GEORGE BROWN GOODE.

There is a prince and a great man fallen this day in Israel. A prince! for he was a leader among men, a strong yet gentle and lovable commander, who carried a thinking sword.

George Brown Goode, Doctor of Laws and Philosophy, an ichthyologist, the most prominent; a student, the most observing; a historian, recognized as the authority on the history of American science; a genealogist, indefatigable in tracing the lineage of American ancestry; a museum administrator, second to none, whose plans have been adopted throughout the world; a citizen, patriotic, unselfish, and upright, full of humanity, honest sympathy, and manly friendship; a son, husband, father, and associate, the most devoted; all of these was Doctor Goode who has been removed from us at the early age of forty-five, in the morning of a life replete with successful achievements and rich with promise of a still greater future.

What a void is created by the demise of such a man! Shall we, in this generation, see his like again? Though we revere his memory and mourn his untimely end, yet are we chastened, while we rejoice in the consciousness of having had the friendship of one so noble and so powerful for public good.

His was a nature essentially intellectual—he was a student of cause and effect. No matter what occupation in life he might have chosen his success would have been inevitable. Endowed with a synthetic and analytic mind, with perceptive qualities trained to do his bidding, so logical were his conclusions, so unfailingly right his deductions, that they seemed to come by intuition, while yet dictated by his infallible reasoning.

He was capable of grasping the contents of a volume, or the
classification of a subject, animate or inanimate, at a glance. His memory was so tenacious that details the most minute, or most elaborate, were ever subject to his command. His administrative ability was of the highest order, and his knowledge of the true relationship of things, well exemplified by his arrangement of the American exhibit of the International Fisheries Exhibition, in London, in 1883, of which General Pitt Rivers, president of the Anthropological Society of Great Britain, said that, "in the whole series of professedly scientific exhibitions held in London within the past six years, it was the only thing done in the true spirit of modern science;" and later, by his "Draft of a System of Classification for the World's Columbian Exposition."

Doctor Goode throughout life never swerved from the rule, set by himself, for himself in boyhood, of truthfulness, accuracy, integrity in word and deed.

His scientific studies did not counteract but rather increased the deeply religious character of the man, for he recognized the work of the Creator throughout nature. Such was the man whose loss we mourn.

He was the son of Francis Collier Goode and Sarah Woodruff Crane, of Ohio. While his parents were on a visit to New Albany, Indiana, Doctor Goode was born. As a boy he removed to the State of New York with his parents, who were well qualified to inculcate those qualities of heart and mind which were so characteristic of the man. In 1870, when a youth of but nineteen years, he was graduated from Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, and later his alma mater, in recognition of his contributions to science, conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. From Wesleyan he passed to Harvard, where under the direction of Louis Agassiz, his fondness for natural history studies was confirmed, and ever afterwards it was his habit to refer to the training in Cambridge as that which had benefitted him most. In 1871 he returned to Middletown and was given charge of the college museum then being organized in the Orange Judd Hall of Natural Sciences, founded by Orange Judd, the veteran agricultural editor, who afterwards became Doctor Goode's father-in-law.
In connection with the United States Fish Commission, as volunteer assistant, he was for three years engaged in explorations, in 1872 in Eastport, Maine, and in the Bay of Fundy; in 1873 in Casco Bay; in 1874 in Noank, Long Island. In 1877-78 he was statistical expert for the Department of State in the proceedings of the Fishery Arbitration Commission of the United States and Great Britain, held in Halifax, Nova Scotia. In 1879, he had charge of the investigation of the fisheries for the United States census, and was commissioner at the Fishery Exhibition in Berlin in 1880 and in London in 1883. In 1889, on the death of Professor Baird, he was appointed by President Cleveland United States Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries. In 1873 he was appointed assistant curator in the United States National Museum; in 1877 curator; in 1881 assistant director; in 1887 director of the museum and assistant secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. He also had under his charge the exhibitions prepared by the Smithsonian Institution for the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia, the expositions in New Orleans, Cincinnati, Louisville, in Madrid, Spain, the Columbian Exposition in Chicago, and the Atlanta Exposition of 1895.

Dr. Goode's services in connection with his exposition work did not go unrewarded. In Berlin he received a bronze medal, in London a gold medal, while at Madrid the decoration of Commander of the Order of Isabella was conferred upon him by the Spanish government.

His interest in American history led to his making a list of all the places in the United States that bore the name of its discoverer. These he marked on a large map, which was exhibited at the World's Columbian Exposition, and for which he was awarded a medal.


As chairman of the literary committee of the Patent Centennial, held in Washington in 1891, he was instrumental in collecting for publication a most valuable series of historical papers on American inventions.

Prompted not only by his scholarly instincts, but by his fervent patriotism, he was a promoter of, and was greatly interested in, the establishment of the University of the United States, in accordance with the plans of Washington. He was a member of the corporation of Columbian University, and for a number of years a member of the faculty of Wesleyan University.

The appreciation in which Dr. Goode was held in the scientific world is shown by his election to the following scientific societies: The National Academy of Sciences, American Academy of Arts and Sciences, American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, American Society of Naturalists, vice-president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, corresponding member of the Zoological Society of London, The Societe Zoologique de France, Society of Naturalists of Moscow, Societe Scientifique du Chili. His relations to historical orders included membership in the Japan Society of London, The American Historical Society, of which he was one of the founders and a member of its executive council, The Virginia Historical Society, The Southern Historical Society, member of the board of management of the American Institute of Civics, corresponding member of the American Institute of Architects, also the following local societies, several of which he had been president: Biological, Philosophical, Anthropological, National Geographic, and the Columbia Historical, and at the time of his death he was vice-presi-
dent of the Joint Commission of the Scientific Societies of Washington. He was deputy governor of the Society of Colonial Wars, vice-president of the Society of Sons of the Revolution, and president of the Society of Sons of the American Revolution in the District of Columbia.

His scientific work cannot be measured in this article, embracing as it did the entire field of natural science, nor can his museum and exhibition work be here properly estimated. I shall, therefore, speak more of the patriotic and historical characteristics of this many-sided man, who descended through a long line of American ancestry. Of his colonial ancestry it may be mentioned that his record shows him to have been seventh in descent from John Goode, of Whitby, a soldier under Nathaniel Bacon, "General by ye consent of ye people," who in 1676 participated in the first armed uprising of American might against royal authority. Ninth in descent from Hugh Calkins, eighth in descent from Henry Lyon, ninth in descent from William Swayne, eighth in descent from Captain Samuel Swayne, eighth in descent from Jasper Crane, founders of Newark and Elizabeth, New Jersey, and participants in the revolt of 1761 for solemnly guaranteed rights. A great-great-great-grandson of the Rev. John Cross, a leader in the New Jersey Land-right Rebellion of 1747, a movement foreshadowing the Revolution.

Although admitted to the Sons of the American Revolution in virtue of his descent from Israel Crane, Jr., of New Jersey, who was a private in the Essex Troop of Light Horse in 1777–82, and subsequently a cornet, he mentioned in his application paper that John Goode, of Whitby, had at least twenty great-grandsons in the Revolution, among them Colonel Samuel Goode, member of Congress from Mecklenburg County, member of House of Burgesses, and ensign of Chesterfield militia in 1776. Reference is made to Colonel Robert Goode, of Whitby, who was a major of militia, Lieutenant Thomas Goode, of the Chesterfield militia, and numerous collateral ancestors who served with credit. He also mentions his grandfather, Philip Goode, who though too young for service became after the war a friend and devoted admirer of Patrick Henry.

Of the Crane ancestry, he showed that Jasper Crane had at
least sixty soldiers of his own surname among his descendants, probably double that number in all. Other collateral relations include John Cooper, William Cooper, Benjamin Cooper, and members of the Lyon and Frazer families, who served in the Connecticut militia.

With such ancestry, together with his home influences and instructions, his convictions as to the duties of Americans could not help but be positive.

A few years since, when the need of a revival of Americanism became necessary, it was but natural that Dr. Goode should be accepted as the one best equipped to prepare plans for the organization and administration of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution in the District of Columbia.

When called upon to lend his aid to the establishing of this patriotic society he consented, saying that, as the field was so large and the workers so few, he would insist that there should be no antagonism with men or societies engaged in similar work.

Those near him were consulted, but it is due to his careful thought and indefatigable energy that the organization was perfected. Seeing the interest he took in this work, prominent men in official, literary, and scientific circles were anxious to lend their aid to the movement.

A meeting was called in the Arlington Hotel April 28, 1890, and an organization was perfected with the following officers: President, Admiral Porter, United States Navy; Vice-Presidents, General Greely, United States Army, and General Wright; Secretary, Dr. St. Clair; Treasurer, Colonel McDonald; Historian, Dr. Toner; Registrar, Dr. Goode. The Board of Managers was composed of the Vice-President of the United States, United States Senators, generals in the army, admirals in the navy, and others equally prominent.

Doctor Goode, as registrar, performed the arduous duties of that office in a masterly manner, in many instances entirely preparing the application papers of men less familiar with the records of their ancestors than himself. He was also designated one of those to draft the laws and by-laws of the new society, and so well were these duties performed that shortly
afterwards the constitution of the national society was amended
to correspond to that of the district.

The first Register was edited by him, and so attractive was
its general appearance that it became the standard in patriotic
literature, and has been followed by most of the society pub-
lications since then. It is interesting to note that the first
editorial work for the society was this publication, and that
his last official act was the selection of the design made by Mr.
E. E. Garnsey for the cover of the Register just from the press.
At the convention of the national society, held in Louisville,
Kentucky, April 30, 1890, in recognition of his services,
Doctor Goode was chosen one of the vice-presidents general.

His silent influence was felt on every side. The district
society increased so rapidly in character and membership that
it was deemed wise at the Hartford convention, the following
year, to select a registrar general from Washington. Mr. L.
L. Tarbell, of Massachusetts, on retiring, nominated Doctor
Goode in the following words: "I know of one man who was
born for this position. I know every one will agree with me
in saying that, of all men among us, he can do what is re-
quired." Professor Cabell on the same occasion said, "If this
society wants to prosper in its business, if you want success, if
you want to put at the helm men you can rely on, in storm and
sunshine, who will watch over your interests, then Doctor
Goode is the man for the position."

He did not limit his membership to the Sons of the Ameri-
can Revolution. The Sons of the Revolution recognize him
as the one member of their organization, who, in season and
out of season, at times under circumstances most trying, ad-
vocated the union of the two great patriotic societies still so
senselessly apart.

The Daughters of the American Revolution, when struggling
with the task of organizing their National Society, without ex-
pertise and without precedent to guide them, sought and
found in him a friend and adviser. It was he also who sug-
gested the design for the artistic insignia of the Daughters of
the American Revolution, one of the most expressive and taste-
ful badges ever worn by woman.

The Daughters in Georgia appreciated his quick recognition
of the propriety of Massachusetts giving its building at the close of the Cotton States Exposition last year to the Atlanta Chapter, and it was he who saw to it that the suggestion reached the ears of the lamented Governor Greenhalge and other Massachusetts officials.

In consequence the Atlanta Chapter now has the satisfaction of having as its hall of records a copy of the old Cragie house, famous as having been Washington's headquarters while he was in Cambridge and later of having been the home of the poet Longfellow.

The Daughters of Georgia may well boast of its gift from the old Commonwealth, for it is a perpetual memorial of the sympathy and friendly relations between Cambridge and Atlanta, the old Bay State and Georgia, the North and the South.

Doctor Goode sacrificed himself for others. Of late years his constant duties were such that his health could but suffer, and he went abroad to recuperate. On his return and without solicitation, on February 22, 1895, he was elected president of the District of Columbia Society, Sons of the American Revolution, and was re-elected February 22, 1896.

During the time he occupied the office a master hand was felt at the helm, the duties of president were never performed more satisfactorily, and the meetings were never more numerously attended. Anniversaries were appropriately celebrated, valuable contributions to history were published, among which are "Massachusetts in the American Revolution," by Hon. A. R. Spofford, and the "Battlefields of the Maumee Valley," a series of addresses by members and others.

The great interest felt by Doctor Goode in the hardy pioneers in the wilderness of the West is well illustrated in his introduction to the last named collection of historical addresses, in which he said: "The Society of the Sons of the American Revolution was organized to take part in measures tending to foster the development of American patriotism, among which a not unimportant one is the preservation of historic sites and marking them by monuments.

"The War of the Revolution did not cease with the treaty of Paris, but continued until the conquest of the West had been
accomplished and the rights of our people secured by the success of our second conflict with Great Britain.

"The region was traversed during the War of the Revolution by that intrepid soldier, George Rogers Clark. He, with his band of Kentuckians, met the Indians at Harrodsburg in 1776, defeated them in 1777, and ultimately, in 1779, compelled the British commander at Vincennes to capitulate. Thus was ended the English occupancy and thus were made possible the negotiations for the possession of the vast regions beyond the Alleghanies, subsequently conceded by Great Britain."

With how much delight Doctor Goode participated in the joint meetings of the two patriotic societies, especially the pilgrimage to Gunston Hall on the Potomac, June 12, 1896 (the one hundred and twentieth "Anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of the Rights" by Representatives of Virginia), to mark the long neglected grave of its former owner, George Mason, the author of that bill, and to listen to an address by Justice Harlan, as Doctor Goode said, "The man best qualified to speak of Mason's life and attainments; Mason, the man Virginians looked to, to put that instrument in strong Anglo-Saxon, over a hundred years ago."

With malice toward none and charity for all, who among those of us who heard Doctor Goode can forget his remarks on one occasion when an unfriendly feeling was said to exist between the district patriotic societies: 'There can be no such feeling between our societies; there are two camps, it is true, but they are camps of the same army.'

In the national convention in Hartford in 1891, a resolution looking toward the union of the two societies was under consideration; objections were raised to its provisions. Doctor Goode at the proper moment offered a concise substitute which was adopted and has been followed in subsequent negotiations.

His influence for union was also felt both in Savannah and Richmond last spring, where resolutions that promised so much were adopted by the two societies, but have thus far borne so little fruit. In the latter convention he took a most active part, especially in framing the resolutions for union, which were unanimously adopted, the convention refusing to consider any of the substitutes offered, the delegates flocked to the side
of Doctor Goode to congratulate him upon the success of the
movement, which all knew he had so much to heart.

This fact is recognized by the Sons of the Revolution in their
"Year Book" for 1896, in which it is said, "From the forma-
tion of the Society Doctor Goode was one of its staunchest and
most zealous friends, and from the beginning his energies were
directed toward the consummation of a union between our
Society and the Sons of the American Revolution under one
constitution and one name."

He was greatly interested in preserving the American flag
from desecration, holding with Grant that, "there is no name
so great that it should be placed upon the flag of our country."

He gave his time freely to others, especially to young men
desiring to prosecute scientific studies and it may be mentioned
that through his instrumentality American students in France
can now receive all the honors and benefits of the educational
institutions of that country.

His every pulsation throbbed in unison with all that was
pure, as was his life. The friend is gone from us. * *
Doctor G. Brown Goode died September 6, 1896. Where are
there hearts without sorrow or eyes without tears? How ex-
pressive the tribute to his memory by Doctor Samuel Pierpont
Langley, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, in which he
says, "I have never known a more perfectly true, sincere, and
loyal character than Doctor Goode's; or a man who with a
better judgment of other men, or greater ability in moulding
their purposes to his own, used these powers to such uniformly
disinterested ends, so that he could maintain the discipline of
a great establishment like the National Museum, while retain-
ing the personal affection of every subordinate. But how futile
these words seem to be in describing a man of whom perhaps
the best, after all, to be said is, that he was not only trusted,
but beloved by all with an affection that men rarely win from
one another."

It will not be inappropriate to close this article with the
resolutions of condolence of the Society of the Sons of the
American Revolution, to which he gave his untiring energies:
"WHEREAS, Doctor George Brown Goode, the beloved president and patron of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution in the District of Columbia, has been suddenly removed by death; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, his compatriots, give public expression of our grief at the loss of one who added to the successful administration of the office of president, the constant affection of his heart for the Society.

"That we recall with pride his lifelong patriotic fervor, his zeal in building monuments and erecting memorials to revolutionary heroes, his high ideal of what a patriotic society ought to be, his genuine and overpowering desire to effect the union of all associations having in view the memories of the founders of the Republic and the collection and publishing of historical material for America.

"That we unite in our admiration of his marked intellectual ability, his sterling integrity, his unremitting industry, his affectionate courtesy, and his personal uprightness and enthusiasm."

Like him, let us remember not to idolize the past, but to emulate rather than boast of our ancestors, looking earnestly forward to the future.

As a man thinketh in his heart, so is he.

WILLIAM VAN ZANDT COX.
REVOLUTIONARY BUILDINGS.

SOME BUILDINGS OF THE TIME OF THE REVOLUTION, WITH SUGGESTIONS FOR THE CONTINENTAL HALL.

[Read before the Army and Navy Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Washington, District of Columbia.]

In considering the subject of a Continental Hall for the Daughters of the American Revolution so much stress has been laid upon the idea that the style of architecture must be "Colonial," that it may be interesting to consider briefly what colonial architecture was, and what was the appearance of the buildings in which our revolutionary ancestors lived, worshiped, and transacted their business.

Let us go first to Philadelphia with the signers of the Declaration of Independence. There they met in the State House of Pennsylvania, built in 1731, a plain brick building with stone trimmings and a wooden tower, in which hung the famous Liberty Bell. One of the lower flanking buildings is the City Hall, and the other Congress Hall. The old building is so well preserved that we can imagine that we see the dignified figures of the patriots entering its doorway on that fateful morning, talking together as they go of the serious business of the day. On the way thither some of them must have passed Carpenter's Hall, a handsome two-story building in similar style, then recently erected.

The delegates from the North must have admired the churches in Philadelphia, for there was nothing like them in Puritan New England. Indeed, at the time it was built, 1731, Christ Church was by far the finest building in the Colonies, and it was not equalled by later churches in its own city, such as St. Peter's and Zion Church. It was of brick, even the capitals of the pilasters being of this material, as there were no skilled stonecutters in the Colonies. The Massachusetts delegates probably found the quaint Old Swedes Church, built in 1700, a more familiar style than these edifices of the Church of England.

The houses where the visitors lodged, or were entertained
with the stately hospitality of the time, were generally of brick, several stories in height, with ornamental doorways in the style familiar to us as colonial columns or pilasters supporting a pediment or cornice, and often with leaded glass side lights and fan light over the heavy door. That was before the days when Philadelphia streets were shut in by long rows of plain brick houses, all exactly alike, with white marble steps and heavy wooden shutters. How much more attractive the older style was Arnold's mansion shows, and the Chew house at Germantown is a good example of the country places in the neighborhood. These were both comfortable and even luxurious dwellings, for at this time Philadelphia took the lead among American cities both in population and wealth. John Page, of Virginia, writing home from New York just after the Revolution, says: "This town is not half so large as Philadelphia, nor in any manner to be compared with it in beauty and elegance."

Yet New York had its fine buildings and comfortable houses, a mixture of Dutch and English styles. The traveler from Albany found it much more English than his own city, which is described by an old geography as having three thousand houses and ten thousand inhabitants, "all standing with their gable ends to the street." (I have forgotten the exact numbers.)

The city of New York in 1776 was confined to the extreme point of the island. A map published in 1775 shows country places and farms north of Grand street. At that time many of the older houses showed Dutch taste in their steep gabled roofs and wooden stoops, but the newer houses were all in the English style, resembling those we have seen in Philadelphia. The first presidential mansion, at the corner of Pearl and Cherry streets, was a square brick house of three stories, with stone trimmings and a balustrade around the top. It was about this time that people began to think that it was not proper to show the roof of a house, so they made it as low as possible and hid it by a balustrade.

New York was the first city to have a municipal building. The old City Hall, afterwards called Federal Hall, was built in 1700, of brick and stone. Here the first Continental Congress
met in October, 1765, and on its balcony, after the struggle was over, Washington was inaugurated the first President of the United States. The same southern traveler who admired Philadelphia, says of New York: "The College, St. Paul's Church, and the Hospital are elegant buildings. The Federal Hall also, in which Congress is to sit, is elegant."

New York suffered severely from fire in September, 1776, and from neglect while it was occupied by the British troops, but after the Revolution it grew very rapidly. Land has been too valuable to spare many old buildings in the city, but there are handsome old places and plain country farm houses still remaining in the neighborhood.

The general appearance of Boston in 1776 was not unlike other American cities. The streets were narrow and crooked, being originally laid out it is said, on the lines of cowpaths. The public buildings were not large or imposing. The old State House, built 1713, has been very little altered, but Faneuil Hall has been enlarged and a story added within this century. This "Cradle of Liberty" was so small that the great meetings in times of excitement usually adjourned to the "Old South Church."

The churches had an air of Puritan sternness and simplicity, amounting to ugliness, as we compare the Old South with Christ Church, Philadelphia, built at the same time. The church of Paul Revere's signal lanterns, Christ Church, built 1733, is also very plain, although it belonged to the Church of England. King's Chapel, begun in 1744, was not finished until after the Revolution.

Although they were so severe in their meetinghouses, the Bostonians of that day had more than Puritan comforts in their homes. John Hancock lived in a handsome house of brick and stone on Beacon Hill, where he entertained all the eminent men of his day. Other houses in the same style stood near it, in what was then the fashionable part of Boston. The older part, toward the North End, was more closely built up with plainer houses. There is remaining on Hanover street a portion of the house built by Increase Mather, in 1677, and afterwards occupied by the Rev. Andrew Eliot. The Province
House, near Washington street, was a three-storied brick house, with porch and cupola, built for private residence in

1679. From 1716 until the Revolution it was used by the royal governors and was furnished with great magnificence.

The manner of life in New England was very different from some of the Southern Colonies, where the towns consisted of scarcely anything but the court house, and all the dwellings of any consequence were country houses on great estates, such as Westover, Monticello, or nearer home, Mt. Vernon. In some of the Southern Colonies the seaports and capitals were of importance architecturally. Annapolis contains many beautiful old houses besides important public buildings. The State
REVOLUTIONARY BUILDINGS.

House was built in 1772. It is still a plain, square building with a high dome, but the interior has unfortunately been much altered. The quaint little treasury stands near it. The old governor’s house is in the Naval Academy grounds and is used as a library. All the older buildings in Annapolis are of dark red brick, sometimes ornamented with glazed or finer brick.

Charleston, South Carolina, also has a good many fine old buildings. The Pringle mansion is familiar from pictures and St. Michael’s Church was one of the finest in the Colonies. Its spire was a landmark to vessels far out at sea.
I have mentioned but few of the buildings standing at the time of the Revolution, for I wanted to speak only of those of which I have pictures or which you have probably seen. This imperfect sketch leads to the question for discussion to-day, the circular sent us by the Continental Hall Committee.

The plan of building a Continental Hall was discussed at the last Congress, and a committee was appointed to have the matter in charge, but very little interest seems to be taken in the matter by the Society as a whole. Certainly, if we are to have a building, for the Daughters of the American Revolution it must be in Washington, the city named in our constitution as the headquarters of the Society and the place of meeting for the annual Congress; and as every Chapter sends delegates to that Congress, so every Chapter and every member should feel an interest in the proposed building. Of course members at a distance, who cannot come to Washington and see it, cannot have as much pleasure in it as those who live nearer, but all have equal rights, and it is to be a national building, as our Society is a National Society. Every Chapter should at least try to know what is being done about the hall, so that its delegates may vote intelligently at the Congress; and every member should decide for herself how far she will help in erecting a building which shall be a credit to our Society, and worthy to stand in the Capital of our country. We of the Army and Navy Chapter may set the example of unselfish interest in the proposed building, for although we are in Washington now, it is most probable that before the hall is built we shall be scattered to far distant parts of the land.

The matter under consideration is not the expediency of building such a hall, for that has been decided in the affirmative by the Continental Congress, at which we had our representatives. We are now asked by the committee to take an interest in the matter, and to contribute toward the erection of the building. To do this we must know something about it.

It is easier to discuss a subject if we see something definite before us, therefore I submit these plans, in which are embodied all the information I could gather. The dimensions are those of the plan exhibited at the last Congress by Mrs. Keim, of the
Continental Hall Committee, and the number and arrangement of rooms and other details are founded upon the report of the committee, the decisions of the Congress, and the discussions of the National Board as reported in the AMERICAN MONTHLY.

The Continental Hall is to consist of a convenient building to accommodate the offices of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Children of the American Revolution, a library, a room for Board meetings, etc. Connected with this it is proposed to have a Memorial Hall, where the meetings of the Congress may be held. The office building is four stories high, of brick, with light stone basement and trimmings. The entrance is a porch of four columns supporting a balcony. The style is an adaptation of colonial, suggested by the character of the building, and expressing the interior arrangement.

The vestibule opens into a monumental entrance hall, on both sides of which are short corridors leading to offices, three on each side. These are well lighted from the street and from courts between the office building and the hall. The main stairway, well lighted from the courts, is directly back of the entrance hall. A short flight on the axis of the building leads to the Memorial Hall, and on both sides are narrower flights leading to the basement, where are toilet rooms, etc., easy of access. Two elevators are conveniently arranged, one on each side of the stairway.

The Memorial Hall, on a higher level than the entrance hall, opens from a broad landing at the head of the first short flight of steps. At the sides of this landing narrower flights led to the second story of the office building, and thence to the gallery of the hall. The Memorial Hall is intended to serve two purposes; that of monumental hall where revolutionary relics, portraits, etc., are placed permanently on exhibition, and that of an audience room, suitable for the meetings of the Congress, and for rental.

For the former purpose the space under the gallery, on the sides, is divided into twelve alcoves, appropriated to twelve of the original States, while Pennsylvania, the birthplace of the Republic and the geographical center of the Colonies, has place at the end of the hall, opposite the main entrance.
When used for the meetings of the Congress seats are placed in the main portion of the hall, the alcoves being curtained off for conversation rooms, and a temporary stage is erected at the end opposite the entrance. On both sides of the stage are stairways to exits. Near the foot of these stairs are additional toilet rooms and storage rooms for seats, etc. These stairways also serve as means of exit from the gallery. Large committee rooms are provided on both sides of the stage on the main floor. These rooms are accessible from the hall and from the stage. The gallery is on three sides of the hall and has a seating capacity of three hundred. The floor of the hall seats five hundred. It is lighted by a large sky-light and by windows opening on the courts.

The second story of the front part of the building is chiefly occupied by a large library extending across the entire front, reached from the main stairway and from the elevators through a handsome entrance hall. Back of the library, and lighted from the courts, are two large rooms for the President and for the Librarian or Registrars.

In the third story is a large Board meeting room, which can be used for a lunch room at the time of the Congress, a smaller office room or kitchen, and comfortable dressing and toilet rooms. On the fourth floor are offices.

In the basement are provided well-lighted rooms for a printing office, janitor's room, store rooms, etc. The building is fire-proof throughout, and the decorations as costly as funds will permit.

Alice Wight Alden.

"THE CONTINENTAL HALL."

I take great pleasure in presenting this subject of the "Continental Hall" to the readers of our Magazine, more so from the fact that I am very confident that this is a matter very near the hearts of all of us. At the same time I am fully aware of my own inability to do justice to the subject, but as from the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh, so I am emboldened to simply express what my heart dictates, as I wish, like Dorcas of old, to do what I can to aid in this cause, and this is...
that we ask you to do, and I cannot believe there is a member of the Society who does not heartily espouse this cause and wish success to the undertaking, and is willing and eager to contribute to the fund. The benefit of this hall to local Chapters is obvious, so I wish to more particularly emphasize the advantages which members of the Society from a distance will derive therefrom. In the first place they will know and feel that they have a "Home" in Washington where a cordial welcome will ever await them. We all know that the first real need a woman is conscious of is the need of a home, and as the feeling is innate as individuals, so it will manifest itself when those individuals unite and form a society, and I am sure no one can doubt that that need is now pressing. I have heard it argued that there is no hurry for this hall, but I am sure no one who has weighed the matter well could possibly thus decide. Let us consider the subject. We will view the matter first from a practical and economical standpoint. I have already alluded to the advantages of the hall to local Chapters in the matter of saving rent, etc., and also to individual members temporarily in Washington. But to the Society in general this building is a necessity as it absolutely needs a hall of its own of sufficient capacity to accommodate the Congress; we need facilities to provide luncheons for the visiting delegates to the "Congress" during the sessions and thus expedite business by shortening the noon intermission; we also need parlors in which to entertain the delegates while our guests and in which they may receive their friends; in fact we all need and need it badly, "A Home." I could continue ad infinitum on the advantages of this building, but a word to the wise is sufficient. And now let us view the subject from a sentimental standpoint if you so wish to term it. We all know that history is fraught with accounts of deeds of valor, suffering, and privations endured by the sons of 1776, and alas we also know that the history of the deeds of valor, sufferings, and privations endured by the daughters of 1776 is still an unwritten book, and yet we know, judging the past by the present, that they were the powers behind the throne, they were the unfailing source of encouragement and patriotism, like the still small voice of conscience their influence was felt, so I think this monument should be permanently commemora-
tive of the achievements of the women of the Revolution. Can any one doubt there were Barbara Fritchies in those days? No! The acknowledgment of what those heroines did in 1776, the benefit we enjoy in 1876, has been too long delayed, and it seems to me also as if it was decreed that we, their direct descendants, should be the ones whose duty and privilege it is to fill that deficiency. Shall we be recreant to our trust? It cannot be other than a work of love. We know that it is a duty, a simple act of justice, that we should do something to commemorate their efforts to establish our Nation. The question is, what shall we do? Can anything be more natural than that loving, grateful Daughters should erect a monument as a visible tribute to the virtues of our foremothers (if there is such a word, if not there ought to be). Now, what kind of a monument shall be erected? Statue after statue has been raised to the memory of heroes. While I do not deprecate the erection of the monuments, of what practical use are they except as beautifiers of a city, thus in a way educators, but for our purpose such models are not what we want. We can take the honored mother of our first President, Mary Washington, "the Roman matron of the Revolution," as she is termed in a recent sketch of her life which I have before me, as a fair sample of the dames of that day, and we know that with her the useful took precedence of the beautiful. Thus we realize that they would not appreciate anything which was not mainly useful rather than beautiful, so we want this monument to combine both. We want something grand, beautiful, useful, and enduring, and what structure can better combine all these qualities than a hall sacred to the memory of the women of the Revolution. This hall is to be built in Washington, the mecca of America. Thus like a beacon it will ever show forth to all nations and for all time as a visible evidence of how deeply the love of our country and gratitude to its founders is enshrined in the hearts of the women of the American Nation. But we must make a start in order ever to make a finish, and we appeal to all members of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution to help make that start. Large sums, of course, will be very acceptable, equally so small amounts. Give only a small sum now if you cannot give a large one, then you will feel that
you can give again, for one contribution is not sufficient. We prefer the steady influx of small sums, for they more quickly form a large one, on the principle of little drops of water, &c. If each member of the Society would give twenty-five cents a month—a small sum requiring no sacrifice—how quickly the requisite amount would be realized to enable the committee to secure the site, the first and most important step. We all wish to see this building erected in our day, but it cannot be accomplished with folded hands. All must help, all must work together. Would that I had the tongue of a Demosthenes or the pen of a ready writer that I might be able to arouse unbounded enthusiasm, and thus materially advance this undertaking.

Florence Redfield Hill,
Member Continental Hall Committee,
Mary Washington Chapter.

THE EARLY SETTLERS OF WEST AUGUSTA.

A BRIEF notice of some of the men who first came to this picturesque section of Virginia may be worthy of more than local interest, and, perhaps, may stimulate others to put in permanent form the fast fading traditions and perishing historical papers of their ancestors.

There is in this sketch a blending of some authenticated family traditions with published history. The first may be readily recognized by descendants of the men whose intelligence and character apparently justified General Washington, in the deep dejection of adversity, in saying, that he would in the last resort retreat to West Augusta, and there establish a free and independent republic.

At the period now treated of Augusta County extended from the western slopes of the Blue Ridge far beyond the point where the strips of the bull’s hide, cut by the beautiful Queen of Carthage, were they of gutta percha, could have been stretched. In short, it embraced all of Western Virginia, part of Tennessee, and Kentucky, and was staked on the northern bank of the Ohio, the beautiful river, and the eastern bank of the Mississippi, the father of waters.
Men are developed and characters formed by their environments. Properly to understand and appreciate them, therefore, it is necessary to look to the influences which made their characters and directed their careers.

Augusta County was chiefly settled by emigrants from the north of Ireland and generally called "Scotch-Irish." The prominent men in the new settlements were not of the ignorant laboring classes, but were men of character and education. One of the first and most prominent was John Lewis, who was compelled to fly from Ireland for killing his landlord and his steward who, with a mob, attempted to eject him from his leasehold by force. It was held for a term of three lives (only one of which had expired) at a fixed rental. But the young, dissolute, drunken, and profligate landlord needed money, and determined that this prominent and prosperous tenant should be forced to raise his rent, which he had respectfully, though firmly, declined to do. Advised of his purpose, and seeing him as he approached with an escort of retainers, Lewis barred his door. Failing to batter it down, the young lord fired his fowling piece, loaded with buckshot, through the window. Lewis's sick brother was killed in his bed and his wife, Margaret Lynn, daughter of Laird of Lynn, was wounded in the hand. When he saw the blood-streaming from his wife's hand he was infuriated by this brutal outrage, and seizing his shillalah, sprang out of the door and by a single blow crushed the skull of the landlord, and with the next killed the steward. The retainers fled like frightened sheep. Lewis knew his life was forfeited, and urged by his friends he disguised himself in the clothes of one of them and made his way to the Bay of Donegal, and took passage in a ship just about to sail to Oporto.

After many adventures by sea and land he reached Philadelphia, where he remained until joined by his family. Learning from them that a diligent search was being made by the friends of the young lord for his hiding place, he left Philadelphia, and to baffle pursuit and secure a safe retreat for his wife and four sons, Samuel, Thomas, Andrew, and William, he came to Augusta County and selected for his home Bellefont, near Staunton, in 1732. (See History of Augusta County, by John L. Peyton.)
He was the first settler in that vicinity. Not long afterwards (but I find no record of the year) came James Patton with his wife and two daughters, Margaret, who married John Buchanan, and Mary, who married William Thompson. (Waddell's Annals of Augusta County, p. 73.) He settled at Springfield near the present town of Waynesboro.

He had been a lieutenant in the British Navy and in reward for his services was given by George II a grant of 120,000 acres of land in Virginia to be located west of the Alleghany Mountains.

He owned or hired a merchant ship and soon began to import from Donegal, Ireland, and other ports, tenants for the lands he expected to locate, as well as many others who wished to seek their fortunes in America. In 1736 or '37 he brought over from Donegal his brother-in-law, John Preston, and his wife Elizabeth, with their three daughters and one son, William, a child between seven and eight years old. (Mrs. Letitia Floyd’s Letters to her son; Ben. R. Floyd.)

John Preston paid for his passage as appears from the records of the May term, 1740, of Augusta County. (Waddell’s Annals, p. 31.)

The family lived with Colonel Patton until 1743, when Mr. Preston moved to his own land called “Springfarm,” where he died in 1747. This place is now within the corporate limits of Staunton.

About the same period, in 1736-40, there came to Augusta, the Breckenridges, Buchanans, Campbells, McDowells, McLanahans, and that long list of “Mc’s” whose names indicate the country from whence they came and the faith they professed. This same year is also noted as the date of the famous grant to William Beverly, of Essex, Sir John Randolph, of Williamsburg, Richard Randolph, of Henrico, and John Robertson, of King and Queen, of 118,490 acres in “the County of Orange between the Great Mountains and the river Shenando” (Shenandoah). The grant is known as the “Beverly Manor” and embraced a large portion of the present county of Augusta.

But before that early period pioneers had traversed the country and given names to creeks and other natural features, such as Christies Creek, Bear Run, Great Spring, and others.
These early settlers of West Augusta were not ignorant men, nor was their education limited to the three "R's," *reading, writing, and arithmetic,* but had a wider and broader range, as is proved by their letters and other writings, and the prompt steps taken for the education of their children. The marked characteristic of them, however, was their piety. With every family was the Bible and in every cabin a family altar.

I have said that characters are formed and developed by their surroundings. It is not surprising, therefore, that patriots and soldiers were nurtured and grew in this atmosphere and soil as naturally as the sturdy oak and lofty pine.

Every settler had, with his own hands, aided perchance by his wife and children, to clear away the forest and cultivate the land about his own homestead and procure meat for his family by his rifle from the game which abounded in that part of Virginia. Buffalo, elk, deer, and bear were often to be had within the range of the rifle from their own doors. The young men took to hunting as naturally as ducks to water, and hence their skill in the use of the rifle and accuracy of aim so effective in skirmishes and battles with the Indians and some of the more important battles of the Revolution. (See Waddell's *Annals of Augusta County,* p. 38.) But interesting as these early settlements may be, we cannot linger too long over them.

The influx of population to the west of the Alleghanies and the settlements on the tributaries of the Ohio are rife with personal adventures and romantic incidents. These may be left for others to sketch. There was one exploration, however, of too wide an interest and historical value to be omitted.

It was made by Colonel James Patton, accompanied by his son-in-law, John Buchanan, Charles Campbell, Buchanan's brother-in-law, and Dr. Thomas Walker, of "Castle Hill," with a number of woodsmen and hunters in the spring and summer of 1748. Besides the Rives's (the present occupants of Castle Hill) who are descendants of Dr. Walker, there are other distinguished families of Albemarle, the Dukes, Frys, Meriwethers, Pages; in short, they are as leaves in Vallombrosa. This expedition was eleven years before Daniel Boone entered Kentucky. It is greatly to be regretted that no record of this exploration has been preserved, but from incidents gathered in
after years we can hypothetically trace its course. Assuming that the starting point was near Waynesboro, Colonel Patton's residence, and keeping the Blue Ridge to the left, soon the buffalo trail, leading from the cool sweet pastures of the valley of Virginia to the wider and warmer prairies of the Mississippi Valley and the sunny Savannahs of the South, would be struck, and following it as it winds through the lowest defiles of the mountains and along streams flowing through fertile valleys the pioneers would pass through the counties of Rockbridge, Botetourt, Montgomery, Pulaski, and the eastern part of Wythe. Near the center of this last county they were confronted by a mountain rising abruptly from the plain and extending in broken peaks far toward the West. At its base the trail they were following forked, one fork leading to the north and the other to the south of the mountain. A clear stream, the banks of which were fringed by reeds (Arundinaria macrosperma), they named Reedy Creek, and keeping to the northern side of the mountain they would cross a divide and strike the head waters of another stream. In the bivouac of the night (we may imagine) the mountain is christened "Walker's Mountain" and the creek "Walker's Creek." The one lifts that honored name toward heaven, the other murmurs it through a beautiful valley and by happy homes in a soft symphony of peace and plenty forever.

Passing on west they cross another divide and turning south reach the headwaters of Indian River (now the Holston) and followed this stream to where "the sweet waters" of its three forks unite. Some forty miles below this point, they turn north, cross Clinch River and Clinch Mountain and marcu directly toward the wide gap of the lofty blue mountains facing them:

The buffalo trail they have followed broadens into a beaten road as the paths from north and south converge upon it. It looks like a highway to another country, and so it was, for this was the great crossing place for the migratory herds as they passed periodically from east to west and from west to east. Reaching the summit where now the three States, Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee meet, we may imagine they pitched
their tents near the limpid fountains that send their waters toward the rising and setting sun.

They were loyal subjects of the British Crown, and when on the morrow they looked over the vast country spread out below them they felt that here was a greater domain than that secured to his Majesty by the victory of Culloden, in April, 1746. Patton, grateful for his princely grant and glowing with enthusiasm for the young imperial general who won that victory, named the mountain and the river that rises along its western base for the Duke of Cumberland.

There is a misty tradition in the families of both Colonel Patton and Doctor Walker that this party of pioneers passed through Kentucky to the Ohio at Louisville. Be this as it may, Colonel Patton during this exploration found the El Dorado for the location of a part of his grant. For between the years 1749 and 1752 he sent his son-in-law, John Buchanan, and Charles Campbell to survey and have patented the choice lands he had visited. These surveyors were the first to set a compass for that purpose on those western waters. Patonsburg and Buchanan on the James River near one of their entries perpetuate their names. "Anchor and Hope," on Reedy Creek, near Max Meadows, in Wythe County, was Buchanan's choice as a home in the eventide of life. The rich valley, including the salt works on the north fork and the picturesque valley of the middle fork of Holston from east of Marion for fifteen miles west, was assigned to Campbell's family, his four daughters and one son, William, and to Mrs. Mary Thompson, daughter of Colonel Patton; who also inherited Burk's Garden, in Tazewell County.

Most of the patents for these lands are dated in 1753. Will-
iam Campbell, son of Charles, two years after his father's death in 1767, located with his mother and four sisters at Aspensville, a mile west of the Seven Mile Ford. There his mother died and was buried in 1777, the first tenant of the family's "God's Acre."

This episode, already too long, would not, however, be complete without a brief notice of the tragic death of the hardy sailor (who 'tis said crossed the ocean twenty-five times), pioneer, soldier, and Christian gentleman, Colonel James Patton.

In the summer of 1755, accompanied by his nephew, William Preston, he went to what was then called "Draper's Meadow's" afterwards "Smithfield," in compliment to William Preston's wife.

Without being discovered a party of Indians from the Scioto reached the vicinity on Sunday, the 8th of July, and hiding in a wheat field which commanded a view of the settlement, waited until they thought the men had gone away and then rushed in upon the unprotected women and children. Colonel Patton was sitting at his table writing when two Indians sprang into the room. He seized his sword, which he habitually kept within reach, and with one blow killed the foremost savage but in the struggle with the second he broke his sword in the last fatal thrust. As he straightened up the third Indian standing in the door shot and killed him. The Indians killed Mrs. George Draper, John Draper's child, and Casper Barrier. After plundering and setting fire to the houses they started on their retreat, carrying with them as prisoners Henry Leonard, Mrs. John Draper, and Mrs. Ingles with her two children.

William Preston had been sent that morning by Colonel Patton to Mr. Lybrook's, about five miles distant, to get him and others to assist in the harvest. They returned by a pathway across a ridge instead of the usual road and escaped from the Indians and knew nothing of the massacre until they reached the smouldering ruins. The escape of Mrs. Ingles from the Indians, then at Big Bone Lick in Kentucky, and her toilsome adventurous journey back to her friends, is among the most thrilling and romantic stories of that eventful period.
Her grandson, John P. Hale, has given no doubt the most accurate account of it.

My canvass is too small for other figures of as commanding presence and historic interest and our time too limited to sketch them. Passing over a period of nearly twenty years we reach the eventful era of 1774. Little mounds of earth mark the resting places of pioneers' and earliest settlers of that transmountain country discovered by Governor Spotswood and the Knights of the Golden Horse Shoe in 1716. Their sons are the men of the day. They are a sturdy race, brave, self-reliant, independent, and intelligent. Knowing their rights they dare defend them at all hazards and at any sacrifice. They were not ignorant of the aggressions of the British government upon the inherited and chartered rights and privileges of the Colonies, nor of the condition of affairs in the distant colony of Massachusetts Bay, nor of the troubles nearer home in the eastern part of their own State.

In the summer of this year, 1774, Governor Dunmore sent a warning to the traders and settlers of the Ohio Valley, as trouble was brewing, to beware of the Indians. One, Daniel Greathouse, had established a drinking shanty on Big Yellow Creek not far below Wheeling. In April came Logan’s entire family, women and children, to this place in his absence. By a disgraceful device they were all made drunk, and whilst in that condition brutally murdered and scalped. This was the crowning outrage upon the Indians, committed by irresponsible settlers in the valley of the Ohio. Grave suspicions are entertained that some of them were instigated by Dr. John Connolly and Captain Michael Cresop, who received their impulses from Governor Dunmore himself. (See John Peyton’s History of Augusta, pp. 151-2.) From whatever quarter the promptings came, the act quickened into life that confederacy which embraced all the tribes from the borders of Pennsylvania to Georgia. If the Cherokees were among them, as stated by John L. Peyton, no such formidable combination of Indians against the whites was ever formed at any period of our history, nor were ever any led by such able, brave and desperate chiefs. Foremost among these was Cornstalk, chief of the Shawanese, and king of the Northern Confederacy; then the
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desperate and desolate Logan, chief of the Mingos; Outicete, the man killer, chief of the Cherokees; Blue Jacket or Red Hawk, chief of the Delawares. The mention of these names hushed to silence every cabin from the Ohio to the Blue Ridge. The incidents of the massacre at Muddy Creek, the Levels, and Carr's Creek, in Greenbrier County, 1763, and other outrages were too recent to be forgotten.

The plan of campaign against this formidable combination of savages was discussed and decided upon by Governor Dunmore and General Andrew Lewis in Williamsburg, where General Lewis then was as a member of the House of Burgesses. (See J. L. Peyton's History of Augusta, p. 152.) The conclusion was that General Lewis should raise a force of between eleven and twelve hundred men in Augusta and the adjoining counties and Colonel William Christian be sent to the settlements of the Holston Valley to raise a regiment there. These troops were to march down the Kanawha River to Point Pleasant where it empties into the Ohio. Governor Dunmore engaged to raise a similar force in the lower valley and east of the Blue Ridge, take command of them himself, march to Pittsburg and then descend the Ohio to the appointed rendezvous.

With his characteristic energy and tact General Lewis concentrated his forces at Camp Union, now Lewisburg, Greenbrier County, and took command on the 11th of September, 1774. From this point there was neither road nor pathway to the Ohio, a distance of one hundred and sixty miles. To pilot them through these primitive forests and over the rough ridges of that broken country Captain Arbuckle was selected. The supplies were transported on horses, followed by driven cattle. The difficulties and delays encountered are more readily imagined than described. They toiled through brush and forest and over precipitous, and rugged hills and mountains for nineteen days and reached the Point on the 1st of October, averaging not quite nine miles a day. In modern military phraseology there were no returns to headquarters of the number of men "present and fit for duty," but we are led to infer that few of the original number at Camp Union were missing when the Ohio was reached, as the aggregate was estimated at be-
between eleven and twelve hundred men. General Lewis’s force consisted of only three regiments as Colonel Christian with the remnant of his regiment did not reach the Point until the night of the 10th, after the battle. He had sent three companies forward to join General Lewis at Camp Union and they were assigned to Colonel John Field.

The first regiment was commanded by Colonel Charles Lewis, a brother of the General’s, and the companies composing it were the first, Captains George Mathews, Alexander McClanahan, John Dickerson, John Lewis (son of Colonel William Lewis, of the Sweet Springs), Benjamin Harrison, William Paul, Joseph Haynes, and Samuel Wilson; the second, Colonel William Fleming, and his companies were Captains Mathew Arbuckle, John Murray, John Lewis (son of the General), James Robertson, Robert McClanahan, James Ward, John Stüart; the third, Colonel John Fields, with his independent company from Culpeper, Captain Buford, from Bedford, Evan Shelby and Herbert, the two last named were of Colonel Christian’s regiment of Holston Valley.

These details have been dwelt upon because this little army was composed chiefly of those West Augusta men, descendants of the pioneer settlers spoken of and because of the importance of the impending battle.

General Lewis was surprised to find, on reaching the Point, that Lord Dunmore had not arrived before he had, and after waiting four or five days sent runners to Pittsburg to ascertain where he was. On the evening of the 9th two messengers from Lord Dunmore arrived at General Lewis’s camp bearing the information that his lordship had crossed the Ohio and was marching to the Indian towns to negotiate a treaty of peace; and with orders to join him (Lord Dunmore) as promptly as possible. This General Lewis immediately began to prepare for. Orders had been given that no one should leave camp or fire a gun. But before day, the next morning, the 10th, two men, one from Shelby’s company and one from Herbert’s, went up the Ohio on a hunting expedition. The Indians discovered and fired upon them; one was killed and the other fled back to camp and reported that he had seen five acres of Indians standing close together. The truth was, they were forming to
begin the attack and take Lewis by surprise whilst his men were at breakfast. The report of the hunter and that of the guns roused the camp, and General Lewis ordered out the main part of his army under Colonels Charles Lewis and Fleming with instructions to move up the Ohio. They had only advanced some four hundred yards when the Indians opened fire upon them. Soon Colonel Lewis was killed and Fleming mortally wounded and carried to the rear. The loss of their officers checked the advance of the troops and the Indians yelled as if for victory and began a more resolute advance.

Colonel Field, however, had been ordered to take his command up Crooked Creek, screened by brush and trees from the sight of the Indians, and attack them on the flank and rear. This he did, and the telling fire opened upon them filled them with consternation, for they thought Colonel Christian's regiment had arrived and they were in danger of being surrounded and their retreat cut off. They, therefore, began to retreat, but slowly, and kept up a desultory firing until near sun down. That night they recrossed the Ohio.

After caring for the wounded and burying the dead General Lewis crossed the river and marched to join Lord Dunmore. Neither he nor his officers and the men under their command were in an amiable mood. A pervading suspicion rested like a cloud upon their minds that they had barely escaped from a diabolical plot planned for their destruction. This suspicion was founded, in part, upon the fact that the Indians had assembled on the north of the Ohio as early, if not earlier, than the 5th or 6th, not far from Lord Dunmore's line of march, and crossed on the night of the 9th without a word of warning to General Lewis from his lordship, and that the order to Lewis, received in the afternoon of the 9th, was intended to throw him off his guard. At the plains a courier from Lord Dunmore reached General Lewis with orders to halt, as he (Lord Dunmore) was negotiating a treaty with the Indians. This order General Lewis refused to obey and continued his march. When within two miles of Lord Dunmore's camp he came in person to meet General Lewis. The result of the conference was that General Lewis returned with his command to Point Pleasant, and thence to Greenbrier, where the troops were disbanded.
Lord Dunmore concluded a treaty with the Indians, known as the treaty of "Camp Charlotte," eight miles from Chillicothe, which proved as binding as a rope of sand, and then returned to Williamsburg.

It was pending the negotiations of this treaty that Logan made his celebrated speech. He refused to attend the council, and Lord Dunmore, appreciating the importance of his presence, sent Colonel Gibson to seek and try to persuade him to join in the treaty. Colonel Gibson found him in his tent brooding over his wrongs and misfortunes. He listened patiently to the Colonel's appeal, and in answer made the speech which has been pronounced one of the most eloquent and pathetic to be found in any language.

In a short time after General Lewis began his retrograde movement he reached Fort Gowen at the mouth of Hocking. There on the 5th of November, 1774, his officers (among whom was William Campbell) and the troops under them held a meeting at which they declared:

"As the love of liberty and attachment to the real interests and just rights of America outweigh every other consideration, we resolve, that we will exert every power within us for the defence of American liberty, and for the support of our just rights and privileges."

These were advanced ideas of frontier soldiers who had just been ordered to their homes by a representative of the British throne, and yet they were not held exclusively by this body of troops, for a little more than two months later, on the 20th of January, 1775, Colonels William Preston, William Christian, William Campbell, William Edmondson, and the Rev. Charles Cummings, representing Fincastle County and the Holston Settlement, met and sent the following address to the Continental Congress then in session in Philadelphia:

"If no specific measures shall be proposed or adopted by Great Britain, and our enemies attempt to dragoon us out of those inestimable privileges which we are entitled to as subjects, and reduce us to slavery, we declare that we are deliberately and resolutely determined never to surrender them to any power on earth but at the expense of our lives. These
are our real, though unpublished, sentiments of liberty and loyalty, and in them we are resolved to live and die."

Observe that this address to Congress was three months before the first gun was fired, at Lexington, Massachusetts; four months before the Mecklenburg (North Carolina) declaration of May 20th; five before the battle of Bunker Hill, and two before the celebrated speech of Patrick Henry in the Virginia Convention.

General Washington was at that time a member of Congress and he knew personally the four first named of these colonels, and hence the foundation of his faith in their ability, courage, and devotion to the cause of liberty and independence. And observe further that all of these colonels, except the first, and he was detained at home on account of the critical condition of his wife, were at Fort Gowen with General Lewis.

These details about the battle of Point Pleasant are given because they establish the fact that no other troops, unaided by artillery, could have won that victory over the host of savages estimated at between fifteen hundred and two thousand, except the courageous and skillful riflemen of the frontiers. The inefficiency of regulars was sadly exemplified by Braddock’s defeat. And secondly, because of the important issues dependent upon it. If Cornstalk had been the victor General Lewis’s army would have been annihilated. No quarter would have been given and every captured soldier would have been tomahawked and scalped. The trans-mountain settlements from the Ohio and the waters of the Tennessee rivers to the Blue Ridge left defenseless would have been razed, and their locations only recognized by the ashes of their cabins and the bleaching bones of women and children. The tide of destruction would have threatened Eastern Virginia, and Lord Dunmore, aided by Tories, liberated slaves, and savages might have mocked the leaders of the Revolution, and, reversing the device on the flag of Virginia, kept the tyrant’s foot on the neck of liberty for another generation.

Let us then cherish the memory of these heroic men and not forget the debt of gratitude we owe to the descendants of the pioneer settlers of West Augusta.

Tho. S. Preston.

University of Virginia, April, 1896.
OSWEGO is a place of great interest in our American history, for in 1615, Samuel Champlain, with a little band of ten white men, came down the Trent River in Canada, through the Bay of Quinte, sailed across Lake Ontario, and landed twenty miles east of Oswego. They were the first white men who saw Lake Ontario or set foot in the Empire State west of the Hudson River. This little band was accompanied by many Huron Indians, and they came to attack the Iroquois, who were then in possession of this part of the country. Champlain's expedition was entirely unsuccessful. This was nine years after Hendrick Hudson discovered the noble river that bears his name, and five years before the Pilgrim Fathers landed on Plymouth Rock. For forty years after the visit of Champlain little of interest is known of this region. In 1655 the Jesuit, Father Le Moine, passed through Oswego County on his perilous undertaking to convert the Onondaga Indians. He was received with favor, and followed by many Jesuit fathers, who hoped to establish the dominion of France here, but after a time they had cause to fear the treachery of the Indians, and disappeared entirely.

There is a legend in Clark's "Onondaga" that once when the Iroquois Indians were in great distress over the blighting of their corn and other misfortunes, that there appeared a white canoe, coming over the lake, having a personage who announced himself as the "Spirit Man." He sailed up the river, bringing with him good fortune to all, and finally, laying aside his spiritual attributes, lived as a mere man under the well-known name of Hiawatha! By the peace of Utrecht, in 1713, the control of the Iroquois tribes was given to the English. The French being the first traders here were jealous of the newcomers, so in 1722 Colonial Governor Burnet erected, on the west side of the Oswego River, a fort called "Fort Oswego," which was intended to protect the trading post, where the Indians congregated to market their furs. The English now had the advantage.
In 1725 Lake Ontario was first mentioned by its present name, and is supposed to mean "Beautiful Water."

In 1744 Lieutenant John Lindsay, the founder of the Cherry Valley settlement, was appointed commander at Oswego, and held the position for five years. The stirring scenes in Cooper's "Pathfinder" are laid here at about this time.

In 1755 General Bradstreet directed stores to be brought to Oswego to fit out an expedition to take Fort Niagara from the French. The force and supplies for such an undertaking were too small, so it was decided to strengthen Oswego by constructing a new fort on the east side of the river, Fort Ontario, and another on the west side, west of Fort Oswego, called Fort George or Oswego New Fort. Colonel Mercer was left with seven hundred men to construct them. Early in 1756 Fort Ontario was completed and Oswego was now one of the largest military posts on the western frontier. In August, 1756, the Marquis de Montcalm came to Oswego with a fleet. He landed east of the town about two miles, captured Fort Ontario, and opened fire on Fort George. Colonel Mercer was killed at this time and the officer next in command made terms of surrender. Montcalm took what supplies he needed, destroyed Forts Ontario, Oswego, and George and left for Canada with his prisoners and never returned. Sir William Johnson came to Oswego in 1759 and repaired Fort Ontario, the only one ever rebuilt. There is now standing on the site where stood old Fort George a very beautiful and expensive home, which is very appropriately named "Montcalm Place."

England rallied her colonies in 1760 to give a final blow to the French in Canada, and the armies were formed to concentrate at Montreal. In July the whole force came to Oswego and never had the place been so animated before, with its four thousand regulars and six thousand provincials, and the hymn of "God save the King" and the newly invented tune of "Yankee Doodle" were strangely blended. In September of this year Montreal and Canada were surrendered to the English.

St. Leger was at Oswego during the Revolution for some time in the summer of 1777, when organizing his army for his expedition, and returned by way of Oswego after his defeat at
Fort Stanwix. Sir John Johnson was also there at that time. Fort Ontario was in a delapitated condition in 1796, and over it still waved the English flag. The masses clamored for a war, but were resisted by Washington, who knew of the weakness of America at that time. John Jay was sent as minister to England, and negotiated a treaty by which all differences were settled, and the British agreed to give up all frontier forts on the 1st of June, 1796, and on the 15th of July the American flag, under a federal salute, was for the first time displayed from the citadel of the fort.

During the war of 1812, and in the spring of 1814, the English were on the move at Kingston, Canada, and planned an attack on Oswego, to secure a large quantity of naval stores that had been collected there and stored twelve miles up the river. This squadron appeared off Oswego on the 5th of May, under command of Sir James Yeo, who had about one thousand men. Oswego was poorly prepared to withstand this attack, having only about three hundred soldiers. This was such a small force for the defence of the village and fort that Lieutenant Mitchell ordered all the tents to be pitched near the town, and his whole force took position at the fort. The deception had the desired effect, as the military array seemed much stronger at the village, and the English proceeded to assail the fort and the defenceless village was left unmolested. They took possession on the sixth, captured what guns and stores were there and then dismantled the fort and burned the barracks, but did not go up the river and seize the stores collected there. They took several citizens as prisoners to Canada, but they were soon released.

Fort Ontario continued in the condition in which the English now left it until about 1839, when it was again repaired. It is still in a state of good preservation and here the anniversary of the evacuation of it by the British was celebrated July 15, 1896.

In case of necessity Fort Ontario would be a strong fortification. Large and expensive casemates were added to it after our civil war, and the fort has been well kept up, although for the past year or two it has not been garrisoned—much to the
The regret of the citizens of Oswego, as here for the past one hundred and forty years has been heard, with slight interruptions, the monotonous tread of the sentinel (how many have come and gone!) to challenge, "Who comes here?"

There is a great charm about a military post which adds much to the attractiveness of a town, greatest of which is addition, socially, of agreeable officers and their wives. Then, too, the sun-rise and sun-set gun; the sweet notes of the bugle wafted over the water, and the flag floating over all, casts a spell or enchantment which is irresistible.

* * * * * * *

The 15th of July, 1896, dawned bright and beautiful, and the pretty city of Oswego was early awake to make preparations for the celebration of the one hundred and twentieth anniversary of the departure of the British from Fort Ontario, and to do honor to the many distinguished guests and thousands of visitors who were to be present. The city was gay with flags and bunting, and everything had put on a festival air.

From a platform, which had been erected on West Fifth street for the occasion, General Miles reviewed the troops, a long and imposing procession, and as they marched with true military precision toward the lake, under the archway of beautiful trees, the scene was one to impress deeply and to be long remembered. The literary exercises were held later at the fort. A canvas-covered grand stand, under the shadow of the parapet, held the speakers and invited guests. Mayor John D. Higgins delivered a royal greeting of welcome. General Horace Porter followed with a characteristic patriotic address, and the historian, Mr. George T. Clarke, read a most scholarly history of the fort and neighboring city.

When the five brass bands stationed on the parade ground followed by playing in unison "The Star Spangled Banner" the burst of patriotic enthusiasm was loud and long. The evening was filled with dinners, banquets, and receptions, and at its close it was unanimously agreed that this important historical event had been celebrated in a most elaborate and appropriate manner.
INDEPENDENCE HALL IN ANTE-REVOLUTIONARY TIMES.

INDEPENDENCE HALL is my theme, not only because it is an ever present reminder of the birthplace of our liberties and of our republican government, but because it is the darling project of our Regent that we, Philadelphia Daughters of the American Revolution, should expend our patriotism in the practical work of restoring to its original condition the upper story of the old building, as it is sometimes termed the Banqueting Hall. This then is the ultima thule of our aspirations.

The State House was the outcome of the needs of the Provincial Assembly of Pennsylvania for a proper place in which to hold its sessions; they had been obliged to meet in a variety of places, in private houses, in schoolhouses, and even in the great Quaker meetinghouse, at Fourth and Arch streets. So they determined to build, and in March, 1729, appropriated for the purpose two thousand pounds, and appointed three members of the House as trustees, namely, Mr. Thomas Lawrence, Dr. John Kearsley, and Mr. Andrew Hamilton, who was speaker of the House.

Mr. Hamilton submitted an architectural plan which was approved and accepted; it called for three main buildings on Chestnut street with a frontage of three hundred and ninety-six feet. First, the central hall or State House with an open arcade of three arches on either side, which connected with two low hip-roofed offices by a stairway; and the other two buildings were the large square structures on the respective corners of Fifth and Sixth streets; these three, when fully completed, he estimated, would form the largest edifice for State and muni-
principal purposes in the country at that era. These corner buildings, afterwards used for city and county business, were not erected, however, until near the close of the Revolution.

Mr. Hamilton was unanimously chosen to superintend the work, which was begun in the year 1732, and whilst in the faithful discharge of his duties he was much harrassed by the jealousy of Dr. Kearsley, the architect of Christ church, who was vain of his architectural accomplishments, and who would neither approve of the site chosen for the future State House nor admire the simplicity of its design.

Three years later, on the 15th of September, 1735, the Provincial Assembly, with Mr. Hamilton, their president, took possession of the East Room, which was designed for their use and occupancy, although it was in a very unfinished condition. This apartment has since become historic and famous as the chamber in which the Declaration of Independence was signed. Mr. Hamilton continued his labors until August, 1741, when he died, and his life work ended, and the work on the State House had also neared its completion after a period of nine years. His trusteeship was committed to another, and new trustees were appointed from time to time as the old ones passed away, but after the Declaration of Independence the buildings became the property of the Commonwealth. The State House had no steeple as originally constructed, so in the year 1750 the Assembly ordered that a tower should be erected on the south side to contain a staircase, with a suitable place for hanging a bell; to this tower, in the following year, a wooden steeple was added, and the old Liberty Bell, then new, was ordered from London. It was to cost one hundred pounds sterling, but far exceeded that amount, for it had to be recast on its arrival in Philadelphia. The following inscription was cast around it: “By order of the Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania for the State House in the city of Philadelphia, 1752,” and underneath, “Proclaim liberty throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof.” It is unnecessary to say how nobly the old bell has obeyed its orders by proclaiming liberty, independence, and free and equal rights to the citizens of the New World, and with what affection and veneration in its old age it is cherished by all, the North and the South, the
East and the West, and although now it stands mute and silent it ever was the mouthpiece of the defenders of our rights. A clock was also added to the State House about this time. It was made by Mr. Peter Stretch, and has two dials, which showed their faces under the east and west peaks of the main building. They surmounted a clock case which extended to the ground, and which was modelled in stone, after the form of the old "grandfather clocks" then in every day use.

The materials of which the State House is constructed are, as we all know, brick, stone, marble, and wood. The base of the building is stone quarried from our own Fairmount and no more of it is now accessible. The coignes are cut from the West Chester serpentine quarries, but so faded with age that we can scarcely recognize it as the bright green stone which is such a favorite building material in our modern architecture. The white marble streaked with blue came from the quarries near the Schuylkill, and the bricks were home-made, of Philadelphia red clay. Amongst the different mechanics who participated in its erection, one, the painter and glazier, became a noted man; he was none other than Thomas Godfrey, the inventor of the quadrant.

Mr. Hamilton, having a regard to the social requirements of the Provincial Government, had arranged the second floor of the State House in one long hall with ante-chambers, to be used for banquets, balls, and other entertainments, and on September, 1738, whilst still in an incomplete condition William Allen, Esq., mayor of the city, gave a "raising frolic," which was a feast to the citizens, and to which all strangers were invited; and from that time forward was inaugurated the title of the "Banquetting Hall" of the city. The principal of the succeeding entertainments given at the State House was a brilliant ball and supper in the year 1752 by Governor Hamilton in honor of the birthday of King George II. On the 21st of May, 1766, the repeal of the Stamp Act was celebrated with great demonstrations of joy and a dinner at the State House of three hundred covers, at which the mayor presided. After dinner toasts were drunk to the King, the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and all the Royal family, even the House of Lords, and Commons. Before the company dispersed, in the Banquetting
Hall they passed a resolution in order to show their affection for the mother country and their gratitude for the repeal, that on the 4th of June, the birthday of our most gracious sovereign, George III, we dress ourselves in the manufactures of England and give our homespun to the poor.

The Governors, especially John and Richard Penn, were frequently feasted at the State House; but the last and certainly the most significant to us of all the banquets was that given to the members of the first Continental Congress in September, 1774.

I cannot close this sketch without a brief history of the Hon. Andrew Hamilton, who certainly was the creative spirit of the State House. Having retired from public life in 1739, he devoted the latter years of his life entirely to this work. He gave to it loving service, although he could have no conception that after the lapse of a century and a half this unpretentious building would have become such a factor in the future history of our Republic, and the venerated monument of the principles of liberty. He was a Scotchman by birth, but came to America and settled under an assumed name. He married a lady of social standing. He studied law, and being ambitious to have a certificate from the highest legal establishment in the world, went to London, England, and graduated at Gray's Inns Temple. He returned to America and settled in Philadelphia, and was on terms of great intimacy with the Penns, besides being their legal adviser. His beautiful country home—called Bush Hill—was cut out from Springettsburg, the home of the Penns, in consideration of his services in the difficulties with Lord Baltimore. Besides being an eminent lawyer, he was made attorney general of the Province, and was for many years speaker of the Provincial Assembly. He lived in great elegance, and his city home was in the fashionable quarter, at the corner of Third and Chestnut Streets, extending back to Dock Creek, now Dock Street; it was called Clarke's Hall, and there his son, Governor James Hamilton, was born. It seems like a romance when we read of the exquisite garden, rare trees and avenues of cedars which beautified his country seat, Bush Hill (which stood on a commanding eminence, overlooking
the Schuylkill River), when we know that it lay between what is now known as Vine Street and Fairmount Avenue, and Twelfth and Nineteenth Streets, a thickly populated district.

Mr. Hamilton was a man of fine appearance; his portrait by Wertmuller depicts a handsome, shrewd face in the wig, gown and bands of an English barrister, and with that of his son, Governor James Hamilton (copied after Benjamin West), in a rich court dress, now adorn the hall of our Pennsylvania Historical Society.

Governor James Hamilton was the son of Mr. Andrew Hamilton, and was twice governor of the Province; he was the first native governor and filled his office with so much dignity and integrity that he became very popular, and his second appointment was to fill the place vacated by Governor John Penn, who was called to England by the death of his father. In 1763 he resigned his position in favor of Governor Richard Penn, the younger brother of John, but still retained his position on the Council Board. He had inherited from his father a strong attachment to the Penn family, and this interest was strengthened by the marriage of his niece to Governor Penn. He had also very loyal feelings to the Crown, and in the year 1752 Governor Hamilton gave a great entertainment at his country seat, Bush Hill, to commemorate the natal day of the King of Great Britain, his majesty, George II. He was unfriendly to the Revolution, but submitted quietly to what he could not control. He died in New York City in 1783, aged seventy-three; he was never married.

ANNE LAW HUBBELL,
Historian Philadelphia, Chapter, D. A. R.

GOVERNOR RICHARD PENN BEFORE PARLIAMENT.

[In a recent number of the American Monthly we published numerous extracts from this old volume, "The Weekly Magazine, or Edinburgh Amusement," sent to us by the owner of the volume, Mrs. Paul, of Harrisonburg, West Virginia. Some of the extracts were omitted for want of space. We are glad to open the pages again to the following, which is of unique interest.—Ed.]
GOVERNOR RICHARD PENN BEFORE PARLIAMENT.

This interesting record of the appearance of Governor Richard Penn before the bar of the House of Lords is a picture of the times worth recalling.

Governor Penn was chosen to present the second petition of Congress to the King, and sailed for London in the summer of 1775 on that mission.

He was a stalwart man, of firm integrity, and an Englishman in all his instincts, but possessed a sense of justice that would not allow him to approve of "taxation without representation."

His relations with Washington and other notables of the Revolution were pleasant: He had a clear vision and was not afraid to state unwelcome truths. His fearless replies must have surprised the law-makers of Great Britain, and the statement of facts no doubt convinced those of their mistake who did not consider "the affair in America an inveterate irruption."—E. B. J.

FROM "THE WEEKLY MAGAZINE, OR EDINBURGH AMUSEMENT."

November 10, 1775.—The lords were assembled for the purposes of examining Governor Penn, and of discussing a motion which the Duke of Richmond proposed to ground on such information as that gentleman should afford the house.

Previous to the calling of Mr. Penn to the bar the Duke of Richmond announced the mode he had adopted preparatory to the Governor's examination. His grace confessed "that he had apprised Mr. Penn of the questions which would be propounded to him, but the noble duke disclaimed having entered into any sort of conversation with the Governor, lest such conversation should be malevolently construed into a design of anticipating the answers Mr. Penn might think proper to return."

His grace having fulfilled his preliminary remarks, Mr. Penn was called to the bar and interrogated nearly to the following purport:

Q. How long had he resided in America?
A. Four years. Two of those years in the capacity of Governor of Pennsylvania.
Q. Was he acquainted with any of the members of the Continental Congress?
A. He was personally acquainted with all the members of that Congress.

Q. In what estimation was the Congress held?
A. In the highest veneration imaginable by all ranks and orders of men.

Q. Was implicit obedience paid to the resolutions of that Congress throughout all the provinces?
A. He believed this to be the case.

Q. How many men had been raised throughout the Province of Pennsylvania?
A. Twenty thousand men had voluntarily enrolled themselves to enter into service if necessity required.

Q. Besides these twenty thousand who voluntarily enrolled themselves to act as exigencies might require, what other forces had the provincials of Pennsylvania raised?
A. Four thousand minute men, whose duty was pointed out by their designation. They were to be ready for service at a minute's warning.

Q. Did the Province of Pennsylvania grow corn sufficient for the supply of its inhabitants?
A. Much more than sufficient; there was a surplus for exportation, if required.

Q. Were they capable of making gunpowder in Pennsylvania?
A. They perfectly well understood the art and had effected it.

Q. Could saltpeter be made in the Province?
A. It could.

Q. Could cannon be cast in Pennsylvania?
A. The art of casting cannon had been carried to great perfection; they were amply furnished with iron for the purpose.

Q. Could small arms be made to any degree of perfection?
A. To as great a degree of perfection as could be imagined.

Q. Were the Americans expert in ship-building?
A. More so than the Europeans.

Q. To what extent of tonnage did the largest of their shipping amount?
A. About three hundred tons.
Q. Did the witness think that the language of the Congress expressed the sense of the people of America in general?
A. As far as this question applied to Pennsylvania, he was sure this was the case; for the other provinces, he replied in the affirmative from information only.

Q. Did he suppose that the Congress contained delegates fairly nominated by the choice of the people?
A. He had no doubt but that the Congress did contain delegates chosen under this description.

Q. In what light had the petition which the witness had presented to the King been considered by the Americans?
A. The petition had been considered as an olive-branch, and the witness complimented by his friends as the messenger of peace.

Q. Did the witness imagine that sooner than yield to what were supposed to be the unjust claims of Great Britain, the Americans would take the desperate resolution of calling in the aid of foreign assistance?
A. He was apprehensive that this would be the case.

Q. What did the witness recollect of the Stamp Act?
A. It caused great uneasiness throughout America.

Q. What did witness recollect concerning the repeal of that act?
A. The anniversary of that memorable day is kept throughout America by every testimony of public rejoicing.

Q. Would not the neglect with which the last petition was treated induce the Americans to resign all hope of pacific negotiations?
A. In the opinion of the witness, it would.

Q. When the witness presented the petition to the Secretary of State was he asked any questions relative to the state of America?
A. Not a single question.

**Cross-examination.**

Q. As the witness had acted as governor, he was well acquainted with the charter of Pennsylvania?
A. He was well acquainted with its contents.
Q. Did he not know that there was a clause, which specifically subjected the colony to taxation by the British legislature?
A. Yes.
Q. Were the people of Pennsylvania content with their charter?
A. Perfectly content.
Q. Then did they not acquiesce in the right of the British parliament to enforce taxation?
A. They acquiesced in a declaration of the right so long as they experienced no inconvenience from the declaration.
Q. Did the witness apprehend that the Congress acquiesced in an act which maintained the authority of the British parliament in all cases whatever?
A. Except in taxation, he apprehended the Americans would have no objection to acknowledge the sovereignty of Great Britain.
Q. Had the witness ever heard of any persons who had suffered persecutions for declaring sentiments favourable to the supremacy of the British parliament?
A. He had heard of such oppressions in other provinces, but never met with them during his residence in Pennsylvania.
Q. In the opinion of the witness, were the Americans now free?
A. They imagined themselves to be.
Q. In case a formidable force should be sent to America in support of government, did the witness imagine that there were many who would openly profess submission to the authority of parliament?
A. The witness apprehended that the few who would join on such an occasion would be too trivial a number to be of any consequence."

Mr. Penn was then ordered to withdraw.
THE QUAKER BRIDE.

SWEET Dinah Folger! who can paint
The lovely Quaker bride?
Who stood up in the meeting-house,
Seth Jenkins by her side—!
Her gowh of gray with satin sheen
Her cap transparent mull,
Her muslin kerchief snowy white
Like wings of the sea gull.
Like sea shell on Nantucket sand
Rose mingled with the pearl
On cheek, and brow, and snowy hand
Of this fair Quaker girl.
And now, the picture only lives
In legendary lore—!
The bride—was our great-grandmother
In seventeen fifty-four.

* * * * * * *

Their happy home long since has passed away
But memory of its household virtues stay,
Within a hundred hearts now scattered wide—
Untrammeled now—they backward turn with pride,
To the dear home where grandmother presided,
And Seth and Dinah in their age resided—
The spinning wheel upon the sanded floor,
The warming pan that hangs behind the door,
The tall clock ticking on the winding stairs,
The sampler with its motto that declares,
"That virtue brings its own reward to man."
All this, and more does busy memory scan.—
The high back chairs all standing by the wall
The chest of drawers on legs so slim and tall,
While grandma, sitting in the rocking chair
With upright form and brow untouched by care,
Is now—"on hospitable thought intent"—
But knits the stocking heel—her daily stent—
Who can forget the table spread with care?
The solid silver urn—no plated ware!
The china cups with pictures quaint and rare—
The bread, preserves, and cake, beyond compare,
Made by the spinster aunt, whose household ways
Are talked of now on these Centennial days—
Grandma—with lute-string gown of Quaker gray—
And mits that meet the elbow sleeve half way,
Kerchief and cap of India muslin clear,
Treasured within our hearts will still appear—
And in the outline of her head and face,
The Franklin pedigree we plainly trace—
The gentle accents of her Quaker speech,
Her words of kindness and of wisdom teach
Lessons that all may profit by to-day—
And learn from Dinah Folger what to say.
An antique portrait of her honored sire
Adorns the mantel piece above the fire—
The velvet coat and ruffles of clear lawn
For thirty years at "General Court" were worn,
In old colonial times, before the bell
Of Independence tolled the Tyrant's knell—
Before the fires of Liberty were lighted,
And hopes of all the Royalists were blighted.
When price was set upon a Patriot's head,
Seth Jenkins, and his brother Thomas fled—
"Path finders," in the wilderness they came,
True heroes, tho' perhaps unknown to fame—!
And leaders of a band, who soon apace
Followed—forerunners of an honored race—
The Cofferis, Folgers, and a hundred more
Who pitched their tents upon the Hudson shore—
And as the centuries shall roll away
In the bright light of the millennial day,
Glad memory will recount her blessings o'er
The heritage of seventeen fifty-four!


ANNA LAWRENCE PLATT.
TO A PORTRAIT OF DOROTHY SEWALL.

[Dorothy Sewall was the daughter of Judge Samuel Sewall, who sentenced the Salem witches.]

You look so dainty and demure,
Fair cousin of a vanished year,
Your kerchief folds so white and pure,
Your coif half hides a shell-like ear,
Warm, brown depths your bonny eyes seem,
Methinks there mischief lurking gleams.

I doubt me not, in Salem town,
That many a youth gave his heart to you,
That you lured, then refused them with a frown,
These Puritan gallants who came to woo.
Do your eyes half sparkle, you roguish elf?
Methinks you were sometimes a witch yourself!

MARY FISHER BOSSON.

Lawrence, Mass.

ORIGIN OF "YANKEE DOODLE."

It is known as a matter of history that in the early part of 1755 great exertions were made by the British Ministry, at the head of which was the illustrious Earl of Chatham, for the reduction of the French power in the provinces of the Canadas. To carry the object into effect General Amherst, referred to in the letters of Junius, was appointed to the command of the British Army in Northwestern America, and the British Colonies in America were called upon for assistance, who contributed with alacrity their several quotas of men to effect the grand object of British enterprise.

In the summer of 1755 the British Army lay encamped on the eastern bank of the Hudson, a little south of the city of Albany, on the ground then belonging to John I. Van Rensselaer, Esq. After a lapse of sixty years, when a great proportion of the actors of those days have passed away, like shadows from the earth, the inquisitive traveler could observe the remains of the ashes, the places where they boiled their camp kettles. It was this army that, under the command of Abercrombie, was foiled, with a severe loss, in the attack on
Ticonderoga, where the distinguished Howe fell at the head of his troops in an hour that history has consecrated to his fame.

In the early part of June the eastern troops began to pour in, company after company, and such a motley assemblage of men never before thronged together on such an occasion, unless an example may be found in the ragged regiment of Sir John Falstaff, of right merry and facetious memory. It would, said my worthy ancestor, who relates the story, have relaxed the gravity of an anchorite to have seen the descendants of the Puritans marching through the streets of our ancient city to take their station on the left of the British Army—some with long coats, some with short coats, and others with no coats at all, in colors as varied as the rainbow; some with their hair cropped like the army of Cromwell, and others with wigs whose curls flowed with grace around their shoulders. Their march, their accoutrements, and the whole arrangement of the troops furnished matter of amusement to the wits of the British Army.

The music played the airs of two centuries ago, and the tout ensemble, upon the whole, exhibited a sight to the wondering strangers that they had been unaccustomed to in their own land. Among the club of wits that belonged to the British Army, there was a physician attached to the staff by the name of Doctor Shackburg, who combined with the science of the surgeon the skill and talents of a musician. To please Brother Jonathan he composed a tune, and with much gravity recommended it to the officers as one of the most celebrated airs of martial music. The joke took, to the no small amusement of the British corps. Brother Jonathan exclaimed, it was "nation fine," and in a few days nothing was heard in the provincial camp but the air of "Yankee Doodle." Little did the author or his coadjutors then suppose that an air made for the purpose of levity and ridicule should ever be marked for such high destinies; in twenty years from that time our national march inspired the hearts of the heroes of Bunker Hill, and less than thirty years Lord Cornwallis and his army marched into the American lines to the tune of "Yankee Doodle."

EUGENIA WASHINGTON.

December 12, 1896.
BELMONT HALL.

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ELIZABETH COOK CHAPTER.

BELMONT HALL has been the scene of many important occasions, but none since the days when it was used as an executive mansion eclipsed in brilliancy and success the gathering on Saturday at this shrine of American liberty. Guests were present from all parts of the State, including representatives from other States. To these were added by the grace of the genial hostess, Mrs. C. E. C. Peterson-Speakman, a number of the people of the vicinity who would not make the claim of direct lineage from those who took part in the Revo-
lutionary War, but who, as the guests of those who were thus honored, fully sympathized with the Daughters of the American Revolution, and, vied with them in the social festivities that gathered all into a common purpose to commemorate the deeds of the noble patriots who banded themselves together to achieve our civil liberties.

Belmont Hall had the dignity of age, but was clothed in the beauty and freshness of youth. The arched driveways, giving first the evidence of autumnal tints, the acres of attractive evergreens and deciduous trees, the colonial architecture with its balustrade and Walls of Troy on top, and ample rooms throughout the edifice, was both curious and attractive to the visitors not familiar with its environments. The facade was further enhanced by a skillful folding of the national colors, that gave a holiday aspect to the approaching visitors, and the stairway that ascended from the entrance hall to the balustered top that served as an observatory in the early days of the Republic, was likewise wreathed with bunting and golden rod. Directly through the open hallway was the conservatory, richly adorned with large aloe, lemon and banana trees and other plants. The characteristic courtesy and cordiality of the hostess seemed from the first extended to the individual visitors, for freedom and cleverness was the marked feature of the occasion.

The hour of assembling was twelve o'clock, but the larger number of visitors from a distance came on the noon train. Following the social greetings was the organization of the Elizabeth Cook Chapter. Ebenezer Cook, who was the husband of the patron saint, so to speak, canonized to-day, took a prominent part in the war for liberty and was the grandfather of the hostess. The 10th of October was selected because it was
the birthday anniversary of Elizabeth Cook, as suggested by the dates 1764–1896.

At one o’clock the guests being already seated in the library (those not being able to get in occupying the hall, drawing-room and dining-room), Mrs. Elizabeth Clark Churchman, of Claymont, State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution for Delaware, standing in the bay-window behind a spinning wheel, gently rapped the assembly to order, using a gavel made from a cedar grown at Belmont, and called on Bishop Leighton Coleman to preface the occasion with prayer, which was appropriately done.

Then followed the organization, Mrs. Churchman, State Regent, leading off in a neat address, reviewing woman’s part in those “troublous times” and her interest in commemorating names that should “never die.” She then instituted “The Elizabeth Cook” Chapter, naming Mrs. C. E. C. Peterson-Speakman the Chapter Regent. The latter arose in designation and feelingly responded as follows:

“To the kind friends who honor me with their presence today I would extend the heartiest welcome. It is an occasion of the keenest interest to me personally, and I thank you all for uniting with me, and the other members of the Elizabeth Cook Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, in their organization. Heredity and environment have ever kept alive the patriotic fire kindled in my heart in early youth, and to-day witnesses the realization of many earnest longings to express in some way the veneration I feel for the precious legacy which is mine.

“A song that has been sung in every age,
Who fought for right and fought with might,
To do some noble deed.

“But while ’tis well their names to tell,
We joy to note the rise
Of all that leads to honor the deeds
Of woman’s sacrifice.

“Elizabeth Cook did well her part
In trying times of old.
We’ll place her name on the page of fame,
And write it in letters of gold.”
This was followed by a carefully collated history and memoir of those for whom the Chapter was named, by Miss Anna Cunningham, the Historian, which was listened to with evident interest, and would be given in this connection but for the fact that the main incidents are included in the history of "Belmont Hall," by Rev. G. W. Dame.

She reminded the guests that to-day we celebrate the birthday of Elizabeth Cook, who, when only a girl of fifteen years, rode from the old Cook farm on horseback through a wooded country frequently to assist Governor Collins's daughters to mould bullets for the Continental soldiers.

Miss Sophia Waples was next called on by Mrs. Churchman to represent Caesar Rodney Chapter, of Wilmington, which she did in a few words, bringing, she said, the greetings of its members to the Chapter then being organized.

Mrs. Anderson, wife of Dr. E. S. Anderson, of Dover, also brought greetings of the Colonel John Hazlett Chapter, of Dover, in perpetuating memories to worthy ancestors.

Miss H. J. Baird Huey, of Philadelphia, in representing a Chapter of that city, paid an earnest and warm tribute to those who braved the hardships of that period in sacrificing life and property to earn for themselves and posterity the sacred boon of liberty.

Miss Rena Hall, as the representative of a Society in embryo in Milford, was asked to represent the "Daughters" of her town. Miss Hall in responding said she was present without any idea of being other than a listener, not being on the programme, but she felt imbued with the spirit of those who had preceded her in honoring and commemorating the memories of those who had endured so much to give us not only civil liberty but liberty of individual conscience. She referred to the reverence in China and Corea for age, amounting almost to worship, and thought it highly commendable in Americans to reverence the names of our ancestors who had left as a heritage not only liberty, but freedom of conscience as well. The address was warmly applauded.

Mrs. Mary J. Seymour, of Washington, Registrar General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, followed with an address setting forth the aims and ob-
jests of the association. She expressed her pleasure in meet-
ing the "Daughters" of Delaware and was very complimentary
of the day and occasion they were then commemorating. Mrs.
Seymour is a member of the Mercy Otis Warren Chapter, of Sprin-
gfield, Massachusetts. She drew a parallel between the
night ride of Paul Revere and of Cæsar Rodney from George-
town to Philadelphia to sign the Declaration of Independence,
with fine effect.

The last speaker was Bishop Coleman. He was particularly
felicitous, and a fitting close to the hour that had been occu-
ried, though it did not seem so long. The Bishop abounded
in both humor and sentiment. The queens in society had al-
ways reigned supreme and those who had possessed with their
graces the qualities of helpfulness as narrated by the historian
of this occasion, whose deeds were thus commemorated by
their daughters were to be emulated as queens of the highest
type. Passing from the complimentary to the real, he dwelt on
the value of courage as an important factor in accomplishing
great and noble purposes. He closed with the applause that
had followed the preceding speakers. The Regent acknowl-
edged the high compliment the Bishop had paid to the Daugh-
ters and handed the auditors over to the tender mercies of the
hostess.

The guests were then invited to the dining-room where an
elaborate collation was served, George M. Stevenson, caterer.
While the repast was being served the sweet tones of the vi-
olin, cornet, and harp, of Professor Stevenson's orchestra floated
through the hallway and conservatory and enlivened the occa-
sion with popular airs. The most of the visitors took an in-
spection of the colonial building (being erected in 1736), in-
cluding a visit to the observatory where the sentinel, while at
his post of duty in the war, was shot. Just before the hour,
when they began to separate, four o'clock, Mrs. Louisa D.
Woodridge, of Chester, Pennsylvania, took a photographic pic-
ture of the company as they stood on and in front of the por-
tico. The visitors were full of compliments on their departure.

Officers of Elizabeth Cook Chapter, Daughters of the Amer-
ican Revolution: Regent, Mrs. Caroline Elizabeth Cloak
At one of the meetings held in the fall of the year a vote was passed that the Mary Silliman Chapter should take as one of its patriotic works the decoration of General Lafayette's tomb. At the June meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution I was commissioned by the Daughters to place a wreath upon the grave of General Lafayette as a memorial from the Mary Silliman Chapter. After a day's rest in Paris Mr. Beardsley and I started out to find where Lafayette was buried, what kind of wreath we could use, and how it could be fastened securely, etc. Very few people know where to find the tomb, but we have the street and number, and the hotel concierge (who knows everything) told the cabman where to go. After a drive of more than half an hour we arrived at the Convent of the Sacred Heart in the Rue Picpus. This convent, like everything else in Paris, is enclosed by a high stone wall, the only entrance being through a small door. We rang several bells before we came to the right one. It was opened by a woman who evidently belonged to the convent. I asked if we could see the tomb of General Lafayette. She seemed to understand, and motioned that we were to cross the court yard of the convent and pass through another door that led into the vegetable garden. Here another sister took charge of us, and we followed her through this long garden to a gate that was the entrance to a small cemetery, the cemetery of Picpus, in one corner of which Lafayette is buried. I could not find out very much about this cemetery, but think it had some connection with the convent. It was the burial place of some of the noble families who were killed during the French Revolution. I think the reason Lafayette was buried here was that he might be beside his wife, as she and all her family were buried here. Her family, the Noailles, were very prominent during the French Revolution.
WHAT WE ARE DOING AND CHAPTER WORK.

The French idea of a cemetery and ours are very different. We think of large lots with beautiful green grass, flowers, perhaps a tree; but over there whatever space is not occupied by the tombstone is covered with gravel. Lafayette’s tomb is of this style. The lot in which he is buried may be twelve by fifteen feet. It is in a corner; on two sides are the high stone walls, and an iron fence encloses the other two. Standing against the wall are several stone tablets in memory of different members of his family—three children, his mother, and others. I noticed that at the head of his tomb was one of his son, George Washington Lafayette. Filling most of the enclosed space, excepting a narrow gravel walk, lie two large stone slabs, one for Lafayette and one for his wife. The inscription on the tomb is:

M. J. P. R. Y. G. B. Lafayette,
Lieut. Gen., Member of the Chamber of Deputies.
Born at Chavagnac, Haute Loire,
The 6th. of Sept. 1757.
Married the 11th. of April 1774,
to M. A. G. de Noailles.
Died at Paris the 25th. of May 1834.
Requiescat in pace.

We found already near the tomb a tribute from the Massachusetts Society, Sons of the American Revolution, 1894, which was the bronze star of the Sons, with a small tablet telling by whom presented; a small American flag placed there July, 1896, by some family; an old flag by a Colorado Daughter of the American Revolution.

The only things used for such decoration in France are bead wreaths. The beads are strung on very strong wire and made into flowers, leaves, etc. These wreaths are used to decorate statues, public fountains, etc. This wreath is about four feet high and three wide, made of beads; at the top flow-
ers in purple, white, and green, supposed to be the lilies of France. On the lower part of the wreath is the inscription in white letters, Lafayette, U. S. A., 1896; in the center under-
neath, presented by the Mary Silliman Chapter, D. A. R., of Bridgeport, Conn.

I have a photograph of the wreath, which will give you a better idea than my explanation. We were in Paris on the 14th
of July, and these wreaths were placed on the statues of Gambetta, Joan of Arc, and Strasburg; but the one we gave to Lafayette was far the handsomest.

Very few people visit this tomb, but whoever goes hereafter, will see at first glance the wreath of the Mary Silliman Chapter.—Mrs. Morris B. Beardsley.

The Fifth State Conference of Connecticut.—The fifth State Conference of the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution was held in Hartford on Tuesday, May 26, 1896. By vote of a former conference the State holds two meetings a year, one for social and one for business purposes, and as this was the social meeting and all the Daughters of the State invited, nearly five hundred were present. Had it not been for the inclement weather the attendance would probably have been still larger. Every arrangement for the entertainment of the guests had been made by the members of the Ruth Wyllys Chapter, who were the hostesses of the day. The morning was spent in a short business meeting held in Park Church and presided over by the State Regent, Mrs. S. T. Kinney, who gracefully responded to the cordial address of welcome by Mrs. J. M. Holcombe, Regent of the Ruth Wyllys Chapter, and then introduced the special business of the day, which was the reading of the by-laws for a State organization, which it is hoped will be of assistance in systematizing and strengthening the patriotic work of the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution. A concensus of opinion was taken, which was a purely preliminary proceeding, and the matter was at once referred to the individual Chapters for discussion and final action. Resolutions were then offered by Mrs. Walker, of Hartford, from the Ruth Wyllys Chapter, that the Conference request the committee on the revision of the national by-laws to reduce the amount of the annual dues sent to Washington. A paper was also read on the subject by Mrs. C. F. Johnson, of Hartford, and many questions referred to Mrs. Hill, of Norwalk, Vice-President General for Connecticut, who was present. As the hour was late the subject was tabled and no action taken.

All then adjourned to Foot Guard Armory, which had been
WHAT WE ARE DOING AND CHAPTER WORK.

Tastefully decorated with bunting, flags, and waving palms, while bountifully spread tables filled the large hall. When the ladies were seated the scene was a brilliant and unusual one, and all present enjoyed the beauty of the occasion and the delightful repast. In the after dinner speeches which followed Mrs. Holcombe gracefully presided, introducing first Mrs. Parsons, of South Norwalk, who spoke on "The Women of '76;" Mrs. Hill, Vice-President General, spoke on "The Meaning of Our Society;" Mrs. Coe, of Meriden, interested all in her description of "Glimpses of Washington in Trinidad and Venezuela," and Miss Bowman, of Bristol, spoke on "Objects of Work for the Daughters of the American Revolution," while Mrs. Devan, of Stamford, received much applause during her inspiring talk on "The Highest and Best Aims of Our Society." During the exercises an opportunity was given for Mrs. Kinney to introduce Mrs. Angeline Loring Avery, the youngest daughter of a revolutionary soldier in the State, if not in the country, for her father served in the war when he was only fourteen years old. She is a member of the Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter. The speeches were interspersed with music from the Hartford High School Banjo Club and with singing, which was thoroughly enjoyed by an appreciative audience.

The notice of this delightful occasion has been delayed in order that the action of the Conference might be ratified by vote of the Chapters.—Clara Lee Bowman, Secretary.

Piqua Chapter.—The organization of a Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution at Piqua, Ohio, occurred June 13, 1895, that day being generally observed as Flag Day instead of the 14th, which came on Sunday. The meeting was held at the beautiful home of the Regent, Mrs. Augusta Isham Hicks. The spirit of the day seemed to possess the ladies, and the charming hostess, who presided as Regent, made the occasion one to be ever remembered in the annals of the Society. After the preliminary exercises, the Regent announced as officers of the Chapter: Vice-Regent, Mrs. Bessie Slauson; Recording Secretary, Miss Martha Wood; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Daisy Smith; Registrar, Mrs.
Gertrude Irvin; Historian, Mrs. Louis McKinney; Treasurer, Mrs. Bessie Royer. A constitution and by-laws had been prepared, which were read and unanimously adopted. The duties of each officer, as contained in the constitution, were defined by Mrs. Hicks. It was voted the regular meetings be held on the first Tuesday of each month, beginning October, 1896. A general invitation had been given by the Regent to the members of the Children's Society and others who contemplated becoming members of the Chapter.

A programme prepared for the occasion was inaugurated by all uniting in singing, to piano accompaniment, "The Star Spangled Banner," which was rendered in a spirited manner suitable to "the day we celebrate." Mrs. John Patterson read a very interesting paper on "Our Flags on Land and Sea." "Barbara Fritchie" was effectively recited by Master Forest Daniels. The programme closed with a fine paper on "The Minute Men," by Miss Martha Wood. The paper was filled with the patriotic fervor of 1775. The glorious flag of our country floated everywhere in Mrs. Hicks's lovely home, and on the broad veranda, while tiny silk flags were given as souvenirs. It was the good fortune of the Chapter to have present at their initial meeting the mother of Mrs. Hicks, Mrs. Thomas, Vice-Regent of the Cincinnati Chapter. Dainty refreshments were exquisitely served. The name chosen for the Society is the "Piqua Chapter." The name signifies, in the Shawnee tongue, "A man formed out of the ashes." The first warrior of the Piqua tribe which existed in a remote age, they say, leaped from the embers of a camp fire. Mrs. Hicks has generously given to the Piqua Chapter a charter which is in course of preparation, and will be presented to the Society in the near future. There is material for a large and efficient Chapter in Piqua, as there are many descendants of revolutionary heroes in this vicinity. The charter members are: Mrs. Augusta Isham Hicks, Mrs. Bessie Slauson, Mrs. Ella Statler, Mrs. Martha Geyer, Mrs. Gertrude Irvin, Mrs. Anne Hall, Mrs. Bessie Royer, Mrs. Louise McKinney, Miss Daisy Smith, Miss Mary Hall, Miss Nellie Wood, Miss Addie Gross, Miss Martha Wood.—LOUISE WOOD MCKINNEY, Historian.
REBECCA MOTTE.

A HEROINE OF THE REVOLUTION.

[By Miss Blanche Moore, Converse College, Class of '97.]

REBECCA MOTTE is said by Gilmore Simms "to be one of the foremost of those glorious dames of the Revolution to whom the Nation is so greatly indebted for the glory of that event."

Mrs. Motte's grandson, in writing of her, says that the knowledge that she occupied so high a position in the history of her State and her country would have surprised, and even shocked her no little, as she always disclaimed any peculiar merit in the sacrifices she made. Mrs. Motte was at her new mansion, on the Congaree, with her two daughters and her niece, Mrs. Brewton, when Colonel McPherson, a British officer, took possession of the place, erected a fortification around it, and made it one of the British line of fortified posts, extending from Charleston to Augusta. Although Mrs. Motte was a widow, it was a well-known fact that she was a Whig, and she was doubly hateful to the loyal British mind, because the influential "rebel" officer, Major Thomas Pinckney, was her son-in-law.

As long as Mrs. Motte remained in her house there was no particular unpleasantness between her and her soldier guests, in spite of the vast difference in their political views. McPherson's soldiers, contrary to the general rule, did not ruthlessly destroy everything they could lay their hands on, but...
on the other hand would never even make way with her poultry without first asking her permission, framing their oft-repeated petitions in the following words: "My Lord Cornwallis's compliments, and says will you please give him a pair of turkeys," or whatever the desired article might be. The mention of Lord Cornwallis's name was somewhat far fetched, as his lordship was nowhere near Fort Motte (at that time), but the polite fiction imposed on no one.

On the approach of the American forces, under Green and Marion, Mrs. Motte left her home to the tender mercies of the English soldiers and with her two daughters and her niece, Mrs. Brewton, took up her lodgings at the house of her overseer, which was at no great distance from her mansion.

The siege of the fort began; there was some time spent in scrimmages in which a good many lives were lost and little advantage for either side gained, however a stop was put to all this very soon. Lord Rawdon came with strong forces and this made it necessary that the Americans take some decided steps, and the decided step, it seemed, must be the burning of Mrs. Motte's house. General Marion hesitated before speaking to Mrs. Motte of the decision. A widow whose plantation had been so long ravaged by war, who herself had been forced to live in a log cabin, whose grain and stock had been nearly all ruined, must she lose her elegant home also?

But General Marion was mistaken if he imagined that any feeling of selfishness or even of self-preservation on the patriotic widow's part would weigh for one instant against her desire for the welfare of her country. As soon as she heard the plan she exclaimed: "Burn it General Marion! God forbid that I should bestow a single thought on my little concerns when the independence of my country is at stake!"

The question as to how the fort was set on fire is a much disputed one. Some say that the idea that it was by means of an arrow is only a pretty myth, and that the fatal spark was really discharged from the musket of an American soldier.

Mrs. Motte's grandson, however, in writing of the storming of the fort, says that Mrs. Motte herself presented to General Marion the arrows by means of which the shingle roof of the house was set in flames. He goes on to say that these arrows
were a great curiosity; the points, if dipped into a certain preparation, would, on striking wood, set it on fire. These arrows came into Mrs. Motte's hands at the death of her brother, Captain Miles Brewton, who had received them from an East India sea captain. The quiver belonging to the arrows Mrs. Motte preserved and used as a knitting case. An old lady who was still living when the article referred to was written (about 1867) told her granddaughter that she had a very distinct recollection of seeing it and playing with it as a child, by Mrs. Motte's side.

As soon as the roof of the fort caught fire, the British surrendered, and, before the fire had time to make any headway, the Americans rushed in and saved the building—an act of gratitude to the owner for her patriotic devotion. Some years after this it was completely destroyed by fire, and this circumstance has led to much confusion in the tradition on that subject. Mrs. Motte did not rebuild at Fort Motte, but erected a mansion on the mouth of the Santee.

The day of the storming of the fort was concluded by a dinner given by Mrs. Motte to both parties under a large arbor in front of her log cabin. An officer of Marion's present at this feast has said: "With great pleasure I observed that the same lady could one day act the Spartan and the next the Parisienne. I do not think that I could recollect a transaction in the whole war that God looked down with higher complacency than on this."

This is not the only incident to be told of Rebecca Motte's doing service for her country and for those fighting for its independence. Daniel Green, of New Jersey, a private in a regiment of Continental regulars, tells of how, when he, with four or five others, escaped from the British, Mrs. Motte welcomed them kindly, gave them a hiding place, treated them as equals and made them feel that they had not served their country in vain. This occurred a short time before the siege of Fort Motté. In many ways the British showed their bitter feeling toward this noble woman who had done so much to aid and abet the cause of the "rebels."

There is (or was some years since) in the possession of one of her descendants, a faded letter to her from Tarleton, dated September 2, 1780, in which he acknowledged her horses had
been seized for the use of his troops, and professes a willingness to return them provided he can identify them. Evidently, however, this was not done, for some years after, when General Thomas Pinckney was minister at St. James, Mr. Church introduced him to Tarleton as the son-in-law of Mrs. Motte, whose horses, you know, you stole in South Carolina. Tarleton is said to have narrowly escaped blushing.

Even the Bible and prayer book which had Mrs. Motte's name inscribed in them and were presented by her to St. James church, Santee, were stolen and carried to England. An officer, who had received some kindness at the hands of Mrs. Motte during the war, seeing these books for sale in a book stall in London, restored them to their owner. The prayer book she kept, but gave the Bible to the church again. Fifty years afterwards one of her grandsons, rector of the church, read the lessons from it.

Mrs. Motte died when she was quite old, leaving no sons. Her name died with her, but her three daughters all married, one to Major Thomas Pinckney, one to John Middleton, and the other to William Alston. Some of her descendants are among the Pinckneys, Alstons, Ravenels, Izards, Hugers, Haynes, Middletons and others.

Mrs. Motte was personally beautiful, small, with blue eyes, light curling hair, and a fresh complexion, which she retained to the last. Her manners were easy and dignified. She possessed not only the courage and nobility of character which all her life has set forth, but the tact which comes from good feeling. She was universally esteemed, respected, and loved.
CURRENT TOPICS.

TO OUR CONTRIBUTORS!

Write on one side of paper only, letter size preferred, and take special care that proper names are written distinctly. As our space is limited make articles brief. All contributions appear as promptly as possible. A careful observance of above is requested.

SAVANNAH, November 5, 1896.

To the State Regent: You will, of course, recall the fact that on the programme of the last Congress the "Reports of the State Regents" were announced for the evening session. After a hard day's work, and with many social obligations to meet, the members, as a general thing, do not find it obligatory or convenient to attend the night meeting of Congress. The result was that the reports that were offered were practically delivered to empty benches, in many cases the Regents returned home without having offered their reports at all. At the first Board meeting immediately following the adjournment of Congress, I offered a resolution, which was carried, to the effect that the reports of the State Regents shall immediately follow those of the national officers. This much seems due the importance of the office and the dignity of the State. The object of my addressing you today is to propose that the State Regents meet twenty-four hours prior to the convening of Congress in order to discuss State work and needs, and by interchange of thought and purpose establish, if possible, a plan of concerted action that would enlarge the Regent's field of usefulness, and give added strength and dignity to the office. By this means we will also avoid the charge now often brought against giving time and prominence to these reports of State Regents that they are too long, too full of unnecessary detail and not suggestive and courageous enough.

With cordial salutations to my colleagues in office, I am very sincerely,

E. B. C. Morgan,
State Regent of Georgia.

Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, Editor:

Dear Madam: Can you give me with any positiveness for whom George Washington cast his vote in 1796, when John Adams, Federalist, received seventy-one electoral votes and Thomas Jefferson sixty-nine as anti-Federalist, so by the constitutional provision regarding elections,
Adams was declared president and Jefferson vice-president, sixteen States voting at the time. There has been so much argument pro and con with which party Washington gave his vote, I would take it as a great piece of information, as I doubt not all the readers of the American Monthly Magazine would do likewise.

(Signed) MARGARET A. D. TOWNSLEY.

It is a well-known fact that George Washington was a Federalist. When Genet, the French minister, arrived in this country he took advantage of his popularity and began to abuse his authority and fitted out privateers to prey on the commerce of Great Britain and planned expeditions against Louisiana. The President had issued a proclamation of neutrality yet Genet demanded an alliance with the Government. Washington and his cabinet firmly refused, the minister threatening to appeal to the people. It is enough to say that he was encouraged and sustained by the anti-Federalist party. Washington stood unmoved, and declaring the course of the French minister an insult to the sovereignty of the United States demanded his recall. France heeded the demand. It is not to be imagined Washington voted an anti-Federal ticket. His correspondence will very soon set you right if you will read it. Argument seems hardly necessary but plenty of history can be furnished to establish Washington's Federalism.

The Dolly Madison Chapter stands first in its contributions to the Continental Hall.

The Brownson Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, have erected a monument in memory of Mary Brownson, first wife of Ethan Allen, in the old churchyard at Arlington, Vermont. The Children's Society, "Ethan Allen," Children of the American Revolution, have also erected one in memory of his children, Joseph and Mary, in the same churchyard, Arlington, Vermont.

The usual reduction will be made in railroad fares to the Congress this year. Full particulars in February number. Circulars relating to this will be ready early in January.
There is being published by authority of Congress messages and papers of the Presidents. It was resolved by joint resolution also that Hon. James D. Richardson, of Tennessee, be authorized and requested to take charge of the work, and prepare, compile and edit the same. In compliance with the authorization two volumes have already been published. No more valuable contributions could be made to the public literature of our Republic. In his prefatory note Mr. Richardson says: "In executing the commission with which I have been charged I have sought to bring together in the several volumes of the series all the Presidential proclamations, addresses, messages and communications to Congress excepting those nominating persons to office and those which simply transmit treaties, and reports of heads of departments which contain no recommendations from the Executive." Mr. Richardson has also incorporated in the first volume authentic copies of the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, and the Constitution of the United States, together with steel engravings of the Capitol, the Executive Mansion, and the historical painting of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. Steel portraits of the Presidents are to be inserted in their appropriate places. The two volumes before us show a master hand in compilation, and Congress and the country are to be congratulated that these volumes are being so ably edited.

This month I want to beg for some magazine numbers that are needed to complete files. Of our own American Monthly the National Society, Editor, and Business Manager combined; have only one complete file, and a second one is certainly needed. For this purpose Vol. I, No. 1, and Vol. II, No. 2, are greatly desired, as they are the only ones still required for this second set. Of the Adams Magazine we much need the numbers for April, 1891, and of the Spirit of '76, Vol. I, No. 4, and Vol. II, No. 3. Also, Our Country for April and May, 1896. We possess of the defunct Colonial Magazine the numbers for September, October, and November, 1895. If, as was said,
only four were published, the August issue will complete that set.

Since the list of our periodicals was given in this Magazine for June last, there have been added the New England Historical and Genealogical Register, beginning with January, 1892, and the Pennsylvania Magazine of History, previous to and including 1894. Cannot Massachusetts and Pennsylvania supply the lacking years? Of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Record we have Vol. XXVII (1896), Nos. 1 and 3 of Vol. XXVI, and No. 4 of Vol. XXV. No comment is needed on what New York can do here. We have a set of William and Mary College Quarterly, but if some member of the Virginia Historical Society will send us its magazine, it will be a material addition to the records of that State.

This appeal is made in the hope that each reader of the Magazine will be able to send some response, as it is so difficult, after lapse of time, to supply the fleeting issues of periodicals. As a final hint, it should be added that we do not have Mrs. Lamb’s Magazine of American History.

ANITA NEWCOMB MCGEE, M. D.,

Librarian General.
Young People's Department.
EDITED BY
MARGARET SIDNEY.
YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT.

We have come to the beginning of a new year. Dear members of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution the best wish we can bring to you is, that you will, with God's help, make this new year of 1897 a bright and a beautiful one. Let it shine out day by day with true, strong effort and achievement in every circle in which you are placed, at home, at school, and abroad, so that all resolutions and efforts shall prove themselves to be the real things, and not idle words.

May you in your individual life, and your Society work, show that you really understand the dignity and honor of membership in this Society, and may you serve it well and grow in it, so that you can say: "Devotion, purity, and truth shall be the vanguard of our youth."

When your National President selected the motto for our Society she did not know that it was one of the mottoes selected by Washington for his own use, "For God and Country." Let us never go one day without saying over to ourselves this motto, and living up to it.

PLANS FOR THE GREAT ANNUAL CONVENTION OF 1897.

The annual convention of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution will be held in Washington, District of Columbia, February 22-27.

Monday Morning, February 22, 10 a. m.—Annual meeting and public patriotic gathering.

This meeting will be held at a church to be announced in February number.

2 p. m.—At the Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution an address made by the National President of the Children of the American Revolution, followed by exercises by the Societies.

Tuesday Morning, February 23—Informal reception by the National officers of all members and accompanying friends at the Board room of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution, room 50, 902 F street, 10 to 12 o'clock. Each member must register at this time.

Tuesday Afternoon, 2 p. m.—Meeting for reports of Societies and other business.

Wednesday Morning, 10 a. m.—Meeting for reports of Societies and other business.

Thursday, all day, sight seeing.

Friday, a field day; grand all day excursion to Mount Vernon; various other pleasures through the week, are being arranged for the Children of the American Revolution.
A corps of intelligent ladies and gentlemen who know the sights of Washington thoroughly will, as a labor of love for the cause, accompany in parties, or by Societies, all the members on sight seeing trips about the city, taking them to all places of interest and explaining all the same, and accompanying them back to their hotels or boarding houses, so that the mothers who are Daughters of the American Revolution may be free to attend their own meetings.

Each President of a Society is expected to read a report of the general state and progress of her Society. Each Secretary will read a report of special meetings and pieces of work.

The President General will give the address of welcome to all the members. Responses by one member from each State to reply for that State. This one member to be selected from the Society earliest formed in a State.

The National Emblem presented by the President General at the annual meeting, February 22, 1896, to the State having the largest number of Societies, will be brought on to Washington by Connecticut members, that State having won it for 1896. On February 26, 1897, it will be presented for that year to the State having at that time the largest number of Societies.

Each member who can come to the convention is entitled to vote on all questions put before them and all special plans for 1897 that will be presented for their selection, and to be thus empowered with all a delegate's privileges. If a President or Secretary cannot be present she must send her report by a Daughter of the American Revolution to be read. No excuse can be accepted for the absence of a report.

There are certain ribbons for distinction and honorable mention to be given out at the convention:

Class A—Distinction.
Ribbon to be presented to each Society whose records show a fine piece of work done toward saving a historic place, marking out an old road, or other revolutionary or colonial landmark, a tablet erected, or any other service of equal value.

Class B—Distinction.
Ribbon to be presented to each Society whose records show best selection of work to be done, or greatest growth in numbers, or best regular meetings.

Class C—Distinction.
Ribbon to be presented to each Society or member whose President certifies has done good work in reading American history.

Class D—Honorable Mention.
Ribbon to be presented to each member who asks or answers historical questions in Our Question Box in the Magazine. This department has
been constantly urged upon the attention of members since its adoption. We desire to make it a special feature, depending entirely upon the encouragement of the members.

As part of the opening exercises of each meeting, the "Salute to the Flag" will be given. At the public patriotic meeting, February 22, the "Capital" Society, of Washington, District of Columbia, will render it.

A visiting Society will be selected to give it, at subsequent meetings, changing each meeting. Each one of all the Societies will please at once practice the "Salute to the Flag" at each of their regular meetings, using as the final feature the poem written for them by their President General, entitled, "Our Flag of Liberty." It was printed in the Young People's Department, American Monthly Magazine, November, 1896.

Each Society will please, at once, take up from this time to February 18, by maps and books, the study of the city of Washington with its public buildings and objects of interest, and the history of the same. All those members intending to come to the annual convention will thus be prepared to gain great educational advantages from the trip. Those who are obliged to remain at home can store their minds with rich material and be able to compare notes when the visiting members return home.

A prize for the best report of a visiting member to the Convention will be given by the National President. These reports must be written after the return home and all handed in by May 1. A committee will decide the award.

Further particulars of the Convention will be given in the February number.

We are having many letters showing that a great many members intend to be present at the Convention. Let every Society be well represented.

It is hoped that members who are to attend the Convention, will, as far as possible, buy the Society badge (price $1), including engraved name and national number and registered postage. Apply to Registrar General, Mrs. Rosa Wright Smith, at once, in order to be supplied in time.

Rhode Island held a large State Convention of all the Societies in the State, December 14, in the rooms of the Historical Society at Providence. It was arranged by Miss Amelia S. Knight, Vice-President General of the National Society, and was admirably carried out. The National President addressed the assembly and afterwards met all the young people in the reception that followed. A full report will appear in the February number.
LIST OF SOCIETIES.—(FIRST LIST.)

"Old North Bridge," Concord, Massachusetts ; Miss Lucy Emily Noyes, President; Margaret Mulford Lothrop, Secretary. Organized, May 11, 1895.

"Conrad Weiser," Reading, Pennsylvania ; Mrs. Daniel Ermentrout, President; Mary Virginia Stauffer, Secretary. Organized, June 1, 1895.


"Thomas Starr," Groton, Connecticut ; Miss S. B. Meech, President; Bethiah Williams Spicer, Secretary. Organized, June 15, 1895.

"Capital," Washington, District of Columbia ; Miss Mary Dudley Breckinridge, President; Nannie McClelland, Secretary. Organized, June 17, Bunker Hill Day, 1895.

"Thomas Avery," Poquonnock Bridge ; Miss Addie A. Thomas, President. Organized, June 20, 1895.

"Charles Warren," Danvers, Massachusetts ; Mrs. Mary C. Emerson, President; Margaret H. Putnam, Secretary. Organized, July 4, 1895.

"William Latham, Jr." (Little Powder Monkey), Stonington, Connecticut; Mrs. Harriet E. Noyes, President; Lulu M. Brayton, Secretary. Organized, July 18, 1895.

"Alice Stearns," Auburndale, Massachusetts ; Mrs. Alice Abbott Hackett, President; Leon Hackett, Secretary. Organized, July, 1895.

"Samuel Ward," Westerly, Rhode Island; Mrs. John F. Randall, President. Organized, August 2, 1895.

"Joseph Bulkley," Louisville, Kentucky ; Mrs. Harriet Bulkley Larrabee, President; Coleman Gray, Secretary. Organized, August 22, 1895.


"Fort Washington," Cincinnati, Ohio ; Mrs. Margaret B. Morehead, President; Henry Truxton Emerson, Secretary. Organized, October 26, 1895.

"Ethan Allen," Arlington, Vermont; Mrs. Cornelia C. Burdette, President. Organized, November 9, 1895.

"Caleb Starke," Newport and Covington, Kentucky ; Mrs. Jennie B. Thompson, President; Harry Grant, Secretary. Organized, November, 1895.

"The Iroquois," Rochester, New York ; Mrs. Mary Cheney Elwood, President; Elizabeth Kemp Waters, Secretary. Organized, December 7, 1895.

"Lafayette," Cooperstown, New York ; Miss Grace Scott Bowen, President. Organized, December 7, 1895.

"Mercy Holmes Mead," Rutland, Vermont; Mrs. M. J. Francisco, President; Mary Baldwin, Secretary. Organized, December 9, 1895.

"Washington and Lafayette," Lexington, Kentucky; Mrs. Lily B. Scott, President. Organized, December 10, 1895.

"Lyman Hall," Meriden, Connecticut; Mrs. Elizabeth Hale Upham, President; Elsie Parker Lyon, Secretary. Organized, December 14, 1895.


"Asa Pollard," Billerica, Massachusetts ; Miss Martha A. Dodge, President; Annie Foster Dodge, Secretary. Organized, December 21, 1895.

"Joseph Bucklin," Providence, Rhode Island; Mrs. Isabel B. Brown,
President; Henry Dyer Knight, Secretary. Organized, December 30, 1895.


"New York City," New York City; Mrs. Daisy Allen Story, President; Peter B. Olney, Jr., Secretary. Organized, January 12, 1896.


"Joel Cook," Meriden, Connecticut; Miss Ella J. Smith, President; Mabel Mayne, Secretary. Organized, January 18, 1896.

"Vina Howard," Manchester, Vermont; Mrs. Elizabeth C. Perkins, President. Organized, January 24, 1896.


"Commodore Silas Talbot," Providence, Rhode Island; Mrs. Benjamin A. Jackson, President; Virginia Wheaton, Secretary. Organized, January 30, 1896.


"Valentine Holt," San Francisco, California; Mrs. S. Isabelle Hubbard, President; Flora M. Walton, Secretary. Organized, February 1, 1896.


"Lord Baltimore," Baltimore, Maryland; Mrs. Emma Thomas Miller, President; John Philip Hill, Secretary. Organized, February 8, 1896.

"Ephraim Sawyer," Boston, Massachusetts; Mrs. Elizabeth H. Curtis, President; Carroll Curtis, Secretary. Organized, February 11, 1896.


"Joseph Coggswell," Manchester, New Hampshire; Mrs. Foster Campbell, President; Jennie B. Harmon, Secretary. Organized, February 22, 1896.


"Laura Wolcott," Torrington, Connecticut; Mrs. A. D. McCarthy, President; Harry B. Hanchett, Secretary. Organized, February 23, 1896.


"Thaddeus Maltby," St. Paul, Minnesota; Mrs. Martha Love Foster, President; Martha Foster, Secretary. Organized, March 16, 1896.


"Mary Gibson," Indianapolis, Indiana; Mrs. Flora Sullivan Mulschner, President; Lillian Atkins, Secretary. Organized, March 26, 1896.


"Bunker Hill," Washington, District of Columbia; Mrs. Joseph E. Washington, President; Clarence E. Wright, Secretary. Organized, April 7, 1896.

"General Montgomery," Poughkeepsie, New York; Mrs. Frank Hasbrouck, President; Mary Radcliffe, Secretary. Organized, April, 1896.

"Fort Schuyler," Utica, New York; Miss M. Isabelle Doolittle, President; Margaret L. Talcott, Secretary. Organized, April 23, 1896.


"Samuel McDowell," Dallas, Texas; Mrs. Charles B. McMillan, President; Percy Davis, Secretary. Organized, June 14 (Flag Day), 1896.

"Nathan Hale," Bound Brook, New Jersey; Mrs. Mary Craven Thomas, President. Organized, June 17 (Bunker Hill Day), 1896.

"Bemis Heights," Saratoga, New York; Mrs. Jeanie Lothrop Lawton, President; Alice L. Church, Secretary. Organized, June 18, 1896.

"Edgartown," Edgartown, Massachusetts; Miss Jennie L. Dunham, President; Maude Keniston, Secretary. Organized, August 3, 1896.


"Little Men and Women of '76," Brooklyn, New York; Mrs. Elizabeth Thayer, President; Elsie White Hopkins, Secretary. Organized, October 3, 1896.

"Stars and Stripes," Plainfield, New Jersey; Mrs. Mary E. L. Mann, President; Mary Lee Mann, Secretary. Organized, October 14, 1896.


"Commodore Abraham Whipple," Pawtucket, Rhode Island; Mrs. Edith C. Thornton, President; Louise Bawker, Secretary. Organized, October 17, 1896.

"Franklin," Franklin, Tennessee; Mrs. Martha Jones Gentry, President. Organized, October, 1896.


"Dolly Madison," Atlanta, Georgia; Mrs. Sarah Grant Jackson, President; Austell Thornton, Secretary. Organized, November 7, 1896.

"Ebenezer Huntington," Norwich, Connecticut; Miss Carrie Elizabeth Rogers, President. Organized, November 13, 1896.

"Greenville," Greenville, South Carolina; Mrs. Eliza F. W. Bist, President. Organized, November 16, 1896.

"John Swift," Fall River, Massachusetts; Mrs. Mary F. Conant Neill, President; Marion Osborne, Secretary. Organized, November 28, 1896.

"King's Mountain," Knoxville, Tennessee; Miss Pauline Woodruff, President; Lucy Givens, Secretary. Organized, November 29, 1896.

"Bristol," Bristol, Rhode Island; Mrs. Charles B. Rockwell, President; Martha S. Rockwell, Secretary. Organized, December 14, 1896.

"Captain John Ford," Lowell, Massachusetts; Mrs. Maria M. Neale, President. Organized, December 16, 1896.
THE FOLLOWING SOCIETIES ARE FORMING.

A Society in Richmond, Virginia, Mrs. Mary Louise Harrison, President.
A Society in Lynchburg, Virginia, Miss Margaret Dabney, President.
Both of these Societies have been raised through the personal effort of Mrs James Lyons, Vice-President General. They will probably bring large delegations to the annual Convention.
A Society is forming in Lewiston and Auburn, Maine; President, Mrs. W. H. White.
The "Buff and Blue," Washington, District of Columbia; Miss Miriam Ballinger, President; Sheldon H. Graves, Secretary.
"Somerville," Somerville, Massachusetts; Miss Mary Bradford, President. As Miss Bradford is the daughter of Mrs. H. K. H. Bradford, the efficient President of the fine "Isaac Wheeler" Society, of Mystic, Connecticut, we confidently expect the Somerville Society soon to be a most promising organization.
A Society in Providence, Rhode Island; Mrs. George L. Arnold, President.
"Wickford," Wickford, Rhode Island; Mrs. Alice Dürfee Greene, President.
"La Grange," Georgia; Miss Lizzie Thornton, President.
"Marietta," Georgia; Miss Sallie Camp, President.
"College Park and Newman," Atlanta, Georgia; Mrs. Loulie M. Gordon, President.
"Rome," Georgia; Mrs. Hamilton Yancey, President.
These four Societies are reported by Mrs. William H. Dickson, State Regent Daughters of the American Revolution, and State Promoter Children of the American Revolution.
"Santa Cruz," Santa Cruz, California; Mrs. John R. Jarbor, President. Reported by Mrs. Helen M. Wetherbee, Regent Sequoia Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

OUR QUESTION BOX.

CHARLES LESLIE UPHAM, JR.,
Of "Lyman Hall" Society, Meriden, Connecticut, answers this question. "Who first discovered that America was an independent continent?" Asked by Joseph Bulkley Society, of Louisville, Kentucky, February number, 1896. Answer is as follows:

I would say that Vasco Nunez Balboa, a Spanish soldier, was commissioned by the Spanish Government to act as governor of a new settlement at Darien. He learned from the Indians that there was a great sea to the south. Determined to discover it he started from Darien September 1, 1593, and after an adventurous journey reached, on September 25, a mountain from which he first saw the Pacific Ocean. The fact of their being a great ocean to the south proved without doubt that it was an independent continent.

Flora M. Walton, Corresponding Secretary of "Valentine Holt" Society, of San Francisco, California, would have had honorable mention had not her question, "Can anyone tell of the origin of Old Glory as applied to the American Flag," been asked in July number, 1895, by Helen Hunt Moore, of "Old North Bridge" Society, Concord, Massachusetts.

EDITOR—It shows a fine ambition to try, and we hope this active young Secretary will send another question next month.
MRS. ELECTA F. C. MOSEER.

A "real Daughter." Aged 86 years, 6 months.
IN MEMORIAM.

MRS. ELECTA FOSDICK CARRINGTON MOSHER.—Entered into rest, Mrs. Electa Fosdick Carrington Mosher, Wednesday, September 16, 1896, at Minneapolis, Minnesota, while on a visit at the home of her daughter, Mrs. N. A. Dodge, at the advanced age of eighty-six years and six months. The remains were brought to Waupun, Wisconsin, her old home, the following Saturday, being met at the station by a large concourse of relatives and old friends, who came to sympathize and pay the last tribute of respect to one they had so many years loved. Services were held at the Baptist church (of which she was a charter member), at 11 a.m., the Rev. Mr. Fisher, of Beaver Dam, officiating. The body was tenderly laid to rest in beautiful Forest Mound Cemetery, by the side of her husband who died in 1865.

Mrs. Mosher was the last surviving, and youngest but one, of thirteen children, nine of whom lived to a ripe old age. She was born in the town of Hartford, Washington County, State of New York, March 23, 1810. Married at the place of her birth, January 5, 1826, to Rowland Carrington, and with him removed to Almond, Allegheny County. He engaged in the mercantile and hotel business until the spring of 1845, when they came with their family to the Territory of Wisconsin, the journey being made by steamboat around the lakes from Buffalo. In the fall of the same year they settled in Waupun, making that their home for twenty-three years. The husband of her youth died October 29, 1865. She was the mother of thirteen children, eight growing to maturity, all of which survive her, with the exception of Mrs. J. W. Hinkley, who died the 3d of last July. On February 2, 1869, Mrs. Carrington was married a second time, to Mr. Elisha Mosher, and removed to Monroe, Wisconsin, where she lived until his death, January 6, 1892. Since then she has visited among her several children, but made her home with Mrs. Sutton Norris, of this city.
Mrs. Mosher was the daughter of William and Renie Fosdick. Her father at the age of thirteen responded to the first call for troops after the battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775. He was born April 27, 1762; married in 1783, and died in Angelica, New York, February 6, 1851. His revolutionary service is as follows: William Fosdick appears on the "Lexington Alarm List," in which temporary service he was engaged for five days. He enlisted May 12, 1775, as a fifer in the Ninth Company of Connecticut troops, raised on the first call of the Legislature, under Captain Jonathan Chester, of Wethersfield, in the Second Continental Regiment, commanded by General Spencer. This regiment marched by companies to the camps around Boston, took part at Roxbury, and served during the siege until the expiration of its term of service in December, 1775. A detachment of officers and men from the regiment was engaged in the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, and in Arnold’s Quebec expedition, September to December, 1775. William Fosdick subsequently reënlisted and served the larger portion of the war.

In the death of Mrs. Mosher Janesville Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, mourns her first "real Daughter." Our ranks for the first time are broken. It was my pleasure to meet and greet this venerable mother in Israel on several occasions and how the dear, kindly face would brighten as she talked of her father and revolutionary days. It was her great desire that she might be permitted to live and attend at least one of our meetings and become the owner of the Souvenir Spoon I had described to her.

Several homes are saddened, many hearts are aching, by the death of this loved mother. Especially lonely is our honored member, Mrs. Norris.

At a special meeting called by our Chapter the following resolutions were adopted.

Ada P. Kimberly,
Honorary State Regent.

Whereas, It has pleased God to call to her rest Mrs. Electa Fosdick Carrington Mosher, a member of the Janesville Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution; therefore, be it

Resolved, That as a Chapter and as individuals we express our sorrow at the sad event which has deprived us of one of our real Daughters, who
was an honored member and thoroughly interested in the welfare of our Chapter.

Resolved, That the Souvenir Spoon (which was received too late to be presented to Mrs. Mosher) be presented to her daughter, Mrs. Sutton Norris, together with a copy of these resolutions, also that they be published in the American Monthly Magazine and entered upon record.

Melissa Chittenden, Secretary.

Mrs. Ann Grahame Ross.—Entered into life eternal, on the morning of November 17, 1896, Ann Grahame Ross, Regent Frederick Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, widow of Worthington Ross, Esq., and daughter of Colonel John and Fanny Johnson McPherson and great-granddaughter of Thomas Johnson, first Governor of Maryland.

The following resolutions were passed by the Frederick Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, on the death of its Regent, Mrs. Ann G. Ross, who died at her home in Frederick, Maryland, November 17, 1896:

Whereas, Our beloved Regent, Mrs. Ann Grahame Ross, has been taken from us by the inexorable hand of death, and this Chapter has been called together in special meeting to take suitable action upon the sad occasion; be it

Resolved, That in the death of its honored Regent this Chapter has sustained an overwhelming and irreparable loss; and the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, in losing so prominent and valued a member has been greatly bereaved. The successful organization of the Chapter in this community is largely due to her earnest cooperation and active interest, and since its early formation she has taken great pride and found much pleasure in its work. For nearly three years it has enjoyed her wise administration and profited by her clear judgment and judicious care. Now it is bereft indeed, and cannot find words to express an adequate sense of all that we lose in being deprived forever of her gentle, gracious presence as our presiding officer. The daughter of a long line of distinguished ancestry, she united in her own person the intelligence, beauty, patriotism, and public spirit for which it had been known to this State, and the whole country. Tried by such sorrows and afflictions as fall upon few women her faith never faltered; her trust in the love of that "Almighty father who can make no mistakes" was supreme, and so "being steadfast in faith, joyful through hope, and rooted in charity," she has passed the waves of this troublesome world and "through the grave and gate of death" has entered upon her joyful inheritance.
Resolved, That as the ties of kindred will prevent many of this Chapter from attending the funeral in a body, a committee of four be appointed to represent the Society on that occasion, and that each member be requested to wear the insignia and colors displayed.

Frederick, Maryland, November 18, 1896.

MRS. ELIZABETH O’HARA DENNY McKNIGHT.—At a meeting of the Board of Management of the Pittsburgh Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, held November 12, 1896, the following preamble and resolutions were passed:

It is the painful duty of your Historian to chronicle the death of one of our most valued members, Elizabeth O’Hara Denny McKnight, widow of the Hon. Robert McKnight, who died November 2, 1896, at Kilbuck, her residence in Allegheny City. She was the daughter of Elizabeth Febiger O’Hara and the Hon. Harmar Denny, and was born December 30, 1824. She was appointed honorary life member of the Daughters of the American Revolution at its inception June 10, 1891, and always took a lively interest in all its meetings and undertakings. She entered the Society by four lines. First. Great-granddaughter of William Denny, of Carlisle, who held a commission as commissary of supplies during the Revolution; second, great-granddaughter of John Wilkins, who raised and equipped a company in Bedford County, at his own expense; was in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, and with the troops at Valley Forge; he was elected a member of the convention of July 15, 1776, and served as a member of the Supreme Executive Council in 1790; third, granddaughter of James O’Hara, who enlisted in a Virginia regiment and in 1781 was made assistant quartermaster; in 1792 he was made quartermaster general of the United States Army by Washington; fourth, granddaughter of Ebenezer Denny, who at the early age of nineteen entered the army as ensign in the First Pennsylvania Regiment, and being promoted served with distinction until the close of the war.

WHEREAS, After a long and well-spent life, Elizabeth O’Hara Denny McKnight has left us for new fields of usefulness in a higher and better world.

And whereas, She always showed herself by her loyalty, generosity, and gracious courtesy to be a worthy descendant of her noble ancestors.

Resolved, That in her death the Daughters of the American Revolution have lost a most valued member, whose good example they will strive to emulate.

Resolved, That a copy of this minute be entered in the records of this Chapter, and also published in full in the American Monthly.

Resolved, That a copy be sent to the family with an expression of the heartfelt sympathy of the Chapter.

GRACE A. GORMLY,
Historian.
Mrs. Lila Linthicum Hodge Berry.—The Martha Washington Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, District of Columbia, is called upon, for the third time this year, to mourn the loss of one of its valued members, by the death of its Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Lila Linthicum Hodge Berry. She was, a beautiful, bright, accomplished, charming woman, who had made many friends during her residence in Washington, to whom her sad death was a great shock. It has cast a gloom over the Chapter, the members of which will miss her bright presence and delightful voice in their gatherings for many a day. Owing to this bereavement, the open meeting of the Chapter, which has already been postponed, will have to be deferred again, and will not be held until some time in January. To the mourners, the father and sisters, the husband and children, who have lost in her a loving daughter and sister, a devoted wife and mother, we give our heartfelt sympathy, knowing by our own sorrow, how vast and irreparable is their loss and how inconsolable their grief.—Lilian Pike.

Mrs. Harriet Brook Smith.—It is the sad duty of the George Washington Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, to chronicle the untimely death of its beloved and honored Vice-Regent, Mrs. Harriet Brook Smith, wife of Dr. Allen J. Smith, of Galveston, Texas. At a meeting of the Chapter on November 21st the following resolutions were passed:

Whereas, God in his wisdom has seen fit to remove from our ranks our beloved Vice-Regent, Mrs. Harriet Brook Smith;

Resolved, That we tender the following tribute of sympathy to her bereaved husband and family, and that the same be published in the American Monthly Magazine. Mrs. Smith was dear to the hearts of the Daughters of the George Washington Chapter. Her strength and purity of character, her gentle and affable manner, her active cooperation in all Daughters of the American Revolution work, her quick sympathy for every one in all conditions of life, has endeared her to all of us, and we deeply deplore her vacant place in our midst.

Julia Washington Fontaine,

Regent.

Alice Q. Bruce,

Registrar.
MRS. ELLEN WAYLES HARRISON.—Memorial tribute to Mrs. Ellen Wayles Harrison, the oldest descendant of Thomas Jefferson and honorary member of the National Society and of the Albemarle Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. Ellen Wayles Harrison was born December 21, 1823, at "Tufton," near Charlottesville, Virginia, and was the sixth daughter and child of Colonel Thomas Jefferson Randolph and Jane Nicholas Randolph. She was married in 1859 to Mr. William Byrd Harrison, of Upper Brandon, Virginia, where she lived until her husband's death. Later she spent a number of years at "Edgehill," formerly the home of her grandmother, Mrs. Martha Jefferson Randolph, and for a long time a noted school for girls established by the late Miss Mary Randolph and now conducted by Miss Possie Randolph, two of the sisters of Mrs. Harrison. In 1891 Mrs. Harrison went to live with her daughter, Mrs. Jane Harrison Randall, in Baltimore, where she died August 15. She was laid to rest on August 17 at Monticello, near the tomb of her great-grandfather, Thomas Jefferson.

One who knew Mrs. Harrison well and who was closely identified with her during her stay at "Edgehill" says: "She was a woman of rare qualities of head and heart and possessed great personal magnetism, particularly for the young." Another writes, "Without taking an active part in the school she exerted a powerful influence over all the girls who studied there. She was a woman of brilliant mind and an originality of thought which gave the greatest charm to everything she did and said." Still another says, "She had a great capacity for self-denial, was hot tempered but had herself perfectly under control, and was the most brilliant member of the family." To the remaining members of this distinguished family the Albemarle Chapter extends its deepest sympathy and mourns with them the irreparable loss of another of that coterie of beautiful and brilliant women of the old regime of Virginia who are so rapidly passing away. May the women of the twentieth century strive to attain the high standard of nobility and purity of character displayed by their grandmother and great-grandmother throughout their long and useful lives.—THE REGENT OF ALBEMARLE CHAPTER.
OFFICIAL.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY
OF THE
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

1896

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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 "Treasurer 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.
NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

The regular monthly meeting of the National Board of Management was held on Thursday, November 5, at ten o'clock a. m., Mrs. Rose Brackett, First Vice-President General, presiding.

Members present: Mrs. Hichborn, Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Dickson, of Georgia, Mrs. Nash, Mrs. Buchanan, Mrs. Foote, Mrs. Bullock, Mrs. Main, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Brockett, Mrs. Draper, Miss Johnston, Miss Wilbur, Dr. Harrison, Dr. McGee, Madame von Rydingsvård, Mrs. Ritchie, Miss Miller, Mrs. Crabbe.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Chaplain General.

The Chairman announced that a deputation from the New York City Chapter had arrived at the rooms, and as they were to return on the next train, suggested that it would be well to defer the regular business in order to give them an audience.

Mrs. Seymour moved: "That the regular business of the meeting be suspended to receive this delegation." Carried.

Mrs. McLean, Mrs. Hamilton, and Mrs. Postley, a committee from the New York City Chapter, appeared before the Board to protest against the formation of any other Chapter in New York City.

The committee was referred to the action of the Board in October, 1894, as follows: "Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary be desired to inform Miss McAllister and Mrs. Pryor that the constitution authorizes no office of City Regent, but only State Regents and Chapter Regents; that in Mrs. Pryor's commission, dated September 15, 1891, the phrase 'for the City of New York' is substituted for 'in the City of New York,' through a clerical error, and it is the opinion of this Board that it cannot be superior to the constitution; therefore the position of the Regent of the City of New York has never existed. Mrs. Pryor and her successors have been and are Chapter Regents." Motion carried.

At the conclusion of this audience, the regular order of business was resumed.

The minutes of the last meeting were read by the Recording Secretary General, and upon motion of Mrs. Bullock, were accepted.


Respectfully submitted,

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
Recording Secretary General.
Report accepted.
At this point a handsome floral offering was brought into the Board, being the gift of the ladies of the New York City Chapter forming the delegation.

Mrs. Foote moved: "That the Corresponding Secretary General express the appreciation of the National Board for the beautiful gift of flowers from the delegation from the New York City Chapter." Carried.

In the absence of the Corresponding Secretary General the reports of the Registrars General were called for.

Mrs. Seymour reported: Applications presented, November 5, 411; applications verified, awaiting dues, 27; applications on hand not verified, 14; badge permits issued, 94; ancestors verified during September, 608.

At the conclusion of her report Mrs. Seymour said: "Ladies, I desire to express my appreciation of the work that was done on the Ancestor Catalogue during the summer months. It has been of invaluable assistance to me, having enabled me to expedite matters, very much to my peace of mind, to my eyes, and my faculties generally. I have even been accorded the privilege of reaping the reward of my own labors; for when applications come in they can be verified by papers that I have already verified myself. I also wish to inform the Board of the work in Delaware. I speak of the organization of the Elizabeth Cook Chapter, the first Chapter to receive a charter in Delaware. The Chapter was organized at the residence of the Regent, Mrs. Speakman, on the 10th of October, the anniversary of the birthday of Elizabeth Cook, for whom the Chapter is named. Mrs. Speakman is a descendant of Elizabeth Cook, and her residence, Belmont Hall, is filled with historical relics. Among the guests, about 150 in number, was the Rev. Bishop Coleman, who made a fine address, and was most pleasantly impressed by the occasion. He has since asked for the history of Belmont Hall."

Mrs. Brockett reported: Applications presented, November 5, 200; applications verified, awaiting dues, 39; applications on hand not verified, 6; badge permits issued, 64; ancestry verified during September, 390; 12 deaths and 3 resignations.

Before closing the report Mrs. Brockett called the attention of the Board to the case of a lady who had prepared papers for admission to the National Society, but had died before the papers were forwarded, and stated that the brother of this lady requests the privilege of paying the necessary dues, for the purpose of having the applicant's name enrolled as a deceased member.

The instructions given by the Board in this case were to the effect that no action can be taken on papers that had never been filed.

Mrs. Brockett also reported as the result of her inquiries regarding the aged colored woman who had applied for membership to the Society, that proofs of her service were not sufficient.
Also, presented for the consideration of the Board, application papers that had been in the office since June 1, and which were retained for further proof, that given not being sufficient, and every effort to procure more had been unavailing.

It was moved that these applicants be not admitted without further proof. Carried.

Mrs. Brockett stated also that there were sixteen or seventeen papers that had been here, some of them since March, without dues. She asked permission of the Board to return these papers, and when the applicants were ready to send their dues their papers could be returned to the office. This was granted.

Reports of the Registrars General were accepted.

It was moved and seconded that the Secretary cast the ballot for the names of the new applicants. Carried.

Upon motion, the resignations were accepted and the announcements of deaths received with regret.

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

The meeting was called to order at two o'clock, the First Vice-President General in the chair.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL was read, as follows: Application blanks issued, 4,086; constitutions, 512; information circulars, 404; Caldwell circulars, 404; circulars about dues, 404; letters written, 40; amount expended for postage and expressage on stationery to State Regents, $14.81.

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

Report accepted.

It was stated that Mrs. Wittenmeyer, of the Press Committee, had requested the services of the stenographer to the National Board for her work on the Press Committee.

Moved and seconded to refer this to the Committee on Arrangements for the Congress. Carried.

REPORT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION OF CHAPTERS.—I am advised that the "Dial Rock" Chapter, of Pittston, Pa., was organized on the 14th of October with Mrs. Elvira A. Fear as elected Regent. Also, that on account of ill health Mrs. Mary A. Warren, of Phoenix, Arizona, resigns her position as Chapter Regent.

Appointments of Chapter Regents by State Regents have been made as follows: Miss Helen Lavinia Archer, in Suffield, Connecticut; Mrs. Flora R. Frazer, in Warsaw, Indiana; Mrs. Mary N. Richmond, in North Adams, Massachusetts; Mrs. Hannah Pope White, in Lake Linden, Michigan; Mrs. Eva A. Butler, in Rockland, Maine; Mrs. Sarah Jane James Wells, in Exeter, New Hampshire; Miss Louise Ward McAlister, in New York City; Miss Lucy M. Salmon, Historian of Vassar College, of a Chapter to be formed among the students; Mrs. Katharine
Mrs. Hichborn read a letter from the "Mercy Warren" Chapter, of Springfield, Massachusetts, claiming to be the oldest Chapter in that State, and calling attention to the fact that the Directory of '96 gave this distinction to the "Warren and Prescott" Chapter.

In explanation of this Dr. McGee said: There having been until recently no complete records of the date of organization of the old Chapters in the office, the compiler of the Directory in '95 was obliged to ask each Chapter for its date of organization. Such dates were accepted always, unless evidence to the contrary presented itself. When the '96 Directory was compiled a very large number of Chapters sent different dates of organization from what they had the previous year. In such cases the officer sending a changed date was written to and told that this date differed from the one previously given, and was asked to tell us which was correct. The reply guided the date in the '96 Directory. Beyond these general statements I know nothing at all regarding the Chapter in question. They changed their date; they said that the '96 date was correct.

Mrs. Draper moved that the adjustment of the matter be deferred for a month, or until the Vice-President in Charge of Organization of Chapters can confer with both Chapters. Carried.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL.—The Treasurer General requested permission to read simply the headings of this report, which was granted.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Draper reported that in the case of a lady who had been dropped for non-payment of dues every effort had been made to give her an opportunity to attend to this matter, but neither the State nor Chapter Regent, both of whom had been communicated with on the subject, and who had written to this lady, have received any reply. It was decided that this name go upon the "unclaimed list."

REPORT OF THE HISTORIAN GENERAL.—Madam President: There is nothing new to report in regard to the work on the Lineage Book. It moves slowly. I have not until this morning received a sufficient number of photographs to make one page of bust portraits. I wish to have two pages of bust portraits and a full page frontispiece. Having received permission to select two members to consult upon illustrations, I chose the First Vice-President General and the Corresponding Secretary General, and we had a consultation and agreed upon selections. I received the approval of the Board to finish the Index of Ancestors of first volume. I find I can have 500 copies of the Index printed for
$15.00. I suggest that these Index pages be issued at ten cents each, upon application. I should add that some Daughters who entered as collateral have, through close investigation, been proven lineal—in all about twenty.

Respectfully submitted, ELIZABETH BRYANT JOHNSTON, Historian General, D. A. R.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF ASSISTANT HISTORIAN GENERAL.—Very few papers are voluntarily sent in to us from the Chapters, but in my absence from town, by personal solicitation, I have secured a few historical papers that have been read at Chapter meetings, and I am making an effort to secure others. The Chapters do not seem to realize that in addition to our desire to secure printed books for our library, we are endeavoring to collect the authentic family traditions and the heretofore unpublished histories of heroic men and their deeds during the Revolution. If they realized this the Chapter Regents would make more of a systematic effort to collect these from each member of their Chapter and would send us type-written copies of such records when collected.

In addition to this I have nothing to report, save that as a “Daughter” and a member of the Board, I have done what I could, wherever I could, to aid in enrolling new members or exhorting those already organized into Chapters to aid in our work of increasing patriotism, by subscribing for the Magazine or contributing toward the Continental Hall Fund.

Respectfully submitted, FEDORA I. WILBUR, Assistant Historian General, D. A. R.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF LIBRARIAN GENERAL.—During the past month the following volumes have been received:

Bulletin of the Bureau of Rolls and Library of the Department of State, No. 8 (Letters to Jefferson); Flint’s Statistics of Public Libraries in the United States and Canada, from Mr. McGee; Doyle’s History of the United States, Johnston’s History of the United States, Johnston’s American Politics, from Henry Holt & Co.; Carrington’s Battles of the American Revolution, Dwight’s Signers of the Declaration of Independence, Niles’s Principles and Arts of the Revolution, from A. S. Barnes & Co.; Lossing’s Field Book of the Revolution (2 vols.), from Mr. Roberdeau Buchanan; Lossing’s Hull’s Surrender of Detroit, from Mrs. Nancy O. Winston; The Correspondence of Lord Montague with General Moultrie, 1781, from Mrs. F. M. Jones; The Centennial of Incorporation of Charleston, South Carolina, 1863, from Mrs. F. M. Jones; Anderson’s, The Town and City of Waterbury, Connecticut (3 vols.), from the “Meli-cent Porter” Chapter; Glover’s Our Country’s Flag, from Mrs. W. B. Glover; Aughey’s Tupelo, from Mr. G. A. Stanton for the “Sarah McCalls” Chapter, Iowa; Streeter’s Descendants of Stephen and Ursula Streeter, 1642, from the author; J. M. R.’s Items of Ancestry (including
pedigrees of several families), from the author, Mrs. Robinson; Talcott's Talcott Pedigrees, from Mrs. Ralph Emerson; Durie's Index of Pedigrees, supplement, 1886; Constitution and By-Laws of the Sons of the Revolution, 1888, from Professor S. Newcomb; Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography to 1894 (18 vols.); Brooks, The Century Book of Famous Americans, from the Century Company; Perry's Three Little Daughters of the Revolution, from Houghton, Mifflin & Co.; Tribute of Song from Virginia Women to Georgia, from the National Board; Kovaleosky's Vera Vorontzoff, from Madame von Rydingsvård.

During the past month two volumes of inestimable value and which could probably not be replaced were taken from the office by National Officers without the knowledge of the Librarian or her Deputy, the Curator. The mental perturbation and loss of time which this occasioned leads the Librarian General to call the attention of the Board to the rule which has for years been pasted on the book case, viz: "Books are not to be taken from this Library," and to suggest that the following rule be formally adopted: "No books, pamphlets, periodicals or maps in the Library of the National Society are to be removed from the rooms of the Society."

(Signed) ANITA NEWCOMB McGEE, Librarian General, D. A. R.

It was moved and seconded that this report, with its recommendations, be accepted. Carried.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—The regular meeting of the Executive Committee was held on Tuesday, November 3, Mrs. Brackett, chairman, presiding. Members present: Mrs. Main, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Hichborn, Mrs. Draper, Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Brockett.

The Chairman stated that she had received a request from a California Chapter that they should be permitted to have a lady resident in Washington as their representative at the next Congress. As our constitution forbids voting by proxy, it is recommended that the Board confirm the decision officially, and that the Corresponding Secretary General shall so notify this Chapter.

The Recording Secretary General brought before the committee the fact that in going over the old journals, as a member of the "Statute Book" Committee, she had found a motion to the following effect: "On motion of Mrs. Boynton it was resolved that local Chapters be requested not to take the name of the State in which they are organized, for the reason that the constitution contemplates local Chapters in different parts of the same State, and to give any one of them the name of the State would lead to confusion."

A recently formed Chapter has taken the name of the State in which it is located, and it is the desire of the committee to know what action, if any, the Board desires to take in the matter. Will they order that said Chapter be notified of this "request," and asked to kindly accede to it by choosing another name?
The committee also recommend that the Board shall now take action forbidding it in future.

The Treasurer General requested that some day be fixed when, if the fees and dues of applicants were not paid, the papers should not go into the Board meeting.

Upon motion of Mrs. Brockett, it was voted that Wednesday previous to the Board meeting should be the day upon which the Treasurer General and Registrars General should go over the papers and prepare a list to be presented to the Board.

Mrs. Brockett, Registrar General, requested that a committee be appointed to go over the bound volumes of the application papers carefully with a view to removing therefrom all irrelevant matter, such as personal letters, etc. This recommendation was accepted.

Mrs. Draper asked permission to buy a small table for the record books and also an extra book for the members-at-large, the old book being filled up. This was granted.

Respectfully submitted,

ROSE F. BRACKETT,
Chairman.

CHARLOTTE E. MAIN,
Recording Secretary General.

The recommendations of this committee were taken up in their order.

First. As to whether it is permissible to represent a Chapter at the Congress outside of Washington, this being equivalent to voting by proxy.

The action of the Executive Committee was officially confirmed.

Second. In regard to the naming of Chapters after States.

Mrs. Brackett said: “It is the opinion of the Chair that this matter can be adjusted between the Recording Secretary General and this Chapter, and unless this is objected to and you wish further discussion on it the Chair decides that it be left to the Recording Secretary General.” It was so ordered.

Mrs. Foote moved: “That the recommendation of the Executive Committee forbidding in future the naming of Chapters after States be accepted.” Carried.

Upon the third recommendation the decision of the Executive Committee was accepted.

Fourth. A recommendation from Mrs. Brockett that the bound application papers shall be carefully gone over, with a view to removing therefrom all irrelevant matter, such as letters, etc.

In order that the object of this recommendation might be fully understood, Mrs. Brockett explained that it was by no means the intention to remove from the application papers anything appertaining to the genealogy of the applicant, or that is otherwise necessary, but simply personal letters that have no special bearing upon the establishment of the applicant’s claim to membership.

The Chair requested that the Registrars General should consult t-
gether on this subject and appoint a committee for the purpose of going over these papers. It was so decided.

The report as a whole was then accepted. Mrs. Seymour asked that the Librarian General be allowed to purchase Mrs. Ellet's "Women of the Revolution."

It was stated that there was a prospect of this book being presented to the Library, but in the event of any disappointment in this regard the request would be complied with.

**REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.**—The Finance Committee met November 3, 1896, and herewith submit list of bills properly endorsed and approved since the last meeting of the Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The committee recommend that the Treasurer General be empowered to invest $1,000 of the money of the permanent fund in one of the bonds now owned by the current fund, which will have to be disposed of to meet expenses.

Respectfully submitted, (Signed)  

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**REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE.—** Mrs. Brackett, chairman, reported that the Administration Committee had held its usual weekly meetings and attended to the details presented for action, but nothing had been found necessary to offer to the Board of Management for its consideration.

Report accepted.

**REPORT OF THE PRINTING COMMITTEE.**—Madam President: The Printing Committee has held three meetings during the month of October; the first to consider the printing of the proposed constitutions. Bids from three printers were called for and the lowest one accepted—$32.50 for one thousand copies. At the second meeting orders were given for supplies required by officers. At the third meeting the proof from printer was read.

The following printing supplies were ordered during the month:

For Recording Secretary General, 60 charters to be printed, $7.50
For Registrars General, 1,000 certificates, $71.50
For Treasurer General, 6 boxes of envelopes, ........................................ 3.90
For Business Manager of Magazine, 2,000 folders, ................................. 7.00
For Corresponding Secretary General, 2,000 information slips, ................ 7.00
For Recording Secretary General, 1,000 Board meeting notices, ............... 12.25
For Registrars General, 2,000 postals, ............................................. 24.50
For Recording Secretary General, 200 postals for notices, ....................... 5.50
For Registrars General, 2,000 notification cards, .................................. 7.50
For Vice-President General in Charge of Organization, 50 Chapter commissions, . 2.50

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HARRIET D. MITCHELL,
Chairman.

CAROLINE R. NASH,
LYLA M. P. BUCHANAN,
KATE KEARNY HENRY.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE REVOLUTIONARY RELICS COMMITTEE was called for, to which Mrs. Foote responded, but there being an objection made by Dr. McGee to her reading her statement, the Recording Secretary General moved: "That as Mrs. Foote is the only member of the Revolutionary Relics Committee present, she be permitted to proceed with the reading." Carried.

Mrs. Foote read as follows: Madam President, I respond to the "Revolutionary Relics Committee," to state that "as the committee has not been called," there is "no committee report." But as a member of this committee, I have the honor to deliver to the Board a "pewter plate," of revolutionary times, the gift of Mrs. H. Perry Stafford, of Cottage City, Massachusetts, to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, with the two photographs, and to read Mrs. Stafford's letter, in which she, herself, presents the plate and gives its history.

To the National Board of the Daughters of the American Revolution:

HONORED FRIENDS: By the kindness of my dear friend, Mrs. Mary Sawyer Foote, I present to you a pewter plate, one hundred and sixteen years old; it was owned by my grandmother, Mrs. Abigail Bacon Sawin, wife of my grandfather, Mr. Thomas Sawin, who was ensign in company ——, of Natick, Massachusetts, in the Revolutionary War. My husband's mother, Mrs. Abigail Smith Stafford (who was own cousin to my grandmother, their fathers being brothers, and their mothers sisters who lived next neighbors to each other, in Dover, Massachusetts), I am informed, assisted in melting her mother's pewter plates and moulding bullets to fire at the British in the Revolutionary War. I have quite a number of my grandmother's pewter plates, mugs, porrangers, &c., and some other articles which belonged to her, which I intend to present at some future time, if they will be acceptable.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) HARRIET B. PERRY STAFFORD, D. A. R.,
Cottage City, Mass.
I have furthermore the privilege to read the last communication, I think, of the esteemed and lamented Prof. G. Brown Goode, to the National Society and to this committee, in acknowledgment of the relics deposited June 12, in the museum, by order of the Board. These were received by Mr. Paul Brockett, Dr. Goode being absent. This letter is dated July 31, 1896, and was forwarded from Washington to Martha's Vineyard. It reads as follows:

My Dear Madam: On behalf of the Museum, and personally, I wish to express to your committee, and to the National Society, our grateful thanks for the revolutionary relics recently deposited in the National Museum. As soon as it is possible, they will be placed upon exhibition in connection with the articles of this character which we already have.

I wish also to thank you for the Magazine which you so kindly sent me, containing my letter.

Yours very truly, (Signed) G. BROWN GOODE,
Assistant Secretary.

Confident that the Board would be gratified to learn by this session whether these relics were on exhibition or not, I visited the Museum on Saturday last. Ladies, I was more deeply touched by the empty cases, cleared by Dr. Goode to receive the relics of our Society, which he honored, than I could have been had our relics been on exhibition. These very cases stand a touching monument to his faithful services, and when surmounting them I noticed his gift to the Society—the spinning wheel from which our insignia was designed—my patriotism was inspired a thousand fold. "He being dead, yet speaketh." Let us do with our might what our hands find to do, for we know not "what a day may bring forth."

I sought at once an interview with Professor Goode's successor, Mr. True, Assistant Secretary pro tem., and called his attention to the plans of his lamented predecessor in regard to our relics, and requested him to have the same completed as soon as practicable. Mr. True thanked me for bringing this to his notice and said "the relics should be placed in those cases as soon as the confused state of things (owing to Professor Goode's sudden demise) could be obviated." I am glad to state, Madam President, that a saddle will be presented by Mrs. Geer, ex-national officer, when a place to receive it can be found. It is of enormous size.

Regretting that there is no committee report, I now beg to deliver the gift of Mrs. Harriet R. Perry Stafford, of Martha's Vineyard, Cottage City, Massachusetts, as well as the photograph of herself.

(Signed) MARY SAWYER FOOTE,
Member of the Revolutionary Relics Committee.

November 5, 1896.

At the conclusion of this statement it was moved and carried that these gifts be received with suitable acknowledgments.

Mrs. Nash offered the following resolution: "That the Board of Man-
agement request our President General to write an autograph letter of acknowledgment to Mrs. Goode for the highly prized spinning wheel, by which our insignia was inspired and presented to the National Society by her husband, the late Professor G. Brown Goode, designer of our insignia." Carried.

Madam von Rydingsvärd moved: "That a certificate of membership of the Daughters of the American Revolution, a Chapter charter, and a Chapter Regent's commission be placed among the Society's relics in the Smithsonian Institute." Carried.

REPORT OF THE MAGAZINE COMMITTEE.—Dr. McGee said: "During my absence from the city, the past month, Mrs. Foote very kindly offered to act as chairman of the Magazine Committee, and she will submit the report prepared by those members who were present."

The Magazine Committee has the honor to report as follows:

"The committee met on Monday, November 2, at 10.30 a.m., pursuant to call of the chairman pro tem. Present: Mrs. Bullock, Mrs. Crabbe, Mrs. Foote.

"The date and hour for the permanent meeting of the committee was appointed for the Monday previous to the session of the National Board, at 10.30 a.m.

"The committee unanimously recommends that the selection of a new cover for the Magazine be indefinitely postponed, or until the proposed union with the Daughters of the Revolution be settled.

"The committee heartily and unanimously approves the judgment of the Editor in simply omitting the words "National Board of Management" above the list of officers in the Magazine, thus correcting the incongruity upon which the Board had taken action in October. This correction had been made by the Editor before receiving the instructions of the Board.

"The committee recommends, therefore, that the Board retain the list as heretofore published, since, the simple omission of the heading removes all incompleteness.

"In response to a request from the Editor for more space—one signature, equal to sixteen pages, in case she needs it—the committee voted, three being present, two in the affirmative, with one dissenting voice. The majority, therefore, recommends that this request be granted.

"The subscription list is now 2,167, an increase of more than 500 subscribers since February, 1896. Respectfully submitted."

(Signed)  
MARY SAWYER FOOTE,  
Chairman pro tem.

H. P. CRABBE,  
ELIZABETH TOWSON BULLOCK.

The National Board of Management took issue with the committee upon its second recommendation, and Mrs. Nash moved: "That the resolution referring to the National Board of Management, as published in the Magazine, remain as ordered by the Board at the October meeting." Carried.
The third recommendation of the Magazine Committee, for an increase of space, was vetoed by the Board.

Upon motion, the report, with the above amendments, was accepted.

The report of the Committee to Compile Statute Book was called. The chairman of this committee stated that there had been a quorum at only one of the meetings, but as soon as the other members of the committee were heard from she would report.

The Recording Secretary General announced the following committees appointed by the President General since the October Board meeting:

Committee to Award Prizes for the Best Biography of a Patriotic Woman of the Revolution—Miss Elizabeth Bryant Johnston, Chairman, District of Columbia; Mrs. F. W. Dickins, Rhode Island; Miss Jane Meade Welch, New York; Mrs. Edward Terhune, New Jersey; Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, Massachusetts; Mrs. Ellen H. Walworth, New York; Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Massachusetts.

The Recording Secretary General announced that Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont and Mrs. Alice Morse Earle had been placed on this committee, but had declined.

Press Committee—Mrs. Anna Wittenmeyer, Chairman, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Lula M. Gordon, Georgia; Miss Marion H. Brazier, Massachusetts; Mrs. Mary S. Gist, District of Columbia; Miss Carolyn Halsted, New York; Mrs. Anna Hamilton, District of Columbia.

The Recording Secretary General read the report of the Committee on Conference as follows:

CONFERENCE OF THE COMMITTEE ON UNION.

The two committees appointed, respectively, by the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Daughters of the Revolution, with a view to considering measures for the union of the two Societies, assembled at the rooms of the Daughters of the American Revolution, 902 F street, Washington City, District of Columbia, on Thursday, October 8, 1896.

These committees were composed of the following ladies on the part of the General Society, Daughters of the Revolution: Mrs. Viola Holbrook, New York, Chairman; Miss Hunt, Massachusetts; Mrs. Keay, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Stanley, New Jersey; Mrs. E. M. Wood, Ohio; Mrs. A. M. Earle, Long Island.

On the part of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution: Mrs. Brackett, Chairman, Mrs. Main, Mrs. Boynton, Mrs. Mitchell, Miss Forsyth, Mrs. Hichborn.

The meeting was called to order by the chairman of the Daughters of the American Revolution Committee, Mrs. Rose Brackett, who said:

"Ladies, it is my duty, as well as pleasure, before the formal opening of this meeting, to bid you welcome, one and all, in the name of our President General and of the National Board of Management. The first thing in order is to elect a chairman for your conference."
It was moved that Mrs. Brackett should preside as chairman of the meeting.

Mrs. Brackett requested that another nomination should be made.

It was again moved and seconded that Mrs. Brackett be the permanent chairman of the united meeting. Carried.

The conference was opened by a question from a member of the Daughters of the Revolution Committee, the delegate from Massachusetts, who inquired from which side the initial steps of this conference came.

The reply was officially given that it came from the Daughters of the Revolution Society during the last Congress, but that the call for this conference was based upon the following motion made before the National Board of Management, March 5, 1896:

"THAT WHEREAS, We have on several occasions received cordial greetings from the Daughters of the Revolution, and a union of that Society with ours has been suggested; therefore

"Resolved, That we express to the Daughters of the Revolution our willingness to appoint a committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution for conference with a committee with the Daughters of the Revolution regarding union, if they desire us to do so."

The first question proposed for consideration at the conference was "The Name of the United Societies."

After a lengthy discussion and full expression from both sides it was decided to retain the name of National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The second question presented was that of the "Badge."

The Daughters of the Revolution delegate from New Jersey moved:

"That the sense of this meeting be taken as to submitting the question of a badge for the proposed united Society to an expert, requesting him to submit a design emblematic or suggestive of the union." Carried.

(This motion was made contingent upon the possibility of a union).

The third question was that of "Collateral Membership."

After an exhaustive discussion of this point, the following motion was offered:

"In view of the conference looking to the union of the two Societies, Daughters of the American Revolution and Daughters of the Revolution, and in the interest of such union, it is earnestly requested of such members of the Daughters of the American Revolution who came in on collateral lines that they re-examine their papers, with the aid of the National Registrars, to discover, if possible, lineal ancestry." Carried.

To avoid any misapprehension of this subject, the chairman of the Daughters of the American Revolution Committee said: "I can state to you very frankly that no member of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, will be asked to resign on the ground of collateral membership. No such proposition would for a moment be entertained by the National Board of Management. The Board decided that not a name on those rolls should be dropped for any purpose except
those specified in our constitution. I can tell you at once what action our National Board will take upon that point." (All the members of the Daughters of the American Revolution Committee corroborated this statement, after being asked by the chairman if this was their understanding of the matter.) The chairman further said: "We were all present and you remember that our Board of Management said that no name would be dropped for any purpose except for the reasons specified in our constitution. We consider that our Registrars have done perfect work; the papers are accepted by our Society, and as far as the National Board is concerned these names will always remain on the rolls, except for the reasons already stated. The matter of the collateral and lineal was twice discussed in our Society, and it was settled in Congress. Since then it never comes up at all; we never recognize it in any way in our Society. It is a point of honor in the National Society that those who have entered in that way shall not be asked to resign. I hope the ladies will see my point, that with the National Society we are such an enormous preponderance of lineals, and that it is the lineals who have taken this stand, that no resignations shall be demanded. This is a point of honor."

The fourth question presented by the Daughters of the Revolution Committee was in regard to the "Reexamination of Papers," as follows: "We ask for the reexamination of all papers accepted before February, 1894, with a view to placing your collateral membership on a lineal basis, and we suggest the request for resignation of any who may not be able to prove lineal descent."

Fifth question: "Attestation before a Notary Public."

The point being raised by one of the Daughters of the Revolution Committee that all papers for application should be attested before a notary public, it was officially stated by a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution Committee that inasmuch as the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, had already hundreds of such attestations on its files there was no objection to making this uniform in future.

Sixth question, "The Seal."

The discussion upon this point led to the following motion: "That the seal of the Daughters of the Revolution be accepted by the Daughters of the American Revolution with the requisite changes in the name and dates." Carried.

(It was discussed as to what these changes should be, all understanding the matter thoroughly.)

Seventh question, "State Organizations."

The delegate from New Jersey inquired if it were within the power of the national organization to appropriate money for the uses of the different States advocating State organizations.

In reply, a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution Committee stated: "Our constitution does not provide for any State
organizations whatever, nor is any provision for them made in the proposed revision of the constitution.

The chairman of the Daughters of the American Revolution Committee then spoke to this point: "Ladies, we could scarcely expect any organization coming into another (no matter which way we go), to bring into that body any questions that would raise dissensions there. In our Society we do not wish any questions brought in that are going to trouble us. It is about as much as we can do to take care of our Society as it is. I wish that you ladies would examine our methods here. When we have our Congress the work which Congress entails is enormous, and yet we have always gone on well, and I think with much credit. But you can see at once that it would be a fatal thing for the Daughters of the American Revolution (I am speaking personally) to take in a membership of several hundred who would immediately make a demand for State rights, and would bring that question up to agitate it continually in our Society. When that thing comes up, it is the effort of ten thousand to defeat it. If ten thousand should resign on account of their preference for State rights, we should still have six thousand patriotic, national women who are going to stand by the national organization in this Society, and I am sure you will realize what a fatal thing it would be to this Society to take in a large number who so greatly prefer State organizations."

The delegate from Massachusetts said: "I had felt yesterday, when this matter was discussed, that Massachusetts would be yielding that which is very dear to her in yielding State organizations. But I will say on that point I was converted by what Mrs. Boynton said yesterday about State organizations."

Chairman: "Though we are anxious for this union, I feel confident that when this subject is brought to the National Board of Management and to the Congress, they would be averse to receiving those who are in favor of State organizations. In entering another Society there should be no feeling of faction and constantly regarding themselves as belonging to some other body. I can state to you very clearly now just what would be the decision of the Board on this point."

Eighth question, "The Colors."

It was officially stated on this subject, that the Daughters of the American Revolution Committee had been authorized by the National Board of Management to accept the colors of the Daughters of the Revolution, if it was so desired.

The members of the Daughters of the Revolution and Daughters of the American Revolution Committees expressed very plainly that in all suggestions and propositions regarding mutual concessions, they had no power to commit either Society, and committed themselves only to the conscientious furtherance of the objects of the conference.

After many expressions of gratification at the result and the mutual understanding arrived at by the delegates, and thanks on the part of the
committee, Daughters of the Revolution, for the unfailing courtesy and hospitality extended to them by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, the conference closed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) ROSE F. BRACKETT,
Chairman.
CHARLOTTE E. MAIN,
HARRIET D. MITCHELL,
MARY I. FORSYTH,
HELEN M. BOYNTON,
JENNIE FRANKLIN HICHBORNE.

The Chair suggested that the discussion of this report be taken up in sections.

1. "The Name of the United Societies."
This, as stated in the report, was accepted by the joint committee.

2. "The Badge." It was announced that this change was contingent upon the possibility of a union.

Mrs. Ritchie said: "Madam Chairman, if you desire an expression of opinion from the Board I would say that I do not see how we can change our badge."

The Chair stated that the Board of Management, in its instructions to its committee, had said there would be no change in the badge, but that they had to dispose of the questions as they came up in the conference, and it was stated that in the event of a change in the badge it should be submitted to a designer.

The Recording Secretary General suggested that the Board should remember that the Daughters of the Revolution Committee had as many votes in this matter as the Daughters of the American Revolution Committee had.

Miss Johnston: "I do not see how they can expect sixteen thousand members to change their badge."

Mrs. Main: "Their idea was to add to this badge, underneath, simply a scroll which they have."

Mrs. Foote: "That in accordance with the instructions given to the Committee on Union by the National Board I move that our insignia be retained without any alteration." Carried.

3. "Collateral Membership."
Dr. McGee moved: "That the President General appoint an officer or a committee to communicate with collateral members regarding their preparing lineal papers." Motion lost.

4. "Attestation before a Notary Public."
Report satisfactory.

5. "The Seal."
Mrs. Ritchie offered the following: "That the present Seal of the Daughters of the American Revolution be retained unaltered." Carried.
Moved and seconded that the report of the Committee on Union be accepted, with the above amendments. Carried.

It was moved to adjourn until Friday at ten o'clock a. m.

Pursuant to call, the meeting was opened at ten a.m., with prayer by the Chaplain General.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from Mrs. Holbrook, requesting a copy of the national charter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and was instructed to comply with this request.

The Recording Secretary General brought the matter of the "Albermarle" Chapter to the attention of the Board, stating that the original and duplicate charters held by this Chapter had both been returned to the office, and after having made all necessary explanation, she requested the Board to decide which was the original and which the duplicate.

Dr. McGee moved: "That the charter countersigned by the State Regent of Virginia, is, in the opinion of the National Board of Management, the legal charter of the "Albermarle" Chapter, and is the one to be numbered by the Recording Secretary General and returned to the officers of the Chapter." Unanimously carried.

REPORT OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEE.—Madam President General, and Ladies of the National Board, Daughters of the American Revolution: The Auditing Committee respectfully submit to you the report of Mr. George M. Coffin, an expert accountant.

We would recommend to the Board the immediate use of checks bearing the name of the Society and also insignia on the side of the check, the paper of the checks to be cream white and the lettering in blue; also that the checks and stubs be numbered and used as suggested by Mr. Coffin in his report.

We also recommend the use of the printed receipt book, as in his report, suggesting the printing of loose receipts, to use when necessary, and when properly signed, have same receipt pasted in the receipt book.

For the future welfare of our Society we would suggest the following plans for your consideration, to take effect with the incoming Treasurer General: That a different system of bookkeeping be adopted, and we recommend that system suggested by Mr. Coffin to your committee; also that the books of the Treasurer General be kept at the rooms of the Society, 902 F Street, and a competent bookkeeper employed to do the clerical service on the books for the Treasurer General.

Hoping that this may meet with your approval and calm consideration, we respectfully submit it this 5th day of November, 1896.

Julia Cleves Harrison,  
Chairman.

Helen M. Boynton,  
Agnes M. Dennison.
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 10, 1896.

DR. JULIA CLEVES HARRISON,
Chairman Auditing Committee,
National Society, D. A. R., Washington, D. C.

MADAM: In accordance with the request and instructions of your committee, I commenced auditing the accounts of the Treasurer General of the Society on the morning of the 6th inst., at her office in the Washington Loan and Trust Building, and concluded the work on the afternoon of the 9th.

The books of the Treasurer General show the following cash transactions:

Cash on hand February 10, 1896, $4,048 11
Cash received since, to September 30, inclusive, 21,388 96

Total, $25,437 07
Cash disbursed to September 30, inclusive, 24,707 44

Cash balance September 30, 1896, 729 63

The cash receipts comprised a large number of small amounts, and with regard to these, I verified the correctness of the additions of items extended to the outer column of the cash book, and then verified the footings of these amounts. On the side of expenditures, which comprised nearly five hundred items, I verified each and every item and found them all properly vouched for, or explained. I also verified extensions and additions here. Nearly all expenditures were made by checks on bank, all of which were returned by the bank, with the exception of a few which have not yet been presented by the holders, and all paid checks were found properly endorsed by the parties to whose order they were made payable. These I regarded as sufficient evidence of payment of all expenditures charged on the Treasurer General’s books, but in addition, I examined all receipts for expenditures filed by the Treasurer General, and found all these properly receipted and approved by the chairman of the Finance Committee, with the exception of a few payments for clerical services in the various offices of the Society for the month of February.

The pass book showing transactions with the National Metropolitan Bank, Washington, District of Columbia, was written up to the 7th inst. by the bank, and returned with all checks paid to that date, and showed a balance in bank on the 7th to the credit of the Treasurer General of, $778 23

To this adding checks drawn after September 30, and paid since that date, 102 85

The result is, 881 08
Deducting the sum of sixteen checks drawn prior to September 30, but not presented for payment, the resulting balance is, $734 63.

This balance ($734.63) exceeds the balance called for by the Treasurer General's books ($729.63) by $5.00, which she explains by the statement that this amount was, at some time since February 10, deposited by her to make good what appeared to be an error. I suggested that this difference be adjusted by refunding herself the amount of $5.00.

The pass book showing transactions with the American Security and Trust Company, Washington, District of Columbia, was also written up by the company to October 7, and showed a balance for September 30, 1896, belonging to the Permanent Fund, of, $713 51.

The books of the Treasurer General call for, 738 57, an amount $25.00 greater, which is explained this way:

In several instances printed checks on the American Security and Trust Company were used for drawing checks on the National Metropolitan Bank, the name of this bank being written in below the printed words "American Security and Trust Company," and the pen being drawn through these printed words, and the check being presented at the Trust Company by the payee, it was paid by the Trust Company instead of the bank. This makes the bank account $25.00 over and the trust account $25.00 short of the correct amount in each case, and I suggested how the difference could be adjusted.

In addition to this error I found some checks wrongly numbered, some numbered in pencil, and one without a number (374). To guard against such errors in future I would suggest the use of a check book, neatly printed and bearing the design of the Society, and that the checks bear numbers printed in sequentially, the stubs being numbered in the same way to correspond, also that all checks be drawn successively from such a book on the bank or company by which it is payable.

I would also suggest that all disbursements, small or large, be made by checks, payable to the order of the party to whom the amount is due, and also that receipts for all expenditures be taken in a receipt book in printed form, instead of on loose vouchers, as at present.

In this connection I found on cash books several entries for dues refunded Chapters, where the check in each case was drawn for $5 less than the refund. This, the Treasurer General stated, was done because in each case the Chapter owed $5 for a charter, which she deducted from dues refunded, charging the full amount of dues on cash book and crediting the $5 as received from the Chapter. If it is necessary to retain fees for charters from dues refunded this treatment is proper; but if the Chapters can be relied on to remit the charter fees, then the better plan would be to remit each Chapter a check for the full amount of dues refunded and have the Chapter remit the Treasurer General the amount of charter fee.
With the exception of two entries made on the cash book, to correct
errors in the amounts of dues received, and two made to correct errors
in amounts received from the Permanent Fund, and one error in the
footing of a column, through transposition of figures, I found the cash
book neatly and accurately kept.

I could find no account for "cash" on the ledger, as there should be,
for posting the total receipts and expenditures monthly, or oftener, if
desired. The ledger, so far as I examined it, was also very neatly written
up, but does not, in my opinion, show the condition of the Society's
affairs as clearly and simply as it might if a day book or journal was
used in connection with the cash book, and in some respects much labor
could be saved.

If this were done the ledger accounts could be kept so that a balance
of its accounts, at the end of each year, would show at a glance the total
receipts and sources from which received, and total expenditures and
nature of these. The accounts with Chapters could also be balanced and
closed, while now it appears they are simply ruled off without being
balanced and closed.

With the Treasurer General I also visited the vaults of the American
Security and Trust Company, where she exhibited to me the following
securities:

Note of W. H. Doherty, dated May, 1892, secured by
real estate, ........................................ $1,000 00

Note of John H. Walter, dated May 9, 1896, secured
by real estate ($2,500) costing with int., ........... 2,556 66

2 Debenture Bonds of American S. & T. Co., $500, /
4 " " " " 100, ........... 400 00

I " " " " 1,000 00

2 United States 4 % reg. bonds $1,000 each, par value, ........ 2,000 00

These securities, the Treasurer General states belong to the Permanent
Fund of the Society.

I also found there:

6 U. S. reg. 5 % bonds, $1,000 each (par value), ........ $6,000 00

2 " " 4 % " " 1,000 " " " " .................. 2,000 00

and was informed that

1 U. S. 4 % reg. bond (par value) ...................... 1,000 00

was in the hands of the cashier of the National Metropolitan Bank,
Washington, D. C.

These nine United States bonds are said to belong to the Current Fund
of the Society.

In addition, I was shown a note for $240, payable on demand, signed
by T. B. Moran, belonging to the Continental Hall Fund.

All of which is

Respectfully submitted by (Signed) GEORGE M. COFFIN.
To the National Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution:

Being unavoidably absent from the city, please allow me to say, as a member of the Auditing Committee, that since different members of the Board have asserted that we do not understand our business; that we have overstepped our bounds, it seems necessary to state: First, That we did not claim to understand the work thoroughly, and told the Treasurer General frankly that she would have to explain her system before we could audit the books. She willingly did so, and we had no difficulty afterwards; Second, Our chairman reports that the books had been thoroughly examined, and that the moneys were all accounted for.

We have repeatedly stated that while we have all confidence in our Treasurer General, and did not wish to criticise any department of her work, we still felt that it would be greatly to the advantage of the Society that there should be one or two changes in the methods used, viz: that the books, after the current year, be kept in the office of the Society, and in a fire-proof safe. The Treasurer General, herself, agreed with this latter suggestion. It seems strange that anyone could think this “persecution” of the Treasurer General, since it has reference to her successors, not to herself.

Third. If the committee has overstepped its bounds we can only say that we have complied with our instructions, as we understood them, and have tried to do so courteously and conscientiously.

Respectfully submitted, (Signed) HELEN M. BOYNTON.

To the National Board of Management:

LADIES: As I shall be out of the city during the November meeting, I wish to submit in writing my unqualified approval of the report and recommendations as furnished the Auditing Committee by the expert accountant, Mr. Coffin.

(Signed) AGNES M. DENNISON.

Mrs. Hichborn moved: “That the report of the Auditing Committee be accepted without the recommendations.” Carried.

Mrs. Dickson moved: “That a vote of thanks be given our faithful and efficient Treasurer General for her work.” Carried.

Mrs. Mitchell inquired as to what were the wishes of the Board in regard to sending out the copies of the proposed revision of the constitution.

Dr. McGee offered the following: “That whereas the Congress directed that the Board should issue the proposed revision of the constitution at this meeting; therefore, “Resolved, That we, in order to proceed in accordance with the constitution of the National Society, do now formally approve of the proposed revision.”
A rising vote was called for on this motion, and resulted as follows:
Affirmative, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Hichborn, Dr. McGee, Mrs. Brockett, Mrs. Draper, Madame von Rydingsvård—6.
Negative, Mrs. Nash, Mrs. Foote, Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Dickson, Mrs. Bullock, Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Ritchie, Miss Miller, Miss Wilbur, Mrs. Main—10.
Not voting, Mrs. Crabbe, Miss Johnston, Dr. Harrison—3.
Mrs. Mitchell, as secretary of the Constitution Committee, presented the bill of the stenographer, employed by the committee, and other expenses incurred by them.
Mrs. Draper moved that the bills be paid. Motion lost by one vote.
Mrs. Foote moved: "That the bills from the Committee on Revision be referred back to the committee." Carried.
Mrs. Mitchell moved: "That this Board authorize the transmission of these copies of proposed revision to the Chapters, according to instructions from the Congress." Carried.
The Chair stated that the work of the Congress would now be taken up and announced that the Committee on Arrangements is the resident membership of the National Board of Management.
The first thing was to elect the chairman of the Committee on Arrangements.
The Recording Secretary General moved: "That the First Vice-President General of our Board shall be the chairman of the Committee on Arrangements." Carried unanimously by a rising vote.
It was moved to adjourn until two o'clock p.m.

The meeting being called to order, Mrs. Sarah Berrian C. Morgan, State Regent of Georgia, was unanimously elected to give, in behalf of the Sixth Continental Congress, a response to the address of welcome of the President General.
Mrs. Bullock moved: "That the tellers be appointed outside of the Congress to act during the entire Congress." Carried.
Mrs. Bullock moved: "That a ballot box be purchased for the use of the Continental Congress." Carried.
The Recording Secretary General moved: "That the Board go into executive session for the discussion of the various details incident upon the assembling of the Sixth Continental Congress." Carried.
Upon motion, the regular session was resumed.
Mrs. Seymour, Registrar General, read the name of Miss Ella L. Howe, which was accepted by the Board, and the Recording Secretary General was requested to cast the ballot for this lady.
Mrs. Henry moved that the flowers presented to the Board by the New York City Chapter delegation be presented to the First Vice-President General. Seconded and carried.
The Board then adjourned until the first Thursday in December.
Respectfully submitted,

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
Recording Secretary General, D. A. R.
REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL, D. A. R.,
FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1896.

RECEIPTS.
Cash in bank October 1, 1896, $927 38
Initiation fees, $631 00
Annual dues ($923, less $116 refunded), 807 00
Interest on Government bonds, 75 00
Application blanks, 3 00
Lineage Book, Vol. I, 3 50
Directory, 20 50
Rosettes ($54.90—$40 expense), 14 90
Total receipts, 1,554 90

DISBURSEMENTS.

Magazine for November.
Printing ($266.51 and engraving $3.96), $270 47
Salary of Editor, 83 34
Salary of Business Manager, 50 00
Stationery, 26 20
Incidental expenses, 27 86
Less receipts, 205 14
Net cost, 252 73

Lineage Book, Vol. II.
Clerical service in compiling for October and November, 200 00

Ribbon.
Expenditures, $27, less receipts, $3.13, 23 87

Souvenir Spoons.
Expenditures, $7, less receipts, $4.50, 2 50

Current Expenses.
Office rent, $100 00
Office incidentals, 12 90
Office furniture (table and basket), 1 35
Engrossing 662 certificates, 66 20
Printing 50 commissions, 2 50
Engraving on commission plate, 1 50
Printing 2,000 circulars of information, ... $7.00
Printing and mailing 1,000 copies revised constitution, ... 35.50
Printing 2,000 notification cards, ... 7.50
Printing 60 charters, ... 7.50
Printing 2,500 postals and furnishing postals, ... 40.25
10,000 application blanks, ... 82.65
Postage on 1,500 certificates of membership, ... 90.00
Stamping 32 boxes of stationery, ... 13.50
Stationery for active officers, ... 51.78
Book for members-at-large, ... 6.00
Binding books for library, ... 1.20
Hotel bill for Daughters of the Revolution, ... 60.00
Postage for State Regents (Massachusetts, $9.99; Rhode Island, $9.71; Ohio, $5.00; Washington, $7.00), ... 31.70

Postage and Incidentals for Active Officers.

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization, ... $5.30
Recording Secretary General, ... 10.00
Corresponding Secretary General, ... 10.00
Registrars General, ... 5.00
Treasurer General, ... 9.45
Librarian General, ... 5.60

Clerical Services.

Curator ($75) and Stenographer ($75), $150.00
Clerical service for Recording Secretary General, ... 30.00
Clerical service for Registrars General, ... 80.00
Clerical service for Treasurer General, ... 78.50
Clerical service on card catalogue, ... 50.00
Clerical service on record books, ... 30.00
Stenographer for President General, ... 45.35

Balance, cash in hand December 1, 1896, ... 916.20

PERMANENT FUND.

Cash in bank, November 1, 1896, ... $926.05
Interest on Doherty ($30) and Walter's notes ($75), ... 105.00
Interest on American Security and Trust Co. bonds, ... 25.00
Charter fees, ... 30.00
Life Membership Fees.

Miss Edith May Tilley, through William Ellery Chapter, $12 50
Mrs. L. H. Tillinghast, through Gaspee Chapter, 12 50
Mrs. William A. Montgomery, through Irondequoit Chapter, 12 50
Mrs. R. B. Perry, Reedsburg, Wisconsin, 25 00

Contributions to Continental Hall Fund since November 1, 1896.

Through Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter:
Mrs. Adlai R. Stevenson, $25 00
Miss Letitia E. Stevenson, 10 00
Mrs. Julia G. (Stevenson) Hardin, 5 00
Mrs. M. T. Scott (Julia G.), 10 00
Mrs. Isaac Funk (Frances C.), 5 00
Miss Emma Howard, Knoxville, 10 00
Mrs. Carrie R. Braley, 5 00
Miss Carrie Christie, 5 00
Miss Elizabeth Christie, 5 00

Through Crawford County Chapter:
Mrs. Anna J. Kemp, 10 00
Mrs. Emma L. Merwin, 5 00
Dr. Susan F. Rose, 5 00
Miss Emma Davis, 5 00
Mrs. Blanche S. Gill, 5 00
Mrs. Mary D. Colton, 3 00
Mrs. Elizabeth S. Fuller, 2 00
Mrs. Frances B. Dayton, 2 00
Mrs. S. Josephine Bates, 1 00
Mrs. Kate S. Malone, 2 00
Mrs. Frances S. Hollister, 2 00
Mrs. Ella D. Hassley, 1 00
Mrs. Annie W. Hempstead, 1 00
Mrs. Senora J. Thompson, 1 00
Mrs. Marion B. Larned, 50
Mrs. Emily J. Holmes, 1 00
Mrs. Anna S. Smith, 1 00
Mrs. Mae Goff Smith, 1 00
Miss Katharine Gridley, 1 00
Miss Isabella H. Brawley, 1 00

$62 50

$80 00

$50 50
Shikellimo Chapter:

Mrs. Martha Cowden, 3 00 3 00
133 50
356 00

Cash in bank December 1, 1896, $1,282 05

TOTAL ASSETS.

Current Fund.

Cash in bank, $ 916 20
United States Government bonds, 10,328 95
$11,245 15

Permanent Fund.

Cash in bank, $ 1,282 05
Permanent investments, 9,643 47
10,925 52

Total assets, $22,170 67

Respectfully submitted, BELL M. DRAPER,

Since closing the books §10 have been received for the Continental Hall Fund through the Chicago Chapter from Mrs. J. A. Coleman.

The Treasurer General takes this opportunity to say that several statements in the report of the expert to the Auditing Committee, while true as far as they go, convey a wrong impression because they do not state the whole truth.

If at any time these statements or any other criticisms of her work are considered of sufficient importance by the Board to be submitted to her, she will gladly return the same with explanations.

As it must now be evident to the Board what were the circumstances over which the Treasurer General had no control, on account of which she was compelled last month to ask for extra help, she requests that in view of the great amount of legitimate work in her department during the next three months,

1st, That her books be not audited again until the end of the fiscal year.

2d, That at that time a bank expert be engaged, not by the Auditing Committee, nor by the Treasurer General, but by the National Society, and that he examine at such time and in such place as suits her convenience, all books, vouchers, etc., in her custody, and give a written receipt therefor before they are delivered to the Auditing Committee.

3d. That inasmuch as the person employed by the Auditing Committee last October made five mistakes in his work involving over one hundred dollars, all of which, although in her favor, were pointed out to him by the Treasurer General and corrected by him before submitting his report, she must request that in justice to the National Society and herself the person employed in February be at least as accurate as herself:
ERRATA.

We correct the error in spelling in the October number, page 408, to Eleanor F. Noel.

Page 660—After the words Recording Secretary General omit the words "reported that the chairman of the."

Page 661—Omit the words "same in the" before "AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE" and insert after them the phrase, "in the catalogue of the show."