THE WASHINGTONS IN THE REVOLUTION.

When the sun shines one cannot see the stars. I suppose that is the reason why a supremely great patriot is apt to so overshadow the other members of his family that the envious and pessimistic conclude that they must be either fainéants or traitors.

The assertion has been repeatedly made that the Washingtons were all tories with the exception of the General—and in fact I have more than once seen the intimation that the Father of his Country was himself a royalist.

He not only was not a royalist, but he was a member of a united and patriotic family, any one of whom would have been distinguished for his services had they not been overshadowed by the one great name.

Mary Ball Washington had four sons and one daughter; her sons, Samuel, John Augustine, and Charles, the three full brothers of the General, signed the Westmoreland protest against the Stamp Act in 1765, the first public resistance in the land to British aggression. A copy of that document with the list of signers can be found in Bishop Meade's "Old Churches and Families of Virginia," volume II, page 434.

As it is possible, though by no means probable, for a signer of the Westmoreland protest to lapse into toryism in eleven years, I will state the further services of these three brothers as shown by the records. The records of Berkeley county, West Virginia, state that:

"Colonel Samuel Washington, the oldest full brother of the Immortal Washington, entered the Continental Army as colonel of the Virginia Line in April, 1776, and was a brave, gallant officer to the close of the great struggle for liberty."
On September 15, 1772, while serving as colonel of militia of Frederick county, Virginia, he appointed the 'Old Wagonner,' Daniel Morgan, who a few years later was the gallant General Morgan, of King's Mountain fame, a captain in his regiment."—["Records of Berkeley county, West Virginia." "The Lower Shenandoah Valley," by J. E. Norris, page 236.]

John Augustine Washington, the second brother, raised and disciplined an independent company in 1774, for which service General Washington thanked him and expressed his "entire approbation of the laudable pursuit," in a letter dated March 23, 1775, and declaring his willingness to command it if occasion required. [Sparks, volume II, page 415.] He was acting county lieutenant of Westmoreland and a member of the Westmoreland Committee of Safety in 1775, and the same year was appointed colonel of the Westmoreland militia. On February 26, 1776, he was appointed by the Committee of Safety one of the commissioners of Westmoreland, and was actively engaged in recruiting troops from 1775 to 1780. General Washington wrote to him from Cambridge, March 31, 1776: "The share you have taken in public disturbance is commendable and praiseworthy." [Force's American Archives.] He was a member of the General Convention of Virginia, May 6 to 15, 1776, that instructed the Continental Congress to declare the United Colonies free and independent States. [Howe's Historical Collections of Virginia, page 113.] On May 31, 1776, General Washington wrote:

"Dr. Brother: I have received your letter of the 18th, from Williamsburg. I am glad to find the Va. Convention has passed so noble a vote. * * * My fear is you will all get tired and homesick; the consequences will be you will patch up a Constitution as defective as the present. * * * Every man should consider he is lending aid to frame a Constitution which is to render millions happy or miserable." [Spark's "Life of Washington," volume III, page 403; Force's American Archives, 1776, "Military Papers of John Augustine Washington," No. 223.]

Charles Washington, the youngest brother of the General, was a member of the Fredericksburg Committee of Safety and held the commission of colonel in the army. His name is perpetuated in the city that he founded, Charles Town. [Howe's Historical Collections, page 741.] He died a few months before the General. One of our chieftain's last letters is a regret
Colonel Samuel Washington
for the death of his brother, written to his cousin, Burges Ball, who was also the son-in-law of Colonel Charles Washington.

Betty Washington, the only sister of this noble band of brothers, married Colonel Fielding Lewis, who was, according to the record:

"An ardent patriot during the Revolutionary War. He was actively engaged in superintending the manufacture of arms in and near Fredericksburg, Va." [Bishop Meade's "Old Churches and Families, volume II, page 252. Howe's Historical Collections of Virginia," page 482.]

In 1776 Colonel Fielding Lewis was chairman of the Spotsylvania County Committee of Safety. [Force's American Archives, 1776, page 836; "Palmer's Calendar of Virginia State Papers," volume I, page 456].

Augustine Washington, half brother of the General, second son of Augustine Washington and his first wife, Jane Butler, was a member of the Virginia State Assembly from 1778 to 1780. [Calendar of Virginia State Papers.] He was but eight years of age when his father married the second time, so that he is not only the stepson but the adopted son of Mary Ball.

Having proved the patriotic services of General Washington's three brothers, his brother-in-law, and half brother, we will now turn our attention to his nephews and nephews-in-law.

Colonel Samuel Washington died in 1781 at the age of forty-seven. He married five times. His first wife, Jane Champe, left no child, his second wife was Mildred Thornton, daughter of Colonel John Thornton, of Spotsylvania.

Thornton Washington, son of Samuel Washington and Mildred Thornton, served as aid to his uncle, General Washington, at Morristown, before he was sixteen years old, and was ensign in the regiment of his grandfather, Colonel Thornton. He died before the General.

Anne Steptoe, the fourth wife of Colonel Samuel Washington, was the daughter of Colonel William Steptoe, an officer of distinction. George Steptoe Washington, son of Anne Steptoe, was the ward of General Washington after the death of Colonel Samuel; he chose for his nephew a military career as soon as he left college. His merit as an officer was so great that his uncle when President was urged by many members of
Congress to appoint Colonel George Steptoe Washington a brigadier general, but the President refused, saying "that one of a family was sufficient to hold high office," and he nominated in his stead an officer who was his known enemy.

John Augustine Washington died in 1737. He married Hannah Bushrod, who survived him.

Bushrod Washington, eldest son of John Augustine, served
as a private soldier under Colonel Mercer at the battle of Yorktown. He was a member of the Virginia Convention of 1788, and voted for the ratification of the Constitution of the United States. ["Virginia Convention of 1788," by Hugh Blair Grigsby, volume I, page 100.]

In 1798 he was appointed by President Adams an associate justice of the Supreme Court. He died in 1830, "after thirty-two years of faithful service."

Colonel Charles Washington married Mildred Thornton, daughter of Colonel Francis Thornton. They had four children, two sons and two daughters.

George Augustine Washington, eldest son of Colonel Charles,
entered the army in 1777. He served through the war and
was aid to Lafayette at Yorktown, in 1781. [Heitman’s "Historical Register."] He married Frances Bassett, niece of Mrs.
Martha Washington, and died in 1793. His merit as an officer
and General Washington's feeling for him is best shown in
the following extract from the General's will, concerning a
bequest to the two infant sons of George Augustine Wash-
ington:

"In consideration of the consanguinity between them and my wife,
being as nearly related to her as myself, and as on account of the affection
I had for, and for the obligation I was under to their father when living, who from his youth had attached himself to my person and followed my fortunes through the vicissitudes of the late revolution, afterwards devoting his time to the superintendence of my private concerns for many years whilst my public employments rendered it impracticable for me to do it myself, thereby affording me essential services, and always performing them in a manner most filial and respectful; for these reasons I say, I give and bequeath to George Fayette Washington and Lawrence Augustine Washington & their heirs my estate, East of little hunting creek, &c." [Washington's Will.]

Samuel Washington, son of Charles, served in the Revolu-
tionary War. He was a captain in 1794 during the Whiskey
Insurrection, and was with General Washington when he reviewed the Virginia and Maryland troops.

Frances Washington, eldest daughter of Charles, married
her father's cousin, Burges Ball. He served for a time on
General Washington's staff, as did General Washington's step-
son and several of his nephews, as "volunteer aid without pay," which position he soon exchanged for a captaincy in the line, rising to the rank of colonel, and equipping and meeting the other expenses of his regiment. He remained in active service until made prisoner in the lines at Charleston, in 1781. [Saffell's Military Record, page 384. Heitman's Historical Register.]

Augustine Washington, half brother of the General, married Anne Aylett, and left one son and three daughters.

William Augustine Washington, son of Augustine, was
ominated on the 6th of September, 1775, captain of the lower
district of Westmoreland county militia. He served through the war and contributed largely to the cause. In 1785 and 1786 he was high sheriff of Westmoreland. [Certified copy of Westmoreland county records copied for John Augustine Washington, when colonel of militia, by James Davenport, county clerk. Palmer's "Calendar of Virginia State Papers," volume IV, page 509.]

William Augustine Washington was married three times. His first wife was his cousin, Jane Washington, daughter of John Augustine; his second wife, Mary, daughter of Richard Henry Lee, left no children; his third wife was Sarah Tayloe, daughter of John Tayloe, member of the Virginia council and State Assembly until his death in 1779. [Meade's "Old Churches and Families."]

Elizabeth Washington, eldest daughter of Augustine, married Colonel Alexander Spottswood, who won the first victory of the Revolution at Great Bridge, near Norfolk, Virginia, on December 7, 1775. Saffell, Heitman, and almost any history of Virginia or the United States will give an account of the service of this worthy scion of Virginia's greatest colonial governor.

Jane, the second daughter, married Lieutenant Colonel Thornton, who served in the Third Continental and as aid to General Washington. [Heitman.] He was the son of Colonel John Thornton, of Spottsylvania County, and brother of the wife of Colonel Samuel Washington. Colonel John Thornton, his father, was a captain in 1776, served through the war, and was appointed colonel commanding Virginia militia in 1781 by order of Lafayette. [Heitman.]

Ann Washington, the youngest daughter of Augustine, married Bernard Ashton, a member of the Westmoreland Commit-
Fielding Lewis, eldest son of Betty Lewis, was a captain of the Fredericksburg home guard. [Howe's Historical Collections, page 482.]

George, the second son of Fielding Lewis and Betty Washington, joined the army in 1777 as a member of General Washington's bodyguard. Though very young he distinguished himself at the battle of Princeton, holding up and caring for General Mercer when mortally wounded, and bearing him off the field. Nine days later the lamented hero died in his arms. [Howe's Historical Collections, page 481.] He received a commission and served during the war and retired with the rank of major. [Meade and Heitman, Saffell, page 503.]

Lawrence Lewis was private secretary to General Washington until his marriage to Eleanor Parke Custis. He was an aid to General Morgan during the Whiskey Insurrection. [Howe's Historical Collections.]

Robert Lewis, a younger brother, was General Washington's private secretary during the first presidency. He was the boy who ushered the Marquis de Lafayette into his grandmother's garden and found her tending her flowers.

Thus we see that every son, nine grandsons, with the stepson, son-in-law, grandson-in-law, step-grandson, and step-grandsons-in-law of Mary Ball Washington were active patriots during the Revolution. The patriotism of this "Mother of a Mighty Race" has also been assailed, but the fallacy has been proven by reviving the memoirs of George Washington Parke Custis, quoted by Marion Harland in her "Story of Mary Washington," by Howison's "History of Virginia," and by that admirable article in the Century for 1892, by Mrs. Ella Bassett Washington, widow of Lewis Washington, descendant of John Augustine and Augustine, and herself a descendant of Betty Lewis. The article is entitled, "The Mother and Birthplace of Washington." No doubt can be entertained of that noble mother's patriotism when one reads this testimony of her descendant. She was in fact an active patriot giving material aid, for with her daughter's assistance and that of their servants dozens of socks were knitted and sent to the Gen-
eral’s camp for distribution, together with garments and provisions, the fruit of her thrift and economy.” [“Mother and Birthplace of Washington.”] Her old Bible with its buff and blue cover, spun, dyed, and woven by her servants, under her supervision, is now in the possession of Mrs. Ella B. Washington.

The Washington family is well represented in the Daughters of the American Revolution. One of the original three organizers of the Society is her descendant, Miss Eugenia Washington, granddaughter of Colonel George Steptoe Washington, and great-granddaughter of Colonel Samuel Washington. She stands No. 1 on the charter and on the directory of the Society, now mounting to sixteen thousand. Other descendants of Colonel Samuel Washington are the late Colonel Thornton Augustine Washington, of Washington, District of Columbia, and his daughter, Miss Lee Washington; the Misses Washington, of Newport, Kentucky, and Mrs. Betty Washington Taylor, all descendants of Thornton Washington, eldest son of Colonel Samuel.

The full and complete account here given of the services of John Augustine Washington is taken from the application papers of his descendants in the Mount Vernon Chapter, the first five charter members, the daughters of the last John Augustine Washington, of Mount Vernon. The papers were carefully prepared by one of these five sisters, Miss Eliza Selden Washington, when Registrar. She is now Mrs. Hunter, and Regent of the Mount Vernon Chapter. These ladies are the descendants of Corbin Washington, second son of John Augustine and his wife, Hannah Lee, daughter of Richard Henry Lee.

Mrs. Fanny Washington Finch, of Washington city, and Mrs. Mary Washington Keyser, of Baltimore, are descendants of John Augustine’s daughter Jane, who married her cousin, William Augustine Washington, thus representing two branches of the family. Mrs. Major Goodloe, the daughter of the late Senator Beck, of Kentucky, is also the descendant of William Augustine Washington. Her mother was Jane Washington, named after her ancestor.

Of the descendants of Colonel Charles Washington, Miss Birdie Washington, great-granddaughter of George Augustine,
whom the General mentions with such affection in his will, has been invited to join the Mount Vernon Chapter.

The Misses Ball, who unite the branches of Ball and Washington, are members of the Mary Washington Chapter. Miss Mary Randolph Ball, Anne Randolph Ball, and Elizabeth Carter Ball are the daughters of Mr. George Washington Ball, the grandson of Frances Washington, daughter of Colonel Charles Washington, who married her cousin, Burges Ball. Mr. Ball is one of the original Sons of the American Revolution. His mother was the daughter of George Mason, of Gunston Hall, author of the Bill of Rights and the Virginia Constitution, and his wife was the daughter of Captain Charles Carter Randolph.

There are many descendants of Betty Washington Lewis in the Society; among them, Mrs. Mary Stuart Smith, Honorary State Regent of Virginia; Mrs. Smoot, of Alexandria, and Mrs. Simon Bolivar Buckner,
the first woman in Kentucky to join this Society. Miss Virginia Tayloe Lewis, formerly of Washington, now residing in Baltimore, was a charter member. She is the great-granddaughter of Major George Lewis, and the sword bequeathed Major Lewis by General Washington is now in her possession. She is also the descendant of John Tayloe, heretofore mentioned.

The name of Lawrence Washington is among the signers of the Westmoreland Protest, but it is not the half-brother of General Washington, for he died in 1754, eleven years before the great Richard Henry Lee framed and signed that noble protest. It was probably Lawrence Washington, of Chotank, Westmoreland, whom the General alludes to in his will as "the acquaintance and friend of my youth." Colonel Bailey Washington, of Stafford County, who has many descendants among the charter members of this Society, was the father of Colonel William Washington, the renowned hero of Cowpens.

I have only mentioned a few descendants of the Washingtons among the Daughters of the American Revolution. I sincerely hope that we have many more and that their numbers may increase, for it is a noble race—one supremely great man and many good and true.

SUSAN RIVIERE HETZEL,
Registrar Mount Vernon Chapter.

HAREWOOD.

THAT fine old place of pleasant memories and patriotic associations, where George Washington's brother Samuel lived and died, was inherited by George Steptoe Washington from his father, Colonel Samuel Washington. It was at Harewood where James Madison married the winsom and interesting Dolly Payne, and where Louis Phillippe and his two brothers, Duke de Montpensier and Count Beaujolais, with their faithful servant, Beaudonin, were entertained. This is a time-hallowed stone mansion, moss grown and gray, with its black marble mantles, the gift of General Lafayette, and its hall hung with
a quaint collection of family portraits, among which is that of Colonel Samuel Washington and his fourth wife, Anne Steptoe, and their son, George Steptoe Washington, and his wife, Lucy Payne—the only original pictures now in existence. The house was planned and built under the personal superintendence of General Washington himself.

BATTLE OF YORKTOWN.

Battle of Yorktown, Va.
The Surrender of Lord Cornwallis,
Va., October 19, 1781.
From the Village Record.

The journal of Captain Davis is quite interesting, as the event to which it particularly relates is the most important in our military annals. It is not recollected that the general orders issued during the investment of Cornwallis were ever before published.

JOURNAL OF CAPTAIN DAVIS.

Oct. 12.—A tremendous fire from both sides.

Headquarters, Oct. 12, 1781.

For to-morrow.
M. G. M. Lafayette.
R. G. Muhlenburgh.
The Marquis’ division will mount in the trenches to-morrow. The superintendent of the deposite of the trenches is required to have the quality of saucisson, fascines and gabions brought to the deposite, accurately inspected; to reject such as are not fit for use, and report the corps that offer them.

17.—Two Hessian deserters came in; everything favorable.

Headquarters, Oct. 13, 1781.
For to-morrow.
B. G. Wayne and
Gist’s brigade.

14.—This morning a deserter says the infantry refuse doing duty. That Cornwallis promised them they would be relieved from New York, and give each regiment a pipe of wine.

The Marquis at dark stormed their river battery, and Baron Viscount Viomnel stormed another on their extreme to the left with little loss.

We run our second parallel complete.

For to-morrow.
M. G. Lincoln,
B. G. Clinton.

Major General Lincoln’s division will mount the trenches to-morrow.

The effects of the late Colonel Scammel will be disposed of at public sale to-morrow at 3 o’clock p. m., at Major Rice’s tent, in General Hayne’s brigade.

15.—This night the enemy made a sally and imposed themselves on the French for Americans, forced their works and made themselves masters of an American battery, which they spiked. Imposition being found out, they retired, with eight men killed on the spot.

Headquarters, Oct. 15, 1781.
For to-morrow.
M. G. M. Lafayette,
B. G. Muhlenburg and
Hayne’s brigade.

Major General Lafayette’s division will mount the trenches to-morrow.

The Commander-in-Chief congratulates the army on the success of the enterprise against the two important works on the
left of the enemy’s lines. He requests the Baron Viomnel, who commands the French Grenadiers and Chasseurs, and Marquis Lafayette, who commanded the American Light Infantry, to accept his warmest acknowledgments for the excellence of their dispositions and their own gallant conduct on the occasion; and he begs them to present his thanks to every individual officer, and to the men of their respective commands, for the spirit and rapidity with which they advanced to the attacks assigned them, and for the admirable firmness with which they supported them, under the fire of the enemy, without returning a shot.

The General reflects with the highest degree of pleasure on the confidence which the troops of the two nations must hereafter have in each other. Assured of mutual support, he is convinced there is no danger which they will not cheerfully encounter—no difficulty which they will not bravely overcome.

The troops will be supplied with fresh beef to Thursday next, inclusive; they will receive three pints of salt to every 100 rations, for their allowance of Wednesday and Thursday.

16.—Our batteries completing very fast.

Headquarters, Oct. 16, 1781.

For to-morrow.
M. G. B. Steuben,
B. G. Wayne, and
Gist’s brigade.

Major General Baron Steuben’s division will mount in the trenches to-morrow.

The Commander-in-Chief having observed that the trenches are constantly crowded with spectators, who, by passing and repassing prevent the men from working, and thereby greatly impede the operations of the siege.

He therefore orders that no officer, who is not on duty, shall hereafter enter the trenches, except general officers and their aids, and that no inhabitant or person not belonging to the army be suffered to enter the trenches at any time, without permission from the major general of the trenches.

In future the relief for the trenches are not to beat their drums after they pass the mill dam; they are from that place to march silently, with trailed arms and colors furled, until they arrive at their posts in the trenches.
Lieutenant Colonel Dehart being relieved from his arrest, the courtmartial, of which Colonel Cortland is president, will proceed to the trial of the prisoners confined in the provost.

17.—At 11 o'clock his lordship closes the scene by propositions for deputies from each army, to meet at Moore's house, to agree on terms for the surrender of York and Gloster. An answer was sent by 3 o'clock, when a cessation of arms took place.

Headquarters, Oct. 17, 1781.
For the trenches to-morrow.

18.—Flags alternately passing this day.

Headquarters, Oct. 18, 1781.
For the trenches to-morrow.

19.—At 1 o'clock this day, our troops marched in and took possession of their horn-works, and the British marched out. The American and French armies form a lane through which the British pass and ground their arms.

Headquarters, Oct. 19, 1781.
For to-morrow,
M. G. Lincoln,
Col. Butler,
Maj. Woodson,
B. M. Blake.

General Muhlenburg's brigade will hold itself in readiness for duty to-morrow.

20.—Lay quiet this day cleaning our arms.

Headquarters, Oct. 20, 1781.
For to-morrow.
M. G. M. Lafayette,
Col. Stewart,
Maj. Bird,
M. M. Cox.

Brigadier General Hayne's brigade for duty to-morrow, to parade at 10 o'clock on their own parade. The General congratulates the army upon the glorious event of yesterday; the generous proofs which his most Christian majesty has given of his attachment to the cause of America must force conviction in the
minds of the most deceived among the enemy, relative to the decisive good consequences of the alliance; and inspired every citizen of the States with sentiments of the most unalterable gratitude. His fleet, the most numerous and powerful that ever appeared in those seas, commanded by an admiral whose fortune and talents insure success; an army of the most admirable composition, both in officers and men, are the pledges of his friendship to the United States, and their coöperation has secured us the present signal success.

The General, upon this occasion, entreats his excellency, Count Rochambeau, to accept his most grateful acknowledgments for his counsel and assistance at all times. He presents his warmest thanks to the generals, Baron de Viomnel, Chevalier Chastelleux, Marquis de St. Simon, Count de Viomnel, and to Brigadier de Choisey (who had a separate command), for the illustrious manner in which they have advanced the interest of the common cause. He requests the Count de Rochambeau will be pleased to communicate to the army under his immediate command the high sense he entertains of the distinguished merits of the officers and soldiers of every corps, and that he will present, in his name, to the regiment of Argenois and Deaponts, the pieces of brass ordnance captured by them, as a testimony of their gallantry in storming the enemy's redoubts on the night of the 14th instant, when officers and men so universally vied with each other in the exercise of every soldierly virtue.

The General's thanks to each individual of merit would comprehend the whole army, but he thinks himself bound, however, by affection, duty, and gratitude, to express his obligation to Major Generals Lincoln, Lafayette, and Steuben, for their dispositions in the trenches, to General Duportail and Colonel Carney for the vigor and knowledge which were conspicuous in their conduct of the attacks, and to General Knox and Colonel de Abberville for their great attention and fatigue in bringing forward the artillery and stores, and for their judicious and spirited management of them in the parallels. He requests the gentlemen above mentioned to communicate his thanks to the officers and soldiers of their commands. Ingratitude, which the General hopes never to be guilty of, would be
conspicuous in him, was he to omit thank ing in the warmest terms his excellency, Governor Nelson, for the aid he has derived from him and from the militia under his command, to whose activity, emulation and courage such applause is due; the greatness of the acquisition would be ample compensation for the hardships and hazards which they encountered with so much patriotism and firmness.

In order to diffuse the general joy in every breast, the General orders those men belonging to the army, who may now be in confinement, shall be pardoned and join their respective corps.

21.—British marched out for their cantonments under militia guards.
22.—York affords very good port wine.
23.—Orders for the troops to hold themselves in readiness to march at the shortest notice.
24.—Marquis de St. Simon’s troops embark their cannon.
25.—Demolish our works by brigades.
26.—Expectations of a supply of necessaries from the merchants of York and Gloster.
27.—Report says Sir H. Clinton has embarked from New York for Virginia.
28.—The American cannon put on board vessel for the head of Elk.
29.—Nothing material.
30.—I was on duty at Gloster.
31.—Colonel Tarleon dismounted from his horse by an inhabitant, who claimed him in the midst of the street.

Nov. 1.—A supply of clothing purchased by agents appointed for that purpose.
2.—Distribution of the supplies.
3.—Orders for Pennsylvania and Maryland troops to march to-morrow for South Carolina.
4.—General beat at 8 o’clock. Tents struck and loaded. Troops march at 9.

EUGENIA WASHINGTON.
ANECDOTE CONNECTED WITH THE SURRENDER OF YORKTOWN, VIRGINIA.

Baron Steuben commanded in the trenches at the moment Lord Cornwallis made his overture for capitulation. The proposals were immediately dispatched to the Commander-in-Chief, and the negotiation, as we say, progressed. The Marquis de Lafayette, whose tour it was next to mount guard in the trenches, marched to relieve the Baron, who, to his astonishment, refused to be relieved.

He informed General de Lafayette that the custom of European war was in his favor, and that it was a point of honor which he could neither give up for himself nor deprive his troops of—that the offer to capitulate had been made during his guard, and that in the trenches he would remain until the capitulation was signed or hostilities commenced. The Marquis immediately galloped to headquarters. General Washington decided in favor of the Baron—to the joy of one and to the mortification of the other of those brave and valuable men. The Baron remained till the business was finished. E. W.

THE BATTLE OF MONMOUTH.

In the grasses the cobwebs were hanging
Frosted white with the fall of the dew,
When we roused from our tents before sunrise,
As the bugles the rippling call blew.

"Drop your knapsacks, men," "Form!" and now "Forward!"
We are off and the red dust upflies;
Not a breath turns the silver lined birch leaves
And the quivering air dazzles our eyes.

Comes a sound—was that thunder that rumbled?
In the vivid sky blazes the sun,
'Twas the cannon that roared in the distance.
Hasten on, for the fight has begun!

As we paused by a church for our orders,
Stood our chief as I see him e'en now,
With his hand on his horse's hot forehead
And the dust on his noble white brow.
When a farmer rushed up to us, panting,  
"Sir, your soldiers are flying ahead!"
"Silence! this is some coward's invention,  
March forward, men!" Washington said.

Then we stirred at the cry of the bugles,  
At the sound of the trampling of feet,  
And we felt that to struggle was holy,  
And to die for our country was sweet.

Then the blood hammered fast in our temples,  
And we burned with the thirst for the fray,  
And our muscles strained hard at our muskets,  
As our general spurred, plunging, away.

Look! Who comes? See the troops there before us,  
'Tis our soldiers, and flying, we see!
Wild, disordered, and jaded they meet us;  
They retreat by the orders of Lee!

On we go, with the haste of dread urging,  
To a farm where the broad brook runs fast,  
And the children at play by the lilacs  
Come out running to see us march past.

And the sweet thrilling sound of their voices  
Floats across on the flower-scented air,  
"O, they're marching right down to the willows,  
And they'll ruin our playhouse that's there!"

O, you children, our hearts ached to hear you,  
Though we knew not that there by your wall,  
They would dig a deep trench on the morrow  
For the men that ere evening would fall.

Now we looked on the country below us,  
Where our soldiers left honor behind,  
And were flying like leaves in the autumn  
When they whirl in the eddying wind.

At their head, lo, the recreant commander,  
And our chief urged his horse's quick pace,  
And there on the bridge o'er the torrent,  
Lee and Washington met, face to face.

Such a glance as when Jove shakes Olympus,  
As he scatters the thunderbolts wide,  
Like the flash of a sword from its scabbard  
Came his speech, "Sir, what means this?" he cried.
Then the orders came rattling like hailstones,
And the panic was stayed by his hand,
Fast the batteries form in the forest,
On the heights with the cannon we stand.

From beneath the low boughs of the orchard,
Like the angry wasps, Wayne's bullets fly,
Till the fierce Colonel Monkton grows reckless;
"Drive them out! drive them out!" is the cry.

On the grenadiers charge with their bayonets
Ranks of steel like a glittering wall,
With a crash like the meeting of waters,
Comes the answering fire—and they fall!

But the heat of the air saps our courage,
And we faint neath the glare of the sky,
To the streaked brook our comrades crawl, moaning,
Like the hurt deer, to drink and to die.

Yet he called for a charge, the undaunted,
And we formed in our battle array,
But the shadows arose from the hollows,
So we waited the coming of day.

* * * * *

When we looked for our foes on the morrow,
As the mist melted off in the sun,
Like the fabled Assyrian army,
They had vanished—and Monmouth was won!

Sarah King Wiley.

Stories of the Revolution.

The leading events of the war for independence are familiar to all Americans, but there are many stirring incidents replete with legendary pictures which have been perpetuated only in fragmentary form and are not familiar; some in old periodicals of the time; some in diaries, and some in collections.

An old volume was sent me two or three years ago by a friend, many of the incidents therein related are as rich as rare old wine and we, in running over them, have had a new insight into the hearts of the people and better understand why England with all her wealth and power could not conquer her wretched, starving Colonies.
It is the retold stories of the fireside and the home that we offer you. We give in this number of the Magazine stories connected with the life of Washington. We are quite sure they will help our patriotism and fill us with thrilling gratitude toward those whose memories we are striving to commemorate. The foundation of these stories come to us verified.

One day in the early part of the Revolution, just after the sun had passed its meridian, an American officer could have been seen slowly wending his way along one of the unfrequented roads that wound their way up the mountains in the vicinity of West Point, where the American Army was then stationed. The officer was unaccompanied, and as the horse with slow and measured tread moved along the road, with slackened rein hanging loose upon his neck, his rider seemed buried in deep thought. The scene around was of peculiar beauty, but the traveler heeded it not, he seemed to be reading the dark and obscure future. It would have been impossible for any one to have looked upon his calm, thoughtful face—the benevolent expression—the penetrating glance of his eye and the noble carriage of the man, without detecting the presence of Washington. He drew up before a mansion on the road, dismounted, and walked toward the house, a door was opened, an aged gentleman in civilian's dress greeted the comer with the hospitality that characterized the day. The family in which Washington, on this occasion was received, was one he had been frequently in the habit of visiting. During the stay of the army at West Point he often dined with its members. He had repose, great confidence, and strong friendship in the head of the house, but whispers of treachery and suspicions of honesty were in the air. These suspicions Washington did not heed, but having been invited to dine with him on a certain day and at a certain hour and the invitation pressed, accompanied with an insinuation that his appearance with a guard would be an indication of a want of confidence in his friend’s fidelity, he was urged to come unattended to give proof of his unchanged belief in his honesty. Washington's suspicions were at last aroused and he resolved by accepting the invitation to prove their truth or falsehood.
Washington was on his way to fill this engagement when our story opens.

The time appointed for the dinner was two o'clock, but it was not later than one when Washington dismounted at the door of his host. He had an especial object in this early arrival. The host proposed a walk on the verandah to pass the time in the interim. Washington soon became convinced that his host was very nervous and excitable, but continued the conversation coolly and calmly, diverting it, however, into channels that would betray the agitation of his host.

Washington in commenting upon the beauty of the landscape that surrounded them adroitly pointed out the spot where the enemy were encamped, at the same time giving vent to his feeling toward a man of American birth who could go against the interests of his country, especially sell himself and his country for gold. The traitor quailed before Washington's penetrating glance. At this juncture he was relieved by the sound of approaching horses, and as both guest and host turned to the direction whence the sound proceeded a company of dragoons in British uniforms appeared upon the brow of the hill and came galloping toward the house.

"Bless me sir!" exclaimed Washington, "what cavalry are these approaching the house?"

"A party of British light horse" rejoined his host, "who mean no harm but are merely sent for my protection!"

"British horse sent here while I am your guest?" said Washington with sternness as he turned upon his host with an air of command that awed, and that made his little soul quail. "What does this mean, sir?" said Washington, as a withering look gathered upon his face.

By this time the troop had arrived and they were seen dismounting. This gave courage to the trembling traitor.

"General," said he, approaching his guest. "General, you are my prisoner."

"I believe not," replied Washington calmly, "but, sir, I know that you are mine! Officers, arrest this traitor!"

The hypocrite looked from Washington to his men, the one an American officer, the others seemingly British soldiers. The puzzle was soon solved. Washington had ordered a company to
disguise themselves as British cavalry and to arrive at the mansion at a quarter before two, which would be in time to prove the innocence or guilt of the host. The plot was admirably displayed by his great sagacity. The false friend was conducted to the American camp as a prisoner.

He afterward confessed that he had been offered a large sum of gold to betray Washington into the hands of the English. At the hour of two a party of British horse would have surrounded the house and captured the American commander.

Washington at first thought of making a severe example of the man, but he yielded to the earnest solicitations of the family and pardoned him.

* * * * * * * *

Amid the woe and suffering, the piteous looks and haggard appearance of the men in the American Army that awful winter at Valley Forge, Washington moved with a calm mien, but breaking heart.

One day a Quaker by the name of Potts was strolling up a creek, when he heard in a secluded spot the solemn voice of some one apparently engaged in prayer. Stealing quietly forward he saw Washington's horse tied to a sapling, and a little farther on, in a thicket, the Chief himself, on his knees and with tears streaming down his cheeks, beseeching heaven for his country and his army. Before God alone that strong heart gave way and poured forth the full tide of its grief and anxieties. Though the heavens grew dark around him and disaster wrecked his brightest hopes, and despair settled down on officers and men, he showed the same unalterable presence, moved the same tower of strength. His God alone could he lean upon and to him he could safely go.

The poor man who had witnessed this spectacle hurried home and on opening the door of his house burst into tears. His wife, amazed, inquired what was the matter with him. He told her what he had seen, and added, "if there is any one on this earth whom the Lord will listen to it is George Washington, and I feel a presentation that under such a commander there can be no doubt of our eventually establishing our independence, and that God in his providence has willed it so."
In February his wife joined him, and as the two walked through the camp, even the half-starved and mutinous soldier raised his head to bless them, and from many a lip fell the "long live Washington," as his tall form darkened the door of the hut.

* * * * *

It was after the battle of Long Island, the first battle between the army under Washington and the enemy, Washington was on Brooklyn Heights watching the movements of the foe. Just before sunset, as he was looking eastward, a gust of wind like a friendly hand lifted for a moment the fog that lay over the British vessels within the narrows, and revealed the boats filled with men passing from ship to ship and all the preparation for some great and combined movement.

The fleet had been ordered to act in concert with the land force, and attacking the batteries on shore to pass up East River and thus separate the American Army in New York from that of Brooklyn. But "the stars fought against Sisera," for a strong east wind surged all day down the East River, holding back the ships with an unseen hand.

A council of war was called by Washington, and it was unanimously resolved to retreat to New York. The fog that covered the island effectually concealed the movements of the Americans. At eight o'clock the soldiers were paraded and began their silent march toward the ferry at the foot of Fulton street. After some delay waiting for the wind to change, the troops embarked, and impelled by muffled oars, passed silently and swiftly from shore to shore. By five o'clock in the morning all the army save the artillery were safe in New York.

Washington stood on the Brooklyn side through the long and stormy night watching detachment after detachment disappear in the gloom and darkness. As the last boat left the land he stepped on board, and with a heavy load lifted from his heart was rowed across the river.

The next day the British sailed up East River to Harlem, and three men of war swept by the batteries on the Hudson.

The British effected a landing, and Putnam, who was guarding the upper part of the island, was ordered to fall back to Harlem Heights; not a moment was to be lost or a cordon
would be stretched across the island and cut off his retreat. Washington's army would be divided.

Putnam galloped backward and forward encouraging his men, every lineament of his face showed the intense anxiety under which he labored.

QUAKER LADY DETAINING THE ENGLISH GENERAL.

A Quaker lady named Murray occupied at the time Murray Hill, and Putnam sent to her to delay, by her hospitality, as long as possible Sir Henry Clinton. The latter with his staff passed her house. This patriotic woman cordially invited him to stop and partake of a glass of wine and refreshments. He and
his staff gladly accepted her kind offer, and she detained them by her courtesies until her negro servant, who had been stationed on the top of the house to watch the American Army, returned and gave the sign agreed upon to indicate that the army had passed the point of danger.

When Clinton left the house he saw to his mortification the American banners fluttering far in advance. As darkness came on the weary columns wound up the slope and were received with shouts of joy by the whole army.

Washington did not attempt to conceal his delight at the strategy of the little Quakeress which had saved Putnam and his troops.

* * * * * * *

The victories of Trenton and Princeton was the turning point in the Revolutionary War.

A touching reminiscence of that critical time has come down to us, and one can hardly read these incidents so closely allied to Washington without a renewed veneration for the great commander of the American Army.

Colonel Fitzgerald was aid-de-camp to General Washington at the battle of Princeton. He had been ordered to bring up the troops from the rear of the column, it was at the moment when Mawhood's and Mercer's troops began under the heavy fire of the British to recoil.

Washington knowing that defeat would be annihilation, no sooner saw his troops begin to undulate than he spurred forward his horse shouting to his astonished troops to follow him—and he rode within thirty feet of the enemy and halted—he reined up his horse with his head to the enemy and in that position became immovable. It was his last appeal to his soldiers, and seemed to say, "Will you give up your General to the foe?"

Such an appeal was not made in vain. The discomfited Americans rally on the instant and form into line. The enemy halt and dress their line. Washington is between the adverse parties, seemingly a target for both. The arms of lines are leveled—can escape from death be possible?

Fitzgerald, horror stricken at the danger of his beloved commander, dropped the reins upon his horse's neck and drew his
hat over his eyes that he might not see him die—a roar of musketry, and then a shout of victory!

Washington Midway Between the Two Armies at Princeton.

The aid raised his eyes, a glorious sight met them, the enemy were broken and flying. Through the smoke Washington is seen sitting there alive, unharmed, waving his hat and cheering his comrades to the pursuit. One of his aids wept like a child. Fitzgerald rushed up to his chief and with joy exclaimed, "Thank God your excellency is safe!"

Washington gave one grasp of his hand to his weeping aid, and turning to Fitzgerald said:

"Away, my dear Colonel, bring up the troops, the day is our own."
"Long live Washington" rolled back over the field and like an anthem filled the heavens.

One pleasant evening in the month of June, during the early part of the war, a man was seen entering the borders of a wood near the Hudson River; his appearance was that of a person above the common rank.

His horse panted as if it had been hard pushed for miles. The owner made frequent stops to caress the patient animal—some urgent necessity seemed to actuate him. He forsook the road for by-paths leading through the woods. After two or three hours had passed a thunder storm arose—darkness had overtaken him. It was the lightning's flash that helped him pick his way. The rain penetrated his clothing, and he found shelter under a large oak.

Almost exhausted with the day's labors, he was about to make a bed of his saddle and overcoat, when he espied a light glimmering through the trees. He took courage and pressed on. The soil was soft from the rain, and the horse slipped at every step; at last a comfortable looking farm house was reached. The watch dog's bark brought the owner of the mansion to the door.

"Who is there?" said he.

"A friend who has lost his way and in pursuit of a place of shelter," was the answer.

"Come in, sir," added the speaker, "and whatever my house will afford, you shall have with welcome."

"I must provide for the weary companion of my journey," remarked the other.

The farmer conducted the stranger into a room where his wife was seated, and then led the horse to the barn, bountifully providing for him.

"That is a noble animal of yours," remarked the farmer on his return.

"Yes," was the reply, "and I am sorry that I was obliged to misuse him, so that he needed so much care."

"Susan," said the farmer, with a reproachful look, "Why have you not given the stranger something to eat?"
Fear had prevented the good woman from extending her well-known hospitality, for a robbery had been committed by a lawless band of depredators recently in the neighborhood, and the report said the ruffians were well dressed. She imagined this might be one of them.

She soon prepared a bountiful meal, during which there was much interesting conversation among the three.

The host informed the stranger at bed-time that it was their custom to have family devotions, inviting him to be present. He accepted it in these words:

"It would afford me the greatest pleasure to commune with my heavenly Preserver after the events of the day. Such exercises prepare us for the repose we seek."

The host lighted a pine knot and conducted the stranger to bed, and retired to an adjoining apartment.

"John," whispered the wife, "that is a good man, and not one of the highwaymen, as I feared."

"Yes," said he, "I like him better for thinking of his God than all of his inquiries after our welfare. I wish our Peter had been home from the army to hear him talk. I'm sure Washington himself could not say more for his country nor give a better history of the hardships endured by our brave soldiers."

"Who knows," inquired the wife, "but it may be him after all, my dear, for they do say he travels just so alone sometimes. Hark! what is that?"

The sound of a voice came from the chamber of the guest, who was now praying.

After thanking the Creator for his many mercies, and asking a blessing on the household, he continued, "And now almighty Father, if it be thy holy will that we shall attain a name and a place among the nations of the earth, grant that we may be enabled to show our gratitude for thy goodness by our endeavors to fear and obey thee. Bless us with wisdom in our councils, success in battle and let our victories be tempered with humanity. Endow our enemies with enlightened minds that they may become sensible of their injustice, and willing to restore liberty and peace. Grant the petition of thy servant..."
for the sake of him thou hast called thy Son; nevertheless not my will, but thine be done. Amen."

The next morning the traveler being in great haste declined breakfast, but expressed a wish to cross the river immediately, at the same time offering to compensate them for what he had received. This was refused.

"Well, sir," continued he, "since you will not permit me to recompense you, it is but just that I inform you on whom you have conferred so much kindness. I had been out yesterday endeavoring to obtain some information respecting our enemy, and being alone, ventured too far from the camp. On my return I was surprised by a foraging party, and only escaped by my knowledge of the woods and the fleetness of my horse. My name is George Washington."

He left with the wife a token of remembrance, which the descendants of the worthy couple are proud of exhibiting to this day.

* * * * * * * * *

The following incident was told to Robert Dale Owen by Lafayette himself, while Mr. Owen was on a visit to Paris, and retold by him in a speech delivered in Indiana in 1840.

The aim of the traitor Arnold was not confined to West Point alone. He had projected the betrayal into the hands of Sir Henry Clinton of Washington himself, Lafayette, and of the principal officers. A trifling circumstance caused its failure. Arnold had invited Warshington to dine with him the very morning the plot was discovered, and Washington was only prevented from being present by the urgent request made to him by an old officer, near to whose station he passed, that he would remain the night with him and next morning inspect some works in the neighborhood.

Washington accordingly dispatched an aid from his suite to make his excuse to Arnold.

The messenger arrived at West Point next morning and breakfasted with Arnold. During the repast a letter was received, the superscription of which no sooner met the eyes of Arnold than he hurried away from the table, and in a few minutes afterwards was on his way to New York. This letter contained information of the arrest of Andre.
In the meantime, Washington with his staff, was seated at the table of the officer whose invitation had delayed the visit to West Point, when a dispatch was brought to the Chief which he opened, read, laid down without comment. No alteration was visible in his countenance, but he remained perfectly silent. After some minutes he beckoned to Lafayette, arose from the table, and followed by the young Frenchman, proceeded to an inner apartment where he placed the fatal dispatch which revealed Arnold's perfidy in his hands, and then giving way to an uncontrollable burst of feeling, fell on his friend's neck and wept aloud. "I believe," said Lafayette, "this was the only occasion throughout our long and sometimes hopeless struggle that Washington ever gave way, even for a moment, under a reverse of fortune; and perhaps I was the only human being who ever witnessed in him an exhibition of feeling so foreign to his temperament."

As it was, he recovered himself before I had perused the communication that gave rise to this emotion, and when we returned to his staff not a trace remained on his countenance either of grief or despondency.

MARY S. LOCKWOOD.

HOUDON'S HEAD OF WASHINGTON.

We call attention to the bust portrait on the cover of this, "the Washington number," of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. It is a reproduction from the Houdon plaster cast, which is now beyond dispute the standard head of the great leader of the Army of the American Revolution. Houdon executed it at Mount Vernon in October, 1785, the most propitious time to secure a portrait that the Nation can trust. Its claims, beyond the evidence of pure, strong lines, are three-fold. The date is at the successful close of a seven years' contest, before anxious fears for the future had brought serious unrest, and it is the work of the most distinguished sculptor of the century. The people have a right to secure it, and the United States should purchase and jealously guard it as the most precious data for the head of Washington.

ELIZABETH BRYANT JOHNSTON.
THE ORIGIN OF THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION.
[Read before the Mary Washington Chapter.]

In this first paper of the constitutional series I wish to point out the principal causes of our present Constitution, the first attempts of our people at governing themselves, and the failures in these attempts which led to the formation of such a nearly perfect form of self-government as ours is generally acknowledged to be. The thirteen Colonies of Great Britain were at the commencement of the Revolution so many separate communities, having, to a considerable extent, different political organizations and different municipal laws. They had no political connection with each other and their governments were derived directly from that of Great Britain. It is interesting to note to whom we owe the first suggestion of a union. Benjamin Franklin, in July of 1775, being then in England as the political agent of several Colonies, sent an official letter to the Massachusetts Assembly recommending a General Congress of all the Colonies. But the first attempt at concerted and independent action was not until 1774, when the Virginia House of Burgesses suggested a Continental Congress. The house was assembled at Williamsburg, when hearing of the order to close the port of Boston it passed resolutions deploring this order, whereupon the Governor promptly dissolved it. But these courageous men re-assembled, styling themselves a committee, and calling on the other Colonies for a Continental Congress for which a Virginia Convention elected seven delegates. The Colonies answered their call, Massachusetts leading, and the delegates assembled in Philadelphia the 7th of September, 1774. In their appointment the Colonies had stated the object of the Congress to be the resolving on proper measures to be recommended to all the Colonies for the recovery and establishment of their just rights and liberties, civil and religious, and for the restoration of union and harmony with Great Britain. The Congress sat until the 26th of October, drawing up a declaration of rights, which summarized the grievances and asserted the rights of the Colonies, and passing an agreement of non-importation, non-exportation, and non-consumption between Great Britain and British America. This Congress still acknowledged the colonial relations
with Great Britain, and before adjourning they recommended
the election of another Congress to assemble the next May.
Through the winter the General Assembly of Massachusetts
sat at Cambridge. It was not recognized by the Governor,
and, while the rest of the province yielded general obedience
to its laws, he held the city of Boston with a body of troops.
This Assembly, styling (itself) the Provincial Congress, elected
five delegates to represent the Colony at the new Continental
Congress. In this posture of affairs the battle of Lexington
occurred, April 19, 1775.

The second Congress assembled in Philadelphia, May 10, of
that year. The credentials of the delegates generally conferred
power to adopt measures to recover and establish American
rights, but still expressed a desire for the restoration of har-
mony between Great Britain and her Colonies. After some
discussion it was decided that each Colony should be repre-
sented by one vote. The delegations were constantly renewed,
so that the Congress sat as a permanent body. It proceeded
to put the country in a state of defense and virtually assumed
control over military operations. War was to be waged until
the British ministry should acknowledge the rights of the
Colonies. An army of New England regiments having in-
fested Boston, Congress adopted it as the Continental Army and
appointed General Washington commander-in-chief, with in-
structions to make it his special care that the liberties of
America received no detriment. Congress then created a cur-
rency to defray war expenses by issuing two million dollars in
bills of credit to be paid by apportionment to the several Col-
onies from their coming taxes. Three departments of Indian
affairs were constituted to bring this people under the control
of Congress. Several Colonies having requested the opinion
of Congress on the proper exercise of their powers of govern-
ment, its first advice was their establishment as provinces only
but on Parliament refusing a hearing to its petitions and pass-
ing acts to reduce the Colonies to obedience by arms, it recom-
mended more stable governments and that they be established
where they did not already exist. The Colonies did not dis-
solve their allegiance individually, but acting together in Con-
gress, which assumed at once the exercise of all the powers
demanded by the public exigencies, and their exercise was fully acquiesced in and confirmed by the people. On the 7th of June, 1776, a resolution was moved by Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, and John Adams, of Massachusetts, "that the United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States and that all political connections between them and the State of Great Britain is and ought to be totally suppressed." This was adopted by a committee of the whole on the 10th and a committee appointed to draw up a declaration—Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman, and R. R. Livingston. The Colonies instructed their delegates to vote for it, and the declaration being reported the 28th of June, was passed unanimously the 4th of July.

It is in the inconvenience and distress that Washington was now suffering that we can best note the failings of this Revolutionary Government. This came from the different States appointing the officers, from lack of provisions and pay for both officers and men and the absence of concerted action, until matters were somewhat improved by Congress vesting in Washington a military dictatorship, though apologizing to the States for such action. In the meantime discussion of articles of confederation had been constantly in progress until on November 17, 1777, when Congress had been driven to Yorktown by the British occupation of Philadelphia, they were passed and recommended to the States.

The Revolutionary Government was breaking down above all from the want of a civil executive to exercise the powers implied by the great objects for which it was intended, and to see that its decrees were enforced. Its legislative authority, though defined in no written instruments or public charters, was sufficient, under its implied general powers, to have enabled it to issue decrees directing the execution, by its own agents, of all measures essential to the national safety. But this authority was never exercised, partly because the States were unwilling to execute it, but chiefly because no executive agency existed to represent the continental power and to enforce its decrees. This was the first trial of Government which the American people went through. It illustrated the com-
plete futility of a federative union whose operation as a Government should consist merely in agreeing upon measures in a general council, leaving the execution of those measures to the separate members of the confederacy.

The delay in the assent of several States to the Articles of Confederation was caused principally by the claim of some of the larger States to the vacant lands lying within their boundaries, which had been fixed in the original charters at the "South Sea." The already defined States felt that this might be a great disadvantage to them when these western lands were populated, but at last they signed the articles announcing that they relied on the candor and justice of the several States to remove this inequality. Their confidence was amply justified by the sessions of New York and Virginia of their unoccupied lands to the Central Government.

The second trial of Government, the Confederation, was in some particulars even weaker than the former. Certain powers were relegated to Congress by the Articles of Confederation—all others were reserved to the States. These powers related chiefly to the defense of the States against external attack, to the discussion on appeal of all cases of dispute between the States, to the care of the Indians and the regulation of the mint. The States were equally represented and a majority of nine States was necessary to all important measures. The fundamental fault was that the Articles of Confederation were entirely without provision for enforcing the measures which they authorized Congress to adopt for the general welfare. It was a compact of sovereign States, which it was declared they should all abide by, but should they fail to there was no resort but arms—civil war; Congress could not enforce its laws by process upon the persons of individuals, one of the important points brought out later in framing the Constitution. The States did indeed disregard the requisitions of Congress for money most urgently needed for foreign and home debts. Congress was forced to incur large running expenses for the army and navy, etc., and pay an annual interest of two and a half million dollars on revolutionary loans. To raise the money it was to make requisitions on the States, but the States were
themselves in debt and did not pay, bringing the Government to the verge of bankruptcy. There is no doubt that the war was much prolonged by the failure of the States to meet these requisitions, thereby producing great dissatisfaction among the unpaid officers and men and crippling the resources of the army.

Next the Articles of Confederation failed to give Congress the power of regulating commerce, thereby giving foreign governments making treaties with us a great advantage, which they did not fail to use. During the time between the treaty of peace and the convention at Annapolis the States legislated individually and without uniformity to protect themselves against the English policy of exclusion. This was, of course, ineffectual, but Congress pleaded in vain for enlarged powers of export and import; the States would not agree to any concerted action. The treaty of peace was of course entered into by the General Government, but they found it extremely difficult to hold the States individually to the enforcement of its articles. Their Legislatures were constantly passing measures which conflicted with the treaty. On this account the English refused to evacuate the Western posts, so inflaming the Indians and making the settlement of the frontiers much more difficult.

Another deficiency of the powers of Congress was that it could not interfere in the internal controversies of a State, though monarchistical or anarchistical factions might overthrow the State Government. There was general alarm at Shay's rebellion in Massachusetts. Thus the clause guaranteeing to every State a republican form of government came to be inserted in the Constitution.

For all these reasons, and others I must not take time to mention, the Confederation showed itself incompetent, and public opinion gradually became persuaded that the powers of Congress must be immensely enlarged to give it any of the essence of political sovereignty.

The Legislature of Virginia in 1785, having had disputes with Maryland on the regulation of trade on the Chesapeake, called for a convention at Annapolis to consider the whole subject of the commerce of the United States, and appointed delegates to it. Only five of the States answered the call, but
the commissioners of these five, feeling that many other questions lay behind that of commerce, courageously called for a convention for the purpose of investigating the defects of the National Government. The Articles of Confederation had provided that amendments should be proposed by Congress and approved by the State Legislatures, but the great minds of the country were none of them at that time in Congress, which had degenerated to a small and weak body. Most of the men of power were holding office in their own States, and were not in a position to suggest amendments. Gradually the feeling in favor of a convention spread, until Congress in the winter of 1787 issued a call, which was responded to by twelve of the States, when their delegates assembled at Philadelphia the 14th of May of that year. Of this convention and its great work in framing the Constitution you will hear in the succeeding papers of this course.

I am filled with admiration at the spectacle of a revolution in our form of government accomplished by the deliberations of a body of men assembled in peaceful convention, representing the people and submitting the result of their work to a direct vote of the people. They devised a system by which the national sovereignty might be endowed with energy, dignity, and power, still preserving the substance and the forms of popular liberty. It was adopted by the people without the loss of a drop of blood, without any violence, without a moment's interruption of the calm and even tenor of their daily life—the ship of society swept on its course with no sail torn, no rock collided, no anchor lost.

(MRS.) JOSEPHA NEWCOMB WHITNEY.

THE FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY.

In seventeen thirty-two was born, in storied Westmoreland,
The child destined, in after years, vast armies to command—
Who won, by deeds most valorous, and by divine behests,
The title Pater Patrias—a glorious bequest!

His early years were marked, we're told, by gentleness and grace,
Instinct with dignity he was, and withal, fair of face.
When only thirteen years of age he wrote, and well, I ween,
His "Maxims of civility," one hundred and sixteen.
Fancy him, the boyish scribe, intent upon his manners,
When lads are mostly, at that age, naught but mischief planners!
George Washington, when but a youth, at one doubloon a day,
Surveyed waste lands and camped for months in the sad disarray
Of virgin forests, nor did fear to meet the savage, wild,
Nor was from duty at his post by pleasure e'er beguiled.
At Fort Duquesne—now Pittsburg—when but nineteen years of age,
During the war of seven years, wherein he did engage—
In that historical combat, the grewsome ambuscade,
He rode through showers of fiery balls unscathed as on parade—
Had horses shot from under him—had bullets through his coat—
Yet galloped off un wounded, just as fleecy clouds still float
Tho' pierced by shafts of sunshine—he was saved for nobler deeds,
To war for independence and his country's worthy creeds!
The Indians, in close ambush, who made unerring aims,
Would watch the gallant Washington ride thro' sulphuric flames,
And therefore was, 'mongst savage tribes, the superstition rife,
That Washington, the warrior, possessed a charmed life—
It was as tho' the arm of God held him in fond embrace,
And flung the shield of his defense before the hero's face.
George Washington, whose bravery doth history adorn,
Was not the sport of circumstance, but a patriot born;
For what's a patriot but one, who, with unfaltering might,
At duty's call contends for home, and liberty and right!

En passant, I diverge to sing the warrior's demesne,
Whose freedom from the Briton's power he fought so hard to gain.
For situation, beautiful, is fair Virginia's land—
Her valleys cradle verdancy—her mountain chains are grand;
And, in this country's infancy, from thence did emanate
Such men as seemed created for defenders of their State.
Incomparably charming is George Washington's old home—
Whereeto I might, were I allowed, address a lengthy tome.
Mount Vernon's Mansion's rambling pile—that shrine so dear to all—
Displays a wide Colonial front, with pillars white and tall—
While like pure lapis lazuli the broad Potomac lies
Below 'tween green and wooded banks, whence, gently terraced, rise
Vast undulating plains and hills, which, crowned with cedar trees,
Perfume, with odors like Ceylon's, the sweet South's wanton breeze.
In blithesome spring, the songs of lark and blue bird thrill the air,
And mossy dells become the early vernal blossoms lair.
In summer roses, palely hued, ensouled with fragrance rare,
Grow rampant, and enrapture sense with dreams beyond compare.
But when autumn, her torch ablaze with red and yellow flares,
Full-breathed, endowed with brilliancy, thro' field and woodland fares,
To kindle her bright forest fires—those sylvan phantasies,
Whose ruddy glow, fanned into flames by ev'ry frolic breeze,
Incites the soul's omnipotence, and mightily inspires
The spirit to enthuse with life its phantom-like desires—
Ah, then it is that Mount Vernon, the patriot's dear home,
Is just the place thro' whose wild groves the love-lorn swain should roam;
And youthful George, when "sweet sixteen," divinely "steeped in love,"
Would wonder o'er its forest ways, and on his lady's glove,
Or girding scarf, or face enshrined in a madding bonnet,
Would write, assailed by passion's woes, many a dismal sonnet—
Where he deplored, in direful sort, that his resistless heart
Surrendered had to Cupid's power and softly-feathered dart.

Colonial life was in those days elegant and stately—
For courts were held, and balls, too, where was danced, sedately,
The minuet. Dames spun and wove, and, with dainty prinking,
In stiff brocades, would often go to a fine tea drinking.
In coach and four the gentry made, guarded by postillions,
Progress into neighb'ring towns to dance old-time cotillions;
And many a maiden in those times, dancing hearts to shatters,
Would tear her heart, and slippers, too, into sorry tatters—
For then, as now, the flirt, alas, others' pain forgetting,
Oft found herself mashed in the net twined by her coquetting.
And Washington, the first in war, was first in ev'ry fete,
Tho' even in his gayest moods he was, we're told, sedate.

The patriot was noted, too, for ripe intelligence,
And truly ex cathedra, i.e., perched upon the fence,
Would learnedly discourse upon the proper soil for wheat,
Or what onslaught upon the swine must be for winter's meat.
In truth, he cared more for the good of his beloved estate,
Than potently, in Congress, 'pon statism to dilate!
And yet, when in the month of June, in seventeen seventy-five,
When growing things were beautiful, and forests were alive
With singing birds, and fields of grain were rip'ning in the sun—
And summer, on her sportive wheel, had sprays of roses spun
To garland arch and pillar, and the drowsy hum of bees
Made music with the slumb'rous airs that played among the trees,
George Washington, in thrall to home, captive to its beauty,
Responded promptly to the land's urgent call to duty—
And for the cause of freedom sacrificed his private ease,
And all the sweet aesthetic things that such a nature please.
When he was named, with loud acclaim, the armies to command,
He trusted Providence, he said, would lead him by the hand;
And, just as he was first in peace, now he was first in war,  
And that is why he now shines out among all stars—the star!  
With fidelity unswerving, despite of mutiny,  
Disdaining war's disasters, faithlessness and treachery—  
Opposed by his own Congress, he discharged unfaît'ringly  
His duty as a leader, and declared his country free.

* * * * *

Then with the equanimity of one of nature's best,  
Whom care for rank or glory hath no power to molest,  
He hastened back to Mount Vernon, to tread there, with his wife,  
The charming, uneventful paths of truly rural life.  
When winter's icy bonds yielded to sunny days, new-born,  
He set about, with diligence, his domain to adorn—  
Transported ivy neath the stones of the old garden wall;  
Sowed holly berries round the lawn, and planted hemlocks, tall,  
Then went in quest of tender shoots of willow, elm and ash,  
Or rested under magnolias, rejoiced to hear the plash  
Of rippling waters, as they leaped adown the pebbly brook,  
And read his most halcyon hours in Nature's sylvan book.  
The glow, poetic, which erstwhile had kindled into rhymes,  
Relighted was to re-illumine those sweetly sad old times,  
When he was wont, in these wild woods, his spirit to immerse  
In plaintively despairing and very tortuous verse—  
When his dear "Lowland Beauty," "with eyes sparkling like the sun,  
Had made love's pangs grow severe that he was quite undone."  
For heads grow white and faces old, but hearts stay ever young—  
And sweeter songs were never tuned than such dear hearts have sung!  
Thus Washington, though great in war, was greater far in this;  
That in the home's monotony he found supremest bliss—  
For only great souls may enjoy the quiet of such days  
As those round which the obscure light of humdrum duty plays.  
And though all nations of the earth applaud a patriot,  
And Washington, with martial skill, successful battles fought,  
We women, in our heart of hearts, the country's heart enthrone,  
Not merely for the glory which about his life hath shone,  
But that he honored womanhood, and struggled to secure  
This fair land's independence, and to keep the home life pure.  
Thus while we, too, with peoples join his warfare to applaud,  
We will his peerless chivalry, and love of peace must laud!

MARY V. AGNEW,
Martha Washington Chapter, D. A. R.,
Washington, D. C.
I was half napping on a summer afternoon, when Laura Thornton rushed in upon me, unrolled a long scroll that had the appearance of a marriage license, and held it out to my admiring gaze.

"Behold!" she exclaimed, "It has come at last."

"And what may it be?" I asked.

She shrugged her shoulders.

"My dear," she said, "You are always more or less behind the times. This is my certificate, which goes to prove that I, Laura Thornton; because of the valor and heroism of my great-grandfather in the Revolutionary War, am entitled to all the rights and privileges of a Daughter of the American Revolution. There!"


"Yes, a Daughter of the American Revolution;" she mimicked. "Is this the first time you ever heard of the Revolutionary War?"

"It seems to me, I did hear something of it at the time. When did it happen?"

She laughed, and went on without answering.

"Look here, why don't you hunt up some of your dead and gone relatives, peace to their ashes, who fought in that war; and join us? It's the latest thing, and very swell. We have famous banquets with elaborate menus, and most excellent wines."

"But suppose you haven't any ancestors?"

"Silly, you are bound to have ancestors of some sort or other. The only thing that is necessary is to find out whether or not they fought in the Revolutionary War. They may have been generals, or captains, or lieutenants, or just ordinary privates,—anything so they fought."

She glanced casually over her certificate, fresh and shining, just from Washington.

"Mine was a general," she said, "and I vowed then and there that if I couldn't have an ancestor who had been a general, I wouldn't have any."
"Write to some of your Virginia relatives," she went on, "to that aunt of yours who, you said, could remember when her father wore knee pants and shoe buckles (she must be old as Methuselah) and get her to look this matter up. The Virginians were all fighters. Surely some of your great-grandfathers were in that fight. Wouldn't they be surprised, those old people, if they knew what sudden interest we were taking in them?"

"I should think they would," said I, for want of something better; for indeed the matter interested me hardly at all.

"This club is so swell, so exclusive," she continued. "There are only twelve people in this town who have their certificates. You see before you one of the twelve," and she indicated herself with an air of pride. Dear me, but how she fatigued me!

"You must be one of us. Write the letter now. I am going to see Sara Carleton awhile, and I will come back by here, and take it down town to mail."

When she was gone, I sat down at my desk, and commenced the letter to the old aunt in Virginia.

DEAR AUNT MARTHA: Can't you furnish me up some ancestor or other who fought in the Revolutionary War, a great-grandfather, or an uncle, even, might do at a pinch. He may have been a general, or a captain, or a private; but I had rather he had been a general. However, a private will have to answer, of course, if you can't do any better.

It doesn't make much difference about his character (the Daughters of the Revolution are not so particular as the Colonial Dames), just so he was a fighter.

Please answer immediately, as I am very anxious to belong to this club, or whatever they call it. I am told it is very swell. They give lovely banquets, with elaborate menus and most excellent wines.

Very affectionately, your niece, FLORENCE DARLINGTON.

The letter finished, I rose from my desk and took a seat by the open window. How pleasantly lazy it was; so warm and still!

I drowsed, lying back among the cushions, slowly fanning with a huge palm leaf fan.

Presently, I seemed to see the far-away country of Virginia smiling in the sunlight, and in the foreground, a cottage nestled in a clump of cedars. In front of this cottage, stood
a troup of soldiers waiting impatiently enough, and shouting now and then amid the noisy clang of muskets,

"Come on, come on."

How queer they looked in their cockade hats, like the familiar old pictures one sees everywhere of our beloved George Washington.

The door of the cottage opened suddenly, and a woman appeared. Her face and form seemed strangely familiar.

I looked again. She was for all the world like the woman I saw daily in my own mirror. Was this, then, my great-grandmother, this stately, beautiful woman, majestic in her simple colonial garb, and with her snowy kerchief pinned across her bosom?

Was it from her I inherited—but there—I blush to continue.

"He is coming," she called out to the soldiers; and I thought her voice marvelously sweet and full of melody. No wonder I sang, as people said, so well, with this rich voice back of me a hundred years.

"He will be with you in one moment." she called out again in flute-like tones; and as she spoke, I thought I saw a face peer over her shoulder, a white scared face; and then draw quickly back again.

She went inside, and returned in a flash, leading by the hand, a man, if such a frightened creature could be called a man.

He bore the same white face that I had seen peering over her shoulder, now whiter yet, if that could be possible; and with such fear printed upon it, that I was loth to call him my great-grandfather.

My great-grandmother jerked him forward as one would jerk an unruly child, and I heard her mutter between her shut teeth.

"You shall go, you shall go."

And thus it was that my great-grandfather went to the wars, driven like a whipped cur, the fear on his face disgracing the mother who bore him.

The scene changed with kaleidoscopic rapidity; the sunlight fading into dusk—but I think it was the dusk of a later day—
weeks perhaps had elapsed between that sunlight and that dusk.

My great-grandmother sat by the open fire-place, where the back logs burned briskly, singing her child to sleep to the tune of a sweet old-fashioned melody:

"Rockaby my babie, my babie, my babie."

She sang, the passionate cadence of her beautiful voice rising and falling with the crackling of the logs.

What was the melody? How many times since have I tried to recall it and failed, and the child to whom she was singing, why she was my grandmother.

The song died away, melting into silence, for my little grandmother had fallen fast asleep. What wonder to the music of such a voice. So sweet it was that angels at the sound must have folded their wings and slept.

Her mother laid her in the crib by the side of her own rude bed. Then, as she stood erect, her startled eyes, that seemed to look straight into mine across the chasm of one hundred years, suddenly opened wide.

She stood listening with her finger on her lips. There was the sound of cautious tapping. She walked softly to the door and listened again, then

"Who is it?" she cried aloud; for those were fearful times, and she alone and unprotected.

"It is I," answered a voice in a whisper.

She flung the door wide open, for well she knew those tremulous, lisping tones of deadly fear.

"You," she cried, "YOU," and covering her face with her hands, she hissed the words "Deserter! Coward!" and there came to me, across the gulf of time, the sound of a sob.

Oh, what a craven thing it was that stood before her: I think my great-grandmother hesitated, so much she loathed a coward, between shutting him out and leaving him to his fate and taking him in.

But her better nature prevailed, and she took him in, this creeping embodiment of fear, who humbly cringed before her, and dared not look her in the face with his shifting eyes.

And now the night grew black, and here and there I thought
I saw knots of soldiers advancing on all sides and from all directions upon that little cottage.

I began to breathe hard with fear for that deserter; for blood is thicker than water, and after all he was my great-grandfather.

The light went out of the window, the blazing logs must have died down to embers, or they, hearing the tread of the soldiers, had trod out the fire.

These soldiers crept closer and closer until the cottage was completely surrounded.

Then suddenly there burst upon my ears a furious uproar, the shouting of many soldiers, who beating in the door, dragged my great-grandfather forth from his retreat, his eyes now starting from his head with terror.

Oh, father of all! why did they stand him there alone and range themselves in one long line before him?

Would they shoot him before the very eyes of my great-grandmother?

His weak knees trembled with fright. He fell forward.

They bound him securely to a stout sapling and fell again in line.

Merciful heavens! The whole earth resounded with those terrible shots; and the child in her crib, waking, cried "What is it? what is it?"

"Nothing," said my brave great-grandmother, "Nothing at all, go to sleep again my little darling," and when the smoke had cleared away I saw her face, and it was like a face of marble cast in a mold of despair.

Then she began to sing.

"Rockaby my babie, my babie, my babie."

Could she sing while that thing lay outside riddled with bullets?

As the melody floated to my ears I saw her soothe the child into slumber, patting the little shoulder with a trembling hand; and when she slept again I heard my great-grandmother murmur with white lips, "She shall never know, if I can help it, she shall never know."

At that, and at the sight of her sad face I sobbed and sobbed; and sobbing, I awoke and rubbed my wet eyes and sat up.
Was it only a dream after all?
I was thankful for the calm and mellow sunlight slanting in at the open window, for the very flies buzzing about my ears so lately deafened by the thunder of those guns.
I rose and stretched my arms high over my head. I could have shouted aloud in the intensity of my relief.
No gruesome tragedy here, only the mild decline of a soft summer day.
My eyes fell upon the letter to my aunt. I snatched it up and tore it into little pieces. I had scarcely scattered these pieces into the waste basket when my friend appeared.
"Is your letter ready?" she asked.
I dropped into a chair and yawned.
"I have been asleep," I said, "Really, I had forgotten all about the letter (the Lord forgive the sin of fibbing). Besides, I belong to so many clubs, I don't believe I care particularly about this one."
And then I added under my breath,
"It is better to let sleeping dogs lie."

ZOE ANDERSON NORRIS,
Wichita, Kan.

THE CENTENNIAL OF "WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS."

I.
Into the past had slipped the summer day,
And early autumn in her sunset dyes
Had stained the fallen leaves; in heaps they lay
Like bits of broken rainbows from the skies.

II.
The reaper in the fields of bearded grain
Cut with his sickle keen each well-filled head,
And chilly wind, in leafless wood and plain,
Rocked empty nests, cradles of birds now fled.

III.
Peace spreads her wings, no more the spears and shields;
The gun hung idle, and the harvest hymn—
A joyous paean rose, midst clover fields,
That late had echoed in the battle's din.
IV.
And he, who with his followers had wrought
This work for freedom, which to-day is ours,
E'er yet the quiet of his home he sought
A farewell wrote, in these sad parting hours.

V.
"Wrapt into future years" he seemed to be—
The coming time spread out before his eye,
And many a danger and perplexity,
To this beloved land did he decry.

VI.
Among them, like a chart or compass true,
His counsels pointed safety's path and way;
The frowning rocks, the shoals and quicksands, too;
But threatened this secure though devious way.

VII.
Oh! words of wisdom, written long ago,
A prophecy ye proved—in future days—
And he who wrote them must have felt the glow
Of Inspiration's rays.

VIII.
Upon no page hath history to relate
Farewell more prescient of the things unseen;
This is the message that we celebrate
After the hundred years that lie between.

Emeline Tate Walker,
Vice-Regent, Chicago Chapter.

Chicago, September 17, 1896.
A REVOLUTIONARY MUG.

This little mug was once owned by Mr. Shelton, of Virginia. He was born in 1785, and died in 1870, at the advanced age of eighty-five years, his mental faculties well preserved. The history of this mug, as told by Mr. Shelton, was that he inherited the mug from his father, who served in the Revolutionary War as a private soldier, and was at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, Virginia, one of the guards stationed at General Washington's headquarters. For several months after the surrender he continued on duty as guard to Washington. During his services as guard this little mug was sent to General Washington, and by the General, in person, he presented Mr. Shelton, the soldier and guard, this mug as a souvenir of one of the most important events in the military annals of the Revolutionary War. Mrs. Shelton, the widow of the son of the soldier and guard, presented me with this valuable mug ten years ago, with the history, I have written verbatim, believing it to be thoroughly correct, as she was mentally very bright and died only three years ago at the age of eighty-four.

EUGENIA WASHINGTON.

November 9, 1896.
WHAT WE ARE DOING AND CHAPTER WORK.

THIRTEEN TREES.

On the 19th day of April, 1894, Sequoia Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, planted in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, a young Sequoia as a "Liberty Tree." The Sequoia is the famous "California Big Tree," which attains an immense size and lives for ages. About the roots of the young tree were placed small parcels of historic earth, sent from revolutionary localities in the East. The idea of the tree planting originated with Mrs. S. Isabelle Hubbard, California State Regent and Registrar of Sequoia Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. For months beforehand Mrs. Hubbard had been soliciting contributions of revolutionary earth from historic spots in the older States. One of the first persons to respond was Miss Margaret B. Harvey, the poetess, author of the poem "The National Flower, or Valley Forge Arbutus," which started the national flower agitation. Miss Harvey was then visiting relatives in Philadelphia. She had previously spent some time in California and had already applied for membership in Sequoia Chapter. But while collecting historic earth in the old counties of Pennsylvania her friends became interested in the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution and induced her to aid in organizing Merion Chapter.

It occurred to the undersigned that, at some future time, it might be a good idea for Sequoia Chapter to plant thirteen trees to represent the thirteen original States. These should be planted in an arch, or semi-circle, with Pennsylvania's tree for the keystone. Each of the thirteen original States could send a tree from some historic spot, with earth from other localities to place about the roots. The project was placed before Mrs. Hubbard, who welcomed it enthusiastically, but said the time had not yet come for Sequoia to undertake so large
an enterprise. A few months later Merion Chapter was organized. When Merion Chapter had become permanently established the idea of the tree planting was brought before Sequoia Chapter. Sequoia voted to carry out the project, provided the thirteen original States would cooperate. The date appointed for the tree planting is October 19, the anniversary of Cornwallis's surrender. This date will give the trees a chance to get started in time for the winter rains.

At the present date (July 21, 1896), ten of the original States have responded favorably. There is no doubt that the other three will fall into line. Mr. John McLaren, superintendent of Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, has prepared a list of Eastern trees which will do well in California. Each State is asked to send three specimens of the tree placed opposite its name, if such tree can be taken from an historic spot. Each tree should be at least ten feet high, and not more than twenty feet:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Tree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Hampshire,</td>
<td>Sugar Maple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts,</td>
<td>Elm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhode Island,</td>
<td>Buttonwood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut,</td>
<td>Beech</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York,</td>
<td>White Oak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania,</td>
<td>Tulip Tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware,</td>
<td>Locust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia,</td>
<td>Chestnut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland,</td>
<td>Liquid Amber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina,</td>
<td>Black Walnut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina,</td>
<td>Magnolia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia,</td>
<td>Catalpa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Any one tree on the above list may be substituted for another if necessary. The tulip tree grows in all the Eastern States. All of the above named trees grow in Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania's tree will come from the Valley Forge camp ground. This will be sent by Valley Forge Chapter. Other chapters will send parcels of historic earth. Others will send funds to pay expenses of transportation. It may be explained that small amounts of money from various Chapters will make a sum sufficient for all expenses. These are not great. Parcels of earth should be small, such as would need only a few
cents postage. They should be properly labelled. The State Regents of the States heard from, so far, are all favorably disposed. The details of perfecting the plan are left in their hands.

Gertrude Harvey Hughes,
Corresponding Secretary, Merion Chapter.

[If all the thirteen States have not responded to this call they could probably yet be included.—EDITOR.]

THE HISTORIC TREE SENT FROM SARATOGA'S BATTLEFIELD.

It was very gently suggested when the question of the proper celebration of the centenary of Washington’s Farewell Address came before us, that we were supposed to have done all of our celebrating for some time to come in July last. The interval of silence between our last Magazine account and the present may lead those of our kindly-disposed sisters who take an interest in our little affairs to think that we have verified the suggestion. We would, however, dispell such an illusion, for however wearied by our efforts we may be, when a new occasion is offered, the spirit of patriotic interest presents herself as fresh and sparkling as do the waters of the live-giving mineral fountains in our midst after each heavy draught upon their resources. And here let me whisper it softly that we actually contemplated the celebration of the battle of Bennington, at Mt. McGregor, the 15th of August, despite the very uplifted condition of the mercury in our thermometers. That we did not mustn’t be ascribed to the debilitating effect of the weather upon several of our members, who unwillingly succumbed to the same.

The anniversary of the century of Washington’s Farewell Address falling upon the 19th of September—the day appointed for the annual meeting of the Chapter—it was decided at a business meeting held upon the 14th inst., to observe the same upon Thursday, the 17th.

Accordingly, upon the day mentioned, the Chapter assembled by invitation of Mrs. George P. Lawton, President of the local Chapter, Children of the American Revolution, at four
o'clock in the afternoon, at her beautiful home on Clement Avenue.

After the transaction of some important business relating to a change in our by-laws, Miss Jones, Vice-Regent, who was presiding, gave a most interesting account of a visit with the State Regent of Colorado, at Colorado Springs, and of the delightful and enthusiastic interest evinced in the West by the "Daughters" whom she met, in whatever pertained to the work of the same in the East, despite all possible differences upon certain questions of finance.

The farewell address was then read with great force and distinctness by Mrs. Jeannie McDougall Davison in her usually charming manner.

Its length left only time for a unanimous vote of thanks to the reader and a partaking of the most delicious refreshments ere the warning shades of night proclaimed that the hospitalities of the gracious hostess must be exchanged for the inclement and moist conditions prevailing without.

Upon the 19th of September the Chapter held its second annual meeting. The reports all show the same to be in a most flourishing condition, with seventy-two members upon its roll.

The following is the list of officers for the ensuing year: Regent, Miss Elizabeth Brown; First Vice-Regent, Mrs. James Mingay; Second Vice-Regent, Miss Anna M. Jones; Third Vice-Regent, Mrs. Andrew Smith; Recording Secretary, Mrs. A. C. Hayden; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. C. M. Davison; Registrar, Mrs. D. C. Moriarta; Treasurer, Mrs. Frederick Menges; Historian, Mrs. Jasper Cairns; Assistant Historian, Mrs. W. H. Hodgman.

Miss Batcheller, who, to the regret of the Chapter, resigned from its Regency in July, was unanimously made Honorary Regent.

The anniversary of the surrender day, October 19, which is a day set apart with others for observance by our Chapter, proved inclement and the anticipated excursion to the battlefield was postponed until the following Monday. Then a small but very happy party set out in "buckboards" for this historic spot. After the long and rather chilly drive interest first centered around the lunch table spread within the old
Freeman farmhouse upon the spot where the farmer soldiers so bravely distinguished themselves one hundred and nineteen years ago.

The heavy rains had made the fields impassible for foot pilgrimages far beyond where the pumpkins lay. And who shall say their golden hue did tempt to the gathering of souvenirs? Surely not I, the chronicler. Is not the collecting of relics the work of the true historic pilgrim? But surely, am I told, that there was "mischief in the air," and that the welkin sang with song and story as the party drove from tablet to tablet—the markers placed upon historic sites. The pilgrimage ended at nightfall, after a drive of thirty-five miles.

The readers of the AMERICAN MONTHLY will perhaps recall the fact that at the conference of Chapter Regents held in Utica upon the 4th of June of this year, that when the request of Sequoia Chapter, of San Francisco, for a representative tree from New York State for their historic arch was presented that it was unanimously decided that this emblematical tree should be selected from the battlefield of Saratoga.

And thus upon us as a Chapter devolved the honor of selecting and transmitting across the continent a tree to stand as a representative, we trust, to all ages, of the Empire State and of the signal victory which was the turning point of the great revolutionary struggle, an honor which we fully appreciate.

At an early August meeting of the Chapter the following committee was appointed: Mrs. James Mingay, Mrs. Frederick Menges, and Mrs. George Harvey, to procure the tree, attend to shipping and other matters of transportation.

According to the instructions received from Sequoia Chapter a white oak was selected from the battlefield. This was nearly fifteen feet high and weighed fifty pounds. A small hickory sapling was also selected and with the white oak securely packed and accompanied by some of its historic, native soil, was shipped by express to California the 30th of September. The chairman of the committee, Mrs. Mingay, then forwarded to Mrs. S. Isabelle Hubbard and the Sequoia Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of San Francisco, the following interesting account of the history of the ground from which the trees were taken:
SARATOGA CHAPTER, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, NEW YORK, September 30, 1896.
Mrs. S. Isabelle Hubbard and Members of Sequoia Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution:

FRATERNAL GREETING: The suggestion that Sequoia Chapter create an “historic arch” in Golden Gate Park, to be composed of representative trees from battlefields or other historic spots in the thirteen original States of this Union is a grand and noble idea, and in the years to come will tend to build up and foster in the rising and coming generations feelings of reverence for the acts of the noble heroes, who with their blood and toil, laid the foundations of this glorious Nation.

The Saratoga Chapter feels proud of its selection as the instrument for obtaining the “white oak” from the battlefield lying ten miles to the east of this village, and likewise thank the State Conference for the honor done us in selecting the battlefield of Saratoga as the spot of all spots in a State rich in sites.

Representatives of our Chapter made an excursion on Tuesday, September 29, to the historic “Freeman’s Farm,” where, after a long search over ground made memorable by the hardest kind of fighting, they selected a white oak growing on the spot once occupied by the extreme north end of the northern redoubt of Lord Balcarres, who held the center of the fortified camp October 7. It is this redoubt that baffled Arnold with Patterson’s brigade, and caused him to swing down the ravine with a part of Learned’s brigade and attack Breymen in his fortifications. In the grove to the east of this redoubt is still seen the English military road in good preservation.

The location of the tree was within easy rifle range and in view of the fort held by Colonel Breymen, through the sally-port of which fort was dealt by Arnold the blow that wrecked Burgoyne’s hopes of being able to penetrate further into our State, and thereby separate the Colonies, a feat of such possible consequences that, had Burgoyne succeeded, history as we know it would never have been written.

The shattered army of Burgoyne retreated to where is now located Schuylerville, destroying by fire the fine mansion of General Schuyler. It seems poetic justice that Burgoyne was compelled to sign the articles of capitulation on the site of its ruins. “All who have read with attention the story of Burgoyne’s campaign, must feel that General Schuyler
is one of the figures rising above all others connected with those stirring events, as worthy of our respect and admiration; slander, intrigue, and faction robbed him of the honor and triumph that were almost within his grasp, and for a time obscured his fame, but in the calm light of history we have learned to place a true estimate upon his character and services. Unlike Arnold, although wounded to the heart, he endured the injustice heaped upon him with manly fortitude and with no abatement of patriotic devotion to his country's cause," and his sublime attitude should at all times be held up as a lesson to all American citizens. The lofty and solid monument, situated in an amphitheater formed by mountains in three States, which overlooks the last scene in this memorable and fateful drama, is one calculated to impress the beholder with exalted and inspiring sentiments.

This monument, in a large measure, is the result of persistent and intelligent efforts of Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, an honored townswoman of ours, one of the three founders of and an Honorary Vice-President-General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the organizer and builder up of the Saratoga Chapter—in fine, a woman we all delight to honor for her worth and ability.

May this "Historic Arch" typify that arch of universal loyalty to the precepts of our forefathers now represented in the united teachings and efforts of the Daughters of the American Revolution, whose influence extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

"Loudly may laureled Saratoga claim
A marble tribute to her splendid fame!
In the grand chariot which her war-steeds drew
She first placed Freedom, pointed to her view
The glorious goal. Shall pagan Egypt bid
The heavens be cloven with her pyramid?
Shall Greece shrine Phidias in her Parthenon
To live till fade the stars and dies the sun?
Rome with her mighty Coliseum 'whelm
The earth with awe? A peerless, wondrous realm—
And our free nation meanly shrink to write
With marble finger, in the whole world's sight,
Grand Saratoga's glory? Sound a loud
Song thy wide trumpet! Let the heavens be bowed
With love of country's wrathful thunders, till
A reverent people with united will
Shall bid the monument arise and stand
Freedom's embodied form forever in the land."

With best wishes,

Very sincerely yours,
LOUISA HALL MINGAY,
First Vice-Regent and Chairman of Committee on Tree.
And now to us across the continent comes an account of the planting of this symbolic arch of trees taken from thirteen historic spots. Around our trees we find that soil has been placed from the tomb of the eleven thousand five hundred martyrs of the prison ships, from the grave of the patriot Benjamin Romaine, as well as that referred to from the battlefield. And with Mrs. Ballou, one of the poets of the planting day, we say:

"An oak from Saratoga; God bless Benjamin Romaine,
And the tree whose roots are nourished with the blood of thousands slain."

EMMA E. RIGGS CAIRNS,
Historian, Saratoga Chapter.

JANESVILLE CHAPTER was organized October 10, 1895, being the second Chapter founded in Wisconsin. The initial meeting took place at the home of the Regent, Mrs. A. P. Lovejoy; Mrs. James Peck, State Regent, presiding. The election of officers and preliminary business being transacted, fourteen ladies signed the charter, thus bringing to a successful issue a work entirely due to the patriotism and untiring effort of these two ladies. Mrs. Peck then gave an interesting informal talk on the aims of the Society and its duties to the coming generation, giving us an ideal to which we hope in the future to attain. The meeting then resolved itself into a social function, the parlors filled with guests, prospective members of the Daughters of the American Revolution, all eager to be presented to Mrs. Peck. The house was artistically decorated in the national colors. Red, white, and blue flowers, and candles, adorned the tables in the spacious dining-room, and a tiny silken flag with the date was placed at each cover. An elegant lunch, faultlessly served, closed this most enjoyable function. The interest of the Chapter was well sustained during the winter. Meetings were held which proved both entertaining and instructive; conspicuously so were those at the residences of Mrs. Hamilton Richardson, Mrs. A. P. Lovejoy, and Mrs. C. S. Jackson. Papers were then read on the origin of the flag, by Mrs. J. Y. Wright; an account of a visit to the home of Alexander Hamilton in her childhood, written by
Mrs. Hamilton Richardson; Alexander Hamilton, by Mrs. Malcolm Jeffries; and one by Mrs. Ada Kimberly, our star member, on the national hymn. New members have been admitted, making our number twenty-one. Among these, two real Daughters, Mrs. Electa Fosdick Carrington Mosher and Mrs. Loretta Ransom Goodrich. Nine applications for membership have been filed. Light refreshments were served at the meetings, and recitations by Mrs. Lovejoy, Miss Hunt, and others enlivened the severity of the exercises. On the anniversary of our Independence Mrs. A. P. Lovejoy gave a reception to the Daughters of the American Revolution and others, to commemorate that event, the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1776, and the invasion of Connecticut, July 5, 1779. An able sketch, "The Invasion of Connecticut," by Mrs. A. P. Lovejoy; "One of the Heroines of the Invasion," read by Mrs. Q. O. Sutherland; the "Declaration of Independence and What it Meant to the Colonies," by Miss Chittenden; with the singing of the "Sword of Bunker Hill," recitations, and piano solo, made an appropriate and stirring programme. As many of our members are descendants of the men of Connecticut who acted in Seventy-six, the numbers were of special interest. At this time we were honored by the presence of one of our true Daughters, Mrs. Goodrich. The house was appropriately decorated, and relics of "ye olden time" in possession of Mrs. Lovejoy most fittingly adorned the parlors. October 10, at the hospitable home of Mrs. J. V. Wright, Vice-Regent, surrounded by mementoes of the early days of our Republic, handed down in the family of our hostess, and under the folds our country's flag, we listened to a comprehensive sketch of "Washington's Farewell Address," written by Mrs. A. P. Lovejoy. Mrs. Sophy Bowditch then whistled, in a finished manner, the Red, White, and Blue, and Yankee Doodle, to her own piano accompaniment. The most prominent feature of the programme was a paper read by Mrs. Hamilton Richardson, entitled "An Account of the Storming of Stony Point," taken down from the lips of the heroes of that day by her father, Judge Lorrain Y. Pease, of Connecticut. This most graphic version was first published in the Hartford Times sixty years ago, by Judge Pease, at the request of his friends, Gideon
Welles and Judge Niles, who were then editing that paper. The next number, "The Old Continentals," read by Mrs. Bowditch, was received with much applause. Mrs. Ada Kimberly read a touching tribute to the memory of Mrs. Mosher, who died in September last. Resolutions of regret were passed and the decision made, that the Spoon, the gift of the National Society to its true Daughters, be presented to her daughter, Mrs. Norris. A loan exhibition of revolutionary relics, of which we can boast quite a collection, is planned for the early winter, this to be given in connection with a reception at which George and Martha Washington and the dignitaries of their day will appear.—MARY WILTON PEASE, Historian.

JEMIMA JOHNSON CHAPTER, from the "Blue Grass" of Kentucky, sends greeting to sister Chapters, and would have them read through the AMERICAN MONTHLY a short history of its doings from its birth to the present time. There are no great deeds to relate or wonderful events to record, but there is a little leaven at work for Amor Patrie that will in time leaven the whole lump. The Chapter was organized July 15, 1896, with the assistance of our State Regent, Mrs. Sallie Ewing Pope, at the residence of our Regent, Miss Emma Payne Scott. The following officers were chosen: Mrs. Sarah Grimes Talbott, Vice-Regent; Mrs. Mary Miller Stephens, Registrar; Mrs. Georgia Williams Stuart, Treasurer; Mrs. Ann Desha Lucas, Chaplain; Miss Mary G. Talbott, Recording Secretary; Miss Nellie Fithian, Corresponding Secretary; Miss Louisa Kinningham Williams, Historian. The remaining charter members are: Mrs. Mary Brent Owen, Mrs. Virginia Kelly Mehagen, Mrs. France Conn Clay, Mrs. Nannie Scott Montgomery, Mrs. Lutie Williams Seeley, Miss Letitia Hedges, Miss Georgia Fithian; Mrs. Florence Kelly Lockhart and Mrs. Mary Harris Clay were transferred from Lexington Chapter. The name Jemima Johnson was adopted not alone to commemorate the noble deed of this brave woman, but also in compliment to her great-granddaughter, our Regent, to whose energy and indefatigable labor we are indebted for our existence.
She was appointed Regent in April, and in three months had accomplished the work. The centenary of "Washington's Farewell Address" was held at the attractive home of the Registrar, Mrs. Mary Miller Stephens, which for the occasion was beautifully decorated. A quaint old picture representing Washington at Valley Forge, draped with the national colors, greeted all on entering. Another unique representation of "the Father of his Country," wherein a queer little maid, on bended knee, strewed flowers in his triumphal path, was displayed in the parlor. A pretty conceit was a boquet of red, white, and blue flowers. The Historian was selected to read the address, and prefaced the reading by saying: "Does it not seem providential that just at this time, when our country stands most in need of it, the attention of our people should be called to this document, every sentence of which is freighted with wisdom, and which could steer our ship of State in safety between every political Scylla and Charybdis, if those at the helm would be guided by its precepts, and may we not as 'Daughters of the American Revolution' congratulate ourselves that it is largely through our influence it is to-day being so generally read."

Mrs. Georgia Stuart read a selection in which Washington repelled with noble scorn the covert suggestion of one of his generals that he should be King, and contrasted his character with that of Napoleon. Miss Georgia Fithian read a short poem. The national airs were sung with enthusiasm.

"The Heights," the beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. H. Clay, famed for its hospitality, was thrown open for our next meeting, and the Stars and Stripes, seen for miles from its eminence, waived a cheery welcome to guests and Daughters. It was a day that memory will love to dwell upon. Patriotism was the pronounced feature; everything conduced to it. The Moorish fret-work, extending the length of the great hall, where the exercises were held, furnished admirable means of displaying the drappings of national colors, and the noble head of Washington looked down upon all with placid content. Flags were everywhere, and palms and rare plants added their charm.

The Regent called the house to order, and Rev. J. S. Sweeney, in a beautiful prayer, asked the divine blessing upon our
work. "America" was then sung in full chorus, Prof. Gutzeit presiding at the piano. A short time was devoted to business, at the conclusion of which Mrs. Mehagen charmed all with her rich voice in solo. Mrs. Clay with queenly grace presented the Chapter with a gavel in the following words: "Madam Regent and Daughters: In presenting this gavel to our Chapter I would be glad to say it was of some valued historic wood, but alas! I cannot. I can only say it is a piece from one of the oldest houses erected in our State, and as it has so little historic interest, will you not, Madam Regent, make for it a history of its own by letting its voice be heard in protest should ever a word be uttered in our Chapter that does not breathe the purest patriotism. Our national motto, 'Amor Patriae,' includes every part of our land. There is no North or South, East or West, and if ever any sectional preference is expressed to the detriment of the whole, then let this little mallet rap to order." The Regent responded with dignity and ease in an appropriate speech, and the "Star Spangled Banner" rang forth in rich chorus, a fitting close to the patriotic speeches. Mrs. Talbott read, with effect, an elegant paper on "The Noted Women of the Revolution." The Historian closed the exercises by reading Hawthorne's exquisite description of the spot in the Concord where the first blood was shed in our war for independence.

The dining-room, where forty of the guests were seated at tables, fragrant with loveliest roses and jessamine, and brilliant with silver and glass, and where viands were served that might make an epicure weep for lack of greater capacity, opened into the conservatory whence the soft murmur of fountains furnished sweet accompaniment to the conversation. The souvenirs were exquisite miniatures of Washington set in brooches, and small silken flags, bearing the inscription, "D.A.R., 'The Heights,' Oct. 20, 1896," in gilt letters. The acme of enthusiasm was reached when just before leave taking all joined in singing the "Red, White, and Blue."—Louisa K. Williams, Historian.

Paul Revere Chapter (Boston, Massachusetts), having an existence of only two years, has become well known through
its energy manifested in its patriotic endeavor to carry out the object for which the Daughters of the American Revolution have been organized. During the two years of the organization of the Paul Revere Chapter it has held monthly meetings from October to June, at many of which historical papers have been read as well as many social teas given. On the 18th of April, 1895, permission was given the Chapter to place a bronze tablet upon the former home of Paul Revere. On the 19th of April of the same year patriotic services were held in the Old North Church, of Salem Street, from whose tower were hung the lanterns warning Paul Revere of the manner of the approach of the British soldiers preliminary to the march to Concord. The services were of a most inspiring nature. On the 19th of April, 1896, patriotic services were again held in this soul-inspiring church, many people being obliged to go away from lack of room, as the church was crowded to its doors. The latest patriotic work to be done by this energetic Chapter was to place in the twenty-one schools of the north end of Boston framed copies of the coats of arms of the thirteen original States. These schools are principally filled with a foreign element. The object of the Chapter in placing the coats of arms in these schools is to give the children opportunities to study the history of the country of their adoption, thereby sowing the seed for a desire to become loyal American citizens. It is the intention of this Chapter to continue in this line of patriotic work, and it is to be hoped that other Chapters will profit by this good example.—EMILY J. CARTWRIGHT, Regent.

QUEQUECHAN CHAPTER (Fall River, Massachusetts), held its annual meeting Tuesday afternoon, October 13, in the parlor of the Mt. Hope Hall, 542 Walnut street, where the regular meetings of the Chapter are to be held the ensuing year. After the regular routine of business the following Executive Board was elected: Regent, Mrs. Mary J. C. Neill; Vice-Regent, Miss Mary L. Holmes; Treasurer, Mrs. Caroline E. Mackenzie; Registrar, Miss Bethia M. Wixon; Secretary, Mrs. Emily J. Tufts Coburn; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Annie M. Hinds; Historian, Mrs. Cornelia W. Lincoln Davol. Advisory Board: Miss Sarah S. Brayton, Miss Mary H. Bassett,
two years; Mrs. Addie C. B. Campbell, Mrs. Cora G. Chace, one year. Literary Committee: Miss Mary L. Holmes, Mrs. Cornelia W. Lincoln Davol. Auditing Committee: Mrs. P. H. Trafton, Mrs. A. F. Dow. Mrs. Richard Jackson Barker, Historian Gaspee Chapter, Providence, Rhode Island, was elected honorary member of Quequechan Chapter. The Chapter has prospered during the first year of its formation, and now numbers fifty-two members, two of whom are granddaughters. We are hoping for continued prosperity and extended interest and usefulness, and shall endeavor to make our literary meetings instructive in matters of national and local interest, carrying into them the spirit of patriotism which actuated our brave and loyal ancestors.—MRS. CORNELIA W. LINCOLN DAVOL, Historian.

MARTHA WASHINGTON CHAPTER (Sioux City, Iowa) was organized February 1, 1896, at the residence of Mrs. W. P. Bissell, with a membership of fifteen. Some time previous to this the State Regent, Mrs. Cooley, had met the ladies interested in forming the Chapter at Mrs. Bissell's home, and had explained the aims of the National Society, as well as the method of organizing a Chapter, to them. The organization of the Chapter was due to the earnest work of Mrs. Bissell. The officers appointed were: Mrs. Bissell, Regent; Miss Weare, Vice-Regent; Mrs. Genevieve Davis Stevens, Recording Secretary; Miss Frances Frisbie Shepard, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Gladys Garrison Williams, Treasurer; Mrs. Fanny Tucker Beale, Registrar. Upon the removal of Mrs. Bissell to St. Paul, Miss Weare became Regent and Mrs. F. N. Davis, Vice-Regent. Miss Shepard's removal to St. Joseph necessitated Mrs. Stevens doing the work of Corresponding Secretary. November 1 the membership numbered eighteen, and it is constantly increasing. Meetings are held upon the second Wednesday of each month. After business is dispensed with a literary programme is given and the meeting then becomes informal. Washington's Birthday was celebrated by a tea at Miss Weaver's and Flag Day was celebrated at Riverside. During the summer the Chapter procured its charter. The
literary programme for the winter will consist of a study of
the lives of some historic women of the early settlement of
America.—Genevieve Davis Stevens, Secretary.

The State Regent of New Hampshire Entertains.—
Tuesday, October 6, the elegant residence of Mr. and Mrs.
Josiah Carpenter, on North Elm street, Manchester, New
Hampshire, was the scene of a distinguished gathering of
Daughters of the American Revolution, who assembled from
all parts of the State in response to an invitation from Mrs.
Carpenter, the State Regent. The guests, after being received
by Mrs. Carpenter in the north parlor and refreshed by delicious
chocolate poured by Mrs. F. P. Carpenter, repaired to the south
drawing-room, which was appropriately decorated with the
national colors, large flags being draped at the windows, and
flowers of red, white, and blue abounding in every available
place. At the morning session, which opened at eleven
o'clock, no one but the active officers of the Chapters in the
State were present. Reports from each Chapter Regent were
read and matters of general interest discussed. The following
resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The Annual Congress of the Society of the Daughters
of the American Revolution is held in the week in which the 22d of Feb-
uary falls;
And whereas, That day is a public holiday, when all are more or less
engaged locally; therefore, be it
Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Conference that the date of
holding the Congress should be changed to the week in which falls the
30th of April, the anniversary of the inauguration of Washington as
first President of the United States, and that said Congress should meet
biennially; and be it further
Resolved, That we suggest that a greater proportion of the annual dues
should be retained in Chapters.
Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Com-
mittee on the Revision of the Constitution.

In the dining-room the same idea of utilizing the national
colors was also effectively carried out, not only in the decora-
tion of the room and table, but in the ices, &c., which were in
patriotic forms and colors, a large spread-eagle surrounded by
flags being conspicuous among the various forms of ices. After
luncheon a most delightful programme was enjoyed by the seventy-five guests, opened by the "Star Spangled Banner," the solo being rendered by Mrs. Zilla McQuesten Waters, while all joined in the chorus. Rev. H. E. Cooke presided at the piano. With a few words of welcome and greeting Mrs. Carpenter introduced Hon. William W. Bailey, of Nashua, President of the New Hampshire Sons of the American Revolution, who gave a short address, which was followed by a poem entitled "The Human Freedom League," written by Rev. Allan Eastman Cross, and read by Colonel Arthur E. Clarke. At this juncture in the exercises a novel and unique feature was introduced, which greatly pleased the audience. A fife and drum corps was heard approaching, and a juvenile band, consisting of fife, tenor drummer and bass drummer, came marching through the house playing "Yankee Doodle" with all its combined might. The guests arose as they passed through and gave a hearty round of applause. When quiet was restored short addresses were listened to from Hon. Joseph B. Walker, of Concord, President of the New Hampshire Historical Society; Mrs. Z. Foster Campbell, President of the Manchester Chapter, of the Children of the American Revolution, and Hon. John C. French, President of the Manchester Historical Society. Letters of regret from Colonel Henry O. Kent, of Lancaster, Governor of the Society of Colonial Wars, and from Miss Brazier, of Boston, were followed by the singing of "America," which closed one of the most attractive and charming entertainments ever given in this city.

SARANAC CHAPTER.—The 11th of October, the anniversary of the battle of Valcour, is the day set apart by the Saranac Chapter of Plattsburgh, New York, for special observance. This year, the day falling upon Sunday, a grand religious patriotic service was held in the First Presbyterian church.

Members of all the different patriotic organizations resident in the town were invited to join in the celebration. Representatives of the societies of the Colonial Wars, Colonial Dames, Sons of the Revolution, Sons of the American Revolution, War of 1812, Loyal Legion, Grand Army of the Republic, and Women's Relief Corps assembled with the Daughters.
of the American Revolution in the parlors of the church, and
formed a notable procession as they entered the sacred edifice
to the strains of martial music, furnished by a detachment of
the Twenty-first United States Infantry Band, with the organ.

The spacious church was filled to overflowing long before
the hour of service. Many persons were obliged to turn away,
not securing even a foothold in the crowded aisles. Handsome
flags and bunting in red, white, and blue, potted plants,
musket stacked and hung with swords and arms, made the
interior of the building brilliant and beautiful, and the inspiration
through the eyes to love of one's country. After the fine
rendering of an overture by organ and band, the choir sang a
noble anthem, followed by "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," sung
by the whole congregation with vigorous enthusiasm. It was
the kind of singing to "lift the roof off the house" if the struc-
ture had been less massive. Rev. Dr. Gamble, pastor of the
church, preached the sermon from the text: "Being more ex-
ceedingly zealous of the traditions of my father," Gal. i. 14.
Rev. Hobart Cooke, rector of Trinity church, led in the re-
sponsive reading, the recitation of the Apostle's Creed, and
pronounced the benediction. Rev. Mr. Clarke, pastor of the
Methodist Episcopal church, at Keeteville, made the prayer,
and Rev. A. D. Carpenter, pastor of the Plattsburgh Baptist
church, read the Scriptures.

Another splendid volume of song was sent heavenward by
almost a thousand voices in the familiar hymn: "Onward
Christian Soldiers," and after the solemn hush of the benedic-
tion the great crowd separated, filled with grateful thought for
the privilege of such a service, and with new appreciation of
the great influence for good in our land of the Daughters of
the American Revolution.—MARY MCGILL GAMBLE, Historian.

BENNINGTON CHAPTER.—At the annual business meeting of
the Bennington Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolu-
tion, the following officers were elected for the coming year:
Regent, Miss Jennie A. Valentine; Vice-Regent, Mrs. L. F.
Abbott; Secretary, Mrs. Harrison I. Norton; Treasurer, Miss
Katherine J. Hubbell; Registrar, Miss Edith Dewey; Historian,
Mrs. Louis A. Graves; Genealogical Secretary, Miss Anna C.
Park; Chaplain, Mrs. Henry S. Cushman. After the election of officers the following was adopted:

Resolved, That the Bennington Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, shall make it its object to collect and place in a building erected for the purpose the historic relics now in possession of individuals.

Baltimore Chapter gave a "Peggy Stewart" tea party on October 19, to celebrate the one hundred and twenty-second anniversary of the burning of the brig "Peggy Stewart" with its cargo of tea in the Annapolis harbor by the Maryland patriots. This event has been chosen by the Chapter for annual celebration as it gives the Chapter a distinctively Maryland day. The beautiful rooms of the Arundell Club were used on the occasion and were decorated by flags and banners lent by the Society of Colonial Wars and the Fifth Regiment Veteran Corps. An immense wheel, the badge of the Society, was placed over the mirror, which was draped with blue and white. An interesting portrait of Anthony Stewart and his wife, the property of the Society, completed the decorations. The scene within the rooms recalled the social festivities of colonial days. The guests were announced by gorgeous footmen in the livery of the revolutionary time, and their hostesses were arrayed in the costume of the same period, and their powdered hair added to the brilliancy and stateliness of their appearance. The guests of the Chapter were the Colonial Dames, the Sons of the Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Daughters of the Revolution, the officers of the Arundell, and other literary clubs in the city. The Sons of the American Revolution were unable to be present as they were themselves celebrating "Peggy Stewart Day" by a banquet. During the evening they sent a message of congratulation to the Chapter. An interesting address was made by Governor Loundes, of Maryland, who reviewed the event which the day commemorated and called to mind the service rendered by Maryland in the Revolutionary War. He spoke especially of the heroism and self-devotion of the women of Maryland, no less the victims of war than the men who fought its battles. In conclusion he reminded the company that the 19th of October was also the date of the sur-
render of Cornwallis, and so the anniversary comprehended the
beginning and the end of the great struggle. Miss Mabel
Stevenson, of Washington, sang very charmingly the "Star
Spangled Banner," the chorus of which was taken up by
the whole company. Several beautiful selections were sung
by Mrs. Elizabeth Kimberly Oler, as well as others by Miss
Stevenson during the evening. The supper table was deco-
rated by a large sloop-rigged vessel with all its sails set, re-
presenting the "Peggy Stewart." As the guests entered the
dining-room the was an explosion and sheets of flame shot
from the hold of the vessel, illustrating the fate of the doomed
craft. Miniature chests of tea were presented to the guests as
souvenirs of the occasion. Mrs. Jervis Spencer, the Chapter
Regent, received the guests, assisted by the ladies of the com-
mittee in charge of the arrangements, Mrs. A. Leo Knott,
chairman, Mrs. George Norbury McKenzie, Mrs. Herbert O.
Dunn, Mrs. Nelson Perin, Mrs. B. F. Smith, Mrs. John Thomp-
son Mason, Miss Elizabeth Thompson, Miss Elizabeth C. Will-
ians, and Mrs. Emma V. Thomas Miller.—ELEANOR W.
FREELAND.

MELICENT PORTER CHAPTER (Waterbury, Connecticut).
—Our annual meeting was held on October 10, and was so in-
teresting that our Regent, Mrs. L. W. Kellogg, wishes a re-
port of it printed in our Magazine. It was voted to take the
amount for one subscription in aid of the needs of the Mary
Washington "Endowment Fund" from the treasury, rather
than ten cents from each member, as suggested by our State
Regent, Mrs. Kinney. We are about to place in the "Bronson
Library" a very beautiful marble tablet in memory of our sol-
dier dead in the War of the Revolution. Specimens of the
marble selected, the lettering, and the entire inscription and
names were on view, and excited great enthusiasm. Descend-
ants of those honored men have given largely to it, and each
member of the Chapter had also subscribed, in order that we
may own our interest in it. A letter was read from Dr. Meyer,
general librarian, accepting for the Society the gift from our
Chapter of the three volumes of the new and elaborate "Hist-
tory of Waterbury." His expressions regarding it were very
gratifying to us. Views of the historic "Colonel Phineas Porter's" house were most interesting. During the Revolution there were nights when the household watched and cared for many wounded soldiers. Our members have increased from fifty-three, at our last annual meeting, October, 1895, to eighty-four at this writing. Thirty-six were present on the 10th of October, 1896, and re-elected the officers of last year by acclamation. We count with us two real "Daughters" and two granddaughters, as well as a direct descendant from John Alden and Priscilla. Delightful music and song, with light refreshments, closed a delightful afternoon.—EMILY GOODRICH SMITH, Registrar.

ELIZABETH WADSWORTH CHAPTER (Maine).—By invitation of the Society of Sons of the American Revolution the members of Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, united with the above-named Society in celebrating Fourth of July.

In the forenoon an eloquent historical address was given by Hon. Nathan Gould, of Portland, a member of the Sons of the American Revolution. In the afternoon the members of both Societies in carriages visited the places of historical interest in that part of the city formerly called Falmouth Neck. Among the ancient landmarks in a good state of preservation is the birthplace of the poet Longfellow, the grandson of Elizabeth Wadsworth, for whom the Chapter is named.

On September 17 the two Societies again met in commemoration of the anniversary of Washington's Farewell Address. The address was read by Colonel F. N. Don, which was followed by an interesting paper relative to address and the condition of the country in the early days, by Hon. Augustus F Moulton.

On October 18 the members of Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter, accompanied by the Sons of the American Revolution and Society of Colonial Dames as guests, commemorated the anniversary of the burning of Portland by Mowatt by attending St. Paul's church, where the Rev. J. B. Shepherd, the husband of the Regent of the Chapter, delivered a most excellent and eloquent sermon appropriate for the occasion.—MISS A. L. MACDONALD, Historian.
WHAT WE ARE DOING AND CHAPTER WORK.

DEBORAH AVERY Chapter (Lincoln, Nebraska), observed the hundredth anniversary of Washington's Farewell Address by holding a special meeting with Mrs. S. B. Pound, the State Regent. Some very interesting relics of the Revolution were hung among the flags. A sword carried by Colonel John Manning at the battle of Bunker Hill; a powder horn worn by Elijah Upton at the battle of Lexington, and a badge of mourning worn for Washington were noticed especially. The following was the programme: Prayer, Mrs. Julia C. Coggeshall; hymn, "America," by the Chapter; opening remarks, by the Chapter Regent, Miss Mary Stephens; address by the State Regent, Mrs. S. B. Pound; vocal solo, Mrs. Harriet B. Ward; reading of Washington's Farewell Address, Mrs. Mary D. Manning; music, Ideal Mandolin Club; Deborah Avery round table music, Ideal Mandolin Club. Mrs. Jaynes, Regent of the Omaha Chapter, and Mrs. H. H. Shedd, of Ashland, were among the guests.—CORA FRANCES SMITH.

[The Editor regrets that want of space this month will not allow the publication of Mrs. S. B. Pound's excellent address given at this meeting.]

NORTH SHORE Chapter (Highland Park, Illinois), held its annual meeting Monday, October 12, at Egandale, the country home at Mrs. William Egan, its Regent, being first entertained at luncheon by its hostess. Egandale is noted for its floral glories, so, on this occasion, though late in the season, the picturesque house was profusely decorated with a variety of flowers—all grown in the open air—especially attention being given the dining-room, where the decorations were all in the blue and white colors of the Society. The luncheon favors were tiny silken flags—each little staff attached by blue and white ribbon to a bright autumn leaf, on which was written the name of the guest. A happy feature of the occasion was the relating by each guest of a short anecdote of revolutionary days, in which her ancestors figured. At three o'clock the business meeting was called. The first matter of importance touched upon being the discussion and adoption of an excellent set of by-laws. From the reports of the officers it was shown, that, during the last five months of the year, the
Chapter had been unusually active, for, in that time, it had handsomely framed a fac simile copy of the "Declaration of Independence," and presented it to the grammar school of the village. It had offered a prize, a medal of especial design, for the best essay on "The Surrender of Lord Cornwallis," the pupils of the higher grades of this same grammar school being the contestants. This medal will be awarded October 19—being the one hundred and fifteenth anniversary of that important event. The Chapter has also ordered the purchase of the "History of Fair Haven, Connecticut," which is to be sent to the Daughters of the American Revolution Library at Washington. It has presented the "Boys' Club," or Atheneum, with a fine twelve-foot flag. Its crowning work has been the raising of $165, with which to purchase a one hundred and ten foot flagstaff and a twenty-five foot flag of best bunting to present to the village. The staff, of Washington fir, is now being erected.

The Chapter expects to make a great occasion at the first raising of the flag. All the citizens and the school children will be asked to be present, and quite a programme is being outlined—salute to the flag, singing, patriotic addresses, &c. The meeting closed with the election of officers for the ensuing year and the appointing of committees. The officers are: Mrs. Egan, Regent; Mrs. Boynton, Vice-Regent; Mrs. Lasher, Secretary; Miss La Bar, Treasurer, and Mrs. Van Schaick, Registrar.

**Campbell Chapter (Nashville, Tennessee)** celebrated the centenary of Washington's Farewell Address to the people of the United States, by meeting at the residence of the Regent, and having the address read by Mrs. Austin Morrell. A number were present and all felt inspired by the words of wisdom and good advice given in the address. We have now thirty-seven members and many more are working on their papers, hoping to join us very soon.—M. C. P.

**Norwalk Chapter.**—The October meeting of the Norwalk Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was held in the pretty Assembly Rooms of the Central Club. Mrs.
T. K. Noble, Regent, was unable to be present owing to slight indisposition. Miss Dotha Stone Pinneo, Vice-Regent, presided during the business meeting, and invited the Vice-President General for Connecticut to occupy the chair during the literary programme.

A great deal of business is made necessary by the rapid growth of the Chapter. The special subject of the meeting was the beautiful, peaceful life of Miss Juliette Betts, who died recently. Mrs. J. W. Wilson read a most lovely tribute to this gentle, cheerful, noble soul, ending with resolutions mourning her death, which were unanimously adopted. Mrs. E. J. Hill then mentioned many interesting facts concerning Miss Betts, her life interest in the Society, and procuring the pension for her, given by the United States, as she was the daughter of one of the revolutionary soldiers.

The first payment of this pension came about a week before Miss Betts's death. Mrs. Hill then presented, on behalf of Mrs. James Lawrence Stevens, a connection of the Betts family through the Daskams, a most cleverly designed commemoration of Miss Juliette. The lovely old face of Miss Betts, most happily photographed, and a picture of the house where she was born, lived, and died, had been heavily matted and framed in some of the oak timber of the flooring of the old house.

The short and simple story of Miss Betts's life and death, and her happy connection with the Daughters of the American Revolution has been most artistically lettered in old English text by Mrs. G. W. White, the artist, and also one of the Daughters, the whole making a graceful tribute to the memory of Miss Betts, and a very valuable present to the Chapter. Mrs. Stevens is an enthusiastic, generous, and indefatigable worker for the Society, and, as in everything she attempts, every detail of the beautiful gift was perfect. Miss Pinneo, in accepting the present for the Chapter, spoke a word of thanks for the Central Club, upon the walls of which the picture will hang. A rising vote of thanks was given by the Chapter to Mrs. Stevens.

Miss Angeline Scott, Historian, had arranged a short literary programme, consisting of some valuable hints given by Miss
Sarah Orne Jewett, as to the best way to get old people to tell their experience, and illustrated her own aptness and tact in improving these hints, by reading several amusing and interesting incidents gathered by herself. Mrs. C. A. Quintard read an interesting lineage paper upon Thomas Benedict, one of the progenitors of Miss Betts.

**MERCY WARREN CHAPTER (Springfield, Massachusetts).—**
The twenty-fourth meeting of this Chapter was held October 9 in the Memorial Parish House, having been postponed from the 7th on account of a local fair in which many of the ladies were concerned. Mrs. O. B. Ireland was chairman of the day. Interesting papers were read by Mrs. E. M. Blodgett on "The Engagement at Bristol, Rhode Island, in 1775;" by Mrs. W. A. Smith on "The Battle of Saratoga," and by Mrs. B. J. Nesmith on "The Battle of King's Mountain, South Carolina." Two charming songs by French composers were given between the papers by Mrs. White. In speaking of Burgoyne one of the members called attention to the fact that his army, after its defeat, was encamped for a time in West Springfield. Many of his men deserted while there, and some of their descendants are still living in this region. By request of the donors, the Regent, Mrs. T. M. Brown, presented several valuable gifts to the Chapter. Miss Mary Cooley gave a curious old watch which had belonged to her father, a soldier in the Revolutionary War; also a spinning wheel which had been her mother's. Miss Mary Van Buren Vanderpoel, formerly Vice-Regent of the New York Chapter, gave a copy of Mercy Warren's "History of the American Revolution," published in 1805 in three volumes. Resolutions were also adopted on the death of Mrs. Clarabel Waterman Smith, the first which had occurred in the large membership of the Chapter. After singing "America" the ladies adjourned to the parlors, where tea was served and where all had an opportunity of meeting two of the "Own Daughters" of the Revolution—Mrs. Pyne, of Agawam, and Mrs. Culver, of this city—who have recently joined the Chapter, and who received with the officers. The Chapter is especially fortunate in counting among its members seven of these Own Daughters, whose presence brings more vividly before us
the heroic past of our country, and whose interest and enthusiasm is a constant inspiration to all who meet them.

**SHIKELIMO CHAPTER** met on Monday evening, November 2, at the home of Mrs. Andrew Leiser. Mrs. George S. Mallack, the recently elected Regent, came home from Washington to take charge of this meeting.

The entertainment of the evening was a parlor address by Dr. Hulley on "The Story of Benedict Arnold and His Treason." Many incidents connected with Arnold's career were given that escape most readers of history. As a raconteur Dr. Hulley's equal will be hard to find and in his entertaining style impressed the incidents of Arnold's career in such a realistic way that we seemed to live in the days of Arnold and see the misguided general in his better as well as his worst moments. We see Arnold in the height of his popularity, as the trusted and loved friend of Washington, the daring officer leading his men to brilliant deeds, his unguarded life in Philadelphia, and the influences which led to his betrayal of his country.

The thanks of the Chapter were tendered to Dr. Hulley for the evening's entertainment. After the transaction of the business part of the programme, the Chapter adjourned to meet in December at the home of Mrs. Charles J. Wolf.—ANNE EVANS, Recording Secretary.

**OLD COLONY CHAPTER** (Hingham, Massachusetts) met with Miss Coolidge on Jerusalem Road. The room in which they assembled was beautifully decorated with flags, and the portrait of Washington on its flag background was wreathed in honor of the occasion, while even the flowers and the attractive tea table displayed our national colors.

After the transaction of the business of the day Miss Forbush read Drake's "American Flag," which begins with the well-known lines:

"When Freedom from her mountain height."

Miss Forbush's fine rendering of the patriotic poem was greeted with enthusiasm by the Daughters, and their enthusiasm was still further kindled when Hon. Horace H. Coolidge,
well known as one of the former presidents of the Senate, and himself a Son of the American Revolution, read Washington's Farewell Address to the people of the United States, and then admirably summed up the impression of this noble oration as follows:

In attempting to condense the wonderful message of Washington one is struck with the impossibility of so doing in justice to the wisdom which runs through every line of it, a wisdom so great that it seems to be prophetic and as appropriate to the conditions of to-day as to those of a hundred years ago. Reflect upon what he says upon the public credit, the necessity of providing a sufficient revenue and the duty of cultivating a "spirit of acquiescence in measures of obtaining" it, and compare it with the wild theories now so frequently and so dangerously proclaimed by ignorant and noisy demagogues.

Then, too, think of the profound statesmanship with which he treats of our relations with foreign nations and the warning to "steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world." And above all the transcendant patriotism with which he appeals to his countrymen to maintain the union and "to speak of it as the palladium of your political safety and prosperity," "discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned." Wonder then that only a little more than half a century after these words were penned, his own State, of which he was so proud, forgetting the words of her greatest son, was striving to the utmost to undo his great work, and that the roar of rebel cannon could be heard over his honored grave.

Take, then, this great message home, read it carefully to your sons and daughters when they are of age to understand its precious lessons. Teach them ever to reverence his great name and fame, the greatest and the purest ever vouchsafed to mortal man, and you will have performed at least one of the duties incumbent upon you as Daughters of the American Revolution and shown yourselves worthy of the immortal heroes whom you are descended.

After a unanimous vote of thanks to Mr. Coolidge the meeting adjourned for social conversation and tea.

HANNAH WINTHROP CHAPTER (Cambridge, Massachusetts), on the 19th of October was the guest of Mrs. Norman McDonald, one of its members. The day being a fine one a large number gathered to enjoy the delightful programme prepared for the meeting. Letters of sympathy were read on the death of our faithful and esteemed Treasurer, Mrs. Ray G. Huling, from the State Regent, Madame von Rydingsvård, and from the Treasurer General, Mrs. Bell M. Draper. Mrs. Alden,
Regent of the Army and Navy Chapter, brought greetings from her Chapter. The Regent, Mrs. W. F. Bradbury, introduced the papers of the afternoon by reading a charming little sketch of our foreign allies who came to our shores and aided this country in its struggle for freedom. This was followed by original papers written and read by members of the Chapter: Count Pulaski, by Mrs. Kileski Bradbury; Count Kosciusko, by Mrs. T. F. Cordis; Baron von Steuben, by Miss Mary Whittemore; Admiral De Grasse, by Miss Francis Emerson, and Count de Rochambeau, by the able Regent. Each paper showed a vast amount of study and research. The musical programme was most enjoyable. Miss Hansom sang "Good-bye, Sweet Day" very sweetly, while Mrs. Kileski Bradbury sang the Marseilles hymn spiritedly and inspiring. One of the interesting events of the afternoon was the rendering of a patriotic hymn written for the Daughters of the American Revolution Society and dedicated to the Hannah Winthrop Chapter by the gifted authoress and member, Mrs. John Bell Bouton, sung to the tune of Coronation by Mrs. Kileski Bradbury, which was enthusiastically received by the Chapter; after which the ladies spent a social hour, made more social by the dainty afternoon tea and cordial hospitality of the hostess. The hymn is as follows:

O daughters of heroic sires,
Rise in your father's might,
Invoke their spirit! It inspires
New zeal for truth and right.

Come from the North, the South, the West
And form a patriotic band.
Come with one purpose in each breast,
To serve our native land.

To offer now—what long ago
The fathers freely gave—
Head, heart, and hand from every foe
Our country dear to save.

The lurking foes may us beset,
And watchful we must be:
Never our dauntless sires forget
Nor their true liberty.
Glory to God for freedom won!
Thanks for his favor great!
Queen of all queens beneath the sun.
Columbia sits in state.

1404 East Fourth St., Duluth, Minn., October 26.

MRS. LOCKWOOD:

Dear Madam: Inclosed please find a notice of a very pleasant gathering of our small Chapter of Daughters of the American Revolution. As you will see by this notice we have selected this important day in our history to come together for our annual meeting. We feel encouraged with our first year, even though our numbers are small. We have met monthly and pursued a course of reading and study of the life of Washington during the year and hope to be able to report a much greater gain during the coming year.

N. S. Ames, Historian.

Greysolon du L'hut Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, held its annual meeting in the Spalding ordinary. It was the first and it was held on the one hundred and fifteenth anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis. An elaborate luncheon was served, and the hall was decorated with flags and flowers. A business meeting was held after the luncheon, and the following officers were elected: Regent, Mrs. William F. Davey; Vice-Regent, Mrs. L. J. Barnes; Secretary, Mrs. C. H. Patton; Treasurer, A. H. Fish; Chaplain, Mrs. E. E. Lloyd; Directors, Mesdames L. W. Beebe, W. E. Wicks, W. C. Winton. Addresses were made by Mrs. B. B. Smith, the retiring Regent, and Mrs. Davey. Mrs. L. W. Beebe read an interesting paper relating to the career of Washington during the Revolution.

A local movement at Williamstown, New York, has been on foot to organize a Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The following is a clipping from a newspaper published in that city: "Attempts have been made before the present time to create a local interest in this Society, but for some reason they were not successful. The present movement was started by Mrs. M. F. Richmond, who, having decided to join the Society, and knowing there must be others in the city who were eligible, concluded to see what could be done in the direction of forming a Chapter here. She therefore made a par-
tial canvass of the city and found a considerable number of ladies who at once became interested. She then invited Mrs. A. C. Geer, of Washington, District of Columbia, Honorary Vice-President of the Society, and who is at present stopping with her sister, Mrs. Joseph White, of Williamstown, to meet these ladies at her home and talk the matter over.

"The meeting was appointed for Monday afternoon, and thirty ladies were present. Mrs. Geer briefly gave the history of the Society, told what it has done and is doing and answered the questions that were asked. The meeting was a very pleasant one, and all of the ladies present became much interested. Twenty-five expressed a desire to join the Society, and it is probable that all will do so if they find themselves eligible. It is also probable that there are others in the city who are eligible and who will be glad to join. Identification with such an organization is a very honorable distinction, as will be readily understood from the conditions of membership, and it is to be hoped the ladies will go forward with the good work until North Adams can number in the largest list of organizations a Chapter of Daughters of the American Revolution. After the business of the meeting was over tea was served, and the occasion was very enjoyable to all present."

WILTWYCK CHAPTER.—On the 16th day of October, 1777, Major General, the Honorable John Vaughan, commanding the British forces, landed at Kingston Point and burned the then flourishing village of Kingston, reducing all of its houses with a single exception to ashes. The Colonial Legislature which was in session at Kingston adjourned upon the receipt of the news of the fall of the forts in the Highlands and its members hastened to join General George Clinton's forces to prevent a junction between the army under the command of Sir Henry Clinton in New York and that of Sir John Burgoyne in the North.

Kingston was burned because of the intense patriotism of its people; and proud of the spirit which animated their ancestors, and drew down upon them the vengeance of royal forces, the members of Wiltwyck Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, following the example of Kingstonians for many
years, have observed the 16th of October as their Chapter day with appropriate commemorative services. The last was the one hundred and nineteenth anniversary of the burning of the town, and it was celebrated by Wiltwyck Chapter with more than usual éclat. Mrs. Absalom Eltinge Anderson, wife of the commander of the beautiful steamer Mary Powell, tendered the use of that boat to the Chapter and its guests, for an excursion down the Hudson to Washington’s headquarters and return. The steamer was gay with bunting and its main saloon was elaborately decorated with autumn leaves and flowers. At the head of the main stairway, framed in ebony, was an etched portrait of General Vaughan, loaned for the occasion by Mrs. A. T. Clearwater, the Historian of the Chapter. It was a signed artist’s proof from a plate by Rosenthal, the famous Philadelphia etcher, after the portrait of Vaughan which hangs in the Army and Navy Club, in London. As the members of the Chapter and their guests arrived they were received by a committee, and as soon as the steamer had left the dock a dainty luncheon was served.

The banks of the Hudson were brilliant with autumnal foliage, and historic Crum Elbow looked as calm and serene as it did one hundred and nineteen years before, when Vaughan’s fleet laid at anchor behind Esopus Island.

After sailing past Washington’s headquarters the steamer’s head was turned up the river and the Chapter was called to order by Mrs. Anna VanVechten Kenyon, its Regent, who welcomed its guests in well-selected words. After a prayer by the Rev. H. W. Sherwood, Miss Mary Isabella Forsyth, the State Regent of New York, made an address relative to the events that led to the burning of Kingston, stating that its original settlers were of one church, one faith, brought up in the love of liberty in their native lands of Holland and France, and believed that

“Right is right since God is God,
And right the day must win;
To doubt would be disloyalty,
To falter would be sin.”

Mrs. J. R. McKee was introduced as the Vice-Regent, and daughter of the founder of the Society, Mrs. Benja-
min Harrison, and made a most charming and witty address. Alluding to the intended junction between the forces of Sir Henry Clinton and those of Burgoyne, she said: "The defeat of that plan and many others made by the English during the Revolutionary War made it possible for our ancestors and for us, too, to say earnestly and with reverence in the very expressive words of John Rous' version of the Psalms:

'The race is not for to be got,
By those who fastest run,
Nor the battle by the people,
Who shoot the longest gun.'"

After singing the "Star Spangled Banner," Mrs. Donald McLean, the Regent of New York City Chapter, made a spirited address, commenting upon the discrimination of the British in invariably selecting the most beautiful spots for devastation. "They were governed," said Mrs. McLean, "by this discriminating taste, when they selected Kingston like a jewel in its mountain setting, thereby giving its people an opportunity to flee to Hurley."

Mrs. Richardson, the State Regent of Louisiana, spoke of the noble objects of the Society, and of the great good resulting from the uniting of women from all parts of the United States in an organization having for its object the perpetuation of the heroic achievements of their ancestors.

Judge A. T. Clearwater, of Kingston, then delivered an address in which he spoke of the importance of Kingston during the revolutionary struggle, stating that it was largely due to the intense patriotism of its people that the colony of New York was swung into line for the Confederation. He spoke of the sitting of the Colonial Legislature, of the adoption of the first Constitution of the State, and gave an account of the burning of the place, and the disastrous result to the infant Colony.

Shortly after the conclusion of the Judge's address, the boat reached the dock at Rondout, the party disembarked and drove to the residence of Miss Forsyth, where a reception to the Chapter and its guests was given by the State Regent. Among those who were present were the following Regents of the Chapters in this State: Mrs. Rowan, Irvington; Miss Dows,
Cazenovia; Miss Hasbrouck, Newburgh; Mrs. Adams, Cohoes; Mrs. Turner, Cooperstown; Mrs. C. Stoddard, Plattsburgh; Mrs. A. V. R. Wells, Sing Sing; Miss Hasbrouck, Ogdensburgh; Miss Brown, Saratoga; Miss Verplanck, Fishkill; Miss Rawdon, Little Falls; Mrs. Atwater, Poughkeepsie; Mrs. Hubbard, Cambridge; Mrs. Ford, Utica; Miss Brown, Saratoga Springs; Mrs. Colyer, Hudson; Mrs. Conant, Camden; Miss Prime, Yonkers; Mrs. Daniel Manning, Albany; Mrs. Jesse Burdett, State Regent of Vermont; Mrs. G. B. C. Hamilton, of New York; Mrs. Doremus, the wife of Prof. R. Ogden Doremus, of New York; Mrs. Crannell, of Albany; Mrs. Schuyler Hamilton, of New York; Mrs. Leonard, and Mrs. Clifford Gregory, of Albany; Mrs. Shaddock, of Alabama, and Mrs. John P. Richardson, of New Orleans, were among the other prominent guests. Miss R. E. Cleveland, a sister of the President, who had accepted an invitation, was unable to come.

On Saturday, the 17th of October, the Chapter and its guests attended the unveiling, presentation, and dedication of a beautiful bronze statue, "Patriotism," which was presented by General George H. Sharpe, the colonel of the One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment, New York State Volunteers, to the survivors of that regiment, one of the three hundred fighting regiments in the war for the Union. The dedicatory ceremonies took place in the churchyard of the First Dutch church, the monument being erected in that churchyard at the corner of Fair and Main streets, opposite the Kingston Club.

The 16th and 17th of October, 1896, will long be borne in remembrance by the members of Wiltwyck Chapter and their guests as one of the most enjoyable in their recollection.—Anna Farrand Clearwater, Historian of Wiltwyck Chapter.
DEAR GEORGE.

As it is probable I shall soon be under the necessity of quitting this place and entering once more into the bustle of public life, in conformity to the voice of my Country, and the earnest entreaties of my friends, however contrary it is to my own desire or inclinations; I think it incumbent upon me as your uncle and friend, to give you some advisory hints, which, if properly attended to, will, I conceive, be found very useful to you in regulating your conduct and giving you respectability not only at present but through every period of life.—

You have now arrived to that age when you must quit the trifling amusements of a boy, and assume the more dignified manners of a man.—At this crisis your conduct will attract the notice of those who are about you;—and as the first impressions are generally the most lasting, your doings now may mark the leading traits of your character through life. It is therefore, absolutely necessary, if you mean to make any figure upon the stage, that you should take the first steps right.—What these steps are—and what general line is to be pursued to lay the foundation of an honorable and happy progress, is the part of age and experience to point out.—This I shall do, as far as is in my power, with the utmost cheerfulness; and, I trust, that your own good sense will show you the necessity of following it.—

The first and great object with you at present, is to acquire by industry and application, such knowledge as your situation enables you to obtain, and as will be useful to you in life.—In doing this two other important objects will be gained besides
the acquisition of knowledge—namely, a habit of industry, and a disrelish of that profusion of money and dissipation of time which are ever attendant upon idleness.—I do not mean by a close application to your studies that you should never enter into those amusements which are suited to your age and station.—They may be made to go hand in hand with each other—and, used in their proper season, will ever be found to be a mutual assistance to each other.—But what amusements are to be taken, and when, is the great matter to be attended to.—Your own judgment, with the advice of your real friends who may have an opportunity of a personal intercourse with you can point out the particular manner in which you may best spend your moments of relaxation, much better than I can at a distance.—One thing, however, I would strongly impress upon you, viz., that when you have leisure to go into company, that it should always be of the best kind that the place you are in will afford; by this means you will be constantly improving your manners and cultivating your mind while you are relaxing from your books;—and good company will always be found much less expensive than bad.—You cannot offer, as an excuse for not using it, that you cannot gain admission there—or that you have not a proper attention paid you in it, this is an apology made only by those whose manners are disgusting, or whose character is exceptionable; neither of which, I hope, will ever be said of you.—

I cannot enjoin too strongly upon you a due observance of economy and frugality—as you well know yourself the present state of your property and finances will not admit of any unnecessary expense.—The article of clothing is now one of the chief expenses you will incur, and in this, I fear, you are not so economical as you should be.—

Decency and cleanliness will always be the first objects in the dress of a judicious and sensible man.—A conformity to the prevailing fashion in a certain degree is necessary—but it does not follow from thence that a man should always get a new coat, or other clothes, upon every trifling change in the mode, when, perhaps, he has two or three very good ones by him.—A person who is anxious to be a leader of the fashion, or one of the first to follow it, will certainly appear, in the eyes of
OLDE LETTERS AND YE HISTORIE OF FIRESIDES. 619

judicious men, to have nothing better than a frequent change of dress to recommend him to notice. —I would always wish you to appear sufficiently decent to entitle you to admission into any company where you may be :—but I cannot too strongly enjoin it upon you—and your own knowledge must convince you of the truth of it—that you should be as little expensive in this respect as you properly can;—you should always keep some clothes to wear to Church, or on particular occasions, which should not be worn every day.—This can be done without any additional expense;—for whenever it is necessary to get new clothes, those which have been kept for particular occasions will then come in as every day ones, unless they should be of a superior quality to the new.—What I have said with respect to clothes will apply perhaps more pointedly to Lawrence than to you;—and as you are much older than he is, and more capable of judging of the propriety of what I have here observed, you must pay attention to him, in this respect, and see that he does not wear his clothes improperly or extravagantly.—Much more might be said to you, as a young man, upon the necessity of paying a due attention to the moral virtues, but this may perhaps more properly be the subject of a future letter when you are about to enter into the world.—If you comply with the advice herein given to pay a diligent attention to your studies, and employ your time of relaxation in proper company, you will find but few opportunities and little inclination, while you continue at an academy, to enter into those scenes of vice and dissipation which too often present themselves to youth in every place, and particularly in towns.—If you are determined to neglect your books, and plunge into extravagance and dissipation, nothing that I could now say would prevent it, for you must be employed, and if it is not in pursuit of those things which are profitable it must be in pursuit of those which are not.—As your time of continuing with Mr. Hanson will expire the last of this month, and I understand that Doctor Craik has expressed an inclination to take you and Lawrence to board with him, I shall know his determination respecting the matter; and if it is agreeable to him and Mrs. Craik to take you, I shall be pleased with it, for I am certain that nothing will be wanting on their part to make your situation
agreeable and useful to you should you live with the Doctor. I shall request him to take you both under his peculiar care—provide such clothes for you, from time to time, as he shall judge necessary—and do by you in the same manner as he would if you were his own children;—which if he will undertake, I am sensible, from the knowledge which I have of him, and the very amiable character and disposition of Mrs. Craik that they will spare no proper exertions to make your situation pleasing and profitable to you;—should you or Lawrence, therefore, behave in such manner as to occasion any complaints being made to me—you may depend upon losing that place which you now have in my affections—and any future hopes you may have from me.—But if, on the contrary, your conduct is such as to merit my regard you may always depend upon the warmest attachment, love and sincere regard of

Your affectionate friend and Uncle,

Go. Washington.

To Mr. George Steptoe Washington.

* * * * * * *

LETTERS FROM GEORGE STEPTOE WASHINGTON TO GEORGE WASHINGTON.

This letter from George Steptoe Washington to his uncle, General Washington, asking him to sanction his engagement to Lucy Payne, his future wife.

It bears the endorsement of Washington in his own handwriting on the back of it, and the date of its receipt by him, on April 28, 1793. Notwithstanding its great age the letter is still well preserved, and is of historical value in further explaining Washington's private relations. At the time of the writing the author was nineteen (19) years of age. Recognizing this fact, the superior quality of the letter, its extreme modesty and the feeling of respect and reverence manifested throughout towards his uncle, render it especially interesting, outside of the historic consideration which attaches itself to it. The letter reads as follows:

PHILADELPHIA, PA., April, 1793.

My Dear Uncle: A thorough knowledge of my incapacity to impart the full expression of my feelings to you, on the sub-
ject that now induces me to write you, with fear and great anxiety agitating my breast, on the score of giving you the smallest degree of uneasiness, or the slightest offense, renders the task of addressing you in a letter truly difficult and painful to me.

But I choose the alternative of writing, as still less painful, and less embarrassing, to me, than that of speaking to you on the subject in question.

Some months have elapsed since the virtues and truly amiable qualities of the beautiful Miss Lucy Payne, the daughter of Captain Payne, in whose house I live, first impressed me with sentiments of the warmest and most tender affection for her.—The opportunities which I have since had of becoming better and better acquainted with her; I cannot but confess, have increased this attachment.—I presume a report (which I know to have been prevalent for some time), that I naturally addressed this young lady in the character of a lover has ere this reached your ears.—It is not to deny the truth of it that I take the liberty of addressing you now.

It is to acknowledge its verity, to inform you of my ardent wishes that it may not give you displeasure and solicit in the most earnest terms your sanction to and approbation of what I have done that I use this freedom. I forbear to trespass longer on your time, but subscribe myself,

Dear Uncle, your Aff’re and ever dutiful nephew.

GEORGE STEPTOE WASHINGTON.

On the back of the letter is the following address: “The President of the United States,” while the indorsement, in Washington’s own handwriting, reads:

From
Mr. George Steptoe Washington.
rec’d.
April 28th, 1793.
Gw. Washington.

My nephew, son of my brother Samuel, by his 4th wife, who was Miss Steptoe.
George Steptoe Washington, the writer of the above letter, was the son of Colonel Samuel Washington, of the Continental Army, a full brother to General Washington.

He was raised and educated by General Washington, and was one of the five nephews named by him as executors of his will, and to each nephew he willed one of his swords. He was born at "Harvard," the family residence in Jefferson County, Virginia (now West Virginia). He married Lucy Payne (the sister of Dolly Madison) in the city of Philadelphia, and entered the army, subsequently receiving a colonel's commission. He died of hemorrhages on the 4th of January, 1809, at the early age of thirty-four (34), in Augusta, Georgia, and was there buried with military honors.
CURRENT TOPICS.

We have taken great care in collecting our Washington pictures for this number of the Magazine. Some of them have not been published heretofore. We are exceedingly gratified that Miss Washington could secure the very rare picture of Lawrence Washington which appears on our pages.

Many letters having come to hand making inquiry as to the date of Washington's Farewell Letter, I reprint the Lenox Librarian's (Mr. Eames) letter. I will also add that I have been to Mount Vernon and examined the proof sheet and find the date of the address as Mr. Eames states, September 17, 1796.—Ed.

To the Editor of the Tribune:

Sir: The communication under this heading in your issue of the 18th inst. may be supplemented by the following particulars concerning the manuscript from which the Farewell Address was first printed. They are taken from Mr. Claypoole's recollections, as printed in the first volume of the "Memoirs of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania" (Philadelphia, 1826):

A few days before the appearance of this memorable document in print I received a message from the President, by his private secretary, signifying his desire to see me. I waited on him at the appointed time and found him sitting alone in the dining-room. He received me kindly, and after I had paid my respects to him, desired me to take a seat near him—then, addressing himself to me, said that he had for some time past contemplated retiring from public life, and had at length concluded to do so at the end of the (then) present term; that he had some thoughts and reflections on the occasion which he deemed proper to communicate to the people of the United States, in the form of an address, and which he wished to appear in The Daily Advertiser, of which I was editor.

He paused, and I took the opportunity of thanking him for having preferred that paper as the channel of his communication with the people, especially as I viewed this selection as indicating his approbation of the principles and manner in which the work was conducted. He silently assented and asked when the publication could be made. I answered that the time should be made perfectly convenient to himself, and the following Monday was fixed on. He then told me his secretary would call on me with the copy of the address on the next (Friday) morning, and I withdrew.

After the proofsheet had been compared with the copy, and corrected by myself, I carried another proof, and then a revise, to be examined by the President, who made but few alterations from the original, except in the punctuation, in which he was very minute.
The publication of the address, dated "United States, September 17, 1796," being completed on the 19th, I waited on the President with the original, and in presenting it to him expressed my regret at parting with it, and how much I should be gratified by being permitted to retain it; upon which, in an obliging manner, he handed it back to me, saying that if I wished for it, I might keep it; and I then took my leave of him.

Any person acquainted with the handwriting of President Washington would, on seeing this specimen, at once recognize it. And, as I had formerly been honored by written communications from him on public business, I may say that his handwriting was familiar to me, and I think I could at any time and without hesitation identify it. The manuscript copy consists of thirty-two pages of quarto letter paper, sewed together as a book, and with many alterations, as, in some places whole paragraphs are erased and others substituted; in others, many lines struck out; in others, sentences and words erased, and others interlined in their stead. The tenth, eleventh, and sixteenth pages are almost entirely expunged saving only a few lines, and one-half of the thirty-first page is also effaced. A critical examination will show that the whole, from first to last, with all its numerous corrections, was the work of the same hand, and I can confidently affirm that no other pen ever touched the manuscript now in my possession than that of the great and good man whose signature it bears. D. C. Claypoole.


From the foregoing account it will appear that Mr. Claypoole's first appointment with the President was on Thursday, September 15; that the manuscript copy was delivered to the printer on Friday, the 16th; that the proof and the revise were submitted to the President, probably on Saturday, the 17th, and that the address was published on Monday, the 19th. Now as the manuscript address is dated the 19th, and the printed address the 17th, the change of date must have been made not later than Saturday, and in an early proof. One of these newspaper proofs containing corrections in Washington's own hand is still extant, having been presented to the Mount Vernon Association by the late George W. Childs. The date of the address, as there printed, is September 17, and has not been altered. It may, therefore, be safely assumed that September 17 is the correct date of the address, as finally corrected by Washington, and that September 19 is merely the date of the publication.

Mr. Claypoole died March 19, 1849, aged ninety-two. His effects were sold by auction at the Exchange in Philadelphia, February 12, 1850. The manuscript of the Farewell Address was started at $500 and was run up to $2,300, at which price it was taken by the Rev. Dr. Boardman, who acted for Mr. Lenox. It is now the property of the New York Public Library, and is on exhibition at the Lenox Building.

New York, September 21, 1896.

Wilberforce Eames,

Lenox Librarian.

We regret very much that necessity compels us to forego the publishing of several annual reports, both of States and Chap-
ters, that we now have on hand. The Editor asked of the Board the privilege of increasing the number of pages of the Magazine until some of these reports could be published, but the Board thought it not wise. We are also advised by the Board that in addition to the names of the active officers of the Board that have been published each month since the Congress there should also be added all the Vice-Presidents and State Regents, and with the extended official reports it is readily seen a large percentage of the Magazine will be filled up with official matter. This will explain and answer the many letters that have come to hand inquiring why communications that have been forwarded as yet have not appeared in the Magazine.

A NEW Chapter has been organized in Pittston, Pa., with (Mrs.) Elvira Augusta Fear, Regent; Mrs. Ella C. Johnson, Secretary; Mrs. Eva W. Stark, Treasurer; Mrs. Katherine Jenkins Wiley, Registrar. Name, Dial Rock Chapter.

We think the Continental Congress will have reason to congratulate itself this year on its new quarters—the Columbia Theater. It is a new and beautiful theater, the acoustics are perfect, the chairs commodious and easy, its decorations agreeable to the eye, and best of all, every seat is in hearing distance of the stage. It is centrally located on F street and is very accessible by the different car routes in the city and near many of the hotels.

A FULL account of the Elizabeth Cook Chapter, Delaware, will be given in our next number.

We present to our readers this month what can be called a Washington number of the Magazine. It will be seen that the Washington family, by careful research, have all been proven to have been active, loyal citizens of the United States. Much credit is due Miss Hetzel for her untiring efforts in procuring facts and data.

Marcus Ward & Co. have issued a calendar of the American Revolution in their series of Date Block calendars. The
historical events and biographical data on the daily leaflets were compiled by Lillie G. Hopkins, Daughter of the American Revolution. The frontispiece was designed by Katrina S. Butts, Daughter of the American Revolution.

OUR LIBRARY.

We have before us this month two histories of the United States, each of which has its distinctive character. The judgment of an Englishman as to men and events in our history is given in Doyle's work* without alteration, though General Francis A. Walker has corrected any misstatement of fact. So the book is an excellent foil to the over-enthiasiasm of certain "spread-eagle" writers. Considerably over half its space is given to Colonial history, while Prof. Johnston allots to this period less than one-fourth of his work. † The latter is a school history of solid worth, which omits the common storytelling and directs attention to our national history as the fitting political, economic, and financial education of the youthful American citizen.

The same author treats of the distinctly political history of each Presidential administration in another work, ‡ familiarity with which would benefit every voter and would-be voter in our country. It is characterized by accuracy and impartial judgment.

Of more immediate interest to the student of revolutionary events, however, is the full military history of that war by Colonel Carrington.* The introductory chapters on the principles of military science are exceedingly valuable to the layman, and almost every Daughter can follow the movements of an ancestor through some of the battles described. The de-

tailed maps and plans (which also may be had as a separate work) are important features of the volume.

In 1822 H. Niles† published what he described as "an attempt to collect and preserve some of the speeches, orations, and proceedings, with sketches and remarks on men and things, and other fugitive or neglected pieces belonging to the revolutionary period in the United States." These rare odds and ends, grouped mainly under the several States, have been reprinted to insure their permanent preservation. Many an interesting item may be gleaned therefrom.

The succinct, straight-forward lives of the great "signers,"‡ which Professor Dwight has lately written, is in striking contrast to another product of the present interest in matters ancestral. "Three Little Daughters of the Revolution"§ is intended to instruct the Children of the American Revolution and their friends, and give impetus to their thoughts by means of bright and entertaining stories of children. These Little Daughters will impart a sense of the reality of history which our children cannot too early require.—ANITA NEWCOMB MCKEE.

Young People's Department.
EDITED BY
MARGARET SIDNEY.
A MERRY CHRISTMAS to all members of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution! We wish you, with our heartfelt prayers for your best development, the most earnest God-speed, in all your endeavors toward that end. And may blessings attend you and make happy this Christmas-tide of 1896.

Let us remember we are never so happy as when we are making our strongest effort to improve what God has given to us; our educational advantages, our Christian privileges, our opportunities in home-life, our calls to service for our dear country—all these are ours. Let us rally faithfully this blessed season to obey them. Then shall the joyous Christmas festivities be filled with happiness for us.

May the soldiers in the army of the Children of the American Revolution be enlisted, each one, into the glorious service of him whose coming was heralded centuries ago by the angels' song, "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men."

We trust the Societies are making plans to be represented at the annual convention in February at Washington, District of Columbia. Full detailed plans will be given in the January number. The President General has secured the services of many intelligent ladies and gentlemen who promise to take all the members of the Children of the American Revolution in parties to see the historical places in Washington and Mount Vernon, and return them to their homes and boarding houses. This they do as a labor of love for the cause. This plan relieves parents who are Daughters of the American Revolution from this care, and enables them to attend their own meetings. We hope all parents will endeavor to bring their young people that the Children of the American Revolution Convention may be a full one.

A full and correct list of all Societies will be given in the January number. Each Society not heretofore complying with this request is now asked to send to Mrs. Lothrop, The Wayside, Concord, Massachusetts, the date of organization, name of Society, and list of officers, otherwise we fear they may be left out or incorrectly stated.

OUR FLAG.

The first flag unfurled by Washington before the Continental Army around Boston, January 1, 1776, consisted of the united crosses of St. George and St. Andrew, with thirteen stripes through the field of the flag.

About this time a Congressional Committee visited Washington to consult with him upon the question of a permanent flag. On June 14,
1777. Congress decided that the flag of the United States be thirteen stripes, alternately red and white, and that the Union be thirteen stars, white, in a blue field.

This flag was first used October 17, 1777, at the surrender of Burgoyne, and was used until the 1st of May, 1795, when the first change was made. It now consisted of fifteen stripes and fifteen stars on a blue field. This flag was used during the War of 1812. The addition of both stars and stripes was for the purpose of representing two new States.

The addition of several new States in 1818, with the prospect of more to come, made it plain that the addition of so many stripes would destroy the significance of the flag, so a partial return to the flag of '76 was made, restoring the thirteen stripes and adding a new star for every new State admitted to the Union. This in brief is the history of the flag, considered solely as a device fashioned out of perishable material. But there is another history of our glorious banner, the record that tells of the progress of human liberty. Beneath whatever sun that proud ensign flashes forth its bright colors it stands for freedom in the noblest sense. It means that men are their own rulers, and that government should be for the people, and by the people. It means that for that great principle upon which the foundation of the Republic of the United States is laid, men have willingly gone forth to die. It means that for the preservation of human liberty, our forefathers, though but a handful in numbers, defied the greatest nation on earth, and died that right might live. And so on down to the memory of our fathers and mothers has the story of the flag been read, sometimes in the triumph of peace, and sometimes in the clash of contending armies. We may well feel a thrill of pride as we gaze on the Star Spangled Banner, and realize that it is not merely a bit of bright-hued bunting, but is the emblem of liberty, and its right to that proud title has been written with the sacred blood of the people themselves. Reverence for the flag, and an understanding of the lesson it teaches, should be with us an obligation of the utmost moment.

HAROLD S. WARREN,
Secretary Valentine Holt Society, Children American Revolution.
San Francisco, California.

POEM BY MISS JENNIE E. MAIN, OF NORTH STONINGTON, CONNECTICUT.

(Composed for the Celebration, August 10, at Groton, Connecticut.)

GEORGE WHITEFIELD.

From among the Centuries shining sands,
Which can never know decay,
Out of the dust of Time's ancient hands,
Come echoes of records to-day;
Heroic deeds of the noble and brave,
Who fought midst the shot and the shell,
Their freedom and birthright thus to save,
And the country they loved so well.
How the names of brave sons and fair daughters,
   And the noble deeds they have done,
Are resounding o'er broad lands and waters,
   With laurel, for victories won;
And here in this old town historic,
   Found so oft on the rolls of fame,
Our loving tribute we here will inscribe
   On this day, to George Whitefield's name.

Father Time, for once, turn back thy wheel
   For a century! Ah! yes and more—
And to our fancy, in visions reveal
   Those ancient days of yore
When on Scotland's heights and England's shore
   The glory of Whitefield's name,
"And across the broad Atlantic's roar"
   Rang the bells of his wonderful fame.

In the year of seventeen sixty-four
   This good man of pious renown
Paused in his travels the country o'er
   To preach here in old Groton town—
To console the sick, make rich the poor,
   To dispel the clouds of night—
As he went about from door to door
   With countenance serene and bright.

No grand temple was here, he well knew
   But only the wide spreading shade
With a canopy of heaven's own blue,
   And where nature's green carpet was laid;
The carols of birds, with their anthems rang
   From the wood-lands and hills and glade,
Mingling their notes in the hymns they sang
   And in the prayers that were made.

From dawn 'till the shadows of evening,
   Deeming naught they could do too severe,
Pilgrims came, their far distant homes leaving
   That they all might this great preacher hear,
As he told them the "ever true story"
   Of that great love which had no alloy,
As he pictured the penitent's glory
   And brought "the glad tidings of joy."

They hung on his lips with emotion;
   They wept for the sins they deplored;
They prayed with repentant devotion
   That for them, the cross, Jesus endured,
Young People's Department.

Now a tablet we here to-day place
To recall to each one passing by,
His works, time can never efface
And which points us to heaven on high.

True, we live in our deeds, not in years
In thoughts, and not in the breath,
So away with misgivings and fears,
'Tis "Transition" which mortals call death.
And beyond in those portals of light,
Which shine with such radiance fair,
In letters of gold ever bright
We picture his name written there.

Singing of "America."

The members of Thomas Avery Society were then surprised and gratified by being made the recipients of a beautiful gold "Mother Bailey Bell" presented by their ever generous and thoughtful friend (and promoter) Mrs. Cuthbert Harrison Slocomb.

We trust it will always call to order a full meeting of its members, and we know its musical ring will ever suggest grateful remembrances of its donor.

There were about one hundred and twenty-five present, and notwithstanding the great heat, enjoyed the occasion.

The Richard Lord Jones Society, Children of the American Revolution, of Chicago, celebrated the anniversary of the publication of Washington’s Farewell Address to the American People, on Saturday, September the 19th, at the home of their President, Mrs. Thomas S. McClelland. Mr. Seymour Morris, a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, presented each member of the Society with a souvenir of the occasion. It was a beautiful engraving of the head of Washington on a small card.

The address of Washington was read, and patriotic songs sung, after which refreshments were served.

The Society is doing fine work this autumn. Their President, Mrs. Thomas S. McClelland, has arranged for a course in Parliamentary lessons under the well-known instructor of the law, Mrs. Urquhart Lee, and the Society has already met for two lessons. The members are most enthusiastic, and grasp, with astonishing alertness, the principles of the law. The literary study of the Society for the winter is the noted men of the Revolution, and each child is expected to tell the name and service of the ancestor from whom eligibility to the society is derived. The Society cup will be ready for Christmas, its design being the American eagle with olive branch on one side, the American flag on the second, and the Children of the American Revolution on the third. At the last literary meeting, an interesting paper was read by the Recording Secretary, Fred Loomis.
DEAR MRS. LOTHROP: I have been very busy just now as our Society were arranging for the entertainment which we were obliged to postpone from October 17 to November 6. It was a success in every way. We had the national emblem which you presented for the year 1896 to the "Banner State." It was very proudly held by members of the Society in the closing scene, where all the members gathered and sang America. About our debating society, I think it will be a success as quite a number of new members from sixteen to eighteen years of age are anxious to join the Children of the American Revolution for the sake of joining in the debates. I think our Historian will send you something soon for the Magazine.

Yours sincerely,

H. K. H. BRADFORD,
President Isaac Wheeler Society.

A LARGE Society of the Children of the American Revolution, about forty-five members, was organized in Plattsburg, New York, October 17. It is called the "Nathan Beman" Society, after the lad of fifteen who piloted Ethan Allen to the capture of Ticonderoga. The officers are: Mrs. Joseph Gamble, President; Nelson Kellogg, Vice President; Benjamin Fairchild Stower, Recording Secretary; Alexander McGill Gamble, Corresponding Secretary; Silas Barber, Treasurer; Mabel Martin, Registrar; Kate Ostrander, Historian.

"BEMIS HEIGHTS" SOCIETY.

Under the efficient direction of Mrs. George P. Lawton, who labored zealously to make the affair a success, the "Bemis Heights" Society, Children of the American Revolution, Saratoga, New York, observed "Flag Day," October 31, in a patriotic manner.

The exercises were held at the residence of Mrs. Frederick Menges, which was patriotically adorned for the occasion.

About three o'clock the children marched into the parlors singing "Star Spangled Banner." At the close they recited in unison the "Salute to the Flag."

A greeting from Mrs. Harriett M. Lothrop, National President of the Society of the American Revolution, was then read by Mrs. George P. Lawton, as follows:

"You are each personally very dear to me ever since I visited you in your week of historic celebration July 2-6, 1896. I carried away with me then a deep affection for the society which I had the honor of naming in obedience to the request of your President. I felt that to you, the youth of Saratoga, no other name would be so grateful nor so inspiring. And it seemed to me, as it does now, that with the immortal name ever before your mental vision, as the Mount is possible to your physical sight, that the girls and boys who form your Society will ever go onward toward the best growth and development that we all long for you to attain.
"Our country calls her children and youth to rally around her flag! Stars in the night above our heads are not more insistent of the commands of God to lead pure and noble lives, than are the stars in our field of blue. Perish every thought of getting everything out of our country without yielding in return to her, our loyal love and our loyal service. Every girl and boy, I care not how small, has a positive duty to perform, and it is this: To say to herself, and to himself often, 'I love my flag and what it has brought to me. I love my flag because it represents my country, and God has commanded me to love my country if I would serve Him faithfully.'

"I send you greeting for Flag Day, October 31, 1896. Three cheers and three times three for all that we love in 'Old Glory!' Beautiful bars of red and white, and stars flecked across the field of blue."

Daniel Lathrop Lawton then gave a brief history of the Stars and Stripes and spoke of the admission into the Union of the new State of Utah.

Following a song by the Society, "Columbia My Country," Mrs. Lawton then talked to the children in a very interesting manner of Flag Day, and its significance, which she said was a visible symbol of the organized government of the country and of the protection the Government gives to its citizens. "It is also the symbol of that noblest of sentiments, the love of country. It is not only the sign of the love we should bear our country, but also of the other duties we owe it, of fitting ourselves by education and the study of our institutions, to make good citizens in obedience to the laws, and in a faithful discharge of our public duties."

Continuing she gave a history of the flag from the beginning of the Revolution, where there were several flags displayed in the different Colonies, up to the present day, and in closing said: "This flag represents to us everything of any value in life, our government, our civilization, our relations, our friends, our prosperity, our maintenance, probably our very lives, because except for the safety and the great material prosperity it has given, many of us would not have been born. It is not difficult for us to love our country, nor to make any of the sacrifices of good citizenship, even of life for it, from a sense of gratitude for what it has been, and is, to us and ours."

At the close, Natalie Colcord recited a short poem appropriate to the occasion, and then the children sang several patriotic selections.

Following the exercises the children were served with refreshments by Mrs. Menges.—Daily Saratogian, October 31

MARY GIBSON SOCIETY, CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

On March 24, at the request of the President General, Mrs. Mary Harrison McKee, Vice-President-General-at-Large of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution, appointed Mrs. Flora...
Sullivan Wulschner to organize a Society of the Children of the American Revolution in Indianapolis, Indiana, without delay, and accordingly on the next Thursday afternoon, March 26th, the first meeting, devoted principally to the enrollment of members, was held at Mrs. Wulschner's residence.

This was followed by a second meeting one week after, when the Society was named the "Mary Gibson" Society and officers appointed, to wit: President, Mrs. Flora Sullivan Wulschner; First Vice-President, William Avery Atkins; Second Vice-President, Miss Martha Martindale Foster; Third Vice-President, Frederick Cole Fairbanks; Secretary, Lillian Atkins; Treasurer, Elliott Perkins; Registrar, Mary Sayles; Historian, Smallwood Noel; Chaplain, Lucy Wilson; Corresponding Secretary, H. Leland Lowe. The President and four others are lineal descendants of Mary Gibson, for whom the Society was named.

Mary Gibson was the daughter of James Gibson, who, with Matthew Smith, presented grievances for redress and a petition for protection against the attacks of the Indians, to Governor John Penn, and the Assembly at Philadelphia, in February, 1764, on behalf of the inhabitants of the frontier counties of Lancaster, York, Cumberland, Berks, and Northampton. See Wm. H. Egle's History of Pennsylvania, page 115.

Mary Gibson, when about sixteen years of age, was instrumental in preventing an attack of Indians upon the fort which sheltered the aged and invalid men together with the women and children of her home in Pennsylvania.

She married Maclachlan or Laughlin McCartney, the youngest son of a Scotch Laird John and Lady Flora MacDonald MacCartney, who came to America in 1755, under General Braddock, in the Queen's regiment of "picked men," that is, men of noble birth and character, of splendid physique, and six feet or over in height. He served with the brave grenadiers until the defeat and death of their leader, and finally settled opposite the town of Sunbury, Northumberland County, Pennsylvania.

He was too old for military service in the American Revolutionary Army, but gave freely of all his means to advance the cause. (See Pennsylvania Archives, second series, volume 14, beginning with page 346.)

Mary Gibson McCartney died September 22, 1832, aged eighty-two years, in Cincinnati, Ohio, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Flora MacD. Tomlinson, who was the grandmother of the President of the "Mary Gibson Society."

The Tomlinson family emigrated to Indianapolis, Indiana, in 1834, and have since resided there.

The "Mary Gibson Society" rendered the patriotic songs at the May meeting of the Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, at the residence of Mrs. S. E. Perkins in commemoration of the battle of Ticonderoga, and William Avery Atkins, its First Vice-President, read an appropriate paper.

OUR QUESTION BOX.

"Why was the United States flag called Old Glory?" Asked in July, 1895, number by Helen Hunt Moore.

This is the answer taken from Coffin's "Drumbeat of the Nation." "Stephen Driver had been a sea captain before the Civil War and sailed from Salem, Massachusetts, to foreign lands. Once when in a foreign port, for some important service rendered the people, he received from them a beautiful American flag. A priest blessed it, as it rose to the mast-head of the ship, and Captain Driver promised to defend it with his life if need be. Giving up the sea he settled in Nashville, Tennessee, and when the war began, to secrete the flag he sewed it in a quilt and slept under it every night. He named it Old Glory. When the troops under Buell entered Nashville, February, 1862, he told the story of "Old Glory," brought it out, went with them to the roof of the State House and flung it to the breeze, the men in blue swinging their caps and shouting their hurrahs."

"What place is called the "Cradle of Liberty?" Asked in August, 1895, number by Katharine Dixon Frankenstein. Faneuil Hall, in Boston, is universally known as the Cradle of Liberty.

Both of these questions answered by Margaret Mulford Lothrop, Secretary of "Old North Bridge" Society, Concord, Massachusetts.

"Our Question Box" is one of the most important features of our "Young People's Department." To ask and to answer historical questions unaided is a great assistance to the acquirement of historical knowledge. A question asked in this "Question Box" one month should be immediately taken up by the members, and replies should flow in as rapidly as possible.

We know when the Children of the American Revolution all over the country realize this that we shall have a prompt and splendid result. And that "Our Question Box," which depends wholly on the members' faithfulness, will no longer languish as it has in the past, but will be bright and strong, and alert as the American girls and boys themselves, we print below, with "Honorable Mention," the names of those members who have answered questions.

Following this is the list of questions unanswered, with the months in which they appeared. As soon as possible let the answers come.

HONORABLE MENTION.

ORLANDO R. SMITH, JR.
Historian "Samuel Ward" Society, Westerly, Rhode Island; in August, 1895, number, he answered this question in July number "Concerning Betsey Ross and what she did in connection with the flag?" Asked in July, 1895, number by E. Blanché Pratt.
LEON ABBOTT HACKETT,
Treasurer of "Alice Stearns" Society, Auburndale, Massachusetts; in October, 1895, number, he answered this question in July number: "Does any boy or girl know of a younger child taking part in the Revolutionary War than Samuel Bradley, aged eleven years?" Asked by Margaret M. Lothrop, Secretary "Old North Bridge Society," Concord, Massachusetts.

MARY LEE MANN,
Secretary "Stars and Stripes" Society, of Plainfield, New Jersey; in December, 1895, number, she answered this question in November: "Who said 'Millions for defence, but not one cent for tribute?'" Asked in November number by Rachel Tucker, "Asa Pollard" Society, of Billerica, Massachusetts.

FRANCIS CURTIS UPHAM.
Member of "Lyman Hall" Society, Meriden, Connecticut; in March, 1896, number, answered this question: "Who gave the New World the name America?" Asked by "Joseph Bulkley" Society, of Louisville, Kentucky.

MARGARET WARD ELLIS,
Member of "Fort Washington" Society, Cincinnati, Ohio; in March, 1896, number, answered this question: "When did the burning of the Gaspee occur?" Asked in August, 1895, number by Mary Ada Bailey, member of "Samuel Ward" Society, of Westerly, Rhode Island.

MARGARET MULFORD LOTHROP,
Secretary of "Old North Bridge" Society, of Concord, Massachusetts; in December, 1896, number, answered this question: "Why was the United States flag called 'Old Glory'?" Asked by Helen Hunt Moore in July, 1895, number.
She also answered in December, 1896, number, this question: "What place is called 'The Cradle of Liberty'?" Asked by Katharine Dixon Frankenstein in August, 1895, number.

"How long was the British embargo at Newport, Rhode Island?" Asked by Olive L. Dodge, of "Samuel Ward" Society, Westerly, Rhode Island, in August, 1895, number.
"Who originated the phrase 'Not worth a Continental,' and what does it mean?" Asked in the November, 1895, number, by Mary Lee Mann, of Washington, District of Columbia, now of the "Stars and Stripes" Society, of Plainfield, New Jersey.
"Why were the British called 'Red Coats'?" Asked by M. Theresa Dodge, of "Asa Pollard" Society, of Billerica, Massachusetts.
"It is said by some people that Hawthorne's 'Old Stone Face' represented historical characters. Is this so? Who are Mr. Gathergold and Mr. Stony Phiz?" Asked by Theron J. Damon, Color Bearer of "Old North Bridge" Society, of Concord, Massachusetts.
"Where is the 'Liberty Tree' and why is it called so?" Asked in the January, 1896, number, by Ethel Jacquith, of "Asa Pollard" Society, of Bellerica, Massachusetts.
In the February number, 1896: "Who first discovered that America was an independent Continent?" Asked by the "Joseph Bulkley" Society, of Louisville, Kentucky.
In the March number, 1896: "When and where was Washington dubbed the Father of His Country?" Asked by Margaret B. Larrabee, member of "Joseph Bulkley" Society, of Louisville, Kentucky.
"Who was Jonathan Brooks, of New London?" Asked by Martha J. Smith, of the "Samuel Ward" Society, of Westerly, Rhode Island.
"When and why was the title Columbia first used for our country?" Asked in the October, 1895, number, by Theron J. Damon, Color Bearer of "Old North Bridge" Society, of Concord, Massachusetts.
IN MEMORIAM.

MRS. MARTHA BERRIEN DUNCAN.—At a meeting of the Atlanta Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution the following resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, We hear with sorrow of the death of Mrs. Martha Berrien Duncan, the first officer of our Chapter, whom we remember with love and pride. We recall her unusual beauty, grace, and dignity of manner. A long life of loving deeds had cast over her a specie of whiteness and brightness, and in growing old she had only changed the beauty of youth for what might be called the beauty of goodness."

"That the influence of this sweet life remains as a benediction to the organization which she formed."

"That in the death of Mrs. Duncan this Chapter suffers the loss of a true friend, and though she had not been an active member for some time, she was always ready to give loving advice or helpful counsel."

"That the Chapter extend to her family and the Daughters throughout the State their sincere love and sympathy."

MRS. BEATRICE KELLOGG WALRATH ROOT.—At a meeting of the Owahgena Chapter, of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of Cazenovia, New York, held at the residence of the Regent, Miss Dows, September 13, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased God to call to her rest Mrs. Beatrice Kellogg Walrath Root, of Chittenango, who was a valuable charter member of the Owahgena Chapter; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of this Chapter express their sorrow at the early death of one who was so faithful and interested, also that they hope the wish of the mother may be realized, by being permitted to welcome the infant daughter as a member of our Chapter sometime in the future.

Resolved, That we express our sympathy with the bereaved family and friends.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in our local newspapers and The American Monthly Magazine, and that they be entered upon
our record; also that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of Mrs. Root.

Florence E. S. E.igabroardt, 
Harrriet E. Clarke, 
Katharine S. Burr, 
Committee.

Mrs. Violet Toomis Jackson.—The Mary Clap Wooster Chapter, New Haven, Connecticut, reports the death of one of its members. Mrs. Violet Toomis Jackson died September 19, 1896. She was a descendant of Daniel Tyman, first lieutenant in a Massachusetts regiment, and a worthy descendant of revolutionary days and qualities. She had been an invalid since she joined the Society. Her interest was very strong in it, and it was a matter of much regret to her that she was unable to serve the Chapter in any way.—Elizabeth F. Jenkins, Recording Secretary.

Miss Grace Potter Johnson.—

Whereas, God in his infinite mercy has seen fit to remove from our midst a beloved sister and Daughter; be it

Resolved, That in the death of Grace Potter Johnson, the Lucretia Shaw Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, has sustained an irreparable loss. She was a charter member, and for two years the Corresponding Secretary. Her work during the formation of the Chapter was arduous and was performed with unflagging zeal and activity. In all meetings of the Board of Management her gracious tact and clear judgment made her a valuable member, while her winning personality charmed all with whom she came in contact.

Resolved, That the Lucretia Shaw Chapter extend to the bereaved parents its heartfelt sympathy and sorrow.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, one to the American Monthly Magazine for publication, and one be preserved with the Chapter records.

(Signed) Marion R. Hempstead Stavner, 
Lucy M. Pierrepont Dow, 
Mary F. Whiton Shipman, 
Committee.

Mrs. Claribel Waterman Smith, National No. 4,973, died in Hartford, September, 1896. Mrs. Smith was born in Westfield, Massachusetts, graduated there from the Normal School, subsequently studied in the art department of Smith
College, and afterwards taught school for two terms in Granby. About ten years ago she married Dr. Oliver C. Smith, of Hartford, Connecticut. She was greatly interested in history and an enthusiastic member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, although she had not been able to attend many of the meetings of the Chapter to which she belonged. The following resolutions were passed at the next meeting of the Chapter, October 9:

WHEREAS, The Mercy Warren Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, has been duly notified of the death of Claribel Waterman Smith, of Hartford, Connecticut;

Resolved, That in her death, the first which has occurred among its members, the Chapter loses the help and inspiration of a lovely and gifted woman, whose loyalty to its principles, whose earnest desire for its prosperity, and whose faithfulness to all of its obligations won the respect and admiration of her co-workers.

Resolved, That the sympathy of the members of the Mercy Warren Chapter be extended to the bereaved relatives and friends;

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family.

In the death of Miss Elizabeth Jane Murphy, which occurred in Philadelphia, on the 22d of July, General Lafayette Chapter, of Atlantic City, loses one of its charter members. Miss Murphy inherited patriotism from several generations of military ancestors, her paternal grandfather, Arthur Murphy, having enlisted in the struggle for freedom at the age of eighteen, was captured by the British and confined in "The Hulks," at New York, where he suffered great hardships. He escaped by dropping overboard and returned to his regiment, with which he remained until the close of the Revolution. Her maternal grandfather, Captain Joseph Estell, served his country all through the Revolution, from '77 until the army was disbanded. Her father was a soldier in the War of 1812, and her only brother was killed in the late war while gallantly leading a charge of his regiment, the "Rush Lancers," at Cold Harbor. Miss Murphy was seventy-five years of age, a most estimable lady and an enthusiastic member of the "Daughters."

MRS. LOUISE HARWOOD RICH, who was elected at the meeting of the National Board of Management October 1, passed
away very suddenly at a very early hour on that same day at her home, in St. Albans, Vermont. The Bellevue Chapter mourns her loss and they will receive sympathy and condolence of all Daughters of the American Revolution.

[The obituary notice in last month’s Magazine gives the name of Miss Julia Bette instead of Betts. Had we the original manuscript we would make extracts for which we had not space last month; such copy is not saved after printing.

In the obituary notice of Mrs. Martha Berrien Duncan last month the name was erroneously given Mrs. Martha Bessien Duncan.—Ed.]
OFFICIAL.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY
OF THE
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

1896

President General.
MRS. ADLAI E. STEVENSON,
La Normandie, Washington, D. C.

First Vice-President General.
MRS. A. G. BRACKETT,
1726 Q St., Washington, D. C.

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.
MRS. PHILIP HICHBORN,
1707 N St., Washington, D. C.

Vice Presidents General.

MRS. IRA W. DENNISON,
1322 L St., Washington, D. C.

MRS. E. J. HILL,
Norwalk, Conn., and Washington, D. C.

MRS. MARY HARRISON MCKEE,
Indianapolis, Ind.

MRS. KATE Kearney Henry,
200 G St., Washington, D. C.

MRS. WILLIAM S. STRYKER,
321 W. State St., Trenton, N. J.

MRS. ROBT. Stockwell Hatcher,
Stockton Place, Lafayette, Ind.

MRS. Clement A. Griscorn,
Haverford, Pa.

MRS. Evelyn F. Masury,
Denver, Mass.

MRS. Stephen J. Field,
21 Lanier Pl., Washington, D. C.

MRS. WILLIAM DICKSON,
754 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.

MRS. H. V. BOYNTON,
1321 R St., Washington, D. C.

MRS. DEB. RANDOLPH KEIM,
The Elsmere, Washington, D. C.

MRS. F. W. DICKINS,
U. S. Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I.

MRS. Francis S. Nash,
The Portland, Washington, D. C.

MRS. LEVI P. Morton,
Albany, N. Y.

MRS. ROBERDRAU Buchanan,
1216 18th St., Washington, D. C.

MRS. A. Howard Hinkle,
77 Pike St., Cincinnati, O.

MRS. WILLIAM Lindsay,
The Cochran, Washington, D. C., Kentucky.

MRS. MARY Sawyer Footy,
1012 13th St., Washington, D. C.
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<tr>
<th>State</th>
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<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>Mrs. James B. Morson, Birmingham</td>
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<td>California</td>
<td>Mrs. V. K. Maddox, Occidental Hotel, San Francisco</td>
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<td>Colorado</td>
<td>Mrs. Wm. F. Slocum, Jr., 24 College Place, Colorado Springs</td>
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<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>Mrs. Sara Thomson Kinney, 1162 Chapel St., New Haven</td>
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<td>Delaware</td>
<td>Mrs. Elizabeth C. Churchman, Claymont</td>
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<td>District Columbia</td>
<td>Miss Virginia Miller, 1729 P St.</td>
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<td>Florida</td>
<td>Mrs. D. G. Ambler, 411 W. Church St., Jacksonville</td>
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<td>Georgia</td>
<td>Mrs. Sarah Berrian C. Morgan, Cor. Bull and Macon Sts., Savannah</td>
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<td>Illinois</td>
<td>Mrs. S. H. Kerfoot, 136 Rush St., Chicago</td>
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<td>Indiana</td>
<td>Mrs. C. C. Foster, 762 N. Penn St., Indianapolis</td>
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<td>Indian Territory</td>
<td>Mrs. Walter A. Duncan, Tahlequah, Cherokee Nation</td>
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<td>Iowa</td>
<td>Mrs. Clara A. Cooley, 1394 Locust St., Dubuque</td>
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<td>Mrs. Mattie A. Hand, Holton</td>
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<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>Mrs. Henry L. Pope, 701 W. Chestnut St., Louisville</td>
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<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>Miss Katherine L. Minor, Southdown Plantation, Houma</td>
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<td>Maine</td>
<td>Mrs. John E. Palmer, 60 Winter St., Portland</td>
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<td>Mrs. John Ritchie, Frederick</td>
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<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>Mme. Anna Von Rydingsvard, 26 Newberry St., Boston</td>
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<td>Michigan</td>
<td>Mrs. Wm. Fitzhugh Edwards, 530 Woodward Ave., Detroit</td>
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<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>Mrs. R. M. Newport, 217 Summit Ave., St. Paul</td>
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<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>Mrs. Wm. H. Sims, 1119 K St., Washington, D. C. (and Columbus)</td>
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<td>Missouri</td>
<td>Miss Ethel B. Allen, 1313 Penn Street, Kansas City</td>
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<td>Montana</td>
<td>Mrs. E. A. Wasson, Great Falls</td>
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<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>Mrs. Edward H. Wright, 24 Park Place, Newark</td>
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<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>Mrs. L. Bradford Prince, Santa Fé</td>
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<td>New York</td>
<td>Miss Mary I. Forsyth, Kingston-on-the-Hudson</td>
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North Carolina, MRS. FRANCES C. HOLLEY, Bismarck.
North Dakota, MRS. ELROY M. AVERY, 657 Woodland Hills, Cleveland.
Ohio, MRS. CASSIUS M. BARNES, Guthrie.
Oregon, MRS. N. B. HOGG, 78 Church Ave., Allegheny.
Pennsylvania, MRS. R. C. BACON, 100 Plain St., Columbia.
Rhode Island, Miss MARY ANNE GREENE, Providence.
South Carolina, MRS. WALTER A. BURLEIGH, 114 Broadway, Yankton.
South Dakota, MRS. J. HARVEY MATHES, 29 Cynthia Place, Memphis.
Tennessee, MRS. WM. WIRT HENRY, 415 E. Franklin St., Richmond.
Utah, MRS. CLARENCE E. ALLEN, 457 M St., Washington, D. C. (and Salt Lake City).
Vermont, MRS. JESSE BURDETTE, Arlington (and "Bardwell House," Rutland).
Virginia, MRS. J. HARVEY MATHES, 29 Cynthia Place, Memphis.
West Virginia, MRS. CHARLES J. FAULKNER, Martinsburg.
Wisconsin, MRS. JAMES S. PECK, 5 Waverly Place, Milwaukee.
Wyoming, MRS. G. W. BAXTER, 714 East 17th Street, Cheyenne.

Secretaries General.

Recording Secretary General.
MRS. CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN, 2009 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D. C.

Corresponding Secretary General.
MRS. JOHN L. MITCHELL, 32 B St., N. E., Washington, D. C.

Registrars General.

MRS. MARY J. SEYMOUR, 715 9th St., Washington, D. C.

MRS. ALBERT D. BROCKETT, 711 Cameron St., Alexandria, Va.

Treasurer General.
MRS. AMOS G. DRAPER, Kendall Green, Washington, D. C.

Historian General.
MISS ELIZABETH BRYANT JOHNSTON, 1320 Florida Ave., Washington, D. C.

Assistant Historian General.
MISS FEDORA I. WILBUR, 1719 15th St., Washington, D. C.

Surgeon General.
DR. JULIA CLEEVES HARRISON, The Cairo, Washington, D. C.
HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER.

Any woman is eligible for membership in the NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who is of the age of eighteen years, and is descended from a patriot man or woman who aided in establishing American Independence, provided the applicant is acceptable to the Society. Family tradition alone in regard to the services of an ancestor, unaccompanied by proof, will not be considered.

All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the National Society, but for purposes of convenience, they may be organized into local Chapters (those belonging to the National Society alone being known as members-at-large).

Applications Blanks and Constitutions will be furnished on request by the State Regent of the State in which you reside, or by the Corresponding Secretary General at headquarters, 902 F street, Washington, D. C."

Application should be made out in duplicate, one of which is kept on file at National Headquarters and one returned to file with a Chapter should one be joined.

The applicant must be endorsed by at least one member of the Society. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to "Registrar General, D. A. R., Room 52, 902 F street, N. W. Washington D. C."

The initiation fee is One Dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars. The sum (Three Dollars) should be sent by check or money order, never by cash, to "Treasurer General, D. A. R., Washington, D. C."

No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If not accepted this amount will be returned.
OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

The regular monthly meeting of the National Board of Management was held on Thursday, October 1, at ten o'clock a.m., the President General, Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, presiding.

Members present: Mrs. Brackett, Mrs. Hichborn, Mrs. Dennison, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Boynton, Mrs. Keim, Mrs. Nash, Mrs. Buchanan, Mrs. Foote, Mrs. Bullock, Mrs. Main, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. A. D. Brockett, Mrs. Draper, Miss Johnston, Dr. Harrison, Dr. McGee; Mrs. Ritchie, State Regent of Maryland; Miss Forsyth, State Regent of New York; and Madame von Rydingsvärden, State Regent of Massachusetts.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Chaplain General.

The minutes of the special meeting of June 13 were then read by the Recording Secretary General.

A discussion arose as to the legality of eliminating from the minutes a motion which had been tabled.

The President General said: "Ladies, the Chair has taken great pains during the summer, and has consulted four recognized parliamentarians, this being one of them, and from one of these parliamentarians I obtained a written opinion on this subject. This was from Mr. Spencer, the clerk of the Senate, who has been the advisor of every Vice-President of the United States for the past thirty years."

The President General then read to the Board the opinion of Mr. Spencer, as follows:

"First. I should say, in answer to the question asked by Mrs. Stevenson, that after the minutes of a meeting have been approved and printed, they cannot be changed at a subsequent meeting. Manifestly, it could not be done if there were no error alleged, for if it were possible to change the journal at will, its value as a record would be gone.

If, however, after the minutes have been approved and printed, it be manifest, in the face of the record, or can otherwise be shown conclusively, that an error has crept in, it would have no binding effect, but even then I don't think the record as it stands could be changed. It appears to me that the proper method in such case would be by resolution showing or correcting the error and having it printed as a foot note, or as near as possible to the printed proceedings to which it refers.

Second, Your query is "Can a motion offered, and by another motion laid on the table, be entirely rescinded from the minutes, the minutes not having been approved?" which I take to mean, can the motion be stricken from the minutes? I think not. The approval of the minutes of a meeting at a subsequent meeting means simply that the minutes are correct and no error has been made in the record. The reading of the minutes is for the purpose solely of ascertaining the correctness of the record, and no power is given to change the record of what is admitted by all to have been done."
I presume, however, in the case you suggest, if the motion did not affect the rights of any one and was of no particular consequence, it might, by unanimous consent, be dropped from the record before approval and publication. If any objection were made, I don’t think it could be done.

Mrs. Mitchell moved that the Board go into executive session.

After a prolonged discussion the regular order of business was resumed.

Mrs. Dennison moved that the minutes be accepted as amended. Carried.

Report of the Recording Secretary General for the past four months was then read.

Number of charters issued, forty, as follows:

"Margaret Lynn Lewis," Roanoke City, Virginia.
"Deborah Avery," Lincoln, Nebraska.
"Natchez," Natchez, Mississippi.
"Mary Draper," West Roxbury, Massachusetts. (Re-issue).
"Old Newbury," Newburyport, Massachusetts.
"Hannah Goddard," Brookline, Massachusetts.
"George Clinton," Wilmington, Ohio.
"Urbana," Urbana, Ohio.
"Madison County," Richmond, Kentucky.
"Boonesborough, Richmond, Kentucky.
"Colonial," Minneapolis, Minnesota.
"Faneuil Hall," Wakefield, Massachusetts.
"Saratoga," Saratoga Springs, New York. (Re-issue.)
"Nova Cesarea," Newark, New Jersey. (Re-issue).
"Abigail Adams," Boston, Massachusetts.
"Lebanon," Lebanon, Pa.
"Maryland Line," Baltimore, Maryland.
"Catherine Greene," Xenia, Ohio.
OFFICIAL.

"Decatur," Decatur, Illinois.
"La Puerta del Oro," San Francisco, California.
"Mary Dillingham," Lewiston, Maine.
"California," San Francisco, California.
"Mary Washington," Mansfield, Ohio.
"Colonel Thomas Lothrop," Cohasset, Massachusetts.
"Martha Washington," Sioux City, Iowa.

Applications for charters issued, 6
Charters in the hands of the engrosser, 3
Number of letters written, 221
Expenses for three months, as per itemized account, $21 56

Before closing my report, I wish to add a word relative to the numbering of charters, which was ordered by this Board on March 7, 1896. Had I realized the labor and vexations attendant upon this order, I would have requested the Board to appoint a committee to affix the National numbers to Charters issued between November, 1891, and March, 1896. No record of the issuance of charters was ever attempted, so far as I am aware, until my immediate predecessor in office, realizing the importance of such a record, made herculean efforts to compile one. Taking her record, which passed into my hands, I wrote to every Chapter not credited with a charter, to inquire if they possessed such a document; if so, would they kindly send me the date of its issuance; if not, would they not apply for one. In many instances three such appeals, stating the reasons for my request, were sent before any reply was vouchsafed to me. All except two of the earlier Chapters not supplied with charters sent in their applications, while the new Chapters vied with each other in their eagerness to be supplied as soon as possible after organization. But now comes the difficulty upon which I ask the advice of the Board. There is naturally a rivalry amongst the Chapters to have their charter bear an earlier number than that of their neighbors, and hence have arisen some claims to a higher place on the list than the record of the office gives to them, and in one instance the record has been found at fault. What am I to do? To have written to every Chapter and awaited their convenience to send me the date of their charter, would have been to have waited until 1900 before beginning the work. If the Board would give a general order that each Chapter should send the date of its charter to the Recording Secretary General, or that each State Regent should compile such a list of her State, and send it thus compactly, before some specified date—say January 1—then I could go over my list and make any corrections required, as very few of the Chapters organized before my term of office have requested to know their National number, and with this order, make a rule that, if they failed to send their list before the time appointed, then they must accept the number assigned them in accordance with the records already
Then, and then only, can my work on this subject be forever settled.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
Recording Secretary General.

Mrs. Boynton said: In view of the great amount of labor the Recording Secretary General has already performed in this matter, I move that her suggestion be accepted, and that each State Regent be requested to send to the Recording Secretary General before January, 1897, a list of the charters throughout their States, issued before March, 1896, with their correct dates. Carried.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL for June, July, August, and September, 1896:
Blanks issued, .......... 6,200
Constitutions, .......... 1,135
Caldwell circulars, .......... 873
Information circulars, .......... 792
Cont. circulars, .......... 792
Letters written, .......... 89

Respectfully submitted,
HARRIET D. MITCHELL,
Corresponding Secretary General.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRARS GENERAL: Mrs. Seymour reported as follows: Applications presented to the Board, 428; applications on hand awaiting dues, 13; applications unverified, 16, badge permits issued, 118; ancestors verified since June, 652.

Mrs. A. D. Brockett stated that before giving in her report she desired to present to the Board for its consideration the application of a colored woman for admission to the National Society, who claims, but does not prove, revolutionary services, and states that she is one hundred and thirty years of age.

Mrs. Brockett was authorized by the Board to return the application on the ground that it does not contain sufficient proof of eligibility.

Mrs. Brockett reported: Applications presented to the Board, 278; applications on hand verified but awaiting dues, 18; applications unverified, 18; badge permits issued since June 13, 169; ancestors verified since June, 451; 22 resignations and 21 deaths.

It was moved and seconded that the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for these applicants. Carried.

Dr. McGee moved that the resignations be accepted. Carried.

Mrs. Draper moved that the announcement of the deaths be received with regret. Carried.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION OF CHAPTERS.—Appointments of Chapter Regents by State Regents have been made as follows:
OFFICIAL.

Mrs. Lida Campbell Leib, San Jose, California.
Mrs. Louise Hunt, Eatonton, Georgia.
Miss Mary B. Willis, Champaign, Illinois.
Mrs. Annie B. Howe, Marshalltown, Iowa.
Mrs. Maria T. Weed, West Union, Iowa.
Mrs. Sarah J. Gibb, Tauton, Massachusetts.
Mrs. Caroline F. Warren, Edgarton, Massachusetts.
Mrs. Elizabeth Daggett, Vinyard Haven, Massachusetts.
Mrs. Laura A. Wentworth Fowler, Dedham, Massachusetts.
Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Boston, Massachusetts.
Mrs. Mary S. Goodale, Medford, Massachusetts.
Miss Fannie B. Allen, West Newton, Massachusetts.
Mrs. Alice Abbott Hacket, Auburndale, Massachusetts.
Mrs. Maud Loduski Brown, Chelsea, Massachusetts.
Mrs. Sarah W. Perham, Nashua, New Hampshire.
Mrs. Anna Morse, Cherry Valley, New York.
Mrs. Martha G. D. Lyter, Sacketts Harbor, New York.
Mrs. Frances M. C. Prescott, Herkimer, New York.
Mrs. Katharine E. Adams, Cohoes, New York.
Mrs. Sarah G. Bates, Long Pine, Nebraska.
Miss Ada B. Callender, Middlebury, Vermont.
Mrs. Helen Davis, Windsor, Vermont.
Mrs. Kate H. Allen McCuen, Vergennes, Vermont.
Mrs. Annie E. Boyd, of Uniontown, for Fayette County, Pennsylvania.
Mrs. Rose H. Goodhart, of Lewistown, for Mifflin County, Pennsylvania.

Respectfully submitted,  
 
JENNIE FRANKLIN HICHBORN.

Report accepted.

At the conclusion of the report Mrs. Hichborn presented to the Board the petition of fifteen ladies from Pittston, Pennsylvania, who desired to make application for authority to form a Chapter, to be known as the "Dial Rock" Chapter, of Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania, stating in connection with this matter the opposition these ladies had met with in their efforts to organize a Chapter.

Mrs. Brackett moved "That the request of these ladies to form a Chapter be granted and that a charter for the Chapter, to be known as the "Dial Rock" Chapter, be accorded." Carried.

A long discussion here followed, in executive session, about the formation of Chapters; their accountability in this matter both to their State Regent and to the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

Upon motion, the regular order of business was resumed.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL.—Copies of this report being distributed around the table, the Treasurer General asked permission to read only the headings of the report. This was granted.

The Treasurer General stated that owing to the contributions received
for the Continental Hall, the Permanent Fund increased so rapidly during the summer that the Treasurer General invested one thousand dollars in a Government bond bearing four per cent. interest, awaiting the action of the National Board at the October meeting.

This action of the Treasurer General was approved by the Board, and it was decided to continue the investment.

Mrs. Draper called the attention of the Board to the case of a lady who wrote that she was unable to pay her dues, giving her reasons, and requested instructions in the matter.

Miss Forsyth moved: "That the case of this lady be referred to the State Regent for investigation before any other action is taken." Carried.

By request of the Treasurer General, it was decided to put the name of the lady for the present on the "unclaimed list."

Mrs. Boynton moved: "That instead of dropping the names of members for non-payment of dues, the State Regents be requested to investigate the matter and report to the National Treasurer." Carried.

It was stated that owing to a mistake, a member under age, whose papers had been intended for the Society of the Children of the American Revolution, had been admitted to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and given the National number 12,010. Upon explanation of this, Mrs. Dennison moved: "That National number 12,010 be declared vacant." Carried.

The Treasurer General asked the permission of the Board to have her mail sent to her house, instead of to the office. This was granted, in consideration of the reasons assigned.

It was moved to adjourn until two o'clock. Carried.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Corresponding Secretary General read a letter from Mrs. Fowler, of Massachusetts, in regard to certain difficulties arising in the case of Mrs. Samuel Eliot, who had been appointed to fill two different offices. This matter had been presented to the Board in connection with the Directory last May, and acted upon. After some discussion, in which the State Regent of Massachusetts explained the feeling of the ladies of the State, Mrs. Foote moved: "That the Corresponding Secretary General reply to Mrs. Fowler explaining fully the action of the Board in May last in regard to Mrs. Eliot holding two offices at the same time." Carried.

A poem was read by the Corresponding Secretary General from Mrs. Winslow, the writer, desiring the Board to accept the same as a national poem. Mrs. Bullock moved: "That the Corresponding Secretary General be instructed to inform this lady that the Board has no right to adopt a national poem."

The Corresponding Secretary General acquainted the Board with the fact that the Committee on Revision of the Constitution had completed their report, and read the following communication from Mrs. McLean:

"..."
To the National Board of Management, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution: In pursuance of the action of the last Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution, I, as Chairman of the Committee on Revision of Constitution and By-Laws of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, have the honor to forward to you to-day, through the Corresponding Secretary General, the proposed revision, which will thus reach you on October 1st, and which you will be enabled to transmit, in copy (as per resolution of Congress) to the properly named members of the Society throughout the country.

May I ask that you will be good enough to enclose with each such copy of proposed revision, a copy of the memorandum from myself, as Chairman of the Committee, which I now enclose to you? I would say for the Committee that, as in the proposed revision of the Constitution, power is given the National Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution, to enact by-laws for its own government, the committee does not presume to suggest for action by the Congress any articles in by-laws save those pertaining to the duties of officers of the National Society.

Begging that this communication may be spread upon the minutes of your meeting and published in the American Monthly Magazine, and with pleasantest recollections of my visit to the National Board last June, I am, with highest respect, faithfully yours,

(Signed) E. R. McLean,
Chairman Committee on Revision Constitution and By-Laws, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

After a discussion as to the advisability of reading the whole report, including the proposed revision of the Constitution, Mrs. Henry moved: "That the report of the Committee on Revision be read before the Board here assembled." Seconded by Dr. McGee. Carried.

The report of the committee was then read in full by the Corresponding Secretary General.

Mrs. Henry moved: "That the Printing Committee be authorized to have 1,000 copies of the proposed revision of the Constitution printed." Carried.

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—The regular meeting of the Executive Committee was held on Tuesday, September 29, Mrs. Brackett, chairman, presiding.

A letter was read by the Corresponding Secretary General from Caldwell & Co. in regard to the stationery furnished to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, wherein this firm states that inasmuch as the cost of sending out the stationery is so much greater than was at first calculated, a request is made that the National Society will
consent to an amendment in the contract (see letter for the amendment) by which this firm will be relieved somewhat of this expense.

The Executive Committee recommend that this amendment be made to the contract.

Respectfully submitted, CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN, Recording Secretary General.

After the reading of this report the President General said: "You have heard the recommendation of this Committee. All in favor of it will say aye. It is so ordered."

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.—(In the absence of the Chairman, Miss Miller, this report was read by Mrs. Brackett).

Concerning certain items, it was stated that a deduction of $8 had been made from the Curator's salary the past month, for four days absence over the regular sick leave of two weeks allowed by the Board. Mrs. Mitchell moved that the Curator be allowed full pay for the extra four days of her absence. Carried.

REPORT OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEE: Madam President General and Ladies of the National Board, Daughters of the American Revolution: Having been authorized by Congress in their acceptance of the report of the Auditing Committee (AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, Vol. VIII, pp. 560, 561) to procure the services of an expert accountant, the present Auditing Committee ask that they be empowered by the Board to secure the services of such an accountant at their discretion.

(Signed) JULIA CLEVES HARRISON, Chairman.

MRS. E. J. HILL,
MRS. H. M. BOYNTON,
MRS. IRA W. DENNISON.

The request was granted and report accepted.

REPORT OF PRINTING COMMITTEE.—On June 15 the Committee on Printing held a meeting to consider Mrs. Thomson's bill, and recommended its payment. On June 17, ordered from Nichols the printing of 60 charters—all. A meeting was called for September 28, but lacking a quorum no business was transacted.

I, therefore, present a list of the orders which I have given for printing. I have here all the orders from the officers who desired the printing done.

June 25, ordered from Nichols, for Treasurer General:

1,000 Chapter reports, .................. $4 25
1,000 Chapter blanks, .................. 4 25

For chairman Administration Committee:

100 pay rolls, .................. $4 00
2d July, for Registrar General:
2,000 certificates, per 1,000 .......................... $71.50

4th July, approved Nichols' bill for 10,000 application blanks, $43.50.

8th July, approved Mrs. Thomson's bill for $83.50, the articles of which
had been checked off by the officers receiving them.

20th July ordered from Nichols, for Recording Secretary General:
1,000 applications for charters, .......................... $4.75

4th September, ordered from Mrs. Thomson 500 postals, to be printed
for Business Manager of Magazine, .......................... $6.25

Respectfully submitted,  (Signed) HARRIET D. MITCHELL,
Chairman Printing Committee.

Report accepted.

The Treasurer General asked the Board if she was to be permitted to
continue as she had done, as her predecessor had done, in paying for
her clerical work as she saw fit. A motion was made to this effect and
carried.

Dr. McGee moved that the Vice-President in Charge of Organization
be authorized to prepare and print the Chapter Directory for February,
1897, ordered by the last Congress. Motion lost.

It was stated by the Vice-President in Charge of Chapters that this un-
ertaking was too enormous to begin at this time in order to have it
completed by the meeting of the Congress. After some discussion the
vote was reconsidered, and it was moved that Dr. McKee perform the
work. Carried. Dr. McKee declined on account of expected absence
from the city. Mrs. Draper moved "that the Vice-President in Charge
of Organization be requested to prepare a supplement to the Directory,
just before the Continental Congress, containing only the names of the
officers of the Chapters as far as they have been reported to her." Car-
ried.

The Recording Secretary General requested instructions from the
Board in regard to the charter of the Saratoga Chapter, which had been
lost in the mail after having been received by the State Regent, coun-
tersigned and remailed by her to the Chapter Regent, and for a re-issue
of which Miss Forsyth, the State Regent, had sent her own check of
$2.00 in payment thereof.

Mrs. Bullock moved: "That the re-issue of the charter for the Saratoga
Chapter be furnished free of charge, and the check be returned to Miss
Forsyth." Carried.

Report of the Business Manager of the Magazine was called for and
given, as follows:

AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, per Board of Management, Daugh-
ters of the American Revolution, in account with Lilian Lockwood, Busi-
ness Manager.
RECEIPTS.

June 1 to September 30, 1896:
To subscriptions as per vouchers and cash register, $869.91
To sale of extra copies, 35.41
To advertisements in regular issue, 42.00
To advertisements in sample pages, 135.00

Total receipts, $1,082.32

OFFICE EXPENDITURES.

June 1 to September 30, 1896:
To mailing extra copies, second class matter, as per vouchers, $8.50
To postage, 5.90
To postage, editor, 2.50
To extra postage, 34
To freight and cartage, extra Magazines, from Harrisburg (4 months), 7.24
To 500 postals for receipts, 5.00
To 225 postals for mimeographing, 2.25
To telegrams, 87
To expressage, 3.35
To rubber stamp for checks, .75
To incidentals as per cash book, 2.65

Total expenditures, $39.35

Amount delivered to Treasurer General, 1,042.97

$1,082.32

Bills presented to Treasurer General for payment.

June 1 to September 30, 1896:
Printer's bills:
June, $294.55
July, 286.50
August, 241.31
September, 231.87
Editor, salary, 333.31
Mrs. Thomson printing:
February 4, 500 postals, $1.50
March, 11, 500 postals, 1.50
March, 15, 6 boxes paper, Editor, 6.05
6 boxes envelopes, Editor, 3.65
May, 10, 1,000 postals, furnished and printed, 12.00
500 postals, Editor, 1.50

26.20
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maurice Joyce, plates (April, May, June and July)</td>
<td>$29.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business Manager, salary three months</td>
<td>$150.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. G. Hodges, binding Vol. VIII</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harrisburg Publishing Company, printing 2,000 folders</td>
<td>$7.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Easton &amp; Rupp, letter-book, ink, files, etc.</td>
<td>$3.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. M. Brewer, addressing 2,000 envelopes for samples</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$1,607.07</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(In the last report the Editor's salary was omitted for the three months from February 22, amounting to $249.99.)

Letters written, 200; postals as receipts, etc., 885; Magazines, 1,025.

Three hundred and nine new subscribers have been added to the list since June, making 2,149, of which 24 only are exchanges and advertisers' copies.

It will be gratifying to learn that the $135 received for advertising space in the sample pages will very nearly, if not fully, defray the expense of such pages. It will, therefore, be necessary to call upon a very small amount, if any, of the $50 voted for the purpose of defraying part of the expense of postage.

The bills have not yet been received in full, so the exact figures cannot be given.

Respectfully submitted, (Signed) LILIAN LOCKWOOD.

Report accepted.

It was moved and carried to adjourn until to-morrow at ten o'clock a.m.

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ADJOURNED MEETING.

Friday, October 2, 10 o'clock a.m.

Members present, the same as on the previous day.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Chaplain General. Report of the Administration Committee was called for by the President General.

REPORT OF CHAIRMAN OF ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE.—Madam President: There has been a suspension of the regular weekly meetings of this Committee, two members being absent since June, and at the time of their leaving stated it would be impossible for them to attend. In their absence the Chairman has assumed the responsibility, and takes pleasure in stating to the Board of Management that the work of the office during the summer has progressed satisfactorily, resulting in the accomplishment of all that was designed. Notices of absence and return have been promptly sent in to the Chairman by the clerks. It was found necessary to secure a clerk for Registrar Generals' office, to replace one transferred to other work, also one to assist on the Ancestor's Card Catalogue. The change in Registrar's clerk was made upon the verbal and written request of the officer most interested. If you de-
sire, I will, with her permission, read from her letters to me on this subject. The one furnished her meets her approval in every way, as she stated to the two members of the committee present when asked to report on the efficiency of the new clerk. This clerk was notified that she was hired subject to the approval of the Board of Management; the salary was placed at thirty dollars, the sum usually paid new clerks, and she was assured of payment for her services by the Chairman, should the Board disapprove her action.

While regretting the absence of other members of the committee (two), the Chairman has taken the course which seemed to her best for the interests of the Society, and is ready with any amount of detail if it is your wish to enter into it. Work on the Card Catalogue of Ancestors has been concentrated so that it is now for the first time, in such order as to be called “up to date.” It needs most careful handling, and should be under some one familiar with the best method, as the value of a Card Catalogue lies in its accuracy.

On the representation of the officer then in charge, Mrs. Brockett, a larger case, with stand, for the card catalogue, was purchased. At the request of the President General, a hassock was bought. At the request of the Librarian General, extra shelves have been ordered for bookcase and repair of lock. I have gone further and though knowing that at least one member of the committee was in town, took the responsibility of reporting to the superintendent of the Loan and Trust Building the very unsatisfactory condition of these rooms; they are not properly cleaned, seem not to be dusted at all. My understanding of the duties of this committee, what is required of it, is that the details and miscellaneous matters which have heretofore taken so much of the time of regular Board meetings, should be attended to by it. That such understanding existed in the office is shown by the constant reference of such details to the committee by officers no less than by clerks. As to the authority vested in the Administration Committee I find it limited or unlimited according as individuals wish it to assume decisions to their own convenience or responsibilities which they utterly repudiate, yet eagerly assign to others. You will recall more than one instance when some troublesome point has been tossed about the Board until an inspiration seized a member and with a sigh of relief it was “referred to the Administration Committee.”

Respectfully submitted,
Rose F. Brackett,
Chairman.

After the reading of the report Mrs. Foote moved: “That the report of the Chairman of the Administration Committee be received with thanks of the Board for her efficient action as chairman during the absence of the committee.” Carried.

Mrs. Brackett stated that it had been found necessary during the summer to engage the assistance of a clerk for six weeks to expedite the work of the Ancestor Catalogue.
Mrs. Bullock moved: "That the Board pay for the extra six weeks' service of the new clerk." Carried.

The report of the Chairman of the Committee to Compile Statute Book was requested by the President General. Mrs. Buchanan, chairman of the committee, stated that there was no formal report to be made at this meeting, but asked for instructions as to whether the book should be written or printed.

The Board directed that the book be written and that there should be only one copy.

REPORT OF MAGAZINE COMMITTEE.—The solicitor of advertising, selected at the last meeting, found himself unable to secure advertising and withdrew his offer. We now have, therefore, no regular agent, but some advertisements have been secured by a Daughter, who asks that she be allowed 25 per cent., the same as the agent would have received. We recommend that any Daughter securing advertisements shall receive 25 per cent.

Two designs for cover of Magazine have been received and are here submitted.

Your committee recommends that the names and addresses of the members of the National Board be published in the Magazine Monthly, as given in the Constitution.

Respectfully submitted, ANITA NEWCOMB MCGEE,
Chairman.

The Chairman of the Magazine Committee displayed to the members of the Board the designs that had been received by the Business Manager, Miss Lockwood, for the cover of the Magazine.

It was moved to delay action until other samples should be received. Carried.

Mrs. Crabbe moved that the Daughters securing advertisements for Magazine be given the same commission, 25 per cent., as any one else would receive. Carried.

The report of the Magazine Committee was accepted and the recommendation adopted.

Mrs. Foote moved that the official record in THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE be printed in long primer type. After some discussion the motion was lost by one vote.

The Treasurer General stated: "As officer in charge of record clerk, I would like to say that the names of all Chapters have been transferred from the old to the new books, as far as deemed necessary, and the whole work is up to date.

Owing to the fact that the Board ordered the Treasurer General to receive the money contributed for the Continental Hall fund, her mail has been increased not only by those who send contributions, but by those who desire information in regard to the various points. After consultation with the chairman of the committee, and at her request, all such letters have been acknowledged up to date, and will continue to be, if so desired by the Board.
The President General inquired if it was the wish of the Board that Mrs. Draper should continue to acknowledge these receipts for the Continental Hall fund. It was so ordered.

The Recording Secretary General reported that the chairman of the committee appointed during the summer to offer the sympathy of the Board to those members who had suffered bereavements in their family circles had carried out the wishes of the Board, and that resolutions of condolence had been properly engrossed on parchments and sent to those members as directed.

The resolutions were as follows:

(Copy).


The President General and members of the National Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution, having learned with deep regret of the great sorrow which has come to their valued friend and colleague, Mrs. Rose F. Brackett, in the death of her husband, Colonel A. G. Brackett, United States Army, hereby convey to her their deep sympathy in her affliction.

Committee appointed by the President General.

(Signed) CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
MARGUERITE DICKENS,
JULIA CLEVES HARRISON.


WHEREAS, It is with sincere sorrow the members of the National Board of Management have heard of the affliction that has been visited upon one of its members in the death of Donald, infant son of Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee, Librarian General of this Society.

Resolved, That to her and her husband the members of the National Board of Management extend their earnest sympathy in this bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be engrossed and sent to the family of Dr. McGee.

Resolved, That this action be reported to the Board at its next meeting in October, 1896.

Committee appointed by the President General:

(Signed) HATTIE NOURSE BROCKETT,
CAROLINE RYAN NASH,
LYLA M. P. BUCHANAN,
Vice-President General.

The Recording Secretary General reported that the Chairman of the read an acknowledgment of a Souvenir Spoon from a member of the Hannah Goddard Chapter, Brookline, Massachusetts.
Also brought to the attention of the Board a bill of $5.00 which had been contracted by Miss Desha for engrossing of National charter.

It was stated by the President General that this bill was incurred without any authorization of the Board, but as the feeling was that it would be unfair for the engrosser to lose the amount due, Miss Johnston moved: "That the Board pay this amount." Carried.

A letter was read by the Recording Secretary General from a lady of Roanoke, Virginia, requesting the Board to cooperate with the Roanoke Chapter in a proposed chrysanthemum show, and to this end soliciting an advertisement of the same in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

The Corresponding Secretary General was requested to reply to this lady in accordance with the Constitution.

The Board went into executive session for the discussion of the proposed conference on consolidation.

It was moved to return to the regular order of business. Carried.

Dr. McGee moved: "That the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters be authorized to ask a lawyer for his opinion on certain points regarding the issuance of commissions to Chapter Regents." Carried.

REPORT OF THE HISTORIAN GENERAL.—Madam President: Permit me to report fair progress on the work of the Lineage Book. I place before you samples of the finished pages of second volume. I have had some confusion in regard to the pictures. I did not clearly understand instructions, and nothing was said about an order for expense in the matter. However, I cannot claim that to have particularly retarded publication. I wish to select from the Board two members to advise with me upon illustrations. The clerical work on third and fourth volumes meantime, is progressing, and next month I will be compelled to make a heavy demand upon the Treasurer General. Permit me to call attention to the fact that as the books will cost (delivered) fully one dollar, the sum of fifty cents determined upon, seems most unwise and is freely criticised as unbusiness like. Every Daughter who wishes the volume in which she appears will readily give a donor for it, and the Congress would thus get a large proportion of their expenditure returned. I suggest this change of price be recommenced.

I have two indexes to each volume, one of Daughters and one (the Roll of Honor) of Ancestors. My secretary surprised me with an Ancestors' Index, which she prepared for the first volume, and which is much needed. I take pleasure in submitting it to you, asking permission to have it printed, that each copy of that volume may be supplied by this valuable addition.

I have also the honor to report that the effort made by this Board to impress the country with the importance of observing the centenary of Washington's "Farewell Address to the People of the United States" has been eminently successful. I sent out a thousand circulars, and when there were calls from many sections for additional ones, the First
Vice-President General permitted me to issue a second thousand. The State Regents gave gratifying cooperation. A general response was made by the people from all portions of the Union. The immortal Legacy was reprinted in thousands of newspapers and read from thousands of desks. Many eloquent pens emphasized the occasion by valuable essays, while new and more profound wisdom was discovered in its forceful utterance through the lens of a century.

The Board is to be congratulated, that notwithstanding some difference of opinion, the right day for its observance was determined upon, and that for all time there need be no controversy on that point; inasmuch as the 19th of September, 1796, was not only the day of its proclamation, but it is the date affixed by Washington's hand to the MSS., now piously preserved in the Lenox Library.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) ELIZABETH BRYANT JOHNSTON,
Historian General.

Report accepted.

Permission was given the Historian General to select two members to advise with her about the illustrations, but no action could be taken upon the suggestion of an increase in the price of the Lineage Book, as fifty cents was the price fixed by the Continental Congress.

The following resolutions were offered by the Historian General and unanimously adopted:

"Madam President: Before proceeding with the order of business, I beg a few minutes for the purpose of announcing to this Board the death of Dr. G. Brown Goode, which sad event occurred at his home, Lanier Heights, on September 6."

When death removes such a man as Dr. G. Brown Goode, we cannot comfort ourselves with platitudes, but in voiceless grief accept the inevitable. Scientific, social, and patriotic circles have not failed to give utterance to the keenness of bereavement, and do honor to his name, as one of the "ablest and best men in America." We wish to offer a tribute to the man whose beautiful nature bound all classes to him; whose great gifts made his name a household word; whose simple, exalted patriotism was an example to the youth of this country.

The Daughters of the American Revolution have a peculiar claim to mourn their gifted and true-hearted brother. From the first he has been a friend of this Association—a friend who gave us wise counsel and ready sympathy. By us his memory will be kept bright through our beautiful insignia, which he designed, through his broad appreciation of our aims, and his ready expression of untiring interest in our growth and work; therefore,

Resolved, "That in the death of Dr. G. Brown Goode the Daughters of the American Revolution have sustained an irreparable loss.

That in loving assurance we unite in offering our most tender sympathy to his desolate wife and his dear children;
That we tender our deep sympathy to the Sons of the American Revolution, whose color-bearer has fallen;

Furthermore resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to Mrs. G. Brown Goode; also, a copy be sent to the Sons of the American Revolution of Washington, District of Columbia, and that these proceedings be published in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

During the reading of the above resolutions of sympathy, the members of the Board arose and remained standing.

REPORT OF LIBRARIAN GENERAL.—It is most gratifying to report the receipt of so many additions to the library during the "dull season," but I have not ventured to load down the Board table with the books. They are:

**Government and State Publications.**


Periodicals.

AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, Vol. VIII. Adam's Magazine and Magazine of Daughters of the American Revolution, complete file, except number for April, 1891, from Mrs. Edward P. Steers. (Daughters of the Revolution, second articles in) Form, April and May, 1896, from Mrs. H. C. Manning. New England Historical and Genealogical Registers, from January, 1892, to date. Also current numbers of magazines Librarian General's table.

Cannot someone supply the missing number of the Adam's Magazine?

ANITA NEWCOMB Mcgee.

Report accepted.

It was moved to adjourn until two o'clock p. m. Carried.

ADJOURNED MEETING.

Friday, October 2, 2 o'clock p. m.

Mrs. Brackett, First Vice-President General, presiding.

The Recording Secretary General stated that the President General had requested her to announce the resignation of Mrs. Hatcher, chairman of the Committee on Certificate Plate, and the appointment of Mrs. Dickson, of Georgia, to the chairmanship, and that of Dr. Harrison to fill the vacancy on this committee. Also the resignation of Mrs. Pryor
and Mrs. Hogg on the Continental Hall Committee, and the appoint-
ment of Mrs. Manning, of New York, and Mrs. Ritchie, of Maryland.

The Recording Secretary General requested that the Board pass an
order to the effect that no person shall be admitted to the National So-
ciety after the first of February on account of the complications caused
by these late admissions to the Society in making up the report of the
Credential Committee for the Congress.

Mrs. Mitchell moved: "That there shall be no admissions to the Na-
tional Society after the first Thursday in February, the time of the reg-
ular monthly meeting." Carried.

The Recording Secretary General called the attention of the Board to
the fact that on the State and Chapter Regents' commissions, issued by
the Vice-President in Charge of Organization, there is no place for this
officer to sign her name, and it seemed to her an omission that the name
of the only officer personally responsible for these commissions should
nowhere appear upon them, and asked the Board to authorize a change
in this respect.

Mrs. Brockett moved: "That the State and Chapter Regents' com-
misions be signed hereafter by the President General, the Vice-Presi-
dent General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, and the Recording
Secretary General." Carried.

Mrs. Mitchell moved: "That the salary of the stenographer be in-
creased from $50 to $75 a month." It was explained that stenography
is a profession and ought not to rank the same as an ordinary clerkship,
and that we could not expect to retain our present incumbent at one-
half she could command in the Government departments.

The motion was seconded and unanimously carried.

Dr. McGee moved: "That whereas, the Curator, Miss Stone, holds
the most important position in the office, with the most onerous duties
and longest hours, I move that her salary be also increased to $75 a
month."

This was also carried.

Mrs. Hill arose and asked a question in regard to the debts and liabili-
ties of the Society, reading from the constitution, saying that this had
seemed to her a very important matter, and that the books of the Treas-
urer General had been taken out of town during the summer; that there
were no duplicates, and that in case of fire, there was nothing in the
possession of the Society to determine the liabilities or assets. Mrs.
Hill asked who was responsible, saying, that according to the constitu-
tion it seemed to her that the National Board of Management was
financially responsible.

Mrs. Draper said: "This is a very able statement, but may I ask Mrs.
Hill who told her that there were no duplicates in the possession of the
Society? Do you suppose that any woman who accepts a position of so
much responsibility as that of the treasurership of this large Society,
would do it without consulting the best advice she can obtain on the
subject? I have the honor of the acquaintance of several bank presidents and one or two treasurers of large institutions. I have been to them for advice on every point and implicitly obeyed their directions. When the mail comes to me, I open it myself; no one is allowed to touch my mail until the money has been removed, except in two instances, when Miss Marshall did the work for me; one, the week that I was returning from the North, and the other, in the spring, when I was away for my health for four days. At the end of that time she presented to me a written statement of all the checks. As I receive the money I enter it on my slips, also adding whether it is cash, postoffice order, or check. These are my own personal property and for my protection in case any question may arise as to who has paid. The books which are audited, and which my husband keeps, are an exact copy of my originals. I requested last year that a safe be obtained, and the Board refused it. I, therefore, did the very best thing I could in my power; that is, I placed all those originals in a safe, in the office of my brother; I wrote to an officer, also to the Chairman of the Finance Committee, informing them of this and of the bonds which had been placed in the hands of the cashier of the National Metropolitan Bank, to be sold as necessity arose. I asked him if there was anything more I could do. He said there was not. The books which went out of town were duplicates. If they had been destroyed at any time, it would have been merely a matter of a few days to recopy them."

Miss Forsyth: "Do you mean to say that the original books, in your own handwriting, were never taken out of town?"

Mrs. Draper: "I do. Did you ever hear of a treasurer that did not have duplicates? No treasurer of any wisdom would think of trusting her whole responsibility upon one set of books. Mrs. Tulloch has, to this day, her own original book. The National Society needs to protect itself from the Treasurer General, and the Treasurer General must also protect herself from the National Society. My husband keeps these books, not for money, nor for love—but because under the laws of the District no married woman can be bonded unless her husband signs her bonds, and Mr. Draper signed my bond. He has not that remarkable confidence in my ability to do such a thing unless he knows exactly for what he is financially responsible."

Miss Forsyth: "The question was asked by the Auditing Committee if an expert could be engaged to examine the books."

Mrs. Hill: "I was more anxious about the matter on account of fire. Not knowing that there were duplicates, I did not see what the Society had to protect itself."

Mrs. Draper: "The books were audited the first of June. The Chairman of the Auditing Committee stated at that time that their committee had been over every item and verified every statement, and that the receipts and expenditures exactly tallied with my report. When the Chairman of the Auditing Committee told me that she would like to examin
my books, I replied that she must do so before the 29th of June, as then
Mr. Draper left town. She did not do so, however. I then wrote to her
on my return, the 17th of September, informing her that the books were
at the disposal of the committee any day they might choose to name.
That letter was not answered, but I was told by Miss Stone that a verbal
message had been left, that the Auditing Committee did not care to do
any work before the Board meeting. They had, therefore, forty-two
days to do the work, if they chose to report at the October meeting.
Does any one here think my husband would allow me to leave books for
which he is financially responsible, in this office, during my absence?
We all know that it was stated here not long ago, that other papers which
have been left in this office have been tampered with. After hearing
this statement, is there one woman here who would expect me to leave
the books of the Treasurer General in this office while I was away? And
if the books had been under lock and key, how much more would the
Auditing Committee have been able to do their work than they were be-
fore?"

Miss Forsyth: "I think these statements cover the ground, with the
exception of the fact that the officer to whom the Treasurer General
wrote, should have informed the Board of this fact."

Mrs. Hill: "I think that when the Chairman of the Auditing Com-
mittee asked for the books, in order to do the work, and was told that
the committee could not have them because they were going to be
taken out of town, and therefore they would have to wait until Sep-
tember, I think that if the Treasurer General had then said, 'the
duplicates are at your command,' they would have understood the who-
le matter."

Miss Forsyth: "Do I understand the Treasurer General to say that the
books, etc., are in the possession of this Board, so that the Board can
have access to them at any time? May I ask whether the originals
which you speak of were also included in this deposit that you put at
the command of the Board?"

Mrs. Draper: "Yes, certainly. They are safely put together and
wrapped around in brown paper and marked 'D. A. R.' I told my
brother that if anything happened to me, he would receive a letter from
the proper officer. I wrote a letter previous to leaving the city, author-
izing a member of the Board to go to this safe and get this matter. I
was not aware that my methods had been criticised. I was unanimously
re-elected Treasurer General, and during the Congress I asked if there
was any criticism to be made of my work. I should have been glad then
to reply to any questions."

Dr. Harrison: "No one considered this a personal matter at all. It
was my idea, that if the Auditing Committee had anything to do with
the books, there should be provision for the books in some way; that is,
the duplicates or something of that kind. We do not wish to be liable
for these things."
Mrs. Hill: "I am perfectly satisfied that if these duplicates could be kept here, and the key in the possession of the Treasurer General, it would be all right. I had feared that in case of fire, everything would have been utterly lost."

Miss Forsyth: "Since the whole matter has been based, it is evident to the Board, upon an entire misapprehension of the facts, I move that it be absolutely dropped." Carried.

Mrs. Foote moved: "That the Board rent a place in the vaults of this Loan and Trust Building for the official papers of the Treasurer General, the key to be held by her." Carried.

Mrs. Brockett tendered her resignation of any charge of the Card Catalogue, which was accepted.

It was moved and seconded that Mrs. Dennison take charge of the Card Catalogue. Carried.

The Recording Secretary General having stated that she would require more assistance, Mrs. Bullock moved that Miss Brewer be retained as clerk to the Recording Secretary General. Carried.

Mrs. Brockett requested that if there should be any days when Miss Brewer was not needed by the Recording Secretary General, she might claim her assistance. Permission was granted.

Mrs. Bullock moved: "That the Treasurer General be authorized to deposit the permanent fund in the American Security and Trust Company." Carried.

Miss Forsyth asked that the seats of the delegates to the Congress might be reversed, those who were in the rear last year being in front at the next Congress, vice versa. Also, that some arrangements be made during the Congress for a session for the discussion of the good of the Society; also, that some evening be fixed upon for a social meeting of the members of the Congress. Any action on these suggestions were deferred until the November session, when the arrangements for the Congress will be discussed.

On the part of Mrs. Smith, of Virginia, Mrs. Dennison presented to the Board a booklet, which had been sent to the ladies at the time of the Atlanta Exposition.

Mrs. Foote moved: "That this book be accepted with thanks." Carried.

Mrs. Bullock moved: "That the Board request the Librarian General to accept the book." Carried.

Madame von Rydingsvärd, State Regent of Massachusetts, announced to the Board that it was very likely she should remain in Washington through the winter, and requested an expression of feeling from the National Board as to whether it were better she should resign or retain her position as State Regent.

The Board went into executive session for the discussion of the matter, after which the Recording Secretary General made the following motion:
"Resolved, That Madame von Rydingsvård be requested to retain her position as State Regent of Massachusetts." Carried.

The Board adjourned until the 5th of November.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
Recording Secretary General.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL, D. A. R.,
FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1896.

RECEIPTS.

Cash in bank October 1, 1896, ........................................  $729.63
Initiation fees, ..........................................................  $505.00
Annual dues ($922 less $48 dues refunded), .......................  874.00
Application blanks ($1.15) and ribbon ($8.50), .................  9.65
Rosettes, .................................................................  40.20
Lineage Book, Vol. I, ..................................................  2.00
Directory, .................................................................  14.00
Interest on Government bonds, .....................................  40.00

Total receipts, .........................................................  $2,214.48

DISBURSEMENTS.

Magazine Account.

Printing and engraving, .............................................. $256.44
Salary of Editor, .......................................................  83.33
Salary of Business Manager, .......................................  50.00
Stationery, ...............................................................  15.95
Postage on sample copies, .........................................  124.84

Less receipts, ...........................................................  79.65

Net cost, .................................................................  450.91

Current Expenses.

Office expenses, .......................................................  $21.00
Office rent, .............................................................  100.00
Engrossing 11 charters, .............................................  5.50
Ribbon for charters, ................................................  5.00
Parchment for charters, .............................................  16.20
Engrossing national charter, ......................................  5.00
Engrossing 197 certificates, ......................................  19.70
Binding books for library, ........................................  3.15
Safe deposit box,                     $20 00
Auditing books and incidental expenses of Auditing Committee,        77 60
2,000 stamped envelopes for office use,      45 00

Postage and Incidental for Active Officers.

Recording Secretary General,     $12 80
Corresponding Secretary General,  15 00
Treasurer General,                13 24
Historian General,                4 00
                                                  45 04

Clerical Services.

Curator (35 days),    $83 00
Stenographer,         75 00
Clerk for Recording Secretary General,       30 00
Clerks for Registrars General,     80 00
Clerk for Treasurer General,        50 00
Clerk for record books,            30 00
Clerk for card catalogue,           50 00
Additional service on ancestor's catalogue (two clerks) during August and September, 75 00
                                                  473 00
                                             836 19
                                                  1,287 10
                                             Balance, cash in hand November 1, 1896, 927 38
                                                  $2,214 48

PERMANENT FUND.

Cash in bank, October 1, 1896,          738 55
Interest on Government bonds,           $20 00
Interest on American Security and Trust Co. Bonds, 35 00
Charter fees,                           45 00

Life Membership Fees.

Miss Eleanor K. Ray, through Vassar College Chapter, 12 50

Contributions to Continental Hall Fund.

John Marshall Chapter, Kentucky,       30 00
Donegal Chapter, Pennsylvania,         10 00
Bunice Dennie Burr Chapter, Connecticut, 25 00
OFFICIAL.

Abigail Wolcott Ellsworth Chapter, Connecticut, ........................ 10.00

75.00

187.50

Cash in bank November 1, 1896, ........................................... $926.05

TOTAL ASSETS.

Current Fund.

Cash in bank, .............................................................. $ 927.38

United States Government bonds, ....................................... 10,328.95

$11,256.33

Permanent Fund.

Cash in bank, .............................................................. $ 926.05

Permanent investments, .................................................. 9,643.47

10,569.52

Total assets, ....................................................................... $21,825.85

Respectfully submitted, ..................................................... BELL M. DRAPER,

November 5, 1896.

Treasurer General.

Since making the report for October eighty dollars ($80) have been received for the Continental Hall Fund from the Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter, which will be properly acknowledged in the report for November.

The Treasurer General takes this opportunity of stating, in answer to several inquiries, that, aside from contributions, the Permanent Fund is composed of all charter and life membership fees, also the commission resulting from the sale of rosettes, souvenir spoons, insignia, china, and plaques.

Owing to circumstances over which the Treasurer General had no control, much of the time which she had expected to spend in work for the Society during the past month has been necessarily employed in other ways, she is, therefore, compelled to ask for additional clerical assistance until the Congress, such assistance to be paid for at the rate of a dollar a day, the number of days in each month depending on the work to be done.

The question having been raised last month as to the person responsible in case of loss by fire of the funds, securities or books in the charge of the Treasurer General, she states that after consultation with seven of the best-known business men in the city the unanimous opinion is, that with two exceptions the Treasurer General and her bondsmen are responsible for everything entrusted to her care. The two exceptions are as follows: (1) If it can be proved that the money was deposited in the bank designated by the Board of Management, she is not liable if the bank fails; (2) If she invests the funds of the Society as directed by
them, she is not responsible for any possible loss from a shrinkage in value of the investments.

Moreover it was further stated that if she had left the books, while she was absent from the city, where any person could have had access to them, her bondsmen were at liberty to withdraw from her bond, and it would have been impossible for her to have obtained others.

ERRATA.

Insert "carried " after Mrs. Nash's motion to accept report of Chairman of Finance Committee, line 33, page 208, vol. IX.