright and gilt teaspoons @ $2.75</td>
<td>55 00</td>
<td>20 00</td>
<td>35 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 oxidized and gilt teaspoons @ $2.75</td>
<td>66 00</td>
<td>24 00</td>
<td>42 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 bright teaspoons @ $2.50</td>
<td>42 50</td>
<td>17 00</td>
<td>25 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 oxidized teaspoons @ $2.50</td>
<td>30 00</td>
<td>12 00</td>
<td>18 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 gilt coffee spoons @ $2.00</td>
<td>24 00</td>
<td>4 20</td>
<td>19 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 bright coffee spoons @ $1.50</td>
<td>40 50</td>
<td>9 45</td>
<td>31 05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 oxidized coffee spoons @ $1.50</td>
<td>36 00</td>
<td>8 40</td>
<td>27 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 bright and gilt coffee spoons @ $1.75</td>
<td>47 25</td>
<td>9 45</td>
<td>37 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 oxidized and gilt coffee spoons @ $1.75</td>
<td>42 00</td>
<td>8 40</td>
<td>33 60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total sales by Miss Desha: $42 25 $125 90 $296 35
Total sales by Miss Desha (continued)...

Amount of sales.  Due to D. A. R.  Due to Caldwell.

$422.25  $125.90  $296.35

10 per cent. commission on sales made by Caldwell...

463.30  44.23  2.10

Less $2.10 for allowance in the exchange of spoons by Mrs. E. A. Hill...

$46.33

$2.10

Total sales...

$885.55  $170.13  $298.45

CREDIT.

Aug. 8, '93. By cash to Caldwell...

$60.00

July 17, '94. By cash to Caldwell...

13.15

By cash paid for cut...

$5.00

cash paid for advertisement...

15.00

cash paid for registration...

1.40

cash paid for postage...

1.50

cash paid for assistant at Congress...

3.00

25.90

Net sales...

$144.23  $225.30

Less spoons not paid for:

2 teaspoons @ $2.75...  $5.50
3 teaspoons @ 2.50...  7.50
8 coffee spoons @ $1.50...

12.00
1 coffee spoon...

1.75

$26.75

8.15

18.60

Paid at this date...

$136.08  $206.70

Accrued interest...

$9.50

For money received from spoons paid by Miss Desha to Treasurer-General December 5, 1894...

$145.84

ERRATUM.

Vol. V, page 609, last line: In the minutes of the Board meeting of November 5 as prepared by me and as accepted by the Board this sentence reads thus: The report of the Finance Committee was considered and amended in sections and finally accepted in the following form.

ANITA NEWCOMB MCGEE, M. D.