THE ORATORS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The first epoch in American literature is merely theological, and embraces a period of one hundred and thirty years (1620-1750). It is represented by the Mathers, Jonathan Edwards and others, whose theological treatises, together with some important journals, make up the literature of this period.

When, however, the idea of resistance to the English oppression got into the minds of the Colonists, that idea changed completely the character of the thought, and hence the character of the literature. The occasion made men orators, whether they expressed their minds in letter-writing, in newspaper publications, or on the rostrum.

The addresses sent to Europe made a great impression. Hitherto England had ignored American authors, but "when the political orators spoke, their words resounded across the Atlantic." In highest praise Pitt, the great English statesman, spoke of their ability in the House of Lords. He said, "History has always been my favorite study, and in the celebrated writings of antiquity I have often admired the patriotism of Greece and Rome; but, my Lords, I must avow that in the master states of the world I know not a people nor a Senate who can stand in preference to the delegates of America, assembled in General Congress at Philadelphia."

Such commendation from one of the greatest of English authors makes it seem worth while to study the American orators whom he ranks with Cicero and Demosthenes.

In the history of the American Revolution there are two subjects that are given great prominence, the grievances of the Colonists and the campaigns of the war. There is still a third which should claim the earliest attention of the student and
historian, namely, the influence of the master intellects in directing the thoughts of the Colonists. As a power in the Revolution this has been too little recognized in history. Moreover, from the study of history alone, we fail to get a realizing sense of the difficulties of the times. Especially is the greatest obstacle of all lost sight of—the opposition of the majority to anything like resistance. It was this opposition which produced the orators. To fully appreciate both the orators and their obstacles the student must turn to American literature.

It is interesting also as an example in evolution, this growth of an idea which resulted in the birth of a nation. Fifteen years before the war, the idea appeared in its simplest form, and originated with the people of North Carolina, who organized a body of men known as Regulators. They attempted, but in vain, to regulate the English Government in its colonial concerns.

Next evolved was the idea of repeal and redress. This was the period of petitions, remonstrances, arguments, and supplications. It opened in 1765 and closed with the battle of Lexington.

The third idea, in order of succession, was separation from Great Britain, which brought to its culmination the oratory of the period. Up to this time the word independence had not been coined for current use, but it was evolved in due time, and from it came the idea of union, and last in the evolution the great American Nation.

This growth of an idea and its influence in the Revolution can be found only in the literature of the period, and to appreciate the evolution, one must study the writings chronologically.

On the occasion of the repeal of the Stamp Act, Jonathan Mayhew delivered a thrilling speech, which is called "A Patriot's Thanksgiving." It closes thus: "The repeal, the repeal has restored things to order. The course of justice is no longer obstructed. * * All lovers of liberty have reason to rejoice. Blessed revolution! How great are our obligations to the Supreme Governor of the world."

If you know Benajmin Franklin only as an economist and a philosopher, then you cannot appreciate the service he gave
to your native land. Read his writings of this period, for example, "Rules for reducing a great empire to a small one," and explain, if you can, his change in style from that of the cool and calculating economist to that of the scorching critic. Only the fire of patriotism can explain it.

George Washington's style is severe and scholarly, whether put to service in the epistolary art or in stately addresses. Once only in his life-time did he soar to lofty heights of oratory. It was at the close of his long and faithful career, when he delivered that masterpiece of prophetic admonition, his "Farewell Address" to the American States.

Philip Freneau wrote war ballads and political burlesque. Timothy Dwight, of New Haven, became, after the war, noted as a writer and a scholar. But he was an army chaplain when he wrote the popular war song beginning:

"Columbia, Columbia, to glory arise;
The queen of the world, the child of the skies,
Thy genius commands thee."

Head and shoulders above these writers; yes, touching the stars, according to Pitt, were James Otis, Patrick Henry, Thomas Paine, and Samuel Adams.

A noticeable condition common to all these men, except Otis, is that, at the outset, they were wanting in influence which comes from wealth, family, age or experience. Patrick Henry was only twenty-nine when he made his first speech in the Virginia House of Burgesses, and his business ventures had been a series of failures. Josiah Quincy was twenty-one when he began to deliver those speeches which set on fire the hearts and minds of the people of Boston. Thomas Paine was no longer young when he arrived in this country, but he had no money, nor any vested interests anywhere. Samuel Adams was a poor, struggling lawyer. Remote from each other, without the inspiration which comes from the assistance of one another, they kept the signal fires burning—Patrick Henry in Virginia, Thomas Paine in Philadelphia, Otis and Adams in Boston.

For biographies of these orators I must refer you to our public libraries. There isn't time for a finished article even on
the life of one man, especially if we have samples of their
genius, which seem to me to be the best possible introduction
to our great orators.

From Richardson's work on American Literature are ob-
tained the following facts concerning the Boston writers:
"James Otis, Joseph Warren, and Josiah Quincy, formed a
knot of Massachusetts orators, of which James Otis was the
chief. * * * They were all men of education and marked
ability." Otis was called "the silver-tongued orator." Presi-
dent Adams likened him to "a flame of fire." In 1760 he de-
ivered a speech five hours long. Adams says, "with a torrent
of impetuous eloquence he hurried everything before him.
Every man went away ready to take up arms." His speech,
which of the recitations comes first on the programme, is from
a letter written in 1765 to an English Lord, in answer to his
argument justifying Parliament in taxing the Colonies. It
had the ring of a high-born English subject, for the ideas of
separation and independence were not yet born, and the con-
trast between his speech of 1765 and Samuel Adams' speech
of 1778 is the best possible illustration of the evolution of an
idea.

[The four examples of the oratory of the period were given
in each Chapter where this paper has been read by members of
the Chapter, who, in fine style, declaimed their respective parts,
adding greatly to the enthusiasm of the subject. In this article,
however, only a few disconnected sentences can be given, to
show the character of each orator's style and to preserve the
unity of the subject.]

Otis writes: "To what purpose is it to ring the everlasting
changes to the Colonists on the cases of Manchester, Birming-
ham, and Sheffield, which return no member? If those places
are not represented they ought to be. * * * Should
the British Empire one day be extended around the globe,
would it be reasonable that all mankind should have their con-
cerns managed by "the occupants of Cornish barns and ale
houses?" * * * * Every garretteer has lately
talked of our American Colonies, and of yoking and curbing
the cattle. Why may not American peasants with the same
propriety speak of their cities of London and Westminster;
and consider them but as appendages to their sheep-cots and goose-pens?

"The national debt is confessed on all hands to be a terrible sore. But it should be remembered that the Colonists never occasioned its increase, [and] we cannot see the equity of being obliged to pay off a debt of other's making. Why should not the Great Mogul be obliged to contribute? There are full as good reasons for laying him under contribution as any for taxing the Colonists.

"The gentleman has made himself quite merry with the modest proposal of an American representative in Parliament. If he is now sober I would humbly ask, if there be any greater absurdity in this plan than in a Welsh and Scotch representative?"

The first biographer of Patrick Henry was William Wirt. Another good biography is Arnold's life of Patrick Henry. In this sketch, everything must be left out except the scene and occasion of his two greatest speeches, and a paragraph as to his family.

Patrick Henry's father was a Scotchman, who, when a young man, had come to this country with a small fortune, and had settled in Virginia. He was a nephew of the Scotch historian Robertson. He married the daughter of a prosperous innkeeper of Virginia, whose son, William Winston, was an eloquent speaker of his day. The genius of the young Patrick therefore may have come to him by inheritance. The families of both father and mother were people of property and education, but this did not give them position among the aristocracy of Virginia.

Patrick Henry married at eighteen, failed three times in business, and then took up the study of law, when already he had a family to support. The law case which brought him out of obscurity is of historic interest, known as "The People versus the Parsons," i.e., the Colony of Virginia against the Church of England.

The fame of his success in this case elected him to the Virginia House of Burgesses, but it arrayed the clergy against him as his mortal enemy. On his first appearance in the House, he is described as uncouth but not ungraceful and
rough in dress, so that he was a conspicuous figure among the well-dressed aristocrats of Old Dominion. Besides he was poverty poor and was known not to be overzealous in study nor overable in business.

His first act in the House was to attack the leaders in govern-ment for mismanagement of the finances. This arrayed a second social element against him—the governing class.

One must know these facts in order to appreciate the unfavorable light in which he stood when he made his famous speech against the Stamp Act, the closing words of which are found in all our school histories, “Caesar had his Brutus, Charles I his Cromwell, and George III ——.” It was the moment his enemies had waited for, and cries of “Treason! Treason!” were heard from all parts of the House. It was a critical moment, too, in the career of the young orator, but he was equal to the occasion. He waited for the uproar to cease, and finished his sentence with a stroke at his adversaries which was unreturnable. “George III may profit by their example. If this be treason, make the most of it.”

Nine years later he delivered his greatest speech. In the meantime he had been elected to represent his State in the first General Congress of the Colonies which met in Philadelphia in 1774. “The Tea Party” had been given in Boston, and in return for the compliment Parliament closed the port of Boston, and sent an army of redcoats for the Bostonians to house and feed.

In the midst of these stirring events the Second Virginia Convention was held in Richmond—one month before the battle of Lexington. Patrick Henry was a member, and patiently listened to the counsels of his elders, in which all were in favor of reconciliation. The body of the convention was strongly opposed to “rash or hasty measures.” The weakness and falsity of their arguments were painfully evident to Patrick Henry, and when his time came he arose and replied, touching in turn the arguments which had been presented. The speaker before Henry had reminded his listeners that it would be time enough to resort to measures of desperation when all hope had vanished. Patrick Henry, therefore, begins his speech, “It is natural in man to indulge the illusions of hope;” and by logical
steps he rose to heights of eloquence never surpassed in American oratory. He said:

"We are apt to shut our eyes against a painful truth and listen to the song of that siren, until she transforms us into beasts. For my part whatever anguish of spirit it may cost, I am willing to know the worst and to provide for it.

"I have but one lamp-by which my feet are guided, and that is the lamp of experience. Judging by the past, what has there been in the conduct of the British ministry to justify these hopes.

"We have petitioned, we have remonstrated, we have prostrated ourselves before the throne—our petitions have been slighted, our supplications have been disregarded, and we have been spurned with contempt from the foot of the throne. In vain after these things may we indulge in the fond hope of peace and reconciliation. If we wish to be free we must fight.

"They tell us we are weak. Sir, we are not weak. Three millions of people armed in the holy cause of liberty are invincible. We shall not fight our battles alone. There is a just God who presides over the destinies of nations.

"It is too late now to retire from the contest. There is no retreat but in submission and slavery.

"What is it that gentlemen wish? Is life so dear and peace so sweet as to be purchased at the price of homes and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God. I know not what course others may take, but as for me, give me liberty or give me death."

Of the writers of this period none accomplished greater results than Thomas Paine. Moncure D. Conway, his latest biographer, says, "America has known some utterances of lips equivalent to decisive victories in the field, but of the utterances by pen none achieved such vast results as Paine's "Common Sense" and the first "Crisis."

Two months before the battle of Lexington Thomas Paine came from England with letters of introduction from Benjamin Franklin. He went to Philadelphia, and immediately took up the cause of the Colonists. "Common Sense," his first publication, came out the next winter. Our Connecticut poet, Joel Barlow, says, "It gave spirit and resolution to the Americans
who were wavering and undetermined.” Barlow also wrote, “The great American nation owed as much to the pen of Paine as to the sword of Washington.”

Paine served the Colonies not only as a writer, but was appointed to fill most responsible positions of state, and proved to be a statesman of great ability. The Tories and English had formed alliances with the Indians, who were a constant and terrible menace to the people of Pennsylvania. The Council of Safety of Philadelphia, whose duty it was to protect the city against this hideous combination of traitors within and savages without, appointed a committee to treat with the Indians, of which committee Paine was the chairman.

Later the Congress of the United States appointed its Committee on Foreign Affairs—a committee which called for the best statesmanship of the country. Paine was elected its secretary.

The Assembly of Pennsylvania made him war correspondent for Washington’s campaign, and he spent the greater part of the winter of 1777 with Washington at Valley Forge.

Two years afterward the Pennsylvania Assembly made him clerk of the House. And the next year, when Congress called for a loan of eight million dollars, Colonel John Laurens, Washington’s aid, and Thomas Paine were sent to France to obtain the loan from the French Government. According to Lamartine, Louis XIV “loaded him with favors,” and the gift of six million dollars was confided to the hands of Franklin and Paine. The American treasury was empty, but these supplies arrived in time to give Washington the aid he needed and without which he could not have carried on the campaign which resulted in the surrender of Cornwallis.

Paine was not satisfied to be a writer and statesman in the cause of American liberty. He served as a soldier, honorable and valiant. In the second year of the war he enlisted in the Pennsylvania division of the Flying Camp, and served until its disbandment. Next he enlisted under General Green, who appointed Paine his aide-de-camp.

At Fort Mifflin, on the Delaware, Paine undertook a hazardous enterprise, by which he rendered most valuable service to
General Green, and through the remainder of the war Paine was called "the hero of Fort Mifflin."

But it was as a writer that he rendered the greatest service to the United States of America, and proved himself the most unselfish of patriots. His publications were in the greatest demand and would have sold at any price. The copyrights of all his works he gave to the cause of American independence, and "peace found him a penniless patriot, when he might have had 50,000 in his pockets, the proceeds from the sale of his publications."

Through the ingenuity and tact of an article, in the fifth "Crisis," Paine wrote of the foulest conspiracy of the Revolution, known as the Conway Cabal.

In recognition of the part Paine had in the production of that great document, the Declaration of Independence, the University of Pennsylvania, on the second anniversary of the Fourth of July, as a part of its celebration, bestowed upon Paine the honorary degree of Master of Arts. William Cobbett, the English statesman, says, "Whoever wrote the Declaration, Paine was its author."

His second pamphlet, the first to bear the title Crisis, won the earliest victory for the American Army. It is from this that the selection is made as a sample of Paine's style.

It was written by the light of the camp fire, after weary marches by day. Paine was serving on General Green's staff at Fort Lee. On November 23, the English made an attack and finally took possession. The American Army under Green retreated, and joined Washington at Trenton. The severe weather prevented a pursuit by the English, and saved the American forces. Washington, in direct need, wrote to Congress of the distresses of his soldiers. Paine was there to see it all, and he was writing his first "Crisis." It was published December 19, and on the 23d, four days later, it reached the camp. It was read aloud to groups of half clad and disheartened soldiers on the night but one before the battle of Trenton. Paine's biographer says, "The discouraged commander presently saw his soldiers beaming with hope, and urging on the attack, their watchword the opening sentence of the Crisis,
"These are the times that try men's souls," and the next day Trenton was won.

Paine had written and the soldiers had read: "The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will in this crisis shrink from the service of his country. * * * * *

"Tyranny is not easily conquered. Yet we have this consolation, what we obtain too cheap, we esteem too lightly. * * Heaven knows how to put a proper price upon its goods; and it would indeed seem strange if so celestial an article as freedom should not be highly rated. * * * * *

"I love the man that can smile in trouble, that can gather strength from distress and grow brave by reflection. * * 'Tis the business of little minds to shrink, but he whose heart is firm, and whose conscience approves his conduct, will pursue his principles unto death."

According to Richardson, the most potent voice in Massachusetts was that of Samuel Adams, a Harvard graduate, intensely in earnest, poor, incorruptible, a man of business who sacrificed his pecuniary interests to the Colonial cause.

He read in the Boston town meetings, and became State Legislator, Congressman, Governor. His work was that of a strong personal force—a pioneer, an upbuilder of liberty. He wrote stirring articles for the People's Paper in Boston, and was as obnoxious to the home government as he was popular among the Colonists.

He knew how to make his titles tell, and the value and force of a signature. "A Son of Liberty" writing "An appeal to the World" are samples of title and signature.

The selection chosen as an example of his power and style was written in 1778 after Burgoyne's surrender, and is taken from a letter addressed to the Peace Commissioners from England, who had but recently arrived in America.

The spirit of independence is there in every sentence, and the joy of victory is not altogether kept down in this masterpiece of irony.

Samuel Adams writes: "Trusty and most well-beloved servants of your sacred master. * * As you are sent to America for the express purpose of treating with anybody or every-
thing, you will pardon an address from one who disdains to flatter those whom he loves.

"I have seen your most elegant and most eloquent letter to the members of Congress.

"You begin with the amiable expressions of humanity—the earnest desire for tranquility and peace.

"You are willing to consent to a cessation of hostilities, both by sea and land. It is difficult for rude Americans to determine whether you are serious in this proposition or whether you mean to jest with their simplicity.

"You offer to revive mutual affection. To revive mutual affection is impossible. We freely forgive you. But it is not in nature that you should forgive us. You have injured us too much. You offer to establish the powers of the respective Legislatures in each particular State. Let me assure you that the power of each Legislature is most fully established and on a most solid foundation.

"We have a due sense of the kind offer you made to grant us a share in your sovereign. But really, gentlemen, we have not the least inclination to accept it. He may suit you extremely well, but he is not to our taste.

"We cannot but admire the generosity of soul which prompts you to agree that no military force shall be kept in the different States of North America without the consent of the General Congress. You will therefore cause the forces of your royal master to be removed. Now if you will take the advice of one who is really a friend to England—away with your fleets and your armies. As ambassadors (not as commissioners) solicit a treaty of peace, amity and commerce with the rising States of the Western World.

"You know the cause of America is just. You know that she contends for that freedom to which all men are entitled.

"In the doubtful scale of battle, we pray that we may be successful as we have justice on our side.

"I am, my lords and gentlemen, the friend of human nature, and one who glories in the title of "An American."

MARY PHILOTHETA ROOT.
REMINISCENCES OF HADDONFIELD, NEW JERSEY, DURING THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

In the War of the American Revolution New Jersey bore a conspicuous and honorable part, and the county of Gloucester, of which Camden County then formed a part, is fertile in historical associations of that eventful period.

Haddonfield, one of the oldest towns in the county, is noted for a number of incidents that occurred during the Revolutionary War. Count Donop, a Hessian officer in the British service, with twenty-five hundred Hessian veterans, crossed the Delaware River at Cooper's Ferry on October 21, 1777, and marched that evening to Haddonfield, and encamped opposite John Gill's, where now stands the residence of the late John Gill, Esq. In this house Donop had his headquarters and, although the owner was an Elder among Friends, yet the politeness of the German soldier so won upon him that he was kindly remembered ever after. The inhabitants, however, suffered much from the depredations of the common soldiers, who wantonly destroyed their property and endangered their lives. The presence of an officer in a house was a protection against them, and every family sought out one, with the promise of good entertainment without cost, that their property might be saved from destruction.

Before daylight on the morning of October 22d, the Hessians left Haddonfield, and were engaged in the battle at Red Bank, where Count Donop was wounded and taken into the Whitall residence, where he died three days after the battle, saying in his last moments, "It is finishing a noble career early; but I die the victim of my ambition, and the avarice of my sovereign. See in me the vanity of all human pride! I have shone in all the courts of Europe, and now I am dying here on the banks of the Delaware in the house of an obscure Quaker."

During the battle Mrs. Whitall was spinning in an upper room of the house. She had refused to leave it; presently a shot from one of the British vessels crashed through the wall and lodged in a partition near where she was sitting; whereupon she carefully removed her wheel to the cellar, and con-
tinued at her work until the wounded were brought to the house, and she was called upon to attend them.

The sad defeat that attended the Hessians in the death of their commanding officer completely demoralized them, and they returned in detached bodies, begging shelter and food of those they had so illly treated. As a detachment approached Haddonfield, a farmer living near the road was, with his horse and cart, pressed into the service to carry some that were unable to walk further. The appearance of armed men so terrified the farmer that he neglected to fasten down the front part of his cart, and when rising a hill near the village the weight of the men was thrown on the back of the cart, and all were pitched headlong into the road.

Becoming better acquainted with the people, many Hessians deserted and remained afterwards, becoming thrifty people and good citizens.

The British Army—abandoning Philadelphia, June, 1778, passed through Haddonfield on the way to New York. They were four days and nights passing through the town. Lydia Bates lived in a small house on the site of Mr. George Glover's present home. She kept a cow, which was often caught and milked by the soldiers. Lydia did not like this, and when she saw them coming would drive her cow in the cellar until they were gone.

Major Simcoe, with the Queen's Rangers, a very efficient corps of Tories recruited in New York and Connecticut, occupied Haddonfield, while Stirling remained near Cooper's Ferry with a reserve. Simcoe occupied the main street with his troops, and sent detachments to destroy some barrels of tar near Timber Creek, and seize a lot of rum on the Egg Harbor road east of the village. "Mad Anthony" quickly whirled his little command down toward the river from Mt. Holly, and in obedience to Stirling's orders, Simcoe quitted Haddonfield by night in a storm of sleet and rain, and rejoined the reserve at Cooper's Ferry.

The next day, March 1st, a sharp skirmish ensued at the Spicer's Ferry Bridge over Cooper's Creek. The Rangers having been sent three or four miles up the direct road to Haddonfield for some remaining forage, were met by Wayne's
cavalry, and forced to retreat to the Ferry. Upon the right, in the neighborhood of the present Reilly's Academy and the Hicksite Friends' meeting-house, a heavy fire was kept up by the Forty-second men upon the main body of the Americans, who were in the woods along the Haddonfield road. As Simcoe advanced rapidly to gain an eminence in front, the cavalry retired to the woods, except one officer, who reined back his horse, and facing the Rangers as they dashed on, slowly waved his sword for his attendants to retreat. This brave officer was Count Pulaski, who had command of the cavalry.

While Wayne was posted in Haddonfield, some of his men made a reconnoissance of the British at Gloucester, and were discovered and pursued by a superior force. A running fight ensued, which lasted nearly from Gloucester Point to the American lines, but the British suffered much the greater loss. The most prominent man in this action on the American side was Colonel Ellis, of the Gloucester militia. Soon after the whole British force at Gloucester moved on Wayne at Haddonfield by night, but found only his empty quarters. A soldier named Chew taking a shorter route and swimming his horse across Newton Creek, was the first to reach Haddonfield. Ellis' regiment marched out just as the British marched in. Colonel Ellis was so corpulent that he fell behind his men, and but for the darkness of the night would have been taken prisoner.

The intelligence brought by Chew created great fear in the town, and every precaution was taken to mislead the enemy by putting out the lights in the dwellings, and the families retiring to bed. A colored servant in the family of Mrs. Abigail Blackwood, widow of Samuel, then living on Tanner Street, was sent with the children to their room, and strictly enjoined to extinguish the candle. Through curiosity she disobeyed her mistress, and placed it on the window ledge, which attracted the attention of the soldiers, who at once surrounded the house. John Blackwood, a son of the widow, then a lad, was captured, taken into the street, and made to tell what he knew of Colonel Ellis and his regiment. While attempting by the light of a few torches, and surrounded by the excited soldiers, to show the direction of the retreating troops, Miles Sage rode up and asked the boy the same question while attempting
to answer the others: His reply was that they had gone, some one way and some another. At this moment Sage discovered that he was in the midst of British soldiers, who at the same time noticed that he was an American. Sage at once put spurs to his horse, rode hastily into the main street and towards the northerly part of the village. He was fired upon as he vanished in the darkness, but escaped until he reached the upper hotel (the present Temperance House), where his horse was wounded, and he fell to the ground. Before Sage could disengage himself from the saddle he was attacked by the guard, stabbed in various places about his body, and left for dead in the street. By order of a Scotch officer he was carried into the small building now occupied by Mr. John Garrett, opposite the present Temperance House, where he was attended by a surgeon of the army. On examination it was found that he had thirteen bayonet wounds. He was put in the care of some women, one of whom became the mother of Governor Stratton. Being besought to prepare for death, he exclaimed: "Why, Martha, I mean to give the enemy thirteen rounds yet." He lived to tell his grandchildren of his perilous adventure.

Simcoe (British officer) had a narrow escape while halted at Haddonfield. On one occasion, while resting his horse on the brow of the hill, opposite the present school for backward children, late residence of William Mann, Major Simcoe heard the whistling of a rifle ball near him, and saw two persons on the opposite hill. He ordered a lieutenant to take a few dragoons and capture them. These persons proved to be two young men who secured the loan of a rifle of a farmer living near for the purpose of hunting. As they proceeded along the road, Simcoe was plainly in view, and they could not resist the temptation of shooting at a British officer. After this exploit they returned to the house, when a young woman, Diana Collins, discovered the dragoons in pursuit, and shouted to the young men to escape. One turned down the creek into the swamp and evaded the soldiers, while the other ran up the hill and secreted himself in the bushes, and but for his curiosity in watching the men and horses as they passed would also have escaped. He, however, left his hiding place, went back into the road, was discovered, and after a hot chase captured. He
was taken to Philadelphia, thence to the prison ships in New York, and kept for a long time. Although not the guilty one, he suffered a terrible punishment, and was not allowed to return for two or more years. But when he visited the spot where he had hidden he found his hat that had been lost in the scuffle at the time.

In March, 1778, soon after the retreat of Simcoe from Haddonfield, Pulaski with a large body of Continental troopers came close under the British lines to reconnoitre. The enemy, anticipating his approach, placed an ambush upon both sides of the road leading from the bridge to the Middle Ferry, in the neighborhood of the present Friends' meeting-house, under the command of Colonel Shaw. As Pulaski approached in advance of his men, a staunch Whig, William West, mounted a log and waved his hat as a signal of retreat. Pulaski took the hint, hastily wheeled his men and saved them from slaughter.

A young British officer made a requisition at the home of the Champions for their best horse. He got an unbroken colt, which threw him into a pond, and in revenge had his men plunder the house.

An old man, named Ellis, buried his specie near his house at night by the light of a lantern to save it from the marauders. The light betrayed him to the spies lurking about, and when he next visited the spot his treasure was gone.

Mrs. Annie Howell, the daughter of Mrs. Abigail Blackwood, and widow of Colonel Howell, of Fancy Hill, Gloucester County, was a child in Haddonfield during the war, and retained vivid recollections of Lafayette and Pulaski. Lafayette took great notice of her, and she never forgot him as an affable, courtly French gentleman. The jewelry he wore was her special admiration, and, when in her old age she spoke of him, she never omitted to mention this feature of his dress. She would describe Pulaski in his dragoon uniform, wearing a tightly-fitting green jacket and buckskin breeches, mounted on a superb charger and displaying his wonderful horsemanship to the admiring soldiers.

Robert Blackwell, D. D., an Episcopal clergyman, who became a chaplain in the American Army at the opening of the struggle and remained until the end, was a resident of Hadd-
Haddonfield. His house stood on the east side of Main Street, opposite Tanner Street, the house where Isaac Ellis has his meat shop.

The Haddonfield farmers formed a league for the protection of their horses and cattle. In a low, swampy piece of timber land about two miles east of the village, and familiarly known as Charleston, now a part of the farm of George C. Kay, several acres were surrounded with a strong, high fence, and there the stock was secluded when in danger. Once a man in their employ betrayed their secret, and the British seized every animal within their stockade, but in being removed the horses were stampeded and fled into the forests near Ellisburg, whence the owners subsequently rescued them.

Among those who enlisted in the service from the Haddonfield region were John Stafford, James B. Cooper, and John Mapes. Because of Stafford's stalwart figure and erect military bearing, he was selected as one of Washington's bodyguard; but at the battle of Germantown he was so badly wounded that he was retired from active service. Cooper and Mapes fought in Harry Lee's Light Dragoons, and after the war the former commanded several merchant ships sailing out of Philadelphia. Mapes, we are told, settled a few miles from Haddonfield, and took much pleasure in talking about the "Old War," as he called it. He was a genial, pleasant man; wore a broad-brimmed hat, with his long clay pipe twisted in the band, never passing an opportunity for using it. His familiar salutation of "My darling fellow," whenever he met a friend, is still remembered by the people, whether it was a public gathering or by his own fireside. He lived to a good old age.

Captain James B. Cooper also after the service lived at Haddonfield until his death, which occurred in the ninety-third year of his age, February 5, 1854. His remains lie in the Friends' graveyard at Haddonfield, without any monument to show his last resting place.

It is said by some that the Continental Congress sat in Haddonfield for several weeks during the war, in the house built by Matthias Aspden, the present Temperance House, but this
is denied by others; but the Provincial Congress did hold a brief session at Haddonfield. The Council of Safety met and held its sessions at Haddonfield in the present Temperance House. Its second session opened on May 10, 1777, and from thence until June 9 met nearly every day, and such was the press of labor upon it that it frequently held two, and sometimes three meetings daily. While it sat at Haddonfield it kept two guard-houses well filled with its prisoners, and every patriot was in some manner an amateur detective, who reported to the Council his neighbors supposed to be entertain hostility to the cause of Independence. Both guard-houses are still standing; one is opposite to the place where they held their deliberations, north of the late Dr. Blackwood's residence; the other the house adjoining Mrs. Samuel C. Smith's residence, also where Captain James B. Cooper lived and died after the war.

The present Temperance House was owned and kept as a tavern during the Revolution and until 1790 by Hugh Creighton, grandfather of Governor Stratton. A frequent visitor at his house was Mrs. Doratha Todd, later known as Dolly Madison. Her father was a captain in the army during the Revolutionary War. He afterwards became a member of the Society of Friends, and was among the first who had religious scruples about holding slaves. In 1786 he sold his estate in Virginia and removed with his negroes to Philadelphia, where they were all freed from bondage.

Doratha married John Todd, according to the form of Friends. After John Todd's death she laid aside plainness of dress, and entered fashionable society. Her presence in Haddonfield drew around her the country beaux, and more than one, even in their old age, confessed their inability to resist her charms. James Madison, a young lawyer of talent, and even then regarded as one of the brightest intellects of his State, Virginia, fell desperately in love with her. This led to considerable gossip among the ladies, and made him the point of many jokes and other pleasanties with the heads of government, even to President Washington, who appreciated his worth and abilities. Soon after she became the wife of James Madison, who some years later became the President of the
United States. In her exalted position she never forgot her
friends about Haddonfield, nor the many pleasant days she
had spent among the people there.

A number of houses that were in Haddonfield at the time
of the American Revolution are still standing, although a few
have been moved to other sites. The home of the late Mary
Allen, on Ellis Street, was at the time of the war on Main Street,
third house, built 1750, from the present Temperance House.
The house opposite Tanner Street, where Isaac Ellis now lives;
the two houses opposite the Temperance House; the house now
owned by Mrs. Joseph B. Tatum; William Doughty’s store,
known by the name of “The Ark;” the old house where Mr.
Charles Haines has an ice cream parlor; the building where the
post office, 1777; and hardware store, built in 1777; William
C. Hinchman’s farm house, built 1758; the house owned by
Isaac A. Braddock, opposite the Baptist Cemetery; also the old
house adjoining Mrs. Samuel C. Smith’s residence, which was
a guard-house during the war, and also where Captain James
B. Cooper died; and the Temperance House, 1750, are still
standing.

The only drug store in the village at the time of the War of
Independence was on the site of the present residence of Mrs.
Samuel C. Smith, and kept by Thomas Redman, who was ar-
rested and confined in the county jail at Woodbury from Jan-
uary 21st to March 18, 1777. The charge was that he had read
an epistle from the “Meeting of Suffering” of Philadelphia,
before the Haddonfield meeting (of Friends) relating to the
members of the society bearing arms. Before the magistrate
he admitted the fact, yet insisted that he could not avoid the
discharge of his duty, neither had he violated the law. It was
claimed that certain paragraphs in the epistle were of “danger-
ous consequences” to the cause of the people, and he was re-
quired to give security for his good behavior in the future, or
stand committed. This he could not conscientiously do, and
was, therefore, sent to prison. He remained there until the
sitting of the court, when the case was heard, and he was fined
five shillings and the cost of prosecution. He informed the
court, for the same reason, that he could not comply with the
sentence, and was about to be remanded when the sheriff an-
nounced that the same had been discharged, and Thomas Red-
man was free. He never knew who that friend in disguise was,
or how or by whom the fine was paid. The journal kept by
him while incarcerated is still preserved by the family, and is
an interesting manuscript.

MARIANNA S. BURROUGH.

A CUP OF TEA.

"The British are coming!"

It was a fearful cry unto the ears of those upon whom it fell
that warm April day. Whispers of a purpose on the part of
the redcoats had reached the town of Lexington several days
before, and now the whisper had culminated in a hoarse, full-
throated cry,

"The British are coming!"

Mrs. Sanderson had finished her ironing, and after rocking
the baby to sleep, swept up the hearth and set the kettle on for
the cosy meal she meant to prepare for her husband and her
brothers, when they should return tired and hungry from the
village. She had just got out the precious canister of tea,
which ever since the terrible fuss in Boston two Christmases
before, she treasured as one of her most valued possessions,
when her brothers burst into the little kitchen with the thrilling
cry,

"The British are coming!"

"Oh, dear! Oh, dear! What shall we do," cried Mrs. San-
derson, wringing her hands. "Do?" cried her husband as he
catched her words as she came hurrying in behind the boys.
"Do? Why, meet the pesky critters on their way to Concord,
where they are bound, and scatter every mother's son of 'em
to atoms," and he pulled his musket down from its place and
looked quite equal to the murderous deed.

"They will pass here right through Lexington, then, Silas," said Mrs. Sanderson, catching up the baby from its cradle and
holding it tight to her breast.

"Not if we can help it, mother. We are only twenty men
strong, to be sure, but keep up your spirits. There's a fire
and fervor in the American heart than can outblaze any dull,
A CUP OF TEA.

flickering flame of the courage in the breast of King George's hirelings. Come, boys, we have not a moment to lose." Then kissing the sobbing woman and bidding her "keep up," the men hastened on to their brave duty of defending hearth and home.

Again the cry resounded on the clear spring air, "The British are coming!" and looking out of her window on the village that lay a little below Mrs. Sanderson could see the signals; and how the bells rang out and signal guns were firing.

"Oh, dear! What shall I do?" she cried again. "They may pass by here and pillage the house and kill the baby and me." Then, as a thought just struck her, "I'll escape to the woods before they reach the road. I shall be safe in the little log hut the boys built last winter."

She wrapped the child up warmly as she spoke, and throwing a heavy bed quilt about her own shoulders, was about to start, when, catching sight of her beloved tea caddy standing upon the table, she said to herself, and she laughed afterwards when she recollected how ridiculous and trivial it was at such a time, "The Satanous redcoats shall not have any tea for their supper, so there!" and she quickly emptied the contents of the tea caddy into an old battered coffee-pot and hid it in the oven.

"I guess you'll have to whistle for your cup of tea in this house, Mr. Britisher," said she, as she ran hurriedly out of the house towards the piece of woods, about half a mile or so away.

It was dark now and growing cool, though the weather for the season had been warm. Patches of snow still lingered on the hedges and in paths which the sun could not reach at midday. The wind whistled through 'the bare boughs, and she was chilled through when she reached the little hut in the woods. The baby wakened and cried, and his voice seemed louder and shriller than before. She hugged him closer to her bosom and stilled his cries quickly, lest some prowling British soldier should detect their hiding spot.

Flashes of fire and the sound of excited voices of the men could be heard in the distance. With a prayer upon her lips for the safety and preservation of her loved ones, Mrs. Sanderson at last succumbed to nature and lay down to rest. Tired and worn out with the fatigue and excitement of the day, she
soon fell into a profound slumber. It was late in the morning when she awakened. In spite of the cold and discomforts in her strange quarters, she had slept soundly through the night; the baby, too, had been unusually good, and had not disturbed her. For an instant she could not recover her thoughts. Where was she, and what did it all mean. Then a flash of recollection swept across her dazed brain, and she remembered all.

She made her way at length to the edge of the woods and looked down towards the village. The fight seemed to be raging fiercely; but could she believe her eyes, as, shading them with one hand, she seemed to see the redcoats fleeing backward toward the Boston road, closely pursued by the minute men.

“They have been routed and are retreating! Brave men of Lexington!” she cried proudly as she watched with breathless interest the quick march of the enemy, which were driven before the Americans like a flock of sheep.

It was growing towards sundown when Mrs. Sanderson decided it would be safe to venture back to her home. Already along the roadway were to be seen the debris and ravages of the war; and when she entered her own desolate home there, too, the “British” had evidently “come,” for a general upsetting of her orderly household was plainly visible.

“Where, oh where, were father and the boys? Should she ever see them again?” As she laid the baby down in its cradle, and lighted the candle to look around more closely, a deep groan startled her. She looked over towards the spot from whence the sound had issued and saw a man’s figure prostrate upon the floor in the darkened corner.

“Oh, Silas! my husband! Are you killed?” she cried, throwing herself down beside the figure.

The man turned and raised himself upon one arm, and she saw, not the face of her husband, but that of a stranger, and she recognized now the hateful red uniform of the British soldier.

“Madam,” whispered the officer, “I am sick unto death. For heaven’s sake give me a cup of tea.”

Mrs. Sanderson jumped to her feet.
"How dare you," she began, her dark eyes flashing fire, the very sound of the word tea from her enemy's lips rousing her American indignation. Then at the sight of the man's pale agonized features, she stopped and a womanly compassion for a sick and suffering fellow creature swept away all other feeling in her tender breast.

"You are suffering," she said in a gentler tone. "Let me see where you are wounded," and she knelt once more beside him, for the man had sunk back exhausted.

"If—if—you will give me—something—warm to drink, I will try to leave your house at once, madam," he gasped, vainly endeavoring to rise again.

"No, no, you shall not go," answered Mrs. Sanderson now, with warmth and earnestness. "Your white face is flag of truce enough to soften my enmity against you. We women of Lexington are as tender as our husbands are brave. I will not turn a suffering man from my door, even though he is our bitter enemy. Lie still; you shall have your cup of tea," and she put a pillow beneath his head and bustled about, making the fire, while the man watched preparations with eager eyes.

The kindlings now blazed up, and the kettle sang blithly, when Mrs. Sanderson drew from the oven the old coffee-pot into which she had poured her tea for safety. She looked toward the stranger as she carefully measured out the precious grains.

"Coffee?" he asked, catching her glance.

"No, some of the tea for which you British would fain tax us beyond endurance," she replied hotly, her color rising and her eyes flashing again.

In spite of his sufferings the man smiled grimly. What a spirited little Yankee woman she was!

Presently she poured a cup of the fragrant Oolong and held it to his lips. He drank long and copiously, then with a grateful look he muttered a few words half intelligently. She bent lower to catch them. "Whosoever giveth a cup of water in my name shall not lose his reward." So much she heard as he closed his eyes and sank into a deep sleep.

Baby now demanded her care, and it was with a sorrowful heart that she seated herself to nurse him. Again and again
the agonized thoughts of where was her husband? were her brothers still alive? were she and her baby widowless and fatherless? came with overwhelming force. Suddenly a shout outside startled her reveries, and roused her sleeping guest. She hastens to open the door, and Silas Sanderson burst in, begrimed and black with the dust of the fray.

"Hurrah!" he cried triumphantly. "We have routed the redcoats; they are going back to Boston to-night quicker than they came yesterday. Three cheers for the brave minute men of Lexington!"

"Oh, Silas, you are alive; you are not hurt!" cried his wife, throwing herself into his arms.

"No, No! I am equal to a hundred more battles"—

"And the boys? Oh, Silas, tell me quickly!"

"Reuben was wounded at rifle, but Ebenezer is safe. They are both pursuing the enemy, and will follow them up to Charlestown to-night. But you, Malviny, where did you stay, and baby?"

"In the woods all night," sobbed Mrs. Sanderson, breaking down for the first time.

"My poor girl. There, there, we are all safe now. Come make me a cup of tea. Ah, you have got it all ready for me? What!" as he caught sight of the tall figure in the red uniform that now staggered towards him from its corner.

"What!" he shouted, catching up his musket and preparing to fire.

"No, no, Silas; not that—not murder. He is sick and wounded. He is"—

"He's a redcoat," cried Silas, taking aim.

Mrs. Sanderson quickly placed herself before the man, shielding him with her own body.

"Silas!" she cried, putting up her hand; "you shall not have this man's blood upon your soul. It is not war, but murder in your heart now."

The man pushed her aside and stood waiting his doom. Silas dropped his musket with a dull thud upon the floor, and grasped the man roughly by the shoulder.
"You are my prisoner at least," said he, "and you'll stay here until"—

"Stop, Silas; do you not see the man is dying."

The loss of blood which now rushed from a severe wound in the officer's side made him unable to stand longer, and he fell in a dead swoon at their feet.

At sight of his enemy's weakness even the stern minute man's anger melted and Silas lifted up the man as tenderly as he would a brother, and laid him down upon the settee by the hearth. Then together the compassionate man and wife dressed the wound, which undoubtedly some one of their own friends had that day inflicted upon the hated redcoat.

They watched beside him during the night, ministering unto his feverish thirst and answering his continual petition for "a cup of tea, for God's sake!" without a thought of enmity in their hearts towards the "Britisher."

For three days he was their enemy, their prisoner, and their guest. At the close of the third day the man was strong enough to walk about the room. Up to this time the three had spoken upon nothing save the necessary talk relative to the man's illness.

He himself broke the constrained silence at last. "I am strong now," he said to Silas one evening, "but I am your prisoner. What disposition shall you make of me?"

Silas looked at his wife. She replied quickly and with warmth—

"You are our enemy," said she, "but you have been wounded by—who knows; perhaps one of our own blood"—with a thought of her brothers, who were still down in Cambridge. "You are not a bad man, I think, although you are a Britisher. If I may answer your question as I would like to, I would simply say, 'Good-by; don't come this way again; we might not be so hospitable another time,'" and she looked anxiously towards Silas.

Her husband did not speak.

"And you, sir?" asked the officer.

Silas did not look up. "My wife's word is law in this house," he replied in a low tone. "I won't answer for what I might say
if she were not here. You had better do as she says now, say
good-bye and go—right away."

"Madam, I feel that I owe my life and my liberty to you.
God bless you," and the officer extended his hand to them both.
Mrs. Sanderson accepted it, but Silas drew back.
"I can't shake hands with a Britisher, sir," he said; "you
are my enemy still."

The man turned and walked out of the door, but in a differ-
ent garb, into the gathering gloom of the full Spring night, and
never again did Silas Sanderson or his wife entertain a red-
coat.

My story is substantially true.
Many years after, when Mrs. Sanderson was quite an old
lady and liked to tell her grandchildren of the cup of tea she
made one day for a Britisher, a great box came to her from
over the seas one Christmas.

It contained a chest of tea of the very finest brand, and on
a card inside was written, "From a British officer to the Ameri-
can woman who once made for him a cup of tea."

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AUGUSTA DE BUBNA.

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\section*{CAMBRIDGE A CENTURY AGO.}

However worn and hackneyed the story of all connected
with our revolutionary life may seem, it can never lose its
interest for those who are truly American, especially when one
has had the good fortune to grow up in old Massachusetts,
where the fires of patriotism have always burned hotly, and
then to come to "Maryland, my Maryland," and have its hos-
pitable doors swing wide open to take to itself a new daughter,
and a very loving daughter, too.

The general history of the part Massachusetts played in the
Revolution is too well known to you to need any recalling, and
so I have chosen to tell you a little of the Boston that Wash-
ington found when he came there to take command of his
troops.

He did not officially take command in Boston, but in Cam-
bridge, that beautiful old city of elms that lies beside and al-
most a part of Boston. The elm under which the great leader
wheeled his horse and drew his sword as Commander-in-Chief of the American Army, July 2, 1775, is still standing. You remember Lowell’s poem on the hundredth anniversary of this event:

"Beneath our consecrated elm
A century ago he stood.
Our rude self-summoned levies flocked to see
The new-come chiefs and wonder which was he.
No need to question long; close-lipped and tall,
Firmly erect, he towered above them all
Haughty they said he was, at first; severe;
But owned, as all men own, the steady hand
Upon the bridle, patient to command,
Prized, as all prize, the justice pure from fear,
And learned to honor first, then love him, then revere.
Not honored then, or now, because he wooed
The popular voice, but that he still withstood;
Broad-minded, higher-souled, there is but one
Who was all this and ours and all men’s—Washington."

It was a very excited people that made up these troops of his and gathered around upon the Common, for only two weeks before Washington’s coming these same untrained soldiers had routed the British from Bunker’s Hill, and not three months before at Lexington had “fired that shot heard round the world.” No wonder Washington, too, called it “this unhappy but devoted province of Massachusetts.” They had had enough to make them unhappy. At the first sign of opposition to England’s misrule the British soldiers had been quartered upon the people, imposing upon them the hated burden of their presence and support. This outrage was revenged in the Boston Massacre and the long-suffering, much-insulted people rose and slew their tormentors right and left. Then the Stamp Act was passed, arousing the especial wrath of Maryland and Massachusetts. Its first announcement in Boston called into existence the Sons of Liberty, a society solemnly pledged to resist the execution of this obnoxious law. Paul Revere was one of its members. The meeting place of this society was under that famous Liberty Tree. This tree stood in Hanover Square. It was planted in 1646, and the ground around it was popularly called “Liberty Hall.” In 1767 a flag staff was erected which went through and extended above its
highest branches, and a flag hoisted upon this staff was the signal for the assembling of the Sons of Liberty. Lafayette said when in Boston "the world should never forget the spot where once stood the Liberty Tree so famous in your annals." It was after the passage of the Stamp Act that this tree seems to have been so popular a meeting place for the rebellious Colonists. On the 14th of August, 1765, an effigy of Mr. Oliver, the stamp officer, and a boot with the devil peeping out of it, an illusion to Lord Bute, were discovered hanging from the tree. Crowds gathered to see them and excitement ran high. Governor Hutchinson ordered the sheriff to take the figures down, but he had to admit he did not dare. At the close of the day the effigies were taken down, however, and, followed by several thousand people of every class, were borne through the city and burned. Governor Hutchinson for his interference had his splendid house sacked, his plate thrown into the street and his valuable library destroyed; and when the hated stamps arrived they were thrown into the sea, which seems to have been the favorite way of disposing of unwelcome British articles at this period. As for the Liberty Tree; that was cut down by a party of British in 1775. Not least among the events that had taken place to rouse the people of Massachusetts to a state of frenzy was the sending of that tea, which also met with a watery grave. I am very fond of that story of Boston's greatest tea party, perhaps because one of my earliest recollections is of a tea-pot that stood on my grandmother Gray's mantel, and which always held pennies. I know now that it had other value than its wealth of pennies, for in it was made herb tea, when a certain far-back grandfather wrathfully forbade the use of the imported article. So I could go on naming events that had driven the American people to rebel against the mother country, and made them need just such a wise, clear-headed leader as George Washington. When he came to Massachusetts the times were much too serious and his mind was much too preoccupied to permit him to enjoy much of the social life around him, for it was very gay in spite of the threatening clouds of war. Mrs. John Adams, one of the most famous and most interesting of Massachusetts revolutionary women, writes, "We have been better
amused than we expected in our situation. We had a theatre, we had balls, and there is actually a subscription on foot for a masquerade."

The Congress of Massachusetts manifested much liberality in respect to headquarters. According to their minutes a committee was charged to procure a steward, a housekeeper, and two or three women cooks, Washington having brought with him none but colored servants, who were little fitted for New England housekeeping (they could not bake beans a la Boston, I suppose). His station as Commander-in-Chief was kept up in ample and hospitable style. Every day a number of his officers dined with him, and often members of Congress. We can imagine the stately ceremonial of these dinners, and great jealousy was aroused by the invitations—or lack of invitations, rather—to these affairs. "I am much obliged to you," writes the General to his friend Reed, "for the hints respecting the jealousies which you say are gone abroad. I cannot charge myself with incivility to gentlemen of this colony, but if such my conduct appears, I will endeavor at a reformation, as I can assure you, my dear Reed, that I wish to walk in such a line as will give most general satisfaction. You know that it was my wish at first to invite a certain number of the gentlemen of this colony every day to dinner, but unintentionally we, somehow or another, missed it. If this has given rise to the jealousy, I can only say that I am very sorry for it, and at the same time I add, that it was rather owing to inattention, or more properly, too much attention to other matters, which caused me to neglect it." The poor man! Like many another great man he was utterly at sea without his wife, and his social dilemmas drove him to send for her to join him in November. She came on with her new carriage and horses, a chariot and four, with black postillons in scarlet liveries. Her son, Mr. Custis, and his wife accompanied her. She traveled by easy stages, partly on account of the badness of the roads, partly out of regard for the horses, of which Washington was always very careful. Escorts and guards of honor attended her from place to place, and she was detained some time at Philadelphia by the devoted attention of the inhabitants. Her arrival at Cambridge was a glad event to the army and the province. She
presided at headquarters with dignity and grace, and smoothed the ruffled feelings of the social world, and left the General to control his officers, while she managed their wives—not the easier task, to my mind. Very soon after her arrival she celebrated Twelfth Night, her wedding anniversary, with great pomp. The house they occupied is most interesting, not only because it was Washington’s headquarters, but because of its last occupant, Mr. Longfellow.

The house had been one of those Tory mansions where the owners had gathered their friends every afternoon for music and dancing, “living in affluence, in good humor and without care until this unfortunate war dispersed them and transformed all these houses into solitary abodes,” says Baroness Reidesel, in her account of Cambridge. It has been called for years, and is now known, as the Cragie House, from its owner, Andrew Craigie, who bought it just after the war. Edward Everett resided in it for a few years. Later Jared Sparks, while he was preparing his collection of Washington’s writings, editing a volume or two of the great General’s letters in the very room in which they were written. Mr. Worcester, of dictionary fame, lived here for some years, and lastly the poet Longfellow. His daughter Alice lives there now. The front room on the right is his library, just as Longfellow left it, with the paper and ink at his desk untouched since the poet’s hands laid them down. There is the chair the children of Cambridge gave him, made from the “spreading chestnut tree.” There are book-cases all around the room, and over them pictures of the poet’s friends, Sumner, Agassiz, Felton, and Burns. Back of the library is the music room. These rooms open into a wide hall, on the stairs of which stands the old clock. Across from the library is the parlor, with the wide open fireplace in which Mrs. Longfellow’s dress caught fire, causing her death. A bust of her is in this room, and there is always a wreath of fresh ivy leaves upon it. In front of the house are most beautiful grounds, and beyond them sweeps the River Charles, that Longfellow loved so dearly. Washington, too, must have looked at it often and been lovingly reminded of his own beautiful home. The General lived in the Cragie House until the 16th of April, 1776, and though it was but a year, yet his pres-
ence among them has never been forgotten by the people of Massachusetts, and everything that in any way touched upon his life there is loved and remembered by them.

In that magnificent “Recessional,” written for the Queen’s Jubilee, Kipling has grandly worded what is, I think, the spirit of Massachusetts in keeping these memories alive, and is not its refrain, “Lest we forget,” just the spirit and raison d’être of the Daughters? I quote but one—the opening stanza,

“God of our Fathers, known of old,  
Lord of our far-flung battle line,  
Beneath whose awful hand we hold  
Dominion over palm and pine,  
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,  
Lest we forget, lest we forget.”

MIRIAM GRAY EICHELBERGER.

TWO TEA-DRINKINGS.

THERE were famous old tea-drinkings,  
In Colonial Boston Town.  
How the word calls up in vision  
Old-time mansions of renown;  
Hostess gracious, maidens blushing,  
Matrons staid in brocade gown.  
Such the quaint but stately dressing  
When George the Third wore England’s crown.

Laces, caps and kerchiefs folded  
Over bosoms white as snow;  
Buckled shoon on feet quite slender;  
Powdered tresses, ringlets flow;  
Fans of ivory, combs of tortoise,  
Stately bows and courtesies low,  
All the courtliness of the minuet,  
In their greetings long ago.

On the walls beside the mirrors,  
Candles burned in sconces bright,  
Or from tall branched candelabra  
For the banquet furnished light;  
While the table was mahogany,  
Draped with damask linen white;  
Silver porringer and tankard,  
Porcelain blue, the board bedight.
There before the guests for feasting,
   Always was abundance spread,
Oldtime dainties, cakes and conserves,
   Jellies white and ruby red,
Syllabubs, and whips and custards.
While the hostess at the head
Poured the tea out, steaming, fragrant,
   Laugh and jest the moments sped.

Was it such as this you're thinking
   That tea-party long ago—
Was there feasting, joy and laughter
   Warmth and light? Ah, no!
'Twas the sixteenth of December,
   Boston's streets were white with snow,
And the guests at this tea-party
   Spoke in earnest tones and low.

They had oft discussed the matter
   Ere that night in Fanueil Hall,
That no tea-chest should be landed,
   They had pledged them, one and all.
Indian warriors they looked like,
   Fifty patriots, staunch and tall,
Clad in deerskin, paint and feathers;
   Such a sight might well appall.

Griffin's wharf was where the ships lay,
   Dartmouth, Beaver, Eleanore;
Each was boarded as its turn came,
   Each was rifled of its store.
How the chests were battered, broken,
   You have heard it told before.
There was not an ounce of tea left,
   When our warriors went on shore.

Do you wonder that such bother
   O'er a trifle there should be?
But for freedom from oppression
   They were striving. You'll agree
That's no paltry thing, but worth far,
   Far more than the best Bohea.
Thus came to pass the strange tea-drinking
   When Boston Harbor quaffed the tea.

MARY L. KIMBALL.
A COLONIAL DAME OF TENNESSEE.

BY LIDA PICKETT CASKIN.

's fur Ma,
She aluz 'lowed we wuz quality,
Ef the truth wuz sifted down,
Jest es good es the best uv 'em,
That strutted around this town,
An' put on airs over poor folks,
An' looked down on 'em with scorn,
(Why I, myself, have stood it,
'Most ever sense I wuz born!)

Es fur Grandma, she knowed it,
She often laughed an' said,
Bein's her credential uv quality
Wuz got straight from founting head.
Fur 't wuz her Pap that thrashed the British,
In the war when the country wuz young.
Grandma knowed what she wuz talkin' 'bout,
An' knowed when to hold her tongue.

Else, lots o' times she might 'er turn'd
On them, 'er lookin' down on us,
She knowed they hadn't come from nothin',
But she never made no fuss.
Ner th'owed it in their sassy faces,
Ner give 'em away, at all,
But jes' let 'em go on scornful,
An' 'peeded not to mind, dear soul.

But's for Ma, bein' sickly, and what with bein' proud,
I sometimes sence have thought,
She mav er died from honin'
For the notice she ought to er got.
Considerin' as how her Grandpap,
A big man in his day—
Had holp to cl'ar the country,
An' fight the Injins away.

An' wuz sorter noticed by Washington,
An' well thought uv, by all;
Why—they do say Ma's Grandmother,
Danced at the General's ball! !
But, all this didn't count fur nothin',
  Maybe they didn't even know—
That ignant, bigaty trash,
  That don't go in fur nothin' but show.

But, la! poor Ma, ef you could er tuckered it out,
  An' but lived to see this day,
How the Scriptur's bein' fulfilled
  In a most onaccountable way.
How things is bein' kinder sorted out,
  An' lots o' the trash brought low,
My means uv a Grand Society,
  That wuz got up er purpose to show,

The true in'ardness of who's who, an' what's what,
  In our country's broad domain,
You'd kinder pearten up to find,
  Great Grand Pap hadn't fit in vain.
Fur the Grand Society has spread an' spread,
  Tell its got here, clean to me—
An' I'm es scornful es the next one, Ma,
  Fur I'm one uv the Dames uv Tennessee!!!

MEMORABLE DAYS.

When the National Board asked for a short article designat-
ing important early days, it recognized one of the canons of the
study of history. Firmly fix the day of an event in the mind
and facts will cluster around that point; the causes that led to
it; the results that sprang from it until not only the action is
well defined but the meaning, the principle, the philosophy
is at the command of patient research.

The task is somewhat appalling, but that a few pivotal days
may be chosen from all sections, they will be selected from
month to month without regard to years. Many days of
interest must be ignored, or rather consigned to the reverential
hands of the patriotic men and women of their localities. By
the lamp of American history, which at last is trimmed and
burning, each day in the calendar is marked by a step towards
independence; but, alas, some are tragedies too sacred to cele-
brate. Days play a leading part in the drama of humanity.
The first day of the week "set apart" for observance is a monu-
ment of Divine love. It is not presumed this brief paper will
instruct, but merely "stir up your pure minds by way of re-
membrance."

JANUARY.

JANUARY FIRST, 1776, was marked by two events of national
importance, each occurring in the university town of Cam-
bridge. By Washington the first is thus announced to the
Congress: "We hoisted the Union flag in compliment to the
United Colonies, raised on Prospect Hill. Lord Howe hear-
ing the tremendous shouting interpreted it as a demonstration
of joy over the king's speech, which they had promptly
burned." It is farther described as having thirteen alternate
stripes of red and white (symbolizing the Colonies), and the
crosses of St. George and St. Andrew on a field of blue. The
spot where this American flag "first hurled defiance to Great
Britain" is marked by a memorial slab of dark marble on
Prospect Hill, an elevation slightly in advance of Putnam's
entrenchment on Winter Hill, commanded the entire valley,
and was readily seen by the foe at Charlestown, as well
as by the anxious sufferers in the embattled city. Under this
flag Boston was taken; under it the disaster at Long Island
occurred; under it was the wonderful retreat to New York;
the battle of Harlem; the loss of the forts on the Hudson; the
retreat through the Jerseys, and finally it floated in triumph
at Trenton and Princeton. It was seen through women's
tears, baptized in patriot blood. Yet history, especially art
history, seems to ignore that first sacred emblem.

The second event was the announcement of the Continental
Army by Washington. "This day giving commencement to
the new army, which in every point of view is entirely Conti-
nental, the General flatters himself that a laudable spirit of
emulation will now take place and pervade the whole of it."
The reconciling, reconstructing, organizing these troops from
the different sections, making these patriotic men realize the
importance of discipline, was a work which has never been ap-
preciated; yet the Orderly Books from July until January con-
tain a record of herculean labor. Thanks to the genius of
Washington, and to the patriotic hearts who had faith in him,
soon the spirit of union did triumph, and was demonstrated on
every field.
JANUARY THIRD, 1777, was the notable day of the battle of Princeton. It may safely be claimed that this brilliant engagement raised the American General and the Continental Army to a dignity in the minds of European military critics that it never lost. Horace Walpole gave the keynote to this admiration when he said of Washington, "His march through our lines is acknowledged to have been a prodigy of generalship."

FEBRUARY

"Yet has no month a prouder day,
Not even when the Summer broods
O'er meadows in their fresh array,
Or Autumn tints the glowing woods.

"For this chill season now again
Brings in its annual rounds the morn
When greatest of the sons of men,
Our glorious Washington was born."

—William Cullen Bryant.

FEBRUARY SIXTH, 1778.—The ratification of the French alliance took place this day at Versailles, an event fraught with untold importance to this country, and for which Americans can never be sufficiently grateful.

FEBRUARY SEVENTEENTH, 1781, is Cowpens day, in memory of that notable victory attained by General Daniel Morgan over Colonel Tarleton and his marauding Tories. The noble patriots of this section were by this success relieved from outrage and suffering, and the event was hailed with delight by the entire country, and Congress voted a sword to the gallant commanding officer.

FEBRUARY TWENTY-SECOND, 1732, is known and commemorated in every hall and hamlet in this broad land. No school child has to be told it is the birthday of George Washington. In every State of the Union, with two exceptions, it is a legal holiday. For more than a century after his birth no one had suggested that it should be a holiday by enactment, so clearly was it an unwritten law. In 1845 it entered into the patriotic heart of a Massachusetts woman, Mrs. Harrison Gray Otis, to place this national thanksgiving fete on a legal basis. At her request a resolution was introduced in the Legislature of that State and enthusiastically passed. Other States in rapid
succession adopted the same resolution, while it is an article in the Constitutions of States more recently admitted. The eleventh of February, O. S., was frequently observed during the Revolution. Count de Rochambeau gave a grand ball at Newport on Monday, the 12th, 1780, "in honor of the birthday of the Commander of the allied armies." The Sons of Liberty in New York adhered to the 11th as late as 1784.

The "Birth Night Ball" was an unusual merrymaking in Alexandria, Virginia, from the early days of the war, and grew to be a feature in the festivities of the Old Dominion. General and Mrs. Washington were occasionally present.

The Columbian Order, or Tammany Society, as early as 1790, on Monday, 23d, "Met and Resolved that forever hereafter this society will commemorate the birthday of the illustrious Washington," which resolution has been regarded for more than a century.

February Twenty-Ninth, 1796, the treaty of the United States and England, popularly called the "Jay Treaty," was proclaimed by President Washington. It was an event of such magnitude to the world that it cannot be estimated. Commercial clubs and boards of trade have a special interest in this anniversary.

March Fourth, 1789, is a day of national observance, yet it owes its celebrity to an accident, and comes in the catalogue of those having greatness thrust upon them. The clause in the Federal Constitution setting apart the day for the inauguration of the Chief Magistrate said "the first Wednesday in March," which falling on the 4th, that date was singled out for honor.

March Seventeenth, 1776, awakens a response in every American heart and a throb in unison with Boston, from whom on that glorious day fell the horrors of a merciless siege. The country rejoiced amid its battle-cries and Congress recognized the great event in the beautiful medal bestowed upon Washington. This medal, with a happiness not always attendant on things inanimate, was presented to that city on the one hundredth year after the evacuation.

April Nineteenth, 1775, is truly a pivotal day in our patriotic calendar; the day of the battle of Lexington, Con-
cord, Cambridge; the day the yeomen of New England stayed the hand of Great Britain's king; the sunrise of American liberty. Through all time poetry and art will keep its memory green.

April Twentieth, 1775, must not longer be omitted from the days we delight to honor. It was at Great Bridge, Virginia, where Captain Patrick Henry and his gallant citizen volunteers wrested powder from Governor Dunmore for the use of the rapidly arming Colony. It was the first engagement on that soil, and in the immediate neighborhood of the final success of the American cause.

April Thirtieth, 1786, must also be celebrated as the glorious day upon which this country, with pomp and dignity, assumed the majesty of a nation, by inaugurating George Washington President of the United States.

May Eighth, 1783.—A day memorable in the pages of American history, because the commander of the British forces, General Sir Guy Carleton, ordered a salute of seventeen guns from the frigate "Greyhound" in acknowledgment of the rank of General Washington—"the first salute of Great Britain to the United States.”

May Tenth, 1775, Ticonderoga Day, commemorates the dauntless courage of Colonel Ethan Allen and the fall of Ticonderoga, which gave the distressed Colonies munitions of war.

May Fourteenth, 1787, Constitution Day, when the delegates from the Colonies met to create a Constitution for the government of the Union. They organized on the 25th and was the most wonderful body of men ever convened in America.

May Sixteenth, 1771, the battle of Alamance, North Carolina, was fought; the first blood spilt in resistance to the imposition of the Stamp Act.

May Thirty-first, 1775.—This proud day memorializes the "Resolves" passed by the brave patriots of North Carolina, which was fourteen months before the Declaration of Independence. These resolutions embraced all and even more than is in that immortal document. The old North State was
the birthplace of the great Whig idea, and in the van in all questions pertaining to American Independence.

JUNE SEVENTH, 1776.—On this day Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, introduced a resolution in the Congress declaring that "The United Colonies are, and ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that their political connection with Great Britain is and ought to be totally dissolved."

JUNE FOURTEENTH, 1777.—The "Committee on the War," after a consultation with General Washington, presented this resolution, "That the flag of the United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white, and that the Union be thirteen stars, white in a field of blue, representing a new constellation." The resolution was unanimously passed, and this day will henceforth be known as "Flag Day."

JUNE SEVENTEENTH, 1775.—The battle of Bunker Hill, one of the famous fights of the war, marks this a day of proud and mournful memories. It was a field on which the victor felt he had paid dearly, while its courage inspired patriot hearts anew.

JULY FOURTH, 1776, the birthday of the Nation; a day the world celebrates. Its first anniversary, 1777, was observed by General Washington at Morristown, on which occasion he "indulged the army with fireworks."

AUGUST SIXTH, 1777.—On this day was fought the battle of Oriskany, the first time the Stars and Stripes ever floated over a battlefield, and the brave Nicholas Herkimer was the first hero who fell under its folds.

AUGUST SIXTEENTH, 1777, was fought the famous battle of Bennington, where the Green Mountain boys, the Massachusetts and Connecticut militia, commanded by their fearless leader, General John Stark, utterly defeated the Hessians under Colonel Baum, who was sent by Burgoyne to capture Continental stores.

SEPTEMBER THIRD, 1783.—The definitive Treaty of Peace between Great Britain and the United States was signed at Versailles.

SEPTEMBER EIGHTH, 1781.—The day of the victory of Eutaw Springs, which relieved South Carolina of British troops.
Congress voted Nathaniel Greene a medal in recognition of his able generalship in this engagement.

**September Nineteenth, 1796.**—"Washington’s Farewell Address to the people of the United States" was published this day. No more noble legacy was ever given to a free people.

**October Seventh, 1780.**—The battle of King’s Mountain makes this day memorable, when the brave mountaineers won a signal victory over the British regulars.

**October Seventeenth, 1777.**—was the surrender of Burgoyne on the field of Saratoga, the great battle of the North won by General Horatio Gates.

**October Nineteenth, 1781.**—The surrender at Yorktown, the end of the great struggle, and the achievement of American Independence.

**November Twenty-Fifth, 1783.**—The British troops evacuated the city of New York, and as they sailed down the bay the American general entered the city with great pomp, a day to be observed with patriotic gratitude.

**December Twenty-Third, 1783.** Washington resigned his commission to the Congress at Annapolis, which event was celebrated with great rejoicing, for now was the sword turned into the plough-share.

**December Twenty-Fifth, 1776.** General Washington crossed the Delaware, and the following morning was fought the successful battle of Trenton.

Elizabeth Bryant Johnston.
WHAT WE ARE DOING AND
CHAPTER WORK.

THE BIRTH, PURPOSE, AND PROGRESS OF THE
SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

"If he who erects a guide post deserves well of posterity—what shall
be said of him who so marks the path of history that even the wayfaring
shall make no blunder?"

This is a question asked by our Librarian, and it was borne
in upon me that I, who have been cognizant of all the move-
ments and the data of this Society of the Daughters of the
American Revolution from its birth, should also add my voice
and testimony to the facts of organization. In the Summer
of 1890 the Sons of the American Revolution held a meeting
in the city of Washington. The morning following the Post
had a full account of that meeting, and when I had finished
the reading of it all the patriotic blood in my body was at white
heat. I said to a friend at my side, to whom I had read aloud
the proceedings of the meeting: "It is high time for the
'Daughters' of this land to take a stand in this matter, and I
am going to write a letter for the Post, and make an appeal to
my countrywomen and awaken their patriotism. It seems that
the Sons have not yet learned that there were heroic women
in the days of the Revolution, and to them it is only the sires
whose names are worthy of commemoration." In the follow-
ing Sunday's paper, July 13, 1890, my letter appeared, "Women
Worthy of Honor. Something for the Sons of the American
Revolution to read," &c. I made my appeal, and retold the
story of Hannah Arnett. That story had been told to me years
before by one of our worthy townswomen, Ruth Dennison, a
woman who is always ready to speak a good word for women.
The story made a deep impression upon me. She afterwards

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gave me a well-worn paper containing the Arnett sketch, which I read before a small gathering. In recalling women worthy of honor, Hannah Arnett stood foremost in my memory, and I again brought it forth—as the Sons used the heroic tales of the heroes of the Revolution—that the name of Hannah Arnett might be honored and commemorated among women.

I supposed sometime in the shadowy past the facts had been told and repeated by those who loved to keep the name of this heroine green, and I retold it as it has been handed down to us—not as an artist on the spot—and I had the pleasure of hearing from William O. McDowell’s lips, who is the great-grandson of Hannah Arnett, that their family should feel very grateful that the name of their ancestor had been brought out of the forgotten past, and by its use the loyal women of America had organized a society to commemorate her name, and all the other loyal sires and dames of the Revolution. So much for the use of the story of Hannah Arnett. It accomplished its purpose. Had I been looking for material for a story upon which to make fame as a literary effort, I would have probably made a creation of the brain—not taken an historical fact—that had been given to the world.

This letter was the first public appeal made to my countrywomen on this subject. It was followed the next day by a note from Miss Mary Desha telling me that she had read my letter, and was ready to help me organize a society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. I also had letters from several others of like import.

Mr. William O. McDowell also wrote to me advising our organizing at once. He followed my letter in the Post by another, July 21st, in which he said that he was the great-grandson of Hannah Arnett, and called on the women of America to organize, since women had been excluded from the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, at a meeting held in Louisville, Kentucky, April 30, 1890.

Miss Desha and I met, and we talked the matter over. I had been appointed delegate-at-large on the Board of Lady Managers of the World’s Exposition. Not knowing how much time I could command, I said to Miss Desha: “You go to work in your way during the Summer, and I will in mine.
Something will come of it." Following this, Miss Desha called on Mrs. E. Hardin Walworth, Miss Eugenia Washington, and several others. She also opened correspondence with Mr. McDowell. I talked with many and corresponded with others during the Summer, and names now on the roll were pledged to me before the Summer was over. For reasons of history and some controversy, I have entered into detail and personal explanation of this matter.

Miss Desha said before the Congress of '97 that the Hannah Arnett letter sounded the bugle call and struck the keynote of this Society. It called out her letter to me, and Mr. McDowell's letter to the Post, and that opened the correspondence between Miss Desha and Mr. McDowell.

Miss Eugenia Washington, in her paper on "Our Country," read at the Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution at Atlanta, alludes to this letter in these words: "Referring to the 'exclusion act' of the Sons, Mrs. Lockwood asked in this article, 'Why, and on what ground, could such action be taken in a society organized to commemorate a conflict in which women had borne so heroic and prominent a part? Why do men and women (she wrote) band themselves to commemorate a one-sided heroism?"

Among those who read this forceful article was Mr. William O. McDowell, of Newark, New Jersey, who fourteen months previous had assisted in organizing the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. Upon reading Mrs. Lockwood's article Mr. McDowell was stimulated anew to the carrying out of his original design, and immediately wrote to the Washington Post a letter embodying his idea, and concluding with a formal "call for the organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution."

Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, in an article in the American Monthly Magazine for July, 1893, "The Origin of the National Society," referred to this letter, and made quotations, among others this: "If these were true patriotic women, why is not the patriotism of the country broad and just enough to take in women, too? Were there no mothers in the Revolution? This is an appropriate time to bring forward some of the women of '76, lest the sires become puffed up by vain glory."
Here is a true story of the Revolution which can be multiplied with scores of instances of similar patriotism displayed by women. She then gives "Hannah Arnett's Faith," a centennial story which was written by Henrietta H. Holdrich, a great-grandniece of Hannah Arnett. She followed by saying: "And this may be said to have awakened the inspiration that resulted in the founding of this Society."

The work of several women through July and August has been carefully written up by Miss Desha, Miss Washington, and Mrs. Walworth.

From the time that Mr. Dowell answered the letter in the Post of July 13, 1890, the motive power of this great movement has never ceased action, and the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution owes what it is largely to the preliminary work of these two months. The work of the three above-named women has been given in the articles above mentioned. An informal organization was begun in August, and it is well for this Society that women so well equipped were at the helm. Not one jot or one title of their work should be lost sight of.

In September a letter from Flora Adams Darling, written in Culpeper, Virginia, came to me, saying the time was ripe for a national organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and could she come to my home while executing plans. She came, and for weeks she was indefatigable in her work, proving her adaptability for organization.

The constitution that Mr. McDowell drafted was the foundation upon which those interested worked. I could almost say by the hour and by the day we talked over the pros and cons of this Society. Mrs. Darling, Miss Desha, Miss Washington, Mrs. Walworth, Mr. McDowell, Dr. G. Browne Goode, and Mr. Gill, of New York, gave many hours of work toward helping formulate the constitution, and it is timely to say that Mr. Gill brought the good wishes of the "Sons" of New York and their advice that we avoid the breakers upon which the "Sons" had found trouble—that of State organization.

When the days seemed ripe for the launching of the ship the call was made. On October 11, 1890, at two o'clock P. M.,
in the parlors of the Strathmore Arms, the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was organized.

A goodly company had gathered, and four gentlemen were present, William O. McDowell, Wilson L. Gill, Prof. G. Browne Goode, and W. C. Winlock.

Eleven women signed the first formal draft of organization. The names were as follows: Miss Eugenia Washington, Mrs. F. R. Darling, Mrs. E. H. Walworth, Mrs. M. M. Hallowell, Miss Susan R. Hetzel, Mrs. Margaret Hetzel, Mrs. Mary E. V. Cabell, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, Mrs. Alice Morrow Clarke, Mrs. Ada P. Kimberly, Miss Mary Desha. This was as the cock crowing and morning star of our organization as it stands to-day. On the morning of the eleventh of October it had not yet been definitely decided who the standard bearer of this organization was to be. It seemed very desirable that some woman with a national reputation should be its head. At eleven o'clock that morning Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, wife of the President, and Mrs. Dimmick called at my house to make inquiries as to the organization, and how applications should be made out. Mrs. Harrison brought with her blank application papers, which undoubtedly were the same sent her by Miss Washington. Mrs. Dimmick brought the papers to me, Mrs. Harrison remaining in the carriage. They wanted instructions as to filling them out. Her lineage had been carefully prepared, and was in the handwriting of her father, Dr. Scott, which ran back to Queen Ann. Mrs. Harrison did not care to use it further back than was necessary to make her a "Daughter." When that was settled I asked Mrs. Dimmick when Mrs. Harrison would fill them out and hand them in. Her reply was: "She will determine after the Society is organized." Reasons were given for the delay, which do not require explanation here. I thereupon assured Mrs. Dimmick that no name had been definitely decided upon for president, and could we not persuade Mrs. Harrison to give us the use of hers. At first it was a firm refusal. Mrs. Harrison said her time and strength would not allow it; but after long persuasion and persisting in the matter in many lights, she at last said: "Well, if it is a unanimous choice, and I can be relieved of onerous duties, I will put my consent in your keeping."
I had the pleasure of announcing to the little band of patriots in an upper room that we were no longer without a leader; that Mrs. Harrison had consented to let me hand her name in to the Nominating Committee. It is not necessary to enlarge upon the manifestations of delight from this group upon receipt of the good news. That the Society under such auspices must and would succeed was the conviction of all present, and time has put this imprint upon the verdict.

Woman had at last arrived to the consciousness that she was a citizen of this Republic; that to her belonged an inheritance, and that she, too, could leave this inheritance to her country by commemorating the names of women and of men who had suffered and died for it.

When the organization of the Board was complete it stood as follows, each officer being nominated and elected according to parliamentary usage: Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison, President General; Mrs. Flora Adams Darling, Vice-President in Charge of Organization; seven Vice-Presidents General, Mrs. David Porter, Mrs. William Cabell, Mrs. Henry V. Boynton, Mrs. General Greely, Mrs. St. Clair, Mrs. G. Brown Goode, Mrs. William C. Winlock; Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, Secretary General; Mrs. William C. Earle, Corresponding Secretary General; Mrs. Marshall MacDonald, Treasurer General; Miss Eugenia Washington, Registrar General; Mrs. Howard A. Clark, Registrar General; Mary S. Lockwood, Historian General; Miss Clara Barton, Surgeon General; Miss Tunis S. Hamlin, Chaplain General; Executive Committee, Mrs. Mary Desha, Mrs. William E. Cabell, Mrs. E. H. Walworth, Mrs. Marshall MacDonald, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, Miss Eugenia Washington, Mrs. Hetzel.

The Vice-President in Charge of Organization, Mrs. Darling, went to New York in behalf of the Society, and in due time the organization of the New York Chapter was consummated. This was followed by the formation of a Chapter in Harlem, which was named at first by the organizing Vice-President The Flora Adams Darling Chapter. "The Board," after due consideration, passed a unanimous resolution that no Chapter should be named after a living person, and the name was changed to the Harlem Chapter.
About this time questions of a momentous character came before the Board in connection with the Vice-President in Charge of Organization. It became evident that unity between herself and the Board was at an end.

The archives of the Society contain the whole history of this affair. It has never gone to the public, and so far as the Board is concerned, it never will. Mrs. Darling’s letter of resignation is among these papers. It was accepted. Mrs. Darling immediately formed the Society of the Daughters of the Revolution, taking the Harlem Chapter with her.

This is the story of our organization. On that October morning, 1890, there was no National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. There was no president, no officers, no members, no Chapters; but before the golden sun had set behind the hills of old Virginia, in that golden afternoon, we had a Society, a president, officers, eleven members, and thirty-three dollars in the treasury.

That was the Alpha of this Society—the Omega who can foretell?

It is the purpose of this Society to rescue from oblivion the remembrance of heroic achievements, that succeeding generations will not allow the rocks to be blasted by strange gods, and precipitate their own dispersion, like the Hebrews of old after God had directed them to erect a monument on the banks of the Jordan for an everlasting memorial.

We need not tell that within our memories there were evidences of a decline of patriotism. Too much business, too much merry-making, too great an influx of foreign blood, was rapidly aiding the people to forgetfulness and indifference to the fundamental truths which are the foundation of this Republic.

Through our organization and its environments we expect to fill the minds of our boys and girls so full of George Washington, Pilgrim Fathers, Bunker Hill, Yankee Doodle, Fourth of July, and “Old Glory” that the emblematic pillar on the Jordan will again cast its shadows over our land, and from its capstone will float forever the flag we love. We will mark and protect historic spots. We will see to it that neglected and for-
gotten documents and relics are brought to light and preserved. We will encourage historical research. Garrets, old chests, and closets shall yield up their hidden treasures of unwritten history. Again, we are to carry out Washington's injunction to "promote institutions for the promotion of knowledge," and on that first October 11th, before the meeting had closed, a resolution was passed toward the consummation of this object.

This has been more than the dawn of a fair vision—it has been a new birth in patriotism. Our grandfathers and our grandmothers again walk and talk with us—in the oft-told tales of the fireside days and through the dusty pages of written and unwritten history, through story and tradition.

It was a small body of loyal-hearted women that ran up the old flag on October 11, 1890, and called the patriotic women of the Nation to order. The signal was cited, the rallying force was at hand, and to-day, from the rising sun to its golden setting, the name—Daughters of the American Revolution—means love of country, fidelity to her institutions, veneration for her flag, honor to her name.

Now, in the seven years gone, what has this Society accomplished? From a membership of eleven there are enrolled to-day 23,000. It has published a magazine which is the news-letter of the Society, going from Chapter to Chapter throughout the States, and "what we are doing" is chronicled every month. On its pages we are putting into new form the oft-told tales of history, and the heretofore unwritten tales find their place in its pages. The records of its Congress and the gigantic work of the Board is recorded. Every month the Chapters of the whole Society are put in touch with each other. The influence of all this can easily be seen in the historical trend periodicals, magazines, and newspapers are taking over the land. Where there was not one when we began, there are dozens to-day.

Weekly, Chapter after Chapter is springing into new being, until historical research and patriotic endeavor have become charged with a new spirit.

A Continental Hall has been projected in Washington for a
depository of archives and relics, and a goodly sum is already in bank toward carrying on the project. It was suggested by our first President General, Mrs. Harrison, and it has been heartily recommended and the interest augmented by her successors, Mrs. Stevenson and Mrs. Foster.

It is not possible in this paper to refer in detail to the good work being done in the Chapters, as our Chapter roll shows a representation not only in forty-five States, but in Paris, Naples, Samoa, and Hawaii. In Honolulu we have members who are the descendants of those courageous missionaries, who carried with them to these islands in the Pacific not only the flag of their country, but the story of the cross.

The “Daughters” of Pennsylvania have had placed in their care and keeping by the proper authorities the banqueting room in old Independence Hall, which they have restored, and to-day you see it as the fathers of our country saw it in the trying hours when waiting for old Liberty Bell to ring out the good tidings.

They have preserved old Block House in Pittsburg, which they own. It was the site of old Fort Duquesne, now the city of Pittsburg.

In the States the neglected and forgotten graves of many revolutionary soldiers have been marked and honored by appropriate ceremonies.

Historical days are celebrated, which all tends to a higher standard of patriotism.

Many Chapters have offered prizes to the students of universities, colleges, and schools for historical essays. Nobly came to the front the New York Chapter by endowing a chair of American History in Barnard College, and a competitive scholarship opened to the members of the New York City Chapter. The successful competitor is entitled to pursue for two years the highest course in American history, and to receive from the Chapter $250 each year.

The Daughters of old Virginia are patriotically saying to the waves: “Stand back, for we are going to protect the land from the waters where the first colony settled in Virginia. Let the rains fall, and the rivers rise, we will still have our Jamestown,
and we will keep green the names of John Smith and Pocohontas."

Many old relics and manuscripts of historic value have been brought to light by these newly-inspired readers of history, and the study of revolutionary topics has unearthed valuable records that have long slept in State, municipal, and private archives. A patriotic enthusiasm has grown out of this that will redound to the Nation's glory.

The originators of this Society built better than they knew, for the camp fires of patriotism are burning on every hill, and in every valley. Every State has its beacon light. Even our adopted sister State Hawaii flashes her signal over the waters of the Pacific until itmingles with the beacon lights of the Chapters of the Golden Gate.

Over our land, where flowers bloom, trees grow, rivers run, birds sing, and children laugh, the Daughters of the American Revolution will run up the old flag; and patriotism will be baptized into a new birth.

With Panzy we can say:

Our standard is Old Gloria,
The flag of stripes and stars;
Now guarded by these fresh reserves,
The loyal D. A. R.'s.

MARY S. LOCKWOOD.

A THREATENED DESECRATION.

In the defense of Long Island during the War of the American Revolution, General Nathaniel Greene was commissioned to establish forts at various points nearest New York. Six were so erected on what is now covered by the city of Brooklyn. The principal one was on a hill overlooking New York Bay. Here it was he established headquarters, and for many years afterward the entire hill was called Fort Greene. Through the efforts of a "Daughter" that name was last winter restored by act of the Legislature, and it stands recorded on the books, as it always has been on the hearts of the people—Fort Greene.

As the city grew, streets were laid out, city railroads constructed, and yet, as has been said, "By a merciful and, to us of
to-day, it seems a miraculous Providence, the site is left to us intact." It stands to-day as it stood then, a plot of more than forty acres, in the heart of the city. The busy world has gone around it, left it sacred, as if guarded by invisible angels. The old trees yet lift their heads and the birds sing in the branches. The grass grows green because the Park Commissioners have given it somewhat of their care. They gathered the bones of those who died on the infamous Prison Ships and placed them in thirteen coffins, representing as they did in life, the thirteen Colonies banded together for the common cause of Freedom. They lie there still, and by only a few are they remembered. No monument—not even a stone—tells the story to the passer-by. How much longer shall this be said? This holy ground does not belong to one city, nor yet to one State. It belongs to the American people, as does Mt. Vernon and Bunker Hill, and the building of the monument is the work of all the sons and all the daughters of this entire Republic.

Let it be second in importance, if not in cost, to that glorious shaft which at the seat of Government proclaims the name of Washington, the illustrious leader of those heroes who met death for themselves to purchase victory for their country.

The only fitting place for their monument is on this sacred spot in sight of the scene of their martyrdom.

In the last number of the American Monthly Magazine I read from Seattle, Washington, from a recorded descendant: "Our young city possesses neither revolutionary landmarks, nor patriots graves to claim our tender care."

Let me call the attention of this young patriotic Society to the fact that here are the graves on which they may bestow their tender care; that here are the remains of scores of children, cabin boys who were captured with the vessels, and despite their tender years were incarcerated with the men and suffered and died from disease and filth and famine. The names of many are recorded, and the relatives of some of them have removed to what was then an unknown wilderness, and have replanted there their hearthstones and made the wilderness to blossom as the rose.

Are not these your graves as well as ours? And will you not unite with all the patriots and build a monument, to show
that we remember our fathers of the American Revolution and honor them for their heroism?

And now let me speak through the American Monthly Magazine.

Let me call your attention to the startling head lines that appeared in the "Brooklyn Eagle" under date of December 9:

"Fort Greene Wanted; the Legislature will be Asked to Set Aside a Plot of Land at the Head of the Stairway and to Increase the Appropriation for the Erection of the Library Building; Trustees Unanimously in favor of the Scheme."

And this in the face of the Sons and Daughters, descendants of those heroes whose bones are fittingly laid at rest in that sacred soil. If there is one spot on earth that can be truthfully called "God's acre," this surely is the spot. Is there not land enough in this domain whereon to erect our public buildings, without this sacrilege? Better take Greenwood for the site, for that would desecrate but a few graves—a hundred or so, at most, would be covered by the foundation stones. But Fort Greene represents to us all that is left of those 20,000 who died that we might live, and live in freedom such as we enjoy to-day. They did not fall on the field of battle. That were easier. But for years they endured filth and famine and disease and fiendish cruelty, yet wavered not. Happy were those whom death exchanged before the lapse of years.

Let us read from the records, a volume recently published in Washington for the Government, entitled "Records of the War of the Revolution:"

"The imprisoned, emaciated and dying patriots in the dark hours of 1780, when nearly all hope had fled forever, and when the Tory and the traitor stalked over the land in fearful combination, reached forth their skeleton hands, wrote and bequeathed this task to their countrymen."

This is the paper:

"If you are victorious and our country emerges free and independent from the contest in which she is now engaged, but the end of which we are not permitted to see, bury us in the soil, and engrave our names on the monument you shall erect over our bones, as victims who willingly surrender our lives as a portion of the price paid for your liberties, and our departed spirits will never murmur or regret the sacrifice we made to obtain for you the blessings you will enjoy."
WHAT WE ARE DOING AND CHAPTER WORK.

My sisters, shall we close our ears to the voice from the dead? Shall we fold our hands and submit to this desecration of the graves of our fathers? Is it not enough that these precious relics have been unearthed and reburied and the ground which covered them sold by the city of Brooklyn for taxes? And now after a century of dishonor they are entombed in this spot of verdure toward which their eyes turned with longing during those weary years while they languished in the prison ships.

The hand of destiny has kept the place for us to build the monument. Perhaps this outcry from our "Brooklyn Eagle" was the one thing necessary to awaken us from our sleep of a century.

Dr. West closed an address with these words:

No monument marks the spot where they rest. No inscription informs the visitor where they repose on that lovely hill. All efforts have failed. Congress has failed, the Legislature of New York has failed, military and civic organizations have failed, man has failed, and now it is finally left to woman, who never fails, to take the trowel and lift the monument.

Do we merit this eulogium from Dr. Charles E. West, the honorable teacher for fifty years?

Ten thousand dollars is subscribed, and most of it is in the hands of the Treasurer, Hon. Felix Campbell, who so nobly strove to induce the Congress of the United States to build a monument. Let every patriotic citizen send a contribution and this national shame will be wiped out and our fathers will have found a suitable, even if it be a tardy, recognition of their willing sacrifice of life.—E. M. C. WHITE.

NEW YORK CITY CHAPTER gave one of the largest and most important patriotic functions of the season on Thursday, January 6, 1898, in celebration of the one hundred and thirty-ninth anniversary of General George Washington's marriage with the Widow Martha Custis.

Sherry's large ball room was elaborately decorated with laurel and annunciation lillies (the Chapter flower). They formed a screen at the back of the platform, surmounted in the center by the Washington arms, and on one side the corporate
seal of Greater New York, and on the other the Chapter pin. The Society's insignia was exemplified on the platform by a spinning wheel, decorated with blue ribbon, American Beauty roses and thirteen stars in white. On the opposite wall hung the ever-beautiful fleur-de-lis of France between the flags of the two Republics, and from the music gallery, which bore aloft a stand of American flags, was suspended a wedding bell of living green, with the date 1759 in white immortelles.

The guests were received by the Regent and officers of the Chapter, assisted by the State Regents of Massachusetts and Connecticut, and several visiting Chapter Regents. At five o'clock, the Regent, Mrs. Donald McLean, called the assembly to order with her gavel, with its streamers of blue satin ribbon and white hyacinths, and said:

"It is Washington's wedding day. How living is love! How short the flying years! How long the tender memories! Well nigh a century and a half has slipped away since Washington and his bride stepped, stately and tall, from the altar, and the years have passed as a watch in the night, and we, undreamed of then, are here loving, warm, palpitating with all tender sentiments, because we remember that on this day our brave general, our wise statesman, flung all else to the winds that he might fold close in his arms the woman he loved. And it is well that once a year we should divest Washington of his martial cloak and of his robe of State and see him in the gay habiliments of an ardent lover. It is well that for the moment we should take from him sword and laurel wreath and see him in proud possession of that which Holland tells us, in the Anniversary Book of the American Revolution, is the most precious possession which the world can give to a man—a woman's heart.

And so, feeling in a joyous mood, and twice joyous because this anniversary follows close upon old Christmas, when the spirit of love is regnant over the whole earth, we of the New York Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, bid you our guests welcome; and perhaps it is with a peculiar sense of pride that we stand before you to-day, for it is the first meeting of this Chapter since Greater New York became an accomplished fact, and we are the New York City Chapter. It is the first meeting under the incoming regime, which makes us the Empire City as well as the Empire State; and we stand as the old city did, with outstretched, loving arms to our sister Regent across the river, the regent of the Brooklyn Chapter, whom we are so happy to have here with us to-day. Not that we expect to merge our Chapters into one; but that we expect to march onward as twin sisters in the performance of patriotic duty."
And as we look the other way, we look up the Hudson and we see the representatives of the Hudson River Chapters, and when we do that and realize that New York reaches up to meet the Hudson and the Hudson runs down to embrace New York, we know that we stand together as one; and so we have honored the Greater New York by allowing its seal to balance with the seal of our Chapter, and in the name of that city and of this Chapter we bid you welcome over again—twice welcome; and we who are here to-day pledge our faith to the city, that, so far as in us lies, no deed of ours shall dim one gem in its new tiara; but that ever striding onward towards our high purpose, we trust, with confident heart, that we may somewhat add to the brilliancy of the regal diadem which now crowns this city's brow.

And for the city and for ourselves we bid you a happy New Year, as happy a New Year as Martha Custis gave George Washington one hundred and thirty-nine years ago to-day!

Since this Chapter first inaugurated the custom, thanks to our beloved first Regent, of celebrating this anniversary; (and when I look around me I can scarcely credit the fact that it was but six years ago we gathered, a handful of women, in one of the small rooms here to keep that first celebration, so rapidly has the sun of patriotism ripened the infancy of this Society into vigorous, lusty, but ever feminine maturity) —since, as I said, we inaugurated this custom, it has been the habit of the Chapter to bring in its heart a wedding-gift, a gift in some wise worthy of that supreme and unsullied soul which has gone beyond our ken. Not a gift of the earth earthy, but one as of spirit to spirit. Last year we brought to him our promise to do what we could to aid that which Bishop Doane calls alike the cause of common sense,—of civilization, of Christianity—the cause of international Peace. This year, great Washington, we bring to you the gift of a quickened memory, a grateful heart to those whom you loved in the flesh. We have laid to our own consciences the reverberating refrain of that magnificent recessional:

"Lord, God of hosts
Be with us yet,
Lest we forget,
Lest we forget."

And, with hastening step and tremulous tones, we beg forgiveness that generations have come and gone and seemed to forget. To-day we remember. Those whom you loved, we love; those who served you, we would serve; and when we look for the writing on the wall may there be obliterated "weighed in the balance and found wanting," and may the hand of the Daughters of the American Revolution trace there in letters of undying fire, "Gratitude towards France." For you know without recapitulation what France has done for us. It cannot be that another century shall close with the dark shadow over the fact of no acknowledgment of this country to that.
The Daughters of the American Revolution propose a memorial to France in 1900, a memorial which, though of inanimate silver, shall speak with a thousand tongues, and shall say: "The Daughters of the American Revolution forget not the heroes who aided in giving them 'home and country.'" It is a memorial we will give of ourselves. We ask of the public nothing save moral support (and perhaps an emulation which will lead this whole American Republic to give such a memorial as is fitting from a Republic of its size to that of France). But we of the Daughters give our own gift.

When I look at that fleur-de-lis opposite me it brings up such scores of imaginative pictures: the Court of France—the epitome of gayety, the scintillating mind, the voluptuous beauty, the pouting lip, the powdered hair, the smile, the glancing foot, the laced and bedizened lover as he bent before his lady-love—all these Lafayette left, and for what? He left the flower-strewn paths of Versailles for the knee-deep snows of Valley Forge; he left the luxury of the banquet-room for the starvation of a camp; he left the high-heeled, tripping slipper for the bare, bleeding foot of the half-clad soldier; he brought his title, his training and his military knowledge to Washington—without title, soldiery without training; and yet he said when he came: "I have come to learn." There was in this man that inherent greatness which was able to recognize and willing to admit the recognition of greater greatness than his own!

But what balm to the spirit of Washington—forever assaulted by the barbed arrows of envy, discouragement and misconception, worst of all—must have been that loyal, loving spirit; that able, capable nature, ever with him.

And do we forget? Here on the Hudson, on a spot now marked by a kindred patriotic society, has not Rochambeau given his counsel, his advice, his sustaining power to Washington that day might not end in darkness? I do not say that the end would have been different had France failed to aid us; but there are a thousand chances that it might have been. And do we of the American Revolution forget it?

It is true that we have no colonies dotting the surface of the globe, with their drum beats following the sun and keeping pace with the moving hours and encircling the whole earth with a girdle of continual and unceasing refrain of martial airs; "but (if one may dare paraphrase Webster) may it be said in the future that 'From whatever quarter of the civilized globe comes a benefaction to the United States, the souls of its people will rise up and will girdle this earth with one unceasing and continual strain of gratitude.'"

And so we dedicate this day, and other days and other years, to the expression of our sense of the debt of gratitude owed by this Nation to France, and greater debt could no nation owe another! And we—of the "Daughters" will hope to present our memorial, inadequate as it may be; for, after all, humanity is human, it likes to see and touch a tangible evidence of an inward emotion; while we well know that what has been said of the signers of the Declaration is true of our French
heroes, “Their fame is now safe indeed. It is treasured beyond any chance of accident. Marble columns may crumble into dust; time may erase from mouldering marble every impress man has placed there; but their fame will live, because with American Liberty it came and only with American liberty can it perish.” (Applause.)

I know that it is sentiment of France that has awakened your enthusiasm, and in the name of the Daughters who love France I thank you.

Other speakers were: Colonel Thomas, of Boston; the Rev. Dr. Eliphalet Nott Potter, President of the Cosmopolitan University; the Rev. J. Nevett Steele, Vicar of Old Trinity and Chaplain to the New York City Chapter, and Colonel Asa Bird Gardiner. The programme included music by a noted pianist, a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and numerous monologues by Felix Marris.

Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, the dearly loved first Regent of the New York City Chapter, had presented to her a silver loving cup as a token of the regard and esteem in which she is held by the Chapter, and an acknowledgment of the origination by her of the celebration of General Washington’s wedding day.—Emma G. Lathrop, Historian.

Mary Washington Colonial Chapter (New York City).

—Several interesting and noteworthy events have taken place in the history of this Chapter during the short year of its existence, which have excited attention and enhanced the enthusiasm of its members and friends. By one of the felicitous coincidences which has occurred in the present renaissance of interest in American revolutionary history, January 18, 1897, the day chosen by the State Regent, Miss Forsyth, upon which to present to the Chapter its charter, fell upon the anniversary of a notable event in the history of New York City. At a reception tendered upon that day by the Regent, Miss Vanderpool, the Chaplain, in a few well-chosen words, related this fact to the members, and it was unanimously decided that January 18 should be its charter day, and that a suitable tablet should be erected to commemorate this memorable incident.

Therefore it was with the greatest interest that the Chapter, having obtained proper authority, looked forward to January 18, 1898, when it unveiled in the post office of the city of New
York a bronze tablet, executed by the celebrated firm of J. R. Lamb, bearing the following inscription:

"On the common of the city of New York, near where this building now stands, there stood from 1766 to 1776 a Liberty pole, erected to commemorate the Repeal of the Stamp Act. It was repeatedly destroyed by the violence of the Tories, and as repeatedly replaced by the Sons of Liberty, who organized a constant watch and guard. In its defense the first martyr blood of the American Revolution was shed, January 18th, 1770."

Erected by the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, D. A. R., January 18th, 1898.

As this skirmish, which took place upon what was then "Golden Hill," antedates the Boston Massacre, this Chapter has the honor of marking the first of the revolutionary conflicts. The unveiling of the tablet will be followed by a patriotic reception given by the Regent. Conspicuous among the decorations will be the charter, which the Regent has had exquisitely framed in wood from a tree planted by General Washington, inlaid with wood from the house of his mother.

During the year an efficient committee has formulated an admirable code of by-laws, which have been adopted by the Chapter.

A goodly sum of money has also been sent to the Continental Hall fund, which was substantially increased in December by the proceeds of a Colonial Tea, given in the beautiful Napoleon drawing-rooms of one of the members. At this tea cups and saucers, decorated especially for the occasion with the Washington coat of arms, also paper knives from wood of Mary Ball Washington's house at Fredericksburg, Virginia, were sold for the benefit of this object. Mrs. K. K. Henry, and Mrs. A. D. Brockett, of the National Society; Miss Forsyth, State Regent, and Miss Washington, a direct descendant of General Washington's mother, were present, besides many other distinguished guests.

The Chapter has also inaugurated a series of historic-social meetings, which are pronounced quite unique in conception. The purpose is to tell the story of the American Revolution in chronological sequence through the services of the ancestors of the members. Also, to carry the history of these ancestors
to their colonial settlement in this country, and thus fulfill the requirements of the colonial clause adopted by this Chapter.

The first meeting proved a great success. As was fitting, in view of the honored name the Chapter bears, the first paper, entitled "A Colonial and Revolutionary Dame, Mary Ball Washington," gave the keynote to the occasion. This was followed by admirable papers upon the Boston Tea Party, Battle of Lexington, Lexington Alarm, Capture of Fort Ticonderoga, and a poem, "A Tale of Taunton Town," which set forth the bravery of the (then) little great-grandmother of the Regent, the night before the Lexington fight. The direct ancestors of those who prepared these papers participated in these important events. They were also illustrated by family relics, documents, and portraits.

It is the purpose of the Chapter, when a sufficient number of these papers has been collected, to publish them under the title of "The Chronicles of the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter."

The Chapter is enjoying a really phenomenal growth, owing, it is firmly believed, to the fidelity of its members in carrying out the patriotic purposes for which the Society was formed, its unanimity of opinion in planning noteworthy work for the future, and the energy, generosity, and singleness of mind of its Regent.—JULIA HUBBELL TREAT, Historian.

Urbana Chapter (Urbana, Ohio) was organized May 23, 1896, by Prof. Sarah A. Worcester. Miss Worcester claims descent from five revolutionary ancestors, the fifth being the heroic and patriotic Hepzehab Bell Johnston, who made her name celebrated in the annals of Vermont by her brave defense of home and children while her husband was away on military duty.

The Chapter has had a very prosperous and harmonious life. The work of the first year was devoted to the preparation of lineage papers and readings from the interesting literature connected with the revolutionary period.

At the opening of the second year a new department was added, that of Pioneer History. A niece of the famous sculptor, J. Q. A. Ward, of New York, was made chairman of this
section, and the results of her efficient work were appreciated in a very successful meeting, held at the home of the great-granddaughter of Simon Kenton, the famous Indian fighter on the Western frontier, on which occasion very interesting papers were read by the hostess and other members of the pioneer section.

A program for this year’s work has been laid out, in accordance with which each monthly meeting is to be in charge of a leader and two assistants, historical topics having been selected which should prove of anniversary interest. Each leader is left in freedom to conduct the exercises in as entertaining and original a manner as pleases her.

During the absence of the Regent at the time of the session of the Continental Congress, a very interesting meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Milo G. Williams, a member of the Mayflower Society, and whose daughters are active members of the Chapter. Many relics of old-time interest were displayed, and a very interesting history of Old Glory was given in connection with the presentation of a beautiful banner to the Chapter.

The officers of the Chapter are: Regent, Sarah A. Worcester; Vice-Regent, Mrs. John Whitehead; Recording Secretary, Mrs. George T. Jordan; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Edwin Hagenbuch; Registrar, Miss Louise S. Leedom; Treasurer, Mrs. D. B. McDonald; Historian, Mrs. William S. Foster.

Roger Sherman Chapter (New Milford, Connecticut) have just done homage to their name saint by placing to his memory on the public town building, which they have re-named Roger Sherman Hall, a handsome bronze tablet. Numerous guests from the neighboring State Chapters were present; also many distinguished visitors from other towns. During the unveiling of the tablet it was presented by the Chapter Regent to the town authorities, whose address of acceptance was made by the Rev. F. R. Johnson, of New Milford, after which the large audience assembled in the hall, which was beautifully decorated with plants, flags, and bunting. The exercises opened with prayer by the State Chaplain, Daughters of the American Revolution, followed by a most interesting address by Mrs.
S. T. Kinney, State Regent. United States Senators Hoar and Hawley were the orators of the day, Senator Hoar being a grandson of Roger Sherman. He reminded the people that this was the first public recognition of the kind given to his famous ancestor in this State, which was for so many years his home, and spoke impressively of the great work done by him for both State and country at the beginning of our Nation. He held the close attention of the audience for more than an hour, and when the last word was said each hearer felt that Roger Sherman could not have asked for a more worthy descendant. Senator Hawley is so well known as an interesting speaker that commendation of his address is unneeded. He most graciously shortened his allotted time that no word of his brother Senator should be omitted. Mr. Henry S. Sanford, of New Milford, made interesting closing remarks, and the exercises ended by the singing of "America." A reception given by the Chapter Regent, Mrs. H. S. Mygatt, immediately followed, when a number of Roger Sherman's descendants, Regents and officers of sister Chapters, and invited friends of the town, were given an opportunity to meet informally the speakers and the members of the Roger Sherman Chapter.

It is a matter of great pride to the people of New Milford that so great a man as Roger Sherman lived so many years among them, and this Chapter consider themselves especially fortunate to have the right to bear his name, and to do their little toward perpetuating his memory.—JEANNETTE L. GAYLORD, Historian.

CINCINNATI CHAPTER (Cincinnati, Ohio) has begun its season's work under the happiest auspices. The strongest Chapter in Ohio—numbering over two hundred members—the attendance at each meeting is phenomenally large, considering that this is the day of woman's clubs, and full calendars of regular engagements. Our new Regent, Miss Laws, widely known for her philanthropic work, has entered upon her duties. The Chapter offers her loyal support in carrying out her broad views for expanding the power and influence of this organization of women, in whose veins proudly flows the blood of the founders of our Nation. At the November meeting
Mrs. Calvin S. Brice presented the subject of the National University, for which the far-seeing wisdom of George Washington planned nearly one hundred years ago, but which project the Nation has suffered to lapse. The Cincinnati Chapter pledged itself for a contribution to this purpose, as it did, also, to the rescue of the Liberty Bell, now in the hands of a receiver. The program for November included a masterly sketch by Mrs. J. D. Brannon of the career of Charles A. Dana as a war correspondent, and a ringing recitation by Miss May Perin of "Thanksgiving in 1622." This was appropriately followed by an old-fashioned refreshment redivivus, doughnuts and cider, occasioning much merriment among the members, and a recalling of ancestral incidents of "Thanksgiving in ye olden time." Our Chapter has, this season, made a new departure in the matter of programs. The Literary Committee divided the Chapter, alphabetically, into sections, making each section responsible for a program. It is expected by this method to use all available talent, and distribute program portions more generally among the members. In the meetings thus far the plan has worked exceedingly well, and is passed on to sister Chapters, who may, possibly, find it equally profitable.

The Daughters of the American Revolution realize that their noblest work is the cultivation of a spirit of patriotism. This is to be not merely among the descendants of the soldiers of the Revolution, but among the heterogeneous mass of our population, where will be found our future legislators and leaders. In view of this we seek for every aid in its accomplishment, and, as one of these, the following resolution was passed unanimously at our November meeting:

"The Cincinnati Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution call the attention of the Park Commissioners to the success attending chorus singing by the people of New York at the open air concerts in the season just closed. They respectfully request that, in our park concerts, our national airs form some part in next Summer's programs, and the people be requested to join in hymn and chorus."—KATHARINE CLARK-MULLIKIN.
ETHAN ALLEN CHAPTER was organized with sixteen mem-
bers, Wednesday afternoon, December 16, 1896, Boston Tea
Party day, at Middleburg, Vermont. The meeting was held at
Miss Callender’s, in answer to a summons quaint enough to
have been sent a hundred years ago. Mrs. Burdett, of Rut-
land, State Regent, was present at the meeting. The elements
furnished a taste of genuine forefathers’ weather in honor of
the day, and in a corresponding spirit of patriotism, the Daugh-
ters muffled up their chins and rose to the occasion, twelve
ladies being present.

Miss Callender, the resigning Regent, and also hostess of the
day, deserves great credit for her perseverance in bringing
about the organization in Middleburg. She was urged to re-
tain her position, but declined, and, in accordance with the con-
stitutional requirement, appointed the officers.

It was decided that the Chapter be called the Ethan Allen
Chapter, and that the regular meetings be held every three
months, the annual meeting to take place in January.—HELEN
KING CHEESMAN, Secretary.

DOLLY MADISON CHAPTER.—The following is a list of the
officers of the Dolly Madison Chapter, Washington, District of
Columbia: Regent, Mrs. Henry Gannett, 1881 Harewood
Avenue, Le Droit Park; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Charles Sweet
Johnson, 1214 Ninth Street, N. W.; Recording Secretary, Mrs.
Ira Warren Dennison, 1326 L Street, N. W.; Corresponding
Secretary, Mrs. James Knox Taylor, The Cairo; Registrar,
Miss Harriet E. Mann, 1010 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.;
Treasurer, Mrs. John Tweedale, 1725 P Street, N. W.; His-
torian, Miss Maria S. Lyman, 1746 P Street, N. W.; Board of
Management, Mrs. Charles B. Bailey, 1424 Stoughton Street;
Mrs. George G. Martin, 1326 L Street, N. W.; Mrs. Job Barn-
ard, 1306 Rhode Island Avenue, N. W.; Mrs. William M. Shus-
ter, 1408 Fifteenth Street, N. W.; Dr. Anna A. Wilson, 1451
Rhode Island Avenue, N. W.; Mrs. J. B. Johnson, 2460 Sixth
Street, N. W.; Mrs. Philip Larner, 1746 P Street, N. W.; Mrs.
Henry L. Mann, 334 Indiana Avenue, N. W.
ATLANTA CHAPTER.—November, 1897, closes the most prosperous year in the history of the Chapter. During the term of Mrs. Porter King as Regent the membership has grown from seventy-five to one hundred and eighteen. And there has been a wonderful increase of interest in Chapter work, and in the attendance on the monthly meetings. This in a great measure has been brought about by the historical studies prepared and conducted by the Regent. Two meetings in each quarter having been devoted to those studies and to the reading of genealogical papers prepared by different members.

ANN ARBOR CHAPTER was organized in January, 1896, under the inspiration of our State Regent, Mrs. Edwards, and cooperation of Mrs. James B. Angell, wife of the President of our Ann Arbor University, now Minister to Turkey. Officers were elected as follows: Regent, Mrs. Sarah Angell; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Ella Babcock; Secretary, Mrs. Hulda Richards; Treasurer, Miss Elizabeth Dean; Registrar, Miss Emma Bower; Historian, Miss Kate Doty. We organized with twelve members, and now number thirty-four—or shall, as soon as the papers of our real Daughter, of whom we feel so justly proud, can be verified. We hold our meetings monthly, with increasing interest. Our Vice-Regent serves acceptably in the absence of Mrs. Angell to Turkey. Washington's birthday was celebrated at the home of our Regent. It was the very place to create enthusiasm and every one fell into the spirit of the occasion. The home was elegantly decorated with flags, flowers and Daughters of the American Revolution ribbons. The Daughters dressed in colonial style and a musical patriotic program was carried out. Two little sons, dressed a la George Washington, acted as ushers. With fife and drum the guests were led to a sumptuous menu, which Mrs. Angell herself furnished and knows so well how to anticipate. Altogether it was an affair long to be remembered by the Daughters. Our Historian is very ably writing the history of our members and preserving them in a book designed for that purpose.

At present we are much interested in the National University, and are considering ways by which we can have a share
WHAT WE ARE DOING AND CHAPTER WORK.

in that great work. Our Chapter is representative of colonial times, of 1812, the Mayflower as well as Daughters of the American Revolution. Of these much might be said concerning their ancestors, perhaps another time.—HULDA LOOMIS RICHARDS, Secretary.

SARANAC CHAPTER (Plattsburgh, New York) held its annual meeting December 4th at the home of the Regent, Mrs. Chauncey Stoddard. At this meeting officers were elected for the ensuing year. The resignation of Mrs. Stoddard, who has held the office of Regent since the organization of the Chapter, three years ago, was received with regret. Mrs. Stoddard has served the Chapter with great efficiency, and to her efforts are largely due its growth and prosperity. We are fortunate in having as her successor Mrs. Michael P. Myers, our former Vice-Regent. The Chapter has sustained another loss in the resignation of its able Historian, Mrs. Joseph Gamble, who has served in that capacity since its organization. After the business of the meeting, the members were delightfully entertained by Mrs. Stoddard. The January meeting was held at the home of Mrs. George F. Nichols, when several papers were read by members of the Chapter. It was decided at this meeting to adopt as its program for the year a study of the battles of the Revolution, with the influence exerted by each on the progress of the war. The Chapter has a constantly increasing membership, numbering now about sixty.—EMMA WESTON BARKER, Historian.

TUSCARORA CHAPTER (Binghamton, New York) and their guests to the number of one hundred and fifty assembled on the evening of October 28th at the home of Mrs. Edward F. Leighton, one of their members, when Mrs. Sarah Sumner Teall, of Syracuse, New York, delivered a lecture on "The Good Women of New Amsterdam." Mrs. Teall gave an interesting account of the simple life and quaint customs of the women in the early Dutch settlement, and a graphic description of the city of New York as it looked two hundred years ago, when orchards, farms and woods were to be found where
now stands one of the greatest cities of the world. Mrs. Teall evinced a thorough knowledge of her subject, which she treated in an original manner, interspersing her lecture with humorous anecdotes and witty sayings. At its conclusion she made a brief address to the Daughters, which was characterized by strong common sense and a spirit of true loyalty. A choice musical program and recitations by Miss S. Vere Milne were next in order, followed by the serving of refreshments. The house was decorated with the Stars and Stripes in various graceful and attractive drapings, and palms and chrysanthemums were used with good effect. The proceeds of the entertainment are to be devoted by the Chapter towards the building of the Continental Hall. Since the celebration of Washington’s birthday by Tuscarora Chapter, a noteworthy event has been a charming afternoon reception given to the State Regent, Miss Forsyth, June 8th, by Miss Belle A. Mason, Vice-Regent, an opportunity being also given the Chapter to meet the State Regent at the regular monthly meeting, which was held on the evening of the same day at the home of Mrs. Olive Stark Newell. On Memorial Day the graves of revolutionary soldiers in the city and vicinity were, for the first time, rightly honored, flags and flowers being reverently placed on the last resting place of these heroes. This observance was due to the efforts of the Regent, Miss Susan Doubleday Crafts, who by inquiry and personal search discovered these burial places, many of them hitherto unknown and unhonored. Tuscarora Chapter has presented to the high school a fine portrait of Washington, and have also given two prizes to high school students for the two best essays on topics relating to the history of our country. Histories of the organization and doings of the Chapter have been deposited in the cornerstone of the new county court-house, and also in that of the new city hall.

At a special meeting in June the Regent presented to the Chapter a beautiful book to be known as the “By-Law Book.” In it are contained the constitution and by-laws of the Chapter, with the signature of all the members. The Chapter has two “real Daughters,” Mrs. Woodruff and Mrs. Gifford. Looking back over the two years that have elapsed since its organization in the Autumn of 1895, one notes many interesting and valua-
ble meetings and a marked growth of interest in and familiarity with the events and heroes of the Revolutionary War. Interest and enthusiasm have steadily increased, and now the names of over seventy members are enrolled on the records of Tuscarora Chapter.—Ella E. Woodbridge, Historian.

Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter.—The third annual meeting of Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter of Willimantic, Connecticut (town and county of Windham), was held November 15, 1897, at the home of the Regent, Mrs. Litchfield. Rain clouds suggested the dark days of our patriot ancestors, but once inside the hospitable door only the peace and prosperity that resulted were called to mind. Opposite the entrance to the reception hall, the charter of the Chapter, in its frame of oak from the ancient Elderkin house, hung against a background of blue, and a large white chrysanthemum shone pure beneath. A portrait of Charlotte Elderkin, daughter of Anne Wood and Brigadier General Jedediah Elderkin, and wife of Dr. Samuel Grey, revolutionary patriot, hung beside the charter. A large banner, with the insignia of the Society, was displayed on the side wall, and bright chrysanthemums decorated the other rooms. The gavel with which order was called is a piece of oak from the "Elderkin house," and is bound with silver suitably engraved. It was presented to the Chapter by Mrs. Guilford Smith, Vice-Regent, at a social meeting held at her home in South Windham last June. The officers' reports chronicled no great achievements during the year. Though Windham was far from the scenes of conflict during the Revolution her men were not. At one time not an able bodied man could be found in the town. Our energetic foremothers, under the direction of a lame carpenter, raised a house (the owner left for the front when the cellar was dug and timbers cut), and that house stood for more than one hundred years. Thus we have no commemorative work to do at home, but we have studied the history of the events and men—and women, too—of '75-'83, and have found heroic deeds to keep in remembrance. This Chapter is a unit in our great organization—not a mere fraction—and stands ready to do its part in forwarding Daughters of the American Revolution aims. We are willing to be "in
the ranks," and even to be held "in reserve" till called to the front. The Historian, Mrs. Hayden, gave an interesting and comprehensive account of the special anniversaries observed. The Chapter has received a few gifts—relics of revolutionary times. We have had to yield our claim of having the youngest "real Daughter" to Mercy Warren Chapter, of Springfield, Massachusetts, as Mrs. Blanchard, of that Chapter, is but 56 years of age, while our Honorary Regent, Mrs. Avery, is 58; but Mrs. Blanchard's birthplace is in Canada, while Mrs. Avery was born under the Stars and Stripes. Our other "real Daughter" is Mrs. Snow, daughter of Hamilton Grant, a "drummer boy of '76." We have also twelve granddaughters among our fifty-four members.

During the balloting, an informal lunch was served in the dining-room, by Miss Pomeroy, a sister of the Regent, and Mrs. Abbie S. Utley, a descendant of Anne Wood Elderkin.—Minnie Pomeroy Cooley, Registrar.

PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER.—On Wednesday, October 27th, the annual meeting of the Philadelphia Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was held in Independence Hall. The Regent, Mrs. Charles Custis Harrison, presided. It was very evident from the reports of the officers and chairmen of the various committees, that the past year had been the most successful in the history of the Chapter, and that we never were prepared to begin a new year with brighter prospects or greater enthusiasm among the members, which number almost three hundred. It is proposed by the Board of Management that, in addition to the regular meetings held during the Winter, we devote one afternoon during the month to the study of Historical Philadelphia. As these meetings will be of a social nature, the members of the Chapter are anticipating pleasure as well as benefit from them.—Fannie Price Rhodes, Historian.

GENERAL BENJAMIN LINCOLN CHAPTER.—The second annual meeting of General Benjamin Lincoln Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was held at the residence of Mrs. Charles A. Crawford. The spacious parlors were beauti-
fully decorated with flags and bunting and a profusion of choicest flowers, ferns and other tropical plants. The large portrait of General Lincoln, representing him in the full Continental uniform of a major general, which was recently presented to the Chapter by Miss Floretta Vining, Regent of John Adams Chapter, occupied a conspicuous position. The picture was artistically draped with the National flag and decorated with beautiful Autumn leaves and flowers from his native town of Hingham. From the report of the Regent, Mrs. Frank E. Sullivan, it appears that twenty-two members joined the Chapter during the year. The charter was formally presented January 25th, by the State Regent, at the residence of the Chapter Regent, in the presence of a large company, with several distinguished guests, that date being the anniversary of the birth of General Lincoln. The Chapter was fully represented at the National Congress, Washington, February 22d, and also at the State Conference in Springfield. — The Chapter has contributed from its funds towards the erection of the statue of Washington in Paris, France, and has also given from its treasury to the Continental Hall fund. On Memorial Day a handsome wreath was placed upon the grave of the hero whose name is borne by the Chapter. The members joined in the petition to the Legislature of the State for the erection of a statue to General Benjamin Lincoln on the State House grounds, and the Regent with several ladies appeared before the committee in behalf of the petitioners.

JANE DOUGLAS CHAPTER (Dallas, Texas).—Friday, October 29, was a red-letter day in this Chapter's calendar. It was then that we had the pleasure of holding a reception for our State Regent, Mrs. J. B. Clark, of Austin, who met the Chapter for the first time. The occasion was all the more enjoyable because our Chapter Regent, Mrs. J. L. Henry, had just returned from the Tennessee Centennial, where she had represented the Texas Daughters. The reception had been planned long before; also a participation in quite grand style in the exercises to take place on Patriotic Day at the Texas State Fair. But alas for human plans that do not include dengue at home and quarantine and yellow fever abroad, with interrupted travel and
mails everywhere! Owing to Mrs. Henry's delayed return, illness in the family of Mrs. Clark, which rendered her coming exceedingly doubtful, and the non-appearance of some important papers, the time allotted the Daughters at Music Hall was reluctantly given up, and the programme thus cancelled by the general committee, who did not yield to circumstances until the last moment. However, what that day lost, the reception day gained in part, the two Regents finally arriving in time to afford us the pleasure of meeting them at Mrs. Henry's residence, and listening to all the papers but one to have been read at the Fair Ground. The useful telephone cheerily tinkled through the morning hours, and many were the messages spoken into that mysterious little box on the wall. Willing hands quickly arranged exquisite roses and fluffy chrysanthemums on piano, tables, and mantels, mirrors reflected the feathery blossom of the clematis vine, the spacious parlors and ample hall were hastily decorated with flags and bunting, and at four o'clock the program opened with the hearty singing of "America." Mr. Philip Lindsley, a Son of the American Revolution, read a most acceptable paper, prepared by Major Ira H. Evans, of Austin, President General of the Sons, who was not able to be present, but who found an admirable proxy in Mr. Lindsley. Mrs. S. B. Welsh then read a paper on the Colonial Dames, paying a high tribute to the patriotic societies organized and conducted by women, and also the many other societies which tend to elevate those who come under their influence. Mrs. Welsh has a delightfully charming manner, and a firmness of conviction which carries strength with it. Mrs. Clark then called Mrs. Henry to the chair and addressed the Chapter upon work that should be and may be entered upon. The remarks of this sweet-faced little lady, delivered in a quiet conversational tone, with a few graceful gestures, were full of potent suggestions and good advice, and were listened to with deep interest. Five applications for membership are pending, and the acceptance of three new members was announced. The exercises closed with a piano solo by Miss Laura Yocum. Dainty refreshments and a social half-hour followed.—A. E. Yocum, Secretary.
MARY CLAP WOOSTER CHAPTER.—The annual meeting of the Mary Clap Wooster Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was held in Colonial Hall, of the New Haven Historical Society, October 13, three P. M. Mrs. Clarence Deming read the list of officers who had been chosen by the Nominating Committee. The ticket was then voted upon and accepted. Regent, Mrs. Henry Champion; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Luzon B. Morris; Registrar, Mrs. George F. Newcomb; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Eugene S. Miller; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Horace P. Hoadley, in place of Mrs. E. H. Jenkins (resigned); Treasurer, Miss Marie Ives; Historian, Mrs. T. W. Y. Curtis; Assistant Historian, Miss Sloan; Librarian, Mrs. Albert S. Holt; Board of Management, Mrs. Morris F. Tyler, Mrs. C. Berry Peets, Mrs. Clarence Deming, Mrs. S. A. Galpin, Mrs. E. F. Thompson. There were seventy-seven votes cast. Then followed the reading of the reports of the Registrar, Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary, Treasurer, and Librarian. The last report was that of the Regent, Mrs. Champion, in which she referred to the work of the Chapter during the year. She alluded to the fact that the date of the annual meeting had fallen upon that of the anniversary of Cornwallis' surrender. The meeting then adjourned.—MRs. S. W. Y. CURTIS, Historian.

JANE RANDOLPH JEFFERSON CHAPTER (Jefferson City, Missouri), named in honor of the mother of Thomas Jefferson, was organized January 6, 1897, with fourteen charter members, all with the exception of the Regent being new members of the National Society. Meetings have been held at the homes of the Daughters, the second Saturday in each month, and original papers read on the following subjects: "Life, Character, and Services of Washington and Jefferson," "Washington's First Cabinet," "Battles of the American Revolution," "Ladies of the White House," and the "Generals of the Revolution." Our circle being small, we have attempted little work outside of the Chapter, but, desiring an object to stimulate our hopes, we have chosen as a local aim the erection of a statue to Thomas Jefferson in the beautiful park surrounding Missouri's stately capitol. It seems a most gigantic scheme for a little band like
ours, but we are loyal Daughters, and with a will we hope to find a way. During the year four celebrations have been observed with great elegance—the birthdays of Washington and Jefferson, the Fourth of July, and the formal meeting of the Chapter, January 13, 1897, which was called to celebrate the official organization of the Chapter, and to honor Miss Ethel B. Allen, of Kansas City, then State Regent. The gavel used upon this memorable occasion was made of wood grown on the Mount Vernon estate, near the grave of General Washington, and given to the Chapter by Mrs. Florence Ewing Towles, Regent. The gavel is of cherry, the handle of holly, on which is a silver plate bearing the inscription: "Presented to the Jane Randolph Jefferson Chapter, D. A. R., by Florence Ewing Towles, January 13, 1897." Four distinguished guests have visited us in the past year—Bishop Daniel S. Tuttle, President of the Sons of the Revolution, St. Louis, Missouri; Miss Ethel B. Allen, of Kansas City, State Regent; Mrs. Edwin A. DeWolf, member of the Executive Board, St. Louis Chapter, and Mrs. D. Robert Barclay, who in a short address spoke interestingly on "The American Flag—Its Uses and Abuses." The charter members of the Chapter are: Mesdames Florence E. Towles, Regent; Kate M. Henry, Vice-Regent; S. C. Davison, Recording Secretary; Christine C. Harding, Registrar; Georgia C. Ewing, Corresponding Secretary; Louise P. Church, Treasurer; Louise W. Stone, Historian; Louise M. Bragg, Margaret H. Robertson, Christine H. Broughton, Ellen C. Edwards, Elizabeth A. Ewing, Virginia H. Ferguson, and Miss Julia M. Eppes. To these have been added Miss Marianne A. Davison, Mesdames Mattie W. Gantt, Lula W. Dixon, Misses Ella and Rena McCarty, Mesdames Alice O. Macfarlane and Lucy M. Pope, making our number twenty-one. Washington's wedding day and the organization of the Chapter happily fell upon the same date, January 6, and on the occasion of our first anniversary and celebration of the day we were honored by the presence of Mrs. George H. Shields, St. Louis, State Regent, to whom a handsome reception was given by the Chapter at the residence of Mrs. Alice O. Macfarlane. Nearly one hundred guests were received by the Daughters and presented to Mrs. Shields amidst a scene of patriotic
beauty. The spacious rooms of the Macfarlane home were aglow with light and happiness. Elaborate decorations of the Stars and Stripes were grouped and draped in every conceivable nook and corner, and in the dining-room "Old Glory" formed the chief adornment. Refreshments were served by the young daughters of the members of the Chapter. Many thanks are due our efficient Regent, Mrs. Florence Ewing Towles, who has filled her position in a most creditable manner, and too much cannot be said in her praise. Through her untiring efforts the Chapter sprang into existence, and her dignified, affable manners as presiding officer have endeared her to the Daughters, while her wise and timely suggestions have done much to make our pleasant celebrations so delightfully charming.—Virginia Harding Ferguson, Acting Historian.

Swekatsi Chapter (Ogdensburg, New York).—One of the pleasing features of our Chapter day celebration was the singing of the following hymn, which had been written for the occasion by a lady of our city:

True, loving daughters we,
Heirs of the Liberty
Brave Sires have won.
Crowns for those heroes bring,
Their deeds and virtues sing,
Until the world shall ring,
With their renown.

We, at our mother's knee,
Learned well the history
Of this brave band.
Learned of Oppression's might,
Learned men must strike for right,
Shoulder to shoulder fight
To free the land.

Father, and sons, they went,
Strong in their good intent,
Into the fray.
Mothers, hot tears restrained,
Daughters, weak fears disclaimed,
One thing for these remained,
They still might pray.
God, who to them was kind,
Grant we may keep in mind
Their loyalty.
Still may their daughters be
Steadfast for Liberty,
Steadfast in love to Thee,
Who made us free.

Sung to the tune of "America," it was particularly suited to the occasion, and was enjoyed alike by the members of the Chapter and their invited friends who had gathered to the number of one hundred and fifty. Another interesting feature of the evening was the reading of two essays written by students of our public schools, upon "Causes of the Revolution," and "Washington as Commander-in-Chief." Prizes having been offered by the Chapter for the best essays upon these subjects, fifty-four had been handed in, and nearly all showed great care and painstaking. The interest exhibited in the matter by all present goes to show that the spirit of patriotism still lives in the hearts of the old as well as the young.—Historian.

General Samuel Hopkins Chapter (Henderson, Kentucky).—The Daughters of the American Revolution was first introduced in Henderson October 15, 1891, Miss Nannie D. Norris being appointed Chapter Regent by Mrs. S. B. Buckner, first State Regent of Kentucky; but owing to lack of interest in this part of the State a sufficient number to form a Chapter was not secured at that time. Mrs. Helen C. McClain was received into membership, October, 1892, and at the resignation of Miss Norris, 1893, was appointed Chapter Regent of Henderson by Mrs. Henry L. Pope, who had succeeded Mrs. Buckner as State Regent of Kentucky. Through the persevering efforts of Mrs. McClain from the time of her appointment members were slowly gathered in, and on February 11, 1896, the twelve who had joined were called together at the residence of the Regent, the by-laws adopted, and the Chapter formally organized with the following officers: Regent, Mrs. Helen C. McClain; Vice-Regent, Miss Nannie D. Norris; Secretary, Miss Annie M. Starling; Registrar, Mrs. Fannie McAllister; Treasurer, Mrs. E. A. Jonas; Historian, Mrs. R. H. Cunning-
WHAT WE ARE DOING AND CHAPTER WORK

ham. The Chapter has adopted the name of General Samuel Hopkins, in honor of a patriot loyal and true to the cause throughout the struggle, and who figured conspicuously especially in this part of the State. The Chapter is now steadily gaining strength, and while the membership is not large, yet the interest manifested is quite strong, and the outlook very encouraging. The meetings have been held regularly each month, with the exception of the Summer months, with a varying, but generally encouraging, attendance, and are characterized by the utmost harmony. Well-prepared, instructive papers have added interest to the meetings, and much interest has been aroused, oftentimes local, in men, women, and events of the great revolutionary struggle in our country's early existence. We have been interested in the study of the history of Kentucky, which we have about completed, and a profitable course of study will be arranged for the ensuing year. The Fourth of July was fittingly observed by patriotic songs, an appropriate address, and a military drill by young girls dressed in the national colors and carrying the starry banner. We hope by celebrating the different anniversaries to arouse a general interest and encourage the patriotic spirit in the community. Our Society is not bounded by any narrow social laws or creeds. This great national American Society should be for all people who have any claim to revolutionary blood. The spirit of patriotism has been our only inspiration. We are formed to teach the people to love their country, and we desire to assist in maintaining the vital principles of duty, piety, and honor bequeathed to us by our ancestors in their loyalty to truth and justice; whose examples should be held up by the daughters of the third and fourth generations as shining lights to illumine our pathway through life's duty and responsibility.

February 11, 1897, being the annual meeting of the Chapter, the officers were elected for the ensuing year, with the following results: Regent, Mrs. Helen McClain; Vice-Regent, Mrs. R. H. Cunningham; Secretary, Miss Annie Starling; Registrar, Mrs. Given Rudy; Treasurer, Mrs. Fanny Hill; Historian, Miss Nannie Norris. It is very gratifying to note the growth of the Chapter since its organization a year ago, and to the untiring efforts and lovable character of our honored
Regent the success of the Chapter is mainly due.—Nannie D. Norris, Historian.

General Lafayette Chapter (New Jersey).—On Saturday, October 16th, the General Lafayette Chapter of Atlantic City, held their annual meeting and election of officers at the Hotel St. Charles, at which the State Regent, Mrs. Depue, was present, and made an interesting address, as did also the Chapter Regent, Miss Doughty. The Registrar reported a membership of thirty-four, with five papers in preparation. Four members had been transferred to a new Chapter organized in another county within the past year. The officers elected were: Regent, Miss Sarah N. Doughty; Vice-Regent, Mrs. George Creamer; Registrar, Mrs. Charlotte Pitney; Secretary, Miss M. E. Bing; Treasurer, Miss Eliza S. Thompson; Historian, Mrs. John G. Shreve; Board of Management, Mrs. A. B. Endicott, Mrs. L. B. Corson, Mrs. H. C. James, Mrs. James Aikman, Mrs. L. D. Balliet.

A motion was made and carried, that the Chapter donate ten dollars to the fund now being raised by the Daughters of the American Revolution to present a statue of Washington to France in 1900. The subject of the Continental Hall came up for discussion, and although no action was taken, it was the expressed desire of many of those present that the Chapter contribute something to that worthy object at an early date.

At the close of the business meeting, an excellent collation was served in the beautiful cafe of the hotel, the tables being handsomely decorated with chrysanthemums. The members of this young but flourishing Chapter take an active interest in all matters pertaining to the Society, and its meetings are well attended and thoroughly enjoyed.

Eunice Dennie Burr Chapter (Fairfield, Connecticut).—During the year five regular and two special meetings have been held. At each of the regular meetings, after finishing the necessary business, a short program of readings and music, arranged by the permanent committee on program, was given. The principal work taken up by the Chapter was the care of the Old Burying Ground and the planting of ivy at the base of
its wall. The first special meeting was called to hear the report of the Washington Congress of Daughters of the American Revolution given by Mrs. Child, who represented the Chapter at the Congress. The second special meeting was held to consider the advisability of adopting the revised by-laws of the Connecticut branch of Daughters of the American Revolution. It was voted to favor the adoption. One amendment to the by-laws of the Chapter was adopted at the June meeting. On Decoration Day it was planned to place flowers on the graves of each soldier who had fought in the Revolutionary or the Civil Wars, but some of this work was hindered by the inclemency of the weather. On the Fourth of July, a short, but interesting celebration was held on the Green, when an address was made by Mr. Lynn, appropriate songs were sung and several selections were rendered by the Junior Drum Corps. There has been a good attendance at the meetings and the interest has been well sustained.—EMMA FRANCES WAKEMAN, Secretary.

MOLLY REID CHAPTER (Derry, New Hampshire) has just entered upon its fourth year. Its numbers, as well as its interest, are constantly increasing. The regular meetings are held on the second Saturday of each month, with the exception of February and June, at the homes of the members. Literary and musical exercises occupy one hour, after which is the social hour, in which light refreshments are served.

A “real” Daughter, Mrs. Emily Allen, of Nottingham, New Hampshire, has lately joined the Chapter, which is justly proud of the honor thus conferred upon it. In August last the Chapter erected a fine monument of polished Concord granite at the birthplace of General John Stark, who was born in Derry (then Londonderry), in 1728. The day, August 10th, upon which the dedicatory exercises took place was a most beautiful one. Many of the town’s people and some friends from abroad assembled upon the shady lawn near the site of the old Stark mansion, to do honor to the memory of the departed hero. Prayer was offered by Rev. E. G. Parsons, after which a fine paper, prepared by Miss Semanthe Merrill, upon the life and military achievements of General Stark, was read by her sister,
Miss Alice Merrill. Hon. E. Moody Boynton, of Newburyport, followed with an eloquent address, in which he eulogized the memory of General Stark and the other New Hampshire patriots who sprang so bravely and gallantly to the rescue, in the time of their country's peril. He closed with a graceful tribute to the women of the past and present times. On the 12th of November the Chapter held a reception and loan exhibit of colonial and revolutionary relics. Although but a short notice had been given of the intention of the Chapter to make such a collection, many valuable relics of "ye olden time," including beautiful old china and silver, dainty needlework, rare books and manuscripts, antique furniture, and old portraits were placed upon exhibition. Tea was served during the evening. The ladies of the Chapter were dressed in the style of a hundred years ago, and with their powdered hair and quaint gowns looked as if they had just stepped out from picture frames.

Among the fine musical selections, which were rendered very charmingly, were "Love and Liberty," by Mrs. Hardy, and "The Star Spangled Banner," by the Regent, Mrs. Shepard. The Chapter hopes by similar entertainments in the future to raise sufficient means to mark other historic spots in town, before all authentic traces of them shall have become hopelessly effaced.—MARY LATHAM CLARK, Historian.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS CHAPTER.—It was worth the trouble of going on Saturday night, New Year's Day, to Earle Cliff, the residence of General and Mrs. Ferdinand P. Earle, on Washington Heights, if only to get the view, from the grounds of the mansion, of upper New York, which, at that height, with the myriads of electric lights spread out at your feet, as it were, for miles and miles, presents a scene of the kind not surpassed in New York for brilliancy and novelty. The mansion itself, for its historical associations, is also well worth a visit, and it looked particularly inviting on this occasion, with its holiday adornment and artistic decorations. The entertainment marked the one hundred and eighth anniversary of Martha Washington's first New Year reception in New York, and it was given by General and Mrs. Ferdinand P. Earle under
the auspices of the officers of Washington Heights Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of which Mrs. Earle is Regent. Mrs. Earle was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Eliza Jumel Carlyl, a grandniece of Mme. Jumel; Mrs. William Tafton, Mrs. Emily L. Bostwick Fay, Mrs. Elizabeth McCalla Stephens, Mrs. J. Baldwin Hands, Mrs. Isaac Carey, Miss J. Elizabeth Hotchkiss, Mrs. James R. Franklin, Mrs. Cornelia H. W. Larabee, Mrs. Charlotte S. Boorman, Miss Ella J. Kreamer, Mrs. Henry A. Topham, Mrs. Howard Robbins, and Mrs. E. H. Eaton. Mrs. Earle was resplendent in her jewelry and badges of office and membership in different societies. She wore a colonial costume, which is said to have been in the Earle family for more than a hundred years. The ladies who assisted Mrs. Earle were also in colonial dress, and wore powdered wigs. They stood at Mrs. Earle's side, and each guest, upon entering the reception room, was introduced to the assisting Daughters. Several children of both sexes, also brilliant in old-time attire, acted as pages. A string orchestra supplied instrumental music, and there was singing by Miss Lillie Bergh and others. A very generous table was spread, the cold wild turkey, sandwiches, salad, cakes, and bowls of punch reminding one of the liberal feasts furnished at the New Year receptions of twenty-five years ago. For those who stayed late there was dancing—the minuet, Virginia reel, and Money Musk being features of the programme. Among the scores of guests who called during the evening were Admiral and Mrs. Erben, General Horatio King and Mrs. King, Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt, Colonel and Mrs. Langdon, Colonel Hopkins, wearing several revolutionary medals; Colonel Ralph E. Prime and Mrs. Prime, Judge and Mrs. A. J. Dittenhoefer, Colonel and Mrs. Lawton, Mr. and Mrs. George Clinton Batcheller, James G. Tyler, the marine painter, and Mrs. Tyler, Mr. M. E. Harby, William H. Henry and family, Mr. and Mrs. William S. Mills, Charles LaRue Kingsley, Dr. Thomas Wilder, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Bates, Mrs. George Covert, Mrs. James Alexander Stryker, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Slayback, J. Hamilton Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Enoch H. Currier.
MINNESOTA CHAPTERS ENTERTAIN.—A Minnesota social event of general interest was the “Assembly” held at the Ryan Hotel, St. Paul, on the evening of January 11th by the Daughters of the American Revolution. Daughters and their friends were present from all over the Northwest, over four hundred having accepted the unique invitations, prepared and sealed in the style of “auld lang syne.” A valuable collection of colonial and revolutionary relics, the dancing and the stately minuet and the rendering of early American music, were among the features of the evening. The date was chosen as the nearest available time to the anniversary of the wedding of George and Martha Washington, and an added interest was given to the anniversary observances by the presence of Mr. Laurence Washington and his sister, Mrs. Mary Washington Hill, descendants of the Washington family, and members of the Minnesota “Sons” and “Daughters” respectively.

The Assembly was chiefly noteworthy because it was given by the Daughters of Minneapolis and St. Paul as an expression of esteem and appreciation of the labors of the State Regent, Mrs. R. M. Newport, who has formally announced that she will not again be a candidate for the position. Mrs. Newport organized the St. Paul Chapter, which was the third to be organized in the country, and was its Regent until a State Regent became a necessity, when she was given that responsible position, filling it with honor and advantage to the Daughters ever since. To her is due the chief credit for the efficient work of this organization in the Northwest, and general regret is expressed within and without the Society that she feels the necessity of retiring, owing to the pressure of other duties.

For the occasion the extensive parlors and dining-room of the Ryan had been suitably decorated, flags and flowers adding brightness to the scene, the “old timeness” of which was emphasized by the use of a number of old family tables, chairs, candelabra, and other valued possessions of our forefathers. Then, too, the Daughters had searched their attics, the result being apparent in the reappearance of gowns worn on former state occasions by grandmothers or great-grandmothers. These old styles, charmingly worn, mingled with the modern
attire and dress suits of the guests, gave a beautiful effect in the big ball-room, such as is seldom seen in these latter days.

On a slightly raised platform, under an immense draped American flag, stood the State Regent, Mrs. Newport, and her assistants, representing the various Chapters in Minnesota, and who formally greeted the hundred of guests. Beside Mrs. Newport stood the venerable Mrs. C. O. Van Cleve, who personated Mary Washington; then came Mrs. G. C. Squires, Regent of the St. Paul Chapter; Mrs. Isabel C. Marston, Regent of the Colonial Chapter of Minneapolis; Mrs. Ell Torrence, Regent of the Minneapolis Chapter; Mrs. H. R. Brill, Vice-Regent of the Nathan Hale Chapter of St. Paul; Mrs. James A. Brown, Regent at Fergus Falls; Miss Stella Cole, Regent at Faribault; Mrs. W. H. Yale, Regent at Winona; Mrs. R. L. Gale, Regent at St. Cloud; Mrs. E. W. Durant, Regent at Stillwater, and Mrs. Henry W. Brown, Regent at Mankato, the last named having the distinction of being a great-granddaughter of General Nathaniel Greene, as well as a relative of Thomas Jefferson.

Among the distinguished guests were Mr. Rukard Hurd, the organizer in this State of the Society of the Sons of the Colonial Wars; Mr. D. R. Noyes, President of the Sons of the American Revolution; Ex-Governor Alexander Ramsey, first Governor of Minnesota when a Territory; Hon. D. C. Plough, present Governor of Minnesota, and Mayor F. B. Doran.

At the first notes of the polonnaise the twelve ladies who were to dance the minuet started from the end of the long corridor and with slow and stately tread marched into the ball room, which had been cleared for them. Miss Newport looked regal as she led the handsomely gowned dancers down the long room. Her companion in the dance was Miss Mann, and they were followed by Mrs. W. H. Vittum, and Mrs. C. E. Smith, Mrs. Henry Schurmiere and Mrs. J. W. Edgerton, Mrs. Rufus Davenport and Mrs. Durant, Mrs. F. E. Foster and Mrs. G. H. Ranney, Mrs. Mary Washington Hill and Miss Foster. The stately dames formed a double line as if for a Virginia reel, then, facing each other and courtesying deeply, they began the graceful figures, several of which were Miss Newport's own
creation. It was a dream of grace and harmony, and as the pretty powdered heads, the smiling faces with tiny black patches, and the graceful shoulders surmounting rare old costumes, moved in and out in this old-fashioned dance, the crowning feature of the evening's entertainment was reached.

The evening will always remain a delightful memory in the minds of the hundreds of ladies and gentlemen present, one recalling the dignified and gracious intercourse which we associate with the social functions of the old regime.—A Minnesota Daughter.

Ruth Hart.

About one-half mile from Berlin station, surrounded by verdant fields and stately trees, commanding a view of East Berlin in the distance, stands the ancient dwelling, once the home of Ruth Hart, for whom our Chapter was named.

Ruth Cole Hart was born in Kensington Society, town of Berlin, October 29, 1742. Her marriage is recorded in the very old records of Kensington church as follows: Selah Hart married Ruth Cole December 22, 1763.

Selah Hart held many offices of trust, in church and town, before the beginning of the War for Independence, always aided and encouraged by his good wife. He succeeded Oliver
Wolcott as general of the State militia and the commission signed by Jonathan Trumbull may now be seen hanging in its accustomed place at the old home.

After her husband was taken prisoner, hearing no tidings from him for some time, Ruth Hart believed that he was dead and devoted herself to patriotic and charitable work, brightening the lives of the poor and suffering ones, at the same time giving liberally to the church.

After the decease of his brother, Nathaniel, General Hart, not blessed with a child of his own, adopted Cyprian, his brother's son. Mrs. Jacob Bauer, who lives in the old homestead, is a member of our Chapter, a granddaughter of Cyprian Hart and has a child's recollection of Ruth Hart as marvelously strong, in mind and body, for a woman of her advanced age, and treasures the cane and Bible which were her physical and spiritual support during her declining years.

After the death of General Hart, in 1806, Ruth Hart secured the largest pension of any one in the State, and made liberal donations to the church, Yale College, and the American Educational Society. January 15, 1844, she was laid to rest beside her husband, in the old burying-ground near their home, at the great age of 101 years. The following inscription may be seen upon her tomb:

RUTH HART,
Wife of General Selah Hart,
Born October 29, 1742;
Died January 15, 1844;
Aged 101 years, 3 months, 16 days.

Extraordinary in age, she was not less distinguished for strength of character, correctness of moral principle and holiness of life. She adorned the profession of the Gospel for nearly three-quarters of a century and her memory will triumph over the wreck of time.

ELIZABETH HALL UPHAM.
CURRENT TOPICS.

NOTICE.

The Historian General begs to call attention of the whole Society to certain facts in regard to the Lineage Book, and in so doing, to answer many daily inquiries.

1st. Each volume includes one thousand records.

For example, the third volume contains the lineage of members whose numbers are embraced between two and three thousand.

2d. We have now reached the Sixth Volume, which ends with six thousand. Those who do not wish the whole series, but only the one containing their own lineage, may be guided by this statement.

3d. Any Daughter by examining her certificate can easily tell by her national number in which volume her lineage will be published, and she must remember that the edition is only one thousand copies.

4th. Orders for these books should be sent to the Curator, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, not the Historian. Price one dollar ($1.00) for each volume.

INSTRUCTION TO PERSONS ATTENDING THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY 21, 1898.

The following Associations have granted a reduction to a fare and a third to persons attending the Continental Congress:

The Trunk Line Passenger Association, i.e. composed of the following companies:

Addison & Pennsylvania. Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.
Allegheny Valley. New York, Ontario & Western.
Baltimore & Ohio (Parkersburg, Belleair, and Wheeling, and east thereof). Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.
                      New York, Susquehanna & Western.
CURRENT TOPICS.

Bennington & Rutland.
Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts- 
burg.
Camden & Atlantic.
Central of New Jersey.
Central Vermont.
Chautauqua Lake (for busi-
ness to points in Trunk 
Line territory).
Chesapeake & Ohio (Charles-
ton, W. Va., and east 
thereof).
Cumberland Valley.

Fall Brook Coal Co.
Fitchburg.
Fonda, Johnstown & Glo-
versville.
Grand Trunk.
Lehigh Valley.
New York Central and 
Hudson River (Harlem 
division excepted).
New York, Lake Erie & 
Western (Buffalo, Dunk-
kirk, and Salamanca, 
and east thereof).

Northern Central.
Pennsylvania.
Philadelphia & Erie.
Philadelphia & Reading.
Philadelphia, Wilmington 
& Baltimore,
Rome, Watertown & Og-
densburg.
Western New York & Penn-
sylvania.
West Jersey.
West Shore.
Wilmington & Northern.

The New England Passenger Association and New York 
and Boston Lines Passenger Committee, i.e., territory east of 
New York and Lake Champlain, composed of the follow-
ing companies:

Boston & Albany R’d.
N. Y. & New England R’d.
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford Rd.
Old Colony R’d.
Fall River Line.
Norwich Line.

Providence Line.
Stonington Line.
Boston & Main R’d.
Central Vermont Rd.
Concord & Montreal Rd.
Fitchburg R’d.

Maine Central R’d.
N. Y. & New England Rd.
New York, New Haven & 
Hartford R’d. Old Col-
ony System.
Portland & Rochester R. R.

The Central Traffic Association.—The territory of the 
Central Traffic Association is bounded by Buffalo, Pittsbugh, and 
Parkersburg, West Virginia, on the east, to Chicago and St. 
Louis on the West.

The Western Passenger Association.—That is, territory 
west of Chicago and St. Louis.

Southern States Passenger Association.—That is, the territ-
ory south of the Ohio and Potomac and east of the Mississippi 
Rivers, composed of the following companies:

Alabama Great Southern 
Rd.
Alabama Midland R’d.
Atlantic Coast Line.
Atlanta & West Point R’d.
Brunswick & Western R’d.
Charleston & Savannah R’y.
Central Railroad of Georgia. 
(Cities South of the Ohio 
River.)
Cincinnati, New Orleans, 
& Texas Pacific R’y.

East Tenn., Va. & Ga. R’y. 
Georgia R’d.
Georgia Pacific R’y.
Jack., St. Aug. & Ind’n R. 
R’d.
Louisville & Nashville R’d.
(Charleston 
River.)
Memphis & Charleston R’d.

Pennsylvania R’d.
(Lines south of Wash-
ington.)
Port Royal & Augusta R’y.
Richmond & Danville R’d.
Rd.
Savannah, Fla. & West, R’y.

1. The reduction is fare and one-third on Committee’s certi-
ficate, conditional on there being an attendance at the meeting 
of not less than one hundred persons holding certificates.

2. The reduction applies to persons starting from said ter-
ritory by any of the lines named above. Each person availing
of the concession will pay full first-class fare going to the meeting, and get a certificate filled in by the agent of whom the ticket is purchased. Agents at all important stations are supplied with certificates.

3. Certificates are not kept at all stations. If, however, the ticket agent at a local station is not supplied with certificates and through tickets to place of meeting, he can inform the delegates of the nearest important station where they can be obtained. In such a case the delegates should purchase a local ticket to such station, and there take up his certificate and through ticket to place of meeting.

4. Going tickets, on arrival, in connection with which certificates are issued for return, may be sold only within three days (Sunday excepted), prior to and during the continuance of the meeting, except that when meetings are held at distant points to which the authorized limit is greater than three days, tickets may be sold before the meeting in accordance with the limits shown in regular tariffs.

5. Present the certificate to the proper officer on arrival at the meeting so that the reverse side may be filled in.

6. Certificates are not transferable, and return tickets secured upon certificates are not transferable.

7. The reduction in rates will begin on February 17th and end March 1st inclusive.

8. On presentation of the certificate, duly filled in on both sides, within three days (Sunday excepted), after the adjournment of the meeting, the ticket agent at the place of meeting will sell a ticket to the person to starting point by the route over which the going journey was made at one-third the highest limited fare by such route. The return tickets will in all cases be limited to continuous passage to destination.

9. No refund of fare will be made on account of any person failing to obtain a certificate.

"Members of the Society of the "Children of the American Revolution," under twelve years of age, can secure the usual half-fare rate available at all times for children of prescribed age.

Delegates and others availing of this reduction in fare should
present themselves at the ticket offices for certificates and ticket at least thirty minutes before departure of trains.

All persons coming to the Congress are requested to obtain certificates when purchasing tickets whether they wish to use them or not, as one hundred certificates are necessary to secure the reduced rate.

N. B.—Please read carefully the above instructions. Be particular to have the certificate properly filled and certified by the railroad agent from whom you purchase your going ticket to the place of meeting, as the reduction on return will apply only to the point at which such through ticket was purchased.

The headquarters of the National Society during the Congress will be at the Ebbitt House, terms $3.00 per day, no extras.

Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry,
614 Twenty-second Street, Washington D. C.,
Chairman of the Committee on Railroads and Hotels.
Office of the D. A. R., 902 F Street.

There will be a special meeting of the National Board of Management on January 27, 1898, for the reception of applications for membership; also a special meeting for the benefit of the State Regents on February 19, 1898.

See Railroad Instructions; Ebbitt House Headquarters!

A new Chapter has just been formed in Hornellsville, New York, which will be heard from in our next issue.

We beg leave to notice that Mrs. Mary Saywer Foote, Vice-President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of Washington, D. C., was married on November 17, 1897, in St. Mark’s Church, Augusta, Maine, by the Rector, Rev. M. Degen, to Dr. Austin Thomas, of Unity, Maine.

Mrs. Thomas’ home is now in Unity, where all letters should be addressed. She retains the office of Vice-President General, to which she was reelected in 1897.
The Marcus Ward Company is offering their beautiful 1898 calendar to the members of the Daughters of the American Revolution at the nominal price of 25 cents. It has unique points as an historical calendar.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor:

DEAR MADAM: In the American Monthly of December there is an article under the head of “Liberty Bell,” by Mrs. Mary Polk Winn, in which she corrected what she thinks an error in her former article where she said that Colonel William Polk commanded the escort that carried the Liberty Bell from Philadelphia to Bethlehem, in 1777. In this last article she says it was Colonel Thomas Polk.

Mrs. Winn, who is my great-neice, was correct in her first statement. It was Colonel William Polk who commanded this expedition, not his father.

The services of General Polk during the War of the Revolution were exclusively confined to North and South Carolina. He had three sons in the Continental Army, of whom Colonel William Polk, my father, was the oldest.

Respectfully,

Susan Spratt Polk-Rayner.

Stephenville, Texas.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The books on our table this month are of special interest to the student of biography and genealogy.

“Cornelius Harnett, a Revolutionary Patriot,” is an octavo pamphlet of forty-eight pages by Andrew J. Howell, Jr., published at Wilmington, North Carolina, by Wm. L. De Rosset, Jr. Aside from its peculiar attraction for the descendants of the Harnett family, this little pamphlet will prove something of a revelation to many who suppose that the hardships of the Revolution were confined to the Colonies north of the Carolinas.

“The Life and Times of James Hunter, General of the Regulators,” another pamphlet, of sixty-six pages, is an address by Joseph M. Morehead, delivered at the Guilford Battle Ground, July 3, 1897, and printed at Greensboro, North Carolina, by Reese & Elam. This, too, will prove strangely stirring reading
to those unacquainted with Southern history, as well as to the citizens of North Carolina, where Hunter's life was spent.

"The History of Edgefield County, South Carolina," by John A. Chapman, published at Newberry, South Carolina, by Elbert H. Aull, is another contribution to Southern history which we were very glad to receive. The earlier chapters are full of information as to the first settlers, and will be most helpful to many who are seeking the missing links that connect their ancestry with South Carolina.

"Dropped Stitches in Tennessee History," is the suggestive title of a delightful little volume by John Allison, published at Nashville, Tennessee, by the Marshall & Bruce Company. As the title indicates, it deals with some of the overlooked or forgotten events in the history of the State, and will serve to rescue them from oblivion. The Chapter headed "Miro, alias 'Mero,'" is, we think, of peculiar interest.

"Genealogical Memoranda of the Quisenberry Family," by Anderson Chenault Quisenberry, published at Washington, D. C., by Hartman & Cadick, is a mine of information about many other Southern families beside that mentioned in the title. Descendants of the Broomhall, Burris, Bush, Cameron, Chenault, Finkle, Mullins, Rigg; and Tandy families will here find many connections of whom they probably have never heard. The book contains two hundred and four octavo pages, and the author has kindly added for our use a list of the revolutionary soldiers mentioned in the text.

"James Nourse and His Descendants," by Mrs. Maria C. Nourse Lyle, published at Lexington, Kentucky, by the Transylvania Printing Company, is another valuable addition to genealogical literature for which both the family and outsiders must be grateful.

"The Early Settlers of Nantucket," by Lydia Hinchman, published at Philadelphia by J. B. Lippincott, is a volume which transports us to quite a different part of the country, and gives us a breath of the sea. Many New Englanders will here find the information they have long been seeking concerning their ancestors.

The average student has heretofore been utterly unable to consult the sources from which his school histories have been
compiled. Much of the most important matter was in manuscript, carefully guarded among State papers, or in far distant libraries. Hence, the student could form but a very imperfect and one-sided opinion, based only upon that of his text book. Now, however, since Professor Hart, of Harvard, has issued the volumes entitled “American History Told by Contemporaries,” all have the opportunity to judge for themselves the facts of our history. The actual journals, letters and reports, written at the time events occurred, are here placed before us in chronological sequence, with but a word or two of connecting explanation. The first volume is as entertaining as a novel, and we shall look eagerly for the second. The books are published by the Macmillan Company, 66 Fifth Avenue, New York, and are sold at $2.00 per volume.

GERTRUDE B. DARWIN,
Librarian General, D. A. R.
Young People's Department.

EDITED BY

MARGARET SIDNEY.
YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT.

OUR ANNUAL CONVENTION FOR 1898.

As we send out slips to all the Societies with detailed plans for the Convention week in February, we do not print them in full in these columns in order to reserve as much room as possible for the reports of the last Convention, which, owing to the small space of this department, are not yet finished. We will give in brief the bare outline of Convention week:

Saturday February 19.—Opening Day. Informal Reception to Members. Business Meetings morning and afternoon.

Monday, February 21.—Business meetings continued, both parts of the day. This plan gives those Daughters of the American Revolution who are connected with the Society an opportunity to attend without interruption the Congress Daughters of the American Revolution.

Tuesday, February 22.—Columbia Theater, 10 to 12 A. M. Grand public patriotic meeting.

Tuesday, February 22.—Banquet Hall of Hotel Cochran, corner Fourteenth and K streets, 3 to 5.30. Reception by officers of the National Board to all visiting members and their friends.

Wednesday, February 23.—Sightseeing all day.

Thursday, February 24.—Sightseeing all day. The plan inaugurated by the National President last year of Historic Trips about the city and vicinity under careful guidance worked so successfully that it is to be repeated this year on extended lines.

Friday, February 25.—Field Day to Mount Vernon. Two parties will be made up to go by boat and car.

Delegates to the Convention.

The President and Secretary of each Local Society will serve as Delegates. Each Society having a membership of twenty-five can send another Delegate, and also an additional Delegate if the membership exceeds twenty-five.

RESPONSE OF CONNECTICUT CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION TO MRS. LOTHROP'S GREETING.

Dear Mrs. Lothrop, our honored and beloved President: In the name of the Children of the American Revolution of Connecticut, I thank you for your gracious welcome to-day. We are here in spirit if not in body and we gratefully appreciate all you have done for us. The children
YOUNG PEOPLE’S DEPARTMENT.

of Connecticut have responded gladly to your first call for young patriots and we hope the future will not find us lagging. We look forward to the next year with courage and hope, rejoicing that we may still have you for our faithful guide, inspirer and friend.

Respectfully submitted,

SALLIE WISNER AVERY,
Registrar Thomas Starr Society, C. A. R.

Age 11 years.

THOMAS STARR SOCIETY, OF GROTON, CONNECTICUT.

The Thomas Starr Society, Children of the American Revolution, of Eastern Point, Groton, Connecticut, which organized June 15, 1895, with fourteen members, now numbers twenty members accepted by the National Society. We have besides two applicants, whose papers are waiting to be proved, and four others who have expressed a wish to become members, but have not yet sent in any papers. It is impossible for our Society to grow much larger, for it now contains nearly all the eligible children of a neighborhood that is but thinly populated. The first President of the Society, Miss Susan B. Meech, has been re-elected to hold the office until June 15th of this year. The other officers are: Bessie Spicer, Secretary; Sarah W. Avery, Registrar; Edmund Spicer, Treasurer; Mary Avery, Historian; Carrie P. Bailey, Assistant Secretary. In addition to the regular officers a Librarian, Clare Spicer; a Standard Bearer, Nathaniel H. Avery; and a Captain of Drum Corps, Ira S. Avery, have been elected. Since the 1st of January, 1896, twelve meetings have been held. All have been well attended, nineteen being the average attendance. Washington’s Birthday was celebrated with appropriate exercises. The Society observed Memorial Day by going in a body to the Star Cemetery to decorate the graves of Thomas Starr and Anna Warner Bailey. After this ceremony it proceeded to the house of Mrs. C. H. Slocomb, where it received the beautiful banner presented to the Children of the American Revolution by Mrs. Lothrop, and in company with the Thomas Avery and Colonel Ledyard Societies, marched around the ramparts of Fort Griswold and thence to the Monument House, each child dropping a floral tribute on the spot where Ledyard fell. At the Monument House the banner was delivered to Mrs. Slocomb, who put it carefully away until it should be again called forth to add to the dignity and beauty of another procession of young patriots. The meeting for the celebration of the Flag’s Birthday was held on June 20th, with exercises in accordance with the occasion. The Society was present at the unveiling of the Whitefield Tablet by the Thomas Avery Society, at Centre Groton, August 10th. During the afternoon and evening of August 25th the Society held an ice cream and cake sale on the lawn at Woodledge, the home of its President, which was a success financially and socially. A portion of the proceeds has been applied to the purchase of a flag and
a banner of white satin ribbon, bearing the name of the Society and its date of organization in large gold letters, touched on the edges with red and blue. An excellent drum was also purchased. The honor of bearing the National Emblem was again accorded to the Thomas Starr Society, on September 7th, when, followed by the Thomas Avery, Colonel Ledyard, William Latham, and Isaac Wheeler Societies, it marched to the Ebenezer Avery House, where, with a delightful accompaniment of music and speeches, it unveiled the tablet it had placed upon this house in memory of the shelter it afforded to the wounded and dying soldiers of the battle of Fort Griswold, September 6, 1781. The children who removed the flag that veiled the tablet were Lottie S. Chapman and Ira S. Avery. During the afternoon of September 22d the President and Secretary read "Washington's Farewell Address," in the school-house, to the members of the Society and the other scholars who were present. Papers on historical subjects have been prepared and read by the children during the year. The Society has been a constant subscriber to the American Monthly since July, 1895. The historical books owned by the Society have been read by all the children old enough with much interest and, we hope, with profit. Ira S. Avery is being instructed in the art of drumming by a superior professor of music. We hope in time to have a fifer also and another drummer. The National songs are being learned word for word. At many of the meetings the children respond to the roll call with patriotic quotations. The salute to the flag is given at every meeting, and the children have learned Mrs. Lothrop's poem, "Our Flag of Liberty," which is to be a feature of the salute in future. We have as yet planned no special programme for the ensuing year, but we are not standing still, we are not going backward, therefore we must be going ahead.

Respectfully submitted,

Anne Meech,
Vice-President.

Mary Gibson Society of Indianapolis, Indiana.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT.

It rendered the patriotic songs at the May meeting of the Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, when its First Vice-President, William Avery Atkins read a paper on the battle of Ticonderoga. One other special social meeting was held on December 30, 1896, at the home of its Treasurer, Elliott Perkins. Each member was permitted to bring a guest, and after the usual paper was read ten names of prominent revolutionary patriots were selected by a committee, the letters of said names transposed, and the persons who restored the greatest number of names within the half hour allotted was to be rewarded. Thirteen competed successfully, after which refreshments were served. Average attendance at regular meetings, fifteen; which, considering that about sixteen are under twelve years of age and four non-residents, is excellent. We are awaiting a special suitable piece of work, and as soon as the same presents itself, will adopt it with a vim and good will.

VLORA SULLIVAN WULSCHNER,
President.

CAPITAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

The good work of the Capital Society so successfully begun on Bunker Hill Day, 1895, has been pursued with unabated zeal since our last annual report. Monthly meetings have been regularly held, each one more interesting and inspiring, if possible, than the preceding; in fact, we feel now that the trials of infancy are over and that in our sturdy strength we are ready to push onward and with united force meet successfully every danger that confronts us. This year the individual strength of members has been greatly promoted by active participation in the management of each meeting; for example, at every meeting our President has appointed a programme committee of three, whose duty it has been to plan the work for the next meeting and be responsible for its faithful execution. Then, on the day of the meeting the President has resigned her place to the chairman of this committee, who has personally conducted the Society through its part of the programme. This early exercise in the duties of presiding officer will, we feel, be of inestimable benefit to us when we are Sons and Daughters and hold Congresses of our own. Our meetings have all been of historic interests; each has commemorated some great event in revolutionary history; papers have been written by members and addresses made by outside friends; question boxes have been opened, recitations given, patriotic songs have been sung and their histories studied. Indeed, each meeting has been too short for the wealth of material at its service, so great has been the earnestness and responsiveness of the members. In its labor for the preservation of our Flag and for preventing its desecration by use for advertising purposes, the Capital Society has from the first been conspicuous, and this year it has received
from the Daughters of the American Revolution substantial support and encouragement. The Army and Navy Chapter, at a recent meeting, recognizing the noble efforts of our Children, drew up a resolution which was forwarded to Senator Hoar, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, "heartily endorsing the work of the Capital Society of the Children of the American Revolution." When our members parted at the June meeting for their Summer vacation, they did not lay aside patriotism with their books, but on every possible occasion furthered the noble work already begun. Master Henry Breckinridge, summering at New London, New Hampshire, finding that the school there had no flag, most kindly and generously gave his own in the name of the Capital Society. Many places of historic interest were visited by different members in their Summer travels, and as the Spring advances, places of local interest, the study of which has been interrupted during the Winter, will be again resumed by the Society. Among those visited last Spring by some of our members, and of which an interesting account was read at one of the meetings, was "Braddock's Rock," near the old Observatory, where Braddock landed his forces. Having ascertained that several well-known patriots of revolutionary times were interred in the Congressional Cemetery, the Capital Society decided to place at the tomb of Eldridge Gerry, signer of the Declaration of Independence, one of the markers of the Patriotic Societies. This was done early in February in the presence of members of the Society and their friends, thus instituting such proceedings in the District and indicating the graves of men of revolutionary services with the insignia of our Patriotic Societies. But one thing has occurred to mar the pleasure of the year. At our October meeting Mrs. Breckinridge, our most gracious President, who had been with us from the first, and who had ever with uniform tact and kindness piloted us across the shoals and quicksands into smooth seas on this our first voyage, announced that she must leave us, having been called by our National President to be Director of the Children of the American Revolution in the District of Columbia. Our grief, however, was turned to joy on learning that Miss Breckinridge, who had already won all our hearts, had consented to act as her mother's successor. To these, our Presidents, and to our Vice-President, Miss Fairley, whose efforts for our good have been tireless, we owe our life and health as a Society; nor should we fail to mention the interest in our welfare taken by our National officers: Mrs. Lothrop, in her inspiring letters; Mrs. Alexander and Mrs. Rosa Wright Smith, for their ever ready assistance; to Mrs. Barclay, a Daughter of the American Revolution, who has presented us with the beautiful banner we carry for the first time to-day. Mr. Quisenberry, too, a Kentucky Son of the American Revolution, who has written for us the clever "Alphabet" of revolutionary events.

The Society feels that General Breckinridge should have a paragraph all to himself in this report. His never-failing interest in all our work,
his frequent addresses, rich in historic lore, have contributed in no small degree to the success of the Capital Society.

We now have seventy members, having doubled our numbers in the past year, with the following officers: President, Miss Mary D. Breckinridge; Vice-President, Miss Frances S. Fairley; Secretary, Nannie S. McClelland; Registrar, Adola Greely; Treasurer, Shields Gurley; Historian, Adelaide Quisenberry.

THOMAS AVERY SOCIETY, OF PEQUONOC BRIDGE, CONNECTICUT.

In submitting this annual report to the National Convention, as Secretary of the Thomas Avery Society, it gives me pleasure to report good progress made within the past year. The success which we have achieved is cause for mutual congratulation. The interest taken in this Society is evinced by its continued growth since its beginning on the afternoon of June the 20th, 1895, and is a source of gratification to the members and well wishers of the organization. Ten meetings have been held within the year, beginning with February 22d, 1896, when the members were entertained by Master Park Avery, Standard Bearer of the Society, and a great-grand-nephew of Thomas Avery, whose name we commemorate. At the April meeting the Children of the American Revolution carried out an interesting patriotic programme to the delight of their parents, who were their guests for the afternoon. Upon the morning of Decoration Day, an appointed committee visited and decorated the grave of our honored hero, and in the afternoon all the members summoned by Mrs. Cuthbert Harrison Slocomb, Custodian for the National Banner, Children of the American Revolution, met at Fort Griswold and acted with the Colonel Ledyard as escort to Thomas Starr Society, who as first organized in the State of Connecticut, was allowed to bear the emblem upon this day and privileged to place it in the Monument House at Groton for preservation. The annual meeting of this Society was held at the home of the President, Miss Addie A. Thomas, upon the afternoon of June 20th. Exercises appropriate for the occasion were held previous to the election of officers for the present year, who are as follows: President, Miss Addie Avery Thomas; Vice-Presidents, Miss Sarah Morgan and Mrs. Daniel Morgan; Secretary, Miss Dorothy M. Wells; Assistant Secretary, Miss Lucy A. Landphere; Treasurer, Henry L. Wells; Historian, Simon Fish; Assistant, L. Bessie Daboll; Auditor, Frank B. Avery; Registrar, William R. Wells; Standard Bearer, Park D. Avery. In place of the regular July meeting a lawn social was given at the home of the Assistant Secretary, Miss Lucy Landphere, when, by the sale of refreshments, a sum was raised more than sufficient for the purpose of purchasing the flag and banner of the Society. Upon August 10th, our members in a tastefully decorated turnout, proceeded to Centre Groton, where they were joined by their guests, the Thomas Starr and Colonel Ledyard Societies, who
assisted us at the unveiling of the Whitefield Commemorative Tablet, which was erected upon the oldest parsonage in the town of Groton; from the upper window of which the Evangelist Whitefield preached in the year 1764. Many of the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, were our honored guests upon that day, and their Regent and our beloved State Promoter, Mrs. Cuthbert Harrison Slocomb, gave the address of welcome. Following is the programme for the day: Singing, “Song of Liberty.” Prayer by Rev. N. T. Allyn; Address of Welcome, by Mrs. Cuthbert Slocomb; Unveiling; Historical Address, by David A. Daboll; Poem, read by Dorothy M. Wells; Singing, “America.” We were invited by the Thomas Starr and Colonel Ledyard Societies to join with the other Societies of the town in the patriotic celebration at Groton Heights, September 6, 1896. The Vice-President, Mrs. Daniel Morgan, gave a Hallowe’en party for our members. This was regarded by all as one of the happiest meetings of the year. Regular meetings were held in November and December and ways and means discussed by which to advance the patriotic work of the Society. Again on the afternoon of February 6th we were charmingly entertained by the Stephen Hempstead and Jonathan Brooks Societies, of New London, Connecticut, this meeting being the first State meeting of Connecticut, and was under the direction of Mrs. Cuthbert Harrison Slocomb, State Director of the Children of the American Revolution for Connecticut. At this meeting the National Emblem was started on its way to Washington for the National Convention. Our Society now has a roll call of twenty-one enthusiastic members, as patriotic as were their ancestors who served so faithfully for “God and Country.”

Respectfully submitted,

DOROTHY M. WELLS.

In view of the very recent appointment to the State Directorship of Indiana Children of the American Revolution of the undersigned, which came on the 11th inst., this report to the National body must necessarily be meagre. The Mary Gibson Society is the only one instituted, as yet, in Indiana. Mrs. Cokra Howe Moore, of the Marquis de Lafayette Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, in the city of Lafayette, has been appointed to look after the interests of a Society there.

The other organized Chapters Daughters of the American Revolution: General Van Rensselaer, Rensselaer; Vanderburgh, Evansville; Paul Revere, Muncie; Spencer, Spencer; and we trust soon to have Societies of the Children of the American Revolution in said and many other places. We would serve this National body from a principle of righteousness, relying upon the masterful power to guide us in such a way that the Indiana Children of the American Revolution may shed a lustre about it and become as a city set upon a hill.

Flora Sullivan Wulschner,
State Director of Indiana C. A. R.
IN MEMORIAM.

MRS. JEANIE BAIRD, wife of the late Charles McKnight, died December 1, 1897. Mrs. McKnight was a charter member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and took an active part in the Chapter. She entered by right of her great-grandfather, Dr. Absalom Baird, who was a surgeon in Colonel Jedutha Baldwin's regiment of Chester County.—GRACE ADELE GORMLY, Historian.

MRS. JOHN HOAG.—A special meeting of the Mohegan Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, called by order of the Regent, Mrs. Annie Van Renssalaer Wells, was held at the residence of Miss Secor, on Saturday, December 18, 1897. The Regent, feeling deeply the sorrow that has come to us, called the meeting to order in the following well chosen words:

"Members of the Mohegan Chapter, it is my sad duty to-day to speak to you of the great loss the Mohegan Chapter has sustained in the death of Mrs. John Hoag, one of its most valued and useful members, the first loss since our organization. Her illness was of such short duration that to many of us the knowledge came with the sad announcement of her death. It is one of those mysterious dispensations we can never understand. One so beloved, so energetic in all good works is rarely met with. At our meetings her bright presence was helpful alike to Regent and fellow-members."

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Chapter.

"WHEREAS, our beloved fellow-member, Mrs. John Hoag, has been called to the heavenly home,

Resolved, That we deeply lament our loss and extend to her family our heartiest sympathy in their great bereavement, trusting that the Divine Comforter may abide with them in their great sorrow.

Resolved, That we express our appreciation of her love of country,
the zealous interest she displayed in the patriotic work of our Chapter and the inspiration of her cheerful, kindly spirit.
(Signed) ANNIE V. R. WELLS, Regent.
MARY E. FISHER, First Vice-Regent.
MARGARET S. HARRIS, Second Vice-Regent.

MRS. MARY BEARD HOLLEY.—Died October 28, 1897, Mrs. Mary Beard Holley, wife of Samuel C. Holley, Danbury, Connecticut. The angel of death has again borne from our midst a loved one. Without warning came the Master's summons, bidding one altogether lovely, the light of a devoted home circle, to an heavenly home—to a life eternal.

At the November meeting of the Mary Wooster Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we greatly lament her untimely departure, and shall miss her ready and willing voice and hand from the working of our Chapter.

Resolved, That in their great affliction we tender to her family our condolence on the loss of one so near and dear to them, and one so greatly respected and honored in the community in which she lived.

Resolved, That these resolutions be recorded on the minutes of the Chapter, a copy sent to the stricken family, and to the "Evening News" and AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE for publication.

C. M. WHIELOCK, ELIZABETH WILDMAN, SOPHIA PENFIELD, M. D.

ELIZABETH S. ATLEE.—Donegal Chapter is called upon to mourn the first break in their circle, since their organization in April, 1892. On the death of their beloved member, Elizabeth S. Atlee, who died August 10, 1897, after an illness of several months. She was one of the earliest members and its first Historian, serving loyally, faithfully, and efficiently. Quiet, gentle, and unassuming, a good Daughter, a sincere friend, a devoted
Christian. Her loss is deeply felt. Miss Atlee came of distinguished revolutionary ancestry, and was a granddaughter of the celebrated physician and surgeon, John Sight Atlee.—Susan Reigart Slaymaker, Recording Secretary.

Mary N. Robinson,
Sarah S. Long,
Edith I. Slaymaker,
Mary R. Powell,
Sarah B. Carpenter, Regent.

Committee.

Mrs. Nancy L. Stanton.—The Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Groton and Stonington, Connecticut, lost by death in August, 1897, an aged, honorary member, Mrs. Nancy L. Stanton, relict of Captain Charles T. Stanton. The deceased was born in Stonington, Connecticut, November 3, 1813, of parents Nathaniel and Mercy Brown Palmer. During the bombardment of Stonington Borough, by Commodore Hardy in the War of 1812, she was removed with the families and children of the village to a place of safety a mile or more distant from the borough. At the age of 18 years she joined the First Congregational Church (in the Road district), and retained her membership there until the formation of the Second Congregational Church at the borough in 1833, to which she changed, and ever after remained a consistent and faithful member. For sixty-four years her life was spent as a Daughter of Zion, a high example of Christian piety and devotion. To her family she was thoroughly devoted, and six adult sons and daughters survive her. Of the latter, the names, Mrs. George A. Adee, of Bartow-on-the-Sound; Mrs. Edward Finney, of St. Louis, and Miss Grace Palmer Stanton, are given. The deceased was greatly attached to the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, as equally so were the members thereof to her.

—Mrs. Ira Hart Palmer, Historian.

Mrs. Martha S. Howe.—Mercy Warren Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Springfield, Massachusetts, having lost by death, Mrs. Martha S. Howe, of Enfield, Massa-
chusetts, a beloved and loyal member, of praiseworthy zeal in
duty or effort to encourage the growth and capacity of our
Chapter, offer to her memory these resolutions:

Resolved, That in the death of Mrs. Martha S. Howe the Mercy
Warren Chapter has lost one of its most valued members, a Daughter
of the American Revolution not only in name, but in character—loyal
first and last to all the holy calls of life. Earnest in all work her hands
found to do, sincere in all her heart found to advise, and true to all
whom she called friends. Concerned in all that was of value to her
country and her Chapter, we realize in her loss that while we lay aside
the earthly tabernacle, her life built for and with us, a temple of
patriotism not to be destroyed by time; for of such, with her intellec-
tual and forceful earnestness, it must ever be said, "They add to the
honor of their country."

Resolved, That we sincerely mourn the departure of our friend and
devoted member of this Chapter, and will take to our hearts the lesson
of her life.

Resolved, That we offer to our member, Miss S. F. Underwood, and
family our deepest sympathy in the loss of so valued and lovable a
sister.

Resolved, That these resolutions be placed upon the records of the
Mercy Warren Chapter, a copy sent to Miss Underwood and to the
Magazine.

Martha B. Powers,
Georgiana W. Doten,
Ellen Bowen Birnie,
Regent.

Professor Henry Drisler.—The New York City Chap-
ter, Daughters of the American Revolution, has heard with
profound sadness of the death of Professor Henry Drisler, late
Dean of Columbia University, and requested the Historian to
officially transmit to Miss Mary Drisler the condolence and
tenderest sympathy of the Chapter for her in this hour of trial
and sorrow.—Emma G. Lathrop, Historian.
OFFICIAL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL SOCIETY.
902 F St., Washington, D. C.

OF THE

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

National Board of Management
1897

President General.
MRS. ADLAI STEVENSON,
Franklin Square, Bloomington, Ill.

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

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.
MRS. ALBERT D. BROCKETT,
711 Cameron St., Alexandria, Va.

Vice-Presidents General.

MRS. ELYR M. AVERY,
657 Woodland Hills Cleveland, Ohio.

MRS. THOMAS W. ROBERTS,
The Rittenhouse, Phila., Pa., and "Riverton,"
Burlington, N. J.

MRS. RUSSEL A. ALGER,
Detroit, Mich., and Washington, D. C.

MRS. ELIZABETH W. HOWARD,
818 Prince St., Alexandria, Va.

MRS. DANIEL MANNING,
153 Washington Ave., Albany, N. Y.

MRS. JOHN M. THURSTON,
The Cairo, Washington, D. C., and Omaha, Neb.

MRS. JOSPH H. WASHINGTON,
2013 Hillyer Place, Washington, D. C.

MRS. KATE KEARNEY HENRY,
614 22nd St., Washington D. C.

and Tennessee.

MRS. LVFI P. MORTON,
19 East 54th St., New York City, N. Y.

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

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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).

Application 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 application must be endorsed by at least one member of the society. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to "Registrars 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.

Mrs. S. V. White's motion as amended by Mrs. Joy, of Michigan, and Mrs. Tittmann, of Washington, District of Columbia: "I move that the full minutes be printed in the Magazine, the word 'minutes' to be defined as a record of the work done, including all motions offered, whether carried or lost, but not including debate." Carried at Sixth Continental Congress.

MINUTES OF NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

THURSDAY, December 2, 1897.

The regular monthly meeting of the National Board of Management was held on Thursday, December 2d; Mrs. Rose F. Brackett, First Vice-President General, presiding. Members present: Mrs. Brockett, Mrs. Alger, Mrs. Manning, Mrs. Washington, Mrs. Dickins, Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Hatcher, Mrs. Stakely, Mrs. Main, Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Taplin, Mrs. Hatch, Miss Johnston, Mrs. Darwin, and the following State Regents: Mrs. Hogg, of Pennsylvania; Miss Forsyth, of New York, and Miss Miller, of District of Columbia.

The meeting was called to order at 10 o'clock a. m., and opened with prayer by the Chaplain General.

The proceedings of the previous meeting were read, and, with a few slight exceptions, stood approved.

The Recording Secretary General then read the minutes as prepared for publication, which were approved.
Following the usual custom, the Chair stated that the regular order of business would be suspended in order to ascertain if the members present from a distance desired to bring any matter before the Board.

Miss Forsyth, State Regent of New York, requested the privilege of bringing forward the amendment to section 2, Art. IV, proposed by her at the last meeting of the Board, viz.:

Strike out the entire section and insert the following:

"The National Board of Management shall be an administrative body. They shall carry out the ordering of Congress; approve applications for membership; fill vacancies in office, until the next meeting of Congress; prescribe rules and regulations for their own government while in office, and in general do all things necessary for the prosperity and success of the Society, subject, however, to the approval of the Continental Congress."

After some discussion the amendment was voted upon and carried.

The amendment to Art. IV, section 1, offered by the Recording Secretary General, was read, as follows: "To strike out the words "One Surgeon General."

Carried without discussion.

The next amendment for consideration was that offered by Miss Helen Meeker, ex-Regent of the Mary Wooster Chapter of Danbury, Connecticut, presented through the State Regent of Connecticut, Mrs. Kinney, at the last meeting of the Board, as follows:

Amendment to Art. V, section 2. Strike out the entire section and insert the following:

"Each Chapter may elect one delegate for every one hundred members to represent it with its Regent, at the Continental Congress. When a Chapter numbers less than one hundred members, two or more Chapters may unite temporarily, and when one hundred or more members are thus united they may elect one of their Chapter Regents to represent the combined Chapters at the Continental Congress. Only members who have paid their dues for the current year shall be eligible as delegates."

The phraseology of this amendment not proving satisfactory to the Board, it was moved and carried that the Chair appoint a committee consisting of five for its consideration.

The Chair then appointed the following ladies: Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Dickins, Mrs. Manning, Miss Forsyth and Miss Johnston, and requested that the report of the committee be submitted at the afternoon session.

Amendment to Art. IX, section 1, offered by Mrs. Ford, of New York:

To strike out the words "if approved by a majority of the Board," and substitute in same section the word "sixty" for "thirty." Carried.

Second amendment to Art. IX, section 1, offered by Mrs. Fendall, of the District of Columbia.
“Proposed amendments to the Constitution may be presented at any Continental Congress, N. S. D. A. R., and acted upon at the next Congress, the full power to amend being vested in the Continental Congress.” Carried.

The Recording Secretary General read the proposed amendment to Art. IV, section 1, of the Constitution, offered by Katharine Lincoln Alden, Regent of the Army and Navy Chapter, of Washington, District of Columbia:

“For the word ‘one’ substitute ‘two,’ and for the word ‘years’ substitute ‘terms,’ so that the article shall read:

“These officers shall be elected by a vote of a majority of the members present at the annual meeting of the Continental Congress of the Society, and shall hold office for two years and until their successors shall be elected. No officer shall be eligible to the same office for more than two terms consecutively.”

This amendment must be acted upon at the January meeting of the Board.

There being no other special business, the routine work of the Board was taken up.


Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
Recording Secretary General.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL.—Application blanks issued, 3,697; constitutions, 676; circulars, 341; letters received, 83; letters written, 30.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MRS. ANDERSON D. JOHNSTON,
Corresponding Secretary General.

Report accepted.

The Corresponding Secretary General read a letter announcing the resignation of the State Regent of South Carolina.

The Recording Secretary General moved: “That inasmuch as the year closes so soon, that the Corresponding Secretary General be requested to write and ask this lady to withdraw her resignation, it being considered unwise to create a vacancy for the two months preceding the Congress.” Carried.

A letter from Mrs. Susan Raynor, acknowledging the receipt of a
souvenir spoon; also a letter from Mr. Van Roden, a representative of the firm of Caldwell & Co., of Philadelphia, making certain propositions for the manufacture of a Society pin.

At 12 o'clock m., the Recording Secretary General moved to go into executive session. Carried. The regular order of business was resumed at 12.30 p. m.

REPORTS OF THE REGISTRARS GENERAL.—Mrs. Seymour reported: Applications presented, 282; applications on hand unverified, 18; applications on hand verified, awaiting dues, 33; badge permits issued, 56; “Real Daughters” admitted, 6.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

MARY JANE SEYMOUR,
Registrar General.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Taplin reported: Applications presented, 175; applications on hand unverified, 18; applications on hand verified, awaiting dues, 60; badge permits issued, 56. There have been thirty-eight (38) deaths and one resignation.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

LILLIE TYSON TAPLIN,
Registrar General.

Report accepted.

The Recording Secretary General was instructed to cast the ballot for these applicants, and upon motion the resignation was accepted, and the announcement of the deaths was received with regret.

REPORT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION.—The following appointments have been made by State Regents: Mrs. Fanny Louise Witherspoon Harrison, Opelika, Alabama; Mrs. Rebecca D. Lowe, Atlanta, Georgia; Mrs. Lillian Monk, Cherokee, Iowa; Miss Mary Alyce Combs, Washington, Iowa; Mrs. Lou A. Gale, St. Cloud, Minnesota; Miss Christine Tuttle, St. Louis, Missouri; Miss Mary C. Grimes, Hillsboro Bridge, New Hampshire; Mrs. Lidie B. Graham Prince, Graham, New Mexico; Mrs. Miriam F. Gill, Paris, Texas; Miss Katharine M. Capron, Uxbridge, Massachusetts; Miss Harriet L. Smith, Worcester, Massachusetts. Resignation of Mrs. Sarah G. Bates, Long Pine, Nebraska.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

HATTIE NOURSE BROCKETT,
Vice-President General in Charge of Organization.

Report accepted.

The report of the Treasurer General was read and, upon motion, accepted.

It was moved and carried to adjourn until 2 o'clock p. m.
Pursuant to call, the adjourned meeting was opened at 2 o'clock p. m., Mrs. Rose F. Brackett, First Vice-President General, in the Chair.

No report from the Historian General.

**REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN GENERAL.**—The books concerning Virginia history, ordered last month, have been secured and are here for inspection.

The volumes ordered bound have been sent to the binder, but have not yet been returned. As some of them are large, the average price per volume will be greater than that of those bound previously, and the whole bill will be $10.75.

Since last report I have written forty-three letters, asking for books, thanking the donors, and answering questions. I have also attached the book plates to the covers of the volumes received, and have stamped the title pages with the seal. The books have also been catalogued, as they came into the library.

The following additions to our collection have been made since last report:

- **Periodicals.**—New England Historical and Genealogical Register, volume LI, No. 4; New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, October, 1897; Colonial Tracts, volume I, No. 8.

Mrs. William A. Wilcox. 15. Subject Catalogue, No. 4, from the War Department Library, by exchange. (This contains a list of all military biographies in that library.) 16. Old Colony Days, by Mary Allen Ward, from Charles G. Darwin. 17. First Record Book of the Colonial Dames of Rhode Island, from the compiler, Mrs. Joshua Wilbour. 18. History of Edgefield County, South Carolina, from the author, John A. Chapman, at my request. Two book plates have also been received from Charles G. Darwin and eight from Mrs. Annie I. Robertson, of Columbia, South Carolina, one of our members who makes a specialty of designing such plates.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GERTRUDE B. DARWIN,
Librarian General, D. A. R.

Report accepted.

The Recording Secretary General read a communication from Mrs. Fitzwilliam, Assistant Historian General, and upon motion of the Recording Secretary General, the Corresponding Secretary General was instructed to write to this lady, replying to the subject matter of the letter.

The Chair announced the names of the Committee appointed to draft resolutions of sympathy for Mrs. Peck, State Regent of Wisconsin, upon the death of her husband: Mrs. Hogg, Chairman; Miss Forsyth, Mrs. Kinney, Mrs. Depue and Mrs. Jackson.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—The regular meeting of the Executive Committee was held on Tuesday, November 30, at ten o'clock a. m., Mrs. Rose F. Brackett, First Vice-President General in the Chair. All the members of the Committee were present.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from a "Real Daughter," acknowledging the receipt of a souvenir spoon. The question being discussed as to the best disposition to make of these letters, the following motion was offered by Mrs. Brockett: "That all letters from daughters of revolutionary sires shall become the property of the Revolutionary Relics Committee, and be placed on file by them, especially those acknowledging souvenir spoons." Carried.

Also a letter from Mr. Van Roden, a representative of the firm of Caldwell & Company, of Philadelphia, in regard to the matter of memorial tablets, which had been submitted to the National Board a few months previous by Miss Lawson; also certain legal papers on the same subject, furnished by an attorney of Baltimore, in Miss Lawson's behalf.

At the conclusion of the reading of these papers, Mrs. Dickins moved: "That Miss Lawson be requested, through her attorneys, to define her ideas and submit one or more designs for a memorial tablet, as the present offer is too vague to act upon; designs not accepted to be returned." Carried.
The Treasurer General read a letter and made certain statements bearing upon the case of a member of the National Society, in regard to the payment of dues. After discussion of the matter, Mrs. Dickins moved "That a list of members who have been dropped by the Chapters, or by the National Society, together with reference to the documents in the case, be kept by the Registrars General, and no one admitted who is on said list, until proof is given that the disability, or fault, has been removed." Carried.

Another letter was read on the same subject, and Mrs. Brockett moved: "That the Chapter matter regarding dues be referred to the State Regent, for further report to the Board." Carried.

The Committee recommend the acceptance of the offer of the Reader for the Continental Congress of '98, presented by the Recording Secretary General.

Several other matters were discussed, which will be submitted to the Board by the officers presenting the same.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) ROSE F. BRACICETT,
Acting Chairman.
(Signed) CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
Recording Secretary General.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE PRINTING COMMITTEE was given by Mrs. Hatcher, Acting Chairman.

Madam President and Ladies: The Printing Committee has the honor to report that it has held two meetings during the past month, at 902 F street, and has transacted the following business, the acting chairman presiding: On November 11th, 1,500 printed postal cards and 2,000 notification cards for the Registrars General, and 1,000 printed postal cards for the Business Manager of the Magazine, were ordered by the committee from Messrs. McGill & Wallace. The entire order has been filled and the bill approved by the acting chairman. On November 21st, under direction of the Board, 3,500 Certificates of Membership were ordered, printed from the old plate, for the Registrars General, from Fred. B. Nichols. This order has not yet been filled.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGIA STOCKTON HATCHER,
Acting Chairman.

LILLIE TYSON TAPLIN,
FRANCES A. JOHNSTON,

Report accepted.

The Recording Secretary General read a communication from the chairman of the Committee on Prison Ships, Mrs. Elroy Avery, in regard to the issuance of certain circulars.

Mrs. Brockett moved: "That the circulars be approved and the request contained in the letter be complied with." Carried.
AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

The Recording Secretary General was instructed to make a report to the Smithsonian Institution on the part of the National Society.

Report of the Business Manager of the Magazine was presented, as follows:

AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, per Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution, in account with Lilian Lockwood, Business Manager.

RECEIPTS.

October 1 to November 24, 1897.

To subscriptions as per vouchers and Cash Register. $293.70
To sale of extra copies, 17.37
To advertisements, 24.50
To two cuts in Magazine, 8.12

Amount delivered to Treasurer General, $349.69

Bills presented to Treasurer General for payment—
Printer’s bill, October number, $257.78
Printer’s bill, November number, 255.72
Maurice Joyce, plates in August number, 9.80
Editor, Salary, two months, 166.66
Business Manager, Salary, two months, 100.00
McGill & Wallace, 1,000 receipt postals, furnished and printed, 11.75
McAlarney, printing 2,000 folders, 7.00
Hodges, binding volume X, 1.25
Nichols, two Falcon files, 8.00
Office expenditures (two months) as per Cash Book and Itemized Account, rendered and attached, 12.22

$822.98

ITEMIZED ACCOUNT OF OFFICE EXPENDITURES.

Paid by Treasurer General, October and November, 1897.

To mailing extra copies, second-class matter, as per vouchers, $4.03
To postage (Oct. $2.00, Nov. $1.18), 3.18
To postage for Editor, 5.00
To two special delivery stamps, 20.00
To freight and cartage on October numbers, 1.02
To freight and cartage on November numbers, 1.19
To expressage circulars to Chicago, 25.00
To expressage plates from Nashville, 40.00
To expressage plates and MSS. to Harrisburg, 8.00
To telegram to Tennessee, 5.00
To service of boy, 15.00

$12.22

In response to an appeal to the Chapter Regents a number of agents have been appointed in the Chapters to solicit subscriptions. Now that the winter work has begun they express their hearty coöperation.
The mailing list now numbers about 2,800, as compared to 2,500 at the
time of the Congress.

Letters written, 103; postals as receipts, 259; Magazines wrapped
and mailed, 340.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LILIAN LOCKWOOD.

Report accepted.

At three o'clock p. m. the report of the Committee appointed to con-
sider Miss Helen Meeker's amendment was given. The amendment
as revised read as follows: "When a Chapter consists of one hundred
members it shall be represented in Congress by its Regent. When a
Chapter numbers less than one hundred members, two or more Chap-
ters may combine temporarily for the election of a delegate to the Con-
gress, and when one hundred or more members are thus combined
they may elect one of their Chapter Regents to represent these combined
Chapters at the Continental Congress. Chapters having two hundred
members shall be entitled to a delegate, one to every hundred to
be the ratio of representation. Only members who have paid their
dues for the current year shall be eligible as delegates."

Following the reading of this report of the committee the vote was
taken and the amendment as revised was accepted by the Board.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from a State Regent,
offering the following resolution:

"That because of exceptional circumstances, the claim for annual
dues of 1897 from those members of the Chapter who were proposed
and accepted at the October meeting, 1896, be hereby rescinded."

This resolution was discussed at length and a full statement on the
subject made by the Treasurer General, when the resolution was voted
on and lost, it being considered unwise to establish as a precedent the
making an exception of any Chapter in the matter of dues.

The Recording Secretary General was instructed to communicate this
action of the Board to the State Regent.

The Chair appointed a committee, consisting of Mrs. Prince, Chair-
man; Mrs. Warren, Mrs. Burrows, Mrs. Hull, and Mrs. Lindsay, to
act according to the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States hereby is memo-
rialized to cause to be printed and published the names, age, occupa-
tion, residence and nativity of each head of a family contained in the
census of 1790." (See AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, May number,

The Treasurer General moved to amend Statute No. 139, by striking
out the word "Wednesday" and inserting "Tuesday" in its place. Car-
ried.

Mrs. Brockett moved: "That the Recording Secretary General have
500 copies of the Statutes of the year 1897-98, ending February 22d,
printed as a supplement to the Statute Book." Carried.

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

Pursuant to call, the adjourned meeting was opened on Friday at ten o'clock a. m., Mrs. Rose F. Brackett, First Vice-President General, in the Chair.

After prayer by the Chaplain General, the Recording Secretary General read the motions of the previous day.

The Recording Secretary General offered the following amendment to Statute 174, section 4: "After the word 'designed' add the words 'unless objection is offered by said Chapter.'" Carried.

The Recording Secretary General presented to the Board the following amendment to Art. IV, section 1, of the Constitution, offered by Mrs. Taplin, Registrar General: "Change the words 'two Registrars General' to 'one Registrar General, who shall be assisted by an expert genealogist.'"

Also an amendment to the same section, offered by Miss Forsyth, as follows: "Insert in last sentence the words 'to such election,' making it read: 'No officer shall be eligible to such election to the same office for more than two terms consecutively.'"

The two above amendments are to be presented at the January meeting of the National Board.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.—The Finance Committee has, through its chairman, approved the usual bills and those reported by the Treasurer General. It recommends in the face of great and growing expenses that extreme care be exercised everywhere in the use of funds, supplies and employment of clerical service.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MARGUERITE DICKINS, Chairman Finance Committee.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE.—The Administration Committee met November 30th. Present: Mrs. Brackett, Miss Miller, Mrs. Dickins and Mrs. Stakely.

The committee recommends that the applicants for clerkships shall be taken on trial as needed, in the order that their names come on the list in hands of committee. The list of applicants for clerkship was reviewed by the committee and corrected, several names being withdrawn by their endorsers.

The committee reports the purchase of sofa for office, according to instructions of the Board. With regard to carpets for the rooms, the committee have not yet been able to find suitable ones.

In view of several irregularities, the committee calls attention to the fact that no clerks can be employed in these offices whose names are not on the pay roll.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) ROSE F. BRACKETT, Chairman.
JESSIE DAVIS STAKELY,
MARGUERITE DICKINS,
VIRGINIA MILLER,

Report accepted. Secretary to Committee.
Statute 183 was amended by Mrs. Dickins to read:

Resolved, That the National Board of Management cannot accept any communication, written or oral, derogatory to the character of any member of the Society, unless the same be supported by documentary proof, or the accused be present to defend herself, or shall have been furnished with copies of the charges and given an opportunity to defend herself; these communications to be dealt with by the Executive Committee. Carried.

The report of the committee appointed at the previous meeting of the Board to criticise a patriotic drama offered to the National Society was presented through its chairman, Miss Johnston, the report being unfavorable to the acceptance of the drama.

The matter of the protection of the Insignia of the National Society was brought up, and the Chair appointed the following committee: Mrs. Burrows, Chairman; Mrs. Lockwood, Miss Johnston, Mrs. Hatcher and Mrs. Stakely.

It was moved and carried to go into executive session at eleven o'clock a.m. for the discussion of some matters pertaining to the Congress.

At 11.40 a.m. the regular order of business was resumed.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE CONGRESS OF 1898.—A meeting of the Committee of Arrangements for the Continental Congress of '98 was held at the rooms of the Daughters of the American Revolution on Tuesday, November 18th, at ten o'clock a.m., Mrs. Rose F. Brackett, First Vice-President General, in the Chair.

It was decided that the Congress should be held at the Grand Opera House, and that an official reception should be given to the members of said Congress during the early part of the week, the precise date to be decided later.

Mrs. Mildred S. Mathes, State Regent of Tennessee, was unanimously elected by the committee to respond to the address of welcome, and the Recording Secretary General was authorized to telegraph her, requesting an early reply.

THE CREDENTIAL COMMITTEE reported that they had sent out the circulars authorized by the Board on November 4th, and that the style and color of the badges had been decided upon.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from Mrs. Avery, chairman of the House Committee, who expressed her willingness to attend to the duties required, upon her arrival in Washington; but as there were some other things demanding immediate attention, Mrs. Hatcher was appointed resident chairman, and Mrs. Taplin and Mrs. Stakely were added to the personnel of the committee.

Mrs. Dickins moved that the arrangements made by the Recording Secretary General with the stenographer be accepted. Carried.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) Rose F. Brackett,
Charlotte Emerson Main,
Recording Secretary General.

Report accepted.
Mrs. Hatch, chairman of the Credential Committee, being absent on account of sickness, reported progress, through Mrs. Brockett, and the badges received by this committee were submitted for the approval of the Board.

Mrs. Dickins moved: "That we have an official reception on the evening of the 21st." Carried.

Mrs. Taplin moved: "That the official reception, February 21st, be held at the Arlington Hotel." Carried.

Mrs. Manning moved: "That each member of the Congress be allowed to bring one gentleman escort, and that the invitation be extended to the resident officers of the Sons of the American Revolution and officers of the Sons of the Revolution." Carried.

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

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

Pursuant to call, the adjourned meeting was opened at two p.m., Mrs. Rose F. Brackett, First Vice-President General in the Chair; and the reports of the arrangements for Congress continued.

The Recording Secretary General read a telegram received from Mrs. Mathes, State Regent of Tennessee, accepting the invitation to respond to the address of welcome.

COMMITTEE ON MUSIC AND DECORATION for the Congress of '98 reported through its chairman, Miss Miller, that arrangements had been made for the music, the cost to be $5.00 per day, or $25.00 per week, music to be rendered once a day, by the singing of national airs.

COMMITTEE ON HOTELS AND RAILROADS reported that the Grand Trunk Line had consented to make a reduction in rates, but that the lines in the South and West had not yet been heard from, though there was no doubt about their making the same reduction, and that it was probable the chairman of this committee would soon hear from these lines.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from Mrs. Eleanor H. Lindsay, accepting her appointment to the Program Committee. Also a letter from Mrs. Thomas, addressed to the Board, expressing regret at her inability to attend the December meeting, and urging that the railroad tickets for the Continental Congress be issued at an early date.

PROGRAM COMMITTEE reported, through its chairman, Mrs. Manning. The order of exercises for each day was taken up consecutively and discussed at length.

By request of the chairman, Mrs. Roberts took the Chair.

Mrs. Brackett moved: "To open the session of the Continental Congress on Monday, February 21st, at ten o'clock a.m." Carried.

Mrs. Brockett moved: "That the nomination and election of National Officers shall take place on Wednesday." Carried.

Miss Forsyth moved: "That we accept the program as amended." Carried.
PROGRAM AS ACCEPTED BY THE NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 21ST, 10 A. M.

Congress called to order by the President General, Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson.

Prayer by the Chaplain General.
Music.
Address of Welcome by the President General.
Response by Mrs. J. Harvey Mathes, State Regent of Tennessee.
Official notices and invitations to the Congress.

2 P. M.

Report of Credential Committee.
Roll Call of Delegates.
Seating of Delegates.

7.30 P. M.

Report of Program Committee.
Appointment of Committees.

NOTE.—In order that no valuable time be lost, it is requested that the presentation of flowers during the sessions of Congress be omitted.
Official information in regard to receptions, etc., will be read fifteen minutes before close of morning session.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22D, 10 A. M.

Congress called to order by the President General, Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson.

Prayer by the Chaplain General.
Music.
Reading of the Minutes.
Reports of National Officers.
Vice-President General in Charge of Organizations.
Recording Secretary General.
Corresponding Secretary General.
Registrars General.
Historian General.
Assistant Historian General.
Librarian General.

2 P. M.

Reports of Standing Committees.
Report of the Committee on Finance.
Report of the Committee on Auditing.
Report of Committee on Printing.
Report of Committee on Revolutionary Relics.
Official Reception to the Congress at the Arlington Hotel, from 9 to 11 p. m.
Congress called to order.
Prayer.
Music.
Reading of the Minutes.
Nominations for National Officers.

12 M. TO 6 P. M.

Congress called to order.
Election of National Officers.
Polls open from 12 m. to 6 p. m.

7.30 P. M.
Report of Committee to Select Medals.
Report of the Editor and Business Manager of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood.
Note.—Elections of Officers will be announced as they come from the Tellers.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24TH, 10 A. M.
Congress called to order.
Prayer.
Music.
Reading of the Minutes.
Report of the Continental Hall Committee.
Consideration of Amendments.

2 P. M.
Continuation of Consideration of Amendments.
Report of Committee on Recommendations of National Officers.
Announcement of Elections of State Regents.

7.30 P. M.
Music.
Presentation of Medals.
Reception to Founders.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25TH, 10 A. M.
Congress called to order.
Prayer.
Music.
Reading of the Minutes.
Report of National University Committee.
Report of Committee to Coöperate with the Sons of the American Revolution, etc.
OFFICIAL.

2 P. M.

Report of Committee to Memorialize Congress about Census of 1790.
Report of Committee on Meadow Garden Farm.
Unfinished Business.

7.30 P. M.

Discussion for the good of the Society.

SATURDAY, 10 A. M.

Unfinished Business.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

None but members of the Congress admitted to the floor of the House during the sessions.
Business not considered at the time designated in the program will take its place with unfinished business.
All motions and resolutions must be in writing, and after the reading, placed in the hands of the Recording Secretary General.
None but members of the Congress entitled to address the Congress.
Roberts' "Rules of Order" is the accepted authority on parliamentary law.
Time limit for speeches three minutes.
No nominations to be made unless the member nominating has authority to state that the nominee will serve, if elected.
State Regents' Reports will be printed in the Magazine, not read at the Congress. This action has been taken on the suggestion of a State Regent and approved by State Regents present at a National Board meeting.
Fifteen hundred programs were ordered by the Board to be printed for the Continental Congress.

The First Vice-President General resumed the Chair.
It was moved and carried to go into executive session at 3.30 p. m.
The regular order of business was resumed at 4 o'clock p. m.
Mrs. Dickins moved: "That those who wish to secure book plates may purchase them of the Librarian General at 25 cents each, all money over their actual cost to go to the permanent fund." Motion lost.
Miss Johnston moved to reconsider the motion about the book plates. Carried.
Miss Miller moved to amend by fixing the price at fifty cents. Carried.
The resolution as carried reads as follows: "That those who wish to secure book plates may purchase them of the Librarian General at
fifty cents each, all money over their actual cost to go to the permanent fund."

At 4.30 o'clock it was moved and carried to adjourn until the first Thursday in January.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) Charlotte Emerson Main,
Recording Secretary General.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL.

November 29 to December 27, 1897.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand November 29th, $63.24
Fees and dues, 1,337.00
Charters and life members, 67.50
Rosettes, 38.70
Ribbon, 1.50
Directory, 4.00
Lineage Book, 98.20
Blanks, 0.05
Certificates, 1.00
Interest, 122.09
Statute Books, 25
Permanent investment, Walter note, 2,556.66
Plaques, 6.00

$4,296.19

DISBURSEMENTS.

Dues refunded, 38.00
Ribbon, 9.00

Permanent Fund.

Directory, 4.00
Lineage, 377.30
Charters and life members, 67.50
Plaques, 6.00
Certificates, 1.00
Walter note proceeds, 2,556.66

3,012.46

Magazine.

Editor—Salary, 83.33
Business Manager, 50.00
Cuts, 61.25

194.58

Corresponding Secretary General.

Postage, 15.00
### OFFICIAL

#### Card Catalogue.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clerk</td>
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#### General Office Expenses.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Picture frames</td>
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<tr>
<td>Curator</td>
<td>$30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Binding</td>
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<tr>
<td>Couch</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stenographer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Curator</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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#### Recording Secretary General.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stationery</td>
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<tr>
<td>Engraving Charters</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nichols &amp; Co., Certificates</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nichols &amp; Co., Stone Printing</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clerk</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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#### Registrars General.

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<td>Clerk</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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#### Treasurer General.

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<td>Two Index Books</td>
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<td>Book-keeper</td>
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<td>Record Clerk</td>
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#### Historian General.

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<td>Clerk</td>
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<td>Postage—Lineage</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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#### Librarian General.

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<td>Book Shelf</td>
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<td>Binding</td>
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<tr>
<td>1,000 Cards</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spoons</td>
<td>$38.30</td>
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**Total: $654.70**
State Regent's Postage.

Mrs. Clark, ........................................ $1.22
Mrs. Maxwell, ....................................... 3.00
Mrs. Rathbone, ..................................... 5.00

Balance on hand, .................................. 9.22

165.07

$4,296.19

ASSETS.

Current Investments, ................................ $4,465.00
Permanent Investments, ............................ 26,184.51
Current Fund (Bank), ............................... 165.07
Permanent Fund (Bank), ............................ 986.04

$31,800.62

Sarah H. Hatch,
Treasurer General.

The American Monthly Magazine

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