Honorable Governor and Gentlemen: There are a few facts which I beg leave to remind you of, and to realize their full significance it is necessary to review in a brief manner the early discoveries and settlement of this new world. It was nearly one hundred years after the discovery of Columbus, before the idea became generally accepted that it was a continent. Discovery and exploration had been mainly confined to the shore of the oceans, the rim of a vast terra incognita, the last vestige of this vacancy has barely been cleared away from the maps during our day.

The sixteenth century closed with but two foreign settlements within the present limits of the United States. St. Augustine, in Florida, was founded in 1565, and Santa Fé, in New Mexico, in 1580. The former was a new settlement, in all respects, while Santa Fé was the occupation of an Indian pueblo, under a new name. Both were settlements of the Spaniards.

This condition of the geographical knowledge of this continent continued for another hundred years. The navigator had traced with somewhat more detail the capes and bays of the coast, but the mouths of but few of the great rivers had been determined. The Spaniards in search of the "Seven
Cities of Cibola had penetrated by a single route the western deserts, or followed timidly from Santa Fe a few Indian trails, when the seventeenth century opened with the coming of the nations.

The further consideration of the main subject in hand can be better understood by a brief reference to the lay of the land, of the eastern portion of the country, to be occupied by the colonies of Plymouth and Virginia. It can be resolved into three generalized geographical provinces, each having an important influence upon the final result of the struggles of the various nations for absolute power and control.

The first would include the shores of the Atlantic Ocean and the beginning of the gently ascending slopes to the foot of the mountains. This region is more marked and its breadth rapidly increases as we proceed southward from the mouth of the Hudson River, and is known as the Coastal Plains, including altogether a vast expanse of alluvial and fertile territory north of the Gulf of Mexico and to, and including, the lower valley of the Rio Grande. The rivers which traverse it are deep, having a slow current with all the characteristics of bays and estuaries. The head of the tide, or of practicable navigation, is situated far inland; the shores are fertile and attractive, and at that period, when all the means of transportation were confined to the water, it afforded a most promising territory for settlement. The products of the field could be directly loaded upon sea-going ships, or merchandise and other articles of commerce were as simply handled and received. The natural boundary of these plains is marked by the point in each of the rivers and streams where their character suddenly changes to that of a swift, turbulent current, with occasional falls and rapids. From this fall-line, there is a gradual ascent to the foot of the mountains. To traverse this region roads or trails had to be cut with great labor and care. The pack-horse took the place of the ship, and the broad roadstead was narrowed to an Indian trail. This Piedmont province and the mountain land for our purpose may be considered as one. Although divided by long and beautiful valleys in the eastern portion, its western slopes comprise a maze of broken
table-lands, from the terrace and spurs of which the early pioneer looked down upon the vast and almost illimitable valley of the great interior province drained by the tributaries of the mighty Mississippi.

This mountain land was a veritable barrier to the settler upon the coast. It was the stronghold of resolute, revengeful, implacable Indian nations, forming alliances to torment a common enemy, and then broken to carry out the impulses of individual resentment and hate.

To the northwest, lying in with the trend of its western slope, were the St. Lawrence River and the Great Lakes, from which it was but a short portage to the waters of the Ohio. This was the highway of the nation of France, and it led to the Gulf of Mexico; in the rear of the mountain land flanking the English, Swedes and Dutch.

The results of maritime discovery and exploration, although indefinite, yet gave a future basis of national claims of territory and jurisdiction. Some attempts at permanent control resulted disastrously. Philip II, of Spain, in 1561, declared there should be no further attempts to colonize either the Gulf or Atlantic coasts. Yet, a bitter struggle immediately followed between the Spanish and the Huguenots, resulting in the founding of St. Augustine, and affording the French a claim to the coast and interior, known as "French Florida," lying between the Cape Fear and Altamaha Rivers, and possibly infringing upon the future domain of Virginia.

Also, Henry the IV, of France, in 1603, made the grant, known as the "charter of Acadia," which embraced all that portion of North America between the fortieth and forty-sixth degrees of north latitude. Port Royal was founded in 1604, but ended in failure soon after.

In 1606, King James I, of England, granted the "First Charter of Virginia," comprising a strip one hundred miles wide along the Atlantic coast, and between 34° and 45° north latitude, including the islands adjacent thereto. This was divided between two commercial companies, the London and Plymouth, the former to occupy the land between 34° and 41°, the latter between 38° and 45°. Thus there was an
overlap of four degrees in latitude, but it was provided that no settlement should be made nearer one already made by the other than one hundred miles.

This charter reveals the indifference at that time by the English to the possibilities of the great interior, also, that it left a "no man's land," between 38° and 41°. Yet, under this charter the first permanent English settlement was made at Jamestown on the James River, in 1607. This historical date, this Society has the special right and honor to place upon its seal.

This charter of 1606 proved unsatisfactory and a new one was granted the London Company, known as the "Virginia Charter of 1609," "being in that part of America called Virginia," two hundred miles along the sea coast, northward and southward "from the said point of Cape Comfort," "throughout, from sea to sea," and including adjacent islands. This included from 34° to 40° very nearly, and "from sea to sea."

In 1620 the Plymouth company, known as the "Plymouth Council of New England," was reorganized and its limits were extended from the northern line of Virginia (about 40° latitude) to 48° latitude and also, "from sea to sea."

Meantime, the Dutch had begun to make settlements along the Hudson as early as 1614, and the Swedes disputed their occupation further to the southward along the lower Delaware. The English never recognized the validity of the French, Dutch, or Swedish occupation, yet the latter by their settlements practically confined the New England "sea to sea" charter to comparatively narrow limits.

Thus, although we have at times complained of the "land rapacity" of England, yet in all fairness it must be stated that when a "sea to sea" charter was granted in 1609, it meant nothing less, and her honorable and energetic descendants of that colonial period have not been lacking in a prompt appreciation of the true value of territorial property by either occupation or acquisition.

The territory which now may be only considered, is that of the London Company, to the history of which I can properly ask your further attention.
In 1611 and 1612 the “Third Charter of Virginia” was granted, which increased its extent northward to 41° latitude and southward to 30° latitude. In 1624 this charter was forfeited and Virginia became a royal province under a royal governor, the boundaries however remaining the same. This territory was reduced by a charter to “Carolana,” in 1629, but which was suffered to lapse. In 1632, Charles I granted to Lord Baltimore a territory given the name of Maryland. It extended southward from the southern boundary of the New England Company, and lying between the Potomac River to its first fountain and the Delaware Bay to the east. The portion on the Delaware was found to be occupied by the Swedes. The first settlement was made at St. Mary’s in 1634, near the Potomac River, on tidal waters.

In 1664, Charles II granted a charter to the Duke of York, which included the settlements on the Hudson and Delaware, and infringed upon a portion of Maryland. This he held and governed as part of the province of New York. Charles II also rewarded the Earl of Clarendon, in 1665, by a grant of all that territory lying between 30° 30’ and 29° of latitude, and “from sea to sea.” This included a portion of the southern part of Virginia.

In 1681, William Penn received a grant in the “no man’s land,” this being the last piece of land in the gift of the king. Its boundaries were so vaguely specified as to give rise to controversies with the New York and Maryland provinces, which, continued with the latter as late as 1760, when a compromise boundary was agreed upon with Maryland at 39° 43’ latitude. Penn purchased Delaware, and the controversy with Virginia in consequence of the French and Indian wars was postponed to a still later day.

The French, with the stealthy skill and determination of military engineers, had been making strong and sure their approaches along the St. Lawrence and Ohio Rivers. Their advance was at Lake Huron in 1615, at Lake Michigan in 1634, and in 1682 La Salle had followed the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico. But the “mountain land,” with the indomitable Iroquois, the great Indian confederacy of the Six Nations, stood like a line of fire across their eastward advance.
The colonists of the English settlements had already begun their westward march and were finding their way into the "mountain land." In 1726 the Six Nations, under promise of protection, conveyed to England in trust all their lands. In 1738 the General Assembly of Virginia created Augusta County, bounded by the Blue Ridge on the east and on "the west and northwest by the uttermost limits of Virginia." Again, in 1744, Virginia succeeded in obtaining from the Six Nations a complete deed of all their territory. This was a perfect title and an important acquisition of domain. Its west and northwest boundaries were the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers, thence along the east side of Lake Michigan, including Lake Huron, thence to the Ottawa River, which it followed to its junction with the St. Lawrence, and thence to the head of Lake Champlain. Its eastern boundary conflicted with the western limits of nearly every grant that has been here mentioned, except Maryland. This deed at the successful close of the American Revolution gave the Mississippi River as the western boundary of the new nation, but there will ever arise a sigh of regret that the line of Virginia along the Ottawa River could not have been retained.

The French ascendancy received its death blow on the Plains of Abraham in 1759, and at the treaty of peace which followed in 1763 all the possessions of France east of the Mississippi River fell to the English, and the boundaries of the colonies of Virginia and Maryland remained unchanged until the settlement of the national boundaries by the treaty of peace with Great Britain in 1783.

GILBERT THOMPSON.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS AT GHENT.—HISTORICAL SUMMARY.

U. S. stands for Universal Sovereignty, and when we review the history of our country, its rapid growth, progress and aggrandizement, we venture to hazard the forecast that the republic might become as powerful as Rome, when Rome was mistress of the world, and arbiter of the fate of nations.
However, the United States would exercise no despotic rule, but a beneficent government, so that all, both high and low, might bask in the vivifying rays of the Sun of Liberty.

Like a magnet our country has the power of attraction. And it draws to our shores all sorts and conditions of men from the Old World, who desire to enjoy freedom and equal rights.

At the end of the war for Independence the United States had a population of over three millions, which increased more and more, until now there are seventy million souls in our republic.

Washington appeared to have an insight into the future when he prognosticated the brilliant destiny in store for the young republic, but at the same time in his “Farewell Address” he uttered a word of warning bidding the people to beware of entangling alliances or imbroglios with foreign powers.

The life of this great man ebbed away with the eighteenth century, and December 14, 1799, his spirit was freed from earthly bonds.

For a while his successors followed his wise precepts.

Jefferson inaugurated a new era through the acquisition of the province of Louisiana in 1803, and thus the country acquired more land and greater responsibilities in dealing with the natives, mostly French and Spanish “origin belonging to the Latin race the opposite of the Anglo-Saxon,” and somewhat antagonistic in some respects; however, the heterogeneous population was skillfully moulded into a harmonious condition, and disturbances and heart burnings were quelled, for the Anglo-Saxon is a dominant race, which assimilates all peoples who come under its influence.

When the nineteenth century dawned, the United States was still weak, although in its incipiency Washington’s skillful government had averted financial ruin, as well as inaugurated the lines for a judicious and wholesome policy. The Constitution was drawn up, and Washington proved himself to be a wise ruler, judicious statesman as well as brilliant commander-in-chief, and thus is worthy to be enshrined in the hearts of all good Americans with the name of the “Father of His Country.”

America proved her prowess in her first encounter with England, and she entered the lists again in the War of 1812 with
the Mother Country. Previous to that date, however, the Republic had difficulties with France, when Washington refused to recognize the Directory, considering its government neither judicious, nor humane. It also waged war against the Barbary States during which the American Navy taught them a wholesome lesson.

England and France browbeated and bullied the United States, especially during Napoleon's reign, until between English exactions and French spoliations it was on the verge of ruin. The Orders in Council and the Berlin decrees hung over its head like the sword of Damocles.

Jefferson issued the Embargo Act, which was repealed afterwards. He averted war with England during his administration, but Madison was obliged to take up the gauntlet and declare war, although inclined to pursue a peaceful policy. The burning wrongs our people suffered from England, the curb she put on our commerce, the seizure and impressment of our sailors could no longer be endured by free born Americans.

When the War of 1812 broke out the United States only possessed a few wooden ships to confront England's superb navy. But Americans possessed true grit. Logs were hewn, and ships were constructed posthaste and before the wood was seasoned were put into the water to defy England's power on sea. Great Britain was amazed and overwhelmed at her subsequent defeat.

Russia desired to restore peace between England and the United States, and offered to intervene. After some reluctance England agreed to negotiate a treaty, preferring, however, to deal directly with America.

Adams and Bayard were appointed commissioners, and Gal-latin, Russell and Clay later, and they all met at Ghent.

They awaited the coming of the English commissioners, who did not reach Ghent until several weeks after with haughty disregard of time and convenience.

The Englishmen called to see the commissioners and only found Bayard in. They desired the Americans to repair to the British legation on the following day. "Meet them
at their bidding, and become the laughing stock of Europe," Adams exclaimed.

"Never!" cried Gallatin, "I would rather break up the mission and go home."

The Americans finally chose the place of meeting, and then ensued a tedious and tiresome series of sessions during which our commissioners showed their true American spirit, wit and independence and step by step disputed and quibbled over every point until the treaty was signed.

"The assumption and presumption of those beggarly Americans," as they called them was galling to British arrogance. Sneers and innuendoes were their portion, but they never flinched under the ordeal.

Russell was quite a young man, who was appointed Minister to Sweden. Bayard had displayed proof of his ability, while Adams, Gallatin and Clay were the most striking figures. There was Adams, quiet, serious, self-contained, precise and prim like his Puritan ancestors, a gentleman and a scholar. There was Gallatin, calm, collected, and methodical, a veritable financier, who out of chaos brought the Treasury into some sort of system. Clay impulsive and impetuous, his hot Southern blood coursing through his veins, made him impatient of restraint and weary of tedious debates.

At one time Gallatin and Bayard were ready to sail for home, and the breaking off negotiations was imminent, owing to England's arbitrary demands, just as instructions were received from London to the English commissioners to modify their demands.

Finally peace was declared and it was celebrated with great rejoicing throughout the land. Although the result, like a game of chess, was more of a draw than a victory on either side, and matters were left in abeyance, which were a source of trouble in the future.

However, the republic did not enjoy uninterrupted rest, the Indians harassed the settlers in the western and southern States, and doughty General Jackson waged war against the redskins and Spanish settlers in Florida.
Florida finally became a part of the United States through the payment of five million dollars to Spain in 1819, which transaction was finally completed in 1823.

The Mississippi and its tributaries were then in undisputed possession of the United States, and this opened an outlet to the sea, and gave new impetus to trade and commerce.

Texas established an independent republic, free of Mexican control, in 1836. The influx of American settlers quickly populated the land, and introduced American ideas and within a few years Texas desired annexation to the United States.

This step was finally effected in 1845, but it led to the war with Mexico, because our country sustained the claims of Texas to disputed territory, then in possession of Mexico.

The upshot of the war with Mexico was the annexation of Texas as well as the acquisition of California, which later proved to be the El Dorado of America and New Mexico.

The long-winded dispute with England in regard to the boundary line was finally adjusted peaceably and Oregon became a part of the United States. Oregon was settled by Americans.

The Civil War ensued and the abolition of slavery was the result. Years of trial and probation followed during the period of reconstruction, but like Daniel who issued safe and sound from the fiery furnace, America came out of the ordeal strong and powerful, and North and South were joined once more in an indissoluble union. "United we stand, divided we fall," is the watchword of our Union.

With the exception of troubles with the Indians in the Far West; labor strikes, riots and other difficulties, our country enjoyed uninterrupted peace for over thirty years, until the cries of a suffering people beyond seas, only a few miles from our southern coast, aroused the sympathy of the Nation, and America girded on her armor, unsheathed her sword, and waged war on Spain's forces in the Philippines, Cuba and Porto Rico, achieving victories on sea and land which aroused the admiration of Europe.

With the acquisition of foreign lands far away the problems which confront our statesmen are increased. Liberty, in other
words America, must loosen the shackles of oppression and ignorance of benighted peoples, of alien races in the East, so that they may bask in the beneficent rays of the Sun of Liberty.

England expressed sympathy for America during her recent successful war against wrong and oppression. Like a proud father patting his offspring on the back, John Bull's attitude towards Brother Jonathan has appeared to say: "Well done, my son, I am proud of you."

The ties of race and blood are strong and within the past years a better understanding has arisen between the United States and Great Britain.

International marriages, clever American and English diplomats have been great factors in cementing the tie between the two great English speaking peoples.

The Alabama claims, the Behring Strait affair, the Venezuelan boundary question, which threatened an open rupture were adjusted peaceably by the scratch of a pen, and the sword remained sheathed.

Anglo-Americans inherit Anglo-Saxon pluck, and Yankee shrewdness and wit, together with a generous, magnanimous spirit which will brook neither wrong or oppression. And freedom is the birthright of every native of the New World.

MARY ELIZABETH SPRINGER.

THE WOMEN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Many volumes have been written about the heroes of the Revolutionary War; less has been recorded of the patriotism and devotion of the women who remained at home. We would not detract from the praise awarded the men who fought so bravely in the field, we glory in the inheritance handed down by them. We take great pride in the achievements of those men; they have made it possible for us to keep alive, by our organization, that spirit of patriotism. But let us consider, for a little, the part which the women took in that great struggle.

Long before hostilities broke out, the sentiment of freedom
was fostered in the dwellings of the entire people. It was not the strength of numbers, it was not the genius or the training of the colonists that enabled them to conquer their oppressors; but it was the principle of right which actuated them in the home and in the field, and which they were bound to protect. It was this sentiment then, this moral principle which was working among the people, and which the home nourished.

When the Stamp Act was passed and taxes were put upon tea and other things, the women as well as the men, were true to their convictions, and by agreeing not to buy, sell, or use the taxed articles, showed themselves ready to give up the gratification of their appetites and their pride in order to maintain this great principle. They gave up eating lamb and mutton in order that as much wool as possible might be produced for clothing. Mrs. Cushing wrote, "I hope there are none of us but would sooner wrap ourselves in sheep and goat skins than buy English goods of a people who have insulted us in such a scandalous manner." All over the country, women formed societies called Daughters of Liberty. "Their individual action consisted in wearing garments of homespun manufacture, their concerted exertions in gathering in patriotic bands to spin, and the signing of compacts to drink no more of the taxed tea, that significant emblem of British injustice and American revolt."

Then the war-cloud finally burst, and the wives and mothers influenced and encouraged their husbands and sons to stand up for the right, and be willing to give even their blood to help vindicate the wrongs of the people. One wife's parting words to her husband were, "Remember to do your duty! I would rather hear you were left a corpse on the field, than that you had played the part of a coward." But in saying such words, the women also had as stern a duty as the men to perform, for they had to take up the plough as it was left in the field, and carry on the work of the farm alone. But there were no tasks those brave women shrank from. Even if it came to handling the musket, or firing the cannon, they were prepared; and yet with it all, they possessed that "beautiful womanliness which perpetually witnessed to a native worth of
mind and spirit, that made them peers among the woman kind of all ages."

We have many instances in which the women did take the place of the men, flinching from no labor or sacrifice in the cause in which they were so enthusiastic. Deborah Samson felt impelled to take the part of a soldier, and if necessary, to shed her blood for her country. She was alone in the world and deeply regretted that she was able to do so little; thus with no feeling but the purest zeal and love of country, she gave three years to the service and did what she could.

Another example is that of Mrs. David Wright, of Pepperell, who, together with the neighboring women, after Colonel Prescott's regiment of minute men had departed, gathered at the bridge, armed themselves with guns, pitchforks, and whatever other weapons they could find, and choosing Mrs. Wright as their captain, determined that no foe to country should cross that bridge. Captain Whiting, a noted Tory, soon appeared on horseback, supposed to be conveying some treasonable despatches to the British. At the command of Mrs. Wright, he was arrested, searched, and a message was found, which was then carried to the Committee of Safety. In this way, the women saved the American Army from some disaster.

Many stories are told of brave women who safely carried important messages, oftentimes running great risks, but by their native tact and quick wit, saving themselves from detection. It is related of a young girl, Emily Geiger, how she offered to act as messenger for General Greene when the undertaking was so dangerous that it was very difficult to find a man willing to attempt the mission. General Greene was much pleased at the courage of the girl and consented to use her services. As she was riding through the country, full of bloodthirsty Tories, she was captured by the British scouts and shut up. But while she was waiting for a Tory woman to come and search her, she ate up the message, piece by piece, and thus saved herself from suspicions. She was allowed to go on, and arrived in safety at her destination, delivering Greene's message verbally.

One cannot help admiring such daring, such bravery, but of
course, from the necessity of the case, the men played the most prominent parts; still it was the inspiring patriotism of the women that gained for us the blessed inheritance which we enjoy. They cheerfully endured the hardships, and patiently hoped in the discouragements and darkness, when it seemed that the light would never appear. Lady Washington and the wives of several officers were at Valley Forge during that hardest period of the struggle, and by their cheerfulness and uncomplaining endurance of the privations, inspired hope, and gave confidence to the discouraged. They provided comforts for the sick, made garments by patching and using what material they could obtain for the poor soldiers, sympathized with and soothed the dying, and used every effort to encourage the officers and men. And yet they suffered as well as the men, for provisions were scantily served, and the cold and privations made that winter of 1777-78 one of the most dreadful of the contest. It has been well said that if ever women had earned the right to share in the triumphs of their husbands, it was such wives as those who had borne with them the trials at Valley Forge.

When affairs were at their worst, the women of Pennsylvania and New Jersey came to the rescue. With earnestness and toil, Mrs. Reed, the President of the Association for Relief in Philadelphia, raised large sums of money, so that garments were made and provisions provided for the soldiers who were in great distress and destitution. General Washington wrote a letter of thanks to the committee, saying, "The army ought not to regret its sacrifices or its sufferings, when they meet with so flattering a reward as in the sympathy of your sex; nor can it fear that its interests will be neglected when espoused by advocates as powerful as they are amiable."

The women prepared bandages and lint for the use of the soldiers before the battle, and many times after a battle the burial of the dead and caring for the wounded would have been omitted if it were not for the women. Homes were opened for hospitals, and the women took care of the sick, although sometimes at the peril of their lives and the destruction of their homes. Many times the enemy passing through laid
waste their property, or took it as quarters for the officers, who oftentimes slaughtered the cattle and used up all the supplies, leaving the families destitute. But even this did not crush the spirit of patriotism.

Most of the women were ready to show compassion even on the enemy when they were suffering from starvation or other distress and sought their aid. Mrs. Beekman, of New York, showed her magnanimity when, one morning, an officer of the British Army rode up to the house and asked her for something to eat. She went out of the room and brought back a loaf of bread. This was all she had in the house for the British soldiers had taken away everything else. But she said she would give him half and keep the other for her family. The officer was so touched at her kindness that he promised his soldiers should not molest her again.

We have seen how the women used their influence before the war, how they spurred on their loved ones to take part in the fray, how they shared the dangers and privations, and how they sacrificed even their property, when it was necessary. Now, let us learn whether any of the women used their literary ability. Yes, there are several of the leading women of that time who accomplished much by their writings. Mercy Warren was especially influential during the war. She wrote poetry and tragedies and kept up a correspondence with many of the foremost men of the era. John Adams, Henry Knox, and others wrote to her and asked her advice in regard to many important affairs. She also wrote a "History of the Revolution," in which she showed that she could sketch character truly, and proved herself, as a writer, far in advance of the age. But whatever power of influence she possessed, either literary or social, she wielded it for liberty, for freedom, for her country.

Although Mercy Warren was, indeed, proficient in poetry, Abigail Adams, wife of John Adams, surpassed her in prose. "Indeed, she stood at the head of her countrywomen in respect to her letters. She wrote concerning the state of the country, the outlook for the future and concerning the public affairs, discussing them with the keen insight of an observant mind." She kept her husband well posted about the home de-
tails, advised him in weighty matters in which he always sought her counsel, and by her cheerfulness and sympathy sustained him in the hardest duties which he had to perform. Others less eminent than these two used their literary powers which, while perhaps they were employed indirectly, helped spur on the actors in the strife.

Martha Washington, Mary Morris, Margaret Schuyler, Mrs. Henry Knox, Mrs. Greene, and many others were prominent during the Revolution, and they accomplished much for their country; but if the saying is true, "The hand that rocks the cradle is the hand that rules the world," how much we owe the mother of Washington! Does she not deserve especial attention?

Mary Washington was one of the finest characters of the Revolutionary period. But little is known of her in comparison with the wife of Washington, on account of her separation from her son in his later years, and also on account of her lack of personal ambition. George Washington inherited her reserve and dignity, determination and strength of will.

George Washington Parke Custis said of her, "The mother of Washington in forming him for those distinguished parts he was destined to perform, first taught him the duties of obedience the better to prepare him for those of command." Mrs. Washington was a praying woman, as indeed all mothers of truly great men are. She was unwavering in purpose, while gentle in manner, well-balanced, and possessed of good common sense. Lafayette, who held sincere reverence toward the mother of his friend, said that she belonged rather to the age of Sparta or Rome, so courageous was she. In a word, she was a grand woman, well fitted to have the training of one who was destined to become the head of a nation.

The lives of most of the women are well nigh ignored in the records of history. Yet there is no doubt that their hearts beat just as warmly for their country's cause, their hands toiled just as willingly, their sacrifices were made as heartily and cheerfully as those whose deeds we know, and whose merits we praise. All honor be to the memory of those who had the
MRS. SARAH WAYNE GARDINER M'CALLA.

In perfacing his "Strange True Stories of Louisiana," Mr. Cable wrote:

"True stories are not often art. The relations and experiences of real men and women rarely fall into such symmetrical order as to make an artistic whole. Until they have such treatment as we give stone in the quarry or gems in the rough, they seldom group themselves with that harmony of values and brilliant unity of interest that result when art comes in—not so much to transcend nature as to make nature transcend herself."

There is just such need of the artist's hand in setting forth the eventful lives of the patriotic folk, who, in the face of great dangers and discouragements assisted in securing American Independence. None are more worthy of artistic treatment than the noble women of South Carolina, one of whom was Mrs. Sarah Wayne Gardiner McCalla.

Sarah Wayne Gardiner was the daughter of Mr. John Gardiner and his wife, Mrs. Hannah Wayne Gardiner (nee Wayne). She was born near Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Her mother was a first cousin of that distinguished patriot, General Anthony Wayne, and no doubt Sarah's heroic nature was an inheritance from the Waynes. Unfortunately she lived before the age of photography. A pen picture reflected from the loving memory of a proud son is the only portrait known to her descendants.

Although but of medium height she was of commanding appearance. Perhaps it was her invincible spirit that intensified her whole being. Under the matron's snowy cap her smooth auburn hair was put primly back from a fair face lighted by deep brown eyes. The same loving son has said, often, that his mother's face was in the face of his daughter, Sarah, who is also my sainted mother, and that her spirit looked out
of my mother's eyes. In the brown depths of the eyes of both Sarahs dwelt gentleness and all the kindred virtues, and there, too, was the spirit for the defense of a righteous cause; a spirit impulsive, yet not rash, quick to respond to good fellowship but ready to resent wrong and injustice.

In 1775 Sarah was married to Thomas McCalla, who, unfortunately, was a poor man. On account of his poverty the marriage was strenuously opposed by the Gardiner family, and so bitter were they in their opposition, that Sarah, in turn, refused to recognize her connection with them and in after years never alluded to them. So they drifted apart; their independent spirits would not permit reconciliation. Sarah's remote ancestor on the Gardiner side came over in the "Mayflower."

Sarah, and her husband, Thomas, left Lancaster in 1778 for the new country of Carolina, that was then being peopled by emigrants from Virginia and Pennsylvania. Many of their friends had previously gone there and in honor of the old home in Pennsylvania had called the newly settled district Chester. The McCallas made their home in Chester District during the rest of their lives. Their neighbors were few and remote; their means scanty. It was pioneer life to them; but it was made happy by the home life, which meant so much to them.

While they were yet living in Pennsylvania, the young husband was a member of the Colonial militia and was often absent from home on duty. He had been stationed at Paulus Hook when the British were in New York and was there on the day of the battle of Long Island. He was also present at the battle of Brandywine. At this time Sarah displayed the heroic spirit which in later days was so often tested. While many women were stricken with fear for the safety of their husbands, Sarah's courage rose with the occasion and she hastened to inspire with her words and to alleviate suffering by every means in her power. When the McCallas went to South Carolina to live, she continued to minister to the distressed and needy. In 1780 the war was prosecuted with greater vigor in the South. On the McCalla farm grew a large mulberry tree under which the volunteer company of the Twenty-seventh Regiment used to muster. The company was
composed of the leading spirits of the neighborhood. They had much to dread, not only from the British who had invaded their country, but also from the Tory outlaws who invaded their own district and the Indians skulking in the rear, who were hired by Great Britain to conduct a war of extermination against the Colonies.

With this volunteer company Thomas cast his lot, and from that time was never absent from the service except for a short time on leave of absence to visit his family. But he was destined to serve his country by patient waiting as well as by active service. He was taken prisoner while serving under Captain Steele, and was incarcerated in the prison at Camden where he suffered for seven months, expecting every day to be hanged as a rebel.

Sarah did not know what had become of her husband. She heard no tidings of him for a month. Then came the news of Steele’s defeat and capture. She made many visits of search and innumerable inquiries; but of no avail. While yet in suspense in regard to the place of her husband’s imprisonment, her children became sick of small-pox. She was utterly alone in her calamity and had to depend upon her own resources as housekeeper, physician, nurse. Many hearts would have faltered and sunk under less.

When the children had recovered sufficiently to leave them with a neighbor, she set out once more in search of her husband. She resolved to go to Camden, hoping to learn there what had become of Steele’s captured men. Rising early she was on her way to Camden long before the dawn of the bright September day. It was two o’clock when she reached the town. She inquired for Lord Rawdon, brigadier general of the British forces in South Carolina. Major Doyle, a subordinate officer, conducted her into the presence of his Lordship.

Lord Rawdon, though a loyal Briton, and a faithful servant of his king, was not a courteous and humane man. He was unfeeling and obstinate, full of prejudice and malice. In later years he was rewarded for his fidelity to his king with many offices and honors, culminating in his being made Marquis of Hastings.

At one time he was sent on an embassy to China, and after
arriving he defeated the purpose of his mission because he was too obstinate to perform his part in the ceremony of his presentation to the Emperor.

Major Doyle gave Sarah the first news in regard to her husband's fate. She learned that he was a prisoner in Camden, by order of Lord Rawdon. On being presented to Rawdon, Sarah thought that she read in his handsome face generosity, and she made a strong plea for her husband's release. Her tearful pleadings were answered by words of insult. Instantly her fiery spirit shone in her face, her tears dried and she looked at him with scorn and amazement.

And now her errand would have been altogether in vain had not Major Doyle, in a private interview with Rawdon, gained permission for her to visit her husband in prison for ten minutes. Ten minutes! after weeks of sickness, of suffering, of loneliness, of anxiety, of all that she had hoped for! Though the favor was small yet she made the most of it. The prison was only a pen at one end of the town. Such sights there met her eyes as almost unnerved her. But the time was too short and too precious to be spent in lamenting the condition of the prisoners. She told, in a few words, the condition of her affairs at home, inquired the needs of her husband, and when the ten minutes had expired she quietly shook hands with Thomas and walked firmly away, speaking encouraging words to other prisoners as she went. Then, her mission ended, she set out for the lonely little home fifty miles away. Before midnight of the same day on which she had left home she reached it on her return. The courage that sustained the noble woman riding through the night on a road beset with dangers from enemies foreign and native, was great, but it was surpassed later by exhibitions of still greater courage.

Sarah reached home only to prepare for another journey to Camden, which was repeated again and again.

Her husband and his comrades needed food and clothing. Sometimes she went alone as on her first errand, at other times she was accompanied by a neighbor woman on a similar errand. When she was alone she depended upon her own resources, and when in company with other women she was always accorded the lead in determining their action.
Once going alone on her errand of love and mercy she was stopped by the guard when she had reached Camden. It was by order of Rawdon, who, always suspicious of her, seemed now to regard her with intense hatred. She could also wait. She unloaded her horse and making herself as comfortable as possible, determined to spend the night at the foot of a tree. But humanity was not dormant in every breast as it seemed to be in that of Rawdon. Before night had fallen, a citizen of Camden kindly tendered her the hospitality of his home for the night. This kindness was never forgotten by this noble woman, and she often referred to it with gratitude.

When she was at last admitted to the presence of Lord Rawdon, he so insulted her feelings of love and patriotism that her ready wit at his expense at once terminated the interview. Her case would have been hopeless had not her friend, Doyle, again interceded for her. It was her great force of character and her sterling worth that had so impressed Major Doyle and influenced him so often to plead in her behalf. Sarah never spoke of the other British officers or soldiers as she did of Rawdon. She was a just woman and though she was no friend to England's cause, she could and did recognize merit even in a British enemy.

On one visit to Camden she met Lord Cornwallis, who treated her with kindness and with courtesy. She built hopes on this treatment; but, on her next visit he seemed to have changed in his bearing toward her, for he was very taciturn. She afterward learned that this reticence was but temporary, owing to the loss of a battle.

After these frequent visits to Camden had continued for several months, her anxiety took another phase. The health of her husband began to fail. This was the result of confinement, poor fare, partial starvation, and other causes to be found in war prisons. Sarah had thus another task to undertake, that of securing his release. She once more applied to Rawdon, this time not to visit her husband but to take him home with her. Of course she met a flat refusal. He said that he had no right to release a prisoner; but, if she would see Lord Cornwallis she might, perhaps, get from him an order for the imprisoned patriot's release.
She determined to see Cornwallis at once, and she went for that purpose to Winnsboro. She arrived at a time when Cornwallis was reviewing his troops. While waiting for an opportunity to get an interview with him, her sharp eyes were observing everything, so that she might, if opportunity offered, do her country a service by reporting what she had seen of the enemy. Weariness of body played no part in her service to her country. After several hours waiting, she was admitted to the presence of Lord Cornwallis, who received her with his accustomed courtesy.

She learned from him that he could not grant Thomas the release except in exchange, or on parole till he could be properly exchanged. She then resolved to make a journey to Charlotte to ask General Sumter to order an exchange. She first hastened back to Chester to provide for the wants of her children and then on to Charlotte.

When she made her appeal to Sumter, to grant an exchange, he at once gave her a written statement that he would be responsible that McCalla would remain peaceably at home till he could be properly exchanged. On her way home she passed through the command of General Morgan, of the American Army. She told him of witnessing the review at Winnsboro. A few days later she presented her valuable paper to Cornwallis, and her heart sank within her when he referred her to Rawdon. And now another of those dreary journeys of one hundred miles must be made. Hers was now a forlorn hope, but she must undertake the journey. It was a most inauspicious time for her to present her appeal and Sumter's paper. As soon as Rawdon saw her he began, in a fury, to abuse her, and he ordered her out of his presence with the warning to come no more. With such a reception as this, worse than she had expected, even from Rawdon, she did not dare to show the statement from Sumter. As she went out she said aloud, "My countrymen must right me." Upon being called back to repeat what she had said, she replied, "We are but simple country folk." And Rawdon, though he knew that she was concealing her real feelings, was obliged to drop the matter.

After the battle of Cowpens, the Whigs of Chester District, while watching the movements of Cornwallis, in their neigh-
MRS. SARAH WAYNE GARDINER M'CALLA.

borhood, captured two British officers and retreated with them. It was by this means that the release of the Chester prisoners was effected. These two officers were given in exchange for the eleven prisoners of Chester.

The man who was sent to accomplish the exchange was so anxious to release his son from the prison ship at Charleston that he overlooked some of the formalities of military regulations, and upon returning with his son found the Chester men at Camden still in prison. Captain Mills, supposing that Rawdon had treated the cartel of Sumter with disrespect, sent a letter of remonstrance to him by Sarah McCalla, demanding an immediate release of the Chester prisoners.

Sarah knew that it would be unwise to deliver the letter in person, so she took with her a friend whose brother was one of the imprisoned men. This friend had a manner more yielding than that of Sarah, and so was better fitted to interview Rawdon.

On presenting her letter from Captain Mills, Lord Rawdon hastily wrote the discharge of the prisoners, saying to Mrs. Nixon, what was already known, that the prisoners should have been discharged before, and that he was sorry for the delay.

As he accompanied Mrs. Nixon out of the house to the gate he chanced to get a sight of Mrs. McCalla, who waited outside for her friend. He went directly to where she stood and said roughly, "What! you here, Madam! Did I not order you to keep out of my presence?" In her independent style she replied, "I had no wish, sir, to intrude myself into your presence; I stopped here purposely to avoid you. I came with authority to demand, as my right, my husband's release. You have an aversion to my presence, why then, intrude yourself into it? There is no love or friendship lost, neither do I like your presence, and hope that you will soon return to your own country a wiser and better man. We are trusting in God, who always prospers the right cause, the cause of Liberty. And we hope soon to see the last minion of tyranny leave our shores. We will not be enslaved. We have pledged our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor in confirmation of our resolve to be free or perish." She then walked off, not caring to learn how he received her free speech. Mrs. Nixon was greatly
frightened by Sarah's impolitic words and hurried after her, saying, "Sally, you have ruined us, I'm afraid." This was probably the last time that she was in the presence of Rawdon. She had no more favors to ask of him, and there is no doubt that he was glad, indeed, to be relieved of her coming and her plain speaking. That independent spirit of hers always manifested itself in her countenance even when her words were modified by her position as a suppliant, and would often be seen in her face when she was not conscious of revealing her feelings.

At the jail there was another, the less painful season of waiting, while the blacksmith severed the irons that held the prisoners. With joy, at last, the eleven prisoners of Chester were released, and though weak and sick from their confinement, their spirits were yet undaunted, and they had voice and strength to sing liberty songs as they passed the guard on their way from Camden.

McCalla was in a feeble condition and the party could travel but slowly toward home. They separated into two companies, those who were able to travel more rapidly, and those who because of infirmity required frequent rests on the way.

On reaching home, Sarah, freed from anxiety in regard to her husband, had one more onerous duty to confront her. That was the payment of the debts which had accumulated by reason of the neglect of the farm and the furnishing of supplies for her husband while languishing in prison. After much hard work and self denial these debts were all paid in full. She had saved the life of her husband while in prison and she helped to save his reputation, which they both accounted dearer than life, after his release. Her reward for her devotion was the respect even of British officers and soldiers, who could not but respect those who had the courage of their convictions, the gratitude of those whom she had helped; the regard and esteem of all true patriots; the confidence and respect of all her acquaintances; the veneration of all her descendants who hold her memory with a sacred reverence akin to devotion; and the consciousness of having served her God and her country with persevering constancy and unabated fervor till her native country which she loved so well had taken an honored place.
among the great nations of the earth as the peer of them all. She knew no fear. She gave evidence of this when at the age of seventy years she traveled alone on horseback all the way to Indiana from South Carolina, to visit her daughter who had married a son of the Revolutionary heroine Katharine Steele. In the little church-yard, Hopewell, her old home, lie the ashes of Sarah McCalla; but her noble and heroic spirit freed from the casings of clay has joined its kindred in the skies where the last enemy has no entrance.

"Ah! me, beyond all power to name, those worthies tried and true, Brave men, fair women, youth and maid, pass by in grand review." —Whittier.

"Read the fresh annals of our land, the gathering dust of time Not yet has fallen on the scroll to dim the tale sublime; There woman's glory proudly shines, for willingly she gave Her costliest offerings, to uphold the generous and the brave, Who fought her country's battles well, and oft she periled life To save a father, brother, friend, in those dark years of strife. Whatever strong-armed man hath wrought, whatever he hath won, That goal hath woman also reached; that action hath she done." —Katharine Haight.

Bloomington, Indiana.

P. S.—At Chariton, Iowa, there is a flourishing Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, named Sarah McCalla Chapter, in honor of Mrs. McCalla. Mrs. Gertrude A. Stanton, the first Regent of this Chapter, is a descendant of Mrs. Sarah McCalla, in the fourth generation, and her infant daughter, Sarah McCalla Stanton, was the first babe born to a member of the Chapter after its organization. —Rev. John H. Aughey.

Chariton, Iowa.
A BALLAD OF EVACUATION DAY.

BY EMMA HUNTINGTON NASON.

At her humble door stood good wife Day,
White-capped and clad in her russet gown,
Asking—whoever might pass that way—
Whether the ships in the harbor lay,
And "When will the British leave the town?"

She heard the shouts from the water side,
And the parting blare of the bugle's blast,
As the laden barges met the tide
On the Battery-shore. "Thank God," she cried,
"The land is ours at last!"

"Nay! bide thy time!" said good man Day;
"They hold the city till turn of sun;
And not till the last Red-coat's away,
And the British ships sail down the bay,
Is Independence won."

"Art thou a Tory that singst this tune?
Or a school-boy scared by a scarlet coat?"
The dame replied. "'Tis none too soon!
In the morning breeze, long ere high noon,
Our country's flag shall float!"

With her own strong arm she flung it out,
That banner bright, with its thirteen stars!
From square to corner 'twas noised about,
And youths and maidens joined the shout,
Beneath its crimson bars.

Then down the street, with pompous stride,
The British provost marshal came;
Broad, and burley, and heavy-eyed,
Gold-laced, and powdered and puffed with pride,
His face with wrath aflame.

"Pull down that flag to the water's brim!"
How fair it fluttered beneath the skies!
And the good wife courtesied low to him,
But seized her broom, with a twinkle dim
Alight in her downcast eyes.
“How darest thou, woman,” he cried, “to let
Such treason loose with this rebel rag?”
He clutched at the ropes, in a tangle set,
He tugged, he threatened, he raved—and yet,
Above them swung the flag.

“How darest thou, sir? for the war is o’er
And we from the tyrant’s hand are free!
Your Hessians wait on the harbor shore;
Begone! and to speed thee, here’s one more
Sweet blow for liberty!”

And the good wife's broom came stoutly down
On the provost marshal’s stubborn head;
The white dust flew from his powdered crown,
And fast through the streets of New York town,
The baffled tyrant fled.

A sound of music! and down Broadway,
The ranks of the Continentals came;
That grand procession, threadbare and gray,
Yet clothed with glory that lives to-day,
In the Buff and Blue of fame.

And under the new-born nation’s sign,
Saluting its colors, one by one,
The famous hero’s we love to shrine
In our heart of hearts, marched down the line,
With glorious Washington.

And the British ships, with their flags amast,
Went sailing out to the open sea.
A song to-day, for the patriot past!
And for her who, fearless, struck the last
Brave blow for liberty!

OLD LACE.

MINNIE PARKE DETWEILER.

Let me feel it child! Methinks I can trace
Love’s message in this web of filmy lace;
The clinging meshes give a fond caress,
And feeble hand and trembling fingers press
These fragile threads—so yellow now with age
Tell many a story I read page by page—
Oh! sweet the memories of long ago,
They fill the heart with sunset's golden glow;
Radiant the light and in it now I see,
Faces of loved ones once so dear to me.
They throng around me. She who wore this lace
Upon the wedding morn. With youthful grace
She stood beside the one she loved. That day
War's clarion trumpet summoned him away,
Loyal and true she bore a noble part,
And for her country hid a broken heart.
He fell in battle. How her sad, sweet face
Comes up before me as I touch this lace.
My palsied hands stretch out in love's warm rays
To meet and clasp the friends of other days.
Swift sails my lonely bark to haven near;
Sweet is the home-coming! Yes, take it dear.
GOOD WORK OF ARMY AND NAVY CHAPTER OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Among the patriotic labors of organizations of women in all parts of the country during the war with Spain, the good work of the Army and Navy Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, ought not to be overlooked. The members of this Chapter are wives, widows, and daughters of officers in the Regular Army and Navy. The Chapter holds its meetings in Washington, but has many non-resident members, the regular attendance being about half the membership.

At the outbreak of the war societies were formed in many States for making and furnishing various supplies to the soldiers, especially the volunteers from their own States, and for aiding the destitute families of men who had gone to the front. The Regular Army and Navy belong to the country at large; there is no State which feels an especial care for them or for the families they leave behind. This the Army and Navy Chapter realized, and knowing the conditions of garrison life, they foresaw much suffering among the families of soldiers in the field, and felt that here was their opportunity for work.

The pay of a private is $13 a month, with board, lodging, and a certain amount of clothing for himself, but no allowance for his family. Under these circumstances, the women must earn money for their own support. They can usually find employment sewing and washing for the garrison, and going out to service in officers' families. At a frontier post this is all they can do; near a city they may find other work. When troops are ordered suddenly into the field, as they have been this summer, there is no time or means to provide for the women; they are simply left behind. When a volunteer obeys the call of his country and goes to fight her battles, he leaves his wife in his own State, and in case of need she is not friend-
less; but when a "regular" marches away with his regiment he leaves his wife a stranger in a strange land, far from her home, and with her means of support gone. Many women are thus living near deserted frontier posts, with no work and no money to move to find work elsewhere. Add to this the delay in paying men in the field, and the irregularity of the mail service, which made it impossible for them to send money home, and it will be readily understood that the suffering this summer has been very great.

At the meeting of the Chapter the first Monday in May, a committee of five was appointed to organize a relief society. The sum of $50 from the Chapter treasury was voted them, and they at once called weekly meetings for sewing. The response was immediate. Not only members of the Chapter, but their friends gave money, materials, and clothing, attended the sewing meetings and corresponded with friends at a distance about cases of need. All through the hot summer the work has been carried on. Officers were kept on duty in the city, hard at work in the War and Navy Departments, and their wives and daughters busied themselves caring for wives and children of enlisted men whose duty to their country called them away. Very soon there were sad stories of widows and orphans, helpless and penniless. In one case an officer wrote home to his wife that he had just read the burial service over a sergeant in his company, killed at Santiago, and she must do all she could for the poor fellow's widow and children. A few days later the officer himself was killed, and his widow, no longer able to help the woman, asked aid for her from the Army and Navy Chapter. They sent a package of clothing for the four children, mourning for the widow, and money for food, and received in reply most grateful letters. Another soldier's widow wrote from a far western post thanking the Chapter for their help, saying she felt as if there were somebody who cared for her. One woman, not knowing where to turn for help, wrote in despair to Mrs. McKinley. She was ill and the money her husband sent her was lost in the mail, leaving her and her children destitute among strangers. The letter was given to the Army and Navy Chapter, and money and clothing were sent her promptly.
All cases are carefully investigated, either by an officer, a member of an officer's family, or a clergyman, thus making sure that there is real need and that the beneficiary is worthy. A recent report of the summer's work by the Chairman of the Relief Committee shows that they received donations of $426.03, 300 yards of material, fifty new garments, and a large quantity of partly worn clothing. The sum of $305.46 was disbursed chiefly for rent, and food, with a small amount for materials and expenses on packages sent out. More than thirty families of soldiers and sailors were assisted, some as far west as Texas and Idaho, and others nearer home. Since the date of the report more money and clothing have been received and given, and continued aid must be sent to women already on the list. There has been no public appeal in the papers, but through the efforts of members of the Chapter many donations have been received. Woodward & Lothrop have given seventy-five yards of material, and the United States, Adams, and Southern Express Companies have made great reductions in express charges on packages of clothing. Three generous donations of money, amounting to $225, have been given by the National Relief Association of the Colonial Dames of America, through its treasurer, Miss Elizabeth Byrd Nicholas. Americans in Paris have sent $38.10 through Miss Porter, daughter of the United States Ambassador to France. Many private donations have also been made.

Although the war is over, the suffering still lasts, and certainly the widows and children of the brave men who fell doing their duty deserve all that can be done for them. Their chief need is help in moving to a new place and finding work to support themselves. The pension of a soldier's widow is only from $5 to $8 a month. The wives of absent soldiers are still in care. The chaplain's wife at Fort Sherman, Idaho, writes that unless the regiment returns she does not see how the women will get through the winter. Doubtless this is the trouble elsewhere, and inquiries are being made about the condition and prospects of the women left at other posts. The majority of the regiments have not returned to their posts, nor will they do so, as they must do garrison duty in Cuba, Porto Rico, the Hawaiian Islands, and the Philippines. The
Army and Navy Chapter therefore feel that their work is but just begun.

Donations of clothing and materials are welcome, but the great need is money, for rent, food, and traveling expenses. All gifts will be gratefully received and acknowledged by the Regent of the Army and Navy Chapter, Mrs. George M. Sternberg, 1019 Sixteenth street; or by the Chairman of the Relief Committee, Mrs. C. H. Alden, 1740 R street.

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GROTON MONUMENT HOUSE.

The Groton Monument House, which is in the custody of the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and which had been closed for weeks to allow of changes and improvements, was formally reopened at four o'clock November 17th, by interesting exercises accompanying the depositing of the "Sealed Box of Records," under the main entrance to the Monument House.

Prior to the interesting exercises, there was a special meeting of the Chapter at the Bill Memorial library, where the guests were received and escorted to the Monument House, the school children joining in the escort and making a very impressive scene. There were quite a number assembled, and the exercises opened with the singing of the hymn, "For Home and Country." After the hymn, Mrs. Cuthbert Harrison Slocomb, the earnest and indefatigable Regent of the Chapter, made the following interesting address:

Members of the Monument Association and Our Guests here assembled: You are to-day welcomed by Anna Warner Bailey Chapter of Groton and Stonington, Daughters of the American Revolution, to assist in placing beyond peradventure a few valuable statistics concerning this house and its historic surroundings. Tradition tells us that its solid walls were constructed of "the stone which the builders rejected" supplemented by a few outlying bowlders roughly split; and this you may see for yourselves. That it was created for "a keeper" or janitor's residence is clearly proven by the following memoranda of Philo Little, whose duty it has been for twenty-six years to treasure the finances and records of the Monument Association in a most conscientious and orderly fashion.
The corner-stone of the monument was laid September 6, 1826, amidst great rejoicings.

Our friend, the late Hon. Benjamin Stark, for many years chairman of the Monument House Executive Committee, and but now called to that "rest from his labor which remaineth for the people of God," told us a short while ago that he witnessed the interesting ceremonies.

The monument was dedicated September 6, 1830. And our "little house," or "stone house" (as it is variously called), seems to have started its busy pageant of human life in 1831. Small as it was, it had a large cellar, hall and stairs, "front parlor," kitchen and bed-room on the first floor and two rooms in the attic (the portico and out-buildings came in as later adjuncts), and began to pay the association a revenue from that date.

It accommodated even boarders during the finishing up of the monument and grounds, Messrs. Stephens and Anderson, who laid the pavement; a small house in the southeast corner of the old fort's quadrangle, within the ramparts, we are told, was the home of the overseer and a sergeant.

The first tenant was: John Benham, June 1, 1831, to about 1852.
Sergeant M. W. Smith, January 1, 1853, to December 1, 1859.
Sergeant William P. Marten, January 1, 1860, to 1862.
John Tracy, January 1, 1863, about one year.
Daniel S. Branch, April 1, 1864, to 1865.
Mr. Freeman, January 1, 1865.
William A. Smith, 1866, about two years for employees.
Sergeant M. W. Smith, May 1, 1868, to October 1, 1877.
Daniel H. Johnston, October 1, 1877, to January 1, 1888.
William E. Chapman, February 1, 1888, to June 1, 1888.
James M. Bacon, July 1, 1888, to April 30, 1894.
Anna Warner Bailey Chapter from June 18, 1894, has had the house in charge.

John Benham, first tenant, conducted a flourishing liquor business during his tenancy and was reputed to have made money enough to purchase the large farm known to-day as the Benham farm. A table in the "front room" was the bar.

Philo Little was treasurer twenty-six years.

The historian, Lossing, writes that "on October 12, 1848, he crossed the Thames and visited Groton Hill, now called Mount Ledyard" (a happy conceit we Daughters might well perpetuate), where he "paid tribute money of a 'levy' or York shilling, to a tidy little woman living in the stone building to the right of the monument, which procured him the ponderous key of the structure."

Could these walls re-echo to us the sounds which have through all these years throbbed against their relentless granite, how curious the story. How much forgotten local history would enrich us!

In 1881, Groton's great centennial, with its busy ebb and flow, surrounded them.
WHAT WE ARE DOING AND CHAPTER WORK.

Then, at a Chapter meeting held June 18, 1894, the Daughters of the heroes which this house, in part, commemorates, accepted the duty of its care, and undertook the work of disintegration, that by rehabilitating its waning usefulness it might become "a thing of beauty and a joy forever."

On September 6th of the same year the Monument Association created us "custodians" (and turned over the keys to us) at our Chapter's first patriotic celebration.

In 1895 the State Assembly confirmed our custodianship as being the local Chapter of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, for Connecticut, and at the same time voted us an appropriation of three hundred dollars per annum for two years for the "maintenance" of "the little house" now become a veritable memorial to be known hereafter as "The Monument House."

The Assembly of 1897 voted a continuance of $300 per annum for its term of power.

Of this we have carefully husbanded $500 to add to our Chapter's accumulation for what we held to be the necessary improvements and embellishments you see before you. We are ambitious for our State and Monument Association and look to every man, woman and child in this Commonwealth to lend us a "helping hand" towards the steady growth of this important addition to Groton Heights and its world-renowned battlefield.

After Mrs. Slocomb had concluded, Mr. Abel P. Tanner gave a very interesting address which was appropriate to the occasion, and which was appreciated by the Chapter.

Miss M. E. Benjamin then addressed the assemblage as follows:

Madam Regent, Ladies of the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter of Groton and Stonington, Connecticut, Daughters of the American Revolution, and Gentlemen of the Groton Monument Association, and Guests: The past, the present, and the future are before us today. The past, represented by these historic grounds, the grand ramparts of the old fort, this noble shaft, towering towards the sky, and this monument house. The present, by the members of the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, the members of the Groton Monument Association, and the exercises at hand. The future, by the emblematic "box" and its contents.

The Monument House Committee, with the members of the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and their guests, are here today to assist in commemorating an event. The Chapter have beautified and made more permanent this house—the link which connects the past with the present and the future.

It was built before our day, on ground consecrated with the blood of heroes, and bedewed with the tears of widows and orphans, and shall
last when we, who are here now convened have passed on to the green 
hills far away, there to inhabit a house whose builder and maker was 
God.

We come here today to place a sealed box with its contents; we have 
enclosed articles which, though familiar to us, may appear crude and 
strange to generations yet unborn. We have placed in this box the 
following articles, viz: A pamphlet entitled “The Battle of Groton 
Heights, and the Storming of New London, 1781.” A photograph of 
Groton Monument as originally constructed September 6, 1830, before 
the alterations of 1881; gift of Mrs. Christopher L. Avery, Vice-Regent, 
Daughters of the American Revolution. Photograph of the monument 
house, taken before the changes commenced September 19, 1898. The 
charter and by-laws of the Groton Monument Association. The en-
grossed certificate of the Groton Monument Association. A pamphlet, 
“Sketches of Colonel William Ledyard and Mother Bailey.” Photo-
graph of Anna Warner Bailey, as copied from “Lossing’s History of 
the American Revolution.” Photograph of Anna Warner Bailey 
(Mother Bailey) in later life. The poem “Mother Bailey,” written by 
Mrs. F. C. Rowland, of Grand Rapids, Michigan. The Chapter book 
of the by-laws and names of the members of Anna Warner Bailey Chap-
ter, Daughters of the American Revolution. A copy of the application 
papers of the Daughters of the American Revolution. A photograph 
of Mrs. Cuthbert Harrison Slocomb, the founder and first Regent of 
the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolu-
tion. A copy of the hymn “Home and Country,” inspired by the 6th 
of September, 1894, when the custody of this monument house was 
transferred to the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, Daughters of the 
American Revolution, by the Groton Monument Association, and 
dedicated as “The State Hymn of Connecticut Daughters of the Ameri-
can Revolution,” at Bristol, Connecticut, February, 1898. A pamphlet, 
“The Souvenir Bell.” Songs and literature of the Connecticut Children 
of the American Revolution. A pamphlet, “Who Built the Forts?” A 
newspaper, The New London Gazette, published by Samuel Greene, 
March 25, 1825. A newspaper, The Connecticut Mirror, published in 
Hartford, Connecticut, August 7, 1826. Both gifts of J. Lawrence 
Chew. A newspaper, The Rhode Island County Journal, September 9, 
1881. Cooley’s Weekly of September 11, 1880; gifts of Mrs. C. B. Whit-
man, ex-Regent. A pamphlet, “By-laws and Officers of the New Lon-
don Historical Society;” gift of the secretary. Souvenir views of New 
London, Connecticut, 1898. Clippings from the New London Tele-
graph of October 29, 1898, pertaining to the Spanish war. Clippings 
from the New York Herald, August, 1898. Verses from Mrs. Rose 
Hawthorne Lathrop, life poetess of the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, 
Daughters of the American Revolution:

Sorrow, my friend, 
I owe my soul to you;
And if my life with any glory end,
Of tenderness for others, and the words are true;
Said hovering o'er my head
Sorrow, to you.
The funeral wreath and
Mellow words are due.

ROSE HAWTHORNE LATHROP,
Servant of Relief.

A silver dollar, issue of 1898, from the United States mint; gift of Mrs. Cuthbert Harrison Slocomb. A Spanish dollar from the Isle of Puerto Rico; gift of Major William Williams. A one-half cent issue of 1826, valuable; gift of Hon. Elisha Turner, of Torrington, Connecticut. A medal button, "Remember the Maine;" gift of Mrs. Cuthbert Harrison Slocomb. Photographs of monument, original, by Philo Little. The issue of the New London Morning Telegraph of November 17, 1898. A gift from Hon. Abel Tanner (accompanied with a personal letter) of the facsimile of "The Declaration of Independence," as originally written by Thomas Jefferson, the acorn which has already expanded into the mighty oak, and its leaves have been for "the healing of the nations." Duplicate of the Regent's greeting, by Mrs. Cuthbert Harrison Slocomb. Duplicate of the article, "The Sealed Box," by Miss M. E. Benjamin. The hymn:

"O God, our help in ages past,
Our hope for years to come,
Our shelter from the stormy blasts,
And our eternal home."

(Here the mason placed the sealed box in position and Miss Benjamin continued.)

We place here to-day this box as we would an infant in its cradle. Time will watch over it. We leave it with its valuable contents, and in a futurity unknown to us—eyes will gaze upon it, hands will handle it, curiosity will break the seal. We shall be elsewhere, have said good night and awoke to a fair morning.

Who shall break this seal? or who shall bring to light its contents? We know not, but it will be proven to them that we were energetic, far-seeing, and that we did our work well.

The dust of years will cover it, but the eternal principles for which they struggled, who jeopardized their lives on this sacred spot will even then shine forth brightly, and will remain as firm—as the granite which surrounds it.

Vivat Respublica!

The following was also placed in the box addressed to the "Box Opener of the Future":

To the persons who may open this box and disclose its contents: We have placed a box, at this present date with its contents. It is known now, in our day, that there are "Lost Arts," that in many things those of the past have surpassed us, in beauty of building, in sculpture, in the
fine arts, and in durability; but alas! they left no records for us by which we could decipher their methods and become copyists; they stand unique in the world's history.

We concede to them, but we confess our inability to predict for those of the future.

But, in no period of the world has woman occupied her "God-given" place in "life's arena" as now.

We have served our generation by the will of God and now leave to abler brains and more perfected character to carry on a noble work well begun.

MARY E. BENJAMIN.

November 17, 1898.

At the conclusion of Miss Benjamin's address the hymn "O, God, Our Help in Ages Past" was sung, and during its rendition the flagging was placed over the "sealed box." The exercises at the Memorial House closed with the benediction by Rev. N. T. Allen. Then the Monument House Committee, and the active officers of the Chapter, were entertained at the residence of Mrs. C. H. Slocomb, where light refreshments were served. The weather was not of the kind that would have been selected, still it in no way interfered with the success of the ceremony, which was certainly a credit to the ladies who managed it and an interesting event that is characteristic of the work of Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

DUBUQUE CHAPTER DOES HOMAGE TO THE MEMORY OF LAFAYETTE, THE NATION'S BENEFACCTOR.

The Dubuque Chapter held a meeting in honor of Lafayette at the residence of Mrs. Glover, the Regent, Mrs. Fannie B. Tredway, presiding. Mrs. Glover gave a preliminary talk on the proposed monument to Lafayette and Mrs. Fairbanks followed with an address on this hero of the American and French Revolutions. She grouped the incidents of his services and sacrifices with a picturesque effect and she gave a wide historic view of the international importance of his influence. She proved that America was his best friend and just judge—France misjudged and resented his conservatism and
monarchial Europe misjudged him as an enemy of government.

Among much that was suggestive and instructive in Mrs. Fairbank's able historical paper, we select the following paragraphs:

Lafayette was but a boy of twenty, yet he was admitted to the deliberations of those measures by which success was won for liberty in the face of all obstacles. He had an earnestness of character and an honesty of purpose which won the confidence of all classes of men. Washington immediately recognized in him a trusty counsellor and a loyal friend and this was in no measure due to his high birth, or to his being a representative of a nation whose friendship was very precious, though these things were of very great value. But it was the man Lafayette himself. The greatness of the man within him was like the man Washington.

Lafayette introduced a new element of great and lasting value when he caused to be brought to America French ships of war and French soldiers. The coming of Comte d'Estaing with twelve ships of the line and fourteen frigates, closed the period during which the American people faced their enemy single handed and alone. When d'Estaing entered American waters, the alliance between the two nations became fully operative, and thus made our recognition among the nations of the world possible.

Lafayette returned to France after nineteen months' service in the United States Army. He remained one year at home keeping alive the cause of the American Revolution. Nothing that he did while here was of greater value than what he did in France. We cannot imagine how America could have achieved her independence but for his work at the court of France. Other men could have taken his place in the field; but at Versailles it was Lafayette alone who could influence the government in our behalf. His efforts and his influence was almost superhuman.

When Lafayette died in 1834 the bells of France, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Great Britain and the United States tolled in mournful requiem. Congress received the news with as profound a sorrow as was expressed for Washington.

In the Picpus Cemetery in Paris the grass grows green over the headless trunks of more than one thousand illustrious victims, guillotined during the "Reign of Terror," and thrown into a common grave. Among the victims were the mother and sisters of Madam Lafayette. Close to this spot is the tomb of Lafayette and his heroic wife.

When we go to Paris in 1900 let us each take the choicest flowers that bloom on American soil and with these mingle the lilies of France, and with tears of profoundest gratitude for the inspiration and aid he gave to our revolutionary ancestors, let us lay them on the grave of that honored soldier whose career in history is without a parallel."
The exercises closed with a poem by Mrs. Shoup, which thrilled her audience with its high thought, stirring imagery and splendid diction. The new Regent, Mrs. Tredway, is a very graceful presiding officer. The Chapter applauded enthusiastically her inaugural address. Mrs Tredway said:

"Ladies, let me thank you for conferring upon me the highest honor it is in your power to give to one of your Chapter members. With gratitude and with sense of the grave responsibility I will try with your help and counsel to keep up the interest in our noble organization and to make it a power for good. Let us work together striving to promote the success of the great ideas for which the Society was organized, that of emulating self-sacrifices, that of preserving patriotism, that of keeping alive a flame of liberty in our native land.

"Let us honor those 'who labored yesterday that we might live to-day,' by always remembering their brave struggles for the independence of this 'sweet land of liberty,' and

"May we all be made strong through the deeds our fathers have done.

"And meet for the heritage, heroes have won.

"It has been said 'that we ought to walk in their light and to pass on their torch to future generations.'

"May it be our constant aim to make national life purer and nobler and in emulating the example of those whose lives and deeds are a constant inspiration to us, may we be true Daughters of the American Revolution."

Norwalk Chapter.—The club women of Norwalk enjoyed an afternoon with the Norwalk Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, November 1st, at the Central club house. The rooms were prettily decorated for the occasion; tea was served in the members’ room and the room adjoining was devoted to the "pewter show," which contained many interesting pieces loaned by the members, and the entire collection belonging to Dr. J. Milton Coburn, the local antiquarian. Lighted candles shed a mellow light on these relics of the olden time.

The literary program was of unusual interest. It consisted of a paper on "Old Pewter in America," read by Mrs. George B. St. John, which conveyed much interesting information on the subject, followed by a talk given by Mrs. Alice Morse Earle, the well-known author of "The China-Hunter in New England" and other books about colonial topics of interest to collectors of antiquities. Mrs. Earle said that pewter was
not sufficiently appreciated by the people in general, yet a shining collection of pewterware might be very attractive; and, while many mistakes are made regarding the period to which china pieces belong, we may be certain that pewter pieces are really old. Its use was common in country localities down to 1830-40. She related several entertaining stories about some of her own choice specimens of pewter which were found in humble uses. She said the place to search for was not in the china closets and kitchen of country houses, but in the wood sheds, barn lofts and under the attic eaves. Careful inventories used to be made of all household articles, and old wills contain as explicit bequests of pewter as of plate, showing its high esteem in early days. What are called porringers in American lists appear as bleeding-pans in England, a reminiscence of old-time medical treatment.

Miss Katherine Sturgis, of Wilton, read a charming descriptive paper called "The Wedding of a Norwalk Belle a Century Ago," that of Susan Rogers, a niece of Governor Thomas Fitch. Miss Sturgis' vivid imagination and charming literary style carried her hearers back as interested spectators of the ceremony, at which all the aristocracy of Norwalk, 129 years ago, assisted.

Candles brought from England in 1812 were lighted in handsome old silver candlesticks on the piano. Mrs. Earle extinguished these when she ascended the platform, saying it was a pity to burn them now they had been kept so long.

Tea and light refreshments were served after the program was concluded, by Mrs. John H. Ferris and Miss Mary Cunningham, assisted by some of the young ladies of the Chapter.

The cloth of Mrs. Ferris' table was spun and woven by her husband's great grandmother. Candlesticks which also belonged to her were used in lighting the table.—ANGELINE SCOTT, Historian.

WAU-BUN CHAPTER.—At the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Flanders the newly chartered Wau-Bun Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, made its first public appearance as a Society. It was the occasion of a reception given by Mrs.
Flanders, the Chapter Regent, to about seventy-five interested friends, in honor of the birth of the Society. No special attempt was made in the way of decorating, although numerous flags artistically draped about the rooms served to arouse the patriotism and enthusiasm which their presence always inspires. The floral decorations consisted of Jacqueminot and Marechal Neil roses and English violets. Disposed against the draperies of the bay window in the spacious east parlor, where stood the receiving party (comprising the members of the Daughters of the American Revolution) was a large emblem of the Society—the wheel and distaff surrounded by thirteen stars—the whole wrought in the correct colors.

Mrs. S. A. Holden read the address of welcome:

The members of the Wau-Bun Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, welcome you all to their first official social gathering. We wished a few of our friends to help us celebrate, in a quiet way, our union with the National Order at Washington. In the faces before me, I discern encouragement and approval. Enjoying as you all do the honors of American citizenship, surely your first thought is one of gratitude to those brave men, our ancestors, who, against overwhelming odds, and in the face of great discouragements, wrought out for their descendants, and the oppressed of other nations, what is so aptly expressed in the phrase "Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness." Should we not then revere the memories of the revolutionary soldiers, and accord to them a part of the glory so recently reflected upon this nation? We wish also to stimulate in the minds of our children and young people that veneration for these long since heroes which they so richly deserve; to recover and restore to the knowledge of the American people many names which are fast fading into obscurity, not the leaders and prominent generals, but the soldiers and sailors, the rank and file, the minute men who listened earnestly while plowing the field or hammering at his anvil for the alarm which too surely sounded the morning of April 19, 1775. Very many of their names, as well as those of mothers, wives and daughters have been brought to light, and become history, through the efforts of the organization called "The Sons of the Revolution," as well as by the one we represent to-night.

How little does the average person of to-day realize or take into their hearts the sacrifices endured, the nobleness and grandeur of the patriotic woman of 1776. You all know the story (and some of their descendants may be present) of women shearing sheep, carding and spinning the wool, weaving into cloth and making garments, all in the space of time numbered by hours, to replace the tatters of some freezing soldier from Valley Forge. Such, and similar instances were countless. Is there any heritage of which we should be more proud, or more
willing to bestow upon our sons and daughters than the knowledge of such inheritance to the descendants of a patriot of 1776? An address delivered by Senator John C. Spooner some time ago is so applicable to the time we treat of, as well as the Children of the American Republic in general, that I quote here:

"Tell them the whole, sweet, sad, glowing story, not on this day simply, but tell it to them, fathers and mothers, as they gather around you in the twilight of summer and by the blazing fire of the winter. I conjure you to remember that with them this is the receptive time of life, and that the lessons of history which fall from your lips will live longest and thrive best. And the story, as they tell it in the years to come to the children who shall gather around them will be hallowed by the tender memories of childhood, and set to the sweet, sad music of voices that are gone.

Teach the young among you to look with eyes of love and pride upon the flag, wherever they see it floating—to remember always that

For every star in its field of blue,
For every stripe of stainless hue,
Ten thousand of the tried and true
Have lain them down and died.

There is music in its rustling, there is magic in its web. 'Every star is a tongue; every stripe is articulate.' It is an inspiration to those who love it. It is a sunburst to those who are proud of it. Heaven has blessed it, and the sacrifice of man has sanctified it. Keep it forever floating in the midst of our people, high up where the morning breeze may caress it, and where the rays of the morning sun may transfigure it. Spread it where the school children may look upon it. No school house is finished without it. Let it float over the halls of justice, for liberty is the twin sister of justice and this is the flag of liberty. It is forevermore the flag of a united people, the ensign of a Union preserved, redeemed and regenerated."

And now, a few words as to the title of our Chapter, "Wau-Bun," a name more closely interwoven with the early history of Fort Winnebago. It is an Indian word and signifies "the dawn." In Mrs. Kinzie's work bearing that name her design is to indicate the dawn of civilization upon this portion of the great northwest territory known as Wisconsin; as applied to our Chapter it receives other than local significance in commemorating the dawn of liberty, and the deeds of heroism that foreshadowed American Independence, and gave to us our dearly loved colors, the red, white and blue, the starry emblem of liberty, known and respect the world over.

In the name of the heroes of '75, whose descendants we are, and of Wau-Bun Chapter, we bid you welcome.

Mrs. W. M. Edwards read the register of revolutionary
heroes of whom these special Daughters take pride in being
descendants, as follows:

Thomas Dow, minute man, fought at Concord. Enlisted and was
in the battle of Bunker Hill and several other engagements.

Captain Christopher Champlain, Asa Champlain, George Champlain.
Grandfather, father and son all in the service at the same time.

Moses Culver, Samuel Chapman, one of the ancestors of the Vice-
Regent. Edward Chapman was killed in the French and Indian war.

John McKnight assisted with money and aided in various ways the
cause of liberty.

A Bently, a Newton and a Turner, well known as patriot soldiers,
but not yet officially certified.

William Baxter was in nearly continuous service from June, 1778, to
December, 1780. Was at West Point and White Plains, New York,
and Danbury and Woodbury, Connecticut.

Thomas Cotton marched as a minute man from the town of Pomfret
in response to the Lexington Alarm, April 19, 1775.

Ebenezer Holbrook, also a minute man and marched from Pomfret
in response to the Lexington Alarm, was made captain and served
until 1777.

Peter Erwin, a native of England, enlisted at Middlesex, New Jersey,
at the age of fifteen and served till the close of the war. Was present
at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, October 19, 1781.

Thomas Truman, second lieutenant, Providence Light Infantry and
surgeon for some time previous to 1780.

Charles Hicks enlisted April 6, 1777, from Rhehoboth, Rhode Island.

Lieutenant Edward Waldo fought at the battle of Bunker Hill and
was wounded June 17, 1775, was a member of General Stark's brigade.

Stephen Schryer was one of the signers of the Patriots' Association
Articles at Kingston, New York, in the summer of 1775, also served in
Johannes Snyder's regiment.

Jonathan Treadway, a member of Joseph Spencer's regiment, enlisted
March 11, 1775.

Asa Cowles (pronounced Coles) enlisted May 3, 1775. Promoted to
sergeant September 30, 1775. Discharged October 17, 1777.

Mrs. M. T. Alverson read "The Old Flag," by H. C. Bunner,
which was followed by the singing of "America," the entire
company joining their voices in that grand hymn.

Misses Harriet Purdy and Nellie Wright then escorted the
guests to the dining-room where dainty refreshments were
served by Masters Arthur Laverty, Bert Holden, Ray Stroud
and Ned Jones; little Misses Helen Laverty and Corolyn Swift
looking after the confections and the souvenirs, the latter con-
sisting of rosettes of red, white and blue.
The remainder of the evening was spent in viewing the collection of revolutionary and other more or less ancient relics, a goodly number of which had been gathered for this interesting occasion.

To this little band of patriotic women and especially to Mrs. A. C. Flanders, whose time and energy has been devoted unstintedly to the realization of her hopes, is due all honor for their efforts to awaken in the hearts of the American people a just pride in her heroes, who fought and bled to free us from the thraldom of the English yoke. May the Daughters of the American Revolution, national and local, flourish till its noble influence shall awaken into a flame, the smoldering embers of an inherent patriotism.

The charter members of the Chapter are: Mrs. L. A. Flanders, Mrs. M. C. Van Ostrand, Mrs. E. J. Edwards, Mrs. S. A. Holden, Mrs. L. B. Latimer, Mrs. C. M. Bodine, Mrs. M. L. Alverson, Mrs. M. A. Gowran, Mrs. S. Low, Miss Fannie E. Waldo, all of Portage; Mrs. E. D. Spear, of Wyocena; Miss Minnie J. Decker, of Columbus. The officers of the new organization are: Regent, Mrs. L. A. Flanders; Vice-Regent, Mrs. M. C. Van Ostrand; Registrar, Mrs. E. J. Edwards; Secretary, Mrs. S. A. Holden; Treasurer, Mrs. L. B. Latimer; Historian, Mrs. C. M. Bodine. There are numerous applicants for membership and many ladies in the county are qualified to become members of the Society.

**New Albany Chapter.**—The Daughters of the American Revolution in New Albany marked an epoch in their existence Saturday afternoon, October 15, 1898, by the formal organization of the New Albany Chapter.

A preliminary enjoyment of a ride of four miles in the country on an ideal October day formed an auspicious beginning of the afternoon at the home of the hostess of the occasion, Miss Annabella Smith.

The meeting was devoted, for the most part, to the business connected with the organization. The names of the ladies who had been accepted as members of the Maternal Society were read and announced as charter members of the Chapter.
The officers who were appointed in March to serve in the preliminary organization, were reappointed to the same position in the Chapter: Miss Mary E. Cardwell, Regent; Mrs. Frances Rice Maginness, Vice-Regent; Mrs. Helen Mar Fawcett, Secretary; Miss Anna E. Cardwell, Treasurer; Miss Fannie M. Hedden, Registrar; Mrs. Martha T. T. H. Gwin, Historian; Mrs. Annie Evans, Miss Estella Sowle, Miss Emma C. Dewhurst, Miss Mary Annabella Smith, Miss Susan Eleanor Hooper, Miss Theodosia E. Hedden, Mrs. Anna W. H. Greene, Mrs. Margaret Mitchell Johnson, Miss Carrie B. Webster, Miss Alice L. Greene, Miss Anna M. Fitch Bragdon, Miss Clara Kimball Bragdon.

Several application papers are now in Washington awaiting verification by the National Registrar, and others are to be sent in the near future. The members are very enthusiastic and the prospects are bright for a large and active Chapter.

JEMIMA JOHNSON CHAPTER.—On July 15th, the second anniversary of the organization of the Jemima Johnson Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, at Paris, Kentucky, a business meeting was held at the home of the Regent, Miss Emma Payne Scott, and the following officers were elected for the coming year: Regent, Mrs. Mary Miller Stephens; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Mary Harris Clay; Secretary, Mrs. Pattie Alexander Davis; Treasurer, Miss Emma Payne Scott; Registrar, Miss Mary Spears; Historian, Mrs. Elizabeth M. Rogers; Chaplain, Mrs. Florence Kelly Lockhart. In September the Chapter met with Mrs. Mary Miller Stephens. Reports of committees showed much patriotic work done during the summer. Contributions were made to the hospitals at Fort Thomas, Chickamauga and Fort Hamilton. After the business was transacted a most delightful social hour was spent in conversation and in partaking of delightful refreshments.

In October the Chapter was handsomely entertained by Mrs. Sarah Grimes Talbott and Miss Letitia Clay Hedges. The house was profusely decorated with palms and cut flowers. The presence of a number of visiting guests from other Chapters added to the interest of the meeting. After an excellent program, the daintiest of refreshments were served.
In November the Chapter was entertained by Mrs. Mary Brent Owen. She was assisted in entertaining by her charming cousin, Mrs. Judith L. Marsall, of Chicago. The guests of honor were Mrs. Jennie C. Morton and Miss Sallie Jackson, of Frankfort, who came upon special invitation to be present at this meeting of the Chapter.

The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. E. H. Rutherford. After a short business meeting "America" was sung. Mrs. Jennie C. Morton, Kentucky's gifted poet, then read her Centennial poem, "A Rhyme of the Women of Frankfort," which was read by her in 1886 at the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the city of Frankfort. As her clear and silvery tones fell upon the ears of her listeners, and as she gracefully explained the illustrations, all felt that her grace and modesty showed her to be a true successor of the heroic gentle woman described in her verses. At the close of her reading a bunch of American Beauty roses was presented her by Miss Elizabeth Grimes, in the name of the guests as an expression of their appreciation of the sentiments of her poem. Mrs. Morton in accepting responded in a few beautiful and appropriate words. Truly she is one of Kentucky's daughters of whom we may feel proud.

Solos by Mrs. Charles Mehagan and Rev. Frederick Eberhardt followed. The program closed with a delightful instrumental solo skilfully executed by Miss Margaret Butler. The rest of the evening was spent in social pleasure. Delightful refreshments were served. The souvenirs were cards upon which were engraved: "Mrs. Mary B. Owen, Duncan Ave., Nov. 3, 1898, D. A. R.," also small silken flags. The hostess was a charter member of the Chapter. The charming manner with which she entertained will long be remembered by the members of the Chapter.—ELIZABETH M. RODGERS, Historian.

OMAHA CHAPTER.—When it was fully decided that there was to be held a Trans-Mississippi Exposition in Omaha during the summer of 1898, the Nebraska Chapters, Daughters of the American Revolution, and Sons of the American Revolution earnestly endeavored to enlist the interest and cooperation of the National Societies, as well as the various State Societies,
in a movement to have an extensive exhibit of colonial and revolutionary relics, but owing to the threatened war with Spain and probably also owing to the fact that Omaha seemed so far west little interest was aroused.

However, the State Societies of the Daughters of the American Revolution determined to make an exhibit of such relics as could be secured among Nebraska's descendants of revolutionary patriots and the Omaha Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, secured the aid of the Sons of the American Revolution and both united with the other Chapters, Daughters of the American Revolution, throughout the State. An attempt was made to secure space in the Government Building, but failing in this the Nebraska State Commissioners generously granted a corner in the beautiful Nebraska Building and here was placed an exhibit which has been of great interest and of great historic value. A booth was fitted up attractively with cases, window seats, and rugs, the walls decorated with flags, pictures and the Society colors, blue and white, and all enclosed by a neat rail.

June 17th, the anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, was set for the opening of the exhibit and I take an extract from a newspaper report of the exercises of that day:

"It was Bunker Hill day all over the world yesterday, and the one hundred and twenty-third anniversary of the famous battle has made it the special day for the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution on the exposition grounds. Many of the members of the two kindred organizations are there and the 400 flags outside and inside the building waved them a welcome as they entered.

"The rallying point for them naturally was the Nebraska Building, because there in the southeast corner is the collection of revolutionary relics, and in the rotunda in the afternoon was given a short program.

"Among those here are Mrs. Langworthy, of Seward, Regent of the State Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution; L. D. Richards, of Fremont, Past President of the State Society of the Sons of the Revolution, and Mrs. C. A. Lounsberry, wife of the Exposition Vice-President for North Dakota and Regent of William Mason Chapter, at Fargo."
"The attendance was not considerable until afternoon, and until the exercises began attention was given to the collection. This was got together by the Daughters, who were much assisted by Rev. L. M. Kuhns, of this city. A space approximating twenty feet square is occupied with cases filled with old swords, muskets, pieces of uniform, Bibles, over which prayers were spoken for independence, powder horns, old china, spinning wheels and other things coming down from the famous epoch.

"One of the articles is the uniform red coat of a British soldier found on the Vermont border, about the time of the capture of Ticonderoga, by Simon Atwater, and lent by his descendant, Socrates Atwater.

"Mrs. Lounsberry lent a piece of embroidery work, 'The Lord's Prayer,' done in 1776 by a great-aunt, Rhoda Mason, of Massachusetts.

"The woven pocketbook carried by Zopher Mills, the great-great-grandfather of Mrs. C. F. Catlin, during the Revolution, and lent by Mrs. Catlin, is another object of interest.

"An eastern lady has sent a blue pillow, on which lies a lace pin of topaz and diamonds with an interesting history. The topaz pieces were the pendants of earrings owned by the wife of a revolutionary colonel. On the death of the latter the keepsake came into the hands of George Washington, who sent it to Benedict Arnold with the request that he keep it until it could be claimed by heirs. On the same pillow are several pieces of Irish point lace 300 years old, the pride of more than one generation of colonial dames.

"In the display of old china are a large number of pieces that belonged to the late Mrs. Senator Thurston.

"The name of Mrs. Gibson, of Lincoln, is attached to a small brass canon which was once the signal gun on a British ship is Boston Harbor.

"The exercises of Bunker Hill day were held rather late in the afternoon. Above the platform had been hung the flag which the Sons of Pulaski presented to Colonel Champion S. Chase, and L. D. Richards, who presided, rapped order with the sword of General Anthony Wayne. It was loaned by Mrs. Chestnut, of Fremont."
"At another end of the table lay a sword of Bunker Hill, carried during the battle by Colonel Manning, and loaned for this exhibit by Mrs. Mary D. Manning, the President General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution."

In the evening a joint banquet of Sons of the American Revolution and Daughters of the American Revolution was held at the Paxton Hotel and was presided over by John R. Webster, President of the Nebraska Society, Sons of the American Revolution.


The guests of the evening were the Lincoln, Minden, Seward and Fremont Chapters.

Regarding the exhibit itself it has been a matter of comment that so many valuable relics have been collected in a State so remote from revolutionary scenes and if space had been secured a much larger collection could have been made. One of the most interesting articles was an old book bearing on its frontispiece the photograph and autograph of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Virginia, signer of the Declaration of Independence. There was also the ever interesting frame of continental money, a carved powder horn of Ephraim Worthington's, bearing the inscription, "Liberty or Death," a colonial rope machine two hundred years old, old footstoves and irons and old lanterns reminding one of Paul Revere's ride.

In one case lying in scarlet splendor was a coat worn by J. Fenimore Cooper when minister to France, and now the property of Paul Fenimore Cooper Clark, of Lincoln, Nebraska. There was a nail taken from the house of John
Adams, a precious relic, around which clusters many memories, and also a piece of John Hancock’s house, Beacon street, Boston.

Mrs. Manning, National Regent, Daughters of the American Revolution, loaned a genuine sword of Bunker Hill, the property of Colonel Manning, and beside it was a small brass cannon used as a signal gun at Bunker Hill and which looks like a toy to-day. An overcoat worn by Paul Clark during the Revolution bears the marks of active service. A curious cane loaned by Mrs. Litchell, of Omaha, was made from the battleship “Constitution,” and it bears on the top a silver dime made in the time of Andrew Jackson.

Of curious and ancient china and silver there was a fine display, loaned by Mrs. Chambers, of Omaha, among them some large berry-spoons which bear on the end of the handles small ships for ornament. There was the old blue and white china so dear to the hearts of our grandmothers, quaint breastpins and seals, cut glass decanters and goblets, jewel boxes and fans. A cup and saucer owned by Mrs. Chestnut has the tradition hanging about it that George Washington once drank his tea therefrom, and there was a plate once the property of Benjamin Franklin.

A very beautiful selection was made from the china collection of Mrs. John M. Thurston, whose interest in all Daughters of the American Revolution work was deep and sincere.

There was a flax and spinning wheel such as Priscilla probably used, a foot stove made from the British frigate “Merlin,” and a sword owned by General Anthony Wayne. Mrs. Rich, of Omaha, loaned a very curious old book bound in carved wood, and Mrs. Eloise Nichols contributed a beautiful shoulder cape a modern dame might be glad to wear. Over one of the cases hung a curious old picture which was exhibited at New Orleans, the property of Mrs Miller, of Omaha; while over another was the origin of the Stars and Stripes. The letters D. A. R. and S. A. R., gracefully worked in white on a blue ground, indicated the nature of the exhibit, which has been conceded by all to be a very creditable one, and the committee, consisting of Mrs. Langworthy, of Seward; Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Elma Jaynes, Regent Daughters of the American
Revolution, Omaha; Mrs. Elsie D. Troup, Treasurer, Daughters of the American Revolution, Omaha; Mrs. Rudolph Rehlander and Mrs. Cline, of Minden; Rev. Luther M. Kuhns and Mr. H. Daniels, Sons of the American Revolution, have worked earnestly and faithfully for its success. In addition to the Exposition work the Omaha Chapter has been interested in work for the hospital ship bound for Manila and has contributed liberally both money and labor to this cause. The summer’s work has been by far the most satisfactory our young Chapter has yet accomplished and we hope the coming year will see us increase in strength and usefulness.—Elsie D. Troup.

Puerta del Oro Chapter (California).—The April meeting of the Chapter proved so interesting that it was suggested a brief account of it should be sent to the Magazine, hoping room will be found for its publication. About twenty-five members were present at this meeting held at the home of Mrs. Horace Davis. The Regent, Mrs. Henry Gibbons, presided. An unexpected pleasure was a visit from the State Regent, Mrs. Virginia Knox Maddox, who made some stirring remarks, and told us some interesting facts in regard to the patriotic work accomplished by the Daughters of the American Revolution Chapters, especially in the South, mentioning several cities where the flag had been raised after a lapse of thirty years, and in these cases the first buildings on which the flag waved were the homes of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She emphasized the statement that the unity and harmony of the North and South in this present crisis is in a great measure due to the patriotic work of our great Society. Another interesting contribution to the program of the day was the report of our delegate to the National Convention, Mrs. John F. Swift. It is gratifying to know that our State is represented on the National Board. Considering present conditions it was rather singular that according to the program arranged last September, the subject for April should have been Benedict Arnold. Mrs. Horace Davis gave a strong paper, and then read two family letters, originals, one written from Fishkill, October 5, 1780, by Dr. Samuel
Bingham to his brother-in-law, Isaac Davis, for whom he was temporarily acting as substitute, describing the arrest of Smith, André's guide, and a breakfast with General Washington at headquarters. The second letter was written by Mrs. Eliza Putnam, at St. John's, July 26, 1787. She speaks of General and Mrs. Arnold visiting there and being "immediately from London, and monstrously smart folks as ever you saw." At this meeting the subject of the National Red Cross Society was brought up, but as a local society was forming it was decided to put our strength into that first. Accordingly, a special meeting of the Chapter was held May 12 and $100 was voted from the treasury as our first contribution to the noble cause.—Bell Parker Burns, Historian.

Spirit of Liberty Chapter (Salt Lake City) was organized during the winter of 1897, the first meeting being held at the home of Mrs Elijah Sells, one of the few "Real Daughters" of the American Revolution. The Chapter has steadily grown, the interest being shown by a full attendance at each meeting and by close attention to the literary topic of the day. During the past summer the Chapter contributed its quorum of aid to our absent soldiers. A box of necessary and acceptable articles was the result of a week's work of willing hands and hearts. Twenty-five dollars was contributed for this purpose.

In addition to this $25.00 was sent to the treasurer of the Daughters of the American Revolution Hospital Corps in reply to a cry of distress from our hospitals, that it might be applied to the real needs of said hospitals. This sum was contributed by the Sons of the American Revolution in response to a call from the Spirit of Liberty Chapter. The officers for the present year (1898) are: Regent, Mrs Eugene Lewis; Vice-Regent, Mrs Margaret T. Fisher; Secretary, Mrs Clara M. Mills; Treasurer, Miss Katherine Lowe; Registrar, Miss F. S. Monroe; Historian, Mrs Robert C. Gemmell.

Koussinock Chapter (Augusta, Maine) was organized at the home of Mrs. Emma Huntington Nason, on December 17, 1897, under the direction of the State Regent, Mrs. Helen
Frye White, of Lewistown. Miss Helen Williams Fuller was appointed Regent and other officers duly elected. The Chapter numbers sixteen, and has had the honor of including among its members one Real Daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Hunt, who died recently at the residence of her son, Mr. George Hunt, of Augusta. The interest in the meetings of the Chapter has been maintained during the year by excellent literary programs, which have included a number of historical and genealogical papers of permanent value; these exercises being frequently followed by "afternoon tea" and an enjoyable social hour. The 19th of April was commemorated by a very delightful reception, with patriotic songs and appropriate readings, given at the home of the Vice-Regent, Mrs. Amelia Wight Bangs. At the September meeting, the Chapter had the pleasure of welcoming its Regent, Miss Fuller, after her absence of six months in Europe. In response to the request of the Chapter, Miss Fuller read, at this meeting, a very delightful account of her trip across the Atlantic and her visits to Naples, Pompeii, Paestum, Sorrento, Amalfi and other places of interest in Italy. This paper was written in Miss Fuller's charming and characteristic style and was greatly enjoyed by the members and guests of the Chapter. On November 25th, the anniversary of the evacuation of New York was celebrated at the hospitable home of the Chapter Regent. The program included two very interesting readings, the first describing the evacuation of New York by the British on November 25th, 1783; and the second giving a touching picture of Washington's farewell to his officers at Faunce's Tavern, and also a vivid account of closing scenes in this last dramatic episode of the Revolution.

Musical selections were rendered by Miss Myrick; and an original ballad, entitled, "The Last Blow for Independence," and embodying a true incident of the evacuation of New York, was read by Mrs. Emma Huntington Nason.

During the war with Spain, the Chapter as an organization responded to the call for supplies for the Maine soldiers; and its members also rendered efficient assistance in the patriotic labors of the Augusta Volunteer Aid Society.

The first public work of the Chapter has been the placing of
WHAT WE ARE DOING AND CHAPTER WORK. 55

a bronze tablet upon the historic walls of Fort Western. This ancient landmark was erected in 1754, on the traditional site of the early Plymouth trading post established by Edward Winslow, at Koussinoc, in 1625. The “Old Fort,” and the exercises at the dedication of the tablet, which was an occasion of unusual interest in Augusta, have been described in an article to the Boston Transcript, from which the following extracts are given:

“The 'Old Fort' stands in a picturesque situation on the shores of the Kennebec River. It was erected in 1754, by the Plymouth Company, and was garrisoned by twenty men and four cannon sent by Governor Shirley as a defense against the Indians. The two ancient blockhouses, which formerly guarded this stronghold, have disappeared, but the main building, constructed of huge timbers, still remains in a good state of preservation and is replete with historic associations. Its first and only commandant, Captain James Howard, was the first permanent settler in this section of country, and is regarded as the 'father of Augusta.' Within the walls of Fort Western the first town meetings and the first public religious services were held. The first marriage at Koussinoc' was also solemnized under the roof of the fort, the bride being Miss Margaret Howard, who wedded Captain Samuel Patterson. Here, too, many distinguished guests were entertained among whom were General Benedict Arnold, when on his way to Quebec in 1755; and another young officer of happier fame, the brave Paul Revere, who rested at Fort Western on his return from the expedition to Castine in 1779. In the days of the Revolution, hot discussions were held around the great stone hearth of the 'Old Fort,' for some of the members of the Plymouth Company were Tories while Captain Howard and his two sons were staunch patriots who served on the Committee of Safety and assisted in forming a military company, of which William Howard was captain.

“It is with the hope of preserving these and many other valuable records of revolutionary and pre-revolutionary days that the Koussinoc Chapter has placed an historic tablet upon the walls of Fort Western. A large and enthusiastic audience listened to the dedicatory exercises. The opening invocation was
by Rev. William F. Livingston. Hon. J. Manchester Haynes, Mayor of Augusta, presided, and his eloquent address commending the gift and urging the further preservation and restoration of Fort Western was warmly applauded by the audience. A response in behalf of the “Old Fort” was made by Lendall Titcomb, Esq., the present owner of the property, who received the tablet as a sacred trust for posterity. An interesting history of the Fort was given by Captain Charles Nash, to which Hon. Leslie Carnish responded with a greeting from Fort Halifâx. Rev. E. S. Stackpole added much to the interest of the occasion by reading an extract from a journal kept by one of his ancestors who visited Fort Western in 1755.

“The Chapter also had the memorable pleasure of counting among its guests Hon. James W. Bradbury, Augusta’s Grand Old Man, who notwithstanding the fact that he had recently celebrated his ninety-sixth birthday, spoke on this occasion with all the vigor and eloquence of youth.

“An inspiring and patriotic address by Judge W. P. Whitehouse, one of Maine’s most eminent orators, formed a fitting close to the exercises.”

The program included several patriotic songs, sung in an inspiring manner by Miss Florynce Clark, of New York. The chapel and reception room were artistically decorated with the tri-colored bunting and large American flags. The ushers were assisted by seven fair young Daughters of the American Revolution, two of whom, Miss Grace Gannett and Miss Addie Gannett, are lineal descendants of James Howard, commandant of Fort Western.—EmMA HUNTINGTON NASON, Historian.

ELIZABETH WADSWORTH CHAPTER (Portland, Maine).—Old Glory was displayed to advantage in City Hall, Portland, Maine, at the Lexington day celebration, under auspices of Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter. From the dome of the building the Stars and Stripes floated all day, complimentary to this Society, while the interior of the hall was beautifully draped in the National Colors. The entertainment opened at 8 p. m., with patriotic music by the orchestra, followed by a display of Mrs. Jarley’s wax works, arranged by Miss Mary McCobb, a Portland lady whose ability as an entertainer is recognized
far beyond the limits of our State. The characters in the Jarley were all revolutionary and colonial, and Miss McCobb's original description of each was humorous and very entertaining. At the close the figures were all wound up and engaged in an amusing dance.

The Washingtons then held a reception. Mrs. O. R. Le-Grow, as Madam W., Miss Alice Leibby, as Lady W., and Mr. W. A. Patters, as the General. The party preceded by lady ushers and two pages in black velvet, marched from the prettily furnished executive parlors to a platform in front of the stage to receive their friends. They were attired in garments of the style of 1776. Twelve tables were arranged around the hall, and behind them sat stately dames in colonial dress, who served tea, coffee, sandwiches and Martha Washington plum cake. Members of the Chapter were distinguished by their colonial costumes. The patrons were well pleased with the entire entertainment and pronounced it a celebration long to be remembered.—Miss ADE MCDONALD, Historian.

LUCY JACKSON CHAPTER (Newton, Maine,) has a work record for the war with Spain which should be a powerful argument in meeting any statement that the Society is merely a social function. Although the Chapter is not a large one, and a list of the aid furnished the soldiers does not tell the whole story, it can, nevertheless, be seen from the following that much has been accomplished. The sum of $200 was sent to Washington, $125 was contributed to the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association, and $10 was subscribed for aprons for nurses.

To the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association was sent a number of boxes of delicacies, besides 50 suits of pajamas and over 100 abdominal bands.

The Chapter subscribed $500 dollars toward a hospital ship, on condition that other Chapters coöperated, and stood ready to make good the pledge had the ship been accepted. Miss Fanny B. Allen, the Regent of the Lucy Jackson Chapter, and the other officers, say that the work will not be allowed to stop here because peace has been declared. In fact, it is the opinion of the Chapter that the army will for the next few
months, at least, be in greater need of aid than ever from the fact that so many will be required to remain in camp in an unhealthful climate during the most trying part of the year.—E: LEDYARD SARGENT, Corresponding Secretary.

CINCINNATI CHAPTER.—Local pride and sectional feeling are two of the evils that the late war has largely obliterated. In every sermon preached, and article written, we have had this thought brought forward as one of the few blessings resulting from the war. Still, I think that the Cincinnati Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution can justly point with some little pride to the work accomplished by them during the summer for the brave men who so quickly responded to the calls for troops. At the June meeting, Mrs. William Judkins collected from members present $47.00 for flannel for bandages. Mrs. Judkins and Mrs. Herbert Jenney commenced the bandages and with the aid of the Working Girls Club, who sewed without pay, 600 bandages were forwarded to Lieutenant Beckerts at Tampa, Florida.

At a called meeting of the Chapter on June 6th at the rooms of the Woman's Club, the Cincinnati Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution formed a working committee, to be designated the Daughters of the American Revolution Hospital Corps Committee of the Cincinnati Chapter. The Cincinnati Woman's Club kindly placed its lecture room at the disposal of the Hospital Corps members to hold their meetings, and do sewing of garments during the summer. At the first meeting in June, the following officers were appointed: Mrs. William Judkins, Chairman; Mrs. Frank Wilson, Vice-Chairman and Chairman of the Cutting Committee; Mrs. Brent Arnold, Chairman Sewing and Distributing Committee; Mrs. J. M. Crawford, Chairman of the Purchasing Committee; Mrs. Samuel Hunt, Chairman of the Transportation Committee; Mrs. David Disney, Treasurer and Secretary. All of these committees had from two to seventeen ladies working with them in their several departments. The Custodian of the Woman's Club, Anne Hennegan, gave all her time during the day cutting and sewing, and very often, after working hours, packed into the boxes the completed garments. Mrs.
William Judkins worked indefatigably until early fall, even de-
ferring her summer trip until she had seen the end of her work. Mrs. Frank Wilson was untiring as Chairman of the Cutting
Committee, and through her efforts and the ladies under her,
the following articles were cut out, and sewed, 118 pajamas, 187 night shirts, 935 nurses' aprons: Mrs. Brent Arnold was
of invaluable assistance in her department, and through the
courtesy of Mr. Arnold boxes were shipped to the soldiers free.
The total number of articles sent to the soldiers were 2,599.
Twenty different boxes were sent to the Leiter Hospital, Mc-
Pherson, Fort Thomas, Fort Monroe, Fort Meyer and other hospitals.
The interest of caring for the soldiers was not confined to
the Society alone, churches, public institutions and business
houses contributed material and time in cutting and sewing.
Voorhees & Miller donated the cutting of 12 bolts of ging-
ham; Haas & Co., 637 garments; Kemper Bros., 192 garments;
ladies of Glendale, 51 garments; Longview Asylum, 27 paj-
amas; Widow's Home, 20 suits and 4 aprons; Home of the
Friendless, 13 pajamas; Episcopal Church, Delhi, 50 night
shirts; Methodist Church, Delhi, 50 night shirts; St. Aloys-
sius Church, 50 night shirts; St. Luke's Episcopal Church, 12
pajamas; and the Bond Hill churches sent in work through
Mrs. R. Drake.
Through the able Treasurer money to the sum of $178.00
was collected, and food and delicacies of all kinds were for-
warded to the different camps. Letters were received from time
to time by the Regent, showing how fully the work was appreci-
ated, which acted as an incentive to even greater efforts, until
all work was brought to a happy close by the good news of
peace.—Ella Garretson Strunk, Historian.

Watauga Chapter's Program.—The regular business
meeting of Watauga Chapter, September 22d, at the home of
Mrs. Keller Anderson, was an unusually interesting one. A
letter was read from the Historian of the Chapter, Mrs. Dabney
M. Scales, suggesting that the Chapter take up the study of
the navy for the season. The members entered heartily into
the spirit of the suggestion, and began the study at the Octo-
ber meeting, at the home of Mrs. Thomas Day. September 22d was the one hundred and twenty-second anniversary of the death of Nathan Hale, and a brief but beautiful tribute was paid to his memory by the Chapter. The summary of the war work reported was very satisfactory. The Chapter has sent 300 pillows, and has been assured by the Watauga members of the Second Tennessee, now in town, that they were very welcome. One of the young men who is here says he and a comrade bought some unbleached muslin and sewed it up, tied the ends together and filled the bags thus made with straw. In a little time it was badly soiled, for their bed is the earth, and when laundered in the river looked so bad that they would not use it longer. When he saw the brown linen ones which Watauga Chapter is sending he was delighted, and said he wished he had one. Watauga intends to continue until every one is supplied. This will necessitate the making of 1,000 more. The Secretary of the chapter was instructed to write a letter of condolence and sympathy to Mrs. Varina Jefferson Davis on the death of her daughter, Miss Winnie Davis.

TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF CAPT. NATHAN HALE.

Nathan Hale was born in Coventry, Connecticut, June 6, 1755; and died in New York City September 22, 1776. Scholar, soldier, patriot, martyr, at the age of twenty-one. Can the world point to a higher type of manhood? Can poet find more luxuriant field for facile pen?

To Connecticut belongs the honor of this maternity. To Yale College the training of his masterful mind. He was a member of the class of 1773, graduating with honor at the age of eighteen; having signalized his commencement part by a plea for the higher education of woman. He was the model Yale man of his time, marked for future distinction by his classmates and teachers. Broad of chest (a champion in the rude athletics of the time), his cheeks ruddy, his eyes blue, his soft hair a sunny brown, gifted with a voice singularly musical, and manners of distinct courtesy; 'tis small wonder that Dr. Manson describes him, "Six feet tall and perfectly propor-
tioned; he was in figure and deportment the most manly man I ever met."

He taught school in New London, Connecticut, till the war opened, when dismissing his pupils, he hastened to join the patriot army at Cambridge. Born to command, he rose in a few months to a captaincy in the Continental Line. When in September of 1776, Washington being encamped on Harlem Heights, his army disheartened and almost dissolved by desertion, Howe in possession of New York, there was great need for information in regard to the enemy's plans. Washington applied to Colonel Knowlton, of "Congress' Own" (the crack regiment of the corps) for an officer of superior intelligence as "a volunteer for extraordinary, dangerous, and above all disreputable duty." These brave officers felt insulted. "They would be no man's spy," but Nathan Hale saw his duty more clearly, and stepping forward with the light of resolve and patriotism undefiled in his eyes, said, "I wish to be useful, and every kind of service necessary for the public good becomes honorable by being necessary. I will go." He accordingly repaired to Washington's headquarters on Murray Hill, received instructions of the Commander-in-Chief, and departed in disguise for Long Island. * * * It is a tale of daring exploit, of recognition and accusation by a Tory relative, of capture, of discovery of incriminating Latin memoranda in a boot, of cruel treatment and of heroic death. The consolations of religious advice denied him, his letters to his sister and to Alice Adams (his fair betrothed) torn to atoms in his sight, and yet, bound and pinioned for his ignominious death, with nostrils and lips quivering with the dauntless emotions of that magnificent spirit, he breathed these last ringing words: "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country!"

'Tis well that his grateful countrymen have commemorated his virtues in the marble and bronze. Well that he should be forever to American youth its hero and inspiration.—Jean Robertson Anderson.

MUSKINGUM CHAPTER.—I have been requested by the Regent of Muskingum Chapter, Zanesville, Ohio, to give some account of what the Chapter did for the soldiers and sailors
during the late war. We did not contribute directly towards the national fund of our Society, nor to the Hospital Fund, but indirectly did what we could. In May we sent to Battery C, at Chattanooga, two large boxes of magazines and illustrated papers.

In June to the same artillery organization at Chattanooga Park (Fort Thomas) four sugar barrels and several large boxes were sent. These contained sugar, cereals, dried fruits, etc.

In July, in response to an appeal from Chickamauga Chapter, two more boxes were forwarded, containing such articles as had been specified for sick soldiers in camp and hospitals at Fort Thomas. These boxes contained 21 hair pillows, 84 cases, 7 pajamas, 18 shirts, 24 soft towels, 69 sheets, wash cloths, novels, old linen, etc. Also $22 in money, $5 of this sum being contributed by Elizabeth Zane Chapter, of Zanesville.—E. G. Ross, Historian.

The Second Annual Conference of the South Carolina Daughters of the American Revolution was held at the residence of the State Regent, Mrs. Clarke Warring, Wednesday, November 16, 1898, in Columbia, South Carolina. The address of welcome was made most graciously by Mrs. Warring to the visitors. Mrs. Nicholas, Secretary of Cowpens Chapter, responded to the welcome most happily.

The Regent of the Columbia Chapter, Mrs. H. W. Richardson, described the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Washington during the Spanish-American war last summer most interestingly, and we all felt much pride in Mrs. Richardson, having had the privilege of helping in Washington. Reports were made by Mrs. Nichols, Secretary of the Cowpens Chapter, and Mrs. Law, Regent. The King's Mountain Chapter had a very encouraging report from Miss Wither spoon, Regent. The Rebecca North Chapter was heard from by the Regent, Mrs. Fanny Jones, who gave a glowing account of her Chapter's work among the sick soldiers who were in Charleston, South Carolina, the past summer. Mrs. Anna C. Farwell, Secretary of the Catawba Chapter, gave a report which was full of interest to all. Mrs. Annie Jones Robertson, Secretary of the Columbia Chapter, report was very
interesting. She spoke well of the revolutionary relics to be collected to be sent to Paris. Mrs. Buist was chosen Secretary of the Conference, and read letters from such eminent Daughters as Mrs. Daniel Manning, Mrs. Amos Draper, and Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee. A request was read from the American Flag Association. The Daughters of the American Revolution will erect a monument to Emily Geiger on the State House grounds at an early day. An entertaining and very welcome visitor was Mrs. Card, from Rhode Island. Other distinguished ladies were present to enjoy the hospitality offered by the Columbian Regent, the State Regent and the Columbian Chapter in the beautifully decorated parlors of Mrs. Warring; the decorations were of the beloved flag of our country and exquisite flowers. The refreshments were dainty, and altogether enjoyable.—Eliza F. W. Buist, Secretary.

Conference of Alabama Chapter Regents.—Wednesday, November 20th, at 11 a.m., a conference of Alabama Chapter Regents, Daughters of the American Revolution, assembled in Birmingham at the home of Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, State Regent.

The Society has grown slowly but steadily in this State for the past year, numbering now six Chapters and more than one hundred members, and has assumed such proportions that the State Regent considered it wise to call this conference—the first Daughters of the American Revolution conference in Alabama.

The Chapters represented were the General Sumter, Birmingham, Mrs. E. H. Cabiniss, Regent; General Andrew Jackson, Talledega, Mrs. J. M. Thornton, Regent; General Peter Forney, Montgomery, Mrs. J. M. Wyly, Regent; Light Horse Harry Lee, Auburn, Mrs. P. H. Mell, Regent. Two other Chapters were represented by letter, namely: Martha Jefferson, Opelika, Mrs. George P. Harrison, Regent, and Frederick William Gray, Anniston, Mrs. J. S. Mooring, Regent.

Mrs. Smith presided and appointed Mrs. Mell, Secretary. Mrs. Smith made an interesting address, giving a history of the Daughters of the American Revolution work in Alabama, and
full of suggestions for the future. She presented several important matters for discussion. The Chapter reports were given, all showing interest and enthusiasm, and giving the State Regent much encouragement. At 1 p. m. the conference adjourned to meet again on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock at the same place. Wednesday afternoon, the Regents were delightfully entertained by the General Sumter Chapter at the residence of Mrs. Robert Jemison.

The conference of Thursday morning was full of interest. Many subjects were discussed and plans for future work were formulated. It was decided that each Chapter should endeavor to organize a Society of Children of the Revolution, believing that the youth of the land can not be taught too early the love of country and reverence for her history, laws, and institutions. Each Chapter also promised contributions to the Continental Hall fund, looking forward with pleasure to the day when the Society will have its own beautiful building, the headquarters of the National Society and the pride of the whole organization. Each Regent agreed to try and secure revolutionary relics for Mrs. Smith, who is on the Revolutionary Relics Committee of the National Board. An extremely interesting relic was promised by Mrs. Wyly, an ancient mortar, made on the plantation forge of her grandfather, General Peter Forney, of North Carolina. At this home, Mount Welcome, Lord Cornwallis established his headquarters in 1781. Many interesting reminiscences cluster around the old place which is still in existence. The Chapters reported their work during the late war, both as Chapters and as individuals. This work shows a laudable spirit of patriotism and generosity. Each Chapter promised to send the State Regent annually, in January, a report describing the condition of the Chapter, its growth, and work, thereby enabling the State Regent to make a fuller and more encouraging report to the National Congress in February. The Chapters warmly endorsed the State Regent, Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, for reappointment by the National Board in February. The Alabama Societies fully recognize and appreciate her excellent services in the past and promised her loyal cooperation in the future. At 1 p. m. the conference adjourned sine die, to assemble again at the call of the State Regent.
At 2 p.m. the Regents, with a party of Daughter of the American Revolution friends, were beautifully entertained by Mrs. E. H. Cabiniss at a delightful luncheon. The Regents returned to their respective homes on Friday, carrying with them charming recollections of the first Alabama Daughters of the American Revolution Conference.—Mrs. P. H. Mell, Secretary.

REPORT OF ANN STORY CHAPTER (Rutland, Vermont).—Sent to Fort Monroe in July, 40 bottles of shrub, 1 bottle blackberry cordial, 14 tumblers currant jelly, 5 bottles of unfermented grape juice, 2 bottles currant shrub, $1 worth of loaf sugar, 2 night shirts, 2 pairs pillow cases, 1 mosquito net. These were gathered by a member of Ann Story Chapter, and several ladies contributed, but only three from Ann Story Chapter. The larger boxes were sent by the Chapter to Company A, First Vermont Regiment. Seventeen members contributed, but most of the gifts were books, magazines, and newspapers, some sending handkerchiefs, stockings, stationery, and among other things was a box of tooth powder for each man in Company A, and a towel and cake of soap for each man, 2 mosquito nets, and 2 comfort bags. By friends outside, 85 pairs of stockings, 85 handkerchiefs, a number of suits of underwear, and pipes and tobacco for each member of the company. Many individual gifts were sent by friends. The Chapter paid freight to the amount of $12. Ann Story Chapter sent $7 to the Daughters of the American Revolution War Fund. There were nine members of Ann Story Chapter who contributed by money, material or work to the Soldiers' Aid Society. Mrs. Dyer, the Regent, was foremost in organizing the Society, and with the help of some thirty women accomplished a good deal in the short time allotted them before the war closed and the troops came home. Over $2,000 and quantities of clothing and provisions were collected in Rutland for the Cuban relief work just before war was declared, which rather hindered our work for soldiers, as many had given all they could afford. But $85 was raised by friends to send underclothing to Company A, when it was thought the company was to be ordered to Porto Rico, and a large trunk of pro-
visions was sent down to the boys by the Young Men's Christian Association soon after they were encamped at Chickamauga. The Soldiers' Aid Society, which was organized by women outside of the Chapter, but under the leadership of the Chapter Regent, sent their supplies to Fort Ethan Allen and Fort Hamilton, besides sending to the sick soldiers in our city, whose families were poor and needed assistance. The women of the Soldiers' Aid Society and Women's Relief Corps of Roberts' Post, gave a lunch to the boys when they were sent home on furlough, and the Women's Relief Corps gave them a reception at Grand Army Hall, assisted by the G. A. R. Roberts' Post, of Rutland, and was followed later by a reception at the Y. M. C. A.'s rooms. This is the best account of the work done for the soldiers in the town of Rutland, Vermont, that at this late date I am able to give, not understanding that there would be any call for one. The Regent has asked me to do the work because I am more conversant with it than any other member of the Chapter, and should be done by the Regent or Secretary.—Charlotte S. Harris, Historian.

Paul Revere Chapter (Boston, Massachusetts) closed its fiscal year November 3d, and on that day the annual election of officers occurred. Mrs E. E. Holbrook was unanimously reelected to fill the position of Regent, which she has so satisfactorily held for the past year. Mrs. Clara R. Anthony was chosen as Vice-Regent; Miss Mary A. Simonds, Secretary; Miss Ellen M. Rumrill, Treasurer; Mrs. Lester Goodwin was continued as Registrar; Mrs. Willis Russ, reelected as Historian, and Mrs. Willis Gould was reelected as Auditor. So many events follow in the train of this yearly occurrence that it is almost impossible, in a condensed account, to give even an appropriate idea of the work accomplished through the year.

The most notable event, perhaps, was the anniversary exercises held in Christ's Church, on April 19th. From the spire of this historic building gleamed the lanterns nearly one hundred and twenty-five years ago that told that oft repeated story, "One if by land and two if by sea," and within these venerable walls it is the annual custom of our Chapter to commemorate the valorous deeds of our hero and namesake, Paul Revere.
A fresh thrill of patriotism seemed to inspire all who attended the exercises and listened to the thrilling words of General Curtis Guild and Rev. E. E. Hale.

During the past winter an exhibition of revolutionary pictures was given in Allston Hall, and although it was held under the most unfavorable circumstances, the most severe snow storm raging without, yet the Chapter realized nearly two hundred dollars as a net result.

At the recent dedication of the Paul Revere school house in Boston, a valuable oil painting of Paul Revere, done by a well known local artist, was presented to the school by our Chapter.

We now have a membership of one hundred and twenty-five women. The original number of one hundred being raised by vote to one hundred and twenty-five. The annual report of the Historian submitted in verse may give some idea of the harmonious working of the Chapter.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HISTORIAN OF PAUL REVERE CHAPTER.

[Dedicated to Our Chapter, Our Officers, Our Retiring Officers and Board.]

-Our Chapter.-

Another year has rolled into the past
Since last our friendly ballots here were cast,
And in its path our deeds of good or ill,
Our losses, or our gains, remembered still;
The failure or success that crowned each task
To live it o’er again, nor have it last;
Can never be recalled, nor do we ask;
Its virtues and its flaws are of the past.

A happy twelve months in our Chapter’s life,
Where friendship ruled in place of discord and strife,
And on that harp of many strings was heard
Deep chords harmonious, far more than spoken word
That caused a hundred mills to blend as one,
And feel in friendship’s clasp the work was done.

When on the air was heard the sound of war,
In file the “best and bravest” sons we saw
Go forth to offer up their brave young life,
And in the deadly carnage of the strife,
To lay down at the foot of that dread shrine,
All down the length of that far-reaching line,
The great wealth of their life, their blood, their limb.
Then, while the tears flowed and the eyes were dim,
Our Chapter did its best to ease the pain
That came from fever and the bullets' rain.

There hang: upon a school-house wall in state
The face of him who changed a nation's fate,
An object lesson to the youthful mind,
In those benignant features, firm yet kind.

**OUR OFFICERS.**

What ships can ride in safety on the waves,
Through stormy seas; past dark forbidding caves,
Unless a careful pilot guides her way,
With heart and hand both firm, mishaps to stay.

What club can lift its head in honest pride
While treacherous quicksands in its path abide?
Unless directed by the master mind
That knows the spots where dangers shirk behind.

Since Anthony the Roman factions head,
And for his eloquence was placed ahead;
Where'er that richest gift has yet been heard,
There silvery speech has every bosom stirred.
All these and more we find combined in her,
Our Regent, in whose praise we all concur.

**OUR SECRETARY.**

Ponce de Leon for years, in vain, forsooth,
Sought for the spring that gives eternal youth;
Now is that rill immortal in the hand
Of one that serves most faithfully our band;
Indeed, where falls the magic of her glance,
Whate'er is entered in that book of chance,
That magic book that chases time away—
There Time reaps not by years or month or day,
But in her hands the magic born can spin it,
And make the workings of a year "a minute."

**OUR TREASURER.**

We cannot live without the chaff we spurn.
That "filthy lucre," oh! so hard to earn;
Yet one there is who by her work has paved
Our well-filled coffer, by her efforts saved.
Hardest among the many things to do,
To save the wealth which efforts hard accrue.
Earnest and true her work; so high it ranks
Not one but tenders her her heartfelt thanks.

**OUR REGISTRAR.**

Our school-days, long since past, yet freshly green
Upon the cameras of our minds are seen,
And aught that calls to mind those visions dear,
What though some shadings come to us with fear,
Is dear to every heart that loves to dream
Of past events that in the present seem.
She who produces this illusion pleasant
Calls from a book, and we answer “present.”

**OUR AUDITOR.**

When all was done at last, the year was through,
Our Auditor was called, her work to do;
As rows of figures there before her stood,
She looked them over and pronounced them good.

**OUR RETIRING OFFICERS AND BOARD.**

We all, maybe, have stood upon the shore
And waved farewell, until our eyes no more
Could in that fading speck our loved ones see;
Then—oh! how fervently, with bended knee,
And head bowed low, we breathed a silent prayer
That He who rules would keep them in His care.
'Tis sad to part from those whom we hold dear;
Our loved ones, at whose feet we fondly rear
Our monuments of friendship and of love,
Surmounted by the olive branch and dove.
Yet, in our journeyings onward through the world
We see that parting picture e'er unfurl,
And so, to-day, again we say adieu,
To those whose faithful works we surely knew.
Adieu, though boundless seas roll not between;
Adieu, though in our ranks they still are seen;
Adieu, yet not adieu, we still rejoice,
And often hope to hear each well-known voice.

SAINT JOSEPH (Missouri) CHAPTER of the Daughters of the American Revolution was established November 20, 1897. The charter members were Mesdames Minnie H. Nave, Jessie
Brittain-Walker, Lucy Duckworth, Lillian Duckworth-Tootle, Nellie Tootle-Lacy, Frances McDonald, and Miss Bettina Welch. The Chapter now includes twenty-seven members, among whom are Minnie H. Nave, Regent; Jessie B. Walker, Vice-Regent; Frances McDonald, Secretary; Nellie T. Lacy, Treasurer; Mary G. Brown, Registrar. The study of colonial times, manners, and customs is being pursued with intense interest and on the birthday of George Washington adequate celebration is being planned by active members. Among other things an elaborate colonial tea will be given by Mrs. Katharine Tootle. Whatever conduces to spreading and increasing popular interest in the organization is being continually planned by the Daughters and there is promise of a marked increase in its membership.

**Abigail Wolcott Ellsworth Chapter (Windsor, Connecticut).**—Seldom if ever has Windsor been honored by a more enthusiastic gathering of distinguished ladies and gentlemen, than met by invitation of the Abigail Wolcott Ellsworth Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, June 29, 1898, the event being the unveiling of a Rock as a memorial of the first English settlement in the State of Connecticut, and marked the spot where a portion of the Plymouth Colony first landed in 1633, in what is now Windsor. The project was instituted, and the ceremonies were under the auspices of the local Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mr. Jabez Haskell Hayden, of Windsor Locks, who manifested much interest in the memorial dedication, selected the rock which marks the spot. He searched for some time before he could find a rock to suit his careful taste. It is a dark granite and has been converted into a very appropriate memorial. The day was an ideal one in the glory of its sunshine and the exhilaration of its atmosphere. The exercises, both literary and dedicatory, were very interesting and largely attended. The town hall, where the literary exercises were held, was handsomely decorated, the national colors predominating. The back and sides of the stage were completely covered with flags and in the back ground were the letters "D. A. R." of wood ferns. At the left to the front a mound of laurel inter-
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lined with lillies and field flowers. At the right, on an easel, the charter draped with the national colors. On the stage were seated the State Regent, Mrs. Sara F. Kinney, Chapter Regent Mrs. L. B. Loomis, Past Regent Mrs. Dr. N. S. Bell, Rev. F. W. Harriman, Rev. Roscoe Nelson, Deacon J. H. Hayden. The exercises opened by piano selection by Mr. Arthur Allen, followed by prayer by Rev. Roscoe Nelson. Mrs. Lucian B. Loomis, Chapter Regent, after a few appropriate remarks, introduced the State Regent, Mrs. Sara F. Kinney, who gave a very interesting account of the objects of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the beneficial results attending the work of the Order, paid a compliment to Mr. J. H. Hayden for the interest he had taken in assisting the Daughters of the American Revolution in this line of work. Also to the Registrar, Miss Mary Hayden Power, for her untiring efforts to make the arrangements perfect success.

Following Mrs. Kinney was a solo, "Star Spangled Banner," by Mrs. Goslee. Then came the paper prepared by Mr. J. H. Hayden, "The Plymouth Company's Settlement in Windsor," read by Miss Albee. Quartette, "For Home and Country," Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution hymn, Mrs. Goslee, Mrs. Blake, Miss Sill, Miss Albee. At the close of the exercises a rising vote of thanks was given to Mr. Hayden. Carriages conveyed all who wished to the spot where the unveiling was to take place. It lies by the highway and is located on what is known as the "Island," and is opposite the spot where the first settlement was made. The rock was covered with American and English flags, which were removed by the State Regent, Mrs. Sara F. Kinney, Mrs. L. B. Loomis, Mrs. Dr. N. S. Bell. The Rev. F. W. Harriman, rector of Grace Church, delivered the oration. The poem, "Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers," was read by Miss Minnie Ellsworth. The exercises closed with the singing of "My Country 'tis of Thee." The Daughters of the American Revolution and their guests then returned to the parlors of Grace Church parish house, where a reception was given Mrs. Kinney, State Regent. The room was beautifully decorated. On the table a large bowl of forget-me-nots and ferns. Mantle and piano showed the tasteful work of the committee.
The State Regent received a large number of Windsor and out of town Daughters and their friends. Light refreshments were served which added much to the social character of the reception. Thus ended an eventful day, and one of great interest to the present inhabitants of the ancient town of Windsor.—MRS. W. W. Loomis, Corresponding Secretary.

MARTHA WASHINGTON CHAPTER (Sioux City, Iowa) began the year with the following officers: Regent, Mrs. Genivieve Stevens; Vice-Regent, Miss Susanna Weare; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Gladys Williams; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. S. J. Beales; Treasurer, Mrs. E. A. King; Registrar, Mrs. Mary Weave Peirce; Historian, Mrs. F. C. Hills. Our Chapter is now in its third year and we have been clinging to the old Puritan adage that “Children should be seen and not heard,” but we are becoming precocious and have a desire to speak for ourselves through the medium of the American Monthly, which magazine keeps us in touch with the Chapters in other States. We are very proud of the addition to our Chapter of a “Real Daughter.” We feel that this is a connecting link between us and those who made it possible for us to enjoy our present privileges and blessings. Emily Smith Nettleton was the daughter of Judson Reed and Lydia Burnham, and was born in South Windsor, Connecticut, January 15, 1818. Her father enlisted as a private under Captain Grant, at the age of seventeen years. She recalls many happy hours listening to stories concerning his experience while in the army—one being of his standing guard over Cornwallis after his surrender. A circle was made around him on the ground and the guards ordered to not let him pass. Cornwallis amused himself by approaching the line to test their watchfulness. Much of her life was spent in New Briton, Connecticut, but for the last few years her home has been with her only surviving child, Edgar M. Nettleton, of Sioux City, Iowa.

In honor of Washington’s birthday our Chapter gave a banquet at the home of Mrs. C. R. Marks, one of our charter members, to which each Daughter invited a guest and also the Sons of the American Revolution, with their ladies. The spacious and beautiful home was tastefully decorated with
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palms and flowers, and gracefully arranged around the rooms and above the large mirrors were numberless flags which are particularly appropriate at this time when a new love has been awakened for the Star Spangled Banner. After a social hour the guests found their seats around the banquet board by a dainty souvenir in the shape of a card bearing the name, to which was suspended, by a red, white and blue ribbon, a vignette of the "Father of His Country." The toast mistress, Mrs. Hellen Dunlop Davis, arose and in a most happy manner bid our guests a hearty welcome, after which the roll was called, each Daughter and Son answering to the name of his or her ancestor. After partaking of the elegant banquet we were treated to a "feast of reason and a flow of soul" by the following toasts: "Why I am a Son of the Revolution," responded to by Judge George Wakefield. "Is Patriotism on the Wane?" by Mr. S. J. Beales. "The Colonial Woman," by Mrs. Genevieve Stevens, and "Our Grandfathers," by Mrs. Gladys Williams. The occasion was one of the most brilliant which has ever been given by our Chapter, and will remain a happy memory in its history. We, as Daughters of the American Revolution, were represented at a Peace Carnival, given in our city, by a large float surmounted by a full size cannon made entirely of white roses, while at each corner the living figures of Justice, Liberty, the Army and Navy, the whole in pure white, and over which floated a large flag made of white and cream satin, and perched on the enameled staff a beautiful dove with outspread wings, an emblem of blessed peace. This float was considered one of the most artistic in the general display.

While our membership is too small for much work outside our Chapter, we are not lacking in patriotism, and have responded to appeals for subscriptions for patriotic work. The literary program for our year's work is the study of United States History during its critical period which we find both interesting and instructive.—MRS. F. C. HILLS, Historian.

ATLANTA CHAPTER.—The past year, or rather little more than a year, has been, in many particulars, an eventful one for our Chapter. How hard to realize, in that brief period of time, our country has passed through a war, with all its horrors, but
what a pleasure to recall that the "Atlanta Daughters" took no small part in alleviating the wants and sufferings of many of our soldiers. The election of officers, which should have taken place in October, 1897, was postponed to November. At that time Mrs. J. L. Byers was elected Regent, a most fitting and appropriate selection, not only on account of the ability of Mrs. Byers to grace the chair, but also because she was our first "Daughter" in the Atlanta Chapter and State of Georgia, as well as being a charter member. She has occupied many honored positions in the Chapter, and her loyalty to its interests has again been proven by her fidelity in the last year's work. The other officers were: Mrs. William G. Raoul, Vice-Regent; Mrs. A. McD. Wilson, Recording Secretary; Mrs. E. H. Barnes, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Daniel Woodward, Treasurer; Mrs. J. G. Scruchten, Auditor; Miss Eliza S. Whitten, Historian; Mrs. R. M. Walker, Librarian; Dr. I. S. Hopkins, Chaplain.

At the Seventh Annual Convention our Chapter was represented by Mrs. William G. Raoul, Mrs. A. E. Mitchell, and Mrs. Porter King. Mrs. King was elected State Regent for Georgia. Those who had watched her successful administration as Regent of the Atlanta Chapter, felt confident that, in occupying the higher position, she would fill it most creditably.

The Atlanta Chapter and the Piedmont Continental Chapter united in carrying on the Daughters of the American Revolution's auxiliary and Hospital Corps work. Prior to the forming of this corps, Miss Junia McKinley and Mrs. E. H. Barnes had visited the post and found what delicacies were much needed for the sick. These ladies had been carrying out, twice a week, baskets of such things as were wanted in the Hospital. Mrs. Porter King, as President, with many faithful associates, carried on the laborious work during such a period of intense weather, that, on these cool winter days, we can hardly realize what they endured from fatigue and heat. These conscientious workers merit, and should receive highest commendations, and if space were allowed, it would be a pleasure to detail all that they accomplished.

July 21st, 22d, and 23d were the days for the Confederate Veterans Reunion in our city. Our Chapter, wishing to give
a warm greeting to the Veterans, and with true Southern ideas of hospitality, threw wide open the doors of Cragie House, and extended a most cordial invitation to all the Veterans and strangers attending the Reunion, to visit our house. A committee of ladies was appointed, together with Mrs. Thomas Morgan as Chairman of the House Committee, and all visitors were given a most hearty welcome, and were refreshed with ices.

While we have been a busy Chapter in many ways, we have also been occupied in the study of historical questions prepared by our Regent pertaining to the early history of Georgia, and have been instructed as well as entertained with the sketches of James Habersham, Captain McIntosh Lyman Hall, and John Houston. Our Regent drew the attention of the Chapter in connection with this early history of Georgia, to a little historical event that took place during the Revolutionary War, which will not be out of place to record here. "The first capture of the Revolutionary War was a British ship loaded with powder. Commodore Bowen commanded the "Georgia Sloop," and Joseph Habersham led the troops. The ship was taken at Tybee. A portion of the powder captured was sent to Washington, and with it he was enabled to drive the British from Boston."—Eliza Spann Whitner, Historian.

John Marshall Chapter held their first Fall meeting Saturday afternoon, October 1st, at three o'clock, in the parlors of the Louisville Hotel. The meeting was called to order by the Regent, Mrs. W. L. Lyons. After singing the national song, "My Country 'tis of Thee," the Chaplain, Mrs. Laura T. Ross, offered up a beautiful and touching prayer. Then the roll was called and sixty-seven members responded to their names. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. Then came the reports of the Treasurer and Registrar, and reports from the committees. When the regular order of business was finished Mrs. Dudley S. Reynolds read a short and interesting history of the John Marshall Chapter, which was published in the October American Monthly Magazine. Then followed the election of officers for the new year. The retiring officers are: Mrs. W. L. Lyons, Regent; Mrs. Frank Parsons, Vice-Regent; Mrs. Hite Thompson, Secretary; Mrs.
C. G. Edwards, Treasurer; Mrs. Irwin Dugan, Registrar; Mrs. Dudley Sharp Reynolds, Historian; Mrs. Laura T. Ross, Chaplain. Nominations were then in order for Regent, when Mrs. Dudley S. Reynolds, in a neat and beautiful speech, presented the name of Mrs. Luke P. Blackburn. Mrs. Philip T. Allen nominated Mrs. Frank Parsons. Then the name of the successful candidate was announced. Mrs. Parsons arose and in a ladylike and pleasant manner congratulated Mrs. Blackburn. The new officers are as follows, the closest contest being for Vice-Regent, on which there were three ballots: Mrs. Luke P. Blackburn, Regent; Mrs. Hite Thompson, Vice-Regent; Mrs. John T. Bate, Secretary; Mrs. Irwin Dugan, Registrar; Mrs. C. G. Edwards, Treasurer; Miss Hattie Lee Larrabee, Historian; Mrs. Laura T. Ross, Chaplain. It was decided to create the office of Vice-Chaplain, and Mrs. Susan Brent Haggin was duly elected to fill that position. Mrs. W. L. Lyons will be the delegate to Washington in February, with Mrs. J. M. Cabell and Mrs. Enlow as alternates. The general quiet, good humor and pleasant feeling of all present was due to the excellent parliamentary ruling of the retiring Regent, Mrs. W. L. Lyons. On Friday, October 7th, the Executive Board met at the residence of the Regent, Mrs. Luke P. Blackburn.—HATTIE LEE LARRABEE, Historian.

I feel that our worthy State Regent, Mrs. Edward Maxwell, of John Marshall Chapter, should come in for her full share of praise. Being imbued with the spirit of a true leader, she was the first to introduce the reading of the papers on “Current Events and Revolutionary Lore,” which have added much to the life and progress of the Chapter. There were those who had thought of uniting with us who were earnest, progressive women, and questioned the purpose of such an organization. Was it merely a social function to fritter away the time in idle talk? While the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution had been varied, and at all times characterized by enthusiastic manifestations of patriotism, and had done its share of work at home and abroad, yet the introducing of the papers gave each individual work to do, and many of us know full well the amount of research and study it required to make the
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paper worthy of being read before a critical audience. The first paper read was upon the "Electoral Vote," it being the desire on the part of the Regent and the Chapter to be instructed upon this subject, as many of the members were rearing sons to question them upon such subjects, and as ours was a patriotic Society the questions of State and Country was important. Mrs. Sara H. Henton was appointed to read the first paper read before the Society, and Mrs. Dr. S. S. Hamilton the next, her subject was "International Arbitration." Current Events read with Revolutionary Events is having the most delightful as well as instructive papers, and as the October AMERICAN MONTHLY testified to the number of creditable papers read, one can readily see what an educator and how far reaching the reading and preparing of such papers and subjects would extend. It infused new life and intellectual energy and ambition into the hearts and minds of the John Marshall Chapter. Feeling that from ancient times until now the brave men have always been educated by good mothers, and that woman's influence is very great in every country, and that a country becomes good or bad according to the heart of its women, with her delicate discriminating sympathy, and keen interest, and earnest good will, our State Regent, Mrs. Maxwell wished us to be imbued with the true historic feeling and spirit and to bring out in these papers the self sacrificing patriotic brave example of both men and women, and to tell in story and song what our ancestors did to prepare the way for their sons and daughters.—SARA H. HENTON.

CATAWBA CHAPTER was organized January 22, 1898, at Rock Hill, South Carolina. Despite murky clouds, many ladies repaired to the hospitable home of Mrs. H. B. Buist, January 22, 1898. The mist and lack of cheer out doors, in contrast with the beauty and brightness of the home, made the latter appear all the more attractive. We had long looked forward to this occasion, as it was the first organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution in the city of Rock Hill, South Carolina. Our capable hostess having been officially appointed Regent of the Chapter, greeted the Daughters of the American Revolution with a charming address. The following officers
were appointed by the Regent, Mrs. Buist: Mrs. Eliza F. W. Williams Buist, Regent; Mrs. Jennie Johnstone Hutchison, Vice-Regent; Mrs. Anna Wiley Roddey, Registrar; Mrs. Corrie Massey Mobley, Treasurer; Mrs. Daisy Alexander Johnstone, Historian; Mrs. Anna Caldwell Fewell, Secretary. The roll was then called and the other members present were: Miss Eva R. Hughes, Mrs. Orin Poe, Miss Aline Mobley, Miss E. J. Roach, Miss Jas. Reid. The Regent presided with grace and dignity, dispatching the business with parliamentary skill. We were then greeted by the mother of the hostess, who has endeared herself to every one by her sweet, unaffected manners, and the sincerity of her womanly self. The pleasure of the evening was greatly heightened by the presence of quite a number of other ladies, some pending members. Wit and wisdom then filled the next hours with delight. The most charming part came when we were borne away to the festal dining-room and regaled with a royal spread; indeed the repast was in harmonious keeping with the genuine Southern hospitality for which the hostess is noted. The violets fulfilled their mission of sweetness and fragrance on the beautiful table that was rich in service, exquisite in taste. The whole was culminated and crowned with the loving cup that was passed around, and the delicious wine was quaffed to the love and harmony of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Lovely Winthrop girls gracefully assisted in doing the honors. Palms, ferns, and violets mingled beauty in a sweet confusion of floral loveliness. From the time we entered the vine decked parlor, there was not a moment but of keen enjoyment and relish.—MRS. JENNIE JOHNSTONE HUTCHISON, Vice-Regent.

CAMP MIDDLEBROOK CHAPTER.—The last year has been a very happy one in Camp Middlebrook Chapter. Several new members have been admitted, and all the meetings have been well attended. The annual entertainment was given December 11, 1897, in the parlors of the Presbyterian Chapel, where a bountiful supper was beautifully served by the ladies of the church. I think upward of forty people were assembled and made very welcome by the Regent and her hostess, Mrs. John Slendorf. Flag Day exercises were held on the evening of the
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14th of June, and in the Congregational Church. There had been eighteen contestants for the Chapter prizes. The first prize, $5 in gold, was awarded to Louis Kountz. The second prize, known as the Regent's prize, went to Warren Bergen, for best answers to a number of questions in American history. In August the Chapter met at Stone Cross, residence of Mrs. Mason, for the usual delightful picnic, which has become an annual affair. In September, the Chapter had the felicity of seeing their long desired project accomplished, and twenty graves of our revolutionary soldiers were appropriately marked. The services were held in the old Presbyterian burying ground, where almost all of our soldiers of the Revolution are buried. This was a good work, and Camp Middlebrook Chapter is to be commended for the untiring energy and perseverance by which they gathered money sufficient to enable them to purchase the handsome markers. During the war with Spain eighteen dollars were raised and sent to headquarters to be added to the fund raised by the New Jersey Daughters of the American Revolution for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers of New Jersey. Thus Camp Middlebrook Chapter keeps up its reputation of being one of the most energetic Chapters in the State. Onward and ever upward, it seems to be never weary in well doing, and we pray that its future may be crowned with the success that has marked the past.—MARY CRAVEN THOMAE, Historian.

OGLETHORPE CHAPTER (Columbus, Georgia) was organized Monday afternoon, December 12, 1892, at the residence of the late General Henry L. Benning, by Miss Anna Caroline Benning, who had been appointed Chapter Regent. The Chapter was named for the founder of the Georgia Colony. Officers elected at the first meeting were as follows: Regent, Miss Anna C. Benning; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Cornelia Bacon Osburn; Corresponding Secretary and Registrar, Mrs. Emily MacDougald; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Elia Goode Byington; Treasurer, Mrs. Mina Jones Halstead; Historian, Mrs. Dora F. Epping; Managers, Mrs. Pollard, Mrs. Sallie Harrison, Mrs. Augusta Crawford, Mrs. Eugenia Flournoy, Mrs. Anna Jones Pease.
The other members amounted to about twenty. Our Chapter is growing in interest and membership.

At the annual election in April, 1897, our Regent, Miss Anna Benning, thanked the Chapter for their cordial support of her, and promised the same support to the new Regent. The Chapter unanimously re-elected Miss Benning, and then she stated that having been elected Vice-President General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, she could not accept, as no member was eligible to two active offices. The Chapter hoping that Miss Benning was mistaken in regard to the Constitution, insisted on her retaining the Regency. But at the June meeting Miss Benning tendered her resignation as Regent of the Chapter on account of ineligibility of holding two active offices, and it was reluctantly accepted. Mrs. Elisha Paul Dismukes was elected Regent to supply the vacancy.—MRS. CLARENCE IRWIN GROOVER, Historian.

Eschscholtzia Chapter.—The year 1898 has been, on the whole, a prosperous one for Eschscholtzia Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Several new members have been added, and besides the regular meeting there have been various entertainments of a purely social nature. The Chapter celebrated Washington’s birthday by a drive to Pasadena, with a luncheon at the Hotel Green. Here the decorations of the room and tables were a charming combination of the colors of the National Society and the Eschscholtzia yellow of the Chapter. In June, Mrs. Seymour Locke, of Pasadena, gave a very handsome reception in honor of the Daughters. As there were many people present who were now to join the Chapter, the Regent, Mrs. Eastman, explained the general object of the Society, and then gave an outline of the work for the war then in progress. A second reception tendered the Chapter was the one on the evening of Bunker Hill Day, at the home of Major Thorpe, the Sons of the Revolution being the hosts. There was presented a short musical and literary program suited to the day and occasion, including an address of welcome by Mr. H. O. Collins, in behalf of the Sons, and a response by Mrs. Eastman. In regard to the war, it was found that the most efficient aid could be rendered, under local conditions, by join-
ing the Red Cross Society as individuals, and this was done by most of our members. The Chapter as a whole presented a large flag to the departing Seventh California Volunteers, and later sent a sum of money to the same regiment, when it became known that the men were suffering for many things that the Government could not supply.—Louise Pinney, Historian pro tem.

Fort Dearborn Chapter (Evanston, Illinois), at the first meeting of the year, tendered a reception to Mrs. Henry M. Shepard, of Chicago, the Illinois State Regent of the organization. Other guests were Mrs. De Bra, of Highland Park, the North Shore Regent; Mrs. Burdett, the Vermont State Regent, and several members of the Chicago Chapter. The Country Club was handsomely decorated for the occasion, the prevailing flowers being roses and chrysanthemums. Mrs. Shepard made a brief address of greeting in which she told of the good work done by the twenty-five Illinois Chapters during the recent war in giving aid to soldiers. Miss Mary Stevens sang two solos, she was accompanied by Mrs. George A. Coe. One hundred ladies were present. In the receiving line were Mrs. Nelson C. Gridley, Regent of the Chapter; Miss Nina Lunt, Honorary Regent; Mrs. William Holabird, retiring Regent, and Mrs. Shepard. Refreshments were served.

William Mason Chapter.—I regret that our Chapter, the William Mason Chapter, of Fargo, N. D., has been unable to do anything as a Chapter for the war fund. On receipt of the war circular early in the season, I called a meeting and we decided that we were small and our members are from over all the State, few and far between, and that to attempt to work as a Chapter we could do very little, but we have not been idle, all the members, I think, have given largely of their time and money or individually and as members of other organizations.

We have a Red Cross Society in our city, and a Women's Relief Corps in every town of any size in our State, and all have been very patriotic and have worked nobly, and in harmony as we best could, while our husbands and sons have gone to the front, and we are still working, either for the boys or the
families left behind, rejoicing that the war is over and hoping soon to welcome our boys home.

As loyal Daughters of the American Revolution we have done, as it seemed to be for the best, and accomplished the work, but not in the name of the Daughters of the American Revolution.—Sarah B. Lounsberry, Regent.

Mary Dillingham Chapter has been doing good work the past year, and are greatly interested in work for the soldiers. They were the first Chapter of Maine to respond to our invitation to help the soldiers when they left their homes in Lewiston and Auburn. Our Chapter sent 62 comforts to Augusta, to Camp Powers on the train that took "the boys" there. And we have done work for them all through the summer.

The Chapter voted to work for a Historical and free Public Library. This work was begun in October, 1897, when $25.00 was deposited for this object. At present the Chapter is giving a series of entertainments to raise money for the Library Building.—Mrs. Caroline W. D. Peck, Historian.

Shikelimo Chapter esteemed it her privilege as a patriotic society to aid the soldiers and sailors of the recent service, as opportunity afforded. No doubt our interest in the work was strengthened as we counted so many friends and kin "at the front." Nor have all these been mustered out yet; Major Groff, the husband of our Regent, tarries in Porto Rico. Engineer Hayes, the son of our Corresponding Secretary, remains aboard one of our great battleships. The list of our friends in service or mustered out is not a short one.

We were especially interested in the Twelfth Pennsylvania Volunteers; Company A of this regiment having been recruited at Lewisburg.

On May 2d, the Chapter voted to keep in correspondence with Captain Follmer, Company A, and to furnish whatever would add to the comfort and welfare of his men. We accordingly sent, in a few days, 80 woven bandages or belts, to Mt. Gretna; and soon after, 30 more of these were sent to Camp Alger, where the Twelfth Regiment went into permanent camp.
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About the 1st of July we made an appeal to our town friends who generously responded. We were enabled by their kindness to forward seven barrels of provisions, hams, bologna, eggs, jellies, &c.; one object being to furnish a good Sunday dinner to the company prior to breaking camp; it being expected at this time that the Twelfth Pennsylvania would be ordered to Cuba.

Later in July the ladies of the town were asked to cooperate with the Chapter and a general meeting was called. At this meeting our Regent, Mrs. Groff, appointed committees both of the Chapter and of outside friends to solicit additional aid. There was collected about $100 in money, besides gingham, quinine, &c.; all the ladies interested met together, at times, for a week, and made 50 pajamas and 24 nurses aprons. These were forwarded by Mrs. C. S. Wolfe, Chairman of the War Committee, to Fort Meyer, where the sick soldiers of the Twelfth Pennsylvania had been taken.

On the evening of September 19th, Company A, reached Lewisburg, to be dismissed from service. Preparations to receive "the boys" were in progress the entire day. The main feature of their reception was a dinner at the Armory. On this occasion the ladies actively assisted, being organized into effective committees under the leadership of our Regent, Mrs. Groff.

Company A was mustered out October 31st. At that date there remained in our treasury of the soldier's relief fund about $61. The Chapter voted to divide this sum between the Mary Packer hospital at Sunbury, Pa., and the city hospital of Williamsport, Pa. A number of the sick soldiers of the Twelfth Pennsylvania Volunteers had been cared for at these hospitals.—Mrs. W. C. Bartol, Recording Secretary.

GENERAL SUMPTER CHAPTER (Birmingham, Ala).—The Sumter Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution held the first meeting of the Chapter at the home of the Chapter Regent, Mrs. E. H. Cabaniss, Wednesday, October 5th. After the transaction of business (the usual preliminary before the literary program), our Regent, Mrs. E. H. Cabiniss, presented a communication from Mr. Philips of the High School, kindly extending an invitation to the local Daughters
of the American Revolution to take part and assist in the celebration of Lafayette's day, Wednesday, October 15, the noble Frenchman who bore an honored and magnificent part in the American Revolution; a faithful friend and ally to the colonists, who with them struggled for independence. The Daughters of the American Revolution of course will give their hearty cooperation, will never be found wanting in patriotism for their beloved country. "Vive L'America.—Mrs. N. W. Trimble, Historian.

Anne Adams Tufts Chapter (Somerville, Mass.) held their annual meeting Oct. 20th at the home of their Regent, Miss Mary Bradford, through whose earnest efforts this Chapter was organized two years ago. The Chapter has been very active in work for the soldiers, sending clothing, hospital supplies and money. They have also done much historical work, being located in a city rich in revolutionary history. The papers presented at their regular meetings have been of great interest and historic value.

The story of the heroine for whom the Chapter was named is one of uncommon interest. The Chapter hold many relics of revolutionary times, but none so prized as the picture of Anne Adams Tufts which hangs in the house where she lived. Miss Bradford presented her resignation, as other duties require her time. Mrs. Helen Heald was elected Regent; Mrs. Gilman, Vice-Regent; Mrs. Maynard, Recording Secretary; Miss Dickey, Corresponding Secretary; Miss Bradford, Historian; Mrs. Hood, Treasurer; Mrs. Eaton, Chaplain; Miss Sanborn, Registrar.

At the request of the Daughters of the American Revolution Hospital Corps the Bonnie Kate Chapter, of Knoxville, Tennessee, furnished four dozen nurses' aprons to the nurses at Camp Poland. This should be added to the report of supplies printed in the December number of the American Monthly.

Bell Merrill Draper,

Ex-Treasurer D. A. R. Hospital Corps.
GALLERY OF ROTUNDA,

Congressional Library.
A DAUGHTER OF THE REVOLUTION.

On December 2, 1897, the Cowpens Chapter, Spartanburg, South Carolina, was invited to a most delightful reception at the beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Cleveland; the guest of honor being Mrs. Frances Leonard Cleveland, of Marietta, Georgia, to whom was presented the souvenir gold spoon, given by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution to each surviving daughter of a revolutionary soldier, who joins the Society. Although not residing in Spartanburg, Mrs. Cleveland had recently become an honorary member of the Cowpens Chapter, while visiting her daughter, Mrs. John B. Cleveland, an active member of the same.

The spacious hall and reception rooms, decorated with palms, potted plants and a profusion of beautiful roses, formed a charming background for the bright faces of the “Daughters,” who were out in full force to honor the occasion. The spoon was presented by the Chapter Regent, Mrs. Ralph K. Carson, whose pleasant and appropriate remarks were responded to by Mrs. Cleveland in a few equally graceful and well-chosen words of thanks and appreciation of the honor. Miss Leila Thompson, of Converse College, recited in an effective manner “The Ride of Great-Grandmother Lee,” a poem of revolutionary times. After the guests had inspected and admired the beautiful spoon, they adjourned to the large dining room, where a long table, glistening with snowy damask, crystal and silver, and decked with a quantity of choice roses, was transformed into
a vision of beauty under the soft light of wax candles in silver candelabra, and old-fashioned brass candlesticks of revolutionary days. The appropriate centerpiece was an American eagle with extended wings, holding in his beak a Liberty Bell, and in his talons small United States flags. The delicious refreshments were appreciated equally with the beautiful surround-

ings, and after some time longer spent in social enjoyment, the company dispersed, feeling grateful to Mrs. Cleveland for being the daughter of a revolutionary soldier, to the National Society, and to Mrs. Jesse Cleveland for celebrating the fact so pleasantly. Mrs. Cleveland, although in the 82d year, seemed to enjoy the occasion quite as much as the younger members, sitting up until eleven o'clock, and rising the next morning as "bright as a button," her daughter said afterwards, while she herself "was quite tired out from excitement."

FANNY S. CLEVELAND.
Aged eighty-two.
As there are so few surviving daughters of revolutionary soldiers, it may be of interest to relate something of Mrs. Cleveland's history, and also of some of her colonial ancestors from whom she received the inheritance of longevity and of the mental activity which promotes and blesses it. Mrs. Cleveland was born at Bristol, Rhode Island, September 17, 1816; the youngest child of Rev. Henry Wright, D. D., by his second wife, Clarissa Leonard, of Raynham, Massachusetts. In early youth, Mrs. Cleveland attended a private school in Providence, Rhode Island, finishing her education under Rev. Charles H. Alden, of the Episcopal Church, who had married her eldest sister, Alice B. Wight. Mrs. Cleveland remained several years in Mr. Alden's family and joined the Episcopal Church, of which she has ever since been an active member. During a visit South Mrs. Cleveland met Mr. R. M. Cleveland, of the well-known Cleveland family of Greenville, South Carolina, and married him, August 11, 1840. They resided in Laurenceville, Georgia, where Mrs. Cleveland spent many busy years in the care of a family of seven children, and the oversight of a large family of servants. But others besides her family and immediate neighbors profited by her kindly activities. Both Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland were noted for their generous hospitalities and their pleasant home, "Chestnut Hill," was seldom without guests. Many can testify that the command "Be not forgetful to entertain strangers" has always seemed to be the motto of the Cleveland family.

If the days of the Civil War tried men's souls, the souls of the women were tried even more. Mrs. Cleveland's sympathies were naturally with her husband and children, and the neighbors among whom she had lived so many years, yet she always kept up a warm interest in her Northern friends, and letters passed whenever opportunity offered. Though never of a robust constitution, Mrs. Cleveland inherited those traits of courage, endurance and industry which carried our foremothers through the trying scenes of the revolutionary struggle. During the war she fashioned many a "tailor-made" garment out of "homespun," and many were the devices resorted to to provide substitutes for what are ordinarily considered necessities, but were then unattainable luxuries. After the war the family
removed to a large farm near Wartrace, Tennessee, where Mr. Cleveland died in the spring of 1876. Soon after Mrs. Cleveland and her unmarried children left Tennessee, and before making a new home spent some years in travel. They visited the Centennial Exposition, and gratified a long-cherished desire to see something of lands beyond the sea, and during an extensive tour in England, Ireland, Scotland and the Continent, Mrs. Cleveland never lost a day from illness, and enjoyed the sight-seeing quite as much as her younger companions. She was then 61.

Mrs. Cleveland finally made her home in the pretty little town of Marietta, Georgia. Here the industry which in war times had found its outlet in practical channels, now was productive of artistic results, and instead of knitting stockings for her family, numberless shawls, afghans, &c., have been the work of her needles, the last article a baby-blanket for a great-great-niece lately came to town. Few of the younger generation can excel the exquisite embroideries she has done for children and friends. The large and valuable library was at the service of many, who enjoyed its privileges, until an excellent public library supplied the citizens with mental pabulum. The love of flowers has been almost a passion with her, and her garden has given pleasure not only to friends, but to strangers, especially Northern invalids, who have often been welcomed within her gates. The summers were often spent in travel, and once during a stay among the mountains of North Carolina we enjoyed a horse-back ride with her to a mountain outlook, and shall not soon forget the picture presented by our gray-haired companion of 67 as she sat composedly upon a rather tall horse, enjoying the grand scene before us, horse and rider touched by the afternoon sun, while far below great storm clouds chased each other across the plains of South Carolina, their sombre masses rent by vivid flashes of lightning, followed by peals of thunder that made the horses tremble. It is easy to believe that this Daughter of the Revolution, had she lived in those earlier days, would have ridden to warn the neighbors of an approaching foe as fearlessly as she rode up those rough mountain paths and faced the storm which threatened to overtake us.
Lord Macaulay said: "A people which takes no pride in the noble achievements of remote ancestors will never achieve anything worthy to be remembered by remote descendants." We think Mrs. Cleveland has some cause to "take pride in" near as well as "remote ancestors." Her father, Rev. Henry Wright, was the youngest, but one, of the fourteen children of Jonathan and Sarah Plimpton Wright, of Medfield, Massachusetts, where he was born, June 6, 1752. He was a student at Harvard College, when the battle of Concord was fought, and wrote the following account in his diary: "After the British Fleet and Army had blockaded and taken possession of the town of Boston, the Congress of Massachusetts Bay issued a warning to persons within 30 miles of Boston, 'to equip themselves agreeable to Law, to exercise frequently and be ready at a minute's warning—'

(In his old age Dr. Wight frequently told his grandchildren: "I was a Minute Man then, and now I am again a Minute Man, ready to leave here whenever called.")

To resume extracts from his diary, these men were to "be ready at a minute's warning to oppose the British should they land. This warrant was sent by Gen. Joseph Warren, who fell at Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775. Captain Sabin Mann, who lived at Medfield, about 20 miles distant, received this warrant about 12 o'clock April 19, 1775. At 2 o'clock the company marched to Cambridge College to meet the British on their return from Concord. Captain Mann's company arrived at the College about half an hour after sunset. As they had marched 18 miles and were much fatigued, they did not pursue the enemy. Enlisting students were issued immediate orders, and those who did not enlist in about four weeks were dismissed."

It does not require a vivid imagination to picture that company of weary Medfield citizens, resting at the College that spring evening, surrounded by excited students, eagerly discussing the situation. No railroads, no telegraphs in those days; after the battle at Concord that morning, mounted messengers were sent to alarm the neighboring towns; how fast and furiously one messenger must have ridden! How promptly Captain Mann's company responded to the summons! Henry's younger brother was drummer-boy for the Medford company.
Although one of "the enlisting students" Henry was not at once called upon for actual service. His diary records that he frequently "went to training," and he made an interesting trip to Boston, after the British had left. The minute account in his diary is too long to quote. It ends: "Saw Charleston in ashes! Went to Bunker Hill! Saw where Dr. Warren fell—his grave, where the American Boys fell in Defence of Liberty!" Thus early did those patriotic pilgrimages to Bunker Hill begin.

Another extract from this diary records: "On Sunday morning, December 8, 1776, while at public worship, an Alarm was given that the British fleet had taken possession of Newport," so Henry, his brother Moses and others, hastened to join Captain Mann's company, which had been ordered to Warwick, Rhode Island, to protect the coast. Henry mentions taking "one and one-half lbs. of powder of ye Towne Stocke." He was on the "Main Guard" for some time. Patrolling the bleak New England coast in December was no play work, and it is not strange that after returning "from ye Grand Rounds with Captain Mann at 3 o'clock in the morning" in "extreme cold weather," he should record having "a bad cold." Probably his employment of "making axe handles while on fatigue duty," "cooking for his mess" and "mending his breeches" was light work in comparison. We are glad to learn they had both "singing and prayers" while "in barracks." Though a British man-of-war approached Warwick Point, no landing was attempted, so Henry did not have a chance to give the enemy a taste of that gunpowder from "ye Towne Stocke." July 4, 1777, Henry was at Medfield, and writes: "The cannon goe Briskly at Boston to-day, being ye 1st Anniversary of ye Glorious Independence of these States." Four of Henry Wight's brothers served in the Revolutionary Army.

It was long before our student Henry could return to college, but he continued his studies with his pastor, Rev. Dr. Prentiss, of Medfield, teaching day school and singing school, helping the neighbors at harvest time to raise money for his college expenses. After finishing his education, he entered the ministry and was ordained over the Congregational Church of Bristol, Rhode Island, a pastorship which continued nearly
forty-four years. His grandchildren remembered him as a fine looking old gentleman; he always retained the picturesque costume of knee breeches (small clothes), black silk stockings and low shoes, and powdered hair. In the pulpit he wore “gown and bands;” he used to bow to the right and left as he walked up the church aisle, and paused to open the pew door for his wife. Always active, he rode from Bristol to Medford in 1785 to preach before his grandmother, Margaret Fairbanks Wight, then 100 years old. The distance is not known, but it is recorded that he rode all night to be there in time. He kept a diary faithfully for nearly seventy years. A small manuscript volume bears this quaint title, “The Genealogy of Henry Wight, A Book of Records concerning my Coevals and Primevals.” His diary was often consulted in Bristol, and disputes as to settlements of estates, &c., were settled by reference to its pages. His account of the famous “dark-day” in New England may be of general interest.

“May 19, 1780. Some rain, smoky and a very dense fog or vapor, which caused an uncommon phenomenon. As the sun advanced to his meridian altitude, ye darkness increased until about 12.30 o’clock, when it was not as bright as good moon-light. We were obliged to eat by candlelight, after which ye darkness dispelled by degrees until sunset, and in ye eve ye darkness came on again, which added to ye night, was truly like Egyptian darkness. All nature seemed to be covered by a silent gloom, and was amazed at ye phenomenon. It was supposed by naturalists to be caused from ye air being impregnated with smoak, a lofty cloud in conjunction with a watery vapor, which hovered over the earth, there being dense and in such a position as to obstruct ye sun’s rays from reaching the earth.”

I cannot refrain from quoting one more entry in his diary, made when at Harvard College. “March 23, 1780. Drank tea with C. M. Gray. We disputed as to whether it is of advantage for a student while at college to be civilly conversant with the fair sex or not. We supposed it was.”

Dr. Wight was fifth in descent from Thomas Wight, of the Isle of Wight, who settled in Dedham, Massachusetts, in 1637. He and some others “put to their hands to provide maintenance
for a free school in our said Towne.” This was the first free school in Massachusetts supported by a voluntary tax. Among other “noble achievements” of this remote ancestor, he and his sons and son-in-law subscribed for building the new brick college at Cambridge (i.e. Harvard College), so many bushels of “Endian corn” each. As Thomas Wight was one of the wealthiest men in Medfield, this shows that money was very scarce in those days, and “Endian corn” very valuable.

This love of learning continued to be a trait in the Wight family. It was the daily practice of Dr. Wight to read aloud some instructive book to his family, and many a winter evening was thus pleasantly spent. His oldest son, Rev. John Burt Wight, took a seat in the Massachusetts Legislature in 1851, chiefly that he might introduce a bill authorizing cities and towns to establish and maintain Public Libraries. This bill was the first of its kind in this country, and resulted in the fine Public Libraries of Massachusetts, the forerunners of all others. Mr. Wight died in 1883 aged over 93.

Through her father, Mrs. Cleveland is descended from Jonathan Fairbank, of Dedham; and Henry Adams, of Braintree, Massachusetts, the founder of the family that has given two Presidents to the country.

Mrs. Cleveland’s mother, Clarissa Leonard Wight, born 1771, heard the boom of the cannon fired at Bunker Hill, and watched her mother, as with tears running down her cheeks, she made hurried preparations for her husband’s sudden departure to join the Continental Army. In her old age Mrs. Wight delighted to tell her grandchildren of those stirring times; of the only news from the army brought by mounted messengers galloping in hot haste; of her helping to care for a wounded soldier; of the odious Stamp Act, and that her parents hastened their marriage to evade paying it—but not from motives of economy; of the pledge not to eat mutton (that all the sheep might be kept for wool); and especially of the pledge not to buy nor drink tea.

Now Mr. Leonard was wealthy, and the storeroom well provided with tea purchased before the tax. Mrs. Leonard suffered from nervous headaches, and when recovering, needed a good cup of tea. She could not feel it wrong to use that
which had not paid the tax, yet was ashamed to do so. When
the longing for the refreshing stimulant was urgent, she would
device employment at a distance for the servants, send the chil-
dren to the neighbors, hastily make a cup of tea, and shut
herself up in the buttery to enjoy (?) the unpatriotic beverage.

Mrs. Cleveland’s grandfather, Zephaniah Leonard, was
lieutenant colonel in a Militia regiment, was at the siege
of Boston, and was appointed paymaster. On opening an old
closet long after the war, bags of Continental paper money
were found, perfectly worthless; hence the phrase, “not worth
a Continental.”

Mrs. Cleveland’s grandmother, Abigail Alden Leonard,
fifth in descent from John Alden the Pilgrim, was a remarkable
character. When she married, her father, David Alden, ex-
acted a promise that she would read something of value one
hour every day. This promise she kept faithfully, and trans-
mittted to her descendants a love of learning which has bright-
ened their lives. Yet she looked well to the ways of her house-
hold, and almost realized the ideal of a “virtuous woman” as
set forth in the last chapter of Proverbs. She lived 100 years
and 8 months, and then did not die of old age. The fancy ar-
ticles she made for the Bunker Hill Monument Fair sold rapid-
ly, and on her 100th birthday she made several dainty souvenirs
of the day for some of her descendants. Her artistic instincts
were strong and her embroideries, copying flowers, from
nature, really remarkable.

Mrs. Cleveland’s “remote ancestors,” John Alden and Pris-
cilla Molines, are historical characters. She is the sixth in de-
scent from their second son, Joseph, and the story of their
courtship was known to her long before Longfellow told it in
verse. The poet was descended from John and Priscilla’s
daughter Elizabeth, the first white woman born in New Eng-
land.

CLARA ALDEN ROWLAND.
SECTION OF MAIN STAIR CASE,
Congressional Library.
CURRENT TOPICS.

We give in this number of the Magazine as an accompaniment to the very able paper of Professor Thompson a very important map showing the colonial boundaries of Virginia and Maryland. This is the first time the map has been published and the Board desires to extend their thanks for the kind interest that has been shown in this matter in bringing it to the pages of the American Monthly Magazine to Hon. Charles D. Walcott, Director of United States Geological Survey, Washington, District of Columbia; Mr. S. J. Kubel, United States Geological Survey, Washington, District of Columbia; Mr. Gilbert Thompson, United States Geological Survey, Washington, District of Columbia; Dr. Marcus Benjamin, Historian Society of Colonial Wars, United States National Museum, Washington, District of Columbia.

The next number of this Magazine will contain instructions regarding the Congress in February, railroad rates, headquarters, &c.

The following addresses by patriotic women before a Boston Club of men are full of genius and patriotism. Mrs. E. Everett Holbrook, Regent of the Paul Revere Chapter of Boston, Daughters of the American Revolution; Mrs. Anna Brooks Snow, President General Society of the Daughters of the Revolution, New York; Miss Adelaide Sterling, Vice-President, General, Daughters of the Revolution, Englewood, New Jersey.

ADDRESS OF MRS. HOLBROOK.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: We have the very crest of the wave in our theme of this evening. For patriotism is the insistent, dominant thought of the year of grace, 1898, this rare, eventful year when our whole land has been lifted by a flood tide of loyalty and self sacrifice.

I deem it an honor to represent in this interchange of thought and word an organization which stands for patriotism, the Daughters of the American Revolution. Our Society, founded only eight years ago,
whose Chapters in nearly every State in the Union hold a membership of 25,000, is one of a notable group whose rapid increase of strength and influence is one of the marked features of this decade. Both men and women have been engaged in mending broken links, in brightening rusty links in the chain of their own historic descent. If this were all, there would be slight reason for the existence of these organizations. I am proud to defend them against the charge.

Is this sudden access of patriotic zeal only a fashion? If so, it is the old, old fashion of love and loyalty. Are the Daughters of the American Revolution forming an aristocratic caste which is not in harmony with the spirit of our institutions? The descendant of a private soldier has as honorable an ancestry, in our view, as the descendant of a Commander-in-Chief. It was Dr. Kirkland's belief that "A common interest in ancestral worth promotes true patriotism." We are proving the truth of this belief.

Bronze tablets and commemorative devices are proper tributes to our revolutionary heroes. But to keep fresh the memory of their deeds, to transmit their legacy of freedom, to arouse in our children their loyal spirit is our high, compelling duty.

"Shall not the self-same mould
Bring forth the self-same men?"

Do you know the one bond which holds together the diverse, conflicting elements in our public schools? A teacher who has rendered noble service for thirty-five years at the North End has told me that in a school composed of Russian Jews and Italian Catholics there is but one source of inspiration, but one ground of universal appeal, and that is love of country—love of our country. This always meets with eager response. Our Chapters have sought to increase both knowledge and interest in the schools by gifts of portraits and historical pictures, and by prizes for essays on patriotic subjects.

In the grand movement of women throughout the country for the relief of suffering in the recent war, we have borne our part. This pledge was promptly given to the Government: "We, the Daughters of the American Revolution, hold ourselves in readiness, on call, for any duty or any work asked of us in our country's need by the President or his official aids." In fulfillment of this pledge $60,000 were given to the Hospital Corps, nearly $5,000 to the National War Fund, 1,000 nurses were sent out, and hospital and medical supplies were furnished, forming an aggregate value of not less than $200,000.

There are, I think, three phases of patriotism, the emotion, the sentiment, and the principle. Emotion has neither words nor deeds, but quickened heartbeats and unshed tears. It is only the sparkle in the wine of life, a sudden, delightful, fleeting fervor. Lowell's definition of sentiment as intellectualized emotion lifts it to a higher plane. But the principle of patriotism has deeper foundations and higher reach. It outlasts the enthusiasm kindled by strains of martial music or the sight of our flag in a foreign land. It is the spirit which moayed Nathan
Hale to say just before his execution, "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for our country."

Read the story of the Revolution; read it with new and absorbing interest in the clear light thrown upon it by our honored Senator. It is penetrated and ennobled by this spirit. We need not turn to history. Our own memories, even this little year, can show

"How faith is kept and truth revered
And man is loved and God is feared."

In a famous regiment of Napoleon's grenadiers the name of Latour d'Auvergne stood first on the muster roll. And for many years until the close of the Empire, when this name was called, the oldest sergeant stepped from the ranks to respond: "Dead on the field of honor." So let us keep our heroes of this year and of other years on the perpetual roll call of our hearts.

And yet the principle of patriotism holds more than heroism, for it is often less difficult to die for one's country than to live for it. An old saying has drifted down the centuries from Mahomet. "Paradise is in the shadow of the sword." But the paradise gained by courage must be guarded by wisdom. There has been need of heroes; there is strenuous need of patriots, staunch, steadfast, incorruptible, to

"Send the saving virtues round the land
In bright patrol."

Are there volunteers enough? Issue the call for one hundred thousand more. And yet again!

And the Daughters of the American Revolution will give their plaudits, will pledge their alliance and their faith to the forces enlisted to preserve the purity, the integrity and the honor of our land.

MRS. SNOW'S SPEECH.

Ladies and Gentlemen: In response to the invitation of your officers I am here to-night to share with my associates, Miss Hunt and Miss Sterling, your charming hospitality, as representatives of the National Society, Daughters of the Revolution.

Except for being pilloried, as I am now, with permission to offer any extenuating remarks, to be here upon so pleasant an occasion would be a joy indeed! Strange! that even so refined and civilized a gathering as this demands its human sacrifice; and we are thus led, as it were, into the arena—to make our speeches.

I have a perfect horror, believe me, of making a speech. I never could do it and am not able to begin now. My parliamentary utterances have been mainly domestic debates, and my forensic efforts delivered from the throne of a nursery. Do you remember that Irishman who said, "I would have been a very handsome man, but they changed me in the cradle." As a public speaker I was certainly changed in the cradle.

And then, to an impossible orator, your committee blandly assigned
an utterly impossible subject, for I am requested to give a five minute
disquisition on patriotism.

To come to Boston, where has ever been said the very last word
upon such a theme, and talk about patriotism! To Boston, home of
all the patriots, except one or two that have come out of Ohio! Bos-
ton, in whose waters—so they tell us over in Gotham—may still be
tasted the faint flavor of Revolutionary Oolong, and whose famous
Cradle of Liberty still gives forth, at dead of night, unsilenced echoes
from generations of patriotic leaders dead and gone? Verily, the pre-
sumption of such an attempt is appalling!

And yet, after all, perhaps I am not quite fair to those who planned
the intellectual menu of your feast. For in giving us a topic—wide as
the world and long as the human race—it is also true that they have
given one that at this time is engaging the thought and directing the
energy of American men and women as it has not for a generation.

Terrible, indeed, is war—to women doubly terrible! Pity that in this
era of the world, progress and civilization must needs be advanced
by an agency so hateful. But, if it be that force and arms must still
play their part in the world's drama, shall we not be thankful that at
such a time the fires of patriotism burn more and more brightly, and
in the hour of national sacrifice, men and women realize more deeply
the meaning of "Our Country."

If only the fire and enthusiasm that war enkindles shall survive when
the bugle and the drum are silent, sacrifice will not have been in vain;
for true patriotism seeks national welfare and prosperity, not from the
glories of war, but in the arts of peace. And I think if, in the presence
of men, disfranchised woman may be permitted to speak upon politics,
the nation's answer on the 8th of November was a gloriously patriotic
response to those who have sought with silver eloquence to lead her
into paths of dishonor. Devotion to the welfare of our country! It
is only humanity, applied to the land and people where we live.

It is laudable—not as the demagogue teaches, that we must exalt our
own land and disparage others, or that love of America must involve
enmity toward the world—but true patriotism is praiseworthy only
when the means by which it seeks the welfare of America are consistent
also with the well-being of mankind. For the Golden Rule was, I
think, meant even for the Gentiles—and the world does not move on-
ward, except all the peoples of it move onward together, in peace and
prosperity and righteousness.

Then, in this widest meaning, may we as American men and women
be truly patriotic—looking for the greatness of America in the welfare
of the world. And if in this spirit we devoted ourselves to the nation's
service, whether in camps of war, if need be, but most of all, God
grant, in endless years of peace, America will be truly great—and
whether it shall devolve upon her to dwell longer within the con-
fines of her own seas, or reaching forth, to hold the scepter of world-
empire, we believe that she is the star of promise rising with the dawn
of the new century.
Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: I must follow directly in the words of my coadjutor and superior officer, Mrs. Snow, and say that to be asked to speak on "Patriotism" before a Boston audience is much like being invited to make contribution to the fuel of Newcastle. Why? Patriotism is part and parcel of every-day atmosphere, for the breeze that was started in Massachusetts some one hundred and twenty-three years ago at Lexington, Concord and Bunker Hill has been blowing keenly ever since. Even the waters of Boston Harbor are tinged with the tea that was set a-steeping so many years ago, and a rumor—a rumor probably started by an envious New Yorker—avers that the first articulate utterance of a well regulated Bay State infant is "My Country, 'Tis of Thee!"

So it might seem as if the tale were already told so far as this goodly State is concerned and the revolutionary record closed. But then there were others—twelve others—twelve other colonies in the revolutionary days who had some little part in the transactions of the times. Connecticut did no mean part at Danbury and Groton, and the speaker is proud of kin who had a hand in the fray. New York gave proof at White Plains, Harlem Heights and Long Island; New Jersey counted Trenton, Princeton and Monmouth on her roll; Pennsylvania bore faithful witness at Germantown, Brandywine and Valley Forge; Virginia boasted of Yorktown; North Carolina was proud of King's Mountain, and South Carolina equally proud of Camden, and each and every colony added its chapter to the volume which recorded the evolution of a nation. So while Massachusetts then set a noble example of patriotism, as she has furnished an admirable model in many things since, still we cannot give her all the praise to the exclusion of these others.

It was a curious fact after the first struggle was won, after Great Britain had tried conclusions with us a second time, after we had become firmly established among the nations of the earth as a very young relative to be sure—but certainly as kin if not as kind—that we should have forgotten the spirit that animated our fathers, that patriotism should have flickered and burned low. Little by little we forgot what it had cost—other matters pressed for notice—money getting, the race for place and power usurped the purposes of former days until this union of States became a disunion of principles. We fell out with one another. But the shot-fired at Sumter that April day in 1861 roused half the nation, at least, to a remembrance of country and flag. It is not necessary to say much of that family difficulty. Those differences if not already forgotten were wiped from memory in the charge of San Juan Hill.

Then after the Civil War we forget again until the Centennial Exhibition caused someone to discover we had ancestors, and forthwith the forefather cult was started. From this period or to its influences date
I.

CURRENT TOPICS. 101

The patriotic societies—the Sons of the Revolution, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the Daughters of the Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Colonial Dames, those who approved of Benjamin Franklin and those who did not, and all these organizations started with a specific purpose—the promotion of love of country and the diffusion of patriotism.

Now, there were then and, alas, are now, some to ask of our Government, that it shall clear the path for us, that it shall not allow any obstacles to remain that it can remove, that it shall give a fair chance to American ships to carry American freights, that it shall put them on a level with the ships of the other world, that it shall protect the American citizen everywhere, under the American flag, flying from an American navy, and that it shall open the door, wherever it can to the great outpouring of the industry of America. It has been said that as the Greek carved and painted so the American invents. Let our Government have wisdom in its foreign policy, wisdom in its treatment of our merchant marine, and the genius of American invention and enterprise will do the rest. (Great applause.)

The following extract from the Surgeon General's annual report is given here because the newspapers failed to print in full what was said of the contract nurses. This subject is of special interest to our Society.

After speaking of the "Medical Officers" and the "Hospital Corps" he writes as follows on "Contract Nurses:"

"The want of a sufficient body of trained Hospital Corp men necessitated the detail of enlisted men from the regiments for hospital duty in several of the camps and the employment of trained nurses at the general hospitals. Foreseeing the necessity of a large force of the latter, I applied to Congress April 28, 1898, for authority to employ by contract as many nurses as might be required during the war, at the rate of $30.00 per month and a ration. The pay proper to be paid from the appropriation for the Medical and Hospital Department. This was promptly granted. About the same time the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution offered its services as an examining board for female nurses, and a committee, of which Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee was chairman, was designated to take charge of the work. Thereafter most of the female nurses employed were selected by this committee, with the exception of those immune to yellow fever, who were recruited in New Orleans and other Southern cities, and a few who were enrolled at Montauk Point, Long Island, and Jacksonville, Florida, by the chief surgeons at these places.

A number of patriotic societies offered to provide the hospitals with nurses, but the committee referred to answered its purpose so well that
I did not feel the need of additional assistance, and was relieved from what would otherwise have been a serious responsibility.

Over 1,700 female nurses have been employed, at first at the general hospitals and later at the field division hospitals, when it became evident that the field service purposes for which the latter had been organized would have to give place to the imperative need of caring for the many sick men coming from the regimental camps. These hospitals ceased to be ambulance hospitals and their character of fixed field hospitals was promptly recognized by assigning contract surgeons and nurses to duty with them, and providing them with articles of equipment which can not be carried in the hospital wagons of a marching command. Female nurses were not sent to these field hospitals until their original function as an essential adjunct to a command mobilized for active service became lost in the current of immediate necessities.

Many of the trained nurses were Sisters of Charity, whose services were highly appreciated by medical officers in charge, as well as by the individual sick men, who were benefited by their ministrations. Others were obtained through the kind assistance of the Red Cross Society for the Maintenance of Trained Nurses, Auxiliary No. 3, and I desire to express my high appreciation of the valuable services rendered to the Medical Department by this organization.
Young People's Department.
EDITED BY
MARGARET SIDNEY.
YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT.

The Annual Convention will begin Thursday afternoon, February 16th, continuing through February 22d.

These dates are selected for this annual session in order that the Young People's Convention may be nearly finished before the Daughters of the American Revolution Congress. In this way the Presidents of the local Societies will be enabled to attend the meetings of the Convention without sacrificing any of the sessions of the Daughters of the American Revolution. It is earnestly hoped and expected that a very large proportion of the officers and members of the Societies in the various States, certainly those at a short remove from Washington, will be present, and make this Convention a live, practical session, full of interest and inspiration for the future.

Make a grand effort to bring a delegation from each Society. Nothing is so beneficial to young people as a week in Washington. Let the National Capital, replete with history, teach the youthful members what cannot possibly be learned in books. At least each Society should send one delegate. If it cannot be arranged in any other way, hold a patriotic meeting with recitations and music, and with the proceeds send your delegate, whom you may elect, on to represent you at this Convention.

PROGRAM FOR THE WEEK.

All the exercises will be held at the Columbian University Hall, corner Fifteenth and H streets, with the exception of the public patriotic meeting on Washington's birthday, which will be in the theatre as usual.

Thursday, February 16th, 2 p. m.—Welcoming Reception by the National Officers to the visiting members.

3 p. m.—Reports of National Officers.

Friday Morning, 10 o'clock.—Reports continued.

2.30 p. m.—Reports from the local Societies.

Saturday Morning, 10 o'clock.—Reports continued.

2.30 p. m.—Reports continued.

Sunday, February 19th, 3.30 p. m.—Patriotic service. Due notice of which will be given.

Monday, February 20th.—Historic trips around Washington and its environs under careful and intelligent guidance.

These trips inaugurated by the National President in 1895 have been continued each year, and are a large factor in the educational advantage to the young members of a week in Washington. Ladies and gentlemen of Washington, who by reason of long residence in the National Capital, are qualified to entertain and instruct the young people, have volunteered their services in escorting the members to the various points of interest. It is thus that all possible means of culture are to be
employed by which the National Society can teach the history of the
nation to its members. As many parties will be made up as are de-
sired.

Tuesday, February 21st.—Historic trips continued.
Wednesday, February 22d.—Grand public patriotic meeting in the
theatre.
Thursday, February 23d.—Annual trip to Mt. Vernon, with exer-
cises around the National Society of the Children of the American Re-
volution Tree. This concludes the convention of 1898.

WAR RELIEF SERVICE—CONTINUED.

The following letter is so beautiful in its description of the devoted
service of these little girls, and the self-denial displayed in giving up the
anticipated pleasures of the vacation, to work for the soldiers, that
it is given entire:

Mrs. Daniel Manning, President General, National Society, D. A. R.

MY DEAR MADAM:—I enclose the names of two little girls (daughters
of one of the most faithful members of my Chapter) who are, I think,
entitled to the “recognition tokens” you are distributing. The devo-
tion of Cecile to the “War Relief Work” has been remarkable. It is
difficult to define her service, it was so varied and in all directions effi-
cient. She is very accurate and greatly aided us by folding and count-
ing garments preparatory to packing. Also in pinning pocket hand-
kerchiefs in the pockets of all the shirts and pajamas sent out and in
many other ways. The bright smile and unfailing amiability of temper
were a constant source of encouragement and cheer to us and the
gladness with which she (all voluntarily) gave up the anticipated pleas-
ures of her vacation in order to spend the long warm summer days in
our work-room, was beautiful and worthy of imitation by older people.
Sweet little Doris was only prevented from being as useful as her sister
by her tender years. She manifested the same lovely, unselfish spirit,
and I feel that she also is entitled to a certificate.

Name of applicants: Cecile Alexandrine Holman, aged 12 years;
Doris Elizabeth Holman, aged 10 years.

Very respectfully yours,

JULIA BOOTH DICKINSON,
Regent of Chicago Chapter, D. A. R.

UNCLE SAM.

Hurrah! Hurrah! for Uncle Sam,
There never was a braver,
To all the world and its brave men
He stands in greatest favor.
Chorus—
Hurrah! Hurrah! with all your might
His flag is full of glory.
Its stars and stripes doth tell the world
A wondrous, noble story.

It telleth of a country free,
It tells of battles won.
And many and heroic deeds
That by brave men were done.

Uncle Sam is a jolly man,
He's bright and full of fun.
And never from the tyrant Spain
To save his life would run.

Then urge him on, brave Uncle Sam,
To win the victory!
Then shout aloud with voices glad
"Hurrah! with a three times three!"

HELEN C. STUTZER,
MARJORIE E. STUTZER,
Members of "Little Men and Women of '76" Society, Brooklyn, N. Y.

RECEPTION AND PRESENTATION DECEMBER 17, 1898.

Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, National President of the Children of the American Revolution, was given a reception at the residence of James George on Tuesday afternoon, by the Gen. Israel Putnam Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. The house decorations of flags, ribbons and potted plants were most beautiful and appropriate.

Mrs. Lothrop, Mrs. Gilbert Emerson, past President, and Miss Fannie George, present President of the Charles Warren Society, Children of the American Revolution, and Mrs. C. H. Masury, Regent, Daughters of the American Revolution, received. Masters Alfred F. Masury, Chauncy Colton and Harold Putnam were ushers. Mrs. Frank C. Damon, chairman of committee of arrangements, presided at the lunch booth and tea table.

At five o'clock the children marched in front of the receiving line, forming a circle. Mrs. Masury presented Mrs. Lothrop, who spoke to the children of the late war and gave to each a token in remembrance of the work done by the children. She then presented the charter to the Society. Miss Alice Putnam received it for the Society, speaking of the honor conferred in receiving their charter from the hands of the President of the National Society.

Miss Lucie Milton then stepped forward and gave Mrs. Lothrop a
bouquet of red, white and blue flowers, saying the following original verses:

Only a few sweet flowers
Of red and white and blue,
It is my pleasure, honored guest,
To give to-day to you.

Our country's colors are they;
The red, the white, the blue,
The colors of the goodliest flag,
That e'er in brave land flew.

The colors in the flowers
Represent our care for you,
We pledge with them our allegiance
To our country tried and true.

The exercises closed with the singing of "America." During the afternoon Frank W. Ross played most delightfully and the Chapter feels deeply indebted to him for his kindness.

Mrs. Lothrop expressed herself much pleased with the work of this Society, and all pronounced it one of the most enjoyable occasions held in Danvers for a long time.

There were 27 Recognition Tokens presented by the National President to the members of this Society, their contribution having been given to Company K that went from Danvers.

Alice R. Putnam accepted the charter from the National President and spoke as follows:

"The Charles Warren Society of the Children of the American Revolution fully appreciate the honor of having Mrs. Lothrop, the National President, with us to-day, and we shall never forget her kindness, while wishing that every Society of the Children in the country might be blessed with her gracious presence for a few short hours as we have been.

"Our charter will be doubly precious having been received from her hands, and the Charles Warren Society will try not only to live up to the spirit of the life of the little hero for whom it was named, but also to the principles of the National Society and to its motto—'For God and Country.'"

PEACE JUBILEE.

The Children of the American Revolution of the State of Massachusetts had a Peace Jubilee, November 19th, in the patriotic department of the Mechanics Charitable Association, at its Triennial Exhibition in Boston, Mass. As Paul Revere was the first president of this time honored institution, it was an appropriate addition to the
Exhibition, and when the Children of the American Revolution of the State were invited through their National President, Mrs. Lothrop, to hold a patriotic meeting on some day during the Exhibition, which was held October 10th to December 3rd, she felt that nothing could be so fitting as to have a grand Peace Jubilee. Accordingly invitations to the nineteen Societies throughout the State were sent out, and noble was the response. Each Society appeared ready to furnish its part on the program assigned to it, or glad to at once begin the work of preparation. Rehearsals in the various Societies were the order of the day henceforth, as the National President was anxious that the regular work of the Societies along historic lines should be brought out; that all interested in this cause for the development in patriotism of our children and our youth should see for themselves the object lesson as the young people displayed, the care and loving services of their faithful presidents in this training school that prepares the members for good citizenship.

Those Societies, of course, in and near Boston had naturally the bulk of the work of the program upon their shoulders, as weather and other conditions and circumstances would largely determine the attendance of those members more remotely settled in the State. The Jonathan Thompson Society, of Charleston, Mrs. George H. Pendergast, President, took the whole burden of the Salute to the Flag, with the recitation of its final feature, "Our Flag of Liberty," written by the National President, and in this splendid exercise was mingled the Continental March, accompanied by young Gallagher, who drummed with precision and spirit, also a patriotic catechism whose questions were propounded by Mrs. Pendergast, and answered quickly and with enthusiasm by the members, showing the Society to be under the best drilling possible at their monthly meetings. Thirty-seven young people of varying ages, belonging to this Society, took part in this beautiful exercise.

Rev. Dr. Horton offered the Invocation, Mrs. Lothrop, the National President, presiding, and giving the welcome that struck the key-note, and rang in the Children of the American Revolution Peace Jubilee.

Recitations, or original historic papers, by members of the different Societies in the State, now followed, mingled with music; either duets with violin and piano, or solos. All these exercises were performed by members of the Societies in a way to reflect great credit upon themselves and their presiding officers.

The Wyoming Society, of Melrose, Mrs. Shumway, President, prepared several selections in recitations, and music, that exhibited the fine results of their patriotic training, Mrs. Mary R. Clarke, their Vice-President, led them in chorus singing.

The Old North Bridge Society had the special Concord hymn, by Ralph W. Emerson, written in 1836, recited by one of its members, Edna Calef, and "Old Ironsides" rendered by Louie Hosmer. The
Auburndale Society was represented by Leon Abbott Hackett, who gave a piano solo, by Godard, most brilliantly.

The Cambridge Society, Mrs. Estelle Hatch Weston, President, acquitted itself splendidly through its representatives, who furnished a piano and violin duo; and an original historical paper, written by a boy not over a dozen summers, but that would do credit to a Son of the American Revolution.

Little Louise Hunt and George Oliver Reed pleased the large audience exceedingly, and made the hearts of their young comrades of the Jonathan Thompson Society very proud and happy.

Miss Annie Foster Dodge, of the Asa Pollard Society of Billerica, Miss Martha A. Dodge, President, recited most feelingly the beautiful "Song on the Battlefield." Then the splendid Reeves Band that furnished the public concerts all through the exhibition, came in by the courtesy of the management and gave a concert of our National Airs, to the delight of the crowded assembly, and in honor of the Young People's Day, by which they commemorated the returns of peace to our Nation, and the victory to our Army and to our Navy.

Congratulatory letters were read by the National President from Secretary John D. Long and Col. Theodore Roosevelt, and others. Rising salutes with the little flags carried by each member were given for our gallant soldier and sailor boys amid great applause.

Mrs. E. J. Meale, the State Director, gave the history of the National Emblem presented in 1895 by the National President, Mrs. Lothrop, to the State having the largest number of Societies. Massachusetts having won it for 1898, the Emblem stood on a pedestal on this grand occasion, the center of all eyes, voicing by its National insignia, and broad floating red, white and blue ribbons, each telling its story in gold letters, the inspiration of which it was the symbol.

The audience room held many priceless colonial and revolutionary relics, but none more admired than were those sent by the Massachusetts Children of the American Revolution. Before closing the program, the National President gave a condensed report of the War Relief Service of the Massachusetts Societies, who contributed most generously to the Volunteer Aid Association that sent out the Hospital Ship Bay State. The young members also were active in helping the various Chapters, Daughters of the American Revolution, throughout the State, and furnished supplies, hospital stores, and in every way possible helped the soldiers and sailors who responded so nobly to the call of President McKinley.

It was a grand Peace Jubilee, and Massachusetts was proud of her patriotic children, and glad in their successful attempt to express their gratitude and joy in the victorious outcome of the war, and to do honor to the brave defenders of the National honor, and the loyal subjects of the Republic.
IN MEMORIAM.

MRS. JOHN M. RITCHIE.

The Board of Management of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution deeply mourn the loss of their beloved sister, Mrs. Ritchie, widow of Judge John M. Ritchie, who passed away at Frederick, Maryland, October 20, 1898.

Her clear insight, and ripe judgment, at important crises, made her a tower of strength, as a former member of the Board, and she will be greatly missed in the Society.

To her family, "while in the shadow of their great affliction," the memory of her beautiful life of self-denial and devotion will surely come to sustain and comfort them.

Her friends would have had her spared yet longer, but her work was done, and she who never sought for rest in this life, hath entered into the eternal rest.

(Signed) "MARY JANE SEYMOUR,
Historian General.

MARY C. O'NEIL,
Vice-President General.

ALICE PICKETT AKERS,
Recording Secretary General.

MISS REUBENA HYDE WALWORTH.

The Board of Management of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution were startled and deeply grieved at the announcement of the decease of Miss Walworth, a charter member of this Society and a daughter of one of its honored founders—Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth.

The President General and the members of the Board tender their heartfelt sympathy to the stricken mother, and to the members of her family in the full assurance that there will come to them in the poignancy of their sorrow the consolation that their gifted daughter and sister gave her service to the utmost, even her life in the hour of her country's need.

She was an angel of mercy to the wounded and the dying. Many a soldier whose sufferings were relieved by her ministries will rise up to call her blessed. Verily, "She hath done what she could," and to her the fullness of reward has come in the word of the Master, "Inas-
much as ye have done it unto the least of these my brethren, ye have
done it unto me."

(Signed)  
MARY JANE SEYMOUR,  
Historian General.  
MARY C. O’NEIL,  
Vice-President General.  
ALICE PICKETT AKERS,  
Recording Secretary General.

MRS. T. M. BROWN.

The Board of Management of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution learned with deep regret of the decease of Mrs. T. M. Brown, State Regent for Massachusetts. Her enthusiasm and her marked executive ability greatly promoted the interests of our Society in her sphere of influence. Even prolonged ill-health did not abate her zeal in her work, for which she planned until the last.

In her home Mrs. Brown is greatly missed, and the National Board hereby record their condolence with her family in their loss of a most devoted mother and sister.

(Signed)  
MARY JANE SEYMOUR,  
Historian General.  
MARY C. O’NEIL,  
Vice-President General.  
ALICE PICKETT AKERS,  
Recording Secretary General.

MR. JAMES S. T. STRANAHAN.

The Board of Management of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution hereby manifest their most sincere sympathy with a highly valued member of the Board, Mrs. Clara H. Stranahan, in the severe affliction which has come upon her in the decease of her husband.

Not only in his own home will his loss be most keenly felt, but in the city, where Mr. Stranahan was so highly esteemed as a public benefactor, and as “the people’s friend” during his long and useful life. Therefore we trust that there will come to our sister the consolation that like a sheaf of grain fully ripened, he hath been gathered into the Heavenly Garner.

(Signed)  
MARY JANE SEYMOUR,  
Historian General.  
MARY C. O’NEIL,  
Vice-President General.  
ALICE PICKETT AKERS,  
Recording Secretary General.
Mr. Edwin Mickley.

The Board of Management of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, having learned of the decease of Mr. Edwin Mickley, of Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, hereby express their sincere sympathy with the bereaved family in the loss of their husband and father.

He was deeply interested in the Daughters of the American Revolution, of which Society his daughters are members, having addressed them upon several occasions at his own home and elsewhere.

Of distinguished Huguenot and Revolutionary ancestry, Mr. Mickley was a courtly Christian gentleman and an honored patriot.

(Signed) Mary Jane Seymour, Historian General
Mary C. O'Neil, Vice-President General
Alice Pickett Akers, Recording Secretary General

Lieutenant Clarke Churchman.

The following resolutions of condolence were adopted at a meeting of the Board of Management of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, September 27, 1898, in memory of Lieutenant Clarke Churchman, Twelfth United States Infantry, born October 28, 1873, entered Cadet at West Point, June, 1894, graduated April 26, 1898, and who fell in battle at Santiago, July 1, 1898.

Whereas, In the late war between the United States and Spain, Captain and Mrs. Caleb Churchman were bereaved of their only child, Lieutenant Clarke Churchman; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Board of Management of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution tenders its most sincere sympathy to our beloved sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Clarke Churchman, State Régent, Daughters of the American Revolution for Delaware, and to her husband in this hour of their deep affliction, they having sacrificed their all in the struggle to deliver the oppressed from thraldom, and at the same time we realize that human sympathy alone is vain and commend our stricken friends to divine consolation.

Our Heavenly Father hath bidden us to look beyond the fleeting sorrows of this present life, for He hath said "I am the resurrection and the life, he that believeth in Me, though he were dead, yet shall he live, and whoso liveth and believeth in Me, shall never die."

(Signed) Mary Jane Seymour, Historian General
Mary C. O'Neil, Vice-President General
Alice Pickett Akers, Recording Secretary General.
IN MEMORIAM.

MRS. BERNARD A. HOOPES.—It is with deep regret I report the death of a valued member of our Chapter—Mrs. Bernard A. Hoopes, who died at Richfield Springs, New York, July 7, 1898. Resolutions were passed by the Chapter, expressing the sorrow of the members and sincere sympathy for the family in the loss they had sustained.—FANNIE RICE RHODES, Historian.

LYDIA WHITE FRENCH.—Resolutions on the death of Lydia White French, an honorary member of Deborah Sampson Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Brockton, Massachusetts.

WHEREAS, The Great Commander has called from our ranks one of our honorary members, Lydia White French, to receive her reward in Heaven, and as the members of Deborah Sampson Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, are desirous of testifying their respect for her memory, and expressing their affectionate sympathy for her family, therefore be it

Resolved, That while we deeply sympathize with those who were bound to our departed friend by the nearest and dearest ties, we yet look forward to that great reunion in a world beyond, when our work is finished here.

Resolved, That these resolutions be transmitted to the family of our honorary Regent, as a token of our respect for a good woman gone to her rest, and of the interest felt by this Chapter in those she loved and cherished. That they also be spread upon the records of the Chapter, and forwarded to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

By the Committee.

CLARA LINCOLN ATWOOD,
HETTY RUSSELL LITTLEFIELD.

GRACE HERSCHEL.—The Eagle Rock Chapter, of Montclair, New Jersey, has sustained its first loss in the death of Grace Herschel, who entered into rest this last August. Mrs. Herschel was bound to her new England home by ancestral ties, both education and association. Those of us who have known her in the home of her adoption have felt the influence of a strong, devout and helpful life. Ill health prevented her active participation in the work of the Chapter, though she felt a deep interest in the purposes and ambitions of the Society. She entertained a commendable pride in her connection by birth with those who were influential in laying the foundations
of the nation and in sustaining it in its struggle for independence. Her devotion to principle and her unswerving loyalty to truth and duty were inherited characteristics from an honorable and illustrious ancestry.

Resolved, That we tender the sympathy of the Chapter to her bereaved husband and family.

Resolved, That a copy of this tribute be entered in the records of the Chapter, and also published in full in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Resolved, That we express our sorrow over the sad event, and inscribe her name upon the Roll of Honor, thereby perpetuating her memory in this Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

MRS. HANNAH BELL BARKER.—On September 3, 1898, the Stars and Stripes Chapter, of Burlington, Iowa, lost an honored charter member in the death of Mrs. Hannah Bell Barker in Chicago, where she had spent the summer. The ancestor through whose services she claimed a place among Daughters of the American Revolution was Major Brown, of the Eastern Battalion, Morris County, New Jersey; a soldier of heroic courage and valiant deeds, of whom Mrs. Barker spoke always with deep pride and affection. Herself possessed of grace and strength of mind and heart and character, Mrs. Barker, with the incentive of true patriotism was earnestly enthusiastic in the work of our Order and in the interests of her local Chapter, and we keenly regret the loss of a valued member.—SARAH M. MILIKEN, Historian.

MRS. ANNIE LARIMER JONES died November 7, 1898. She was the great-granddaughter of John Hughey, Sr., of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, who joined the army at the age of twenty-three, serving from 1775 to 1777. The family tradition relates that at one time he acted as scout. The family were Scotch Presbyterians who came to this country prior to the Penn settlement. After the Revolution John Hughey moved to Western Pennsylvania and several times was obliged to take his family to Fort Pitt to escape the Indian outbreaks. Mrs. Jones joined the Daughters of the American Revolution early in its history and was a constant and interested attendant at the Chapter meetings, being very generous and always ready
to help in every patriotic undertaking. She presented the seal to the Pittsburg Chapter, the handle of which was made of wood from the old Block House.—Grace A. Gormly, Historian.

Mrs. Jane Ives Washburn.—Since our last meeting we have lost by death another member of our Chapter, Mrs. Jane Ives, wife of Mr. John H. Washburn, of New York City. She had attended but one of our meetings, that the annual meeting of 1897. Being a member, in New York, of the Daughters of the Revolution and several other patriotic societies, she desired to join one in her native State, and through the influence of her life-long friend, Mrs. H. C. Griggs, she became a member of the Melicent Porter Chapter.

Mrs. Washburn was no ordinary woman. With little health, she accomplished much, not only in the line of active benevolence and kindness, but in intellectual attainments.

She was fond, especially, of historical reading, and genealogical research. Her ability as a writer is well known to her correspondents and to the few who have been so fortunate as to read her volume of home letters (privately printed), giving realistic and picturesque descriptions of scenes and events in a "Trip to the Pacific and Back" in 1886.

Mrs. Washburn died at Omaha, Nebraska, October 21, 1898, after an illness of one week.—K. A. Prichard, Registrar.

Mrs. Charles K. Howe.—Samuel Grant Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Gardiner, Maine, has been called upon to mourn the loss of one of its charter members, Mrs. Charles K. Howe, of Hallowell. In her death we have lost an earnest and interested member, one always anxious to further the work of the Society and Chapter in every way in her power.—Nora Grant Rice, Regent.

Mrs. Edgar Bates—

Whereas, At a regular meeting of the Colonel Thomas Lathrop Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, held September 6, 1898, it was learned that Mrs. Edgar Bates, a member of the Chapter, had died at Cohasset, August 15, 1898, therefore,
Resolved, That as a Chapter, we mourn the loss of a patriotic member, the first link broken in our chain.

Resolved, That we extend to her husband and family our deepest sympathy in their sorrow.

"He liveth long who liveth well;  
All else is life but flung away;  
He liveth longest who can tell  
Of true things truly done each day."

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the husband of Mrs. Bates, and also be entered upon our records.

MRS. C. A. GROSS,
Historian.

MISS ALICE TODD.—The first death in Milwaukee Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, that of Miss Alice Todd, of Belvit, Wisconsin, occurred on October 27th. Miss Todd was an earnest believer in the object for which the Society was organized and her influence, which from her position was great, was always used to further its patriotic aims.

The following resolution was passed by the Society at its November meeting:

Resolved, That in the death of Miss Alice Todd, Assistant Principal of the West Side High School, this Chapter has sustained a great loss from an educational and intellectual standpoint.

From her position as a teacher she was enabled in an unusual degree to forward the aims of this Society by imparting the spirit of patriotism to the young men and women under her charge.

Such a loss is far-reaching, touching as it does the youth in so many homes.

Resolved, That this Chapter extend to the family of the deceased its warmest sympathy in their bereavement.

M. E. ANDERSON,
Corresponding Secretary.

MRS. MARGARET WALLS.—Died, in Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, on the 26th day of June A. D. 1898, Margaret, wife of Dr. A. G. Walls, deceased.

At a special meeting of the Board of the Shikelimo Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, called by order of the Regent, the following resolutions were adopted:

Having learned with sorrow of the death of Mrs. Margaret Walls, a member of the Board of Managers,

Resolved, that by her decease the Daughters of the American Revolution have lost one of their leading and most faithful members.
Resolved, That in her painful illness she exhibited that Christian spirit, heroism and patience which disclosed her sterling character and noble qualities of mind and heart.

Resolved, That her consistent and upright life, her helpful and kindly demeanor made for her in the Society a place which is difficult to fill.

Resolved, That we shall cherish her memory and endeavor to emulate her virtues, and as members of this Society we extend to her relatives and friends our sympathy in this their time of bereavement.

Resolved, That this record be entered on our minutes, that a copy be sent to her family and published in the newspapers of the town.

AUGUSTA W. BATES, MARY V. HAYES, ANNE K. DREISBACH,
Committee.

MARY IRENE CARR.—A special meeting of the Board of Management of Abigail Phelps Chapter was convened October 8th for the purpose of taking appropriate action in regard to the death of Mary Irene Carr, this being the first bereavement which the Chapter has suffered since it was organized in 1893. The following resolutions were passed:

WHEREAS, As it has pleased God in his wise Providence to take to himself the soul of our sister, Mary Irene Carr,

Resolved, That we, members of the Abigail Phelps Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Simsbury, Connecticut, desire to express our heartfelt sympathy with the afflicted family and friends of one so deservedly dear to all who knew her, for her unfailing charity, the serenity and sweetness of her disposition as shown through weary months of suffering, and for the firmness and consistency of her Christian life.

Resolved, That these resolutions be recorded in the Chapter minutes, and that copies be sent to the family of Mrs. Carr and to the AMERICAN MONTHLY.

E. A. C. PHELPS, Historian.

MRS. MARY PETTIGREW KEYES was born in Wethersfield, Vermont, May 26, 1813. Her father, William Pettigrew, enlisted at the age of eighteen in Colonel John Stark's company, First New Hampshire Regiment, and continued in the service till the end of the war. There is in possession of her descendants a sermon preached by Rev. Israel Evans at Easton, Pennsylvania, to Sullivan's army on their return from avenging the
Wyoming massacre on the Six Nations. The fly-leaf is inscribed, “William Pettigrew, his book, delivered to me August 22, 1780, Camp Yourk. William Pettigrew, a soldier of the Western Army.” The sermon contains an account of the expedition, an eulogy of Washington and a prediction of America’s great future. William Pettigrew in the latter part of his life received orders from Bishop Asbury as a preacher in the Methodist Episcopal church. He died in November, 1816. His only daughter, Mary, the subject of this sketch, was married September 26, 1839, to Rev. Nathaniel Abbott Keyes, graduate of Dartmouth College and Andover Seminary and together they sailed as missionaries to Syria January 24, 1840. Their eldest child was born on Mt. Zion. Upon their return to America Mr. Keyes preached for a number of years in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, after which he removed to Princeton, where he died March 30, 1857.
OFFICIAL.

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

OF THE

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

MRS. MARY SMITH LOCKWOOD, MISS LILIAN LOCKWOOD,
Editor. Business Manager.

National Officers
1898

President General
MRS. DANIEL MANNING,

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization.
MRS. ALBERT D. BROCKETT,
318 N. Washington St., Alexandria, Virginia.

Vice-Presidents General.

MRS. RUSSELL A. ALGER,
Detroit, Michigan; 1601 K St., Washington, D.C.

MRS. N. D. SPEKKY,
405 Orange St., New Haven, Connecticut; "The Buckingham," Washington, D.C.

MRS. JOHN M. THURSTON,*
Omaha, Nebraska; Washington, D.C.

MRS. HORATIO N. TAPLIN,
Montpelier, Vermont; 1538 I St., Washington, D.C.

MRS. MARCUS A. HANNA,
Cleveland, Ohio; "The Arlington," Washington, D.C.

MRS. WILLIAM P. FRYE,
Lewiston, Maine; "The Hamilton," Washington, D.C.

MRS. JOHN N. JEWETT,
412 Dearborn Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

MRS. ELEANOR W. HOWARD,
317 N. Washington St., Alexandria, Virginia.

MRS. WILLIAM W. SHIPPEN,
New Jersey; 160 E. 38th St., New York City.

MRS. WILLIAM J. HOWARD,
1898

-Died March 14, 1898.-

(119)
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 So-
ciety, 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 "Corre-
spanding Secretary General" at headquarters, 902 F street, Washington,
D. C.

Applications 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 "Regis-
trans 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, ne-
ever by cash, to "Treasurer General, D. A. R., Washington, D. C."

No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If not ac-
cepted this amount will be returned.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

October 25th.

The regular meeting of the National Board of Management was
held on Tuesday, October 25th, Mrs. Manning, President General, in
the chair. The meeting was opened at 10.30 a. m., with prayer by the
Chaplain General.

Roll call by the Recording Secretary General.

Members present: Mrs. Brockett, Mrs. Sperry, Mrs. Taplin, Mrs.
Howard, Dr. McGee, Mrs. Colton, Miss Forsyth, Mrs. O’Neil, Mrs.
Goodloe, Mrs. Cameron, Mrs. Stakely, Mrs. Henry, Miss Hetzel, Mrs.
Hatch, Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Hatcher, Mrs. Darwin, Mrs. Akers, and
of the State Regents, Mrs. Kinney, of Connecticut; Mrs. Depue, of
New Jersey; Mrs. Page, of Virginia; Mrs. Cassius M. Barnes, of
Oklahoma; Mrs. Newcomb, of the District of Columbia.

The Recording Secretary General read the minutes of the previous
meeting. With a few slight corrections they stood approved.

Mrs. Henry rose to a question of privilege, announcing that inas-
much as the Board had learned during the past month of the death of
the former State Regent of Maryland, Mrs. John Ritchie, of Frederick,
Maryland, a motion was in order requiring that resolutions of conso-
dence be sent to the family of Mrs. Ritchie. Mrs. Henry moved that
such resolutions be prepared and sent out. Carried.

Miss Hetzel said: "We have also lost another member, Miss Reubena
Walworth, the daughter of one of the founders of our Society. Young, lovely, and exceptionally gifted, her life was a sacrifice to her patriotism and her zeal for humanity. Miss Walworth went with her mother to Montauk, where she spent the summer nursing the sick and wounded soldiers; there she fell a victim of the pestilence, giving her life to the cause. I therefore move that resolutions of sympathy be offered to Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth upon the death of her daughter."

At the suggestion of the President General all present arose as a tribute of respect to the memory of this Daughter.

Mrs. Seymour moved that the Board express its sympathy to Mrs. Stranahan, of New York, a member of the National Society, on the death of her husband, a prominent citizen of Brooklyn.

President General: "You have heard the motions of Miss Hetzel and Mrs. Seymour. We will be very much gratified to send to these families who have sustained bereavements our sympathy in their sorrow."

The motions were voted on and unanimously carried.

Dr. McGee said: "I regret to state that one of the Daughters of the American Revolution nurses died at Santiago. As this is the first of the Daughters of the American Revolution nurses who has died, I should like to send the sympathy of the Board to the family of this nurse, Dr. Irene Toland, of St. Louis."

Mrs. Colton suggested that these expressions of sympathy should come from the War Committee.

President General: "It seems to me that the National Board represents the National Society, and that it would be better to have these resolutions go out from the National Board."

Mrs. Seymour announced also that Miss Mickley, Regent of the Liberty Bell Chapter of Pennsylvania, had lost her father recently, and moved that resolutions of condolence be sent her.

Dr. McGee stated that she had also received the news of the death of two other contract nurses, who were Sisters of Charity, one at Ponce, Porto Rico, and the other after service at Montauk and Huntsville.

Miss Forsyth said: "If we have not voted on the first resolution offered by Dr. McGee, it seems to me that we should not confine our expressions of sympathy to the first nurse mentioned, but that our sympathy should go also to these others as well."

President General: "I am sure there is but one feeling around the Board in this subject. All in favor of sending resolutions of condolence to those families whose relatives have fallen in the service of their country will please say aye." It was so ordered.

Mrs. Henry moved: "That the President General appoint a committee to formulate resolutions of sympathy in accordance with the above motions." Carried.

The reports of the officers being called, the Recording Secretary General presented the following:
Madam President: I have written during the last month eighty letters and postals, and have signed all certificates of membership and application papers up to date.

It gives me pleasure to report that I have transmitted to the Chapter in Illinois a copy of the report made by the committee appointed to investigate the complications that had arisen in that Chapter and been submitted to the National Board, with the happy result, I think, of adjusting these troubles.

All other work assigned me has been attended to and the work of my desk is entirely up to date.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) ALICE PICKETT AKERS,
Recording Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL from September 26 to October 25, 1898: Blanks issued, 1,673; Constitutions, 281; Caldwell’s circulars, 193; officers’ lists, 146; letters received, 120; letters written, 53.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) KATE KEARNEY HENRY,
Corresponding Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

Report accepted.

Report of amount received and expended by the Curator from September 24 to October 24, 1898:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Office Expenses</td>
<td>$30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage on Application Blanks</td>
<td>$15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount Received for Articles Sold</td>
<td>$72.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Report presented through the Corresponding Secretary General, and, upon motion, accepted.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL.—Applications presented, 284; applications verified awaiting dues, 50; applications on hand unveri-
fied, 43; badge permits issued, 116; number of deceased members, 10; resignations, 3; Daughters of Revolutionary Soldiers admitted, 7.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) SUSAN RIVIERE HETZEL,
Registrar General, N. S. D. A. R.

The Recording Secretary General was directed to cast the ballot for these applicants.

Attention was called to the fact that the name of Mrs. Mary Morris Hallowell and that of her granddaughter were sent in for resignation.

The Registrar General said: “We regret greatly losing Mrs. Hallowell, even though she is absent from this country now. Mrs. Hallowell has been a very active member of the National Society.”

Miss Forsyth moved: “That in view of the fact that Mrs. Hallowell was one of the earliest members of this Society, and has shown its members special courtesies, the Board ask that Mrs. Hallowell and her granddaughter withdraw their resignations from the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.” Carried.

The report of the Registrar General was then voted upon and accepted.

REPORT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION.—Madam President: The following Chapter Regents were appointed by respective State Regents: Mrs. Ellen Peter-Bryce, Tuscaloosa, Alabama; Miss Susie M. Willes, Groom, Maryland; Mrs. Josephine M. King, Fort Edwards, New York; Mrs. Mary Deming Shipman Penrose, Walla Walla, Washington State.

The resignations of the following Chapter Regents: Mrs. Fanny D. Markland, Oakland, Maryland; Mrs. Louise G. Miller, Salisbury, Maryland; Mrs. Mary A. B. Evans, Lockport, New York.


Charters in the hand of the engrosser, six.

Respectfully submitted,

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

Report accepted.

Mrs. Brockett announced that Mrs. George E. Fuller had been chosen by the Chapter Regents of Massachusetts as their State Regent.

Dr. McGee moved that the Board now elect Mrs. Fuller as State Regent of Massachusetts.

Mrs. Brockett moved that Mrs. Fuller be elected by the Board by acclamation.

President General: “All in favor of this, will please rise and remain standing.” Unanimously carried.

President General: “I have the pleasure of announcing to the Board
that I was so happy as to meet Mrs. Fuller last week at Fall River. Her nomination by the ladies of Massachusetts seemed to be unanimous. Mrs. Fuller is very much interested in the Daughter of the American Revolution work and is a loyal and devoted member of the National Society. I think all the members of the Board will be most gratified to hear of her election."

REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL was read and, upon motion, accepted.


I have also to report the urgent need of an additional book case. As a large case, like those now in use, would be quite expensive, I would recommend the purchase of small cases of the Wernicke pattern, from time to time as we have need. These cases are made with glass doors which can be pushed up and back, out of the way, and hold one shelf of books in each. They are so constructed, however, that a large case can be built up from these single sections, by adding laterally or vertically, so desired to fit the given space, thus forming an “elastic book case.”

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed)
Gertrude B. Darwin,
Librarian General.

REPORT OF THE HISTORIAN GENERAL.—The Eighth Volume of the Lineage Book is well on its way towards completion. Its one thousand Revolutionary ancestors have all been corroborated from the Card Catalogue, and a large portion of the book is ready for publication. Cards have been mimeographed and sent to the one thousand members whose names are in the Seventh Lineage Book to notify them that these books are ready to be delivered to those wishing them.

I find wherever the Lineage Books are examined by Genealogists and Librarians, their value is recognized, and I have been asked why we had not notified the principal Libraries of the existence of this work, thus giving them the opportunity to subscribe for it. If such a course were pursued, it would benefit the Society in many ways, and I would like permission from the Board thus to notify such Libraries as the Librarian General shall suggest.

(Signed)
Mary Jane Seymour,
Historian General.
On motion of Mrs. Brockett, the report was accepted, with the suggestion contained therein.

**REPORT OF THE PRINTING COMMITTEE.**—Madam President and Ladies:
During the past month the Printing Committee has held two meetings and transacted the following business:

September 28th, 500 transfer cards were ordered from Messrs. McGill and Wallace. By order of the committee a change was made in the style of type used in this work, as that formerly used was not satisfactory.

At the second meeting, October 7th, the committee signed an order on the Treasurer General for $90, with which to purchase from the Postoffice Department 4,000 stamped envelopes for general use at headquarters. These supplies have not yet been delivered to the Society.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGIA STOCKTON HATCHER, Chairman.

MARY C. O'NEIL,
LILLIE TYSON PAGE TAPLIN,
KATE KEARNEY HENRY,
ELEANOR WASHINGTON HOWARD.

October 25, 1898.

Report accepted.

Miss Forsyth asked to defer the report of the Magazine Committee until after the proposed meeting of that committee, when a much fuller and more satisfactory report could be made. This was granted.

Dr. McGee moved that the reports of the State Regents on the War work be read. Carried.

The Corresponding Secretary General read the report of the State Regent of Massachusetts, which was received with acclamation.

The President General said: "I had the pleasure in Fall River of listening to Dr. Croker, who gave a very interesting account of the work done in the Bay State."

The report of the State Regent of Indiana was read next.

Miss Forsyth moved: "That State and Chapter Regents be asked to add to reports already furnished a record of individual gifts and efforts made by members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution through any agencies in connection with our recent war with Spain." Carried.

At 1 o'clock it was moved and carried to adjourn until 2 p. m.

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**Tuesday Afternoon, October 25, 1898.**

The adjourned meeting was called to order at 2.15 p. m., the President General, Mrs. Manning, in the chair.

The Registrar General presented a few additional names for membership in the National Society.
It was moved and carried that the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for these applicants.

The report of the Directory being called, Mrs. Brockett, compiler of the Directory, made a brief verbal report, to the effect that the work was progressing very satisfactorily and the clerks who had been employed for this purpose would in a few days be discharged; also that the proof was being read with great care, Mrs. Brockett having personally attended to this, with the assistance of her clerk.

It was moved and seconded that this report be accepted.

The President General said: "In connection with the mention of Miss Walworth's death, I would like to say to the Board that I reached home Friday night. On Saturday morning, when I learned by telegram, that Miss Walworth's funeral was to be on the following day at 3 o'clock, I went the next morning to the florist's and ordered a large wreath of white chrysanthemums tied with broad ribbons of blue and white, and sent this by special messenger to Saratoga, in the name of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. There was no way in which I could get the Board together, and I thought it eminently fitting under the circumstances to recognize our founder's sorrow at that time."

Dr. McGee moved that the Board express their thanks to the President General for her action in this matter and that the Treasurer General be authorized to pay this bill. Carried.

Mrs. Hatcher reported that she had ascertained from the Secretary of the Lafayette Memorial Association some facts in regard to the recognition that would be given the National Society if they cooperated with this Association in honoring Lafayette, as proposed. Mrs. Hatcher then read a letter bearing upon this point, which stated that upon formal request from the Daughters of the American Revolution one of the four tablets on the Lafayette Memorial would be given the National Society, and that satisfactory recognition would be given the Memorial Committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution in the Lafayette Association.

Mrs. Hatcher read from the minutes of the last Continental Congress the action taken on the proposed presentation of a statue of Washington to France by the women of America, from which it appeared that the two projects do not conflict.

Miss Forsyth: "My idea is that we should be identified with this Lafayette monument project as a Society, and in being identified with it, I mean that we should be given all the privileges that go with it; that we be recognized as a Society, with the name of our President General or Committee or Society, whichever may be desired. To communicate with the members of our Society all over the country I suppose it would be necessary to send out circulars. I think the authorization should come direct from the Board and let all Daughters who desire contribute to this."
Mrs. Taplin suggested that an advertisement of this matter be put in the Magazine.

President General: "I would like to have some expression from the State Regents present in regard to this matter."

Mrs. Kinney, State Regent of Connecticut, said: "I think the Magazine is not widely enough distributed to effect much in that way. But as a State Regent, I should be glad to send out notifications to the Chapters of Connecticut, requesting their assistance. We have been doing a large work this summer, still I am sure we will be glad to aid this matter of the Lafayette monument. Several of our Chapters are very much interested in it, and one sent a beautiful wreath to place over Lafayette's grave, some years ago. We have one or two Daughters in Connecticut who are connected with the Lafayette family."

President General: "I think if each Chapter of the National Society would take hold of this matter in her own State and get contributions from the women in their respective cities, we might have a fine showing in both of these projects."

Mrs. Page, State Regent of Virginia, assured the Board that the Chapters in her State would comply with any appeal made to them to the best of their ability, and stated that inasmuch as the annual conference of the Chapters and delegates through Virginia will be held in Norfolk the first week in December, that it would be well for Mrs. Hatcher to submit any report she may have to make to the assembled Chapters at that time.

Miss Benning stated that the time proposed by Mrs. Page for bringing this matter to the attention of the Daughters might not be convenient for all the Chapters, as their time of meeting varied.

President General: "If there are any contributions to be made, I think they should come in before the Continental Congress. This is a matter to be considered in deciding upon a day."

Mrs. Hatcher suggested a day in November, also, if the general opinion of the Board is in favor of doing anything with this matter, that a committee be named as a preliminary step simply to facilitate the work and get it in shape and after the Congress, definite terms could be arranged.

Mrs. Cameron suggested that each Chapter be asked to make at the November meeting the special order of the day the consideration of means for raising money for this monument.

Mrs. Hatcher replied that this day would not suit in every instance, as, for example, in the Lafayette Chapter, of Indiana.

Miss Foisy suggested that both of the projects be included when the matter is brought to the attention of the Chapters; i.e. the Washington statue and the Lafayette monument.

Mrs. Hatcher moved: "That the President General be requested to appoint a committee at this meeting which shall draft the form of circular to be issued to the Daughters of the American Revolution, ask-
ing them to contribute to the memorials, stating what the memorials are, namely: a statute to Washington and a monument to Lafayette.”

President General: “There is one point to be considered, if this money is solicited for the two objects; that is, how are you going to dispose of it?”

It was stated that the donors should state for which specific object the money was intended.

Mrs. Hatcher objected to this plan, in view of the fact that the two appeals going together might make complications.

Mrs. Barnes, State Regent of Oklahoma, was presented by the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization, Mrs. Brockett, and cordially received by the Board.

Resuming the regular business, Miss Forsyth seconded the motion of Mrs. Hatcher, as follows: “I move that the President General be requested to appoint a committee at this meeting of the Board to formulate a circular to be sent to the members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution throughout the country, asking them to contribute to the memorials which are to be given to France in 1900, namely: a bronze statue of Washington, to be presented by the women of America, and a monument to Lafayette, to be presented by the school children and citizens of the United States.”

Carried.

President General: “I would like to hear the general feeling of the Board in this matter of the circulars.”

Miss Forsyth: “I think some regard should be paid to the order in which these two projects have come to us. The matter of the Washington statue was laid before the Board, I believe, some time ago. Perhaps it would be a question of courtesy and order to consider them in that way. We are not likely to offend the Government in the way in which we do this, but we might cause some little feeling in our Society, which is much interested in the Washington statue.”

President General: “Is there anything more to be said about this matter?”

Mrs. Colton: “I should think the natural feeling would be to put Washington first.”

Miss Hetzel: “And moreover, the erection of the Washington statue has been pending a long time, and as it was the first started, it should be the first attended to.”

Mrs. Cameron: “I think it would be well to guarantee a fund for this.”

President General: “It is not in our power to command a fund. A motion is before the house. Are you ready for the question?”

The question was called.

Mrs. Hatcher was asked by the Chair to state her motion.

The motion was again stated and being voted upon, was unanimously carried.

It was moved and carried that the reading of the reports of the State
Regents regarding the war work of the Daughters of the American Revolution be resumed.

At the suggestion of the Corresponding Secretary, the State Regent of Connecticut and the State Regent of Virginia read their respective reports.

After making a few preliminary remarks, Mrs. Kinney read a record of the war work accomplished during the summer by the Connecticut Chapters. This was received with acclamation.

Dr. McGee said: “May I make one note regarding the Connecticut report? It says my present official duties are confined solely to selecting nurses for the army. In fact, that was the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution Hospital Corps, and that work was nearly at an end at the time of my appointment. But various questions had arisen regarding transfers, leaves of absence, etc., pertaining to nurses after they were in the Government service. It was because volunteers could not attend to such strictly official work, that I was appointed an officer in the army and placed in charge, under the immediate direction of the Surgeon General, of all matters relating to women nurses.”

Mrs. Page read the report of the Daughters in Virginia, and Mrs. Depue, State Regent of New Jersey, gave the record of the Daughters' work in that State, all of which were received with expressions of appreciation by the Board.

The Corresponding Secretary General read the reports of the different State Regents on the war work.

The State Regent of Oklahoma gave a short verbal report.

The President General asked permission to interrupt the regular order of business to give the names of the committee appointed to prepare a circular for the Lafayette statue, as follows: Mrs. Hatcher, Chairman; Mrs. Akers, Mrs. Kinney, Mrs. Darwin and Mrs. Cameron.

At five p. m. it was moved and carried to adjourn until Wednesday at ten a. m.

Wednesday Morning, October 26th.

The adjourned meeting was called to order on Wednesday at ten a. m., the President General, Mrs. Manning, in the chair.

The Chairman of the Credential Committee submitted a form of circular and made certain suggestions in connection with this for the approval of the Board.

Dr. McGee suggested that the notification in the circular in regard to filling out and returning the same be printed in red ink at the top of circular. This was accepted by the Chairman of the Committee, and upon motion, the circular was approved by the Board to be sent out by the Credential Committee.

Mrs. Stakely moved: “That the suggestions offered by the Chairman of the Credential Committee be accepted.” Carried.
It was moved and carried that the Chairman of this committee take charge of the printing of the circulars.

The Registrar General presented some additional names for membership in the National Society.

It was moved and carried that these applicants be accepted and that the Recording Secretary General be authorized to cast the ballot for these members.

Mrs. Newcomb, Regent of the District, read the report of the war work done by the Daughters of the American Revolution in the District of Columbia. This was received with applause and warm commendation from the President General.

Mrs. Hatch read a report from the Mary Washington Chapter on the same subject, which was also cordially received.

Miss Forsyth moved: "That we adjourn our morning sessions today and hereafter at a quarter before one." Carried.

Upon the announcement by the Recording Secretary General that the resolutions of condolence ordered by the Board last month to be sent to Mrs. Samuel Eliot, of Boston, and to Mrs. Caleb Churchman, of Delaware, had been prepared and would be mailed after the meeting of the Board, Mrs. Seymour asked the consent of the Board to have these resolutions printed in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. This was granted.

Mrs. Henry, Secretary of the War Committee, read the reports of the war work presented by the State Regents of New York, Nebraska, Colorado, Maine, Mississippi, Utah, Florida and South Carolina.

In connection with the report of the last named State, Mrs. Cameron said many letters had been received in Milwaukee from the soldiers, speaking of the extreme kindness they met with in Charleston, South Carolina, especially on the 1st of March, when the people of Charleston opened their homes to the soldiers and offered every hospitality.

Dr. McGee read, at the request of Mrs. Shepard, State Regent of Illinois, the report of the war work of that State.

Upon motion, the Board adjourned at quarter of one o'clock, to meet at 2 p.m.

Wednesday Afternoon, October 26th.

The adjourned meeting was called to order at 2 p.m., Mrs. Manning, President General, in the Chair.

Mrs. Howard moved: "That the President General be requested to appoint the various committees for the Congress at this meeting of the Board." Carried. The committees were appointed and accepted by the Board.

Dr. McGee asked permission to finish the Hospital Corps report, this being a supplementary report, which at the September meeting was voted to be given to the National Board later. Dr. McGee ex-
plained that this was a detailed report of the supplies, which necessarily form a part of the original report and should be printed with it.

After the reading of this report, Miss Forsyth moved: “That this additional report from the Hospital Corps be printed in the Magazine with the report previously made.” Carried.

The State Regent of Virginia gave an interesting account of a nurse, Mrs. Mann, who had the care of sixty Spanish soldiers and five officers. As a mark of their appreciation these soldiers presented Mrs. Mann, at parting, with a handsome bread tray of silver, with the name of each officer and soldier engraved thereon.

Miss Forsyth suggested this interesting incident, together with others contained in the reports of State Regents on the war work, should be published in the Magazine.

At three p.m. Miss Benning moved: “That the Board take a recess until the close of the meeting of the War Committee, which had been called for three o'clock.” Carried.

Mrs. Hatch, Treasurer of the War Committee, offered her report, which, upon motion, was accepted.

Dr. McGee moved that the report of the Treasurer be incorporated in the report of the War Committee. Carried.

Mrs. Hatch read a letter from Mrs. Porter King, asking aid of the War Committee, and was authorized to comply with the request of Mrs. King.

At five p.m. it was moved and carried that the War Committee adjourn and report to the Board.

After the convening of the Board Dr. McGee moved that the report of the War Committee be accepted by the Board. Carried.

Miss Forsyth moved: “That the action of the Board regarding the request made by Mrs. Porter King at the September meeting of the Board, concerning letters, be rescinded, at the request of the mover and seconder of the resolution that caused such action, because passed through a misapprehension. And further, that the words ‘recinded because passed through misapprehension’ be added in brackets where this action of the Board is printed in the Magazine.” Carried.

The Committee on Condolence was named by the President General as follows: Mrs. Seymour, Chairman; Mrs. O’Neil and Mrs. Akers. Mrs. Alden was appointed by the President General to fill the vacancy on the Committee on By-Laws.

Mrs. Goodloe, on the part of Mrs. Cameron, of Wisconsin, presented to the Revolutionary Relics Committee a coat worn by Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, when he signed the Declaration of Independence, the same having been presented to Mrs. Cameron by Mr. Tracy L. Jefford, as a donation to the revolutionary relics collected by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Akers moved: “That we rise in recognition of our great appreciation of the valuable addition to our collection of revolutionary relics, in a coat worn by Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, at the time of
the signing of the Declaration of Independence, and presented through Mrs. Angus Cameron to the Society by Mr. Tracy L. Jefford, of Washington, District of Columbia." Carried.

Mrs. O’Neil moved: "That the circular for the Lafayette monument be issued at once and the other circular, soliciting aid for the Washington statue wait." Motion lost.

Miss Hetzel moved to send out the Washington circular first and that in the meantime correspondence be opened with the secretary of the Lafayette Monument Association, asking what recognition they will give the National Society. Motion lost.

Mrs. O’Neil moved: "That Mrs. Hatcher be empowered to correspond with the proper authorities of the Lafayette memorial." Carried.

Mrs. Depue moved: "That the President General be requested to correspond with the ladies in charge of the Washington statue to be sent to France." Carried.

Dr. McGee moved that the National Society formally ask that it be given a tablet on the side of the monument. Carried.

REPORT OF THE MAGAZINE COMMITTEE was presented as follows: Madam President: The Magazine Committee report that after careful and prolonged investigation, including conferences with the business manager of a prominent magazine, and with persons familiar with advertising, they propose to have one number issued as an advertisement and sent to every family in the Society; provided, that by prompt and united effort enough advertisements can be secured to meet the expense. To this end they desire to send out at once an appeal for the cooperation of the National Officers and of the State and Chapter Regents. They recommend that efforts be made to secure the aid of well-known writers as an additional attraction; also, that every number of the Magazine shall contain a statement of the date of going to press. The proposed rates for advertising are:

For outside page, ................................................ $100.00
For inside page, .................................................. 50.00
For half page, .................................................... 25.00
For quarter page, ................................................ 12.50

Per line, twenty cents (not less than one inch being taken). These rates are based on an issue of not less than twenty to twenty-five thousand, with discount for time, or for a smaller issue.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) MARY ISABELLA FORSYTH,
Chairman.
ANITA NEWCOMB McGEE.
MARY C. O'NEIL.

Report accepted.

Miss Forsyth submitted to the Board the form of circular proposed to be sent out by the Magazine Committee with a view to increasing the circulation of the Magazine.
The advisability of sending out the Magazine on so large a scale with the reports of the Board-meeting therein was questioned.

Mrs. Kinney said: "I heartily approve the Committee's suggestion to print a 25,000 edition of the AMERICAN MONTHLY and send a copy to every member of the Society. It would be a capital advertisement for our Magazine and the subscription list would undoubtedly be largely increased thereby. We ought to have a first class magazine, and it should have a large and a paying circulation. But I doubt the wisdom of printing in this special edition, or in any number of the Magazine, the reports of our Board meetings. This has, I believe, always been done, and it certainly has not made a financial success of the AMERICAN MONTHLY. Would it not be well to change our method somewhat and see if better results cannot be obtained by eliminating the reports from the Magazine, and using the space now given them for additional historical and patriotic matter? Let it be a bright, crisp, historical and patriotic Magazine—one which we shall be as glad to pay for as to read. This is the only organization I have ever known which sends its official records of committee meetings broadcast throughout the country. We never get similar records from any other Society. We hear nothing of the discussions which take place at cabinet meetings in the White House, nor of other discussions in Senate and House committee rooms on Capitol Hill. This National Board is an administrative body only. It does not make laws. Its members simply discuss and arrange ways and means by which the will of the Continental Congress are best carried out. The reports cannot, in the nature of things, be very exciting or particularly interesting and they certainly concern no one outside of the organization.

Our Magazine is on file in various libraries; it is in the exchange list of many magazines and papers; it is read by persons who have no possible right to inspect such reports. The Daughters of the American Revolution everywhere have this right, and they have a right to receive such reports without paying a dollar a year for them. In my judgment the Magazine would be vastly improved by cutting out these reports and giving the space to interesting matter within the province of an historical magazine, and by sending out, gratuitously, under separate cover, and within two weeks from the date of such meetings a copy of the official records of Board meetings to every State and Chapter Regent in the country."

Mrs. Darwin moved: "That the names of all women who went as nurses during the late war with Spain, under the auspices of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, be printed in the special number of the Magazine; also, that the generous action of Surgeon General Van Reypen in regard to some volunteer nurses, as reported by Dr. McGee, and the incidents related by the Assistant Historian and Regents of New Jersey and Virginia be similarly inserted." Carried.
Miss Hetzel moved that the circular presented by the Chairman of the Magazine Committee be accepted. Carried.

Dr. McGee stated that there were a number of nurses endorsed by the Daughters who did not receive appointments until after the Hospital Corps had severed its connection with the Government and asked permission to add those names. This was granted.

Mrs. Colton suggested that some portions of the report of the State Regent of South Carolina be published in the special number of the Magazine to be sent out, as this would make very interesting reading.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from Miss Millward, soliciting the short hand work of the Continental Congress.

The Board instructed the Recording Secretary General to correspond with Miss Millward to ascertain her charge per day and the charge per folio transcript of shorthand notes.

The President General presented to the Board on the part of Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey, some newspapers published during the Revolutionary War.

Miss Forsyth moved: "That the Board accept Miss Dorsey's valuable gift of newspapers of revolutionary date with cordial thanks." Carried.

The President General stated that the names of Mrs. Newcomb and Mrs. Frye would, with the concurrence of the Board, be added to the Committee on Invitation for the Continental Congress of 99. It was so ordered.

The chairmanship of the Committee on Smithsonian Report was tendered by the President General to Mrs. Darwin, Librarian General.

In view of the daily routine of the library work, Mrs. Darwin stated that it would be impossible to accept the chairmanship to this committee unless clerical assistance were furnished her as Librarian General.

Dr. McGee offered the following:

"Whereas, The Librarian General has for nearly two years carried on the entire work of her office, and

Whereas, It is extremely unlikely that a successor can be found who will be able to carry on the technical work of the office; therefore

Resolved, That the Librarian General be authorized to select and engage a clerk, at a salary of $50.00 month." Carried.

On application of the Recording Secretary General for a new rug Mrs. Cameron moved, that the Recording Secretary General be empowered to purchase the rug for the reception room. Carried.

Dr. McGee presented, on behalf of Miss Desha, an atlas and some other articles from the Hospital Corps.

Miss Forsyth moved: "That the Board return their thanks to Miss Desha for her gift to the Society of a valuable atlas; also to the Hospital Corps for their contributions to the National Society." Carried.

Mrs. Agnus Cameron, of Wisconsin, made some statements to the
Board in regard to the Flag Committee, saying: "I presume the members of the Board are aware that this committee was appointed with Mrs. Kempster as Chairman. I am also a member of the committee and there is much interest felt by the entire committee in this matter. A bill is now before the Congress of the United States to prevent the desecration of our Flag; it is the best bill before Congress on the subject, as no other has a penalty attached for the desecration of the Flag, it would have been passed last winter but for the war with Spain, which absorbed all other things. All our committee now desire is the coöperation of the National Society to procure the passage of this bill. We must get this through, if possible. There are two bills now before the House, one by the Grand Army of the Republic. Let these be withdrawn and let the Daughters have the credit of passing the bill they have presented."

The Board expressed much interest in the account given by Mrs. Cameron, offering coöperation in the work of the Flag Committee.

The Recording Secretary General presented for the approval of the Board a Calendar prepared by Miss Lawson of Baltimore, who offered a per cent. on all sales of the same to the Continental Hall Fund. No action.

The President General read a communication received through Mrs. Belden, State Regent of New York, relative to a project submitted by Mr. D. J. Francis, of New York, Sons of the American Revolution, for the preservation and distribution by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution of the bricks which were excavated at the birthplace of General Washington at the time a site for the foundation of the monument was determined upon to mark the birthplace of General Washington—the erection of the monument having been ordered by the United-States Government about a year ago.

Mr. Francis had come into possession of these bricks which had been preserved at the time the excavations were made for the building of the monument, the bricks having been buried with other debris of the fire which had destroyed the house when Washington was but three years old. Mr. Francis proposes that the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution undertake the sale of these bricks as souvenirs, under its auspices, and presents the terms upon which this be conducted.

The hour being very late, it was decided that no action could be taken upon the matter at this meeting.

At 7.30 p. m., it was moved and carried to adjourn until November 22.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) Alice Pickett Akers,
Recording Secretary General.

Report accepted.
The regular meeting of the National Board of Management was held Tuesday, November 22nd.

A letter being read from Mrs. Manning, President General, expressing regret at her inability to be present at this meeting of the Board, Mrs. Howard moved that Mrs. Alger be appointed to preside at the morning session, in the absence of the President General. Motion carried.

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

Members present: Mrs. Brockett; Mrs. Taplin; Mrs. Jewett; Mrs. Howard; Dr. McGee; Mrs. Colton; Miss Temple; Mrs. Fairbanks; Miss Forsyth; Mrs. Hoopes; Mrs. O'Neil; Mrs. Goodloe; Mrs. Stakely; Mrs. Henry; Miss Hetzel; Mrs. Hatch; Mrs. Seymour; Mrs. Hatcher; Mrs. Darwin; Mrs. Akers, and of the State Regents, Mrs. Roberts, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Thom, of Maryland, and Mrs. Newcomb, Regent of the District of Columbia.

The Recording Secretary General read the minutes of the previous meeting, which with a few corrections stood approved.

The Chair, following the usual custom, waived the regular order of business to afford those members coming from a distance an opportunity to present to the Board any matters on which they might desire action or instruction.

Mrs. Jewett read a letter from the State Regent of Illinois and other papers and letters in regard to the trouble existing in a Chapter in Illinois, requesting that immediate consideration be given this matter.

The Recording Secretary General also read several communications addressed to the National Board from this Chapter.

Mrs. Jewett stated that she had procured eminent counsel on this subject and read this legal opinion to the Board.

At 11:15 a.m., it was moved and carried to go into a committee of the whole.

At 12 o'clock, the committee of the whole arose, and the following resolution was offered by Mrs. Jewett:

"The conditions in the Warren Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Monmouth, Illinois, having been brought to the attention of this Board by a communication presented by the State Regent for said State, and the same having been fully considered, upon the said communication, and the correspondence and papers submitted therewith, and it being deemed advisable for the interest of the General Society, as well as for the final settlement of the contentions which seem, at the present time, unfortunately, to impair the usefulness, and destroy the harmony of action which should exist in said Chapter, that this Board should take decisive action in respect to the matters so brought to its attention; it is therefore,
Resolved, That the attempt to dissolve the said Warren Chapter, made some time during the summer of 1898, was ill-advised, irregular and not in accordance with the provisions or spirit of the Constitution and By-laws of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and was therefore ineffectual, and that all the proceedings of the said Chapter and its members to that end were nugatory and void, and that notwithstanding said attempt and the proceedings in pursuance thereof, the said Chapter continued an organized and existing Chapter, with the same rights and relations to the National Society that it had exercised before the said attempt at dissolution was entered upon, and should be and is, recognized by the National Society; and be it further

Resolved, That the officers and directors of said Warren Chapter, elected at the last meeting for the election of officers and directors, held on the 7th day of April, 1898, be, and they are hereby recognized as, and declared to be the only legitimate officers and directors of said Chapter, and entitled to exercise the powers and execute the trusts confided to them respectively by virtue of said election; and be it further

Resolved, That this Board do hereby earnestly recommend to the members of said Chapter to lay aside all personal feelings and individual animosities, which are inconsistent with the spirit, and destructive to the efficiency and growth of the Chapter to which they belong, and to cultivate, in all possible ways, the spirit of forbearance and patriotic devotion, which, in its proper development, tends to harmonious cooperation for the accomplishment of the work for which the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was organized.”

The Chair: “Are you ready to act on this resolution?” The resolution was again read by the Recording Secretary and unanimously passed.

Miss Forsyth said: “Madam Chairman, is there reason to think that our passing this resolution will adjust the matter and settle it definitely? I am most happy that the resolution is passed and I voted for it. But while it is true this Chapter has been illegally formed, it is most probable that further correspondence will be necessary regarding these troubles and I think some provision be made for this. We should not block ourselves from giving all the information that they will no doubt need under these circumstances.”

Mrs. Jewett said: “I believe if this National Board carry out these resolutions and send them to the State Regent, requesting the State Regent to send copies of them to the two Chapter Regents, that the matter will be finally settled. I now wish to say that I take no special interest in this Chapter; I simply wish the dignity and authority of the National Board upheld, and that is one reason I am before you to-day.”
After some further discussion of this matter Mrs. Newcomb moved: "That all correspondence in regard to the Warren Chapter, Monmouth, Ills., which may sent to any officer of the National Society, be answered by the statement that the National Board settled the question by its resolutions of November 22nd." Carried.

Mrs. Hatch moved: "That the money and books withheld by the former treasurer be turned over to the present treasurer of the Warren Chapter, Mrs. Young." Carried.

It was announced that Mrs. Draper desired an audience with the Board.

Miss Forsyth moved that Mrs. Draper be asked to come in now before the adjournment of the Board. Carried.

Mrs. Draper stated that owing to an inadvertence of the type-writer two sentences which were stricken out of the first draft of the report of the Daughters of the American Revolution Hospital Corps were inserted in the report read at the Board of Management, and that although this error was noted and a request for permission to correct the same was sent to the Board, through some mistake it was not presented. Mrs. Draper asked that the Board now accord permission to correct this matter.

Mrs. Taplin suggested that the Board take no action in this matter until Dr. McGee, Director of the Hospital Corps, is present. It was so ordered.

Mrs. Draper made some statements in regard to the Diet Kitchen at Fort McPherson, Georgia, which had been conducted by Mrs. Porter King, State Regent of Georgia.

Miss Forsyth said: "At the time this matter of the Diet Kitchen was before the Board, our President General expressed the thanks of the Board for Mrs. Draper's very efficient assistance in this work. I now move that we thank Mrs. Draper by a rising vote."

This recognition of the Board was acknowledged by Mrs. Draper, who withdrew, to return at the afternoon session, in order to present the request from the Hospital Corps when Dr. McGee should be in attendance.

Mrs. Thom, State Regent of Maryland, called the attention of the Board to a matter in regard to the transfer of the Insignia of the National Society from a resigning member, inquiring if the Board permitted such transfer.

Miss Hetzel made some statements on this subject, but no decision was given.

Mrs. Thom suggested that a committee be appointed to investigate and report thereon to the Board.

It was moved and carried that Mrs. Jewett take the Chair at the afternoon session.

At 12:45 p.m., it was moved and carried to adjourn until 2 p.m.
Tuesday Afternoon, November 22, 1892.

The adjourned meeting was called to order at two o'clock, p. m., Mrs. Jewett in the Chair.

The matter of the Insignia, presented by Mrs. Thom, was taken up. Mrs. Thom moved: "That a committee be formed to consider the protection of the Insignia, regarding transfer and sale of same, the committee to report to the National Board." Carried.

The Chair appointed as this committee: Mrs. Thom, Chairman; Miss Forsyth and Miss Hetzel.

Reports of the officers followed.

REPORT OF THE RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL.—Madam Chairman, I have the honor to report that I have notified all the committees appointed at the last meeting of the Board for the Congress of '99, and have received acceptances from the majority of those appointed. Number of letters written during the past month, 73; postals, 81.

I have received from Mrs. Samuel Eliot of Boston an acknowledgment of the resolutions of condolence, ordered by the Board at its September meeting.

The work of my desk is up to date, and I have attended to all matters assigned me by the Board.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) ALICE PICKETT AKERS,
Recording Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL.—From Oct. 25 to Nov. 22. Blanks issued, 3,476; Constitutions, 666; Caldwell's circulars, 297; officers' lists, 289; letters received, 107; letters answered, 27; magazine circulars, 520.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) KATE KEARNEY HENRY,
Corresponding Secretary General.

Report accepted.

Report of Curator presented through the Corresponding Secretary. Amount received and expended by the Curator from October 24 to November 22:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Office Expenses</th>
<th>Amount received</th>
<th>Amount expended</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$45.00</td>
<td>45.83</td>
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Postage on Application Blanks.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount received</th>
<th>Amount expended</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>11.00</td>
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Amount Received for Articles Sold.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rosettes</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ribbon</td>
<td>88.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lineage Book, Vol. IV, ........................................... 1.00
Lineage Book, Vol. V, ........................................... 1.00
Lineage Book, Vol. VI, ......................................... 1.00
Lineage Book, Vol. VII, ....................................... 41.00

Total, ......................................................... $53.88

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL.—Applications presented for membership, 416; applications verified awaiting dues, 72; applications on hand not verified, 36; badge permits issued, 134.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) SUSAN RIVIERE HETZEL,
Registrar General.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION.—The following Chapter Regents have been appointed by respective State Regents: Miss Anna Margaret Olmsted, East Hartford, Conn.; Mrs. Mary St. L. F. Robertson, Middlesboro, Ky.; Miss Alice Lloyd Buchanan, Annapolis, Md.; Mrs. Elania T. Francis, Brookline, Mass.; Mrs. Mary Gale Clarke, East Springfield, N. Y. I appoint Miss Valley Virginia Henshaw, of Hedgesville, West Virginia, under foot-note of Section 1, Article VII.

The following Chapter Regents have offered their resignations: Mrs. Lilian Monk, Cherokee, Iowa; Mrs. Jennie S. Bevier, Tipton, Iowa; Miss Minnie H. Webster, Easthampton, Mass.; Miss Ellen W. Boyd, Albany, N. Y.; Miss Anna M. Hale, Catskill, N. Y.

Charters awaiting signature, 7; charters in the hands of the engrosser, 6; charter applications issued, 14.

The formation of the Elizabeth Maxwell Steele Chapter at Salisbury, Md., Regent, Mrs. Minnie Phifer Quinn.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) HATTIE NOURSE BROCKETT,

Report accepted.

At 3.20 p. m., it was moved and carried to go into a committee of the whole. Mrs. Colton was appointed Chairman of the committee.

At 3.40 the committee of the whole arose, when it was moved and carried that the request which was considered in the committee of the whole be granted. Motion lost.

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

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN GENERAL.—The following bound books have been added to the Library since my last report: 1. Year Book of the city of Charleston, S. C., for 1897, from Hon. J. A. Smyth, Mayor of the city, at my request; 2. Year Book of Chicago Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, for 1898, most daintily bound in blue and white silk, from Mrs. Seymour Morris; 3. History of Cornwall, Ver-
mont, from the Ethan Allen Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Middlebury, Vermont, in exchange; 4. Year Book for 1898 of the General Society of Colonial Wars; 5. Genealogy of the Felton Family. These two came from Mrs. Seymour Morris, in exchange.


The Adjutant General of North Carolina has also presented, at my request, a very valuable pamphlet containing a list of officers of the North Carolina Continental Line.

The following current periodicals have also been received: 1. Bulletin New York Public Library, for October; 2. Essex Antiquarian, for November; 3. Putnam’s Historical Magazine, for September and October.

In accordance with the action of the Board at its last meeting, I have secured a trained library clerk, who is strongly recommended for
personal character by Mrs. Angus Cameron, and for professional 
ability by the head of the Chicago Library School, where she was 
trained. Her name is Miss Alice Griggs, of Pen Yan, New York. I 
have found her thus far most satisfactory. Without this help, the 
books I have reported to-day could not have been properly cata-
logued until I had finished preparing the report of our Society to the 
Smithsonian Institute. By that time, the new books coming in would 
have piled high upon my desk, and I could not have recovered the 
lost ground. I should have been compelled to report my work as 
sadly in arrears for the next three months.

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

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE HISTORIAN GENERAL.—The Board will recall the 
statement made by the Historian General that the existence of a Lineage 
Book of the members of the National Society of the Daughters of the 
American Revolution is known but to few of that class of people in 
our country who are most interested in such works. The Historian 
General added to her report the suggestion that a circular should be 
prepared and sent to such librarians and genealogists as the Librarian 
General should name, setting forth the fact that a Lineage Book of 
the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution 
is published; also soliciting the examination and purchase of the said 
book, or their exchange for such other historical and genealogical 
works as would be useful in the National Society Daughters of the 
American Revolution Library.

The suggestion of the Historian General was accepted with her re-
port by the Board, and the following circular was mimeographed and 
sent out to three hundred and fifty, or more, genealogists and li-
brarians throughout the country:

Washington, D. C., November 15, 1898.

To the Librarians: Your attention is hereby called to the Lineage 
Book of the Daughters of the American Revolution, a valuable publi-
cation, of which the enclosed are sample pages. Seven volumes, of 
400 pages, have now been issued. Each volume contains the ancestral 
and revolutionary record of one thousand members, and a carefully 
prepared index. The eighth volume will be ready for publication in 
1899, and the Society proposes to issue three volumes each year until 
the records are all published.

As the names of women, as well as men, will be given in the record 
of more than twenty-five thousand members, the publication is much 
more valuable from a genealogical standpoint than the year books of 
any patriotic society which prints the descent only in the male lines.

Heretofore these volumes have been sold only to members of the 
Daughters of the American Revolution, and the edition is limited to 
one thousand copies.
The Society is, however, anxious to have these records placed where they can meet the demand steadily increasing throughout the country for genealogical and historical information to be found nowhere else, within so small a compass.

At its last meeting the National Board therefore authorized the Historian General to notify libraries interested in genealogy and American history, that they can buy this publication at the same rate as members, until the few spare volumes are exhausted, and subscribe for the succeeding volumes, if they so wish. As each volume is complete in itself, it can be bought singly, if the series is not desired.

Application for them should be addressed, before January 1, 1899, to Miss Sarah B. Maclay, Curator, Daughters of the American Revolution, 902 F street, Washington, District of Columbia. The price is $1.00 per volume, postage prepaid.

Since the issue of the above circular many letters of inquiry have been received, and a number of Lineage Books have been sold by the Curator; also, quite a number have been exchanged by the Librarian General for valuable historical works.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MARY JANE SEYMOUR,
Historian General, N. S. D. A. R.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Brockett moved: “That the Historian General present to the New Jersey State Historian a complete set of Lineage Books and continue with them as they are published.” Carried.

REPORT OF THE PRINTING COMMITTEE.—Madam President and Ladies: I have the honor to submit the following report: The Printing Committee has held two meetings during the past month and has transacted the following business: On October 26th the Committee ordered from Messrs. McGill & Wallace, upon requisition of the Registrar General, 3,000 printed postal cards. (1,000 “At a meeting,” etc., and 2,000 “Your application,” etc.)

On November 7th, at a full meeting of the Committee, an order was signed on the Treasurer General for $186.00 for the purchase of 8,000 two cent stamped envelopes. This double order was necessary to facilitate the dispatch of the unusually large amount of business being transacted in the offices at this time.

At the request of the Business Manager of the Magazine, 2,000 Magazine folders were ordered from the Harrisburg Publishing Company, and, upon requisition of the Treasurer General, the Committee ordered from Messrs. McGill & Wallace 2,000 report blanks and 1,000 remittance blanks.

The Committee authorized the chairman to order 1,000 printed postal cards (Board meeting notifications) for the Recording Secretary General.
All of these supplies have been received and the bill approved by the Chairman.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) GEORGIA STOCKTON HATCHER,
Chairman.

ELEANOR WASHINGTON HOWARD,
LILLIE TYSON TAPLIN,
MARY C. O'NEIL,
KATE, KEARNEY HENRY.

Report accepted.
Miss Forsyth was requested to take the chair.
The report of the Finance Committee was read and, upon motion, accepted.

Mrs. Taplin was requested to read her report as Chairman of the Committee on Reception for the Continental Congress, which was given as follows:

Madam President and Ladies: As Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Congress of 1899, I have the honor to report that I have secured the use of the Corcoran Art Gallery for the night of the 22d of February, in which to hold the reception. While the Gallery is loaned to us there will be the expense of heat, light, attendance, decoration, and music, for which I earnestly request the National Board to appropriate not less than four hundred dollars for the use of my committee.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) LILLIE T. P. TAPLIN.

Mrs. Taplin explained in detail the necessary expenses accompanying the arrangements for the reception, and after some discussion of the subject, Mrs. Newcomb moved: "That the Reception Committee use their own judgment in regard to expenses necessary to make the reception equal to the occasion."

Miss Temple moved to amend the above by inserting the words, "the expense not to exceed four hundred dollars." Motion carried as amended.

At 4.30 p. m. Mrs. Henry moved: "That when we adjourn at 5 o'clock, we adjourn to meet at 7.30 p. m." Carried.

A request was presented on the part of Miss Desha for an audience with the Board.

The Chair asked the pleasure of the Board in regard to granting this request.

Mrs. Roberts said: "Madam Chairman, I think we should give the representatives of the Hospital Corps every opportunity to explain what they desire. Moreover, Miss Desha, as Honorary Vice-President General, is entitled to the privilege of being present, as she has special business."

Mrs. Hatch moved that Miss Desha be received by the Board. Carried.

At 5.35 p.m. it was moved and carried to adjourn until 7.30 p.m.
The adjourned meeting was called to order by the Recording Secretary General at 7.40 p.m.

It was moved and carried that Mrs. Jewett preside in the absence of the President General.

Mrs. Hatcher, Chairman of the Committee on Lafayette Memorial, presented the following:

On November 14th I had a personal interview with Mr. Robert J. Thompson, Secretary of the Lafayette Memorial Commission, and was informed that one of the four tablets to be placed upon the monument would be reserved for the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, should the Society so desire.

The name of our organization, or the names of a committee, composed of its members, could be placed upon the official lists of the members comprising the Lafayette Memorial Commission.

On July 4, 1900, official recognition would be given our Society at the unveiling of the monument; places would be reserved on the platform for a small committee and one of our members given the privilege of delivering a short address.

Mr. Thompson urged that we issue a circular at once to our members, asking for contributions to the monument fund, as the Commission is anxious to close this matter as soon as possible.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGIA S. HATCHER,
Chairman of Committee.

Mrs. O'Neil moved: "That the Washington and Lafayette Committee draft circulars for both objects, to be put in one envelope and sent to members of the Society." Carried.

Miss Forsyth presented an informal report of progress from the Magazine Committee.

Mrs. Darwin, Chairman of the Committee on Daughters of the American Revolution report for the Smithsonian, stated that she had interviewed the authorities at the Smithsonian Institution and obtained the necessary information in regard to the kind of report they desired; also that the committee are now preparing the report and will submit it to the Board as soon as possible.

Dr. McGee moved: "That the 11th of October (the date of organization of the Society) be the date at which the annual reports of the National Society to the Smithsonian shall end." Carried.

The matter of the Hospital Corps was again taken up for discussion, when Miss Desha was requested to come in and read to the Board the sentences requested to be stricken out.

After the reading of these sentences Dr. McGee moved: "That in view of the fact that a clerical error has occurred in the report of the Hospital Corps, the Board, in accordance with its previous action, ac-
cede to the request offered through Mrs. Draper, for a correction of such error.” Carried.

Mrs. Brockett moved: “That the December meeting be held December 13th, owing to the holidays coming in.” Carried.

At 10 p.m. it was moved and carried to adjourn until Wednesday at 10 a.m.

Wednesday Morning, November 23rd.

The adjourned meeting was called to order by the Recording Secretary General at 10.20 a.m.

Mrs. Hoopes, of Pennsylvania, was nominated to the Chair, but begged to be excused, as it was her intention to leave the city very soon.

Upon motion, Miss Forsyth was elected to preside at the meeting.

After the recitation of the Lord’s Prayer, the Recording Secretary General read the motions of the previous day.

A letter was read from Mrs. Samuel Eliot, of Boston, addressed to the Recording Secretary General, thanking the National Board for their kind expressions of sympathy, as expressed in the engrossed resolutions of condolence sent on the part of the Board recently.

Mrs. O’Neill moved: “That the letter from Mrs. Eliot be printed in the Magazine.” Carried.

Proposed amendments to the Constitution were read by the Recording Secretary General.

Mrs. Roberts, State Regent of Pennsylvania, announced that a State conference, Daughters of the American Revolution, would be held in Philadelphia on December 5th and 6th, and extended to the members of the National Board an invitation to be present.

Mrs. O’Neill moved: “That the Board thank Mrs. Roberts for her very kind invitation.” Carried.

Mrs. Hatcher moved: “That the Chairman of the Program Committee be allowed to attend to the printing of the program for the Continental Congress of ‘99.” Carried.

Dr. McGee moved: “That the Printing Committee have printed, and the Corresponding Secretary General issue the amendments to the Constitution which appear in the minutes of the last Congress and the report of the By-Laws Committee. The edition to be 2,000.” Carried.

Dr. McGee said: “As Chairman of the Committee on By-laws, I would say that we are hard at work on this, and this, also, has to be issued sixty days before the Congress. Therefore, I would like to ask that the edition prepared by the Committee on By-laws be attended to by the Printing Committee. The duties of the Committee on By-Laws is not to introduce new matter, except in connection with making amendments. I would also like to state that there has been some suggestion in regard to the badge of the Society; that it should not be jeweled. Of course that is for the Congress to take action on; but for
the sake of assistance to the committee, I should be pleased to have any member of the Board who is interested in the matter of the By-Laws and the badge to meet with the committee, in order to advise us as to whether or not we have expressed ourselves properly. This would be an excellent thing to do before sending out our report."

Miss Forsyth requested Dr. McGee to take the chair, and said: "I know that it was proposed at the By-Law Committee meeting to introduce this restriction on the badges, with a view to having Congress take action thereon. Of course this must be in the By-Laws if brought to the Congress. That is the only thing we have brought up which is in any sense new."

Mrs. Hatcher asked that the Committee on By-Laws take some action in regard to assigning duties to the Assistant Historian General, as this office had been created and should have duties connected with it.

Miss Forsyth said: "I think the duties of the National Officers are defined in the By-Laws. We should avoid, if possible, adding anything to the By-Laws. The committee was simply appointed to make the By-Laws correspond with the changes in the Constitution; they have no power to add, but they can recommend certain changes; that is all."

Miss Forsyth resumed the chair.

The Registrar General presented some additional names for membership in the National Society.

It was moved and carried, that the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for these applicants.

Mrs. O'Neil, on the part of the Corresponding Secretary General, who was absent, read a letter from the Ethan Allen Chapter, of Vermont, expressing their admiration and appreciation of the work done by the War Committee during the summer.

Miss Hetzel moved that a vote of thanks be sent to this Chapter.

Mrs. O'Neil, on the part of the Corresponding Secretary General, also read the following:

A letter from Mrs. Corilla Lewis, of Chariton, Iowa, calling attention to a patriotic song entitled, "The Old Thirteen," dedicated to the Sons, Daughters, and Children of the American Revolution, proposing that it should be used at the Congress of '99.

Miss Hetzel moved that this be referred to the Committee on Music. Carried.

The Chair: "It will be in order for the Committee on Music to report to the Board at a subsequent meeting, as I understand, from the discussion of this matter, that the committee is uninstructed in the matter of music for the Congress."

The Regent of the Irondequoit Chapter, of Rochester, New York, presented, through the State Regent of New York, Mrs. Belden, the question as to the way the National Society proposes to recognize the services of nurses sent to the hospitals of the Spanish-American war.
It was stated that Rochester was particularly interested in this matter, as that city had furnished twenty-five nurses for the war.

Dr. McGee stated that she had received a great many letters of a similar tenor, and had been at a loss just how to reply to them; also that the nurses would be very much gratified to have some token of recognition from the Daughters, no matter how simple.

Mrs. Alger said that it had been the intention of the War Committee to give something of this kind, but finding that the resources of the treasury were about exhausted, the project was abandoned, but recommended that some action be taken on this.

Miss Forsyth requested Mrs. Howard to take the chair, and said: "I would suggest that this Board might, with great propriety, invite any of the nurses, who will be free to attend, to some assigned seats in the Congress, and recommend to the Congress that we give to each one a card of thanks and appreciation, with the authority to obtain the badge that is proposed to be awarded them. I think that we should give the nurses the freedom of the Congress and appropriate certain seats for them, first ascertaining, as near as possible, how many can attend; also that a permit be given them for the badge or whatever it may be decided to present them with as a token of our appreciation of the National Society for the work these nurses have done. Those who desire will, of course, avail themselves of this."

Dr. McGee moved that this matter be referred to a committee, who shall report at the next meeting of the Board. Carried.

It was moved and carried, that this committee be appointed by the Chair.

The Chair appointed Dr. McGee, chairman; Mrs. Alger, and Mrs. Darwin to form the Committee on Nurses' Badge.

Mrs. O'Neil presented the request of the Corresponding Secretary General for a new desk, the one now used by her being inadequate to the requirements of her work. The Vice-President General in Charge of Organization also asked permission of the Board for a desk for her department; also the Registrar General for a new typewriter.

Mrs. Howard moved: "That the requests of the Corresponding Secretary General and the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization for new desks for their respective offices, of the Registrar General for a new typewriting machine and other minor furnishings be granted." Carried.

On the request of the Corresponding Secretary General, presented through Mrs. O'Neil, it was moved and carried, that Miss Holcombe be granted twenty-five days leave of absence, she having been deprived of the annual summer vacation owing to sickness.

The Regent of the District, Mrs. Simon Newcomb, presented to the Board a curious rug, bearing patriotic emblems and the initials of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution: This was accepted with a vote of thanks.
Mrs. Hatcher moved, that the Board appoint a treasurer to receive the funds contributed to the Lafayette monument. Motion lost.

Miss Temple moved: "That it be stated in the circulars to be sent out regarding the proposed memorial to France, that the chairman is authorized to receive all contributions." Carried.

Mrs. Taplin suggested that the Board consider the matter of engaging Miss Janet Richards, as reader for the Congress.

Mrs. Colton moved: "That the question of selecting a reader for the next Congress be deferred until the December meeting of the Board." Carried.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from Miss Millward, submitting the terms upon which she would do the shorthand work of the Congress.

Mrs. Hatch moved, that action on this letter be deferred until December 13th. Carried.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter addressed to the President General, suggesting that the Daughters of the American Revolution hold their meeting at Chautauqua next summer in connection with the meeting of the New York State Federation of Clubs.

The Recording Secretary General was authorized to reply to the effect that the Constitution of the National Society prohibits its affiliation with other societies; also that the National Board does not hold any meeting during the summer.

The Recording Secretary General also presented a calendar designed by Miss Lawson, of Baltimore, who desired to sell the same under the auspices of the Daughters, offering a percentage to the Continental Hall Fund.

After some discussion of this matter, Miss Forsyth requested Dr. McGee to take the chair.

Miss Forsyth said: "I do not think it wise to set this matter aside absolutely, because some of these calendars are extremely valuable. Since we permit the sales of china here, I think we would be justified in favoring this project also; we cannot say it is out of our province."

It was decided that following a precedent already established Miss Lawson could have the privilege of exhibiting her calendar at the rooms of the Daughters of the American Revolution, but the Society could not be in any way responsible for the same.

Miss Forsyth in the chair.

Miss Temple moved: "That while the Board feels interested, they cannot, at this time, when many duties are pressing, assist in the sale of this calendar." Carried.

Mrs. Goodloe presented, on the part of Mrs. Buckner Smith, some valuable revolutionary papers, to be loaned to the National Society.

Mrs. Brockett moved: "That the thanks of the Board be given Mrs. Ella Bückner Smith, through Mrs. Goodloe, Vice-President General,
for the loan of valuable papers, and that the same be placed in the Smithsonian Institution, properly labeled." Carried.

Mrs. Hatch asked that the Chairman of the House Committee be authorized to supply the Editor of the Magazine with certain items to be published in the Magazine for the benefit of the delegates and alternates coming to the Congress.

The Chairman of the Reception Committee also made a similar request.

It was moved and carried, that the Chairmen of the various committees have this privilege of publishing in the Magazine information necessary to be given out from their respective committees.

The Chair said: "While we are discussing the publication of certain things in the Magazine, I would like to ask permission of the Board to direct the Business Manager to send out to every member a leaflet calling attention to the Magazine."

An inquiry was made about the disposition of the papers of the Hospital Corps. The motion made on this subject at the previous meeting, to the effect that these papers be placed in the safe of the Treasurer General, the key to be given to the Recording Secretary General, was read, when Mrs. Alger moved that the action of the Board in September in regard to the papers of the Hospital Corps be rescinded. Carried.

The Chair said; "We must protect these papers from fire, and since the opinion of the Chair is asked, I would say that placing the papers in the drawer of the Recording Secretary General, as has been suggested, would not protect them from fire; therefore, this would seem unwise to the mover of the resolution regarding the papers at the September meeting, because everything has to be done in the most scrupulously careful way possible, and that is the reason the Board passed that resolution. Therefore, instead of rescinding it, I think some plan could be suggested by which these papers may be put away for safe keeping, they to be sealed and not opened until the Auditing Committee calls for them.

Dr. McGee moved that the Treasurer General, the Recording Secretary General, and the Historian General be appointed a committee to consider the question of what disposition shall be made of committee papers, etc., with the Recording Secretary General as chairman of this committee, and that the committee report at the next meeting of the Board. Carried.

It was ordered that this committee should also decide upon the disposition of the papers of the Hospital Corps.

At 1.15 p. m. it was moved and carried to adjourn until December 13th.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) ALICE PICKETT AKERS.
Recording Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

Report accepted.
REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL.

OCTOBER 20, 1898, TO NOVEMBER 18, 1898.

RECEIPTS.

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**Registrar General.**

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OFFICIAL.

ASSETS.

Permanent investments, ........................................... $36,703.26
Current investments, ............................................. 4,465.00
Current Fund—Bank deposit—Loan and Trust,
   $169.88; Metropolitan, $138.68, .................................. 308.56
Permanent Fund, .................................................. 1,659.51

$43,136.33

SARAH H. HATCH,
Treasurer General.
An error placed to the credit of the Betty Allen Chapter for the Massachusetts Volunteers $1.20 in place of $120.00.

On page 667 of the December number of the American Monthly Magazine the sentence beginning “as the Daughters of the American Revolution Hospital Corps had had no official association” should be omitted. It was stricken out of the report by a majority of the “Corps” and also by the Board and inserted through a typographical error. The “Corps,” as well as the whole Society has taken great pride in the fact that the Daughters of the American Revolution were officially connected with the Government during the war, for in accepting our services the Surgeons General of the Army and Navy paid them a compliment never before paid to a body of women.

It would be a poor return for all the courtesy of the Surgeon General, United States Army, if we publicly stated that we were not officially connected with his office, for on what other ground could he have placed in our hands the formal applications and confidential papers referred to him by the President, Senators and Representatives; or sent direct to the War Department? He also made emergency calls for nurses at all hours of the day and night; permitted us for part of the time to use the official stationery and telegraph blanks and to sign his name; ordered transportation refunded upon the telegrams signed by the Assistant Director as well as by the Director; and finally released the “Corps” from further service by an “honorable discharge.” The extract from the annual report of the Surgeon General, United States Army, printed in another part of this Magazine shows how much the services of the “Daughters” were appreciated.

The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was therefore officially connected with the War Department during the whole of the Spanish-American war, and when the history of the war is written, it will surely give
credit for the helpful and voluntary services borne by the Daughters in all sections of the country.

(Signed) MARY DESHA,
Ex-Assistant Director.

CAROLINE R. NASH,
Ex-Assistant Director.

BELL MERRILL DRAPER,
Ex-Treasurer.
J. M. Hanson's Subscription Agency

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<th>Periodical</th>
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The American Monthly with Cosmopolitan, or McClure, or Munsey, or Puritan, or Demorest, or Table Talk, or Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly or Delineator, ........................................... 1.75

The American Monthly with any two of them ........................................... 2.65

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Miss J. M. Hanson is a member of the Lexington Chapter, D. A. R., and any orders sent to her will receive prompt and careful attention.

(Signed) MARY S. LOCKWOOD.
THE OLD THIRTEEN.
A new Patriotic Song Dedicated to the Sons, Daughters and Children of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Letitia Green Stevenson, Honorary Vice-President General N. S. D. A. R., writes:

"I will take pleasure in commending generally, and to the Daughters in particular, your new song. Peace follows where the 'Old Thirteen' leads, surrounded by all the other stars in their glory."

From the Chattanooga "Daily Times," May 11, we quote the following:

"The new song of 'The Old Thirteen' has been arranged for Bands, and was played first at Camp Thomas by the Regimental Band of the Twelfth Infantry."

The "Evening Globe-Journal," Dubuque, Iowa, June 4:

"The Daughters of the American Revolution appropriately observed 'Flag Day.' Mrs. Searles, who has a sweet voice of excellent quality, sang the new song entitled 'The Old Thirteen.' The words were written by Mrs. Corrella Copeland Lewis, Regent of Chariton, Iowa, D. A. R."

Mrs. Elizabeth McCalla Stephan, member of the Washington Heights Chapter, New York City, writes: "I received from my friend, Miss Dempsey, Queen of the 'Holland Dames,' the new song of 'The Old Thirteen.' We predict a national success for it. I will bring it before the New York City Society, C. A. R., at the first meeting."

Miss Marie Louise Baxter, Nashville, Tennessee, writes: "The colored title page of Mrs. Ross, General Washington and the first flag is beautiful enough to frame."

The "Boston Record" says: "The D. A. R. seem to have adopted as one of their distinctive songs 'The Old Thirteen.' It is full of the spirit of patriotism."

Mrs. Thayer, Chariton, Iowa, writes: "I have asked the choir of St. Andrew's to learn it."

Mrs. Mary Shelley Pechin, of the Western Reserve Chapter, Cleveland, writes: "You have caught the real patriotic swing and rush into it. I consider it a most valuable contribution to our patriotic songs."

Copies free to noted Bands. Small sheets at cost for Chapter use, also orchestral accompaniment and "male quartette." Sheet music, colored title page, 25 cents. Address Mrs. Hayes, 5832 Jefferson Ave., Chicago, or Mrs. Lewis, Chariton, Iowa.

AUTHORS

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