THE YEAR 1619 IN THE COLONY OF VIRGINIA.

There is a tide in the affairs of communities as well as in those of individuals.

It came to the Colony of Virginia in the year 1619 in such a flood that thoughtful men have not ceased to wonder at it from that day to this.

Because it was a great and memorable era in the Colony, I take it for my subject to-night.

You will remember that the colonization of Virginia was undertaken by a commercial company as a commercial enterprise. Under a charter granted in 1606, the London Company sent forth on the 19th of December of that year their first convoys of men and provisions, and a settlement was effected on a bend of that noble river (then named the James, in honor of the reigning monarch of England) on the 13th day of May, 1607. We need not pause to wonder at the ill-assorted company, and the improvidence of the managers of the venture in sending out upon such a mission men so poorly qualified by nature, education, and inclination to lay the foundations of a new State. We are bound to believe the London Company did the best they could under the circumstances. It was not an easy matter to be choice in the selection of men. An expedition across the Atlantic in those days doubtless offered more chances of a safe landing than not, but the great majority of worthy substantial people of the time didn’t think so. And thus those that were willing to go were not generally fit, and those that were fit were not as a rule willing to go.

We may surmise that very few of those that landed at Jamestown on that beautiful May day ever dreamed for a mo-

A paper read before the Society of Colonial Wars, New York, December 20, 1897.
ment of spending their lives in a wild Indian land, or of building up a new country in the only way the wisdom of the world has ever discovered: by hard labor, resolution, constancy, common sense, common virtue, and common courage.

Ah well! the dare-devils, the ne'er-do-wells, the broken-down gentlemen, the soldiers of fortune, the adventurers without ties, without hope and quite as well without fear, served their day and generation very well indeed by risking their lives and losing them for the sake of the expedition. They set the fashion, and made the way to Virginia familiar and commonplace after a while.

The charters of 1606 and 1609 gave way to yet another in 1612, which transferred the government of the Colony from the Council to the Company through the Courts.

These Courts were quarterly meetings of the London Company, styled the four Great and General Courts of the Treasurer, Council, and Company of Adventurers of Virginia.

These meetings in London were educating a great many people in the art of governing a State. James I would have been astounded if he could have seen how clear and keen and just were growing the conceptions of popular rights.

And so it was by 1619 some progress had been made through a great deal of suffering in the Colony, some of which was really unnecessary, undeserved and not to be expected, but very little. Things were managed in such a way that for twelve years from 1607 the only path to progress was over the miseries of the living and the bodies of the dead. They spent lives of roving, the venturous, the unscrupulous, the drones, the devil-me-cares, were not altogether wasted even in these later days, cut short indeed as they were, and none too soon. But then, the Indians sometimes had to be met in hostile array, and since the poor fellows had to go, why shouldn't they, instead of better men, fall beneath the tomahawk in the treacherous massacre.

We owe some victories to the legions of the lost.

At any rate progress had been made by 1619. Let us survey briefly the general situation.

The main body of the planters, according to a contemporary
writer, was divided into officers, who had the charge and care over the laborers and farmers; laborers, some of whom did the general work and were fed out of the public stores, and others, such as artificers, wrought for the colonists individually; farmers, who lived at most ease, bound by covenant for themselves and servants to maintain the King’s right and title in that kingdom against all foreign and domestic enemies, “to watch and ward” in the towns where they were resident; to do thirty-one days’ service for the Colony in a year, when called upon and when their business could best spare them, to maintain themselves and families with food and raiment, and to pay yearly into the public magazine each for himself and every man servant twelve and one-half bushels of “the best Indian Wheate.”

Of the Virginia commodities that began to be much sought after in England, there were corn, wine, silk, “silka grasse,” hemp, flax, pitch, tar, potash, “sopeshes,” iron, clap-board, and, most of all, tobacco. As one of the old chroniclers puts it, tobacco was “verie vendible.” The soil produced it generously and it became so profitable a crop that corn and other necessaries were neglected to the peril of the Colony, so that the managers of the Company required the planters to covenant to employ their people in raising the staples necessary to life “and not wholly or chiefly about tobacco and sassafras.” Indeed each planter was specially prohibited from planting tobacco till he had “yearly manured, set and maintained two acres of corn” for himself and every man servant.

The use of the weed became so much of a fad about this time that the matter got into Parliament. Middleton, a member, complained especially of the custom of paying for goods sent from London in tobacco, and attacked the then patent of the Company on that ground. Said he: “Many of the divines now smell of tobacco and poor men spend 4d. of their day’s wages at night in smoke and wish that the patent may be damned.”

In 1616 there were six distinct settlements, or, as they were then known, town, plantations, or hundreds curiously organized and partaking of the nature of a military, political, re-
ligious, and social establishment. The total population at this time was 357. Mr. John Rolfe, in his "Relation," quaintly informs us that there were then in the Colony, "83 cowes, heifers and calves, 41 steeres, 20 bulles." "Memorand: 20 of the cowes were great with calfe," 3 horses, 3 mares, Goats and Kidds, male and female in all 216, Hoggs wild and tame not to be numbered, Poultry great plenty.

In "A Declaration of the State of the Colony and Affairs in Virginia," issued by the "Counseil" in 1620, the following description is given:

"The Countrey is rich, spacious and well watered; temperate as for the climate; very healthful after men a little accustomed to it; abounding with all God's naturall blessings. The Land replenished with the goodliest woods in the world, and those full of Deere, and other Beasts for sustenance: The Seas and Rivers (where of many are exceeding faire and navigable) full of excellent fish, and of all sorts desirable; both Water and Land yeelding Fowle in very great store and variety: In Summe, a Countrey too good for ill people; and wee hope reserved by the providence of God, for such as shall apply themselves faithfully to his service, and be a strength and honour to our King and Nation."

There had been almost from the beginning two parties in the Company in London—the Court Party, backed by His Majesty's influence and contending to extend his power and prerogatives; and the Country or Virginia Party, striving for the best interests of the Colony and the gradual development and the prevalence of popular rights.

The issue doubtless began from that old sin in the world, the desire on the King's part to appropriate the goods of his subjects without paying for them, but it became clearer, nobler, and larger as time went on. Up to 1619 the Court Party were in the ascendancy, but in that year the control of the Company, upon the defeat of Sir Thomas Smith for the treasurership, passed to the Virginia Party. Sir Edwin Sandys was elected treasurer and a new order of things began. The result of the election caused great excitement in England, we are told, and the discussions in the Company and its policies attracted more and more the popular attention.
The strength of the Virginia Party had previously been developed in the appointment but a short time before of George Yeardley as Governor of Virginia. He was a man of humble birth, the son of a merchant tailor and the brother of an apothecary. But he had made a good record in Virginia, whither he had gone in 1610, and when, in 1618, he "was," according to John Pory, "at his late being in London, together with his lady, out of his mere gettings here (Va.), able to disburse very near three thousand pounds to furnish him with the voyage;" he, "who at the first coming, besides a great deal of worth in his person, brought only his sword with him;" his success and services drew such attention to him that he was elected Governor, and James, to make him worthy of the honor, thereupon slapped him on the back and he became a knight.

So in January, 1619, the new Governor sailed for Virginia, where he landed at Jamestown on April 19th, just nine days before the election of Sandys, the greatest statesman of the Company and one of the ablest and best friends the Colony ever had.

At this time there were about 1,000 persons in the Colony, but such was the quickening effect of the new order of things, in the course of the next year there were sent and sending about 1,200, or more than double the population after twelve years of the former rule. And in the next fifteen years, in spite of the massacre of 1622, the figures reached 4,914.

The new Governor found on his arrival at Jamestown "only those houses that Sir Thomas Gates built in the tyme of his government, with one wherein the Governor always dwelt, and a church built wholly at the charge of the inhabitants of that Citye, of timber being fifty foote in length and twenty foote in breadth."

At "Henrico three old houses, a poor ruinated church, with some few poore buildings in the Islands. For ministers to instruct the people, he founde only three authorized, two others who never received orders."*

While the Colonists were generally able to earn little more than a livelihood at this period, yet John Pory, Secretary under Yeardley, wrote to Sir Dudley Carleton: "Your Lordship may
know that we are not the veriest beggars in the world. One cow-keeper here in James City, on Sunday goes accourted in fresh, flaming silk and a wife of one, that in England had professed the black art, not of a scholar, but a Collier of Croyden, wears her rough beaver hat with a fair pearl hat band, and a silken suit thereto correspondent."

Yeardley’s earliest and constant efforts were to reform the abuses of his predecessors.

He was specially authorized and directed to develop and improve the land system.

It was from the first the practice to allot fifty acres of land to every one who should come into the country and fifty acres for every one whom he should bring or send, and also one hundred acres to every one who should contribute £12 10s. to the stock of the Company. On March 6, 1616, a Bill of Adventure of £12 10s. was granted to Mr. Simon Codrington, being one share of land in Virginia.

"This is the first entry of the kind which I have found. In 1617 and after these shares began to acquire a value and were frequently bought and sold."

But even where the certificates of title were made the land was not definitely located, and there was general complaint that after long years of service the ancient planters were without title or ownership of the land, few knowing their own boundaries and none sure of their possessions.

The new management of the Company, through Governor Yeardley, aimed to carry out honestly the promises made to the adventurers, and it was in this year that the lands due them began to be definitely located and titles evidenced by intended deed with covenants on both sides.

"Free libertie was given to all men to make choice of their dividends of lande, and as their abilities and means would permit to possesse and plant upon them."

I know of few facts coming so quietly and unimpressively that gave more confidence to the Colonists than this right of security in their individual possessions. The clear and undoubted right of private property in land was thus first settled.

* Brown’s Genesis of the United States, p. 774.
in the Colony of Virginia, and that so unobtrusively that few or no historians have chronicled or emphasized the fact. The effect in the Colony, however, is thus described by the planters themselves in 1624, five years afterwards: “The effects of which proceedinge gave such encouragement to every person here, that all of them followed their particular labours with singular alacrity and industry, soe that through the blessings of God upon our willinge labours, within the space of three yeares our countrye flourished with many new erected Plantations from the head of the River to Kicoughton, beautifull and pleasant to the spectators, and comfortable for the reliefe and succor of all such as by occasion did travaile by land or water; every man givinge free entertainment, both to frendes or others. The plenty of these times likewise was such that all men generally were sufficiently furnished with corne, and many alsoe had plenty of cattle, swine, poultry and other good provisions to nourish them. Monethly Courtes were held in every precinct to doe justice in redressinge of all small and petty matters, others of more consequence beinge referred to the Governor, Counsell and Generall Assemblie.”

But of all the occurrences of this remarkable year, none was pregnant with greater results than the calling of the first legislative body that ever met on the Continent of North America. Shortly after his arrival, Yeardley sent his summons to each of the boroughs, towns, or plantations to elect two burgesses to attend a general assembly to consist of the Governor, the Council and the burgesses, each free man being entitled to a vote, to be held at Jamestown on July 30, 1619.

The details of the election are wanting but, if the time-honored practice within the memory of those yet living is any guide, the vote taken by each elector coming up to the polling place and there in the presence of his countrymen proclaiming aloud, so that all might hear, the candidates of his choice. However this may be the burgesses were elected. There were at the time eleven boroughs or plantations; each was represented, so there were twenty-two burgesses in all, and these with the Governor and Council constituted the Assembly.

They met at Jamestown on July 30, 1619, in the “Quire of
the Church." John Pory, the Secretary of the Colony, was appointed Speaker, who reported the proceedings. This was the opening, in his own words: "The most convenient place we could find to sit in was the Quire of the Church. Where Sir George Yeardley, the Governor, being set down in his accustomed place, those of the Council of Estate Sate next him on both hands, except only the Secretary, then appointed the speaker and Thomas Pierse, the sergeant standing at the bar, to be ready for any service the Assembly should command him. But, for as much as men's affairs do little prosper, where God's service is neglected all the burgesses took their places in the Quire, till a prayer was said by Mr. Bucke, the minister, that it would please God to guide and sanctify all our proceedings to his own glory, and the good of the plantation. Prayer being ended, to the intent that as we had began at God Almighty, so we might proceed with awfull and due respect towards his lieutenant our most gracious and dread sovereign; all the Burgesses were entreated to retire themselves into the body of the Church, which being done, before they were fully admitted they were called in order and by name, and so every man (none staggering at it) took the oath of Supremacy, and then entered the Assembly—at Captain Ward the Speaker took exception, as at one that without any commission or authority had seated himself either upon the Companies and then his plantation could not be lawful or on Captain Marten's land and so he was but a limb or member of him and so there could be but two Burgesses for all. So Captain Ward was commanded to absent himself till such time as the Assembly had agreed was fit for him to do."

"After much debate," it was resolved to admit Captain Warde to a seat because of his personal services to the Colony provided he should thereafter and before the next general Assembly procure a commission lawfully to establish and plant himself as the Chiefs of the other plantations had done.

The Burgesses of Captain Martin were then challenged by the Governor on the ground that he had in his patent a clause which exempted him from the general laws of the Colony but
especially those of the General Assembly. Martin declined to waive this clause in his patent and his Burgesses were accordingly excluded. Upon a "complainte" being made against Captain Martin because Ensigne Harrison, in command of one of his shallops, had with force of arms taken corn from the Indians, this was adjudged in violation of the laws of nations, and it was ordered that in case Martin could not thoroughly answer the charge "he should from henceforth" take leave of the Governor as other men and should putt in security that his people shall comitte no suche outrage anymore." Martin was then summoned to attend before them being addressed as "our very loving friend."

"These obstacles being removed" the speaker made a short address on the occasion of their meeting—which done he read the commission for establishing the Counsell of Estate and the Generall Assembly "wherein their duties were described to the life."

The speaker then read to the Assembly the great Charter or commission of privileges, orders and laws sent through Yeardley from England. These were divided into four parts and the first two were referred to one committee and the other two to a separate committee. The report of proceedings explains this action as follows: "But some man may here objecte; to what ende we should presume to referre that the examination of comitties which the Counsell and Company in England had already resolved to be perfect and did expecte nothinge but our assente thereunto. To this we answere that we did not to the ende to correcte or control anything therein contained; but onely in case we should finde ought not perfectly squaring with the State of this Colony or any law which did presse or pointe too harde that we might by way of humble petition seeke to have it redressed; especially because this great Charter is to bind us and our heyers for ever."

This concluded the morning session.

"After dinner," proceeds the chronicler, "the Governour and those that were not of the comitties sate a second time; while the said comitties were employed in the perusall of those two bookes."
The speaker then propounded the following subjects for consideration:

1. The great Charter or Commission of laws, orders and privileges.
2. Which of the instructions given by the Counsell in England to my Lo Lo Warre, Capt. Argall or Sir George Yeardley might "conveniently putte on the habit of lawes."
3. What laws might issue out of the private conceit of any of the burgesses or any other of the Colony.
4. What petitions were fit to be sent home for England.

The Governor reserved the second subject for his own examination. About three hours were spent in conference over the other subjects and the report of the committees having been then brought in, the Assembly adjourned till next morning, Saturday, July 31. On the adjourned day the Assembly agreed that a petition should be sent to the council of the Company that the lands which had been previously granted by patent to the ancient planters by former Governors, might not now after so much labor and cost and so many years' habitation be taken from them upon the pretext of laying out portions of land for public use.

A second petition was agreed upon to the effect that the Company would send out additional men to occupy and cultivate public lands and for other public purposes so that the planters might not be too much drawn from their private business. A third petition prayed that it might be plainly expressed in the great Commission, as indeed it is not, that the ancient planters of both sorts, that is, those who came upon their own charges and those who came upon the Company's cost, might have their second, third and more divisions successively in as large and free manner as any other planters, and also that there should be allowed to the male children of them and all others begotten in Virginia, being the one hope of posterity, a single share apiece and shares for their wives, "because that in a newe plantation it is not known whether man or woman be the most necessary."

The fourth petition was "to beseech the Treasurer, Counsell and Company that they would be pleased to appoint a Sub
Treasurer here, to collect their rents, to the ende the inhabitants of this Colony be not tyed to an impossibility of paying the same yearly to the Treasurer in England; and that they would enjoin the said Sub Treasurer not precisely according to the letter of the Charter to exacte mony of us (whereof we have none at all as we have no minte) but the true value of rent in comodity."

The fifth petition prayed that workmen of all sorts might be sent out for the erection of the University and College.

The sixth and last was that "they wil be pleased to change the savage name of Kiccowtan, and to give that incorporation a new name."

After disposing of some other matters they adjourned to Monday, August 2d. On the day before Mr. Shelly, one of the burgesses, died. Two having been excluded, this left the number of burgesses at 19.

On Monday Capt. Martin appeared at the bar and reiterated his refusal to infringe any part of his patent. He pleaded guilty to the charge against his subordinate Ensign Harrison and stated his willingness to give security for the good behavior of his people towards the Indians.

The Assembly then resolved to ask an explanation of the company of the clause in Capt. Martin's patent on the ground that it was obscure and tended to contradict or destroy the uniformity and equality of Laws in the Colony. They also desired that it should be explained why it was that Capt. Martin claimed 500 acres a share for those ten shares allowed him for his personal adventures and what kind of shares the company meant he should have when they gave him his patent.

And so Capt. Martin was disposed of for the present.

The first general law ever passed in this country (August 2, 1619), was in the following language:

"By this present general Assembly be, it enacted, that on injury or oppression be wrought by the English against the Indians whereby the present peace may be disturbed and ancient quarrels might be revived. And farther be it ordained that the Chicahominie are not be excepted out of this law; until either that suche order come out of Englande or that they doe provoke us by the newe Injury."
Then followed the enactments against idleness, providing that the plantation to which the idler belonged should appoint the idler a master to serve for wages until he show apparent signs of amendment.

Against gaming at dice and cards, providing that the winners should lose their winnings and both winners and losers should forfeit ten shillings a man; one forfeit going to the discoverer and the balance to charitable and pious uses in the plantation where the fault is committed.

Against drunkenness of private persons, providing that for the first offense he be reproved privately by the minister, the second time publicly, the third time to lie "in boltes" twelve hours in the house of the Provost Marshall, paying his fee; and if still obdurate, to undergo such severe punishment as the Governor and Counsell shall inflict. In case the offender was an officer, he was first to receive a reproof from the Governor, the second time an open reproof in the church by the minister and the third time he was first to be committed and then degraded with the power of pardon in the Governor.

Against excess in apparel "that every man be cessed in the Church for all publique contributions, if he be unmarried according to his owne apparell; if he be married, according to his owne and his wives or either of their apparell."

Then follow provisions enjoining the people from too much intimacy with the Indians, but providing for their religious and civil educations. Certain agricultural enactments were then passed looking toward the cultivation of enough corn to provide for the inhabitants and the development of other agricultural industries, such as silk, hemp, flax, anise seed, grapevines, the working of tradesmen for whomever might employ them to be paid according to the quality of their trade and work and the just performance of all contracts made in England between the owners of land and their tenants and servants; against the enticing away of tenants or servants from one plantation to another.

The proceedings of the day wound up with a regulation with reference to the public magazine.

On Tuesday, August 3rd, "a third sorte of lawes (such as
might proceed out of every man’s private conceipt) were read and referred by halves to the same committees which were from the beginning."

Capt. William Powell then brought to the notice of the Assembly, the case of a “lewde and trecherous” servant of his, who had not only accused the Capt. of drunkenness, but had also incited fights and insubordination amongst his fellow servants. The Assembly thereupon sentenced this servant, Thomas Garnett, to stand four days with his ears nailed to the pillary and to be publicly whipped each one of those four days. "Now as touching the neglecte of his works, what satisfaction ought to be made to his master for that it referred to the Governor and Counsell of State."

It is to be hoped that this severe treatment had a good effect upon Thomas for certainly the name of Garnett was an honored one afterwards in the history of Virginia.

The afternoon was spent in discussing the report of the committee concerning the third sorte of lawes. "Except onely the consideration of the petition of Mr. John Rolfe against Capt. John Martine for writing a letter to him wherein (as Mr. Rolfe alledged) he taxeth him both unseemingly and amiss of certaine things wherein he was never faulty, and besides casteth some aspersion upon the present government, which is the most temperate and juste that ever was in this country, too milde indeed for many in this Colony whom unwoonted liberty hath made insolente and not to know themselves. This petition of Mr. Rolfe was thought fit to be referred to the Counsell of State."

Wednesday, August 4th, was set as the last day of the Assembly ("by reason of extreme heat both past and likely to ensue and by that means of the alteration of the healthes of diverse of the General Assembly").

They then passed "A third sorte of Lawes, such as maye issue within every man’s privat conceipt."

These gave every man the right to trade with the Indians except servants; provided against giving to the Indians English dogs, shot, powder or other arms; against any man going about twenty miles from dwelling places or upon any voyage
requiring absence for seven days without notice to the Governor or Commander of the plantation; against going purposely to Indian towns, &c., without leave; requiring every man between August 4th and January 1st next to register the name of himself and those of his servants with their terms and conditions of service, including new arrivals; requiring all ministers of the Colony to report christenings, burials and marriages and also to read divine service and otherwise act according to the laws of the Church of England and every Sunday afternoon catechize such as are not yet ripe to come to the communion, also to seek to prevent all ungodly disorders with sundry provisions for the prevention and punishment of the sins of incontinency and the "reformation of swearing;" prohibiting the killing of meat cattle without leave; providing against the taking of boats or oars without leave; providing against any one passing up or down the river without touching first at James City to know whether the Governor will command him any service, against trading in the bay without license and without giving security; against any wrong to the Indians; requiring all persons to attend divine service both forenoon and afternoon on Sunday; "and all such as beare armes shall bring their pieces, swordes, poulder-and shotte;" against maids or women servants contracting marriage without the consent of their parents or of their masters or mistresses or of the magistrate and minister of the place, both together and prohibiting any servant from foregoing his contract made in England for service in the Colony.

Capt. Henry Spelman was then called to the bar and found guilty of the charge of having said to Opoanchano, the Indian king, that within a year there would come a Governor greater than this that now is in place, was condemned to be degraded of his title of Captain and to perform seven years' service to the Colony in the nature of Interpreter to the Governor.

"This sentence being read to Spelmar (he is one that had in him more of the Savage then of the Christian) muttered certaine wordes to himselfe, neither shewing any remorse for his offenses nor yet any thankfulness to the Assembly for theire so favourable censure, which he at one time or another (God's
grace not wholly abandoning him) might with some one service have been able to have redeemed."

After disposing of several other matters including a gratuity to the officers of the Assembly for their service, the Assembly presented their humble excuse to the Company in England "for being constrained by the intemperature of the weather and the falling sick of diverse of the Burgesses, to break up so abruptly," and "that in so short a space they could bring their matter to no more perfection" and while they conceived that it belonged to the Company to allow or to advocate any laws which they should make, and that it was their right so to do, they humbly beseeched the Company not to take it in ill part if the laws just passed be of force until the pleasure of the Company was ascertained; "for otherwise this people (who nowe at length have got the raines of former servitude into their owne swindge) would in shorte time growe so insolent as they would shake off all government and there would be no living among them."

"Their last humble suite is that the said Counsell and Company would be pleased so soon as they shall finde it convenient to make good their promise, sett downe at the conclusion of their Commission for establishing the Counsel of Estate and the General Assembly, namely that they will give us power to allowe or disallowe of their orders of Courte, as his Maty hath given them power to allowe or reject our lawes."

The Governor then prorogued the Assembly until the first of March, 1620.

Thus ended the prototype of every other parliamentary body that ever sat in Virginia and in this country. When the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock the following year, a second Assembly had met and the way had been clearly blazed in the Colonies to the assertion and maintenance of popular rights through deliberative bodies, selected by the people themselves.

The type was thus set for the form and substance of our present National and State governments. The Governor corresponding to the State and National Executive, the Council to the Senates, and the Burgesses to the lower houses.

It is indeed true that the planting of the Colonies was simply sowing the seed of the Revolution.
We could wish that this remarkable year had borne nought but good to the Colonists and their posterity, but it was not so. Witness less than one month after the adjournment of the General Assembly a Holland vessel under Captain Kerby with a letter of Marque from the Prince of Orange, sailed up from the South where it had been ravaging the Spanish West Indies, and dropped anchor at Jamestown. It was freighted with negroes, who were sold as slaves to the Colonists. John Rolfe records this momentous and fatal fact with laconic brevity: 

"About the last of August came in a Dutch Man of War that sold us twenty negars." No special notice was taken of it either by the Quaker Courts or the local officials. It was mentioned indeed, but merely as a piece of news, of no moment, however, one way or the other. For six years there was no increase, but after that the evil gained rapidly until it became an institution characterizing the whole social and economic fabric of Virginia, as well as the other Colonies, but Virginia most of all.

We will draw the curtain here, however, and in the bidding farewell to the year 1619, I dare say you will agree with me in thinking it has about it after all, "that older fashion yet of immortality."

HOWARD R. BAYNE.

THE SPIRIT OF MARYLAND BEFORE LEXINGTON.

The express object of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution being "to foster true patriotism and love of country" and "to perpetuate the memory and the spirit of the men and women who achieved American independence, by the encouragement of historical research in relation to the Revolution," the members of the Maryland Line Chapter, wishing to be as foremost in their memorial work as their ancestors were in the active cause of liberty, have desired, for their inspiration, to review the annals of a period which made of separate and dependent provinces a nation. In the broad field which this history opens before us, and which we hope
gradually to cover, thus familiarizing ourselves with the minds of the men who made history, as well as of the times which made men, we, representing a section of the great whole, and a section which was among the clearest voices in the call of liberty, and the bravest to maintain it in the field of arms, feel that in this study of a period, in which in all sections a sense of common country fills us with a common pride, our first duty as well as pleasure leads us to the consideration of what we personally represent—Maryland. The speakers who will succeed me will follow the brilliant careers of the heroes whose names are the glory of the State; and trace the influence of the Province, the most royalist in formation, the most of a diminutive monarchy, in fact, of any of the colonial settlements, in the cause of Independence, and the establishment of a Republic. There remains, therefore, to me merely to sketch out the early character and feelings of this community in order to gain an insight into, and understand the spirit of Maryland before Lexington.

From the very outset of the Colony's settlement, independence had been a dominant sentiment. Designed as a place of refuge for English Catholics, yet from the earliest periods religious tolerations were proclaimed and practiced. Indeed, Maryland claimed the honor of being one of the first governments in which liberty in matters of faith was established by law. The charter itself of Maryland granted it greater independence from the parent country than any other colony in the New World. It made it, it is true, a sort of feudal State, giving its Proprietary Governor empire over the soil, and rights equal to those exercised in many principalities. But feudalism was too rapidly falling into decay in the Old World for these privileges to be of much moment in the New. And if almost principality the Province of Terra Mariae was, it was in many ways an independent one. The laws of the provincial assembly, which received the assent of the Proprietary, were not subject to revision to the crown. Indeed so little rights had the English sovereign retained over the affairs of the Colony that express stipulations provided that neither he nor his heirs, nor his successors, should ever, at any time
thereafter, set any custom or imposition tax whatever upon the inhabitants; thus conferring on the Province exemption from English taxation forever. Strange irony of fate that the monarch who thus bound in perpetuity his successors to respect an authority conceded his by Divine right should, by the dictates of the mob, have been the central figure in the tragedy at Whitehall.

The very detachment of the Province of Maryland from the parent government which protected the authority and measures of the Royal Governors in the other Colonies forced the Lords Proprietary to depend for strength upon the attachment of their lieges. Thus great as seemed the prerogatives and authority given the Proprietary, the real power of that form of government depended upon union between the government and the people; and, as the affairs of the Colony developed, the Crown, jealous of the very power it had conferred, was always ready to favor the people in any effort to limit the authority of the intermediate sovereign.

Started under the generous patronage of Lord Baltimore, Maryland had improved more in the first months of her existence than several of the older Colonies had in some years, but she was not destined to long enjoy this calm. Only a few years after the company, consisting chiefly of gentlemen of fortune and respectability under Leonard Calvert, had landed on the island of St. Clements in March, 1634, and established on the main land the settlement of St. Mary's, the life of the Colony became a stormy one. In 1609, the second charter of Virginia had extended its limits two hundred miles north of Old Point Comfort, thus including what subsequently formed the State of Maryland, and Clayborne, who had first appeared in the country as the surveyor of the London Company, seeing the advantages in fur trading it presented, had made his settlement on Kent Island, and in defiance of the charter issued to Acilius Calvert, second Lord Baltimore, on June 20, 1683, refused to acknowledge himself subject to the new government. Though finally expelled with his most active adherents, his influence was constantly employed in disturbing the Colony, and when the confusion of the revolution
in England and the gathering cloud of revolutionary doctrines shadowing Europe had extended to the feudal Proprietary Government, weakening its influence, his rebellion sufficed to drive, for a time, the Governor of Maryland from the Colony. The Restoration of the Stuarts saw Philip Calvert, the Proprietary Deputy, recognized; but the spirit of revolt was not dead, it had been lulled only for the moment. Hardly were the Proprietary again established than the discussions of sects—ingratitude indeed to the Colony which as early as 1649 had passed the celebrated Toleration Act—broke out. The hereditary rights of the Proprietary were assailed, as well as his religion, and his officers were deposed and Puritans appointed by the Parliamentary Commissioners to govern the Province. Only after several years' contest was the Proprietary Government re-established, to be again disturbed in 1688, when upon the final overthrow of the Stuarts in England, the deputies of Lord Baltimore having failed to proclaim William and Mary, the disaffected Protestants revolted, again overthrowing the feudal lord. Maryland was then taken directly under the government of the Crown; the Church of England was established, and disabilities imposed upon Roman Catholics; and the Province remained a royal Colony until the death of the third Lord Baltimore in 1714, when his son, a Protestant, was recognized Proprietary. From that time until the Revolution, the colony remained under the government of the Baltimores.

Its territorial difficulties, however, still continued. Its original charter had included all the present State of Delaware and a large part of Pennsylvania, and from the Maryland Grant conflicting with that made to William Penn arose the controversy which began in 1682, and was settled only in 1760 by the decision of the Privy Council, and the ultimate establishment in 1763-67 of what was to play such a prominent part in American History—the famous "Mason and Dixon's line." Nor was this all that engrossed the Colonists. In the contest which ended the French dominion in America, Maryland took an active part. Braddock's expedition against Fort Duquesne, 1754-58, kept the western part of the State in such
constant terror that numbers of the inhabitants removed to Baltimore and various coast towns. Maryland, like most southern Colonies, had no considerable villages; the inhabitants were settled on large plantations, each one of which was a small world in itself, and the center of a marked refinement and culture. Aristocratic as was the feeling engendered by these miniature kingdoms, and royalist, and jealous of prerogative as was the Proprietary form of government, while it did not encourage the spirit of popular liberty, it yet treated it with consideration and attention. In Europe the general spirit of revolution was the crisis of centuries of repression, the breaking loose of long pent passions, and was therefore marked by fierce revenge, hesitating at no crime, nay eager for blood and destruction. In America, whose youth, perhaps, precluded her having as yet the traditions of woes to avenge, and the burning sense of tyrannies, and social and political errors and misfortunes; perhaps, too, the comparative isolation of the Colonists in the vast country they had come to feel their own and the common hardships of colonization had made class distinction vaguer and less tense, and the new spirit spread on steadily, but almost unconsciously, at first, as the development of advanced systems of liberty. So little did the Colonists sympathize with the mob idea of revolution that during the long years in which diverse tax and revenue bills ignored and insulted their chartered rights, their conservatism suggested only remonstrance. They had no desire of separation from the parent country—all they wanted was representation and a fair hearing. By the voice of their own assemblies, the Colonists had willingly granted supplies and men to the French and Indian War, so that the revival of the idea of a Stamp Act in 1763, as well as the enforcement of the Navigation Act, and rendering null and void the Two Penny Act, was a direct affront to them. It was not so much against taxation that the Americans protested, as against the manner in which it was imposed. They requested that the bill might be given to their assemblies to obtain the consent of the Colonies, and not be passed without allowing them the consideration of what affected themselves. But the result of their opposition tended
only to the introduction in the bill of certain bounties to the
Provinces, and the appointment of many prominent Ameri-
cans as stamp officers, the English Government hoping by
means of indulgences granted, and the nomination of Colonists-
themselves to represent the act, to avoid the chief question at
issue, and reconcile the country to the enforcement of the bill.
Though the full meaning and limitations of the proposed
changes were not thoroughly realized, many far-sighted men
felt a growing alarm as to the results, fearing further taxa-
tion. A letter from Calvert to Lieutenant Governor Sharpe al-
ludes to the unexpressed policy of the English ministry in
these terms: "Last year the first stone was laid, this year
another, and will be succeeded by every ministerial builder
until the whole American structure of their folly is, by the
mother country, completed on them." Another of his letters
mentions that in the protests made against the act, the charter
of Maryland was referred to, and the clause under which spe-
cial exemption was claimed for it was read, but that the de-
cision was that in public emergency that Province was subject
to taxation as well as the other Colonies. Even when, not-
withstanding constant remonstrances and petitions, the act
was passed in 1765, no thought of forcible resistance was
dreamed of in England or by the Colonial authorities. The
plan of taxation had been received in America with dismay;
brilliant and fiery speeches had been made in the declaration
of colonial rights; and finally the non-importation resolutions
were framed. But to be effective they had to be general, and
for the moment, this necessity seemed to check resistance.
The realization of it was, however, the first great step in the
movement towards union among the Colonies. Non-importa-
tion sentiment in Maryland was so strong that Lieutenant
Governor Sharpe wrote in that year: "The people will go on
upon manufactures." The restrictions and prohibitions
which followed these displays of the Colonists' feelings pro-
duced general discontent, but as acts of absolute resistance
were isolated cases, the Governor of Maryland was led to be-
lieve that popular agitation was subsiding, and reported in
June, 1765, "that the resentment of the Colonists would prob-
ably die out, and that in spite of the lawyers the Stamp Act
would be carried into execution.” Prominent men, however,
persevered in their opinion, the lawyers maintaining that the
act must be declared invalid by Maryland courts as a breach
of chartered rights, and in September of that year, one of their
number discussed the matter, not only in America, but sought
hearing in England, contending that though the Colonies
were subordinate to the supreme national council, and that
Parliament had the right to legislate upon their trade—also
that this could very properly be regulated by duties and im-
ports, the most proper regulations being determined by Par-
liament,—yet the regulations under discussion were unjust
in so much that the Commons of England, in which America
was not represented, actually or virtually, had no right to
grant the property of the Commons of America without con-
sulting them. Petitions for redress and repeal meeting with
so little consideration, Maryland sent her delegates to the
Congress in New York, and though, at first, through dis-
sensions among the Provincial representatives, nothing could
be effected, upon the arrival of the vessels from England bear-
ing stamps, all of the Maryland delegates signed the paper
binding the Colonies to unity. The people of Maryland, like
their neighbors in their treatment of stamp officers, had indi-
cated their position and opinions by pulling down the house of
the Stamp Master of Maryland, Zachariah Hood, at Annap-
polis. One man had published his card refusing to pay taxes
to which he had not consented, all had resolved to burn the
stamp papers upon their arrival and the Governor found him-
self unable to quell the uprisings—the watchword almost of all
riots all over the country being the celebrated “Liberty, Pros-
perity and No Stamps.” Franklin’s remark on the affirmation
of England of her right to tax the Colonies—“They will not
find a rebellion, but they may indeed make one,”—seemed om-
inously true. Yet peace and quiet, even great joy, took the
place of the late excitement as if by magic, upon the repeal of
the Stamp Act in 1766; and a sad mixture of hope and fear
greeted the decision of the Revenue Tax in 1767, and the ar-
rival of the troops in ’68, in spite of the continued remon-
strances of the Colonists. But a growing determination in the spirit of Maryland was shown when the Massachusetts Assembly, refusing to recind, the Maryland Assembly's formal reply to Lord Hillsborough's instructions as to their treatment of the Massachusetts circular was, "We shall not be intimidated by a few sounding expressions from doing what we think right," and sent their thanks to their "sister Colony, in whose opinions they exactly coincided."

The old conservatism of the State, however, made a last effort to cling to its ancient traditions upon the English Government's abandoning all the duties laid by the Townshend Act except on tea, by relaxing its non-importation policy. But when the violent measures of the Government—the Boston massacre, Port Bill, &c.—convinced the Colonists of the unchanging determination for oppression, the people of Baltimore in 1774 declared they "could not see the least grounds for expecting relief from petitions and remonstrances, and were convinced that something more sensible than supplications would best serve their purpose," and recommended the meeting of the Congress of Deputies at Annapolis to determine the conduct of the Provinces.

With marvelous promptness, before any message could be received from Salem, Maryland executed the will of its people, and the Congress or Convention met for the first time at Annapolis, and was organized with Mathew Tilghman as chairman.

Probably at no time in the history of the State did greater and truer patriotism and unselfishness characterize a representative body. They declared, their motive and aims clearly and fearlessly, and resolving on a general system of non-intercourse appointed their deputies to the congress of all the Colonies to insure unity of action. It was one of the Maryland delegates to the first Continental Congress, Thomas Johnson, who nominated Washington commander-in-chief of the army; and from that time on the patriotic voices of the State were heard in every movement towards Independence. Maryland would listen to no opposition to the recommendations of Congress, and taking the authority out of the hands of the
Governor, elected her own officers to defend Massachusetts and herself. In the October of '74 the famous case of "Peggy Stewart's" arrival at Annapolis carried the pitch of feeling still higher. The fiery atonement, in obedience to the dictates of the offended people, by the owner himself touching the light to the object of his submission to the English Government—devoting not only the tea, but the brig and all its appurtenances to the purification of the flames, is too familiar a picture to admit of more than an allusion to.

With Lexington the long period of hesitation and consolidation was over, and the curtain had risen upon one of the most thrilling dramas in history. Patriotism is the household god of great nations, says the proverb, and this sentiment, which was the mainspring of the War of Independence, could have found no truer support than in the hearts of those who took such a high position in the Continental Army under the title of "The Maryland Line."

LILIAN GIFFEN.

ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION AND THE CONSTITUTION.

When the cannon at Yorktown had ceased to thunder, the Revolution was virtually over.

"For thousands had sunk on the ground overpower'd—
The weary to sleep, and
The wounded to die."

England ceased to struggle with the inevitable. The young giant who had conquered, although torn and bruised, was still the victor. England now only held the City of New York, and was only able to annoy the coast by its attacks, and so a provisional treaty was signed in 1783, on February 3rd. Maryland had done her part in the struggle. "She had furnished 1,522 men in addition to those enlisted in the independent corps, the State companies, the marines and naval forces, and 5,407 militia. At Long Island, a fragment of a battalion shook with repeated charges a whole brigade of British regulars. At White Plains they held the advancing
ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION.

columns at bay. At Harlem Heights they drove the enemy from the Heights. They swept through the hostile camps with their fixed bayonets, far in advance of the whole army; and bore down all opposition with unloaded muskets. At Guilford and Camden, although not victorious, their courage won the admiration of their enemies. Everywhere they used their bayonets, and they were the first to use the bayonet against the experienced regulars of the enemy.” So say the historians.

“The two battalions which entered the war were reduced to a single company. Hall, Smith, Stone and Ramsay were the bravest of the brave, and Ford died at the head of his regiment.”

Although they were entitled to a major general, for a long time DeKalb led them. Gulst was promoted upon the death of DeKalb. Afterwards General Otho Williams led the two brigades.

After the battle of Yorktown, England determined to make peace, and seemed only anxious to separate the United States from France. In 1782 Sir Guy Carleton was sent to New York with power to make peace or war “with the revolted colonies of Great Britain.” On his arrival, the Legislature of Maryland resolved that although peace with Great Britain and all the world was an object truly desirable, war with all its calamities was preferable to national dishonor; that this State could never consent to treat with Great Britain except upon the footing of an equal, and would never enter into any treaty with that power which would sully its own honor, or violate its obligations to France, its great and good ally.

To show their gratitude to France, on the announcement of the birth of a Dauphin to Louis the Sixteen, they resolved that His Excellency should be requested to appoint by proclamation a day for the celebration of that auspicious event, testifying their wish that the young prince might prove a blessing to the nation, and following the example of his illustrious father, that he might continue to deserve their affection by perpetuating that happiness which they had experienced from
an alliance with a prince and people whose great and good qualities had long since won their admiration and gratitude.

Benjamin Franklin, early in the struggle, had introduced into Congress a plan for the Confederation of the Colonies. It was discussed from time to time until the Declaration of Independence. During the war and until the adoption of the Constitution, the country had been bound together by Articles of Confederation, which gave very little power to the general government, as there was great jealousy of Federal domination. Now a committee of one from each State was appointed to draft a constitution.

One of the great difficulties between Maryland and Virginia was the trouble touching the jurisdiction and navigation of the waters of the Chesapeake Bay and the Potomac and Pocomoke Rivers. They finally met at Mt. Vernon by the earnest solicitation of Washington, in 1785. Maryland was represented by Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, Thomas Stone, Samuel Chase, and Virginia by George Mason and Alexander Henderson. They came to an agreement, but it was not accepted by the State.

LAND CLAIMS.

One of Maryland's troubles was caused by her claim to have an equal distribution of the lands east of the Mississippi. A company, called the London Company, and living in England, had in the early days of the Colonies been given a grant to about one-half of North America, including the whole of the States of Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, nearly all of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, North Carolina, Tennessee, and a large portion of South Carolina. In 1624, by a judgment, the corporation was declared null and void, and ordered to be resumed by the Crown. Virginia then became a royal province and like all other royal provinces was subject to the pleasure of the Crown.

Virginia wished to claim some of the land she had held under this early charter, and there was much heated discussion, but New York finally proposed that these western lands should belong to the general Government, and that was agreed
ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION.

343

upon. Maryland was most decided in asserting that there must be some equal distribution of these lands.

Maryland refused to join the States at this time. "The Convention, for which Maryland declined to appoint commissioners unless all the States would agree to take into consideration and adjust the system of Federal Government, which was seriously defective, met in Annapolis December 11th, 1786, and continued in session three days. From New York came Alexander Hamilton and E. Benson; from New Jersey, Abraham Clark, William E. Houston and James Scurrman; Delaware, George Reed, John Dickinson and Richard Bassett; Pennsylvania, Tench Coxe; Virginia, Edmund Randolph, James Madison, Jr., and H. George Tucker. John Dickinson, of Delaware, was President. The discussion, for and against the Constitution went on."

CONFEDERATION.

"On the 26th of May, 1787, the necessary power was given to meet the deputies of the other States on the alteration and additions to the Federal Constitution, in Philadelphia, and to report an Act for that purpose to Congress, which when agreed upon should be submitted to the several States for ratification." Maryland sent deputies.

Things were in a very bad condition. The Legislature of New Jersey, by an act, refused to pay her share of the public debt. The authority of Congress was disregarded by violating the treaties with France, England and Holland, and also their treaties with the Indians. The country had gone into trade, and many bought luxuries for which they could not pay, and the country was drained. There was much bankruptcy, and civil prosecutions caused much distress in private debts and those which the towns had contracted. There was general doubt of the power of Congress to settle all these difficulties. Some openly advocated a monarchy. The North renewed its paper issue, and did not meet the trouble by additional taxes as Maryland had done. The Maryland Assembly was violently agitated by a law which was passed by the House of Delegates, for issuing bills of credit to the amount of $350,000, to be sent by the State in various sums, redeemable
in ten years, and drawing annual interest at six per cent. The session of this Convention, in 1787, continued for four months, and was a stormy session. So much so, that at one time it seemed as though there would be a dissolution. Luther Martin was one of those who made the most violent opposition. But James McHenry, David of St. Thomas Jenifer, and Daniel Carroll signed the Constitution on behalf of Maryland. On the 5th of November, Governor Smallwood called the Legislature together at Annapolis, and requested the delegates who had been at the Convention to attend and report all that had happened. It was then that Luther Martin read his masterly paper. His objections were that the Constitution overpowered the States, and aggrandized the Federal Government. He said that in the original plan the States had agreed on terms of equality. Now that New York, Virginia, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts being the larger States would control the government, he objected to the suspension of the right of habeas corpus in cases of rebellion, as the Federal Government might use this power improperly.

Daniel of St. Thomas-Jenifer, Samuel Chase, William Kelty and Ramsay, Chase, Stone, Hanson and others wrote articles from week to week in this controversy. In the meantime Shay's rebellion broke out in Massachusetts, and was subdued by General Lincoln, who was called out by Governor Bowdoin. In spite of all these difficulties the Convention met in Philadelphia, at Independence Hall, May 21, 1787. On motion of Robert Morris, General Washington was made President of the Convention.

The Maryland Gazette of that day, says: "The Convention met at Annapolis, April 1st, 1788, and elected George Plater President. Thursday they established rules for the conduct of the business. The proposed plan of government was read for the first time. Mr. Plater stated his objections to the Constitution, and said he wanted to put his objections into form. Friday he stated his objections, and one member from each State, of the following counties, Talbot, Charles, Kent, Somerset, Prince George, Worcester, Queen Anne, Dorchester, Calvert, Caroline, one from city of Annapolis, and one from
Baltimore town, rose and declared for themselves and their colleagues that they were elected and instructed by the people they represented to ratify the proposed Constitution, and that as speedily as possible, and to do no other act. That after the ratification their power ceased, and they did not consider themselves as authorized by their constituents to consider any amendment. After this Mr. Plater was not allowed even to read his amendments. The opponents continued to make objections until Saturday noon. The advocates of the government, although repeatedly called upon to answer the objections, if not just, remained inflexibly silent, and called for the question that the Convention assent and ratify the proposed plan of Federal Government for the United States, which was carried in the affirmative by 63 to 11.

Thus closed the Maryland Convention for the ratification of the Federal Constitution. The opposition to the Constitution, because it lessened the power of the State, was so strong as to be nearly fatal to the new Constitution; but Washington, McHenry, Plater, Hanson, Johnson, Lée, Potts, Daniel Carroll, Richard Thomas, James Holliday, James Tilghman, William Tilghman and other distinguished men in the State secured its adoption. They agreed to meet in their several States and vote for a President, and that they were to meet in New York, the seat of government at that time, and commence proceedings under the Constitution. Charles Carroll was the first Senator from the West, and Henry from the Eastern Shore.

So the corner-stone of our stately edifice was laid by men who had become heroes in storm and cold, hunger and danger, but who had not left England with all its luxury, its beautiful old cathedrals, and stores of art, and learning, and come to a vast forest, surrounded by savage men and beasts, to yield to tyranny and oppression. In two hundred years they had made a country which they loved, because for it they had suffered and bled. They now proved wise statesmen as well as brave soldiers. They had shown themselves strong to endure and suffer. They now showed themselves wise in council. Their glorious chief laid down his military command,
HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL WASHINGTON, ROCKY HILL, NEW JERSEY.

(Courtesy of New York Times.)
and became their most honored citizen. In 1789, the year following the ratification of the Constitution, Washington was elected their President.

He was the shining light of his day. See to it, that we are not those who darken our day instead of making it brighter, and become oppressors instead of the advocates of freedom.

WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS IN ROCKY HILL, NEW JERSEY.

The last residence occupied by General Washington as a headquarters during the Revolution was the property belonging to the estate of Judge John Berrien in Rocky Hill. The Judge himself, one of the most prominent men of the State, had died in 1722, four years before the war began, leaving the property to his widow, Mrs. Margaret Berrien. The place was called "Rockingham," and was quite an extensive one for those times, as is evidenced from an advertisement of its sale in the Royal Gazette, No. 707, published in New York, July 5th, 1783, as follows:

FOR SALE.

That very healthy and fine situated farm Rockingham—the property of Mrs. Margaret Berrien. This farm lies on the River Millstone, about five miles from Princeton, on the road leading from Princeton to Morristown; it contains about 320 acres, a good proportion of meadow and woodland; the soil is good for wheat and natural grass, so that a great quantity of the best English meadow may be made with little trouble or expense; the place is well watered. The house contains upwards of twenty rooms of different kinds, including a kitchen very conveniently contrived and genteely finished, and cellar almost under the whole; there is also a very good barn and stables, coach house, grainary and fowl house, all painted; a curious smoke-house; and other out houses; there are several fine young apple orchards, containing the best grafted fruit in our country, besides a variety of pears, plums, peaches and cherries, raspberries and currants; there is also a small tenement on the said farm, of three rooms, with a cellar and milk-room, and the whole farm abounds insprings of the best water.

There are several thousand very thrifty red cedar trees, a great number of which have been trimmed and properly cultivated.
INTERIOR OF WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS, ROCKY HILL.
This is probably a very fair, if quaint, description of the premises, which was published while Congress was holding its sessions in Nassau Hall, at Princeton; and it was most natural, that when General Washington was invited to attend and give them the benefit of his counsel, inasmuch as no house was available in Princeton approximating the size which would be sufficient for the General and his family, that body should turn to the Judge's widow, who had announced her willingness to dispose of the premises, and lease the same for his accommodation.

He thereupon moved there with his retinue, and took possession on the 24th of August, 1783, remaining there until the 10th day of November, attending Congress when desired, and awaiting the news of the signing of the Treaty of Peace. His work as Commander-in-Chief having thus been completed, he engaged in the preparation of his Farewell Address to his comrades of the army, which was shortly afterwards promulgated to the country. Tradition informs us of the imposing appearance of the chief and his staff officers while on the highway going and returning between Princeton and Rocky Hill on horseback. We can easily imagine with what awe and admiration the citizens and countrymen regarded the person of that great Commander who had conducted the Revolutionary War to a successful end.

But besides tradition there are preserved to us in most attractive form, the records of those days of peace succeeding the hardships and calamities of war.

In the beautiful volume published by the J. B. Lippincott Company of Philadelphia, entitled the "Itinerary of General Washington from 1775 to 1783," a copy of which was presented by the publishers, full accounts are given, from letters and other sources, of the doings of the General in the fall of 1783, while in Rocky Hill; his trips to Princeton in attendance upon Congress, and at the commencement exercises; his presentation of fifty guineas as a testimony of his respect for the College of New Jersey; the trustees' resolution to request the General to sit for his picture to be taken by Peale for the College; and the receiving of the news that the definitive
treaty between Great Britain and the United States had been concluded.

An account is also given in this work of the General sitting to William Dunlap for a portrait in the Berrien house, of Dunlap's frequent visits to headquarters, his delight in breakfasting and dining each day with the General and Mrs. Washington and the members of Congress, of the military which consisted of the suite and a Captain's Guard, whose tents were on the green before the Berrien house.

"The soldiers," it says; "were New England yeoman's sons, none older than twenty, and their commander was Captain Howe, in after years a long resident of New York."

Further along, on November 2d, 1783, it speaks of the Farewell Address to the army, which is issued from "Rocky Hill, near Princeton," and quotes largely from that paper. Even a description of the Chief and of his horse and saddle is given, and the statement is added that the time occupied in traveling to and from Princeton was about forty minutes, and that the General weighed about 210 pounds. Then follows reference to the letter of instructions to Captain Howe, dated November 9th, 1783, about the transportation of goods and valuables to Mount Vernon, which will be referred to hereafter; and an extract from a newspaper in Philadelphia on November 11th: "In the evening came General Washington's six baggage teams, on the way to that excellent Commander's residence in Virginia."

In the awakened sentiment of patriotism by the various organizations of descendants of revolutionary heroes the old Berrien headquarters attracted attention.

An association was organized in the fall of 1896 for the object of purchasing and maintaining this historic mansion. The Certificate of Incorporation was filed, and the name adopted was "The Washington Headquarters Association in Rocky Hill." Their object was facilitated at the outset by the individual purchase and gift of the house to the Association by Mrs. Josephine Ward Swann, of Princeton. The shares were fixed at ten dollars each, and subscriptions came in rapidly. The house was removed about 1,000 feet from its original
foundation, on the historic grounds on which the troops attending General Washington encamped. The slave quarters and the kitchen have long ago disappeared, and the old stone walls of the lower story of the barn and stables are still standing on the opposite side of the present road. The house faces south, and the two-storied balcony has been restored to its original design. Along the sides of the house near the balcony floor are found numerous initials and other designs, many of which must have been placed there by the members of His Excellency's guard. Among these are crude outlines of vessels very similar to the caravels of Columbus. This is explained from the fact that many members of the guard were from the sea coast towns of Massachusetts. From the upper balcony the view is far reaching and beautiful, it covers the entire extent of the Hopewell Valley where the Council of War was held before the battle of Monmouth; and the village of Hopewell itself, the home of John Hart, one of the New Jersey Signers of the Declaration, is in distinct view. Further to the north is Somerville, the county seat, twelve miles distant and at the foot of Watchung Mountains.

Having acquired the title to the building, it was placed on its present site, which was generously donated by the heirs of Mr. Martin A. Howell, repaired, painted, and otherwise made ready for appropriate furnishings.

As one enters the grounds he is attracted by two big howitzers, lately received from the Ordnance Department at Washington. These howitzers are to be mounted near the entrance and with a pyramid of shells will add materially to the military aspect of the place. An escutcheon placed on the north side of the building bears the words "Washington's Headquarters." The house stands in its original position as regards the points of the compass indicating that the present road is of later date than the building of the mansion. The position of the barn and stables would lead to the same conclusion. The main entrance to the mansion is therefore on the south side, to which a macadamized roadway leads. The old door and huge brass knocker as well as the general workmanship of the house give immediate indications of age.
On entering the main doorway interest centers in the Princeton room which is immediately at the left and constituted the parlor of the mansion in revolutionary times. Here it was that General and Mrs. Washington met and entertained the numerous visitors during his possession of the headquarters. This is known as the Princeton room and is furnished with homespun carpets and the general furniture is of mahogany with coverings of the horsehair variety. Numerous articles contributed by Princetonians add greatly to the historic character of the room. Some have the cards of the givers attached and the names of Mrs. Swann, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Anderson, Mrs. Schanck, Mrs. Joseph Olden, Miss Scudder, Mrs. C. G. Rockwood, Jr., and Miss Rockwood, Mrs. Mary Hale Chamberlain, Mrs. Sandoz, and Miss Mary Dod were noticed. Two ancient spinets are on either side of the room, one from Mrs. Francis Conover, said formerly to have belonged to Lord Stirling's family, and the other from Mrs. Charles Voorhees of Rocky Hill. A cabinet of relics, pewter and china, adorns one side of the rooms. The Headquarters Association have been very fortunate in securing the original carved mantel and restoring it to its place. It seems that it was removed by a former tenant, Mr. Brennan, and placed by him in a house built for his residence in Orange, New Jersey. This dwelling was sold to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, and through the influence of some of the members of the Association has been kindly donated by the company. The ancient Franklin fireplace beneath bears the date of 1764. This part of the room receives complete restoration by the fortunate discovery of the ancient andirons which are very beautiful. They have been in the possession of the Scudder family of Penns Neck from whom they were purchased by the Princeton Bank. In this case also through the petition of lady members of the Headquarters Association, the andirons have been generously donated by the Bank and restored to their original place. Off the parlor is a small bedroom suitably furnished, and among the notable exhibits may be found a homespun linen pillow case given by Mrs. A. S.
Leigh, and made by her great-grandmother before the year 1792; also a bedspread used by Dickinson on Washington's staff. The old fashioned wall paper with its high colors and artistic effects is also notable.

To the right of the main entrance and across the hall from the Princeton room is the old dining room, to be known as the Trenton room and to be furnished by the ladies of Trenton. Beyond the permanent fixtures, the present furniture consists of an old and interesting secretary, ancient table and chairs with home spun carpet. In the rear of this room is the Trent room, under the care of the Trent Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Lawrenceville. Here the and-irons and other fireplace furniture bear the name of Mrs. Chauncey H. Beasley as donor. On the walls and shelves are many interesting historic papers, maps and books. A desk that belonged at one time to Commodore Stewart is conspicuous, and a reel from Mrs. J. Stryker Hoagland. A framed paper of the time presented by Ex-Mayor J. L. Briner gives the account of General Washington's death and tributes to his services and personal worth. In this room also the ancient wall paper with its summer landscape scenes is prominent. Adjoining this is a small room given to the purposes of an office and registration room. The book on the desk contains a large number of names which will undoubtedly increase rapidly as the attractions of the spot indoors and out become known to the general public.

Ascending the stairway from the main hall one is attracted by a glass frame revealing a portion of the original wall paper, by the removal of the plaster with which in later years it has been covered. In the second story and over the parlor is the Rocky Hill room, well stocked by the interested families of Rocky Hill. As worthy of special record we noticed a copy of the Connecticut Gazette of Friday, December 8, 1783, containing the first publication of Washington's Farewell Address to the army which was written in this house and delivered at Newburgh. Here also is the letter of instruction from General Washington to the commandant of his guard, Captain Howe, of which we have already made mention. As this
letter is of special importance in connection with these head-
quarters, we give it entire.

"INSTRUCTIONS FOR CAPT. HOWE."

SIR:—You will have charge of the waggons which contain my
baggage, and with the escort proceed with them to Virginia and de-
deliver the baggage at my house, ten miles below Alexander.

"As you know they contain all my papers which are of immense
value to me. I am sure it is unnecessary to request your particular
attention to them, but as you will have several ferries to pass, and
some of them wide particularly the Susquehannah and the Potomack.
I must caution you against crossing them, if the wind should be high
or if there is in your own judgement or the opinion of others the least
danger.

"The waggons should never be without a sentinel over them, always
locked and the keys in your possession.

"You will make such arrangements for the march with Colonel
Morgan, at this place and Mr. Hodgden, at Philadelphia and Wil-
ington; as may be necessary under all circumstances especially with
respect to the expenses, failure of horses, and breaking of waggons.

"Your road will be through Philadelphia and Wilmington, thence
by the head of Elk, to the lower ferry on the Susquehannah and
thence by Baltimore, Bladensburg, Georgetown and Alexandria, to
Mount Vernon. You will enquire of Mr. Hodgden or Colonel
Biddle, if Mrs. Washington left anything in their care to be forwarded
by the waggons to Virginia, if she did, and you can find room for such
let it be carried, if there is not desire then to send it by some other
opportunity.

"The waggons and teams after the baggage is delivered is to be
surrendered to the order of Colonel Pickering, which has, I believe
been handed to Mr. Roberts, and is to deliver them to Colonel Fitz-
gerald to be sold. The bundle which contains my account you will
be careful of, and deliver at the financier's office with the letter ad-
dressed to him. That is to Mr. Morris. The other small bundle you
will deliver to Mr. Ottringer in Chestnut street. Doctor McHenry's
trunk of parcels you will (as I suppose he has already directed) leave
at his house in Baltimore.

"You will have the tents which are occupied by the guards deliver-
ed to Colonel Morgan whose receipt for them will be a voucher
for you to the Quarter Master General.

"The remainder of the guard under the care of a good sergeant
(with very strict orders to prevent every kind of abuse to the in-
habitants on the march is to be returned) to their corps at West
Point.

"Given at Rock Hill, this 9th day of November, 1783."

G. WASHINGTON.
To the welcome gift of this letter, Dr. T. Morgan Howe, of New York City, has added a framed copy of a miniature of Commandant Howe, painted about 1782.

Over the Trenton room is Washington's room, where he wrote his farewell address to the Army of the Revolution. A number of relics have been gathered, and the room is to be known as the "Washington Room." It is to be handsomely furnished and adorned by the Sons of the Revolution and the Sons of the American Revolution, of Washington, District of Columbia. The Colonial Dames of Washington, District of Columbia, have presented many pieces of Staffordshire ware, for the cupboard of the Colonial kitchen and many Washingtonians have contributed valuable relics.

In the rear of this and over the Trent room is Washington's bed-room. This room contains an elegant old high post mahogany bedstead brought from the headquarters of Cornwallis in Brooklyn, and presented by Dr. Packard. In this bed Cornwallis and Washington are said to have slept, but it is facetiously added, "not at the same time." The other furnishings are very ancient; and of special interest to Princetonians is a chair 130 years old, given by Mr. Robert L. Clow, by whom it was inherited from his father, Hon. Henry Clow, and his grandfather, Ralph Sansbury, both successively stewards of Princeton University in its earlier years. From this room the visitor passes into the curio room, well stocked with relics contributed by Mrs. Swann and many others. Pictures of Washington, Lafayette and other generals, historic musket balls from battlefields of the Revolution, Continental money, a sword of Cornwallis, pieces of Mrs. Washington's dresses, an interesting old wine chest and the standard of the Princeton Blues are among the relics of interest shown here. One room in the rear of the Rocky Hill room remains as yet unoccupied.

There is still room for many more relics and revolutionary souvenirs, and no better place could be found for their permanent or temporary location. The house is open for visitors from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m., and is under the care of Mr. and Mrs. Poole, who are ever ready to show the rooms and explain their treasures. An admission fee of twenty-five cents is charged.
to all those who are not members, the fund so accumulated going to the maintenance of the property. It should be regarded rather as a small patriotic contribution than as an admission fee. The Headquarters Association have had success in raising the necessary funds for the repair of the property, and the general public should take a pride in insuring its full maintenance. The officers of the Association: Dr. J. O. Murray, President; Mrs. Josephine Ward Swann, Vice-President; Mr. Bayard Stockton, Secretary; Mr. Leroy H. Anderson, Treasurer.

All members of patriotic societies, as Daughters of the American Revolution, Daughters of the Revolution, Sons of the Revolution, and Sons of the American Revolution, members of the Society of the Cincinnati, and all others are cordially invited and welcomed to membership by the payment of the $10 fee to any of the officers.

SOME OF THE EARLY SETTLERS OF TRYON COUNTY, NEW YORK, THE BATTLE OF ORISKANY AND THE MASSACRE OF CHERRY VALLEY.

In 1772 Tryon County was taken from the County of Albany, which at that time embraced all the northern and western part of the State of New York extending from the City of Albany to Niagara. The new county was made to include the territory which now comprises Otsego, Montgomery, and part of Schoharie Counties, and was named for William Tryon, then Governor of the province. The eastern part was by far the most populous, and it is probable the entire county did not contain more than 10,000 inhabitants.

The men of Tryon County, who dwelt in the districts now Montgomery and Otsego Counties, have a unique and interesting Revolutionary history which was caused by the circumstances of their geographical location, the character of some of their prominent men, and the diverse nationalities presented in the community.

Throughout the colonies the Committees of Safety in all
neighborhoods had the responsibility in the conduct of war. Their task lay in watching the spirit of loyalty to the cause of freedom as much as in guarding their homes. They stood ready to take advantage of encouraging events to strengthen their wavering neighbors and to overcome the effects of disaster with reasoning and hopefulness. They had not only to hold these weaklings to the right allegiance, but they had also to guard against the treachery of the avowed Tories who worked against them in every quarter and turned their pains to naught.

How much more in that district, whose story I am to tell, did the Committees of Safety need to be far-sighted and vigilant? The population was composed largely of indomitable men who represented the middle class of self-respecting, self-governing yeomanry, and who stood firmly for liberty; yet there were many in the community who were unstable in their minds and ways. Scarcely a week passed, but one or more, from the number claiming to be neutral, stole secretly away to join the enemy in Canada. Then the Tories were strongly banded together and did their work openly. Other serious problems arose from the fact that this was a frontier territory and constantly liable to the horrors of border warfare.

Thus men of authority were not only responsible to Congress and the new-born Nation for the loyalty and good faith of their community, but they knew that a time might come when only their strong right arms would lie between their defenseless families and the tomahawk and scalping-knife.

The stirring Revolutionary history of Tryon County was caused to a great extent by the complex relations between the Johnson family, the Indians and the settlers. At Johnstown, the county seat, had lived Sir William Johnson. This remarkable man had rendered valuable service to the English Government during the French and Indian Wars, and had been created a baronet and made Superintendent of Indian Affairs. He was eminently fitted by nature for the position of rank and influence, to which he had been appointed, and it is claimed no other white man has ever shown an equal influence over the Indian race. His death on the eve of the Revolution was to
be deplored, as a crisis had been reached when his knowledge of the country settled and improved under his agency, and his perfect honesty and justice toward the Indians pointed as an adviser and as one who might have restrained the savages even after the English had won them as allies.

Following the administration of this noteworthy man came that of his son, Sir John Johnson, who associated with himself Colonel Guy Johnson, his brother-in-law, and the Butlers, John and Walter.

These men had been born and bred under Colonial rule, but with power and wealth only the spirit of pride had been engendered in their breasts. Attaching themselves as they did to the Crown, their landed estates soon fell away from them, and in retaliation they instigated the Indians of the Six Nations to the most horrible barbarities against the settlers.

The league of the Six Nations of the North was made up of Mohawks, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca and Tuscarora tribes. They were the most ingenious and energetic and the most compactly organized race of American Indians. At this time they had become "triumphs of savage state-craft and had apparently set out on that tedious and bloody path to civilization trodden for ages by the European race." "They carried their arms into Canada, across the Connecticut to the banks of the Mississippi, and almost to the Gulf of Mexico. Formidable by their numbers and their skill, they excited respect and awe in the most powerful tribes and exacted tribute and obedience from the weak."

The frontier situation of Tryon County left it unprotected by the Continental Army, and easy prey to savage onslaught; the presence of the coterie of influential Tories within its confines defiled the beautiful country with traitorous schemes which were to bring desolation and death to the innocent. Let us examine more closely the men who stood strong for the right against these odds. In the first place they were of many nationalities. The English element was present, but greatly modified by races of different character, each one of which had furnished its share of virtue, industry and courage.

From the Netherlands had come descendants of the people
who had borne their part during eighty years' war with Spain, and coming had brought with them the same hardiness of spirit that had sustained their ancestry through that weary time of intolerance and persecution. Those settling upon the banks of the Mohawk had followed agricultural pursuits and also building up a trade in furs that had been remunerative to themselves as well as to the Indians with whom they dealt. With resolution, tenacity and breadth of character worthy of their race these Dutchmen with few exceptions had rallied to the support of Congress.

Another element was furnished by the German Palatines. This long suffering and wretched class of peasants had begun leaving the Palatinate in Germany in 1708, and during that and the following year 13,000 had emigrated to America. Some of these refugees found a home in that part of Tryon County which is now Schoharie and where many of their descendants live to-day. Scarcely a page in written history tells a more pitiful story than do those which recount the troubles of these Palatines. As Protestants they had for nearly a century undergone such degrees of misery in Europe that one can conceive of nothing worse. At last in the new world they had found freedom of conscience, and the brightness of life was beginning to dawn upon them when the Revolution burst upon their heads, and they were called upon to fight a foreign foe.

Besides the English, the Dutch, and the German Palatines, the Scotch-Irishmen had come in large numbers to this frontier district of New York and settled in Cherry Valley. This race which has contributed so much to America has a remarkable history. Under the reign of James I, a rebellion of two nobles in the Province of Ulster in Ireland furnished an excuse for confiscating their vast estates amounting to some two million acres. Of this princely domain about three-quarters, consisting, however, mostly of bog, fen and mountain wastes, were returned to the Irish tenants. The remaining five hundred thousand acres of fertile land were thrown open to Protestant colonization. From this time the Scotch-Irish have a place in history. Protestants and Anglo-Saxons were close neighbors with Catholics and Celts, but even under these
conditions colonization went on. In Ulster, where half of the settlers were Scotch Presbyterians, a great change was effected. From being a sterile and uncultivated part of the island it had become one of the most flourishing spots in the British empire. Agriculture and commerce flourished, and until this day the progress made in the manufacture of wool and flax retains its lead. Such was the record of the Ulstermen; they had taken a wilderness and made it a garden.

Then came the Irish uprising and the great siege of Londonderry, in which the persistent bravery of its Scotch-Irish defenders saved, as Froune says, “William of Orange half the trouble of conquering the Emerald Isle.” After this siege, began the emigration of the Ulstermen to America.

Twenty thousand artizans left Ireland at one time. How many in all came over has never been determined, but we are told that in 1727 six ships loaded with families from Ulster landed in Philadelphia in a single week, and that throughout the whole of the eighteenth century the arrival of two or three a day was not uncommon. They settled in many parts of the colonies, Virginia, North and South Carolina, and afterward in Kentucky and Tennessee. These people needed not so much to flee from religious wars and persecutions as from civil evils. The Protestant religion was firmly established and they were permitted to retain their own form of worship, but as Presbyterians and dissenters they were disinclined to aid in the support of the established church, as was required of them, to the value of one-tenth of all their increase. Besides, they could hold land only by leave of the Crown, never as proprietors of the soil. With their thirst for liberty they determined to be free, free in their worship and free for education, for in this the laws restricted them.

The schools had been closed, and only by private tuition or by making their way to the Presbyterian Universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow could these men receive an education. That these means were diligently sought is shown by a document of the State Historical Society of New Hampshire, which is signed by a company of three hundred and nineteen Scotch-Irish emigrants, only thirteen of whom made their mark. Out
of three hundred and nineteen, nine were ministers of the

gospel and three others were graduates of a Scotch university.
The particular band of settlers which we are to follow settled

in New Hampshire in 1719 and laid the foundation of the

present town of Londonderry. In 1741 seven families from

this settlement moved to Tryon County, New York, and

founded Cherry Valley. Three years before, a tract of land

ten miles from the Mohawk and fifty-two from Albany had

been granted by patent to four men, residents of the Province,

by Lieutenant Governor George Clarke, of New York. One

of the four, John Lyndesay, the following year had secured

an assignment of the patent to himself and Governor Clarke,

and in 1740 had moved with his family upon a part of the land,

calling the place Lyndesay Bush. The next year after a visit

to Londonderry, New Hampshire, he persuaded the Rev. Sam-

uel Dunlop, an Irishman and a graduate of Trinity College,

Dublin, to return with him, and through his efforts the seven

families, thirty persons in all, were induced to leave London-

derry and form a settlement upon this land.

Shortly after, while writing letters home, Mr. Dunlop asked

Mr. Lyndesay where he should date them, and then seeing

many wild cherry trees in blossom, and looking down the

beautiful, peaceful valley, exclaimed "Cherry Valley! Cherry

Valley!" and for over a century and a half the town and village

has borne its well-chosen name.

These hardy frontiersmen had the conviction borne in upon

them that the success of the new world lay simply in labor,

and as always among the victims of persecution and exile there

are to be found an unusual number of men and women more

independent that the majority in their thinking and more bold

than the majority in uttering their thoughts, so did these

pioneers with characteristics, developed by circumstances

begin life anew, earnest and resolute to secure and enjoy re-

ligious freedom and good schools, while in the meantime they

tilled the virgin soil.

Through the narrow winding and picturesque valley for a
distance of sixteen miles, runs the Cherry Valley Creek which

takes its rise two miles to the north on tableland and flows
steadily on to the Susquehanna, Chesapeake Bay, and the Atlantic, and from the same source several small tributaries bear on their ceaseless course to the Mohawk River, the Hudson, and to the Atlantic. The valley lies fifteen hundred feet above tide water and from either side rises hills, rugged and abrupt. It terminates three miles northeast of the village of Cherry Valley in Mount Independence, which may be considered the last spur of the Catskills. From here and from all parts of the northeast reaches out before one's sight a remarkably beautiful view. For over one hundred miles in extent the country lies spread out as an open book. The entire valley of the Mohawk is at your feet and large parts of the Adirondack region and away in the dim distance rise the lofty peaks of the Green Mountains of Vermont. Nothing is wanting but bodies of water to make the scene a marvelous one. In the very early morning the course of both historic rivers, the Mohawk and Hudson, can sometimes be followed when the mist rises from the water, a weird and ghostlike vision, but one which many can recall. Fenimore Cooper, whose home later was fourteen miles away, called this view "the finest in America," and lovers of this old town, whose youthful eyes feasted upon the outside world from this delightful outlook, will always agree with him.

From the Mohawk Valley leading up this rise to the Cherry Valley Creek and on to Oquago, now Brome County, about one hundred miles south, led one of the most famous trails of the Indians of the Six Nations. Connected with the outside world by small but living arteries of water and by this trail, the first settlers of Cherry Valley started in upon their new life.

The frontier patriots of Tryon County had scrupulously observed the supremacy of the law, and the land they occupied had been fairly purchased from the Indians, who were in 1741, under the personal control of Sir William Johnson. Without treachery to the Indians, and in good faith with their neighbors in the lower valley the little settlement grew and thrived. A log church was built, from which Mr. Dunlop preached the Presbyterian faith to as devoted a band of Christian men and women
as ever crossed seas for freedom of speech. A house was built for the pastor, and from here was started the first classical school established west of Albany. Mr. Dunlop was the teacher. So urgent was the need for toil as well as study, his pupils often followed by his side making recitations as he plowed his field. Small wonder that many of these same pupils rose to rank and prominence during the Revolution.

I cannot refrain from giving a bit of the life of this teacher, in which "romance assumed the air of history." When he left Ireland he was to return in seven years. He returned the day before the seven years expired, and just as his promised wife was to marry another. But true to her first love she kept her word, and returned with him, to undergo the privations and sorrows as well as the joys of their frontier life, and alas! only to be a victim later on of the scalping-knife.

Thirty years and more passed, and in fancied security the settlement enjoyed comparative prosperity. Gradually others joined their numbers, the school and church prospered, the log church disappeared and on the site where now rest their dead was built a frame building called the "meeting house."

Indians came and went over their trail, held their councils in comparative peace, sold and bartered with the whites, meanwhile showing them many a friendly turn as their superior knowledge of woodcraft and primitive modes of travel enabled them to do. The Indian taught their white sisters new ways of living and cooking, ways that tended greatly to lessen the hardships and perils of frontier life. These same Indian women were also coming to a better understanding of the rights of their sex, and were accustomed to sign deeds in the transfer of lands.

Then the excitement of war came. The colonies had revolted and with universal accord, when an assembly was called in the meeting house, these pioneers offered a bold and patriotic resolution. It reads: "It is our fixed resolution to support and carry into execution everything recommended by the Continental Congress, and to be free or die." The open and exposed situation of the county with its great numbers of avowed enemies required unusual vigilance and authority since
the opening of the war. Suddenly like a thunderbolt came the call from General Herkimer to the Tryon militia summoning all between sixteen and sixty years of age.

Already it seemed that all the available men in both valleys had joined the army and had fought in the battles at the north and were serving in every branch of the army which Congress controlled from Champlain and the Delaware to Charleston. But there was no longer any doubt where the blow was to fall, and the danger was imminent.

Burgoyne was moving down through the Champlain country upon Albany with nothing to stay his course, and an auxiliary force from Oswego and the water frontier was intending to sweep through the Mohawk Valley to join him. Once their forces were combined at Albany and the Hudson River, New England was cut off and the country was at the mercy of the enemy.

The answer to Herkimer's call swept the farms. By August 3, 1777, the thirty-three companies of militia were under arms, the whole force a trifle over eight hundred men. History can recall no more nondescript collection of fighters among civilized people. There were Germans of many types, there were Dutch, there were Scotch-Irish, there were stray French Huguenots, and even Englishmen, and here and there a Yankee from New England.

"With difficulty could one part understand the speech of the other, and they were arrayed in all sorts and grades of dress ranging from the blue and buff of the officers through the grey homespun and linsey woolsey of the farmer privates to the buckskin of the trappers and hunters, and there were all manner of weapons, and all styles of headgear and equipments, and all types of face." But the hearts of all were as one, and their purpose was as stern and set as death. Can a more vivid picture be shown upon canvass than that of these men facing death in the ravine at Oriskany led by brave, if mistaken Honikol Herkimer, Indian fighter, frontiersman, patriot and soldier. They fought against such foes as the English Tories, the Johnsons, Butlers and their neighbors, the German mercenaries, and great hordes of Indians
of the Six Nations, who with the promise of plunder, and the privilege of following their own mode of warfare—the reward being scalps and English money—had been gathered from the West and North.

The story needs no further telling, all know the result. A blow was struck that prevented the junction of the English forces, rendered possible the victory at Bennington, and later the decisive battle of Saratoga; and the surrender of Burgoyne, which was the turning point of the Revolutionary War.

But one incident remains to be told and that only as it relates to one of the sequels of the day, the uncalled for and unprovoked massacre of Cherry Valley. After General Herkimer had been mortally wounded, but still commanding his men at the battle of Oriskany, he saw a squad of Cherry Valley men holding a number of the Indians at bay. He perceived they were losing ground, for as they would fire from their cover, if they missed, a savage would dart forward, and before their flintlock muskets could be reloaded, a tomahawk would gleam, and the scalping-knife would claim its victim. "Put two men to each tree," shouted the General, and while one stood with loaded gun to receive the Indian, the other reloaded to await the coming of another. Well did the training of their leader serve the men, for the Indians would not fight and he met them with their own tactics, and with the loss of over one hundred of their bravest warriors they skulked and fled.

The result of that direful 6th of August, 1777, at Oriskany, was such as to cause the settlers of Cherry Valley serious and dark forebodings, for added to the Indians' loss of their warriors, means for plunder had been checked, and after General Herkimer was unable to command, and Colonel Cox had been killed, Colonel Campbell was in command and with Major Clyde (both officers from Cherry Valley) led the forces off the field.

These achievements and the general knowledge that another Cherry Valley man, John Moore, was a member of the Provincial Congress, and that other villagers belonged to the Committee of Safety, marked this settlement especially for
attention from the enemy. Tories hated this place for the patriotism of its settlers, therefore we do not wonder that apprehension and fear hovered over all, as they watched for the union of the Tories with their savage allies in their plan for revenge.

The inhabitants had, before this, besought the Provincial Congress for protection against the Indian incursions, but up to this time no fortifications had been erected. In the late summer of this same year an embankment of earth and logs was thrown up about Colonel Campbell's house and barn, and hither the inhabitants gathered for safety, but as winter came on, they withdrew to their homes again.

In the spring of 1778, while General Lafayette was in Johnstown, two residents of Cherry Valley represented to him the exposed condition of the frontier village. Military posts had been maintained along the frontier wherever it was found practicable, as it was deemed expedient to provide safety to the inhabitants at their homes. In this case General Lafayette ordered a fort to be built, which in July also received a detachment of soldiers from the Continental army under Colonel Ichabod Alden. Commanding an entire regiment of which few of the officers or soldiers were accustomed to the Indian mode of fighting, Colonel Alden took possession of the little fortress, but his suspicions were quickly lulled, and he, with several other officers, was accustomed to sleep outside the garrison. During the fall information of a positive character was received that the place was threatened with an attack from the Indians, but notwithstanding the warning this same unconcern was shown. The citizens wished to move their effects into the fort, but General Alden quieted them by saying they had good scouts out who would give timely warning.

One of these scouting parties through carelessness was captured on the night of November 10th, and the enemy learned the exact condition of affairs.

The invading force is said to have consisted of two hundred whites and about five hundred Indians, the whole under the command of Captain Walter Butler. This officer had been arrested as a spy near Fort Stanwyx, and had
been condemned to die, but had been reprieved and discharged from custody. He had with him a body of Senecas, the most bloodthirsty band among the Six Nations, beside the Indian Chief Brandt, with his Mohawks.

The night after the capture of the scouting party the enemy encamped near the village. On the morning of the 11th, under cover of a heavy rain, they penetrated a swamp in the rear of a house used as headquarters, where they concealed themselves, and awaited a favorable opportunity to attack. Chance favored the garrison at Cherry Valley, and gave them a brief warning. A resident of the valley on his way to the village, at about half past eleven, discovered two Indians and was fired upon by them. Although wounded he was able to reach headquarters in advance of the enemy, and to give the alarm. The officers hastened toward the fort and some succeeded in reaching it. Colonel Alden was one of the first victims, having been shot and scalped while trying to reach the fort. For three hours and more they besieged the garrison. Sixteen Continental soldiers were killed during the attack on the village, and thirty-two of the inhabitants, principally women and children, were massacred. Some of the murders were committed under circumstances of peculiar barbarism, in which the whites competed with the Indians. The homes, barns and outhouses of the settlement were burned. The garrison, although too weak to attack the enemy, was strong enough to defend the fort. The enemy having completed the work of destruction as far as they could retired, but made a feeble renewal of the attack on the 12th. This was easily repelled, and they then devoted themselves to collecting the cattle belonging to the villagers. The greater part of the prisoners were liberated on the 12th and allowed to return to the settlement.

In the first house built in the village lived a large family by the name of Wells. Twelve of his family were massacred. The Rev. Mr. Dunlop lived a mile away. His life and that of a daughter were spared, but his wife was most cruelly murdered.

In another direction lived Major Clyde. His wife and eight
children seeing and hearing the heartrending scenes at the farm below them, where Mr. Wells lived, fled to the woods, where, for twenty-four hours, they lay concealed as best they could be separated and benumbed with cold. With a baby in her arms Mrs. Clyde lay at one time under logs, where the Indians passed near enough to her for one of their guns to touch the log. Mrs. Clyde was a niece of Matthew Thornton, one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, and in her early youth, which had been spent in the eastern States, had been accustomed to Indian modes of warfare. The wonderful strength and endurance of this woman brought her, with all her children, safely to the fort and protection. The baby in her arms lived to extreme old age in the same town. In another direction a farmer in his field saw a party of Indians go to the house. When he reached there he found the dead bodies of his wife and four children.

Colonel Campbell, hearing the guns from the fort, hurried home only to find smoking ruins and his family gone. His wife and four children were carried away prisoners, as well as Mrs. Moore and her children. Mrs. Campbell was told she was to be taken to the land of the Senecas and retained, on account of the active part her husband had taken at Oriskany. These prisoners with many others marched between two hundred and three hundred miles during this cold and dreary month of November. Mrs. Campbell's aged mother, being too feeble to march, was tomahawked, and her body left by the roadside. If a baby was too heavy for its mother to carry its brains were dashed out on a tree and the mother pushed on.

The details of the horrors of this time will never be wholly known. It was many months, and in some instances years, before families were re-united. As soon as the prisoners, who had been liberated, returned to the fort on the 13th and had been joined by those who had escaped, it was determined to abandon the settlement. Most of the settlers went to the Mohawk, where they did noble service until the close of the Revolution. The garrison remained in the fort until the following June, when they joined at Otsego Lake General James Clinton's division of Sullivan's command.
After peace was declared the great exodus from the eastern States to the then unknown west began, and Cherry Valley was soon the largest settlement south and west of the Mohawk. The first thought of these "ancient inhabitants," as they termed themselves, upon returning in 1784 was toward re-organizing the church. In the list of names appearing as trustees of the Presbyterian society, but two new names appear. From then until now this same society has been continued, and although two church buildings have been erected since the one these determined, undaunted men rebuilt, the same names are still upon its records, and some of the same farms are owned and occupied by descendants of these early settlers, and where the first church and fort stood, in the burying ground, is now the village cemetery, and here lie the victims of the dark day of which I have told the story, and which still stands out conspicuously as the most shocking in its details of any event in this region during the Revolution.

The student of history must often observe its inconsistencies, and from the point which I have reviewed there are more than one. It is undoubtedly true that the English first incited the Indians to practice their barbarous modes of warfare as their allies, but it is claimed that the Dutch, by their policy of giving strict compensation for lands, first taught the Iroquois, or Six Nations, the value of rewards and of money, and when Great Britain wished to engage their services for the colonies they had no choice but to allow them to continue a policy which had come to them as an inheritance as well as a means of subsistence, as from inheritance they used their own tactics in war. Can we say the same of many of the settlers?

At the time of which I have written, with the exception of a few localities, an unbroken wilderness stretched out from Eastern New York to the Pacific coast. The Government was powerless to protect such a frontier, and in the formation of companies by the settlers for self-protection the white men often forgot the civilization which had influenced their mode of life, and attacked for revenge, and were barbarous because the savages were. The inhabitants of the frontiers were a law unto themselves, and although the present light of history reveals much which it is well to study, the "survival of the
fittest" appears to have been the strongest argument our an-
cestors used in their treatment of the Indians.

In Tryon County this rule had not prevailed, but the roving bands with their worst passions aroused acted for themselves and without discrimination.

Before the time of which I have written, Lieutenant Gover-
nor Clarke, of New York, attempted by sale of lands at extremely low rates to colonize the State from Albany to the extreme western portion. The effort was ably planned and might have been successfully carried out, but for the jealousy and bitter feeling of the Colonists further east. The description of this plan for rapid colonization reads much like a modern land scheme, and even at this late time causes a feeling of regret at its failure; for so constantly did people migrate in those days, and so thoroughly were they imbued with the desire for the betterment of their condition that, had this effort succeeded, this whole community would have been too thickly settled for persistent attacks upon the frontier to have been made, and the Cherry Valley massacre would not have been possible.

The times were trying for all; a great country was being developed; a great cause, liberty, was being unfolded to the civilized world. Mistakes may have been made, and high purposes may have been wrecked, but in the light of present events, we, as native born Americans may proudly assert of our ancestors "God sifted many nations that he might send choice grain into the wilderness."

MRS. FRANCIS M. CROSBY.

CHARLES WILLSON PEALE, AND HIS PUBLIC SERVICES DURING THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

(CONTINUED.)

Throughout the early summer of 1777 Philadelphia was anticipating the invasion of the British and there was a great deal of feeling in the city against the Tories, the resentment being especially strong towards the Quakers who were alleged to be in active communication with the enemy, to whom they
were said to be furnishing valuable information. Finally on July 31st Congress passed a resolution stating that it was expedient to arrest all the late proprietary and crown officials in and near Philadelphia, and under this resolution the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania issued warrants for the arrest among others of Jared Ingersoll (late Judge of Admiralty) and James Tilghman (late member of the Provincial Council). On the 28th of August another resolution was passed by Congress empowering the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania to apprehend and secure the persons of certain individuals (mentioning some 11 men, among them James, John and Israel Pemberton, prominent Quakers) and

---

their papers, and calling on the Council to apprehend "all persons as well among the people called the Quakers as others, who have in their general conduct and conversation evidenced a disposition inimical to the cause of America." With the aid of Cols. Bradford and Delaney, Capt. Peale and Mr. Rittenhouse, the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, made out a list of persons dangerous to the State. This list contained 41 names in addition to those specified in the resolution of Congress, and on the 31st of August the Council appointed a committee of 25, among whom was C. W. Peale, to execute the will of Congress; and it was directed that John Pemberton and Samuel Emlen should have early attention. Most of those who were actually arrested were taken to Winchester, Virginia, when the British approached Philadelphia, and remained there until the last of April, 1778. The part taken by Peale in these arrests is described by him.

"By much the most grievous task, he conceived, was that of going on such an errand to Mr. James Tilghman, who had been his friend of long standing, yet he thought it better, however disagreeable it might be to him to do this business, to take it on himself, rather than another should do it, who might not use the same tender and polite manner he wished to do. He therefore waited on Mr. Tilghman, and acquainted him with this disagreeable errand he was sent on. And Peale then exposed his hurt feelings on the occasion. Mr. Tilghman hesitated, on which Peale told him he would give him time to consider what would be most agreeable to him, and appointed the next morning to wait on him. Accordingly he called again, and Mr. Tilghman seeming yet to hesitate, Mr. Peale then begged leave to intrude his opinion; he presumed that giving the Parole was certainly the most eligible mode, as by that he was indemnified with each party, and further trouble would not be given to Mr. Tilghman. And the Parole was then taken; it need not be said, it will be readily imagined how much Peale was pleased to have the affair got over. It had been happy for some others had they done so also. Mr. John Pemberton was not so complying, he would

not do either the one thing or the other, which is acting up to the true principles of friends. Peale begged, he entreated, but all he could say was without effect. At last he was told that he must go into safe keeping (the lodge room having been provided for the reception of those who chose to become prisoners), but Mr. Pemberton would not go, without his being forced; he was desired to consider the consequences of compulsive measures, a mob would be gathered round him. How much better it would be for him to walk quietly with one person. So reason was in vain. He was then told that an armed force should be sent for, and a file of men was accordingly ordered. The men were paraded on the opposite side of the street. It was thought that the appearance of soldiers might have some effect, but fear had not any more force than argument before, and nothing remained but compulsive measures. The guard was then ordered into the house and Mr. Pemberton pointed to as their prisoner. This was not enough, he would not move until he was taken by the arm, and partly raised to his feet.

When he waited on Mr. Samuel Emlin, he found him in bed, somewhat indisposed. Peale was desired to go up to him, which he did, and acquainted Mr. Emlin with his business. Mr. Emlin began to preach on the occasion—that he would have to answer at a future day, &c. Peale replied that he was of an age to judge for himself, that he also had his belief, and would do his duty, regardless of what any man might think of him; however disagreeable the duty, yet being a duty he would execute it. Mr. Emlin being confined by sickness nothing personal was done at that time. But as the securing of papers were ordered, this part of the duty was attended to; yet the keys could not be obtained, as they were at Mr. Pemberton's. No means that could be thought of would succeed, therefore his desk below stairs was broke open, but

---

1This was the John Pemberton who as clerk of the Yearly Meeting of Philadelphia, signed the Ancient Testimony which was issued January 20, 1776, and in which the members of the Society of Quakers were counselled "not to be shaken in their allegiance but to unite firmly against every design of independence." The Pembertons and Samuel Emlen are frequently referred to by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell in his novel "Hugh Wynne."
nothing of treasonable nature appeared and his papers were left as they were found. Peale sent a cabinet-maker to repair the desk, but the workman was not suffered to make the repair."

"The Battle of Brandywine having proved unfortunate to American arms, Peale set out on a journey to provide once more a place of safety to put his family. He rode up the Schuylkill, and engaged a room, near 30 miles distant from Philadelphia. This jaunt took him two days, and on his return to his home late at night, he found it all shut up, and loud and repeated raps were unanswered, the noise had awakened the next door neighbor, who hoisted a window and acquainted Peale that his family left the house that morning before daylight, and were gone into the Jerseys. Mr. Hancock, then President of Congress, had sent a messenger at 12 o'clock, to acquaint Peale's family, that the enemy were crossing the Schuylkill, and would shortly be in the city. The family immediately packed up what cloaths they could carry in sheets, and ran down to the ferry, with the intention of crossing directly—but hundreds of people were in like hurry, therefore this family were obliged to wait their turn. The Hon'ble Doct. Elmer, a delegate of Congress for New Jersey, was so friendly as to lend his assistance to the family in this time of extreme difficulties, and how amid'st such hurry and confusion they would otherwise have fared, is impossible to tell, for they were very helpless. Col. Ramsey, who lay ill of a fever in the House at the time, could give no assistance, and he took his wife in his chaize, and went to Mr. Britton's. While the family were waiting at the ferry-landing to take their turn of crossing the river, Mr. Elmer advised the sending back to the house to get some trunks of cloathing, beds etc., and he would get a wagon on the other side of the river to carry them to some place of safety. After the family had got to the other side of the river, they were obliged to stay with their goods on the shore side, not alone, for there were hundreds of their fellow citizens in the like situation. Men, women and children, with all the property that they could in their hurry bring with them, were scattered along the shore; some of their goods were landed so near the water's edge, that the rising tide
flowed on them. Perhaps this was in the time the owners were in search of wagons to take them away. The next morning Peale crossed the river, and went in search of his family. They had taken precaution to leave directions, and he found them at a butcher’s house, about six miles from Philadelphia. They were all in good health, and very happy in having got into a habitation, where the owners of it did the best they could to accommodate them. He then returned back to the city to inquire the news, and finding it had been a false alarm, he set out in search of his sister and brother-in-law, finding their situation was in the house of a kind old couple, one mile distant from Philadelphia. It was proposed that the family should re-cross the Delaware and stay together. Two wagons were immediately engaged to be in Philadelphia early the next morning, and Peale returned to his family, and according to appointment, met the wagons at his house the next day. Everything was now carried away that could be managed, and the family again mounted upon the goods. The British had now actually crossed the Schuylkill, and were passing through Germantown at the same hour that Peale’s wagons passed through Frankford. How great the risk and narrow
the escape from being plundered, his family abused, himself made a prisoner, or perhaps killed, for he rode armed. The family arrived safe at Mr. Britton's, and were happy to meet Colonel Ramsey and Mrs. Ramsey, whom they had so lately parted with in complicated distress. They now for awhile seemed to forget all their troubles, and for some few days all was quiet, as the British were employed in making their arrangements in the city, none of their scouting parties having yet ventured into the country. The Whigs began to think that they ought to assemble and put themselves in some position of defense, in case the British Horse should become troublesome. But they wanted ammunition, being cut off from their resources in the city. Peale undertook to go to General Washington, to ask a supply, and had a long, perplexing ride through a part of Pennsylvania that he had never been in before, and the fear of falling in with the enemy made him take a circuitous ride to get to General Washington's army, which he did not accomplish until the morning of the second day after he left his family.

Peale waited on the General and acquainted him with his proposal of putting the militia in a position of defense, and obtained the supply of powder wanted. Bullets the militia would find themselves, and he returned immediately with as much powder in a bag as he could well manage on horseback. A short time after this the battle of Germantown took place. Very early in the morning the family were alarmed with the reports of the volleys of small arms, and now and then some cannon. Mr. Britton then became very uneasy, that army powder should be lodged in his house, and Peale mounted his Horse and took his charge of powder and carried it about three miles distant, and then rode as fast as he could towards Germantown, from which quarter the sound of battle came. He met the American Army retreating. The first were some few straggling soldiers, whom he endeavored to turn back, but soon after the numbers increasing, and some intelligent persons amongst them, he then is obliged to retreat with the retreating troops, and he rode in great diligence through all the troops in search of his brother, James, and Colonel Ramsey
(who had a short time before recovered so much as to be able to join his regiment). His researches this day to find his brothers were in vain, yet he sometimes heard of them, where dangers were yet to be apprehended. Wherever he saw the wounded he eagerly pushed forward, full of apprehensions. He saw Colonel Stone carried on a litter in great pain from a wound in his ankle. Major Forrist had his thigh broken, and was carried along jolted in a wagon; also Brooks, who had a shot that lodged in the root of his tongue, which was so swelled that he could not utter a word. Night at last put an end to his further search of his friends, and he got a lodging at a small village, called 'The Trap.' The next morning he returned to camp and found Ramsey and James in health, after which he hastened to remove his family to a place of greater safety, and having hired two wagons they again set out, determining to go on until they could be comfortably accommodated, for they had no place in view at their setting out, but stopping at a Mr. Vanosdols, they were pleased with the reception given them, and although they did not consider this habitation so far distant from the city as they wished to be, yet so pleasing is complaisance that they very willingly take up their quarters only twenty-one miles distant from Philadelphia, near to New Town, in Bucks County.

After the battle of Germantown Peale was once more in active service with the militia, this time in the regiment or battalion of Colonel William Will, under General James Irvine.

"Peale having seen his family in a comfortable situation, left them to join his company in the militia, who were then on a tour of duty, under the command of General Ervin, and they were at several encampments previous to their last station at White Marsh. One of the duties he was ordered on, was one night with a party of militia consisting of three hundred men intended to march down to the British lines. This was from an encampment, previous to their station at White Marsh. After a few miles march (of a fine bright evening) they were in sight of a party of armed men, who were in advance of them. Colonel Will (who commanded this detachment) hailed
them, demanding who they were. The answer was, ‘Friends to Government,’ this being thought a doubtful answer, as the British affected to call themselves friends to Government; the Colonel immediately ordered his men to fire (who were at that time marching in files). This order was immediately obeyed from front to rear, and much wonder it is that those in the rear had not killed the men in front of the file. The mistake was then discovered, and the men ordered into platoons. This movement being done, it was proposed to divide the men on each side of the road, and to march round to endeavor to surround the supposed enemy, who were plainly seen to be in confusion. The order was obeyed with alacrity, and behold they soon found to their mortification that they had fired on their friends. A party of Maryland militia who were sent out with the same view as the Pennsylvania, i.e., to prevent the country people from carrying provisions into the city. They had just entered into the road about two hundred yards before the Pennsylvania troops came up with them. Very luckily, only two men were wounded, and neither mortally. This faux pas prevented the further march of both parties for that night. One other night he was ordered on a like duty from White Marsh. They marched down to the Falls of Schuylkill, and stationed two hundred men there, and the remaining hundred they marched as low as the Robinhood Tavern. This was within sight of the enemy’s picket. The guide employed on this occasion was a Major Brown, who, soon after the scout, was in the city with the British, but how he came there the writer of these memoirs could not get certain information. From whence a suspicion afterwards got into the minds of the militia that Brown was in the interest of the British Army. After the guards were stationed the remainder of the men were allowed to rest themselves in the tavern, making the proper change of the guards throughout the night. Early in the morning Major Brown proposed to take twelve men to go further towards the city, and Captain Peale went to take charge of the men. They went as far as the three mile stone, which was at the opening of a field, on the other side of which were some wood cutters at work. Brown then went further.
as he said, to make more discoveries, and the men halted to cover his retreat. He had not gone more than two hundred yards before Peale discovered the British Light Horse coming on the road. Peale called to Major Brown to come back, and the men becoming very impatient to return (as well they might, as the enemy advancing were greatly superior in force) Peale advised them to keep in the wood near the road. They made all the haste they well could, and just in time got to the main body to have them paraded across the road. The British having sent two of their Horse in advance now got within two hundred and fifty yards of the paraded militia, when some of the militiamen, who had not yet got into the ranks, ran towards the Horse and fired on them. The Horse immediately wheeled about and scampered off as fast as they could. The militia then marched back near to the Falls, and halted until about ten o’clock, and then marched back to the American Army. These particulars are mentioned to show how critical their situation was while stationed below the Falls, for had the British known their numbers, how easy it would have been for them to send a small detachment on their rear, by a road leading from the Germantown road. And this helps to confirm Peale in the opinion that Major Brown could not be at that time in the interest of the British, or that they had not confidence in his intelligence of our situation. He thinks it very probable that Major Brown might have had some conversation with the Horsemen, which were coming up the road, but whether that was the case, or that he crossed the fence to the right hand, and made his escape under cover of a corn field, which appeared to be the only probable means of his getting off unseen, Peale never could tell.”

“One other piece of duty is all of the military service, and scarcely deserving any mention of it, but as he narrowly escaped becoming an invalid. While the army was encamped at White Marsh, he was ordered on a picket a few miles in ad-

---

1 This Major Brown was the man who was put in jail by the Lancaster Committee of Safety as a spy, although Robert Morris, whose employee he had been, offered to be his parole, and Washington considered him as well disposed. He had brought from General Howe overtures of peace if the Americans would rescind the independence ordinance.
vance of the militia division. This station was at a mill, the sentries being placed, and the countersign given them, which strange to relate, happened to be different from what was made with the Continental Troops or main army. At or about nine o'clock in the night a Colonel was going the rounds, and falling in with one of the sentries belonging to this picket, was stopped because he could not give the proper countersign. The guard being called out, the Colonel was, by Peale, kept a prisoner, although no doubt was entertained of the Colonel's being an American officer, and on his duty, and yet it appeared to be an indispensable duty of the officer of this picket to detain him until he could get an order from the general officer of the division. A Sargeant was dispatched to General Ervin to obtain his orders on the case, the issue was that the Colonel was discharged after being detained a few hours. The night was intensely cold, and the mill an old, decayed, open building, but it had a fireplace by which the men had some comfort. Peale placed a plank on one side of the fireplace, and, at a late hour, extended himself on it as a resting place, and fell asleep. It was but a short time he lay so before the cold awakened him, and he found his right hand in an almost senseless state of feeling, which alarmed him greatly, and he immediately set to work with rubbing it in cold water, and continued this labor the remainder of the night, and by morning had recovered the feeling, except in two of his fingers. Many applications were afterwards used, with frequent rubbings, and in something more than two months they perfectly recovered their proper feeling."

"He was at the camp at White Marsh when the British came out in force, expecting, as it was said, to drive General Washington further back into the country. Peale then expected to see an engagement, and being well mounted, at liberty to ride to the most advantageous situations for that purpose. Some breastworks were thrown up in haste by the American Army, and all the troops were stationed for engagement, which, however, ended in some skirmishing of Coll. Morgan's rifle corps in conjunction with the militia. The British thinking it most prudent to avoid the fight, returned again
into the city. Peale went over the ground, where the skirmishing had been the day after, and saw several of the dead unburied, and after riding about some time alone through the woods, was amused with observing how the cannon balls had torn the trees in the advance of the British Army, whose practice it generally was to blaze with their numerous artillery on every wood which might cover our scouting parties.

“The winter coming on, the American army removes to Valley Forge. At that time the situation of the Whigs in Bucks County was such that they were in continual danger of being taken by surprise in the dead of night and made prisoners. And Peale has frequently taken his gun and dog and gone into the woods, and covered himself with a blanket amongst the leaves under an old tree, or in the corner of fence, in such places as he thought most secure by their remote situation from the probable route of the enemy in their nightly excursions. At other times he would take his horse and ride some miles farther up the country, into the most obscure retreats and get lodging by some fireside, with all his clothes on and his saddle for his pillow, and at other times a number of the militia would collect together at some strong and convenient house for defense, and keep up centries during the night. Such was generally his practice throughout most of that winter, except at such times as he spent with the army, where he always thought himself most secure, and where he also found it convenient to do some business in the miniature painting.”

On October 21, 1777, Peale was appointed as one of the Commissioners for the City of Philadelphia “to seize the personal effects of traitors,” and in May following (1778) was appointed by the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, in accordance with an act of the General Assembly, as one of the Commissioners for Philadelphia “for the attainder of

---

1 Peale was frequently at Valley Forge, where his sister spent the winter with her husband, Col. Ramsay. While at Valley Forge many sketches of men connected with the army were made, from which afterwards larger portraits were painted.


diers traitors and for vesting their estates in the commonwealth." His appointment was May 30 and he took the oath June 29, 1778. He also had a similar appointment October 20, 1783.

Although first appointed as agent of forfeited estates in October, 1777, he was unable to carry out his instructions until after the evacuation of Philadelphia by the British in June, 1778, which accounts for the delay in his taking the oath of office. How he proceeded in the execution of his duties is shown below.

"Frequent accounts concurred to induce a belief that the British would evacuate the city, and about a week before the evacuation took place Peale, he was then painting a likeness in miniature, had a conversation with General Arnold about the Enemy's leaving the City. And Peale told the General, that he intended to ride into the City as soon as the British should leave it, this the General said should not be done, as he was determined to prevent any persons from going in, which he said he could, by his being appointed the commanding officer to take possession of the City, and all the stores belonging to the Enemy. Peale remonstrated against such an order, which would prevent many persons from seeing their families from whom they had refugeed themselves so long. The General seemed determined in his resolution, and Peale went immediately to wait on General Washington, expecting that he had sufficient interest there, to obtain a pass to allow him to go into the City. The General was engaged in business, and he told Colonel Tilghman (the General's aid) what had passed between him and General Arnold, Colonel Tilghman seemed much surprised that General Arnold should undertake such a measure, and promised Peale a pass at any time he should call after the evacuation had taken place. Perhaps this intimation given in General Washington's family may have prevented General Arnold's attempting such a measure. As soon as the evacuation was known to have taken place, Peale obtained his pass, although there was no occasion for him to have taken that trouble, as free ingress was permitted to every

---

one. And Peale as soon as he could secure a house to bring his family to, removed them into the City, and afterwards began to execute that very disagreeable office of Agent for securing and selling the confiscated Estates. The first object that occurred on the entering on this business, was to make a troublesome undertaking as easy as possible, by beginning with the property of those who were of the most consideration, among those named in the Proclamation of the President and Council. The Agents accordingly went to Mrs. Galloway, who had remained in Mr. Galloway's House in Market Street. They gave Mrs. Galloway notice that they would call the next day and take possession of Mr. Galloway's property, but when they came to the House at their appointed hour, they then found all the doors and windows secured, and no admittance allowed. The Agents expecting that opposition would be made, had taken the opinion of the Attorney General, who advised them to use force if they should be opposed in the execution of their office. They therefore, on finding the House barred against them, began to brake open the back door, and while they were about this business the Honorable, the Executive Council, sent for them, and after the Agents had acquainted Council with the manner in which they had begun this business, and that they acted by the advice of the Attorney General, the Honorable the Executive Council advised them to proceed to take possession by force. When they had forced the doors and got into the House, they found that Mr. Boudinot was there as Counsel employed by Mrs. Galloway. He produced an Instrument of writing and said that he intended to prosecute the Agents for the forcible Entry which they had made. The Agent's reply was that they were willing to abide by the consequences, as they had not acted without advice. Mrs. Galloway did not seemed disposed to leave the House, although she had her friends ready to receive her. Peale went to General Arnold and borrowed his carriage and when the carriage came to the door he took Mrs. Galloway by the hand and conducted her to the Chariot. The same sort of business they were likely to have with Mrs. Shoemaker, but on that occasion Mr. Boudinot agreed to give peaceable pos-
session on the morning following, which terms were accepted by the Agents, as they wished to make things as easy as they could with those whose misfortune it was to come within their notice. The office of Agency was executed by Peale to his loss, for had he applied with the same diligence in his profession as an Artist, he might have made more money than was allowed as commissions on this most disagreeable business."

After the evacuation of Philadelphia in June, 1778, by the British army and the reoccupation by the Americans, although there were numerous arrests of persons inimical to the American cause, the action taken was not radical enough for some. More arrests were demanded. Provisions were scarce and attempts were made to regulate prices by committees appointed at town meetings. It was suggested also that the wives of disaffected persons and of British sympathizers should be expelled from the city. The agitation continued into 1779. At a meeting in the State House yard on May 29, 1779, Peale was appointed one of a committee to inquire into certain alleged abuses, while another committee was to make prices conform to those of the past. In October the agitation culminated in the riots of the militia. Peale describes the events of this period as follows:

"At this period the Whigs conceiving it to be their duty to aid Government by their exertions to counteract the machinations of our internal Enemies by meeting together, and forming a society, * * * then formed the Constitutional Society. Mr. Peale was appointed Chairman of this Society, by the order and management of which, they were able to give considerable aid to the friends of the then existing Government. By being Chairman of this Society Peale conceived that he drew on himself the resentment of many men, who would otherwise have been in friendship with him. In those times many publications in the newspapers stirred up and caused considerable animosities amongst the citizens of Philadelphia. One in particular was taken notice of by the Constitutional Society, which was printed by Mr. Town in his Evening Post. On a motion being made and seconded, it was
carried by a large majority to appoint a committee to wait on Mr. Town and demand who was the author of that piece. Mr. Town was brought before the Society and acknowledged that he received the piece from Mr. Whitehead Humphries. After the adjournment of the Society a number of persons, whose passions were raised, assembled before the house of Mr. Humphries and demanded to see him, but they were refused admittance; soon after they appeared with increased numbers, and were about to force the house when Mr. Humphries presented a musket out of his window declaring he would shoot the first man who should attempt to enter his House. Some of the bystanders came to Peale and acquainted him with what was going forward and he went immediately to endeavor to prevent mischief, and luckily arrived in time to persuade them not to risk their lives about a matter of so little Consequence, that some of them might be killed, which very probably would be the case should they persist in getting into the House. While he was using all the influence he had with some of the most active to stop any further proceedings, some of the people went to the State House and brought a file of men from the Continental guard; who the persons were, or who advised and assisted in this measure were never known to the writer of these memoirs. No use was made of the soldiers, nor was there any further attempt made to get into the house after Peale went amongst the people. The day following the proceedings of the People were represented to Congress and their having assumed the authority of making use of the Soldiers was considered as a high crime, and Colonel Bull and Peale were named as agents in the business, and a minute was entered on their journals July 26th as follows: 'A letter of the 25th from Edward Langworthy was read setting forth that the house in which he lodges was the evening before beset by a number of Persons headed by Colonel Bull and Mr. Peale, two of the Committee of this City, that not venturing to force the door of the House, they by some means and under some pretense, brought before the door a Sergeant and six or eight of the guards of the Continental Troops in this City and threatened to attack and force the House, etc.'

"Peale had not passed Southward of Market Street, or
either advised or knew any persons Concerned in bringing those soldiers. He was Summoned before Chief Justice Mr. McKean by Mr. Humphries, but no evidence could be produced to prove that he had taken any active part in the proceedings of that night except that of endeavoring to prevent mischief from being done, and he firmly believes that by his remonstrance and exertions with the people he prevented bloodshed. These matters being amicably settled with Mr. Humphries before Mr. McKean and Peale hearing of the minute on the Journals of Congress, conceived himself exceedingly illtreated by Congress entering, such undeserved abuse on their records before giving him the least chance of making his innocence appear on that occasion, especially as he was sensible that he had ever been a warm advocate in favor of the liberties of America."

"The rapidity of the depreciation of the Continental money was at this period such that those who retained it a few days could not purchase near the value which they had given for it. This was a grievance greatly felt by those who had been the most active in favor of the Revolution, and among them those who had on every occasion rendered their personal service in the militia, many of whom thought that this continual depreciation of their favorite paper was brought about by the machinations of their internal Enemies. Very few indeed could trace the real or principal cause to its true source, viz: that of too great a quantity being issued and put into circulation. Taxation being too slow to obtain the necessary supply for the support of the army, Congress was continually obliged to be issuing more paper money, although there was already so much in circulation as to have totally banished gold and silver in common dealings. At the mustering of the militia of Philadelphia on the Commons in 1779, a number of those active Whigs, whose zeal would carry them to any length in their favorite cause and whose tempers had now become soured by many insults they had met with from the

---

1In 1778 the value of five or six dollars of Continental money was one dollar in specie; in 1779 it was 27 or 28 to one; and in 1780, 50 or 60 to one.
Tories, assembled at Burn's Tavern, and had come to some resolutions more passionate than judicious, that of sending away the wives and children of those men who had gone with the British or were within the British lines. After the zealots had formed this design, they then began to devise the mode of carrying it into execution and proposed to put themselves under some commander and accordingly sent a messenger to request Captain Peale to attend them, but as soon as he was made acquainted with the business he told them that he could not approve of the measure, as it would in the practice be found a difficult and dangerous undertaking; that the taking of women and children from their homes would cause so much affliction and grief, that when seen the humanity of their fellow-citizens would be aroused into an opposition to such a measure and that such attempt must of course fail. But all his arguments were in vain with the determined band; they could not see these difficulties. He then told them that the danger in case of a failure in such an attempt would be imminent to the commander of such a party. The reply was that General Washington could not take his command without running some risks and that they in this undertaking would sacrifice their lives or effect it. Peale was at last obliged to refuse and made the excuse that he was applied to by some friends to stand as a Candidate at the then approaching Election for members of the General Assembly, after which all further intreaty ceased, and he left them and did not hear anything further of their proceedings until the Thursday night following, when he received a notice that desired him, with Colonel Bull, Major Boyd and Doct'r Hutchingson to meet the Militia on the Monday following at Mr. Burn's Tavern or the Commons. These persons, as noticed, having consulted together all of them disapproved of the violent proceedings of the Militia. Dr. Hutchingson said he would not attend the meeting, Peale and the other gentleman conceived that they, as good citizens, were in duty bound to go and use their best endeavors to restrain as far as they might be able, any violent and improper proceedings, and in duty to themselves at least, to remonstrate in a public manner.
against having any part in the business. After further consideration Doct’r Hutchingson agreed to meet them. Colonel Bull being dangerously ill could not attend. Accordingly on that memorable Monday Dr. H., Major Boyd and Peale went to Mr. Burn’s Tavern (where great numbers of the Militia had already assembled) and they did use every argument in their power to prevent any further proceedings in that vain and dangerous undertaking; they represented the difficulty of selecting such Characters, as all could agree to be obnoxious amongst such a Body of the People; that in such an attempt they must infallibly differ as to the objects, and of course no good purpose could be answered.

Amongst the militia were many Germans, whose attachment to the American Cause was such that they disregarded every danger, and whose resentment at this time was most violently inveterate against all Tories. They only looked straight forward regardless of consequences. In short to reason with a multitude of devoted Patriots assembled on such an occasion was in vain, and Peale finding all that could be said availed nought, he left them and went to his home and afterwards to the President General Reed, whom he found preparing to go out in order to prevent mischief, which he said was to be feared from the tidings then brought him. Peale immediately returns again to his home, where he had not been long, before he heard the firing of small arms. He then began to think that he ought to prepare himself by getting his fire arms in order in case he should be under the necessity of making use of them. For no man could now know where the affair would end. And finding his wife and family very uneasy, he determined to stay within his own doors for the present time. Shortly that tragical scene was ended and very fortunately no lives were lost. The militia having taken two more men, whom they conceived were inimical to the American Cause, they were parading them up Walnut street and when they had got opposite James Wilson’s House at the corner of Third street, where a considerable number of gentlemen to the number of about thirty, and had armed themselves, amongst them Captain Campbell, commander of an Invalid
Corps, this unfortunate person hoisted a window with a pistol in his hand and some conversation having passed between him and the passing militia, a firing began and poor Campbell was killed. A negro boy at some distance from the house was also killed and four or five persons badly wounded. The militia had now become highly exasperated and had just broken into the house and most probably would have killed every one assembled within those walls, but very fortunately for them, General Reed with a number of the Light Horse appeared at this very fortunate juncture and dispersed the militia. Numbers of them were taken and committed to the Common Jail and a Guard placed to prevent a rescue. The next morning the Officers of the Militia and numbers of the People assembled at the Court House in Market street, and the minds of Citizens generally seemed to be much distressed. The Militia of Germantown were beginning to assemble and General Reed had sent Mr. Matlack, the Secretary of Council, to the officers of the Militia then assembled in Market street, as above mentioned, to endeavor to keep them waiting until he could address them. Peale hearing of this meeting at the Court House went there and found that the officers were exceedingly warm and full of resentment that any of the Militia should be kept in durance in the Jail, they appeared to be ripe for undertaking the release of the prisoners, and all Mr. Matlack's argument perhaps would have been insufficient to keep them much longer from being active. Several of the Magistrates were present, and Peale whispered to Mr. Matlack to know if he did not think it would be prudent to propose the taking Bail for the Prisoners, and let them be released by the Magistrates then present. This opinion was approved of as the most certain means to prevent discord and perhaps a further shedding of blood. This measure being proposed to the officers of the Militia they readily entered into security for the personal appearance of the Militia men, then confined, at any future time for trial, and in consequence the prisoners were released by the Magistrates. General Reed having succeeded in preventing the Germantown militia from entering the City, came expecting to find things in the situation he had left them
and was not a little mortified to find that Mr. Matlack could not do as he had ordered. The People were assembled at the State House and he publicly harangued them. After which amongst a number of officers and his particular acquaintances he was blaming Mr. Matlack for not doing as he requested him. Peale then told the General that Mr. Matlack ought not to suffer blame, for if the measure was wrong that he was the unlucky person who had proposed that measure, which he then conceived was the best expedient, as it had the appearance of being a judicious act.

"Peale in 1779 was a member of the State Assembly from the City of Philadelphia. This assembly passed an act of oblivion on the proceedings of the Riot and also acts for the gradual abolition of slavery, a lengthy militia Law and sundry other honorable Acts, one of which was recommended by Congress to enable them to get the benefit of a further use of paper for the purpose of carrying on the War; viz., that act which rated the value of old continental paper money at .40 for one."

When peace was declared between Great Britain and the United States of America President Dickenson and the Executive Council employed Peale to paint a Triumphal Arch, in commemoration of its conclusion.

Charles Willson Peale's first wife, Rachel Brewer, died in April 1790. She was the mother of eleven of his children, five of whom died in infancy. His second wife was Elizabeth DePeyster, of New York, by whom he had six children. She died in 1804, and he married thirdly Hannah Moore, of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, who died without issue in 1821. Charles Willson Peale died February 22, 1827, at Philadelphia, and was buried on the 24th in the yard of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church at the corner of Third and Pine streets in that city.

ALBERT CHARLES PEALE.
WHAT WE ARE DOING AND
CHAPTER WORK.

EIGHTEEN MONTHS OF CHAPTER WORK—
KNICKERBOCKER CHAPTER, NEW YORK
CITY.

[Paper (abridged) read before the Chapter on November 18, 1898.]

Honored Regent and Daughters: When I was asked, a few
days ago, to read a paper before you at this Chapter meeting,
I considered on the theme which would most interest you; I
began to soar in the upper strata of our Nation's history—in
Patriotism—but the air was too rarified, I clipped my wings,
and at last settled upon the homespun subject "Ourselves."

During this first year and a half of our Chapter's work, our
reports chronicle no greater achievements than doubtless do
those of many sister Chapters, but we believe our work has
been commensurate with our numbers.

The first ink upon our Chapter's calendar would read "Or-
ganized, January 4, 1897, at 235 Central Park West; charter
granted January 25; charter formally presented by State
Regent to the Chapter, at the Waldorf Hotel, February 15,
1897. In fine, the calendar chronicles that we were born,
christened and cut our first teeth.

The mantle of foster-motherhood fell upon the shoulders
of Mrs. Henry Green, as Regent, under whose hospitable roof
we first breathed a Chapter's breath. The mantle has been
affectionately and gracefully worn. She has stood out pure,
strong, loyal, patriotic; and under her spirit of energy our eye
teeth and molar dentals have come forth, we have passed from
babyhood and proudly "walk alone."

The charter members were: (1) Mrs. Richard Henry Green,
(2) Miss Mary Falconer Perrin, (3) Mrs. Frederic Hasbrouck,
(4) Mrs. Henry Munson, (5) Mrs. Pierre Bouché, (6) Miss
Alice May Hart, (7) Mrs. Wm. B. Coughtry, (8) Miss Anna
Falconer Perrin, (9) Miss May F. Holland, (10) Miss Helen

Within a few weeks, the Chapter grew to forty members; at the close of the year, to seventy-five; and now numbers one hundred. There are within its membership many lineal Mayflower descendants, four lineal great-great-granddaughters of Pierre Fauconnier, treasurer general of Colonies of New York and of New Jersey; while doubtless a descendant of a Lincoln, a Sargeant, a Putnam or a Green, may be sitting among us. As your Historian, I ask your aid in making our archives replete with "What our Ancestors did," that we may cherish as sisters the sketches, mementoes, legacies of our brave sires, be they not a Miles Standish, or a John Alden; an equally brave hand and heart may have stood behind his gun, and a prayer to the "Great Jehovah" have given force to his ball.

The first board of officers were: Regent, Mrs. Richard Henry Green; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Frederic Hasbrouck; Treasurer, Miss Mary Falconer Perrin; Recording Secretary, Mrs. L. C. Brackett; Registrar, Miss Helen M. Fisher; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Cauldwell; Historian, Mrs. Donnell; Chaplain, Mrs. Pierre Bouché.

While our means were hardly large enough for work outside the Chapter, we were not lacking in patriotism, when at the Sixth National Congress our honored Regent subscribed, in the name of the Chapter, $100 to Continental Hall Fund. The Chapter was represented at the above mentioned Congress by Mrs. R. H. Green, Mrs. Frederic Hasbrouck, and Miss Mary F. Perrin.

During the months of February, March, April and May the Chapter meetings were held, respectively, at the residences of the Regent and Vice-Regent. In October of our first year, our Chapter took unto itself a habitation—furnished Chapter rooms where, under its own humble "vine and fig tree," it could hang its charter, strike its gavel, lay plans, read reports, break bread, drink tea and sing songs.

Our gavel is one of which we are justly proud—presented to us by our Regent, Mrs. Richard Henry Green. It is made
from wood procured by Mrs. Green from a beam of the Nathan Hale schoolhouse, where at his country’s call, this young “master” laid down his books, said farewell to his pupils, shouldered his musket, and went forth to a death sublime in its awfulness. Incorporated in the gavel are fragments of Charter Oak, wood from Faunce’s Tavern, and, in the end, a piece of Plymouth Rock, encircled by a silver band marked “Plymouth Rock,”—the several woods are separated by bands of silver.

The first public function was “Presentation of Charter.” Through the heartfelt interest and delicate courtesy of a charter member, Mrs. George P. Andrews, the presentation was arranged to take place in the “White and Gold Room” of the Hotel Waldorf, on the afternoon of February 15, and by her personal attention perfecting every detail to a harmonious whole, a charming social affair was the result. Beautiful invitations were issued; flags graced the room; flowers, in profusion, perfumed the air; and delightful music charmed the ear. The State Regent, in tender and graceful address and with hearty felicitation, presented the charter to the Regent of the Knickerbocker Chapter, and wished the infant Chapter a God-speed. Our Regent responded for the Chapter with deep earnestness. It was a solemn period, each one feeling its import and her privilege. The heart-inspiring hymn, “America,” was sung, and while “Star Spangled Banner” was playing, our guests and Daughters were presented to the State Regent. Daintily laid tables were brought in, around which the Daughters talked, laughed and enjoyed choice refreshments, offered with a lavish hand by the same pains-taking member. A unique souvenir box was carried away by each guest, who, in departing, felt proud of the occasion, and prouder still of being a Knickerbocker Daughter. It might not be inopportune to mention, just here, that the charter was presented to our Chapter by our Regent, Mrs. Richard Henry Green.

While the Chapter was yet in its swaddling clothes, the Vice-Regent opened her drawing rooms on the afternoon of April 19, the occasion being “Commemoration of Battle of Lexing-
ton.” A program suited to the occasion was rendered. Ices were served in dainty souvenir boxes, hand-painted by a member. On the device was the date, “April 19, 1775—Battle of Lexington,” with the time-honored words, “Do not fire until fired upon—but if they mean war, let it begin here.” The boxes will long be cherished as a pleasing memento of our first “Commemoration.”

Alas! how soon are major notes of gladness changed to the minor chords of sadness. But seven days elapse, when the finger of death is laid upon one of our members, Mrs. (Henry P.) Nellie Porter Munson. She was a charter member, and served on Executive Board—a dear, frail, patient woman, patriotic, and deeply interested in her Chapter. Had her days been longer with us, her deeds for us had been many. Her cycle was completed early and her chaplet won. Mrs. Munson made the first gift of the Chapter to the Continental Fund—namely, $25—a “nest egg,” as she playfully termed it. The week that she “stepped beyond” she was planning to entertain her Chapter sisters at her own home. In the death of this our first Chapter Daughter, a shadow of sadness has fallen upon us; and we shall miss her loyalty and her winsomeness; but while lost to our ranks, her memory will survive. Suitable resolutions were passed on the death of Mrs. Nellie Munson, and a blank page set apart in the book of Minutes, on which the name and date of death be inscribed.

This closes the first four months of our Chapter's history. The first meeting of the autumn found us in our new home, of which mention has been made, and in which all meetings have been held and many agreeable commemorative reunions taken place. The “new blue” chifia has been christened, the occasion being “The Initial Tea,” commemorative of the first coming together and linking hands, December 18. Following closely in sequence was “Charter Day,” January 25. Each reunion repeated itself, and each reflected credit to the good taste of the Daughters in charge. Miss Forsyth, State Regent, was guest of honor on our “Charter Day” celebration, and gave us a delightful and instructive “talk.” Again,
flags and flowers, symphony and song, insignia and charter, all blended to give pleasure to the participants.

But the most distinguished social function of our Society, was on the evening of April 19, when the Knickerbocker Chapter held a reception in commemoration of the day when the shot was fired from Lexington which was to be the cradle song to the infant Republic, and to echo and re-echo wherever civilization had a name. It was our wish to do honor to the occasion in the best we could offer. The reception was held in the beautiful ball room of the Waldorf-Astoria. The decorations were in harmony with the spirit of patriotism; unique, but not lavish. The beautifully painted walls were not hidden, but accentuated by our beloved Stars and Stripes. Vases of American Beauty roses—the chosen flower of our Chapter—were lavishly in evidence on platform and tables, and the flower was worn or carried in profusion by the officers, members and guests, of whom there were about two hundred and fifty present. The programs were dainty souvenirs, bowed with red ribbon and embellished in blue with the Chapter's official emblem, and to them was attached a miniature silken Stars and Stripes.

The program opened with Lord's Prayer, said in unison, followed by singing, the audience standing, of "America." A choice literary and musical selection was contributed; "Paul Revere's Ride" was artistically rendered, with an humorous, original encore. Mr. Richard Henry Green gave the commemorative address. It was able, scholarly, and keenly and touchingly patriotic; from its choice diction, an oration rather than an address.

It was the pleasant privilege of our Regent to have as her guest of honor the State Regent, Mrs. Belden; and it was her agreeable duty to present to each other the State Regent and the Chapter members. During the reception delightful refreshments were being continuously served—our flag even in ices. The evening will be remembered with pleasure by guests and members, and will be one more knot in the tie of patriotism and fellowship.

On March 25 occurred the annual meeting, when was held
WHAT WE ARE DOING AND CHAPTER WORK.

397

election of officers for the ensuing year. The roll call showed the largest attendance ever assembled at Chapter meeting. There were two tickets presented. The contest was earnest; several members, on each side, spoke for their friends. At 1 o'clock an adjournment was held, when a delightful collation was served. At 2 o'clock the polls closed. At half past 3 broken by vigorous applause, the results of the election were read. The following officers were re-elected by overwhelming majority: Regent, Mrs. Richard Henry Green; Treasurer, Mrs. John Lewis Meeker (Miss Mary Falconer Perrin); Registrar, Miss Helen M. Fisher.

The following ladies were elected, to hold for the first time, their respective offices: Vice-Regent, Mrs. Charles Ward; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Hilton Brown; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. E. G. Peck; Chaplain, Mrs. Edward Shultz; Historian, Miss Anna F. Perrin. Hearty congratulations were offered to all the officers elected.

The last regular Chapter meeting was held, at the Chapter’s rooms, on May 27, 1898. The echoes of war were already resounding on all sides; brave and patriotic men were enrolling their names, in answer to their country’s call—and earnest and equally patriotic women were offering their hands, their hearts, and of their purses, to aid those who had thus enrolled themselves. The war circular of the National Society, and letter of the State Regent were read, and a definite plan of action was adopted by our Chapter, under a War Relief Association. Of the work of the Association, full report and details have been read before the Chapter. While a specific channel was followed, other means to the one end—namely, relieving the brother in Army or Navy, in field, in camp, on ship, in hospital—have entered into the work of the “Knick-erbocker Daughters.”

The Historian has to record other echoes, and with them the calendar closes. The wedding bells have twice rung out joyously to a Chapter Daughter. Miss Mary Falconer Perrin was married on February 22, 1898, to Mr. John Lewis Meeker; Miss Clara Martin was married on June 6, 1898, to Mr. Charles Augustus Morrough. With the Chapter’s felicitations
to its happy Daughters, and in the belief that the Chapter will always be found ready to respond to the call of patriotism in a manner worthy of its sires, the Historian wipes her pen, and folds her record.—Anna Falconer Perrin, Historian.

**New Albany Chapter.**—Among the most delightful entertainments during the holidays was the Charter meeting of New Albany Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, at the home of the Misses Hedden, Dewey street.

The decorations were beautiful, flags festooning the windows, and greeting the guests on every hand.

The members appeared in colonial dress and the costuming was exceedingly quaint and most becoming in every instance. Miss Mary E. Cardwill, as Mary Washington, presided with a calm dignity and grace, sustaining most charmingly the lovely character she represented.

The program opened with music by Mrs. Hedden and Will and Earl Hedden. The charter was then presented to the Chapter by the Regent, Miss Mary Cardwill.

**Address of the Regent.**

*Members of the New Albany Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution and Guests:*

It is with peculiar pleasure I welcome you this evening at the time when we as a Chapter feel that we are to be legally launched upon the stream of our national as well as local existence as a chartered organization.

In presenting the charter to the New Albany Chapter, my mind naturally reverts to the afternoon, less than a year ago, when a little group of ladies of revolutionary ancestry gathered at my home, upon my invitation as prospective Regent, to talk over the feasibility and desirability of forming a local Chapter. The meeting, as some of you know, proved to be one of exceeding interest, even enthusiasm. Of the number present only one, myself, was a member of the national organization, and at that time only one other person in the city belonged to the Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Annie Elizabeth Evans, who had joined the organization some
time before upon my invitation. Her claim was founded, as was that of another of our members, our Historian, Mrs. Frank Gwin, upon the record of Colonel Henry Heth, a member of the Order of the Cincinnati, whose commission, signed by Washington, is owned by Mrs. Evans.

At our first meeting, last January, six of the ladies whose names were enrolled on our charter were present. It was decided then that we should meet again the following month to take more positive steps towards organization. At that February meeting Mrs. Sarah H. Henton, a member of the John Marshall Chapter of Louisville, was present and gave a bright talk upon the work of the national organization and its aims, and urged the immediate formation of a Chapter in New Albany.

A few application blanks which the Regent had in her possession were distributed and more promised as soon as they could be obtained from Washington. These blanks were delayed somewhat, as the request for them was sent at about the time of the annual meeting of the National Society, when the National Registrar had her hands full of other work. They arrived, however, in time for the March meeting which had been appointed to be held at the home of the Regent. At this meeting a preliminary organization was effected, to be merged into a Chapter, with the same officers, as soon as the requisite number of National members, twelve, could be obtained. The Regent had received her appointment in the usual way from the State Regent, Mrs. C. C. Foster, of Indianapolis, and as the only authorized person it was her province and duty as prospective Regent, to appoint the officers of the prospective Chapter, who were to serve also in the same capacity in the preliminary organization. These officers as appointed appear on our charter as follows: Vice-Regent, Mrs. Frances Rice Maginness, who was the first person to fill out her application papers after we had decided upon a permanent organization, hence number three on the Chapter record; Secretary, Mrs. Helen Mar Fawcett; Registrar, Miss Fannie M. Hedden; Historian, Mrs. Martha T. Heth Gwin; Treasurer, Miss Anna F. Card-
will; all of these officers were among the first accepted by the national organization, and, with one or two exceptions, have been at every meeting we have held.

At the April meeting the Regent had the pleasure of reporting ten or eleven application papers had been sent to Washington with the prospect of at least seven acceptances that month.

The May meeting was held at the hospitable home where we are gathered to-night, where a few braved the elements to attend and enjoy the excellent program provided by the Chairman of the Program Committee, Miss Theo Hedden. At that time the seven members referred to were announced as accepted by the National Board. Moreover, information had been received which warranted us in believing we would have the requisite number for organization by the time of the June meeting, as six more application papers were then at Washington, with the certainty of three being accepted. Hence it was decided to form our Chapter the following month, in commemoration of the battle of Bunker Hill. Every arrangement was consequently made for organization at that time. A large number of ladies, including the prospective members and invited guests, assembled at the home of the Secretary, with the expectation of seeing the Chapter formed. After the meeting opened the Regent announced that the required number of national members—twelve—now made it possible for the organization of a Chapter; but, she added, three application papers were in Washington still unapproved, to the great disappointment of their senders, each of whom wished to be a charter member. More than that two other papers had just been sent in by ladies who also wished to be charter members. The Regent suggested as that was to be the last meeting before fall, when there was a strong possibility of the acceptance of these applicants, that the organization be postponed until October. The suggestion met with hearty approval and a vote taken resulted unanimously in favor of postponement.

In spite of our disappointment that June meeting was a most delightful one, the most successful one we had held and a fitting close of our six months' effort and to our work as a preliminary organization.
Before the meeting of the National Board in September, two of the waiting applicants had their papers verified and four more applications had been forwarded to Washington. Those six were accepted by the National Board in September and we then numbered eighteen members. Our pleasure in this result was somewhat marred by the failure of one we very much desire to have in our ranks to make her claim good.

On a day ever memorable in the history of the Chapter, October 15, 1898, the New Albany Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was born, on historic ground, within the northern boundary of Clark's Grant, five miles from town, at the home of Miss Annabellah Smith, whose persistent desire to be a charter member had given our roster eighteen instead of twelve names for a beginning.

No name could be decided upon which seemed quite good enough to bestow upon the lusty infant and none has yet been found. Hence its would-be sponsors come before you this evening asking you to believe we will do our duty by it, in spite of an apparent dereliction at the start, and will try to make our Chapter a worthy child of its native city, New Albany. Before reading the names of the sponsors from this beautiful charter, permit me to tell you in a few words what is the animus of the organization known as the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The little experiences we have had, in tracing our ancestry that we might ally ourselves with this national body, has given us a taste of the delights of genealogical research. There is something in it which appeals to our intellect and to our pride. With the eagerness of those intent upon solving problems we hunt down our forefathers whom we had never before thought of, and with ever increasing zeal we look hither and thither for elusive missing links; and, alas, for our peace of mind, after we have reached the revolutionary patriot we are not content; we must know, not only in one but in each several lines, as far as possible at least, who was the emigrant, or first American ancestor of the name. We do well if we can stop there. Often we seek across the sea for the founder of the family; and so strong at times does the genealogical fever become that the
victim can hope for no cure until, like an American of whom I have heard, he has traced his ancestry back to Adam without a break in the family chain.

There is more than curiosity, however, in this genealogical fever. It takes forcible hold on the imagination and of the human love of mystery and romance. There is something which thrills us in a simple name which joins us with the past. And there is an inexpressible satisfaction in the thought of being linked by blood with those who have gained for themselves niches in the temple of fame. I feel myself able to sympathize even with those who have organized what, from an American point of view, is undoubtedly an order of snobs, the order of the Crown. Few would object to the blood of royalty, for that would at least seem to indicate blood which had made itself felt. Yet that very idea is a mistaken one, at least where hereditary monarchy is concerned. But in the mistaken or false feeling there is a suggestion of a true one, one which the most American of Americans can nourish without detriment to his American spirit, a pride in ancestral achievement. In this feeling lies the germ of and the value of patriotic societies.

The avowed objects of the organization known as the Daughters of the American Revolution are, in the words of its constitution:

"To perpetuate the memory of the spirit of the men and women who achieved American Independence by the acquisition and protection of historical spots and the erection of monuments; by the encouragement of historical research in relation to the Revolution and the publication of its results; by the preservation of documents and relics; and of the records of individual services of revolutionary soldiers and patriots, and by the promotion of celebrations of all patriotic anniversaries.

"(2) To carry out the injunction of Washington in his farewell address to the American people, 'To promote, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge,' thus developing an enlightened public opinion, and affording to young and old such advantages as
shall develop in them the largest capacity for performing the duties of American citizens.

“(3) To cherish, maintain, and extend the institutions of American freedom, to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty.”

Thus you see our first purpose is to rescue from oblivion the names of those of our ancestors who first made our nation possible, men who willingly offered themselves and all they possessed on the altar of their country; to whom nothing the world could give was worthy of a moment's thought in comparison with individual and national freedom. And to-day, as an organization we honor these revolutionary heroes by asking nothing of them for ourselves except that they prove themselves to have been true patriots, who with unfailing loyalty rendered material aid to the cause of American Independence. We do not question their rank or title. We merely ask did they serve, whether as officers or as common soldiers?

It is scarcely necessary to dwell on the fact that these patriots were not common men, nor might say common soldiers, fighting at the behest of a king as were their adversaries, though the latter may possibly have been as unflinching in the face of the enemy. To a great extent revolutionary soldiers were American born, descendants of American ancestors and inherited their spirit of independence; they had always known the value of self-government. They loved their country with the love of free men, and sovereigns not as subjects. They resisted the tyranny of the King almost with the feeling we ourselves would have were our rights as citizens encroached upon. American patriotism then, as now, was colored with the sense of human rights which nerfed the arms of Americans then, as now, to fight only to conquer.

Though true patriotism does not mean only or even chiefly a willingness to fight or to die for one's country, that feeling must, of course, have a place in every patriot's breast. And it sometimes seems necessary that there should be war in order to demonstrate and cement firmly the patriotism of a nation. Moreover, the willingness to die for one's country is
the last feeling to perish and when it is dead the life of a na-
tion is dead also. This patriotism in Americans has been most
marvellously manifested the past year and has brought a crown
of glory to our country. It has made us all glow with pride in
our Government and in our army and navy. Moreover it is
a pride which extends not alone to officers, civil and mili-
tary, but to the brave men in the ranks of the regular army
and to the brave boys who made up the rank and file of our
volunteers.

Possibly other countries might have produced a Dewey, a
Sampson or a Schley, since the responsibilities attached to the
office of a military commander rests usually upon men of
known valor and tends to educate and ennoble them. (Possi-
bly, though, I am inclined to believe not probably, another
nation might have produced a Hobson.) Possibly, though
still less probably, another nation might have produced men
who in civil office would have been as capable, conscientious,
wise and valorous as President McKinley and his advisers,
who met the country's emergency so promptly and with such
wisdom, foresight and unselfishness, and who have gone for-
ward so unswervingly in the path they deemed right, in spite
of the continued criticism of their enemies and the confusion
arising from the conflicting opinions of their friends.

But in what country can we find men like Colonel Roose-
veldt and his Rough Riders; perhaps I may also say in what
country can we find officers and a regiment as ready to act in
an emergency and as fearless as the Tenth Cavalry and other
troops of the regular army at Santiago. They were patriots,
bred up in the love of liberty and independence, and with a
love of country which does not mean merely the natural but
somewhat animal attachment to soil and locality and certain
physical environments. It means literally love for the institu-
tions, for the governments, the higher essential elements of
a nation of which man is the intrinsic part.

But I should fall short of my duty in honoring those who
gathered laurels for us in the late war, did I forget the hero-
ines of it, some of whom went to the front to render the
services only to be rendered by tender hands which care for
the sick and the dying; others tarried by the stuff and gathered it—money, provisions, necessaries of all kinds and forwarded it where it was most needed by the army. And, while I would not abate one jot or tittle from the honor due to the individual mothers and wives, sisters and daughters of the soldiers, nor from the noble women of the Red Cross, and of other less known organizations, yet their services and sufferings have been universally recognized and commended. But without withholding my credit from others, to whom have we, as Daughters of the American Revolution, more reason to be grateful, or upon whom have we more reason to bestow our emotions of pride and our sentiments of honor than upon our sister members and our sister Chapters all over this broad country, who without blaze of trumpets or much public recognition have given of their time and substance, of their services as nurses and otherwise most faithfully and abundantly to their country’s cause? It would take too much time to relate all of the great achievements of the Daughters of the American Revolution War Relief Committee, and certainly the most skeptical will no longer venture to ask of what use is your Society, or what reason is there for the existence of these so-called patriotic organizations?

I cannot pass from this point without a word of a brave young life given in this war, whose sacrifice is a matter of pride and sorrow to the National Organization, and should be to every individual Daughter—that of Reubena Hyde Walworth, daughter of Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, one of the founders of the Order. At the beginning of the war the young girl offered her services as a nurse; they were accepted and so faithfully and skillfully performed that the most difficult posts were assigned her; it was through her duties and in the midst of them that she was stricken with typhoid fever, from which she died a short time ago. We may pity, perhaps, yet we may envy the mother who while she weeps must feel the sweet satisfaction that her daughter, one so nearly a part of herself, should have a place among the garland of heroes woven in a cause, of which her part at least was so noble. I will not apologize for dwelling so long upon this heroine, for
she typifies the patriotism of American women, women especially who have generations of American blood in their veins, and I will emphasize what I have said by reading to you from the American Monthly the beautiful tribute paid to this Daughter. (Here read the account.)

But great as it is, the patriotism resting upon the excitement of war and combat, of resistance to foreign invasion, or even of a struggle for the rights of humanity, is not of as high a kind as the patriotism which leads men and women to live for their country, to bend their energies towards those things which make for the Nation’s welfare. In America this kind of patriotism displays itself in conserving the fundamental principles of a God-fearing democracy, a respect for the liberties and the rights of all.

The motto adopted by our forefathers, *E Pluribus Unum*, from many one—must surely have been the direct result of inspiration. It embodies in a nut-shell the American ideal, it represents the American spirit—the spirit of justice and of the brotherhood of men. It is true those who first used it thought of it chiefly, if not wholly, as an outward token of civil union, a union of states in a centralized government. Nevertheless we should never forget that it was a voluntary, not a compulsory yielding, each to the whole for the best good of all. And in this lay also the vital, spiritual essence which gives peculiar value to American patriotism.

To-day the greatest, perhaps the only real danger which can threaten our country is a forgetfulness of the American idea—the idea of unity and brotherhood which must perish in a selfishness either of individuals or classes or of political parties seeking their own aggrandizement regardless of the great general interests of the Nation.

To counteract this tendency to selfishness, to prevent this danger, as well as to develop, cultivate, in every way encourage the ideal spirit of American patriotism is the great work of patriotic societies, perhaps especially of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Daughters of noble sires, who could more fitly keep alive the memory of ancestors, who were patriots in every sense, who suffered like the heroes
they were, in every conceivable way, that their country, our country, might be free, and the people, all the people be protected in their inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Members of the New Albany Chapter, it is now my pleasant duty, as your Regent, to present to you, by the authority of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, this charter, the sign and seal of our association, as a Chapter with the National body. Cherish it now and hereafter, not only as a token of an outward alliance with a great patriotic institution, but also as an emblem of an inner spiritual union in behalf of American patriotism, which it is your province and your privilege to foster.

Fort Greene Chapter (Brooklyn, New York).—The Fort Greene Chapter has just entered upon a new official year, with its second annual meeting, held December 14th, 1898. The election of officers showed the following result: Mrs. Samuel Bowne Duryea, Regent, re-elected; Mrs. Alice Morse Earle, Vice-Regent, re-elected; Mrs. Charles Hoyt, Treasurer; Mrs. John Shalton, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Charles H. Terry, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. E. W. Birdsall, Registrar, and Mrs. Thomas J. Barbour, Historian, re-elected. The members of the Safety Committee, all newly elected, are: Mrs. Alfred C. Barnes, Mrs. Henry Beam, Mrs. William C. Beecher, Mrs. Henry D. Atwater, Mrs. Dwight P. Clapp and Mrs. Albert Haley; besides the officers, ex-officio. The Fort Greene Chapter feels that everything seems encouraging in the outlook for the coming year. Our most efficient Regent, who is beloved by all, had felt that she must decline a re-election for this year on account of the pressure of other duties. Her work as our leader during the past year has been of such value to the Chapter, that we could not possibly spare her; and the members at last succeeded in persuading her to reconsider her decision, and all feel happy over the result.

Our Chapter has held eight business and eight social meetings during the past official year, and our work has been varied and interesting, always tending toward the furtherance
of patriotic endeavor, and the adhesion of the members of the Chapter, who are united in all their purposes. Among other acts, we have joined the "Association for the Preservation of the Flag," with a contribution; we have been largely instrumental in forming the "Prison Ship Martyrs' Monument Association," in Brooklyn; handing over to it the money collected by us for the erection of a monument. The above work had taken on such dimensions that it was no longer manageable by any Chapter or Chapters. This association now forms a patriotic society from the whole country; and one of our number, Mrs. S. V. White, has been appointed a member from New York State.

We have a committee working to collect funds for Continental Hall, and we have had the pleasure of contributing to the "Washington Memorial Association," and the "Defenders' Auxiliary Corps," having also donated signal service flags. The Chapter has also contributed to the Daughters of the American Revolution State Hospital Fund, besides many other subscriptions to various patriotic purposes. But the especial work which has appealed to every member of the Chapter has been our Prize Essay Work.

A committee of five were appointed with Mrs. Henry A. Powell as chairman, and with a sub-committee as critics, to offer two prizes from the Fort Green Chapter, the cost of both to amount to $50.00; one to the girls and one to the boys of the High Schools of Brooklyn, for the best original essay or poem upon the "Prison Ship Martyrs." The prizes were to be the property of the schools in which they were won; and a handsomely framed photogravure of Mt. Vernon was selected for the girls' prize, with a beautiful steel engraving of Washington at Trenton for the boys' prize. Beside these pictures, an engraved certificate was presented to each winner, with a personal gift of a volume of American History. Twenty-five essays and poems were sent in, many of exceptional merit; but those written by Miss Ivy Esther Pietsch of the Girls' High School; and by Mr. William Johnston Berry, of the Boys' High School, were judged to have won the prizes.

The presentation exercises, to which the Chapter was in-
WHAT WE ARE DOING AND CHAPTER WORK.

vited, took place in the Girl's High School on June 17, 1898, celebrating Bunker Hill day, also the anniversary of the removal of the prison ship martyrs' bones to their present resting place in Fort Green Park. The influence of this competition is considered throughout the city to be a good one, stimulating an interest in patriotic research which is far-reaching.

Our Chapter was represented last February at the National Convention of 1898 in Washington by our Regent with her alternate, and four delegates with their four alternates, making a delegation of ten from our Chapter, and their reports read at the March meeting, proved exceptionally interesting.

It was voted at the May meeting that the Fort Greene Chapter would not join in the work of the National War Relief Association as a Chapter, so many of our members being out of town during the summer, but that all who found it possible should aid that association with individual work. Many of our members entered into the work at Montauk, Fortress Monroe, in the hospitals and elsewhere, with much zeal. We are soon to have a social meeting at which the main feature will be an account of their various experiences at war relief work, to be related by all who took part in it.

Our social meetings during the year have been not only enjoyable but profitable, promoting a closer acquaintance and adding to the harmonious unity existing in the Chapter. On December 14th a reception was given by the Chapter to the New York City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, when Mrs. Donald McLean gave an able address on "Patriotism," and Mrs. Earle, our Vice-Regent, responded on the "Struggles for Education by the Early Patriots."

On January 28th the Chapter listened to a lecture by Miss Elizabeth Porter Gould, of Boston, on "The George Washington Memorial," after which a reception was held, and on February 15th our Regent, Mrs. Samuel Bowne Duryea, invited the Chapter to her home for an afternoon, where she entertained us in the most charming manner. Mrs. Duryea's sister, Mrs. E. Everett Holbrook, Regent of the Paul Revere Chapter, Boston, gave a brilliant talk upon her travels through Russia,
and after several young ladies had given us delightful vocal solos, we were asked to partake of Russian tea served by young friends of our hostess, dressed in national costume.

At another social meeting on March 30th Mrs. Alice Morse Earle gave us a pleasing lecture on the "Domestic Life of General Nathaniel Greene in Rhode Island," when a portrait of General Greene was presented to each member by our Regent. On April 27th Miss Beaton lectured before the Chapter on "The Framing of the Constitution." Outside guests were invited and a reception was held afterward.

The patriotic religious service held by the Fort Greene Chapter on May 8th, in the First Presbyterian Church, gave great pleasure to all. Rev. L. Mason Clarke preached the sermon, and the musical service was conducted with a double choir and full-stringed orchestra. The church was beautifully decorated, and twelve representatives of the Sons of the Revolution acted as ushers.

We also had the pleasure of participating as a Chapter with the Devin Post, Grand Army of the Republic, in memorial exercises at Fort Greene on May 29th, and we have received and accepted invitations and courtesies from other societies and Chapters too numerous to mention.

The angel of death has visited our Chapter three times during the past year, taking from us our well-beloved members Mrs. Henry Lyman Palmer, Mrs. A. S. Higgins, and our Real Revolutionary Daughter, Mrs. Harriet Elizabeth Palmer, in her ninety-second year. A sketch of the life and ancestry of this much-regretted Daughter will be sent to the Magazine by the Historian at a later date.

The Fort Greene Chapter at the present writing numbers two hundred and one members, and starts out anew upon its third year of existence with the aspirations of youth, the energy of healthful vigor and the determination to hold fast those principles of unity and of patriotism which make for all that is best and noblest in the aims of every true and high-principled association of women.—Fannie C. W. Barbour, Historian.
MARY WASHINGTON COLONIAL CHAPTER (New York City).—The year has opened auspiciously and the Regent, Miss Vanderpoel, in her address to the members of the Chapter at the first meeting of the season congratulated them with good reason upon their untiring patriotic work during the perilous months of the late war. "It gives me great pleasure, ladies," she said, "to assure you that we as a Chapter have done nobly in contributing the substantial sum of $670 to the National Society in the relief of the sick and wounded in our army and navy. For this I have received for myself and you most grateful thanks from the Surgeons General Sternberg and Van Reypen.

We also sent $50 to our State Regent as our contribution to the State fund. These sums were generously given by us and by our friends without any effort on the part to raise the money by means of entertainments or fairs. I have also received a most complimentary letter from Mrs. Manning, our President General, of appreciation of our work as a Chapter.

The pleasure was given me personally of endorsing the applications of a large number of nurses for the Daughters of the American Revolution Hospital Corps. This was of course attended with some labor, but never was a task undertaken with greater satisfaction, nor one which brought better results.

The personal record of the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter has also been most brilliant, as every member of the Chapter engaged in some noble work of relief during the summer. Our efforts have placed us in the highest rank of the National Society and I trust and am sure we shall ever strive to maintain an exalted standard through the coming years."

The Chapter has suffered a severe loss in the resignation of its most able Secretary, Mrs. Mary Chase Mills, who left the city in November for a protracted residence in Italy. Previous to her departure she was presented by the Regent and members of the Executive Council with a beautiful loving cup of silver and glass, of Tiffany make, as a token of their appreciation of her most valuable services to the Chapter and as delegate to the last National Congress. Two prominent members of the Chapter, Mrs. I. F. Lloyd and Miss Montgomery.
also gave in her honor a high tea in Maryland style (they as well as Mrs. Mills being natives of that State), at which Mrs. James K. Belden, State Regent, was present, and the Regent and officers of the Chapter.

The first historic meeting of the season was held November 12th in the spacious drawing rooms of Mrs. George P. Slade, a member of the Executive Council. The paper of the occasion was read by Mrs. James E. Pope, of New Jersey, upon "New Jersey in Colonial and Revolutionary Days." It was considered one of the finest papers ever presented to the Chapter. The music (piano and violin) was most charmingly rendered by Miss Madge and Master Clinton Taylor, great-grandchildren of General and Governor George Clinton, of New York. Tea and light refreshments were then served, and a delightful social time enjoyed by the large number present.

The historic meetings, which alternate with the business meetings, follow in chronological sequence the years of the Revolutionary War, and many a bit of hitherto unknown history and many a doughty deed of sire and dame have been brought to light in the personal reminiscences of the members who have thus far prepared papers.

On the 19th of January, it being Chapter day, the Regent, Miss Vanderpoel, as has been her charming custom each year since the Chapter was formed, will give a reception to the Chapter and distinguished guests at the Buckingham Hotel. The Chapter has also resolved to observe the 30th of April, the anniversary of the inauguration of General Washington, and as an annual reception to its Regent. This custom is adopted not only as marking the crowning glory of this great man's life, but also because it is one of the very few patriotic events connected with the history of New York City. The first of these celebrations took place on April 30th, and called out a large number of the Chapter members and their friends. The literary and musical program was of a high order and after singing in unison "Hail Columbia," the Regent was presented with a superb silver and gold bon boniere in the shape of a heart, buried in a bouquet of roses. This, as was most gracefully said by Mrs. Fay Pierce in her presentation address,
was symbolic of the heartfelt love and loyalty of every member
of the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter to their first, and
all hope, their only Regent, Mary Van Buren Vanderpoel.
At the time of the reception Miss Vanderpoel was presented
by the Chaplain, the Rev. Charles R. Treat, in the name of the
Chapter, with the star of the Mary Washington Association,
which makes her a life member.—Julia Hubbell Treat,
Historian.

Virginia In Convention With Great Bridge and Fort
Nelson Chapters.—The second annual State convention of
the Daughters of the American Revolution was held in Nor-
folk the evening of December 7th at half-past 10 o'clock. It
met in the hall of the Pickett-Buchanan Camp of Confederate
Veterans and its deliberations were held under the torn and
tattered flag of the stars and bars that will ever bring tender
memories of heroic deeds and noble aspirations to every Vir-
ginia Daughter, mingled with the brighter and fresher colors
of the Stars and Stripes that represent our present duties and
our future hopes. So "the old order changeth giving place
to the new, and God fulfils himself in many ways." And care-
fully and thoughtfully in the spirit of their patriotic sires of
1776, of 1812 and of 1861 did the Virginia Daughters consider
the welfare of our Order and the continuance of the noble
work of the Society during the past summer. The
convention was entertained by the Great Bridge Chap-
ter, of Norfolk, and the Fort Nelson Chapter, of
Portsmouth. Representatives from the twelve Chapters
in Virginia were welcomed and entertained at the homes
of the members of the Chapter in the true spirit of hos-
pitality of the Old Dominion. Among the other guests of the
occasion were Mrs. Daniel Manning, President General; Mrs.
A. D. Brockett, Vice-President General in Charge of the
Formation of Chapters; Miss Desha, one of the founders of
the Order; Mrs. Eleanor Washington Howard, Vice-President
of Virginia, and Mrs. Horatio Taplin, Vice-President of Ver-
mont. The State Regent, Mrs. Hugh Nelson Page,
presided, and Mrs. Charles Reid Nash and Mrs. Philip Edward
Yeatman, Regents of the entertaining Chapters, sat beside her. The session was opened with the collect from the Prayer Book: "Direct us, O Lord, in all our doings," followed by the Lord's Prayer. Mrs. Page Page said a few words in regard to the business before the body and introduced Mrs. Nash and Mrs. Yeatman, who in turn expressed to their guests the welcome of their Chapters. Mrs. H. H. S. Handy, of the Great Bridge Chapter, was elected secretary of the convention. Reports from the Regents of the various Chapters were called for, their work in Virginia being to a great extent historical in its character and during the summer great activity had been shown in assisting the Hospital Corps Daughters of the American Revolution, and the needy families of volunteers. The Great Bridge was the first Chapter in the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution that engaged in this patriotic work in the Spanish-American War.

Mrs. Tuttle, of Albemarle Chapter, was re-appointed librarian of the committee for the interchange of historical papers between the Chapters and was appointed to the office of Custodian of Historical Papers. The convention adjourned and visited the Norfolk navy yard, where a delightful afternoon tea was given by Mrs. Albert W. Stahl. That evening the delegates were entertained at an oyster roast at Columbia Park.

The second day's session was opened at the same hour. After the routine of business the question of furnishing the Lodge House at Fredericksburg was discussed. This house has been erected by the Mary Ball Washington Monument Association for the home of the custodian. It has been suggested that each State should take a room to furnish as has been so beautifully accomplished at Mount Vernon. This plan has been enthusiastically agreed upon by several States, but no definite steps have been taken. The Virginia convention decided to become pioneers in the movement and to furnish the parlor at the Lodge House. A committee of five to look into the matter was created. After some other business and some very interesting remarks from Mrs. Brockett and Miss Desha, the convention rose to receive the President Gen-
eral, Mrs. Daniel Manning, who was the guest of the State Regent, Mrs. Page. She was received with great enthusiasm by the convention, who were happy to have her with them at that time. She responded to the ovation with a few graceful and unstudied words that deepened the charming impression she had already made. Shortly after this the convention adjourned sine die and the rest of the visit of the delegates was devoted to social pleasures. A reception was given that evening at the home of Captain William Eyre Taylor, which was very delightful. The old colonial dwelling was beautified with flags and growing plants and the designs "1776" and "D. A. R." in red, white and blue electric lights decorated the doorway. Supper was served throughout the evening and the subdued music of the Naval Post Band delighted all ears. At half-past ten the minuet was danced and perhaps it was not the first by many times in those ancestral halls that dainty, powdered dames arched their pretty red-heeled feet and coquetted over their fans and courtly gallants bowed so reverently over tiny finger tips. The old portraits on the wall smiled grim approval to the revival of the scenes in which they used to shine. The next day Mrs. Robert Bruce Corke entertained the convention by a water party to the Norfolk navy yard, Newport News, Old Point and Hampton and the cool salt breezes and broad waters of Hampton Roads were considered by many the most enjoyable feature of the occasion. A dainty luncheon was served by the hostess before the party landed and visited the Soldiers' Home, Normal School and other points of interest there. At three o'clock a repast was served at the Hotel Chamberlin and was the final festivity.

It was the 9th of December, the anniversary of the battle of Great Bridge and is always celebrated by the Chapter. The toast mistress was Mrs. James Foley Maupin and the following toasts were drunk:

First. Our Guests.

"Our welcome must appear in other ways than war,
So we'll address ourselves to entertain them royally."

—Shakespeare.

Response, Mrs. Albert W. Stahl, U. S. N.
Second: Our President General. We welcome her to Virginia with the assurance that among the sisterhood of States there are no more loyal Daughters than those of the Old Dominion. Response, Mrs. Daniel Manning, of New York, President General, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Third: Battle of the Great Bridge.

“There once the embattled farmer stood,
And fired the shot heard round the world.”

—Emerson.

We also commemorate the anniversary of the Great Bridge Chapter of Norfolk, whose patriotic work in 1898 inspired the hearts and hands of every Daughter of the State of Virginia. Response by Miss Carr.


“They shall stand in the great history of our land,
A noble type of good heroic womanhood.” —Longfellow.

Response by Miss Patterson, of Richmond.

Fifth. The Hospital Nurse. “Beautiful in charity, tender in sympathy and small reward of gold, and none of fame, she did her duty.” Response by Miss Desha, of Washington.

Sixth. Our wars and our heroes:

“In freedom’s cause our sires became Heroes of our mortal fame; Now where humanity’s cause inspires Sons wield the swords of their sires.”

Response, Mrs. Purcell, of Richmond.

Seventh. Patriotism of American women:

“When greater perils men environ, Then women show a front of iron; And gentle in their manners, they Do great things in a quiet way.”

—English.

Response by Mrs. W. W. Harper.

Eighth. Our last reunion: “It was a time which to think of cheers the heart like wine.” Response by Mrs. James G. Penn, of Danville.

By the Washington steamer Mrs. Manning and many of the other guests departed and that night the others left, taking
with them and leaving behind them memories of work well done, social occasions enjoyed, pleasant acquaintances made, with hopes that warm friendships and energetic work for the good of the order will be the outcome of the Second Virginia Convention.—ANNA MARIA DANDRIDGE YEATMAN.

HUNTINGTON CHAPTER (Huntington, Indiana).—The November meeting of Huntington Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was held with Mrs. N. Sessions and Miss Rose Foreman, at the hospitable home on North Jefferson street, and a limited number of invited guests were present, and the costumes, exercises, decorations, etc., were in the nature of a Thanksgiving festival.

The decorations were unique and beautiful. Jack-o'lanterns on the veranda gave notice of the festivities within. The reception hall and parlor were decorated with red, white and yellow ears of corn, while the doors were ornamented with stalks of corn with the ears in their husks. Suspended in the archway separating the parlors was a beautiful portiere of grains of corn; and a large candelabra made of corn exclusively, with a dozen burning candles, was a novel and ingenious production. The bay window of the rear parlor was handsomely decorated with autumn leaves in colors, bittersweet and kaffir corn. Pop-corn, red-berries, and green leaves upon the chandelier were another evidence of artistic handiwork upon the part of the hostesses, and the crowning piece was the legend “1621—D. A. R.—1898” in large letters manufactured from pop-corn. An American flag, nicely draped, also hung upon the wall. Description of the decorations is impossible, and it is faint praise to say that they were appropriate, beautiful and wonderful.

The Daughters were dressed in the typical costumes of Puritan times. Miss Chopson received at the door, and Mrs. Sessions and Miss Foreman in the hall.

Mrs. W. W. Hawley, Regent of the Chapter, presided. Roll call was followed by apt quotations as the names of each of the members were read. Mrs. E. L. Griffith read an interesting
paper upon "The First Thanksgiving." This was followed by a well rendered recitation by Mrs. W. S. Kelly, "The Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers." "The Customs of the Early Puritans" was a carefully prepared paper full of instructive and entertaining matter regarding the Mayflower Colony, by Miss Prudence Kenner.

At the conclusion of this part of the program, a brief social was announced during which the tables were brought in and arranged for the feast. Robert Sessions then appeared, costumed in the official robes of Puritan times, and when the company were again seated, read the Thanksgiving Day Proclamation of Governor Bradfrod, issued in 1621. An interesting bit of drama was then enacted. Dr. Sutton and W. H. Shideler appeared upon the scene dressed in full Indian costume—the Doctor acting as interpreter for Massasoit, the Indian Chief. The "pow-wow" was well sustained by the Governor, the Interpreter, and the Chief, and resulted in an especial table being spread for the visitors.

The feast which followed was splendidly served and highly relished by all. The menu consisted of roast turkey, cranberry sauce, sandwiches, scalloped oysters, pickles, Puritan bread, pumpkin pie, angel food, nuts, raisins and coffee. After all had done ample justice to the refreshments, the program was continued. Thad Butler responded to the toast, "How I Came Over on the Mayflower." Mrs. Frank Felter gave the story in her own language of the courtship of Miles Standish, and E. B. Heiney, in an original paraphrase of Hiawatha, told of the early settlers of Pennsylvania.

The names of charter members of Huntington Chapter: Nancy F. Powers Scott, Anna Sturtevant Hawley, Martha Kerlin Alexander, Ella Winstrode Griffith, Della Millar Heney, Louisa J. Hawley, Mattie Winter Kelley, Miss Dessie Moore, Mrs. Sarah McClaskey Sessions, Mrs. Emma Moore Baylor, Mrs. Clara V. Haley Wells, Mrs. Jessie Heiney Windle, Mrs. George J. Kimble Windle, Mrs. Sarah Frances Dick, Miss Rose Hibbitt Forman, Mrs. Adaline McClasky Maehan. —MRS. SARAH MCCLASKEY SESSIONS, Historian.
Pilgrim Chapter (Iowa City, Iowa) was organized on the 19th day of January, 1898, with thirteen charter members. The officers for the year were then appointed by the Regent, Mrs. Ella Lyons: Vice-Regent, Mrs. Adelia S. Carder; Recording Secretary, Miss Aline Holsin; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Fannie Ostartsman; Treasurer, Mrs. Elizabeth Cox; Registrar, Mrs. W. Marshall; Historian, Mrs. Kate L. Palmer. The same officers have been re-elected for the second year, with the exception of Registrar, Miss Cora Morrison having been elected to that office for the ensuing year. Our Chapter can also boast of having as a member a “Real Daughter,” Mrs. Eliza A. Shrader, who was the daughter of Isaac Melvin and Abigail Dearborn, and was born at Portland, Maine, January 7, 1808. Her father enlisted in 1777, when little more than a school boy, under Captain Abishai Brown, Colonel John Robinson’s regiment. The greater part of her life was spent near Marietta, Ohio, but for the last thirty years she has lived in Iowa City. Soon after becoming a member of our Chapter the National Society presented her with a beautiful gold Souvenir Spoon, and at Christmas the Chapter presented her with a beautiful picture.

Although the Chapter is still quite small and we have made but little noise in the world, we are not deficient in patriotism. When it became evident that war was unavoidable, our Regent, Mrs. Ella Lyon, called a meeting of the Chapter to consider the best method of helping to provide for the comfort of the “brave boys” who had gone at their “country’s call.” For this purpose it was decided to give a “Patriotic Tea,” at the home of Mrs. J. G. Lindsay, one of our charter members. The rooms were tastefully decorated with a profusion of flags and flowers. The costumes of the reception committee, the table decorations, and the refreshments were all arranged in the national colors. All had a pleasant time, and a neat sum was realized with which to help provide for the sick and wounded soldiers.

The past year has been one of both pleasure and profit. Our Chapter has increased in interest, also in members.

At each regular meeting an historical paper is read by one of the Daughters, sometimes followed by a discussion. Oc-
casionally we have a paper on "Ancestry." We are entering upon our second year with every prospect for a successful and harmonious career. We have a good literary program and our meetings are well attended.—Kate L. Palmer, Historian.

Fort Massachusetts Chapter.—The annual meeting of the Fort Massachusetts Chapter, of North Adams, Massachusetts, was held Saturday afternoon, January 14th, 1899. The reports of the different officers showed that the interest has greatly increased since our organization two years ago. Our Chapter has gradually grown and now sixty-four members are enrolled upon our books. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Regent, Mrs. Mary F. Richmond; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Emily N. Walker; Treasurer, Mrs. Janet H. Pearson; Secretary, Mrs. Jeannie P. Goodrich; Registrar, Mrs. Annie R. Witherell; Historian, Mrs. Emily H. Might; Chaplain, Mrs. Elizabeth D. Thayer; additional members on Board of Management, Mrs. Arabella Barlow, Mrs. Clara Robinson, Mrs. Minerva Boss. The following members were elected to attend the National Convention, to be held in Washington, February 22d: Delegates, Mrs. Mary F. Richmond, Mrs. Annie R. Witherell; Alternates, Mrs. Emily N. Walker, Mrs. Elizabeth Thayer, Miss Stella Cady, Miss Ethel Whipple.

Molly Reid Chapter (Derry, New Hampshire), Mrs. G. W. Bingham Regent, has entered upon its fifth year with a membership of fifty. It has the proud distinction of having upon its rolls the names of three "Real Daughters." They are: Mrs. Martha Mason, of Wolfboro, New Hampshire, born in 1812; Mrs. Sarah Hersey, of Wolfboro, born in 1813; and Mrs. Emily Allen, of South Lee, New Hampshire, born in 1821. They are sisters, daughters of John Piper, of Tuftonboro, New Hampshire, who entered the Revolutionary Army at the age of sixteen. He was twice married, and was the father of twenty-one children. He died at the age of seventy-one, and nineteen grown-up children followed him to the grave. Our meetings are always well attended, and many papers of great interest and historical value have been pre-
sentenced during the past year. Arrangements have been made for marking the birthplace of Molly Reid, whose maiden name was Woodburn. This will be done with appropriate exercises when spring opens. Since our last meeting, in January, Death has for the first time entered our Chapter, and has removed one of its most beloved members, Miss Maria Parsons. She was the Treasurer and one of the charter members. Her sweet and gentle presence will be greatly missed from our Chapter, but chiefly from her home, where she was

“As one who held herself a part
Of all she saw, and let her heart
Against the household bosom lean.”

In such a sorrow it is sweet to believe

“That life is ever Lord of death,
And love can never lose its own!”

—MARY LATHAM CLARK, Historian.

WENONAH CHAPTER was chartered by the National Board February 3, 1898. The Chapter was organized with the following officers: Mrs. Mary H. Yale, Regent; Mrs. Martha W. Snow, Vice-Regent; Mrs. Lethe B. Morrison, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Augusta C. Rising, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Kate W. Kinney, Treasurer; Mrs. Agnes M. Warfield, Registrar; Miss Charlotte A. Prentiss, Historian; Mrs. Anna B. Blake, chairman Committee on Ways and Means; Mrs. Frances L. Bell, chairman Program Committee. The list of charter members is completed with the names of Mrs. Charlotte C. Buffum, Mrs. Mary D. Dyar, Mrs. Mary W. Gregory, Mrs. Ruth H. Van Sant, Mrs. Sarah D. Wilberton, Mrs. Emeline C. Hodgins, Mrs. Ella K. Booth, Mrs. Frances E. Lake, Mrs. Emma H. Norton. The most notable event of the year was the visit in May to the Chapter of Mrs. Eli Torrance, of Minneapolis, the State Regent, and Mrs. Charles E. Smith, of St. Paul, the State Organizer of Children’s Work. Mrs. Yale most hospitably entertained the distinguished guests at a dinner at which the officers of the Chapter were also present. At the regular meeting of the Chapter held at Mrs. Bell’s, the State Regent formally presented the charter to the Chapter and
gave an interesting and valuable talk in which she outlined the work of the National Society as well as that of local Chapters. She also called our attention to the project of the Continental Hall, in which she is deeply interested. Mrs. Smith also imparted some of her own enthusiasm to us as she told us of the work of the Children’s Societies, and showed the value of these Societies in implanting early in the child’s life a love of country. A general discussion was entered upon regarding the work to be done here and the work for our soldiers and for the Cubans. Delightful music, a stirring reading of Browning’s “Heroic Ride” and the singing of “America” by all present closed formally a charming afternoon. Light refreshments and social visiting followed. Soon after this Wenonah Chapter began the active work of preparing comforting supplies for our soldiers in camp, our interest being especially strengthened by the fact that Wenona was already represented by two companies. About this time, however, a large Red Cross Society was organized in the city and it seemed best to merge our work in that, which was accordingly done.—Charlotte Prentiss, Historian.

California Chapter, although one of the youngest of the Daughters of the American Revolution, is as full of enthusiasm and patriotism as her older sisters on the Pacific Coast. The first meeting of the present year was held at the home of Mrs. Voorhees. The Chapter gathered around a table on which “The Peace of Utrecht” was signed, and outlined their plan of work and historical research. During the past summer San Francisco has been the center of so much military activity, and the coming and going of so many troops has required so much of all here, that the meeting was largely occupied with reports of work done in and for the “Red Cross.” Not only has the Chapter responded officially to the call for money, but all of her members have been more or less actively engaged in its work. The Regent, Mrs. Moody, was the hostess of the second meeting. A letter was read from the Georgia State Regent, asking contributions of ten cents from members to purchase and preserve “Meadow Garden Farm,” the old
home of George Walton. Mrs. Hewlett spoke of the excellent results she had seen during a recent visit to the Eastern States from such efforts of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and urged those so far removed from places of colonial and revolutionary interest to assist every effort of our eastern sisters. Every member present responded promptly, although the magnificent view from the windows of the bay over which Drake sailed and of the old mission churches founded by the old Spanish Pardes spoke eloquently of a past in which we too have a share. Miss Catlin, the Historian, then gave a short account of "The Revolution from a European standpoint," speaking of the attitude taken by the different countries and parties towards the Colonists. On the anniversary of Washington's Wedding Day, the officers of the Chapters throughout the State, with those of the Sons of the Revolution, Colonial Dames and other patriotic societies, were invited to a "Kaffee Klatsch," to join with us in honoring his every-day private life. After a hearty address of welcome from Mrs. Moody, Miss Catlin spoke briefly of the purity and integrity of his personal character, which gave him the force to lead his army to victory against such fearful odds. After music and refreshments the guests separated, with renewed enthusiasm for the work of the future.—Miss A. G. Catlin.

DEO-ON-GO-WA Chapter (Batavia, New York).—On the 11th of November, 1897, the Batavia members of the National Society met with Mrs. Gardner Fuller, who had recently been appointed Regent, and organized a Daughters of the American Revolution Chapter with nineteen charter members. Mrs. North, Treasurer of the Buffalo Chapter, was present and addressed the ladies, making helpful suggestions. Mrs. Fuller appointed the following officers: First Vice-Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth W. Russell Lord; Second Vice-Regent, Mrs. Bessie Chandler Parker; Third Vice-Regent, Mrs. Una Redfield Tomlinson; Fourth Vice-Regent, Mrs. Mary McLean Maxwell; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Henrietta C. Lay; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Clarissa C. Bradley; Registrar, Miss
H. Louise Holden; Treasurer, Mrs. Harriet Holden Wood; Historian, Mrs. Elizabeth Lord Tarbox. The name “Deo-ongo-wa” was given to the Chapter, that being the old Indian name of this place, signifying the “Great Hearing Place.” The meetings of the Chapter have been held at the homes of the different members, and literary programs, varied to suit the occasion, have been carried out. The second meeting, held on Forefathers Day, was in memory of “Pilgrim Ancestors,” for of the nineteen charter members eight are Mayflower descendants. An original poem, entitled “The Pilgrim Mothers,” was read. At other meetings through the year anniversaries of revolutionary battles have been celebrated. Several times papers have been read by different members giving sketches of their respective Puritan or Revolutionary ancestor. In the person of Mrs. Susannah F. Kelsey, of Caledonia, New York, our Chapter has a “Real Daughter.” Her father, Lysander Richardson, of Woodstock, Vermont, at the early age of fourteen years, entered the Continental Army as waiter to his father, who was captain of a military company. In the autumn of 1777, they were summoned to resist the invasion of the British Army under Burgoyne, but the Captain being very sick at the time, young Lysander went alone, marching a distance of one hundred miles, to Stillwater, where he joined the army, remaining in service until after the surrender of Burgoyne. Several members of the Chapter went to Caledonia to present to Mrs. Kelsey the gold spoon from the National Society. The record of work done by our Chapter during the war has already been published in the American Monthly. In November, 1898, the officers appointed the year before by the Regent, Mrs. Fuller, were all elected by the Chapter. The Chapter has grown from a membership of nineteen to thirty-two in its first year.—ELIZABETH LORD TARBOX, Historian.

CAMDEN CHAPTER (Camden, New York,) held its first meeting of the season at the home of Mrs. Ella Conant, the ex-Regent, October 21, 1898. A goodly number were present. After the opening exercises and “America” had been sung,
minutes were read and reports given of the work since our last meeting in June. We congratulate ourselves in doing some good work for the soldiers during the late war. A short program was given under the direction of Mrs. W. J. Frisbie, Regent. Mrs. Ella Conant read a most interesting paper of her own research on the "Forts of New York and Prison Ships of the Revolutionary Times." Mrs. E. C. Case read with fine effect a patriotic poem. One pleasant feature was a piano solo, finely executed, by Miss Alice Conant. Mrs. Edic read an article on our "National and Patriotic Hymns and Songs." Afternoon chocolate was served with light refreshments. After spending a delightful afternoon the members adjourned until November 14th, to meet at Mrs. B. D. Stone's.—Mrs. E. Edic.

Captain Jonathan Oliphant Chapter (Trenton, New Jersey) gave a luncheon at the Princeton Inn, November 4th, 1897. The entire arrangements were in charge of the Trenton members, and most excellently did they acquit themselves as hostesses and entertainers. At the station the guests and members from a distance were met by Mrs. Hughes Oliphant, Mrs. S. D. Oliphant, Jr., and Mrs. Duerr, who escorted the visitors through the college grounds, pausing here and there to inspect the many beautiful buildings and other points of interest. Arriving at the picturesque Princeton Inn, they were received and welcomed by the Regent, Mrs. S. Duncan Oliphant, and other members. A brief business session followed, after which came the reception to the invited guests. Among these were: Mrs. Josephine W. Swann, Mrs. Cameron and Mrs. Chamberlain, of Princeton; Mrs. Edward H. Wright, of Newark; Mrs. S. Meredith Dickinson and Miss Mary Dickinson, of Trenton; and Mrs. Richard C. Drum, of Washington, District of Columbia. The luncheon, a most delightful and appetizing one, which was thoroughly enjoyed by all, was served in one of the large parlors. The tables were profusely decorated with flowers, ribbons of the national colors, and the Oliphant plaid. After the luncheon and while still seated at the table, the company were entertained by the reading of a very interesting old manuscript, by Mrs. Hughes Oliphant. The manuscript
was written by her great-great-grandfather, Colonel George Morgan, whose home stood upon the site now occupied by the residence of the President of Princeton College, and was entitled "Early recollections of my life." It was a most quaintly apropos paper carrying us back to the early days of Princeton and its surrounding, and was listened to with intense interest throughout, emphasizing as it did, the great contrasts between the Princeton of to-day and then. A brief history of the Captain Jonathan Oliphant Chapter, as published in the October number of the American Monthly Magazine, at the request of the Regent, was then read by the Historian, showing the Chapter's progress since its formation.

An invitation to visit Washington's headquarters at Rocky Hill, having been extended to the Chapter by Mrs. Josephine W. Swann, Regent of the Princeton Chapter, the afternoon being fine, most of the company availed themselves of the invitation and entering the carriages which were in waiting, were driven briskly over the seven miles of beautiful hilly wooded country intervening. Many interesting old mansions and buildings of the early colonial and revolutionary periods were passed on the way, and viewed with delighted interest. Arriving at Rocky Hill, the visitors alighted, and under the gracious guidance of Mrs. Swann, were soon inspecting the quaint old mansion and its contents. Filled with old-time relics of every description, it is indeed a marvelous house. The amount of work done by the Princeton Chapter, and Mrs. Swann in especial, under whose fostering care the place has been restored, the relics-collected and placed, must have been very great. We can but admire their ardor and patriotism, and wish that we might have the opportunity at some future time to make a more extended visit and be able to give a better description of it. I think as I look back on our hurried visit that the one thing which impressed me most of all, and possibly because the time was too limited to take in all the details, was the outside of the building, its odd outline, its queer little front door and brass knocker. And its situation! Standing on an eminence the house commands a magnificent view of the surrounding country for miles around. Seen from
the upper back piazza on this charming afternoon no more beautiful landscape could be imagined. Leaving this attractive place with regret, we drove back to the Princeton station, just in time to make our train, and thus ended a most delightful day. The following spring in May, 1898, the Chapter held its semi-annual meeting at the home of the Regent, in Trenton. The meeting was a purely business one, at which the revision of the Constitution and By-Laws and other plans for the good of the Chapter were discussed.

The Captain Jonathan Oliphant Chapter was entertained at luncheon Thursday, December 1st, 1898, by Mrs. Robert Morris Van Arsdale, who is a member of the Chapter, at her home in West Seventy First street, New York City. Among the invited guests and members present were: Mrs. S. Duncan Oliphant, Mrs. Hughes Oliphant and Mrs. Nelson B. Oliphant, of Trenton; Mrs. Howard Ivins, Mrs. Thomas J. Falkinburg, Mrs. Samuel C. Allison and Miss Lida Oliphant Falkinburg, of Jersey City; Mrs. John Mahan, of Detroit, Michigan; Mrs. Gustavus D. Julien, of Hoboken; Mrs. Merit Abbott and Mrs. Harry Oliver Duerr, of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania; Mrs. David Oliphant Haynes, Mrs. Frederick Haynes, Mrs. Elijah F. Cook and Miss Helen Cook, of New York. The luncheon table, which was a marvel of elegance and good taste, was decorated with choice cut flowers and ribbons of the national colors, the red, white and blue color scheme being carried out in every detail. The whole effect was very artistic and beautiful. Mrs. Van Arsdale who understands so well how to make her guests feel welcome, and whose name among her friends is a synonym for charming hospitality, entertained us delightfully, and we shall long remember with pleasure the day spent at her beautiful home. Previous to the luncheon, a brief business and commemorative meeting was held in the library, the Regent, Mrs. S. Duncan Oliphant, presiding. The meeting was opened with prayer, and brief addresses were made by the Regent and others. Interesting papers were read by Mrs. Hughes Oliphant and Mrs. Harry Oliver Duerr, and the Historian gave a sketch of the Chapter's progress since its last meeting, in which reference was made
to the Chapter's work in marking the graves of revolutionary heroes, its contributions to a number of patriotic causes, and to the War Relief Committees, both individually and collectively, during our recent war with Spain.—SARAH R. OLIPHANT FAULKINBURG.

THE COLUMBIA CHAPTER (Columbia, South Carolina) enjoys the distinction of having more "Real living Daughters" than any other in proportion to its members. The roll of members is only about forty and yet it has three "Real Daughters," all living. A short sketch of these ancient dames will doubtless be of interest to many of the younger daughters, who may hope to live as long, but can certainly never hope to be "Real Daughters"—that is an honor to which one is born, and which can never be thrust upon one, nor achieved by any effort.

The Chapter has the privilege of counting among its members Mrs. Anne Morehead Hobson, the grandmother of the distinguished Richmond Pearson Hobson, now so famous over the whole United States. Doubtless he inherits his bravery and intrepid courage from this ancient daughter of a Revolutionary soldier.

She was born in Rockingham County, North Carolina, February 15, 1811, so she is now eighty-seven years old. She is totally blind, but has excellent health, her mind is unimpaired and she enjoys her life in her old home "Wildwood" surrounded by her grandchildren, her fingers busy with her knitting needles, and her thoughts dwelling on the past and looking forward to the future in another world which is drawing so near.

Her father was John Morehead, a brave soldier of the Revolution, who fought in the battles of Cowpens, King's Mountain and Guilford Court House. In the museum at Guilford some of his soldier's outfit is still preserved. In 1831, she married Samuel A. Hobson with whom she passed a long and happy life. She remembers three wars, the Mexican, Civil and now the Spanish. Three of her sons fought for the Sunny South, and passed through unscathed.

It was very touching when Lieutenant Hobson visited her
on his return from the war. She laid her hands in loving blessing on his head, and with tears in her blind eyes, moaned that she could not have the delight of seeing him.

Another "Real Daughter" in our Chapter is Mrs. Louise C. Gaillard, of Winsboro, South Carolina. She was the youngest child of Samuel DuBose, who was an officer on the staff of General Frances Marion. His commission is in the possession of his great-grandson, Rev. W. P. DuBose Dean, of the University of the South Sewanee, Tennessee.

Mrs. Gaillard was born October 5th, 1809, at Pineville, in the ancient parish of St. Stephens, South Carolina. She was married in 1827, to David Gaillard, of St. John's, Berkeley, who was the grandfather of Colonel David Gaillard, now the young colonel of the Third Regiment Volunteer Engineers, a talented and brilliant officer, who only needs opportunity to achieve fame. Mrs. Gaillard removed to Winnsboro in 1835, where she lived with her husband until his untimely death in 1855. Left a widow, she had the heavy responsibility of raising a large family of children, but she was equal to the duty and discharged it nobly. Of her thirteen children, eight sons and four daughters attained maturity. Six of her sons were in the Confederate Army. Although in her ninetieth year she remains in full possession of all her faculties, enjoying a serene and happy old age, surrounded by a large and devoted family connection, revered and honored by all.

Our third "Real Daughter" is Mrs. Sallie Wallace, of Chester, South Carolina. She is the oldest of the trio, having been born in 1803, in Scotland. Her ninetieth birthday occurred last July, and her descendants and neighbors held quite a festival in her honor, at her old home, Pleasant Grove. The number of guests was too large to be accommodated in the house, so the tables were spread on a large lawn at the foot of the hill. Although so aged she is not by any means decrepit and on that occasion walked nimbly up and down the hill as bright and interested as if she had been seventy years younger. Her father was Hugh Knox and was a soldier in the Revolution. His pension certificate was endorsed by John C. Calhoun, then Secretary of State.—A. I. ROBERTSON, Secretary.
GANSEVOORT CHAPTER (Albany, New York).—This first year, as a Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, proves that we shall live; a membership of sixty, and willing workers, augurs good results for the future.

Many pleasant events have occurred during the year. The semi-monthly readings of revolutionary history were instructive and enjoyable. The celebrations of historic events with well written papers and an hour of sociability were well attended. March 16th it was our privilege, as a Chapter, to take part in a reception given Mrs. Daniel Manning, then recently elected President of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution; a brilliant and unique function worthy of the gracious woman in whom we all feel a personal pride. About the same time opportunity was given members of the Chapter to meet the State Regent and visiting Daughters of the American Revolution. An invitation from Philip Livingston Chapter, Sons of the Revolution, to a church service, in commemoration of the Battle of Lexington, was accepted by many members; it was a most patriotic and inspiring service, making one glad to be an American. We were also indebted to Philip Livingston Chapter for an invitation to listen to a lecture on the "Construction of the Modern Warship." Many members attended a church service commemorating Forefathers' Day.

Our Chapter responded promptly to a call from the National Society for funds to meet emergencies arising from the Spanish-American War, as true Americans, and Daughters of the American Revolution especially, naturally would.

Gansevoort Chapter is now honored in having a "Real Daughter," Mrs. Alfred B. Street, among its members. She will be presented with a gold spoon, with proper ceremony, at a future meeting.

A loss came to us near the close of the year, in the death of Mrs. Fletcher Barber; we place on her grave our gift of rosemary—it is remembrance.

An examination of the Historian's records will show the title Daughters of the American Revolution a little in advance of the time of possession of a charter in that society; this was
done to keep in proper order an event participated in by the present members.

The new Constitution defines the duties of the Historian very clearly; our work will broaden so materially the coming years, that future Historians can only take pride in recording the same.—*Isabel R. Phisterer, Historian.*

**Martha Wayles Jefferson Chapter (Opelika, Alabama).**—The Martha Wayles Jefferson Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was organized at the residence of Mrs. George P. Harrison, who had been appointed Regent, May 20, 1898. The anniversary of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence was especially appropriate for the date of organization, as a majority of the fifteen charter members were of North Carolina ancestry. The interior of the residence was decorated with United States flags, and the Daughters of the American Revolution colors were everywhere expressed in the floral decorations of white roses and blue cornflowers.

The meeting was called to order with a gavel from Mt. Vernon, and the following officers were chosen: Regent, Mrs. Fanny L. Witherspoon Harrison; Vice-Regent, Miss Virginia S. Dowell; Secretary, Miss Rosa H. Read; Treasurer, Miss Caroline M. Hooper; Registrar, Mrs. Florence H. H. Bennett; Historian, Mrs. Julia R. Porterfield.

The name of the Chapter was then discussed, and it was suggested that as Alabama had no revolutionary history of her own, for the sake of local coloring, the name should be associated with the ancestry of one of the Chapter’s own members. There were nineteen revolutionary officers, among them General Francis Nash and Thomas Jefferson, besides privates of valiant deed, on the Chapter’s ancestral roll, but it was decided that, as the Daughters of the American Revolution is a woman’s organization, the name of a woman would be most appropriate for the Chapter, and the name of Jefferson’s gentle wife—Martha Wayles Jefferson—was chosen.

It seems especially appropriate, because Mrs. Jefferson’s life was typical of the lives of most women of the Revolution—her
time and ability being wholly expended on her home and the religious and social circles surrounding it.

She shared all of her husband's tasks; his plans, ambitions and hopes being hers, and in his leisure she read his favorite Ossian to him. So perfect was the home and happiness she gave him, that when she died, Thomas Jefferson swooned away, and it was only after weeks of world-weariness, that he found courage to say: "Yea, we will live, daughter; live in memory of her." And yet, of this gifted woman we know so little, that we are sometimes tempted to wish that a little of the Nineteenth Century electric glare of publicity could be turned upon her radiant personality.

After the formal organization of the Chapter, interesting papers were read on the Mecklenburg Declaration and North Carolina's part in the Revolution. The ladies then repaired to the dining-room, where refreshments were served, and where the decorations were of the same color scheme as the parlors. As a souvenir of the occasion, every lady received a tiny United States and Daughters of the American Revolution flag, which floated on an ivory staff from the centre of the ices served. The pleasure of the occasion was enhanced by the presence of guests from the city, and from the Daughters of the American Revolution Chapter at Auburn, Alabama.

During the summer, the Chapter contributed to the Daughters of the American Revolution Hospital Fund in money, but was unable to do needlework, owing to the illness and absence of members. It also contributed to the Hobson Testimonial fund, and it has decided to offer a medal to the schools of Opelika for the best essay on a revolutionary subject. The Chapter has adopted the plan of meeting every month on some revolutionary anniversary, instead of on a regular date, and is much pleased with the plan. During the first meetings, the members read sketches of the ancestors under whom they had entered the Daughters of the American Revolution, and it was extremely interesting to be presented in this modern style to our stately forefathers of heroic deed.

There have been four accessions to our roll recently. The
ladies are enthusiastic in their loyalty to the Daughters of the American Revolution, and we near our first birthday under auspicious circumstances.—FANNY L. WITHERSPOON HARRISON, Regent.

GENESEE CHAPTER (Flint, Michigan) held its second annual meeting to-day, Friday, February 13, at the home of one of our members, Miss Olcott. Murky rain clouds suggested the dark days of our brave ancestors, but once the threshold crossed, a patriotic spirit seized us. The house was most beautifully decorated with the Stars and Stripes, in various graceful and attractive drappings. The past year has been a success. Unity of purpose and spirit prevails, and we are beginning a new year with brighter prospects and increased enthusiasm. Our membership is small, but our prospects great.

The program of our year's work is largely colonial life. We meet the second Friday of each month. The meeting was called to order by our Regent, Mrs. Thompson, who is a descendant of Colonel Samuel Robinson, of Bennington fame.

The regular work was gone through with singing from the patriotic hymn, "My Country 'Tis of Thee." The Lord's Prayer repeated by all the members of the Chapter. Roll call was responded to by patriotic quotations and the further work finished, the election of officers for a new year began. All the old officers, save in one or two instances, were re-elected. At a past meeting it had been suggested that an effort was being made to change the design of the American flag, so Friday the 13th was made a flag day. Poems and papers on the subject were read and discussed. The universal verdict was, "Don't change the old flag till I die."—G. E. DAYTON MAHON, Historian.

ELIZABETH ROSS CHAPTER (Ottumwa, Iowa) celebrate Charter Day and honor their organization and first Regent.—Saturday afternoon, November 12, 1898, the ladies of Elizabeth Ross Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution
spent an enjoyable afternoon at the home of Mrs. J. C. Mitchell on Maple avenue, the occasion being not only a delightful surprise upon our hostess, but the second anniversary of Chapter Day. It was an ideal afternoon and everyone felt the enthusiasm of the occasion. For several days previous, numerous secret sessions and mysterious committee meetings were held, all to one end—the contemplated surprise.

Mrs. Mitchell was called from home for the afternoon. After her departure the Chapter took possession of her home. Flags in abundance and the blue and white of our Daughters of the American Revolution were used in decorating the parlors. Our hostess was summoned home and was greeted by almost the entire membership of the Chapter. The afternoon was spent in games, etc., a committee of ladies served refreshments, after which the Chapter sang “The Star Spangled Banner.” Mrs. Mitchell favored her guests with a guitar solo and was compelled to respond to an encore. Miss Holt, in behalf of the Chapter, in the following impressive words, presented our hostess with a gold, Daughters of the American Revolution spoon:

MY DEAR MRS. MITCHELL: Two years ago to-day a company of women, descendants of revolutionary heroes, gathered here at your bidding. At that time you organized them into a Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Then, they were a little band of twelve; now, their number is equal to the stars upon yonder flag. That was the birthday, and this room the birthplace of the Elizabeth Ross Chapter.

It is therefore fitting that this afternoon the Daughters meet here to do honor to you, the founder and the first Regent of the organization. You have worked early and late for its success. You have enriched the lives of the members in many ways. You have fostered a truer and deeper patriotism.

Your position is unique. Regents will be many, but the founder is one, and the Chapter would serve its appreciation and regard with this spoon, which had its origin when your ancestor, Jerusha Henshaw, carded and spun the wool for her family. It is a link between the revolutionary past and the
unknown future. Past, present, and future cluster around this little souvenir. It is weighted with memories, loving memories of the last two years; it is freighted with the joys of the present moment; it will carry with it as it passes to you, the assurance that the best wishes of the Elizabeth Ross Chapter belong to you and yours forever.

Mrs. Mitchell's response was as follows:

LADIES: My surprise and gratitude overcome me. I cannot find words to express what I want to say. I thank you all for your kindness to me.

The Chapter enthusiastically joined in singing the poem, "Daughters of the American Revolution" to the old colonial tune "Coronation." This splendid poem was composed by Mrs. John Bell Bouton.

Miss Frances Mills favored the company by reading the revolutionary poem, "Hannah the Quakeress." Miss Mills is a charming reader, and her selection was most appropriate.

Song, "The Old Thirteen," was sung for the first time in our Chapter by the following ladies: Mrs. F. B. Thrall, Miss Holt, Miss Fiedlar and Mrs. Siberell. The words of this song were composed for the Daughters of the American Revolution by Mrs. Evan Lewis Regent, Sarah McCalla Chapter, Chariton, Iowa, and the music by Mrs. Hayes, of the Chicago Chapter. The song was well received. The Chariton and Chicago Chapters may well feel proud of their talented composers.

The afternoon passed all too soon and the ladies dispersed to their various homes in pleasant contentment in having spent a most enjoyable afternoon and feeling that it is indeed a privilege to be a member of Elizabeth Ross Chapter.—Mrs. F. B. Thrall, Secretary.

SAMUEL GRANT CHAPTER (Gardiner, Maine,) held its annual meeting January 18th, 1899, at the colonial home of the Regent, Mrs. Rice, and was most interesting to all present. Yearly reports were read and election of officers resulted in re-election of the Regent, Mrs. N. G. Rice; Vice-Regent, Miss Della Collins; Registrar, Miss Alice D. W. White; Treasurer,
Mrs. D. B. Claton; Secretary, Mrs. Euleta Wilcox. The guest of the day was Mrs. Austin Thomas (better known to our society as Mary Sawyer Foote), who read a most delightful address to the Chapter, touching upon the association of both herself and the Regent with the Mary Washington Chapter of the District of Columbia. The interesting part of the program was the presentation for the first time of a song to "The Flag," the words of which were written by a talented member of the Chapter, Dr. Gertrude Heath, and dedicated to the Children of the American Revolution, and which it is hoped will be adopted by the members of the Society as one of its national songs.

The Chapter has framed its charter in woods from the old "Constitution" and placed the same in the public library. It has presented flag pictures bearing the names of the thirteen original States on the bars and a star containing date of admission for each other State to the primary schools of Gardiner,—this being the beginning of the work of supplying all the schools in this locality. It also has just published in attractive booklet form its constitution, by-laws, list of members, roll of honor, &c.

Study of women in revolutionary times and information in regard to antecedents of Samuel Grant and members of his family in the Revolution occupy the Chapter in a literary way at present.

At the close of this meeting tea and cake were served, and a social half hour enjoyed.

Owing to the death of the father of our Secretary, the Regent writes this report. Miss Collins and Mrs. Connor were elected alternates to the Regent to go to the Congress.

—Nora Grant Rice, Regent.

Jackson Chapter (Florida) met Wednesday, January 11, for election of officers. The following ladies were elected: State Regent, Mrs. John G. Christophers; Chapter Regent, Mrs. D. G. Ambler; Vice-Regent, Mrs. D. W. Fletcher; Secretary, Mrs. A. P. Fries; Treasurer, Mrs. W. N. Emery; Registrar, Mrs. J. S. Driggs; Historian, Miss Elizabeth Long.
The Chapter Regent, Mrs. Ambler, appointed Mrs. D. W. Fletcher her alternate to represent Florida at the National Congress in February.

There were seven new applications for membership, and the year opens with many bright promises of profit and pleasure. The Jacksonville Chapter wishes to extend to you and your able co-workers sincere wishes for a happy and prosperous New Year and very many such.—MARGARET C. FRIES, Secretary.

**Martha Washington Chapter.**—A majority of the members of the Martha Washington Chapter were in complete sympathy from the very beginning with the movement to form a Daughters of the American Hospital Corps; and their Regent made a strong appeal in favor of earnest co-operation with it at the meeting of the District Daughters called by the State Regent, Mrs. Newcomb, early in May, for the purpose of supporting and upholding the Hospital Corps Committee. She laid the matter before the Chapter at a special meeting on the 14th of May, and it was immediately decided to appropriate $5.00 toward the Hospital Corps Fund.

At the regular meeting on June 7th, it was carried by unanimous vote that each member of the Chapter should be assessed ten cents a month for three months or until the close of the war. Also that, until this fund was large enough, the Regent should be empowered to borrow from the Treasury of the Chapter a sufficient amount to pay for such work as she might deem responsible and proper to serve the purposes of the fund. This was done, and during the summer a quantity of work was given out to families of volunteers and paid for by the Regent and Treasurer, acting in unison.

Early in the season, Miss Fedora Wilbur and Mrs. John R. Ludlow volunteered their services as clerks and did splendid work. Miss Wilbur, not feeling well, left the city for the summer, but Mrs. Ludlow remained at her post until late in the season, doing good service, and then she too succumbed to the intense heat and departed from the city. Soon after this, Mrs. H. P. Gerald returned from her summer outing, and
labored valiantly and well for the patriotic cause. Mrs. Edith P. Roberts also helped greatly by cutting out and preparing the work for sewing, thus doing valuable and necessary service; and other members of the Chapter added their mite to the general contribution.

But much as these I have mentioned were deserving of praise, they must yield precedence to Mrs. Annie Fisher Cahoon, the official stenographer of the National Board, who is a member of our Chapter. In the words of Mrs. Draper, one of the noble committee, "she was always willing to work during lunch time, or out of hours, to help along the cause, and her services were deeply appreciated by us all." To this I will add my tribute by saying that, being a hard worker and having but little time to spare, she deserves all the more credit for giving that time to the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution Hospital Corps.

Probably many Chapters have contributed more hard cash than ours, but according to our means we have done well, and such work as these members have done could not be paid for in money; and whenever their country needs them, the members of this Chapter will always be found ready and eager to do their part as true women and patriots.—LILIAN PIKE, Regent.
Burke in his list of the landed gentry of England says the name was originally de Parker from a Norman knight and that it is one of the oldest and best names in England. The Earl of Morley was a Parker—also the Earl of McClesterfield; and the English Navy had more admirals of that name than of any other. There have been admirals Sir Christopher, Sir Peter, Sir Hyde, and Sir William Parkers without number. The name is rarely found in the army list of England.

Admiral Sir Hyde fought and won the bloody battle of the Dagger Bank and his nephew, Sir Hyde Parker, commanded the British fleet in the attack upon Copenhagen in 1801, with Nelson as his second command. Captain Christopher Parker was killed at the attack on Boulogne, under Nelson. He was Nelson's most intimate friend, and Nelson said Parker was the best naval officer England produced. (Vide United Service Journal and the works of Captain Chanier R. N.)

Captain Hyde Parker was captain of the British frigate "Phoenix" when he was wrecked in the West Indies. (See Lieutenant Archer's narrative.)

Sir Peter Parker, admiral, commanded the British fleet in the attack on Charleston, where he was wounded, 1776. He was a cousin of old Judge Richard Parker, of Westmoreland County, Virginia, our great-grandfather. His son or nephew, Captain Sir Peter Parker, commanded the British frigate, "Euryalns," in 1812-14, and was on the Potomac River. He
CLEAN DRINKING MANOR, NEAR CHEVY CHASE, MARYLAND.

The ancestral home of the late Mrs. Elizabeth Sinclair Parker Jones, daughter of Col. John Parker of Norfolk, Virginia, and niece of Col. John Parker.
recognized the Westmoreland Parkers as his cousins, and showed them some favors. He was killed in a skirmish off the Eastern Shore of Maryland in 1814. (For an account of his life, see British United Service Journal.)

It would take a volume to tell of the English Parkers in the navy. The United Service Journal says the first naval officer killed in their different wars has generally been a Captain Peter Parker.

After the death of King Charles I, 1649, many Cavalier families came to Virginia and settled generally on the Eastern Shore and what is called the Northern Neck. (See John Esten Cooke's History of Virginia.)

Two Parkers—brothers—took land, one in Isle of Wight County, the other in Accomac, in 1650. The first called his seat MacClesfield, as he was descended from that family. Whether these gentlemen were the brothers or cousins of the Earl of MacClesfield I do not know. The seat of the Isle of Wight Parker is still called MacClesfield. It was the seat of Colonel Josiah Parker of this branch of the family. (See Bishop Meade's book.)

Colonel Josiah Parker commanded one of the first Virginia regiments in the Revolutionary War. He was one of the best soldiers in the army, and much trusted by General Washington. (See Washington's letters.)

He distinguished himself at Brandywine (see Lee's memoirs) and in other battles, and was a member of the first Continental Congress. He left many letters from Washington, Lafayette, and other distinguished men of his day. (Vide Virginia Historical Society papers.)

I know very little about his descendants. The Accomac Parker was named George and Judge George Parker was his descendant.

The Upshurs were related to the Parkers by marriage. Judge Upshur, afterwards Secretary of the Navy and Attorney General of the United States, was named Abel Parker.

Our great-great-grandfather was Dr. Alexander Parker, a grandson of Judge George Parker, of Accomac.

He removed to Tappahanock, Essex County, Virginia.
His will is of record there dated about 1770. His executors were his intimate friends, as he calls them, King Carter and John Tayloe of Mount Airy. The remains of Dr. Alexander Parker being disinterred for removal, there was found a silver plate on his coffin with the Parker coat of arms and motto as given here. Dr. Alexander Parker and his wife, Susanna ——, left three sons, first Richard, second Thomas, and third William.

Richard, known in the family as "old Judge Parker," son of Alexander, removed to Westmoreland and studied law. His seat was called Lawfield (afterwards destroyed by fire). He married Mary, daughter of Captain William Beale, of Chestnut Hill, and his wife, Anna Harwar. The Beales were distinguished in the Revolution. General Richard Lee Turberville Beale, a distinguished Confederate general of cavalry, is of this family, also General Edward Truxton Beale, of Washington, District of Columbia.

Richard Parker was one of the first five Judges appointed in Virginia after the Revolution, and was one of the signers of the "Declaration" drawn up by the gentlemen of the Northern Neck.

Bishop Meade in speaking of an old graveyard says, "It was honored by the remains of the Washingtons, the Lees and the Parkers."

Judge Richard Parker died in his eighty-fourth year about 1815. In the Richmond Enquirer of that year will be found an obituary notice of him written by Judge Roane. He was called by Landon Carter the wisest man of his acquaintance.

He left sons, first, Richard; second, Alexander, third, John; fourth, William Harwar; fifth, Thomas, and daughters Anne Harwar, Frances, and Elizabeth. To begin with the daughters Anne Harwar married Mr. Sparks, of Southampton County, Frances married General John Blackwell, and Elizabeth married Leroy Daingerfield. Richard Parker (2) was born about 1752, entered the army in 1776, captain and major of the Second Virginia Regiment, served with his regiment at Trenton, Princeton, Germantown, Brandywine, and other battles. Distinguished himself at Trenton, where he was
posted at the bridge. General Washington (who no doubt knew him well, being neighbors,) said to him, "You will understand, Captain Parker, that this bridge is to be defended to the last extremity." "Sir," replied Parker, "we intend to sleep upon it." (See Virginia Historical Register.)

Richard Parker was appointed colonel of the First Virginia regiment and went with the first battalion to the defense of Charleston in 1780. He was killed in the trenches (see Lee's Memoirs for a beautiful tribute to Colonel Parker). Lee says, "He died embalmed in the tears of his faithful soldiers and honored by the regrets of the whole army."

Alexander Parker (2d) was a captain in the Continental Army. Present at battles in the North and at Yorktown, where he commanded a company of light infantry in General Wayne's division. Is said to have saved Wayne's army in Georgia from an attack by the Indians; for particulars of which see Lee's Memoirs, where full credit is given him. Alexander Parker remained in the army and rose to be a full co. He resigned about 1807 and was appointed general in State forces. He married Widow Redman and lived on his plantation in Westmoreland County. His seat was called Ellersley (afterwards burned).

He left three children, Henry, who married Miss Cox; Maria, married John Waller Jones, and Harriet, died single.

John Parker married Betsey Muse and left two sons, Thomas and John A. He was drowned in the Potomac River while attempting to board his ship.

William Harwar Parker was born about 1752-4 and was a planter in Westmoreland County. His place was called Rock Spring. He married Mary Sturman, whose mother was a Miss Foxhall. The name Foxhall comes through the Sturmans who were related to the Chiltons. General Chilton, U. S. A., C. S. A., a member of General Lee's staff, was of this family.

William Harwar Parker was an officer in the Virginia State Navy in 1776-1780. He commanded a vessel called the "Tempest" during the Revolutionary War. (See Virginia Historical Register.) His brothers Alexander and Thomas, were
members of the Cincinnati Society from Virginia, but he refused to join. Richard would have been eligible but he was killed in 1780, as I have said. All four brothers received land grants for revolutionary services.

William Harwar Parker retired from the navy after the war and returned to his plantation. His name will not be found in Hammersley list, but in Virginia Annual Register.

Thomas Parker, the youngest son of Judge Richard, was a captain in Revolutionary Army, Second Virginia Regiment, in which were three Parkers, all officers, two brothers and a cousin. He remained in the army. In 1812, he was colonel in United States Army and served on the Northern frontier under General Wade Hampton. He was made brigadier general in 1814 and placed in command of the forces at Norfolk, Virginia.

General Thomas Parker married Sallie Opie and settled in Clarke County, and built a house which he called Soldiers' Retreat. It is still standing on the right bank of the Shenandoah River about twenty miles from Winchester and ten miles from Berryville. The old general is mentioned by Bishop Meade as active and liberal in church matters. He had but one child, Eliza, who became the first wife of General Armistead Mason, who was killed in a duel with his cousin, McCarty. She died, in early life, without issue. General Parker left the retreat and land to his favorite nephew, Richard E. Parker, who had been in love with his cousin, Eliza, and would have married her except for the general's objection to her on the ground of consanguinity.

We have seen that Colonel Richard Parker (2) died, killed in battle, unmarried, and that General Alexander Parker left one son and two daughters. William Harwar Parker had a large family. He had four sons, Richard Elliot, Foxhall Alexander, John and William Chilton, and one daughter, Juliet Octavia, who married her first cousin, Leroy Daingerfield.

Richard Elliot Parker (3d) was born at Rock Spring, Westmoreland, and studied law at Lawfield under his grandfather Judge Richard Parker, 1st. In the War of 1812, Richard
Parker was colonel of the Thirty-fifth Virginia Regiment. He fought at the battle of the White House, where he was wounded. At the conclusion of the war, Richard Parker returned to the law. He was a United States Senator from Virginia in 1836-7, Judge of the Court of Appeals, and refused the Attorney Generalship under Van Buren. He died in 1840 at the Retreat while still a Judge of the Court of Appeals of Virginia. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Fouches, of Richmond, Virginia. Foxhall Alexander Parker was born at Rock Spring, Westmoreland County, about the year 1788. He entered the navy and rose to be commodore. He was placed in command of the navyyard of Boston, Massachusetts. In 1848-9 he was selected to go to Germany to advise the Government as to the construction of a navy and upon his return in 1850 he was put in command of the Home Squadron. He married, in 1814, Sara Jay, daughter of General Robert Bogardus, of New York.

John Parker died unmarried.

William Chilton Parker entered the army very young, served through the war. He resigned at the conclusion of the war and studied law. He married first Margareta, daughter of Dr. Fouchee, and second, his first cousin, Eliza Sparks. Colonel Parker, as he was called, was the most talented of the four brothers, an accomplished gentleman, fond of music, poetry and dancing. Mr. James Alfred Jones, of Richmond says of him that he was a man of the noblest sentiments, brave, chivalric and altogether a high man. He was the best lawyer in his section and so brilliant an orator that when he spoke at the Court House the whole country came to listen.

Judge Richard E. Parker had one son and five daughters, Richard, Mary, Juliet, Margaret, Charlotte and Elizabeth. Richard Parker was a paymaster in the Army, Member of Congress from his section and Judge of his District—the 3d Judge Richard Parker. He tried John Brown and was applauded by friends and foes for his impartiality, firmness and courage. He married Miss Evilina Moss and left no children. Mary married General John S. Millson, no children. Juliet
Margaret died young, Charlotte married Dr. William McCormick. Elizabeth married A. P. Crenshaw. William Chilton Parker had one son and two daughters, Eustace St. Pierre, Hester and Juliet. Eustace died in Mexico in 1861-62 while on his way to join the Confederate Army, unmarried. Hester died in childhood. Juliet died young.

Foxhall Alexander Parker, United States Navy, left eight children; sons, Robert Bogardus, Foxhall Alexander, William Harwar, Richard Leroy, and Archibald Daingerfield, and daughters, Mary Jay married Dr. William Heath Eldridge, of Alabama, and has one son, Bogardus, a first lieutenant in the United States Tenth Infantry. Juliet died young. Virginia Adelia married first Dr. Vaughn Smith, second Peter Wainwright, no children. Robert Bogardus Parker graduated at West Point in 1841, appointed lieutenant in Fourth Infantry, served with his regiment in Florida war and died in 1842.

Foxhall Alexander Parker entered the Navy in 1837 and rose to the rank of commodore. He married Miss Green, of Rhode Island, by whom he had one William Harwar, 4th (called in the navy “Pete Parker”).

William Harwar Parker, 3d, entered the Navy in 1841, served in the war with Mexico, graduated at Annapolis in 1848, No. 2 in class of 150, resigned in April, 1861, and entered the Confederate States Navy, served with distinction throughout the war. He was the author of several works on “Naval Tactics,” “Recollections of a Naval Officer,” etc. He married Margaret Griffin, daughter of Burwell Mosely, of Princess Anne County, Virginia, no children.

Richard Leroy Parker was a master in the United States Navy, died in service 1861-62, unmarried.

Archibald Daingerfield Parker, lieutenant colonel United States Army, married Amelia Nesbit, of Philadelphia, no children.

William Harwar Parker, son of Commodore Foxhall A. Parker and his first wife Mary Green, of Rhode Island, captain in United States Navy, died in middle life. William Harwar Parker was a good specimen of the old naval officer, a very
self-reliant and self-contained man; brave and truthful and with all a loveable man, so that it was said of him that he was beloved by men and officers.

Of Parkers, then, in the Army and Navy we have: 1. Richard Parker, 2d, Continental Line; 2. Alexander Parker, 2d, Continental Line; 3. Thomas Parker, Continental Line; 4. Harwar Parker, Continental Line (brothers); 5. Colonel Josiah Parker, Continental Line; Lieutenant Nicholas Parker, Continental Line; 6. Thomas Parker, Accomac, Continental Line (cousins); In the War of 1812—7. Richard E. Parker, 3d, Colonel, Virginia Line; 8. Foxhall A. Parker, United States Navy; 9. William C. Parker, 2d, United States Army, (brothers); 10. George Parker, who was the first lieutenant of the “Constitution” under Bainbridge, when she captured the British Frigate “Java.” Afterward a commander, United States Navy, and died off the coast of Africa, in 1814, while in command of the United States Ship “Vixen,” (a cousin); 11. Another cousin, whose name I cannot recall, was killed in 1814 on the Potomac River, while in command of gunboat. His last words were, “Oh! ungenerous enemy,” as a British officer ran him through the body after his surrender—Virginia Historical Register. (There was a Midshipman Parker under Commodore Pattison, at New Orleans; I am not able to place him.) 12. Richard Parker, 4th, and the third Judge Richard, paymaster, United States Army; 13. Robert Bogardus Parker, United States Army; 14. Foxhall A. Parker, Jr., United States Navy; 15. Wm. Harwar Parker, 3d, United States Navy; 16. Richard Leroy Parker, United States Navy; 17. Archibald Daingerfield Parker, United States Army; 18. Wm. Harwar Parker, 4th, United States Navy—eighteen in all; and all officers, not counting the Daingerfields, Fauntleroys, Chiltons and other family connections.

For the truth of what has been written see: Hammersly’s Army List; Lives of living Naval Officers; United States Army and Navy Register 1812-1831; Burke’s Peerage; Burke’s Landed Gentry; Army and Navy Journal (English); Lee’s Memoirs; Virginia Historical Register; Files of Richmond Enquirer; Miles Register; Virginia Hist. Papers, &c., &c.
MRS. MARIA SUMNER VINTON.

[Daughter of a Connecticut Revolutionary patriot and member of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, National number 8169—the last of a line of Continental heroes.]

The number of widows of soldiers of the War for American Independence cannot be known with absolute certainty, but the records of the United States Pension Office for 1898 show that there were seven on the rolls at the beginning and five at the end of that year. The names of the living at the close of 1898 were:

1. Esther (Sumner) Damon, widow of Noah Damon, Massachusetts Continental Volunteers, eighty-four years old. She was born 1814, married 1835. He being then sixty-six years old. She being twenty-one years old. He died 1853. She now resides in Plymouth, Massachusetts, and belongs to the
Massachusetts branch of the Sumner family so famous in Connecticut and Massachusetts.

2. Nancy Jones, eighty-four years old, quondam widow of James Darling, North Carolina Volunteers. She was born 1814, married 1832. He sixty-eight, she eighteen years old. He died 1848 at Jonesboro, Tennessee.

3. Rebecca Mayo, eighty-five years old, widow of Stephen Mayo, Virginia Volunteers. She was born 1813, married 1844. He seventy-seven, she thirty-one. He died in 1847, Newbern, Virginia.

4. Mary Surad, eighty-two years old, widow of Bowdoin Surad, Virginia Volunteers. She born 1816, married 1841. He was eighty-one and she twenty-five. He died 1842 at Parksley, Virginia.

5. Nancy A. Weatherman, eighty-eight years old, widow of Robert Glascock, Fifteenth Virginia Continental Volunteers. She was born 1810, married 1834. He sixty-eight, she twenty-four. He died 1839, at Elk Mills, Tennessee.

These relics of the Continental heroes never knew except from hearsay or history of the attack on Lexington Green, nor the surrender of Yorktown. The eldest of the quintette was not born until twenty-eight years after that closing military event of the war. They are therefore revolutionary pensioners at $12 a month and that is the whole of their association with events which began one hundred and twenty-three and ended one hundred and sixteen years ago. Their ages average eighty-four and three-fifth years.

They bring to us none of the sacred memories of the mothers of the American Revolution, the last long having taken her flight to join the heroic soul that fought while she suffered and toiled that this mighty Republic might be born into the family of nations.

The list of living daughters of fathers and mothers of the Revolution is also small, and growing sadly more so as time goes on to a greater destiny for the Government and for the institutions born in heroic sacrifices, baptized in blood and sent booming along the highway to greatness by civic, industrial enterprise and the heritage of exalted citizenship.
On the 10th day of October, 1898, at New London, Connecticut, another of the Real Daughters of the American Revolution, Maria Sumner Vinton (National number 8169, Daughters of the American Revolution) reached the end of her life of ninety-five busy years, during which she exemplified the glory of her ancestry which had been prominent in domestic, social, civic and military affairs in Continental and colonial days.

Maria Sumner was born at Ashford, Windham County, Connecticut, the home of Putnam and the nursery of many revolutionary heroes, on December 19, 1803.

She was the daughter of Benjamin Sumner, also born at Ashford, August 15, 1764. His most noted revolutionary experience was participation with Ethan Allen in his desperate exploits in Canada, where both were taken prisoners, carried to England and imprisoned in the Tower of London for one year as hostages for British officers.

While in captivity in the tower he carved with a pen-knife a busk-board of oak, which upon his release from prison and return to America he presented to his sweetheart, Miss Ruth Palmer, daughter of a famous surgeon in the Continental Army, who on September 22, 1789, became his bride.

This interesting relic is now in the possession of Mrs. deB. Randolph Keim, first State Regent of Connecticut, Mrs. Vinton's great-niece, and is a fine specimen of carving.

The three children of this marriage were Pamela Sumner (Owen), grandmother of Mrs. Jane Sumner Owen Keim (National number 48, Daughters of the American Revolution), also Palmer Sumner, of New York City, and Maria Sumner Vinton, the subject of this sketch.

On January 6, 1824, Maria Sumner was married to Seth Vinton, a farmer of her native county, Windham, Connecticut, who died in March, 1860, aged seventy years. At the time of her death Mrs. Vinton had been a widow for thirty-eight years. She resided in New London, Connecticut, with the widow of her son, the Rev. Joseph Vinton, of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was one of her three children.

During the last years of her life Mrs. Vinton passed her time in useful reading and in knitting with exquisite pre-
cision bed-quilts of a shell pattern for her grandniece and great-grandniece. Two of these fine specimens of "Continental quilts" are among the treasured family relics owned by Mrs. Keim's daughters.

Mrs. Vinton became a member of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, on May 16, 1895. She received a Daughters of the American Revolution souvenir tea spoon from the National Society in the same summer. She was the last of her line of Sumners, a family which contributed eighteen heroes to the War of the American Revolution. Her father, Benjamin Vinton, his brother Robert, and their father Captain John Sumner, were in the military service of Connecticut during the Revolution, as was her maternal grandfather, Surgeon Joseph Palmer. Mrs. Vinton's father's cousin, Lieutenant Colonel John Sumner, of Middletown, Connecticut (born 1735), was a member of the Connecticut Cincinnati Society. Colonel Sumner wintered at Valley Forge and was wounded at Monmouth.

JANE A. SUMNER OWEN KEIM.
CURRENT TOPICS.

[Will Chapters sending reports to the Magazine not only give the name of the Chapter, but also name of city or town and State where located, and sign writer's name. Write on one side of paper only, and be especially careful to write plainly all proper names.]

We publish two pictures in this month's Magazine of the steam launch "D. A. R." presented by the Daughters of the American Revolution to the Government for the hospital ship "Missouri." One of the pictures represents the launch loaded with the sick enroute to the ship.

BOOK PLATES OF OUR ANCESTORS.

Among the articles of luxury and evidence of refinement, culture and education, which our ancestors brought over the sea with them and of which we often read, very little has been said about their book plates. Nearly all the early Colonists of gentle birth used them, especially the "titled Americans,"
the Fairfaxes, Randolphs, Gardners, Murry of Dunmore, the Pepperills, and the Royal Officers, Craven, one of the Lords Proprietors of South Carolina; Elliston, collector of His Majesty's customs at New York; Sir William Keeth, Governor of Pennsylvania; John Tabor Kempe, Attorney General under the Crown at New York, and William Penn, Proprietor and Governor of the Colony which bore his name. Many cultured women used them also. These were mostly engraven in London; many were cut on copper, some on silver, others were simply woodcuts. Mr. Charles Dexter Allen, of Hartford, has a very old one in his possession which was cut on brass. Steel engravings are of a more recent date.

There were many styles of book plates, Amorial, Chipendale, Allegorical, Urn, (very mournful with weeping willow over the tomb), Wreath-and-Ribbon, Portrait and many others. Some were very beautiful, some curious, and nearly all extremely interesting.

Up to the time of the Revolutionary War the Colonists sent to London for these rare bits of paper which they pasted in their books to denote ownership, as all bore, in addition to a favorite motto, the name of the owner. The mottos were also most interesting and many very quaint, especially those which contained warning to would-be borrowers. For instance: “Go ye rather to them that sell and buy for yourselves.” Also:

“This book was bought and paid for by
D. C. Colesworthy.
Borrowing neighbors are recommended
to supply themselves in the same manner.
Price seventy-five cents.

On an old plate we find:

“The property
of
Thomas C. Cowan.
Borrower,
read, mark, and Avoid
the former part of
Psalm XXXVII-21.”

On an old plate of one of our German ancestors is the following:
"Dieses Buchlein ist mir Lieb,
Wer mir's nimmt, der ist mir Dieb,
Wer mir's aber wieder bringt,
Der ist ein Gotteskind."

The mottos were in various tongues, Latin, German, Dutch, French, Italian, Greek, Hebrew, Welch, but mostly in Latin.
After the war of the Revolution we had our own engravers. Paul Revere, of "mid-night ride" fame, was one. His own plate is very curious (and ugly, too,) his motto was "Pugna Pro Patric." George Washington used one in the Amorial style. His motto was "Exitus acta probat." (The end shows the deed.) William Penn's (1793) was characteristic: Dum clavum rectum teneam. (While I hold to glory let me hold to right.) Eleven of the signers of the Declaration of Independence used book plates: John Adams, Charles Carroll, Samuel Chase, Thomas Hayward, William Hooper, Francis Hopkinson, Benjamin Rush, Richard Stockton, George Taylor, Oliver Wolcott and George Wythe. John Adams introduced what might be called a presidential book plate surrounded by Stars and Stripes and national emblems. John Quincy Adams and John Taylor also had them. The earliest-dated plate found is that of the Rev. John Williams, 1679, the first minister in Dearfield, Massachusetts, who, with his wife and children, was carried into captivity by the Indians.
On a few plates we find punning reference to the names:
Fairfax: Fare fac (say and do). Thorndyke: Rosae inter spinas nascunter (roses are found among thorns). Holyoke: Sacra quercus (holy oak).
Of writing on book plates, latterly called ex libris, there is no end. Having been asked to write an illustrated article for one of our clubs on this subject I let it be known among my friends that I was in search of book plates and books on that subject. I have already received plates and several books containing the information I needed. This paper, however, concerns only those of our ancestors before and directly following the Revolution, which are of course but a drop in
the bucket, as at the present day every writer of note and nearly all book lovers use them.

MRS. EMORY WENSCHEL,
Historian.

Can any member of the Daughters of the American Revolution or reader of this Magazine inform me where I can secure photographs or prints of portraits of American children who lived previous to the year 1800? These pictures need not possess any great artistic merit, as details of costume are more desired than beauty of subject or great historical interest. Can anyone furnish me with copies of letters written by American children previous to the year 1800? Letters written to old-time children or about them are also desired. I should also like photographs of old dolls and old toys; also photographs of sign-boards such as used to swing in front of taverns, and pictures of picturesque old taverns. I will gladly pay for information or pictures as designated, and shall be very glad to correspond with anyone on these subjects.

ALICE MORSE EARLE,
242 Henry Street, Brooklyn, New York City.

When the invitations were extended for the charter presentation of the Paul Jones Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, the only naval one in Massachusetts, the founder conceived the idea of extending one to each of the ship commanders in the recent war. Admiral Schley’s letter arrived in time to be read by the Chapter orator, Postmaster Thomas, at the meeting in Lorimer Hall December 13, 1898.

The letter from Admiral Dewey enclosed a piece of flag used during the famous battle and made by the sailors. It also expresses thanks for a portrait of the Chapter Regent, Miss C. Mabel Beaman, and reads as follows:

MANILA, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, December 11, 1898.

My dear Miss Brazier—I have been much interested in your account of the founding of the Paul Jones Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and am sorry that I could not have been present at the exercises attending the presentation of the Charter.
Your purpose is a most creditable one, and I am thoroughly in accord with your patriotic motives.

I regret that almost everything pertaining to the Olympia (that is movable) has been given away by one or another, but hoping that it may prove acceptable I enclose a piece of one of the flags flown by the Olympia. Please thank Miss Beaman for the handsome photograph of herself so kindly sent by you, and which I value very highly.

Yours very truly,

GEORGE DEWEY.

Miss Brazier, with her compliments, presented a piece of the flag to the Editor, which will be framed and placed in the Board room.

At the December meeting of the National Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution, the following letter was ordered to be published in the American Monthly Magazine:

ROCHESTER, NEW YORK, December 8, 1898.

Mrs. Alice Pickett Akers, Recording Secretary General, Daughters of the American Revolution: Your card of membership of November 22, 1898, mailed December 1st, came duly. Many thanks to the National Society and very many thanks to the Irondequoit Chapter of my own city for asking the honor for me. I esteem it indeed an honor to be reckoned as one of your body, that exists not only to honor the Revolutionary fathers, but mothers as well! I consider my grandmother, Susannah Richardson Read, quite as worthy of memory for her heroism in remaining at home, bearing her first child, as was my grandfather, Daniel, dead, who left her thus to go to the front—gun in hand. When the old Baptist Elder, at the close of his sermon, in 1775, asked all who would enlist to step out into the aisle, and my grandfather was the first one, my grandmother fainted away—such was the shock to the young woman—a bride of but a few months. So the tradition runs. She was a noble and patriotic woman.

So again thanking all who voted to me the honor of a membership among you,

I am, Very Sincerely Yours,

(Signed) SUSAN B. ANTHONY.
Young People's Department.

EDITED BY
MARGARET SIDNEY.

(457)
YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT.

Headquarters National Society of the Children of the American Revolution,
Columbian University Hall, Corner 15th and H Streets,
Washington, D. C.

National Officers.

President.
Mrs. DANIEL LOTHROP,
Wayside, Concord, Mass.

Vice-President Presiding.
Mrs. STEPHEN J. FIELD,
31 Lanier Place, Washington, D. C.

Vice-President in Charge of Organization of Local Societies.
Mrs. T. H. ALEXANDER,
1711 Q Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Vice-Presidents.

Mrs. JOHN W. FOSTER,
1405 I St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Mrs. MARY HARRISON MCKEE,
178 Union Ave., Saratoga, N. Y.
Mrs. RUSSELL A. ALGER,
1001 K St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Mrs. HENRY F. BLOUNT,
"The Oaks," 3101 U St., N. W.,
Washington, D. C.
Miss AMELIA S. KNIGHT,
366 Broadway, Providence, R. I.
Miss JULIA E. SMITH,
Westerly, R. I.

Mrs. JAMES LYONS,
415 East Franklin St., Richmond, Va.
Mrs. A. L. BARBER,
Belmont, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. ADOLPHUS W. GREENLY,
1014 G St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Mrs. HENRY B. BROWN,
1720 16th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Mrs. WILLIAM P. FRYE,
The Hamilton, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG,
1755 Q St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Corresponding Secretary.
Mrs. BARTLETT J. CROMWELL,
1525 New Hampshire Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Recording Secretary.
Mrs. MARCUS BENJAMIN,
1710 N St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Registrar.
Mrs. HARRY HETH,
1906 G St., N W., Washington, D. C.

Treasurer.
Mrs. VIOLET BLAIR JANIN,
12 Lafayette Square, Washington, D. C.

Chaplain.
Mrs. TEUNIS S. HAMLIN,
1366 Connecticut Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.
THE ANNUAL CONVENTION.

The Annual Convention of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution will begin Friday afternoon, February 17, 1899, continuing through February 23d.

These dates are selected for this Young People's Convention in order that the Presidents of the local Societies may be enabled to attend the meetings of the Convention without sacrificing any of the sessions of the Daughters of the American Revolution Congress. It is earnestly hoped and expected that a very large proportion of the officers and members of the Societies in the various States, those certainly 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 Columbia Theatre, on F street, as usual.

Friday, February 17th, 10 a. m.—Weloming Reception by the National Officers to the visiting members. At this time all members will register and receive their badges.

11 a. m.—Reports of National Officers.
2.30 p. m.—Reports from the local Societies.
Saturday morning, 10 o'clock.—Reports continued.
2.30 p. m.—Election of National Officers.
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 service in escorting the members to the various points of interest. It is thus that all possible means of cul-
ture 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 desired.

Tuesday, February 21st.—Historic trips continued.

The annual reception given by the Officers of the National Board to all members and friends will be held as usual in the banquet hall of the Hotel Cochran, corner Fourteenth and K streets, from 3 to 6 o’clock, either on the afternoon of Tuesday, February 21st, or on Washington’s Birthday. This date to be announced later.

Wednesday, February 22d, 10 a.m.—Grand public patriotic meeting in the Columbia Theatre, F street.

Thursday, February 23d.—Annual trip to Mount Vernon, with exercises around the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution Tree. This concludes the Annual Convention.

Ever since she began the work of founding the National Society of Children of the American Revolution, the National President has urged upon the attention of the young members the necessity of collecting the facts concerning the lives of the children and youth of the early periods of our country’s history, who in any way displayed the heroism of the times. She also urged the local societies to honor the memory of such brave young patriots, by naming as far as possible local societies for them.

There are many such sketches sent in for preservation in our National Society archives and still the good work goes rapidly on. Let each member who knows any facts, or can find any, concerning such youthful patriotism sit down and write the sketch, and read it first at his or her Society meeting, and then send to the National President, to add to the large number in the archives.

We print in this number two specimen sketches.

SKETCH OF THE BRAVE LITTLE REVOLUTIONARY HEROINE FOR WHOM THE LUCRETIA ALLEN SOCIETY OF RHODE ISLAND IS NAMED.

Lucretia Allen was the eldest child of Judge John and Mary (Gould) Allen. She was born in North Kingstown, Rhode Island, June 2, 1770, and died March 17, 1810. She married Silas Allen, a resident of North Kingstown and by him had two sons and one daughter who survived her.

Lucretia’s childhood was passed in that stormy time when the Colonists were at war with the mother country, and she was destined to bear a part in that awful struggle by having her home burned and her father taken prisoner by the British.

Judge Allen, a staunch patriot, had incurred the displeasure of the enemy who had possession of Newport from the early part of the war.
till the fall of 1779. He had refused to lend his skiff to a Tory neighbor to convey provisions to the British fleet in the bay and in every way possible he was aiding the colonists by letting them have stock and provisions from his farm.

It is believed this same Tory neighbor informed the British of Judge Allen and early one cold morning in May, 1779, they came ashore, drove his stock off and made Mr. Allen a prisoner, marching him at the point of the bayonet to their boats. They then turned his family out of doors and burned his house. Little Lucretia, with the mother and other children fled in their night clothes to the house of a neighbor. The children being cold, the mother sent Lucretia back to ask the soldiers for something to wrap them in. The child went back and bravely facing the British soldiers, who were destroying her home and had already taken her father away, asked for the needed covering. A soldier threw her a bed quilt.

After Judge Allen's release from Newport, where he was imprisoned, he returned to his farm on Allen's Harbor, and rebuilt his home a few rods north from the house which was burned. The Allen farm is now owned by Joseph S. Madison, and the barn stands on the site of the old Allen house.

A BRIEF SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF JONATHAN THOMPSON.

Jonathan Thompson, son of Samuel and Abigail Tidd Thompson, was born in North Woburn, Massachusetts, April 26, 1760. He came of a very patriotic family, his father having been a lieutenant of provincials in the French and Indian war, and a lieutenant in the Revolutionary war, besides having several other near relatives who were active participants in both wars. "On the morning of April 19, 1775, after his father and uncles had departed for the scenes of battle at Lexington and Concord, he, though a few days under fifteen years of age, was so fired with the common zeal in resisting the aggressions of the British troops, that he deliberately arranged to have a part in the uprising. Having on hand a small quantity of powder and having succeeded in borrowing a musket, he secretly took the leaden weights of the scales, and hastily changing their form into that of bullets at a neighbor's shop, he hurried away, armed and equipped and unknown to the family for the field of strife. On his arrival at Concord, the more direct fighting was past and the enemy were just starting on their retreat toward Boston. Noticing that the method of annoyance employed by his countrymen was that of gaining the head of the retreating columns, by a circuitous route, and then from a favorable position previously chosen, pouring their shot among the ranks till all had passed, he did the same. In one of these circuits, to their mutual surprise, he met his father, who at once exclaimed: "Why, Jonathan; are
you here? Well, take care of yourself. Your Uncle Daniel has been killed. Be prudent, my son, and take care of yourself." Father and son then each pursued his way. The son followed the retreating army seven or eight miles to Lexington, and thence five miles to West Cambridge, now Arlington, from which place he crossed over to Medford, where with others, all of whom were excessively fatigued, he sought repose in a barn, reaching home safely early the following morning.

He enlisted the following week as drummer and fifer, serving in this capacity for some time. An active part was also taken by him as private, being with Arnold's Flotilla on Lake Champlain, where the vessel was run ashore to avoid a surrender, and the crew escaped into the neighboring forest, where for three days they dodged the Indians and were without food. They at length escaped the pursuit by swimming a river (probably the Onion), across which, the day being cold, and the Indians having no canoe, their savage pursuers declined to follow them.

Jonathan Thompson was also at Ticonderoga, Stillwater, at Saratoga, at the surrender of Burgoyne, White Plains, &c., serving in the army about three years.

In later years he became captain of militia, and through all his subsequent life he was familiarly known as "Captain John." He married Mary Richardson, of Woburn, August 9, 1781, and for about two years lived in the town of Nelson, then called Packersfield, New Hampshire. Returning to Woburn he again found a home under the ancestral roof where he spent the remainder of his life, during the last years of which he received a pension for his services in the Revolution.

He died November 20, 1836, aged 76 years, 6 months and 24 days. His wife survived him nearly eighteen years. They had a family of eleven children.

Respectfully submitted by the great-granddaughter of Jonathan Thompson.

Ella Worth Pendergast,
President Jonathan Thompson Society.

ADDRESS AT MEETING OF "LITTLE MEN AND WOMEN OF '76" SOCIETY OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

It gives me great pleasure to see your bright faces again, and in the words of one of our revolutionary patriots, I may say that it is a great day for the Society of Little Men and Women of '76. For not only are we celebrating our second birthday, but we have with us our National President and our State Director, Mrs. Lothrop, was present at our birth and during the two years which have passed, I can truly say that we have grown not only in size, but in strength and knowledge. We are seven times larger in numbers than we were two years ago and in a way have shown our strength (with but little effort, in
preparation) in raising our two hundred dollars for the War Relief Fund last May. It has been a satisfaction to each of us, I am sure, to feel that we could do a little before we left our homes to enjoy and refresh ourselves in the fields of daisies and clover, for our sick and suffering soldiers.

Our study of American history has carried us over the exciting ride of Paul Revere to the bloody footprints of our suffering revolutionary fathers at Valley Forge.

There is much I might say, but I know you are all anxious to hear from our beloved President, Mrs. Lothrop, and I will close by saying that this Society has a most unusual temperament. I have never seen it out of patience, and in all the many favors that have been asked of the young people I have never met anything but eager willingness in response to my numerous requests, for which I thank you all most heartily.

Elizabeth Chatfield Thayer.
IN MEMORIAM.

MRS. SUSAN FRANCES FISHER, the wife of H. G. B. Fisher, charter member of Fort Massachusetts Chapter, died at her home in New York City, January 7, 1898.

MRS. HELEN A. BRIGHAM, wife of Franklin D. Brigham, and a member of the Bunker Hill Chapter, died 1898.

MARY GANO S. FARQUHAR, a member of the George Clinton Chapter, Wilmington, Ohio, died March 3, 1897.

MRS. CHARLES B. EATON, of Mary Ball Chapter, Tacoma, Washington, died 1898.

MRS. ALVIRA HINKLEY, of Eagle, Wisconsin, a member of Milwaukee Chapter, died November 3, 1898.

MRS. MARIA DANA RUSSELL GAYLORD, wife of William H. Gaylord, a member of Fort Massachusetts Chapter, died January 27, 1898.

MRS. SARAH WOODLIFF COOPER, honorary member of John Douglas Chapter, died October 30, 1897.

MISS HELEN M. ARCHER, member and Regent of Sibbil Dwight Kent Chapter, Suffield, Connecticut, died September, 1897.

MRS. ALMIRA HUNTING BUTLER, aged ninety-one years, a Real Daughter and member of Ruth Hart Chapter, died September 8, 1897.
MARY TODD HALL, a Real Daughter and member of Ruth Hart Chapter, died November 14, 1897.

MRS. DANIEL LEONARD, a member of the Mohawk Chapter, died May 12, 1897.

MRS. ANNA MORSE, Regent of Cherry Valley Chapter, and a charter member, died January 6, 1898.

MRS. EMELINE E. ARMS, a member of Mahoning Chapter, died in Youngstown, Ohio, September 2, 1897.

MISS SARAH NELSON LLOYD STOWE, charter member of Freelove Baldwin Stowe Chapter, died January 1, 1898.

MISS CHARLOTTE A. BURBECK, member of Lucretia Shaw Chapter, died July 13, 1897.

MISS MARY ELIZABETH COOK, of Millicent Porter Chapter, died January 27, 1897.

MRS. SUSAN A. REMINGTON, a member of Martha Vinyard Chapter, died September 29, 1897.

MRS. LAURA LITTLEFIELD BUCK, charter member and Vice-Regent of the Brownson Chapter, died ———

MRS. ELIZABETH M. SMITH MCDOWELL, a member of Brownson Chapter, died ———

MISS MARY SMITH, a charter member of Cherry Valley Chapter, died May 17, 1897.

MRS. ABIGAIL HAZELTINE VOSE, a Real Daughter of Ypsilanti Chapter, died October 19, 1897, aged eighty-eight years.

MRS. EMELINE LEEDS EDWARDS, of the Fanny Ledyard Chapter, died November, 1897, aged ninety-four years.
MRS. MARY MCKELVY, wife of Dr. James Boyd McKelvy, and a member of Liberty Bell Chapter, died December 6, 1897, in her seventy-third year.

MRS. MARY P. MILLER, a member of Bellefonte Chapter, died September, 1897.

MRS. MARGARET H. STONE, a member of Colonial Chapter, Minneapolis, died November, 1897.

MRS. HENRIETTA M. KNOWLTON BROWNELL, a life member of Bristol Chapter, wife of Charles DeWolf Brownell, died October, 1898.

MRS. SARAH T. BARNE, a member of Bristol Chapter, died in Bristol, Connecticut, January 13, 1899.

MRS. ELEANOR RAP GUILBERT, a member of Valley Forge Chapter, died October 12, 1898.

MRS. MARGARET BRENT, a member of Valentine Peers Chapter, Maysville, Kentucky, died 1898.

MRS. JULIA HUTCHINSON TRACY.—The Anna Brewster Fanning Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Jewett City, Connecticut, has met with a sad loss this early in its organization and the first death in its membership. The Chapter desires to give expression to the regard in which Mrs. Tracy was held by its members. Her interest in our aims and work we duly appreciate and sympathize with the family in their affliction. She has left a never-to-be-forgotten memory.
—ELIZA W. TIFFANY, Secretary.

MRS. FLETCHER BARBER.— Gansevoort Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Albany, New York, has suffered its first loss in the death of Rhoda Morgan Barber, which occurred December 11, 1898.


MRS. MARY ASTON TSCHUDI, died at her late residence, Shady Side, Pittsburgh, January 4, 1899. She was a member of Pittsburgh Chapter.

MRS. MARTHA DENNISON LANE.—The Lucy Knox Chapter, of Gloucester, Massachusetts, loses one of its Real Daughters in Mrs. Martha Dennison Lane, who died at Newton, Massachusetts, in October, aged nearly ninety-four years. She lived her long life honored for energy and good deeds, and we must be glad for her that she has gone home.—MARY E. WILDER, Historian.

MRS. ANNA HALE BURNAP PIERCE, a true Daughter of the Sibbil Dwight Kent Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Suffield, Connecticut, passed from life to her eternal rest, January 5, 1898, at the age of ninety.

MRS. SUSAN SLOANE BACON.—The Bronx Chapter, Mount Vernon, New York, records with deep regret the death of its charter Registrar, Mrs. Susan Sloane Bacon, in her eightieth year.

ADELE BLOODGOOD FOWLER.—The George Rogers Clark Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Oak Park, Illinois, has been called upon to mourn the loss of one of its members, Adele Bloodgood Fowler, who passed away December 17, 1898, at Oak Park, Illinois. She was the eldest
daughter of Francis W. and Clara James Bloodgood, born in New York City, September 22, 1859, and was married October, 1883, to Ernest S. Fowler.

JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG.—The New York City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, extends its deepest sympathy to our Second Vice-Regent, Mrs. John Russell Young, in her great affliction, the death of her husband on January 17, 1899. Appreciating his noble character and realizing the full force of sorrow, we offer you our tenderest condolence.

EMMA G. LATHROP,
Historian.

MRS. DONALD MCLEAN,
Regent.
OFFICIAL.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY
OF THE
Daughters of the American Revolution
Headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

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

National Board of Management
1898.

President General.
MRS. DANIEL MANNING,

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.
MRS. ALBERT D. BROCKETT,

Vice-Presidents General.

MRS. RUSSELL A. ALGER,
Detroit, Mich., and 1601 K Street, Washington, D. C.

MRS. N. D. SPERRY,
466 Orange Street, New Haven, Conn., and “The Buckingham,” Wash., D. C.

MRS. JOHN M. THURSTON,
Omaha, Nebraska, and “The Cairo,” Washington, D. C.

MRS. HORATIO N. TAPLIN,
Vermont, and 1335 L Street, Washington, D. C.

MRS. MARCUS A. HANNA,
Cleveland, Ohio, and “The Arlington,” Washington, D. C.

MRS. WILLIAM W. SHIPPEN,
Seabright, N. J., and 160 E. 38th Street, New York, N. Y.

MRS. WILLIAM P. FRYE,
Lewiston, Me., and “The Hamilton,” Washington, D. C.

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

MRS. ELKANOR WASHINGTON HOWARD,

MRS. ANITA NEWCOMB MCGEE, M. D.
Iowa, and 1620 P St., Washington, D. C.

MRS. ELEN M. COLTON,
San Francisco, Cal., and 1617 Conn. Ave., Washington, D. C.

MISS MARY BOYCE TEMPLE,
316 W. Cumberland Street, Knoxville, Tenn.

* Died March 14, 1898.
MRS. CHARLES O'NEIL, Massachusetts, and "The Grafton," Washington, D. C.
MISS MARY ISABELLA FORSYTHE, Kingston, New York.
MISS ANNA C. BENNING, 1420 Broad Street, Columbus, Ga.
MRS. GREEN CLAY GOODLOE, Kentucky, and 23d and Q Streets, Washington, D. C.
MRS. ABNER HOOPES, West Chester, Penna.
MRS. CHARLES AVERETTE STAKELY, 1301 Yale Street, Washington, D. C.
MRS. ALBERT AKERS, Nashville, Tenn., and 1122 Vermont Ave., Washington, D. C.
MRS. KATE KEARNEY HENRY, 902 F Street, and 614 22d Street, Washington, D. C.
MISS SUSAN RIVIERE HETZEL, Virginia, and 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.
MRS. MARK BURCKLE HATCH, (Sarah H. Hatch.) 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.
MRS. MARY JANE SEYMOUR, Springfield, Mass., and 1013 13th Street, Washington, D. C.
MRS. ROBERT S. HATCHER, Stockton Place, Lafayette, Ind., and Washington, D. C.
MRS. GERTHURDE BASCOMB DARWIN, Aurora, West Virginia, and 1324 28th Street, Washington, D. C.
MRS. J. MORGAN SMITH, South Highlands, Birmingham.
Mrs. V. K. MADDox, Occidental Hotel, San Francisco.
MRS. FREDERICK HANGER, 1010 Scott St., Little Rock.
MRS. W. F. Slocum, 24 College Place, Colorado Springs.
Mrs. Sara Thomson Kinney, 1162 Chapel St., New Haven.

Chaplain General.
MRS. CHARLES AVERETTE STAKELY, 1301 Yale Street, Washington, D. C.

Secretaries General.
MRS. ALBERT AKERS, Nashville, Tenn., and 1122 Vermont Ave., Washington, D. C.
MRS. KATE KEARNEY HENRY, 902 F Street, and 614 22d Street, Washington, D. C.

Registrator General.
MISS SUSAN RIVIERE HETZEL, Virginia, and 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Treasurer General.
MRS. MARK BURCKLE HATCH, (Sarah H. Hatch.) 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Historian General.
MRS. MARY JANE SEYMOUR, Springfield, Mass., and 1013 13th Street, Washington, D. C.
MRS. ROBERT S. HATCHER, Stockton Place, Lafayette, Ind., and Washington, D. C.

Librarian General.
MRS. GERTHURDE BASCOMB DARWIN, Aurora, West Virginia, and 1324 28th Street, Washington, D. C.

Attorney General.

State Regents.
Delaware, Mrs. ELIZABETH C. CHURCHMAN, Claymont.
District Columbia, Mrs. MARY H. NEWCOMB, 1620 P Street, Washington.
Florida, Mrs. JOHN G. CHRISTOPHER, Riverside Ave., Jacksonville.
Georgia, Mrs. PORTER KING, 73 Merritts Ave., Atlanta.
Idaho, Mrs. HENRY M. SHEPARD, 4445 Grand Boulevard, Chicago.
Indiana, Mrs. E. A. ATKINS, 1312 N. Meridian St., Indianapolis.
Indian Territory, Mrs. WALTER A. DUNCAN, Tahlequah, Cherokee Nation.
Iowa, Mrs. CLARA A. COOLEY, 1394 Locust St., Dubuque.
Kansas, Mrs. MATTIE A. HAND, Holton.
Kentucky, Mrs. EDWARD N. MAXWELL, 836 2d St., Louisville.
Louisiana, Mrs. BENJAMIN F. STORY, "Saxon Holme," Chalmette, P. O.
Maine, Mrs. HELEN FRYE WHITE, 457 Main St., Lewiston.
Maryland, Mrs. J. PEMBROKE THOM, 328 Park Ave., Baltimore.
Massachusetts, Mrs. T. M. BROWN, 122 Pearl St., Springfield.
Michigan, Mrs. Wm. H. BROWN, 112 Woodrow Ave., Detroit.
Minnesota, Mrs. E. TORRANCE, 2446 Park Ave., Minneapolis.
Mississippi, Mrs. WM. H. SIMS, 1119 K St., Washington, D. C.
Missouri, Mrs. GEORGE H. SHIELDS, 4426 Westminster Place, St. Louis.
Montana, Mrs. E. A. WASSON, Great Falls.
Nebraska, Mrs. FRANCES AVERY HAGGARD, Lincoln.
Nevada, Mrs. JOSEPH CARPENTER, Manchester.
New Jersey, Mrs. DAVID A. DEMPSE, 21 East Park St., Newark.
New Mexico, Mrs. L. BRADFORD PRINCE, Palace Ave., Santa Fe.
New York, Mrs. JAMES MEAD BELDEN, 618 W. Genesee St., Syracuse.
North Carolina, Mrs. EDWARD DILWORTH LATT, "Dilworth," Charlotte.
North Dakota, Mrs. FRANCES C. HOLLEY, Bismarck.
Ohio, Mrs. ESTUS G. RATHBONE, 316 7th St., Hamilton.
Oklahoma, Mrs. CASSIUS M. BARNES, Guthrie.
Oregon, Mrs. L. W. CARD, 380 32d St., Portland.
Pennsylvania, Mrs. THOMAS ROBERTS, The Rittenhouse, Philadelphia.
Rhode Island, Mrs. SUSAN A. BALLOU, 16 Harris Ave., Woonsocket.
South Carolina, Mrs. CLARK WARING, 1428 Laurel Street, Columbia.
South Dakota, Mrs. ANDREW J. KELLAR, Hot Springs.
Tennessee, Mrs. JAMES S. PILCHER, Addison Ave., Nashville.
Texas, Mrs. JAMES E. CLARK, State University, Austin.
Utah, Mrs. CLARENCE E. ALLEN, Salt Lake City.
Vermont, Mrs. JESSE BURDETT, Arlington.
Virginia, Mrs. HUGH NELSON PAGE, 212 Granby St., Norfolk.
Washington, Mrs. CHAUNCEY W. GRIGGS, 101 N. Tacoma Ave., Tacoma.
West Virginia, Mrs. JAMES S. PECK, 5 Waverly Place, Milwaukee.
Wisconsin, Mrs. FRANCIS E. WARREN, Wisconsin Ave., Washington, D. C.
HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER.

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

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

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

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 "Registrars General, D. A. R., Room 52, 902 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C."

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

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

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

The regular meeting of the National Board of Management was held on Tuesday, December 13th, Mrs. Manning, President General, in the Chair.

The meeting was opened at 10.30 a. m. with prayer by the Chaplain General.

Members present: Mrs. Brockett, Mrs. Alger, Mrs. Taplin, Mrs. Frye, Mrs. Howard, Dr. McGee; Mrs. Colton, Miss Temple, Mrs. Fairbanks, Miss Forsyth, Mrs. O'Neil, Mrs. Goodloe, Mrs. Stakely, Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Hatch, Miss Hetzel, Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Hatcher, Mrs. Darwin, Mrs. Newcomb, Mrs. Akers, and of the State Regents, Mrs. Belden, of New York; Mrs. Thom, of Maryland; Mrs. Warren, of Wyoming, and Mrs. Newcomb, of the District of Columbia.
The minutes of the previous meeting were read by the Recording Secretary General, and upon motion were approved.

The Corresponding Secretary General brought to the attention of the Board the matter of the proposed amendments to be sent out and inquired if the same were to be read to the Board.

After some discussion of this matter, Mrs. Howard moved: "That the proposed amendments to be sent out to the State Regents, Chapter Regents and Secretaries, be read before the National Board." Carried.

The Corresponding Secretary General read the proposed amendments which were offered at the Continental Congress of '98, and which, by order of the Congress, were to be sent out to all the State and Chapter Regents and Chapter Secretaries.

Dr. McGee stated that she had introduced the amendment providing for thirteen additional Registrars by request and would withdraw it if the Board preferred. There being no objection, this was done.

Mrs. Henry requested permission to engage extra clerical assistance in sending out these amendments, as the time was limited, and the work of her desk was constantly increasing previous to the Congress. This request was granted.

The reports of the officers being called, the Recording Secretary General offered the following:

*Madam President:* My report is necessarily very brief, since the recent meeting of the Board, November 22d. But I desire to say in regard to the work of the Committee on Filing Papers, etc., appointed at the last meeting of the Board, that I, as chairman, endeavored to call a meeting of this committee in order to report to the Board, but ascertained that the Hospital Corps would retain the custody of the papers of that body until the same were audited and it will be impossible to have this done until after the holidays, as I was informed by a member of the Auditing Committee. When the matter of the auditing of these papers is accomplished our committee will then see to the arranging and properly disposing of all papers included in the work of the committee.

The number of letters and postals written since my last report is 105.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) ALICE PICKETT AKERS, Recording Secretary General.

Report accepted.

*Report of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization.*—The following Chapter Regents have been appointed by the respective State Regents: Mrs. Ruth H. W. Patchin, Traverse City, Michigan; Mrs. Margaret Parkhurst Morey, Coldwater, Michigan; Mrs. Margaret H. De Wolf, St. Louis, Missouri; Mrs. Frances A. H. Evans, Austin, Texas; Mrs. Carrie Louise Griffin, formerly of Connecticut, has been appointed Regent in London, England, this appoint-
ment being made upon the recommendation of Mrs. Kinney, State Regent of Connecticut.


Respectfully submitted,

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

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL.—Applications presented, 254; applications verified, awaiting dues, 56; applications on hand, not verified, 45; badge permits issued, 167. Resignations, 9; deaths, 14.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) SUSAN RIVIERE HETZEL
Registrar General.

Miss Forsyth moved: "That now and hereafter before action shall be taken upon resignations, the respective State Regents shall be communicated with, and if possible heard from." Carried.

Mrs. Brockett moved that the report of the Registrar General be accepted; but the resignations be acted upon according to Miss Forsyth's motion, and the announcement of the deaths be received with regret. Carried.

The Corresponding Secretary General stated that as so short a time had elapsed since the last meeting of the Board she had not prepared a report to present at this meeting, but would present a report in full at the regular meeting on the 24th of January.

At 12:15 it was moved and carried to go into a Committee of the Whole, Mrs. Howard, Chairman. At 12:45 Mrs. Brockett moved that the committee arise and report progress.

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

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

The Treasurer General made some statements in regard to the pledges of money for the Continental Hall, handed in at the last Congress, which have not yet been redeemed, and asked instructions of the Board as to the best course to pursue in this matter.

The President General asked the Board to consider this and after some discussion it was decided that the Treasurer General should write to the State Regents, requesting their cooperation in calling in these unredeemed pledges.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN GENERAL.—The following bound vol-


The following periodicals were also received: 1. Essex Antiquarian for December; 2. Bulletin of the New York Public Library, Vol. 2, No. 11; 3. Avery Notes and Queries, Vol. 1, No. 4, from the publisher, E. M. Avery.

The small Wernicke bookcase, which I was authorized to purchase at the October meeting of the Board, has now been placed in my office and is a great satisfaction.

In closing my report, I wish to call attention to the number of valuable books received from New Hampshire in this and preceding months. They are the result of the patriotic and thorough work of the State Regent of New Hampshire.

When I explained to her last summer how few town histories of the State were on our shelves she at one began a canvass of the Chapters to remedy the lack, and these are the result. I believe that other volumes from the same State are still to come to us in succeeding months. Those already sent amount to over $50 in value.

I have, of course, sent thanks to each Chapter in the name of the Board, immediately upon receipt of the volumes, but I think the State Regent should also receive the public thanks of the Society.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

Gertrude B. Darwin,
Librarian General, N. S. D. A. R.

It was moved and carried that the report of the Librarian General be accepted, and a vote of thanks be extended by the Board to the
State Regent of New Hampshire for this valuable addition to the library.

REPORT OF THE HISTORIAN GENERAL.—Madam President and Ladies: I have to report the sale of eighty-eight Lineage Books since the last meeting of the Board, November 22d. This amount represents the number sold in three weeks, the time which has elapsed since the last meeting. The following libraries have subscribed for these books, mostly for the full set, those which have been published and those which are to come: Carnegie Library, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Cornell University Library, Ithaca, New York; Free Public Library, Worcester, Massachusetts; The Brooklyn Library, Montague street, Brooklyn, New York; The University Library, New Haven, Connecticut; The Public Library, Detroit, Michigan; Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, Minnesota; Ohio State Library, Columbus, Ohio; Dr. W. H. Egle, State Librarian, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; Public Library, Fall River, Massachusetts; Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Free Public Library, Lynn, Massachusetts; Carnegie Free Library, Allegheny, Pennsylvania; Public Library, Rockford, Illinois; New Jersey Historical Society, Newark, New Jersey; Public Library, St. Louis, Missouri; Buffalo Historical Society, Buffalo, New York; Historical Department of Iowa, Des Moines, Iowa; Public Library, Peoria, Illinois; Public Library, Seattle, Washington; Syracuse Central Library, Syracuse, New York; Mrs. Anna M. Reily, Claremont, New Hampshire; Public Library of Salt Lake, Salt Lake City, Utah; Butte Free Public Library, Butte City, Montana.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) MARY JANE SEYMOUR, Historian General, D. A. R.

I have also received the following letter:

NEWARK, NEW JERSEY. December 7, 1899.

The New Jersey Historical Society has received from the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution the seven volumes of Lineage Books published by that Society, for which addition to its collections I am directed to present the Society's grateful acknowledgments.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) GEO. S. MOTT, Recording Secretary.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE PRINTING COMMITTEE.—Madam President and Ladies: Since the last Board meeting the Printing Committee has held one meeting and has ordered the following supplies: One dozen badge permit books for the use of the Registrar General; 500 Chapter
Regents commissions for the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

The Chairman has also solicited bids on printing of amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws, and circulars which are to be issued by the Board.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

GEORGIA STOCKTON HATCHER,
Chairman.

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

Report accepted.

Miss Forsyth stated that there had been no meeting of the Magazine Committee since the last meeting of the Board, but later the committee would probably have something of interest to report; in the meantime, they simply reported progress.

Mrs. Brockett announced to the Board that a State which has a large Daughters of Revolution membership has expressed a desire to enter the National Society as one large Chapter.

The President General asked for an expression of opinion on this subject.

Mrs. Brockett suggested that this might be effected by the members of the Daughters of Revolution sending their application papers in bulk, the Registrar General having expressed her willingness to undertake the work of verifying these papers.

Miss Hetzel said: "I think this a most desirable thing to do, and this Chapter can send in their books instead of separate application papers. I will gladly do all the work required to bring them into the National Society; for I feel very strongly that we should be united."

The President General asked for a fuller discussion of this matter, and said: "I was very much interested in this not long ago, in talking to a lady from Colorado, who was also warmly interested in seeing this union of the two societies accomplished. It seemed evident that Colorado was anxious to unite with our organization, and I think, therefore, that we should give them all the assistance we possibly can in bringing this about. I would like the full concurrence of the Board, however, and for this reason would ask that the matter be fully considered."

Miss Forsyth said: "I entirely approve of their coming in in bulk; the only thing I objected to was their being one Chapter. I agree entirely with the Chair as to the union with the National Society."

All the Board approving of admitting the Daughters of Revolution Chapter to membership in the National Society, as proposed by
Mrs. Brockett, authority was given Mrs. Brockett to correspond with the officers of the Chapter accordingly.

Dr. McGee offered the following: Report of the Committee on Nurses' Badges. The committee reports that it is probable the nurses will adopt a badge for themselves and therefore recommends a card engraved with appropriate wording, certifying that the person named was appointed a nurse in the Army on the recommendation of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) ANITA NEWCOMB McGEE, Chairman.

Report accepted.

Dr. McGee stated that the nurses are contemplating the founding of a society of their own, although this is not yet definitely formed. For this reason the committee did not go into a consideration of a badge for the nurses, but think it desirable to send to each nurse an engraved statement to the effect that she was appointed on the recommendation of the Daughters of the American Revolution, as this will make closer the connection with the National Society during the Spanish-American war. Dr. McGee also said: "My suggestion would be that we have the Insignia in color at the top of a small sheet of paper, with appropriate wording underneath."

Mrs. Taplin moved that this recommendation be accepted.

Miss Forsyth said: "It seems to me a desirable thing to do this, and I heartily endorse this recommendation; yet at the same time I am not sure that we have authority to carry out this matter without its first being submitted to the Congress, considering the strict way we are held to account for the use of the money. I do not think we can ever meet a small expense without laying ourselves open to an infringement on this point."

The Chair asked the will of the Board in regard to the acceptance of the report with the recommendation.

Mrs. Fairbanks amended Mrs. Taplin’s motion by adding that this matter be recommended to the next Congress.

The Chair said: "You have heard the substitute motion of Mrs. Fairbanks—that this matter of recognizing the nurses as proposed by the Committee on Nurses' badges, be favorably recommended to the Congress. All in favor will say aye. It is so ordered."

Mrs. Hatcher presented the following report:

Madam President and Ladies: The Franco-American Memorial Committee unanimously endorse the two circulars here submitted in reference to a "Statue of Washington and a monument to Lafayette," for the consideration of the Board, with the request that the committee be instructed to send them out immediately to National Officers.
State and Chapter Regents and such other members of the Society as the Board deems necessary.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGIA STOCKTON HATCHER, Chairman.

GERTRUDE B. DARWIN, ALICE P. AKERS, SARA T. KINNEY, MARY P. B. CAMERON.

Mrs. Hatcher then read the form of circular to be issued soliciting contributions for the above project.

The President General said: "There is one thing which I would like to call attention to, that is the fact that the committee who were appointed to work for the Washington statue have been making great efforts to carry it through and they have been working for years; therefore, I ask that they be given credit for their labors. I think also that it would be well to ask the cooperation of the Children of the American Revolution in this project."

Miss Forsyth moved: "That the suggestion of our President General be carried out, also, that the National Board of Management ask the cooperation of the Society of the Children of the American Revolution through its President, Mrs. Lothrop, in contributing to the Lafayette monument." Carried.

Mrs. Brockett moved that 5000 of each of the circulars regarding the monuments be printed and sent out. Carried.

Dr. McGee moved: "That the minutes of the last meeting of the Board be printed in the next number of the Magazine." Carried.

Mrs. Brockett moved: "That the Treasurer General be authorized to advance $23.00 for the railroad agent." Carried.

Mrs. Roberts, Chairman of the Program Committee for the Congress, presented the report of this committee, which was discussed in full, and all necessary instructions given the committee.

Dr. McGee asked the permission of the Board to read a portion of the Annual Report of the Surgeon General. This was granted.

The President General, on the part of Miss Desha, read to the Board a request for permission for the Hospital Corps to wear a badge, as a souvenir of their war work during the summer.

Mrs. Taplin moved that the National Board recommend to the Congress that the desired badge be presented to the members of the Hospital Corps in recognition of the services of the Corps.

Mrs. O'Neil being called to the Chair, the President General read a letter she had received on the subject. After discussion, it was suggested that some other members of the Society receive the badge also.

The President General said: "I think that the Hospital Corps should receive the badge for the work they have done, but I doubt
if this recognition should go beyond the Hospital Corps, because I believe it would create friction if this is done.”

The motion of Mrs. Taplin was amended to read: “That the Hospital Corps be authorized to wear the badge approved by the National Board.” Carried.

The President General resumed the Chair.

Mrs. Darwin, Chairman of the Committee on Smithsonian Report, asked permission of the Board to read the report to a few of the older members of the National Society, viz: Mrs. Walworth, Mrs. Lockwood, Miss Washington, Miss Desha, who were actively associated with the work of organization, in order to obtain perfectly correct data, etc. This was granted and the name of Miss Hetzel was added to the committee.

At 5.15 it was moved and carried to adjourn until to-morrow at 10 a. m.

---

**WEDNESDAY, December 14, 1898.**

The adjourned meeting was called to order at 10.20 a. m., the President General, Mrs. Manning, in the Chair.

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

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from Miss Susan B. Anthony, which upon motion, was ordered printed in the next number of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Dr. McGee moved: “That the articles of the National Society, viz: the Magazine, the Lineage Book, Directory, and Caldwell’s articles, be the only things sold in the lobby of the theatre during the Continental Congress.” Carried.

Mrs. Brockett moved that rugs be purchased for the offices. Carried.

Mrs. Roberts moved: “That the matter of the purchase of rugs for the rooms of the Daughters of the American Revolution be referred to the Executive Committee.” Carried.

Mrs. O’Neil moved: “That the Recording Secretary General be empowered to make arrangements for keeping the rooms open during the Continental Congress.”

Amended by Dr. McGee: “That the Recording Secretary General be authorized to make arrangements for keeping this office open from February 17 to 24, inclusive, excepting Sunday, from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m.” Motion carried as amended.

It was decided that Miss Maclay, the Curator, and Mrs. Cahoon, Stenographer to the National Board, should remain together in charge of rooms in the evening.

The Credential Committee presented a report, through its Chairman, Mrs. Hatch, submitting the style of badge proposed to be used for the delegates, alternates and officers at the Continental Con-
gress. Some changes were suggested by the Board and the committee was instructed on all necessary points.

Permission being granted, the Registrar General presented a supplementary report. The Recording Secretary General was authorized to cast the ballot for the new applicants.

Mrs. Taplin requested permission of the Board to have the report of the war work done in Vermont published in the American Monthly Magazine. It was so ordered.

Dr. McGee spoke in regard to the proposed amendments which were to be sent out to National Officers and others, suggesting that these amendments which are to be presented to the Continental Congress, shall be arranged in the order of the articles which it is proposed to amend; also, where the same amendment is offered by two or more people that this shall not be repeated, as it is a question of amendments, and not of the persons offering the same, that is being considered.

Miss Temple spoke favorably of this. It was the consensus of opinion that the amendments should be given in the order proposed.

It was moved and carried that Mrs. Slocum, State Regent of Colorado, be asked to respond to the Address of Welcome at the next Continental Congress. The Recording Secretary General was instructed to telegraph Mrs. Slocum to this effect.

The Recording Secretary General requested the Press Committee to meet after adjournment.

At 12:45 p.m. it was moved and carried to adjourn until 2 p.m.

**Wednesday Afternoon, December 14, 1898.**

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

Mrs. Roberts, Chairman of the Program Committee, asked to take up the discussion of the program, which had been left unfinished at the last session. This was granted and various details of the program were decided upon.

President General: "As you have accepted the program in parts, we will now bring it to the Board in its entirety."

It was moved and carried that this report be accepted as a whole.

The reports of the other committees for the Congress were also, upon motion, accepted.

Mrs. Lockwood appeared before the Board and presented a short report of the progress of the Magazine. Also read a letter from Prof. Benjamin, Historian of the Society of Colonial Wars in the District of Columbia, offering to the American Monthly for publication a very valuable map of the colonial boundaries and territories of the United States which had never been published. Mrs. Lockwood spoke of the great interest taken by Professor Benjamin in the National Society, as well as in the American Monthly, and asked
if the Board desired to avail itself of this offer, which gave to the
Magazine the privilege of publishing for the first time this valuable
map.

Dr. McGee moved: "That in view of the very unique character
and value of this map, the Board accept the same for publication in
the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE."

The Board authorized the Recording Secretary General to com-
municate with Professor Benjamin, Hon. Chas. D. Wolcott, Mr.
Gilbert Thompson and Mr. S. J. Kubel, United States Geological
Survey, expressing cordial thanks and sincere appreciation of this
very valuable gift.

Mrs. Belden, State Regent of New York, read a report of the
war work done by the Chapters of the Daughters of the American
Revolution in that State during the summer. This was received with
acclamation.

The Treasurer General again brought to the Board the matter
of the rebate of dues for the Patterson Chapter, which had been
discussed at a previous session, stating that she had received another
letter on this subject. The matter being discussed, Mrs. Brockett
moved to rescind the motion regarding the Patterson Chapter, as it
was passed through a misapprehension regarding the rebate of dues.
Carried.

Mrs. Stakely moved: "That the Treasurer General be requested
to send the rebate, as requested by the Patterson Chapter." Carried.

The President General announced to the Board that she would be
pleased to have a parliamentarian allowed her during the Continental
Congress.

Miss Temple moved: "That the President General's request for a
parliamentarian be granted and that the parliamentarian be of her
own selection." Carried.

Mrs. Stakely moved: "That the remuneration of the parliamen-
tarian be left entirely with the President General." Carried.

Mrs. Taplin moved: "That the President General be provided with
clerical assistance as she may desire." Carried.

Mrs. Darwin moved: "That the committees which are now prepar-
ing for the Congress of 1899 be united in a Committee of Arrange-
ments for that Congress." Carried.

Mrs. Brockett suggested that this committee include all resident
National Officers of the Board.

It was moved and carried that Mrs. Brockett be made Chairman of
the Committee on Arrangements.

Mrs. Darwin suggested that some statement be put as a heading
to the amendments sent out, to the effect that these proposed amend-
ments are sent by order of the Continental Congress. This suggestion
was accepted.

The State Regent of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Roberts, presented the
war reports of the Pennsylvania Chapters, and at the request of Mrs. Roberts the same were placed on file, by order of the Board, to be embodied in the report of the State Regent, which will be presented at the next meeting of the Board.

At 6.30 p.m. it was moved and carried to adjourn until to-morrow at 10 o'clock a.m.

THURSDAY MORNING, December 15, 1898.

The adjourned meeting was opened at 10.20 a.m., the President General, Mrs. Manning, in the Chair.

In the absence of the Chaplain General, the President General requested the members of the Board to unite in the Lord's Prayer.

The Recording Secretary General read the motions of the previous day.

The program for the Congress was again discussed, when it was moved and carried that the Program Committee be empowered, if found advisable, to change the order of the day, but not the program.

Mrs. Howard, Chairman of the Committee on Music and Decoration for the Congress, made a short verbal report, which, upon motion, was accepted.

Miss Temple moved: "That the matter of music be left in the hands of the Chairman of the Committee, who will confer with Mrs. Alger." Carried.

Mrs. Brockett suggested that the Committee on Music be given an appropriation for the floral decorations during the Congress.

Mrs. Roberts, State Regent of Pennsylvania, announced that Pennsylvania would guarantee that flowers would be supplied for the President General during the week of the Congress. This was received with a rising vote of thanks by the Board.

Mrs. Roberts made an interesting statement to the effect that Pennsylvania had formed a State Conference, to meet annually, with a view to stimulating the Chapters and furthering the purposes of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, as set forth in the National Constitution.

At 7.45 a.m. it was moved and carried to go into a Committee of the Whole. Mrs. O'Neil was requested to take the Chair.

At 8.15 it was moved that the Committee of the Whole arise and report progress.

Mrs. Darwin, Chairman of the Committee on Smithsonian Report, submitted the report of the Board. It was received with expressions of great appreciation.

At 1 o'clock Miss Forsyth moved to adjourn to meet at 2 for a further consideration of the report. Carried.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, December 15, 1898.

Pursuant to call, the Board met at 2 o'clock, Mrs. Manning, President General, in the Chair.
Miss Forsyth spoke of the bereavement which Mrs. Burhans, a former member of the Board, had sustained in the death of her mother, and offered the following: "That the Board express its sympathy with Mrs. Burhans, ex-Vice-President General, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, in her bereavement through the recent death of her mother, Mrs. Lucy Maria Randall Hoes." Carried.

Mrs. Darwin continued the reading of the report to be sent to the Smithsonian Institution. At 2.40 p.m., it was moved and carried to go into a Committee of the Whole. Mrs. Taplin was requested to take the Chair.

At 3.20 p.m., Miss Forsyth moved that the Committee of the Whole arise and report progress.

The President General resumed the Chair.

Mrs. Darwin moved: "That as the preparation of any history of the National Society is made much more difficult by the fact that so many of its circulars, leaflets, and other ephemeral publications bear no date, that hereafter no such printed matter be issued without bearing date of issue." Carried.

Miss Hetzel offered some additional names for admission to the National Society.

Upon motion, the Recording Secretary General was authorized to cast the ballot for these applicants.

The Recording Secretary General read a telegram from Mrs. Slocum, State Regent of Colorado, in response to her nomination by the Board to reply to the address of welcome at the Congress of '99. This telegram conveyed a probable acceptance, with thanks for the honor conferred.

Mrs. Stakely moved: "That in view of the great pressure and the unusual demands upon our President General at this time, and for the few weeks preceding the Continental Congress, the President General be provided with clerical assistance to cover that period." Carried.

Regarding the seating of the delegates at the Congress, Miss Temple moved: "That the seats for the State delegations be assigned according to the numbers drawn by the State Regents or their representatives; that even numbers shall entitle to seats beginning at the first seat of the front row on the center aisle, where the seats are marked by even numbers, and the odd numbers shall entitle to seats (on the opposite side of the theater) beginning at the first seat of the front row on the center aisle." Carried.

Miss Forsyth moved: "That the Recording Secretary General shall write at once to all State Regents, asking each one to be present at the January meeting of the Board of Management, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, to be held on Tuesday, January 24, 1899, in order to draw for seats for the entire delegation of her
State at the Eighth Continental Congress. That in case any State Regent cannot be present at this January meeting, she shall be requested to designate some member of the National Board to act for her in the drawing of seats, stating the full number of seats required. The State Regent shall also be asked to name the number of alternates from her State to be provided for." Carried.

Mrs. Darwin presented, on the part of Mrs. Hatcher, a communication from Mr. Hatcher, proposing that the Library of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution be made a depository of Government publications, the Superintendent of Documents to supply to said Library one copy of said publications, in the same form as supplied to other Libraries.

The President General asked the opinion of the Board in regard to the proposition.

After some discussion it was moved and carried that the Recording Secretary General express to Mr. Hatcher the warm thanks of the Board for this kind offer, and state to him that the Board does not think it best to ask this favor of the United States Congress until the matter of the site for a Continental Hall is more fully determined, this having also come before that body.

Mrs. O'Neil read a letter from Mrs. Torrance, State Regent of Minnesota, asking instructions of the Board in regard to answering the same.

It was moved and carried that a committee be appointed to reply to this letter, the committee to consist of Mrs. O'Neil, chairman; Miss Forsyth and Miss Temple.

Mrs. Taplin: "I move that Miss Janet Richards, who has served us so faithfully the last few years as the Official Reader of the Congress, be again chosen as Reader for the Eighth Continental Congress." Carried.

The Recording Secretary General was authorized to communicate with Miss Richards, inquiring the terms upon which she would act as Reader.

It was announced by the Chairman of the Committee on Invitation that the Marine Band had been offered for the evening of the reception, by Colonel Heywood.

The Board ordered that a vote of thanks be extended to Colonel Heywood for this courtesy in this matter.

Miss Temple moved: "That we engage Miss Millward as the Official Stenographer of the Congress of 1899; the contract to be drawn up by the Recording Secretary General; the stipulated sum of $425 to cover all expenditures whatsoever regarding the labors required for the work of the Congress." Carried.

At 5.15 p.m., it was moved and carried, to go into a Committee of the Whole. Mrs. Howard was requested to take the Chair.
At 6.30 the Committee of the Whole, upon motion, arose and reported progress.

The President General resumed the Chair.

The names of Mrs. Colton and Mrs. Goodloe were added by the President General to the Committee on Reception.

Mrs. Taplin moved that the report of Mrs. Darwin, prepared for the Smithsonian Institution, be accepted.

Miss Temple amended this by moving: “That this be left in the hands of the Chairman of the Committee on the Smithsonian Report, the Chairman of the Committee to follow out her own suggestions, after making the separate submissions of certain portions of the report to some early officers of the National Society, which request had been granted by the Board; and that the bulk of the report be not increased.”

Motion carried as amended.

Miss Forsyth moved to extend to Mrs. Darwin the most profound thanks of the Board for the admirable work done in this report. Carried.

At 7 o’clock p. m., it was moved and carried to adjourn until January 24th.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

Report accepted.

ALICE PICKETT AKERS,
Recording Secretary General.
REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL
FROM NOVEMBER 18, 1898, TO DECEMBER 20, 1898.

RECEIPTS.
Balance, November 18, 1898, .................. $308.56
Charters and Life Members, .................. 107.50
Fees and dues, ............................... 1,401.00
Blanks, ........................................ 45
Continental Hall, .............................. 162.50
Magazine, ...................................... 69.37
Certificates, ................................... 1.00
Directory, ...................................... 50

$2,020.88

DISBURSEMENTS.
Dues refunded, ................................ 92.00
Magazine.
Office expenses, September 21st to November 19th, .......... 11.83
Salary of Editor for December, ................ 83.33
Salary of Business Manager for December, ................ 50.00

145.16

Lineage.
Postage, ....................................... 15.00

General Office.
State Regent postage, Massachusetts, .......... 5.00
Ohio, ......................................... 10.00
South Carolina, ................................ 2.00
Minnesota, ...................................... 5.00
Office expense, ................................ 30.00
Auditing books, ................................ 25.00
Office rent to January 1, 1899, ................ 150.00
Postage on application blanks, ................ 15.00
Printing, ...................................... 23.50
Binding, ........................................ 9.00
State Regent postage, New Jersey, ............ 5.00
Curator, salary for December, ................ 75.00
Postage, amendments, .......................... 11.00
State Regent postage, Wyoming, ................ 3.00
Additional office expense, ...................... 15.00

383.50

Registrars General.
Engrossing, ................................... $26.00
Engrossing, ................................... 25.60
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>December Salary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clerks</td>
<td>150 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engrossing</td>
<td>48 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Treasurer General</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bookkeeper</td>
<td>$100 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Record Clerk</td>
<td>50 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerk</td>
<td>30 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Recording Secretary General</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Screen</td>
<td>$3 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stenographer</td>
<td>75 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One typewriter and table</td>
<td>107 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Corresponding Secretary General</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerk</td>
<td>50 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Historian General</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerk</td>
<td>$70 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerk</td>
<td>50 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Librarian General</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Book-case</td>
<td>$12 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerk</td>
<td>50 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vice-President General in Charge of Organisations</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerk</td>
<td>$50 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engrossing</td>
<td>9 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Card Catalogue</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerk</td>
<td>50 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Eighth Continental Congress</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advance to Agent Pennsylvania Railroad Company</td>
<td>23 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By balance: Loan and Trust Company,</td>
<td>$412.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metropolitan Bank, $22.32,</td>
<td>434 52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>$2,050 88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent investments,</td>
<td>$36,703 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current investments,</td>
<td>4,465 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Fund: Bank balances,</td>
<td>434 52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent Fund: American Security and Trust Company,</td>
<td>1,659 51</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Total**                            | $43,262 29
Subscriptions to Continental Hall.
Chicago Chapter: Mrs. Walter C. Nelson, .......... $62.50
Mrs. Helen H. Piper Benedict (per Mrs. Shepard), 100.00

**$162.50**

SARAH H. HATCH,
Treasurer General.

### REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL
FROM DECEMBER 20, 1898, TO JANUARY 20, 1899.

#### RECEIPTS.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance December 20, 1898</td>
<td>$444.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charters and Life Members</td>
<td>152.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fees and dues</td>
<td>2,269.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certificates</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blanks</td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>335.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continental Hall</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bills payable: Loan, Crane, Parris &amp; Co.</td>
<td>1,200.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Directory</td>
<td>109.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosettes</td>
<td>19.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lineage</td>
<td>129.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ribbon</td>
<td>1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statute books</td>
<td>7.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magazine</td>
<td>460.34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Receipts: $5,120.11**

#### DISBURSEMENTS.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dues refunded</td>
<td>$56.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing December issue</td>
<td>$395.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Half-tone cuts</td>
<td>16.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,000 folders</td>
<td>7.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Editor’s salary for January</td>
<td>83.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business Manager’s salary for January</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expense, November 19, 1898, to January 19, 1899</td>
<td>12.74</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Disbursements: $565.64**

#### Spoons.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Caldwell &amp; Co.,</td>
<td>$31.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caldwell &amp; Co.,</td>
<td>4.80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Spoons: $36.00**

#### Lineage.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Postage</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Lineage: $15.00**
### General Office

- Stationery: Caldwell, $28.65
- Stationery, Hodges, 2.10
- Postage on application blanks, 15.00
- Office expense, 30.00
- Office rent to January 31, 1899, 150.00
- Printing, 78.90
- Flag, October 6, 1898, 12.50
- Stationery, 20.19
- Stationery, 4.28
- Postage on railroad circulars, 10.00
- Additional office expense, 15.00
- State Regent postage, Kansas, 5.00
- Postage, Franco-American mem. circulars, 9.22
- Curator, salary for January, 75.00

**Total: 455.84**

### Registrars General

- Repairs to typewriter, $5.00
- Engrossing, 13.00
- Postage on certificates, 30.00
- Engrossing, 17.10
- Clerks, salaries for January, 150.00

**Total: 215.10**

### Treasurer General

- Rubber stamps, $1.75
- Stationery, 7.70
- Cash book for 1899, 8.50
- Bookkeeper, salary for January, 100.00
- Record clerk, salary for January, 50.00
- Clerk, salary for January, 30.00

**Total: 197.95**

### Recording Secretary General

- Repairing seal, $4.00
- Stenographer, salary for January, 75.00

**Total: 79.00**

### Corresponding Secretary General

- Extra clerk, seven days, $7.00
- Desk, 25.00
- Clerk, salary for January, 50.00

**Total: 82.00**

### Historian General

- Portrait and autograph, $4.45
- Clerk, salary for January, 70.00
- Clerk, salary for January, 50.00

**Total: 124.45**
## Librarian General

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Binders</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cards</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000 cards</td>
<td>2.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One size rule</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerk, salary for January</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total:** 57.95

## Vice-President General in Charge of Organizations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Desk</td>
<td>$30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seals</td>
<td>1.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 tubes</td>
<td>1.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerk, salary for January</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total:** 83.00

## Card Catalogue

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clerk, salary for January</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Eighth Continental Congress

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Printing credential lists</td>
<td>17.75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Permanent Fund

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Continental Hall</td>
<td>$167.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>410.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charters and Life Members</td>
<td>361.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total:** 939.00

## Directory

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Postage</td>
<td>$20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing Directory</td>
<td>914.11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total:** 934.11

## Certificates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Caldwell &amp; Co.</td>
<td>130.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By balance: Metropolitan Bank, $728.32; Loan and Trust Company, $353.00,</td>
<td>1,081.32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total:** $5,120.11

## Assets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Permanent investments</td>
<td>$36,703.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current investments</td>
<td>4,455.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Fund: Bank balances</td>
<td>1,081.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent Fund: American Security and Trust Company</td>
<td>2,598.51</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total:** $44,848.09

## Subscriptions to Continental Hall

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. George M. Pullman (Chicago Chapter)</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Sarah H. Hatch**,  
Treasurer General
ERRATA.

In the twentieth line from the top of page 5, No. 1, Vol. XIV, 30° 30' should be 36° 30'.

In the resolutions passed by the Board on the death of Mrs. Ritchie and printed in the Magazine, it should read Mrs. John Ritchie.