MEADOW GARDEN.
Owned by the Daughters of the American Revolution.
PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES.

Man is a social being. From the creation he has always sought the companionship of his kind; and a hermit, who holds himself aloof from his fellows, has ever been regarded with suspicion and distrust.

Organization followed companionship; and, in all ages, men have banded themselves together for the purposes of government, of defense, of adventure, of research and scientific pursuits, and numberless other activities.

But the most binding of all these have been the organizations which have had their inception in the love of country. Even the ties of a common religion have apparently contained fewer elements appealing to the many sides of man’s nature than have those bonds which unite the citizens of a common country.

The earlier records of our national existence though meager and often of questionable authenticity, still contain many details relating to the closeness of the union existing between the colonists. Even at that time—which now seems so remote—when days and weeks were consumed in the transmission of news, the prosperity of one section caused rejoicing in the length and breadth of the land; while any disaster or misfortune that befell a community was the occasion of universal sorrow.

Then, when the injustice and oppression of the mother country became unbearable the bonds of sympathy tightened and everywhere were formed little coteries, generally without avowed organization, but all feeding the wide stream of patriotism as brooks swell the torrent of a great river.

These were the forerunners of what are now called patriotic
societies; and although they boasted no classic titles and lacked all the imposing ceremonies that are a part of the present organizations, they wielded a wonderful influence, and achieved even grander results than are now possible; for the emergencies of those times were overwhelming, and the resources for meeting them vastly inferior to the miraculous inventions of our day.

One of the most remarkable of these was the club of which Paul Revere was a member. In Revere's own account of the circumstances that led to his famous "midnight ride," he says: "In the fall of 1774 and the winter of 1775 I was one of upwards of thirty, chiefly mechanics, who formed themselves into a committee for the purpose of watching the movements of the British soldiers and gaining every intelligence of the movements of the Tories. These patriots met at the 'Green Dragon Tavern,' and so careful were they that their meetings should be kept secret that each person was sworn on the Bible, every time they assembled, that he would not disclose any of the transactions 'except to Hancock, Adams, Doctor Warren, or one or two more.' In the winter and towards spring, they frequently took turns, two by two, to watch the soldiers, by patrolling the streets all night." Theirs was, indeed, that "eternal vigilance which was the price of liberty." On the Saturday night preceding the 19th of April all movements of the British pointed to some imminent and serious action, and at a hasty conference with Doctor Warren, Revere agreed to convey a message to Hancock and Adams, who were at the parsonage of the Rev. Jonas Clark, in Lexington. What followed needs only brief recapitulation. The signal of "two lanterns" in the steeple of the Old North Church if the British went out by water, and one if by land, was flashed to the waiting messenger, who swung into his saddle and made the most daring and momentous ride recorded in our history.

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The most notable of early patriotic societies is that of the Cincinnati, which was organized by the officers of the Revolutionary Army, at their cantonment on the Hudson, May 13, 1783. After a war of eight years' duration, by which they had achieved the independence of the Colonies. they were
about to disband and separate to their several homes. It was a solemn and soul-stirring occasion, fraught with memories of the perils and privations through which they had struggled, full of intense feelings of comradeship and loyalty to each other, and especially imbued with admiration and affection for their great commander—Washington. Him they likened to the ancient Roman dictator, Cincinnatus; who, called by the Senate to the service of his country, left the peaceful pursuits of a farmer’s life and not only rescued the Roman army from destruction, but declining all offers of riches and honor, retired to his seclusion, after having held the dictatorship but fourteen days.

Washington had already been styled the “Cincinnatus of the West,” but his dislike of anything approaching hero-worship doubtless led the originators of the society to give it the name of Cincinnatus, rather than that of their own idolized leader. In recognition of the devoted and generous assistance of France, membership was tendered to the French officers who had so faithfully and gallantly served throughout the war. The office of President General was first filled by Washington, who was waited upon by Generals Heath and Knox and Baron Steuben with a copy of the institution, and requested to “honor the society by placing his name at the head of it.”

The medal of the order was designed by Major L’Enfant (who afterwards planned the city of Washington), and was worn suspended from a deep-blue ribbon edged with white; being emblematic of the union of France and America.

Soon after the formation of the society, a bitter warfare was waged against it by many men of prominence in civil life, who declared that it was a military order, whose honors were hereditary; that Frenchmen were eligible to membership, and that “the Eagle and blue ribbon of the Cincinnatii were daily to be seen in the proudest of Courts, where, with the exception of the ‘Golden Fleece,’ no subject had ever before been permitted to wear the decorations of a foreign State.”

No one in this day, however, believes that the founders of this order were guilty of any sinister designs against the peace or dignity of the new Republic; but were simply anxious to establish for themselves and their descendants a fraternal so-
ciety which should foster the principles for which they had fought for eight long years.

Perhaps the most important achievement of this society was the migration of a number of its most valued members to the northwest territory in 1788 and 1789. Generals Rufus Putnam and Benjamin Tupper organized what was called "The Ohio Company," and with Colonels Sproat and Stacey, Major Oliver and Captains Cushing, Goodale, King, Stone, Bradford, White and Haskell, founded, at Marietta, the first white settlement in Ohio.

In 1789, General Arthur St. Clair and Colonel Sargent gave the name of their society to the three log cabins at the confluence of the Ohio and Licking Rivers (then called Losantiville), and there enthroned the "Queen of the West"—a monument in honor of the Cincinnati which will probably last as long as the memory of all its members. Here, as an old-time chronicler recites, "on the ground which they have cultivated and made independent, it flourishes mightily—the young and vine-crowned Cincinnati."

It may not be amiss in this connection to recall some of the personal history and characteristics of these hardy and enterprising pioneers, who opened up to occupation our vast western territory, which was then not only a wilderness, but infested by hostile savages. They were all natives of the old "Bay State," and had been close comrades in the War for Independence. Of their leaders, General Putnam was a private in the French war, and during the Revolution commanded a regiment in Wayne's brigade. He was an accomplished engineer, and constructed the fortifications both at Dorchester Heights and West Point. General Tupper served in the French war when only eighteen years old, and at twenty-eight he was colonel of the Eleventh Massachusetts. He was at the battles of Saratoga and Monmouth, and before the close of the war, had reached the rank of general. Colonel Sproat commanded the Second Massachusetts at Trenton, Princeton and Monmouth. In 1786 he was commissioned surveyor of western lands, and receiving the same appointment from the Ohio Company he led a party to the mouth of the Muskingum and began the
settlement of Marietta. He was six feet four inches in height, and was called by the Indians the "Big Buckeye"—which is thought to be the origin of the title now applied to natives of Ohio.

Colonel Stacey was lieutenant of militia in New Salem, Massachusetts, when the news of the battle of Lexington was received. The captain of his company was a Tory, and refused to obey the orders to march against the British. Stacey pulled his commission from his pocket, tore it in pieces and trampling them under his feet, he took his place in the ranks, saying: "Fellow soldiers, I don't know exactly how it is with the rest of you, but for one I will no longer serve a king who murders my own countrymen!" The company was immediately disbanded and as quickly reorganized. The gallant Stacey being unanimously chosen captain, he marched his small but resolute band to Cambridge. At the dreadful massacre of Cherry Valley, by Tories and Indians, October 11, 1778, Stacey was captured, and after being tied to the stake for torture was released by making the Freemason's sign, which was recognized by Brant, the Mohawk chief.

Major Oliver was born of Irish parents, near Boston, in 1738. When the war began he was lieutenant of a company of minute men, with which he marched to Cambridge in April, 1775. His service lasted throughout the war, and he especially distinguished himself in storming the German intrenchments in the battles with Burgoyne.

Captain Cushing was commissioned lieutenant in the Revolutionary army when only twenty-two, and rose to the rank of brigade-major. In May, 1780, being then twenty-seven, he surprised, at White Plains, and captured a detachment of Tories; being pursued by Colonel Simcoe's mounted rangers, he repulsed several attacks of that officer and reached his post with all his prisoners.

Captain Goodale was born in 1744, and having taken an active part in the organization of the minute men, was one of the first to join the army after the battle of Lexington. Throughout the war he was noted for fearless activity and daring exploits, and once volunteered to perform the hazardous duty of making his way through woods filled with savages
to the enemy's camp. In this he was more than successful, for he returned not only with the desired information, but bringing in six prisoners. General Gates afterwards continued him in this line of duty, in which altogether he captured one hundred and twenty-one prisoners. In a skirmish at King's Bridge, New York, just before the surrender of Burgoyne, he was wounded, taken prisoner and held for two years, suffering all the horrors of prison life. He never fully recovered his health, but this did not prevent him from remaining in service until the close of the war. When he moved to Ohio he transported part of his family and household goods in a wagon drawn by three cows and a bull, which he had taught to work together. These animals were from carefully selected stock and their descendants became highly celebrated in southeastern Ohio, being known as the “Goodale breed.” In May, 1793, while at work in a clearing, Captain Goodale was surprised and carried off by the Indians, and his fate for a long time was a mystery. Years afterwards it became known that he had died on the march to Detroit, where the Indians hoped to obtain a large ransom for him. His loss was a severe blow to his family and to the little isolated community of which he was the life and soul; and his memory for many years was kept fresh and green in the hearts of his neighbors and friends.

Captain King served through the war, but soon after his removal to Ohio and before he had sent for his family he was killed by the Indians.

Captain Bradford was in all the battles of the Revolution, from Bunker Hill to Yorktown. With many other light infantry officers he received the gift of a sword from Lafayette, which is still prized by his descendants.

Captain Stone enlisted early in 1776 and was at the siege of Boston and in all the battles preceding the surrender of Burgoyne.

Captain White was lieutenant of a company of minute men at Lexington, and served until September, 1783. He was the leader of the advance guard of the Ohio Company, leaving Salem, Massachusetts, on the 3d of December, 1787. He
assisted Major Oliver in the erection of the first mills on the Ohio.

Captain Haskell was only twenty at the outbreak of the Revolution, but served with distinction; rising from the rank of ensign to that of lieutenant and adjutant.

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Of such "stern stuff" were formed the pioneer settlers of the great west, and we honor ourselves in recounting their achievements.

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In 1789 the "Society of Tammany" or "Columbian Order," was founded, as a popular order in contradistinction to that of the Cincinnati, which was deemed an aristocratic one. The chief founder, who was also the first Grand Sachem, was William Mooney, a native-born son of Irish parents and an upholsterer by trade. The name—"Tammany"—was chosen in honor of a friendly chief of the Delaware Indians. The first meeting was held May 12, 1789, and the society was incorporated in 1805, with a Grand Sachem and thirteen Sachems, to typify the thirteen original States. Tammany is nominally a patriotic, charitable and social organization, and is distinct from the Tammany Democracy, which is political in its character and cannot use Tammany Hall without the consent of the society.

In 1826 were organized the "Societies of the War of 1812," whose original members comprised those who actually served in that war in the United States military and naval forces.

In 1833 the initial steps were taken towards the formation of the Washington National Monument Society, and through its officers an appeal was made to the people of the United States to raise the sum required to build the monument. Chief Justice Marshall was the first president of the society. In order that the movement should be a popular one, no one was requested to contribute more than a dollar. The accumulation of funds was so slow that in 1847 only $87,000 had been collected; but it was determined to begin the work, and by resolution of Congress the society was authorized to erect the monument on the spot chosen by Major L'Enfant and ap-
proved by Washington for a memorial in honor of the American Revolution. During the six years following the expenditures of the society reached a quarter of a million dollars and the obelisk was raised to a height of one hundred and seventy feet; but contributions began to fail and the Civil War intervened, when all effort to complete the shaft seemed hopeless.

In the Centennial year, however, Congress passed an act creating a joint commission for the prosecution and completion of the work and by liberal appropriations so hastened the construction that on Saturday, December 6, 1884, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the Washington National Monument was finished, with the exception of the laying of the cap-stone (weighing 3,300 pounds) and the placing in position of the aluminum point, the largest ever cast, which caps the monument.

At this ever-memorable hour there were assembled on the platform, immediately under the cap-stone, about thirty persons, including, besides the workmen, members of the Monument Society and their guests, with representatives of the press. The ceremonies attending the completion of this grand and noble work—the highest monument on earth to a nation's greatest benefactor—occupied only a quarter of an hour, and as the last touch was given to the aluminum cone the Stars and Stripes were flung to the breeze and cannon in the White Lot fired a salute to the flag, thus displayed at the greatest height of construction yet known to the world. Before the firing ceased, the following resolution was offered by General Dunn and adopted:

"Resolved, That we are thankful to have the opportunity of this occasion, and at this elevation, to congratulate the American people on the completion of this enduring monument of our nation's gratitude to the 'Father of his Country.'"

A most interesting circumstance connected with the ceremonies of the laying of the corner-stone and of the dedication of the monument, is that the orator on both occasions—with an interval of forty-eight years—was the Honorable Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts.

In 1847 the Aztec Club was formed, in the City of Mexico,
by officers of the United States Armies who served in the Mexican War.

In 1853 the first patriotic society of women—the "Mount Vernon Ladies’ Association"—was founded by Miss Ann Pamela Cunningham, of South Carolina, having for their object "the purchase, restoration, care and preservation of that sacred American mecca, Mount Vernon, the home and tomb of Washington." Their efforts were successful, and the final payment for the property was made in 1860, in the name of the women of America; who have ever since been represented by the regent and board of vice-regents from the several States.

After this, there was a long lull in the expression of patriotic feeling in the formation of clubs and societies; but 1876, the Centennial year, was marked by the organization of the Sons of the Revolution and the Sons of the American Revolution.

Then followed, in close order, several women’s societies. In 1888, the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, which bought and now cares for the home of Washington’s mother, at Fredericksburg; in 1889, the National Mary Washington Memorial Association, through whose efforts a monument was erected in her honor; in 1890, the Daughters of the American Revolution; in 1891, the Daughters of the Revolution; in 1892, the United States Daughters, and in 1893, the Colonial Dames.

In 1892 was organized the Society of Colonial Wars, and in 1894 that of the Mayflower Descendants—and with the Daughters of the Cincinnati, the American Legion of Honor, the Loyal Legion, the Medal of Honor Legion, the Grand Army of the Republic—with all its different auxiliaries, such as the Women’s Relief Corps, Sons of Veterans, etc., comprising a membership of a quarter of a million—and the latest recruits, the Children of the American Revolution—it seems as if no one, great or small, in all this broad land should be debarred from some association with a patriotic society.

FRANCES A. JOHNSTON.
THE EFFECT OF THE WAR OF THE REVOLUTION ON THE CHARACTER OF THE WOMEN.

[Read to the Maryland Line Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Baltimore, Maryland, Wednesday afternoon, April 19, 1899.]

It is said that there are some qualities which men possess and which women do not, and vice versa; but the better view is that women and men possess the same characteristics, only some qualities are latent in both sexes until called forth by great events.

For instance, women are said to possess active self-sacrifice, while their courage is passive, and that men possess passive virtue, while their courage is active.

But this is simply because the daily round of life does not bring these latent qualities to the surface.

Now, great events and revolutions which shake a nation to its very foundation, or build one up, as the War of the Revolution did with America, tend to bring many latent qualities to the surface which the individuals themselves even did not know they possessed, and the virtues active instead of passive, thus confirming Shakespeare when he says, "Courage mounteth occasion." So, with women, the War of the Revolution brought out qualities which they hardly knew were in them. But, after awhile, things straightened themselves out, and we find that, as Pallas Athene sprang from the head of Zeus, so Phoenix-like, independence, determination, patriotism, self-reliance, self-sacrifice, love of liberty and courage, sprung full-armed into existence in women under the influence of the War of the Revolution.

Women were not so independent before those stirring events as they subsequently became. The novels of those days depicted the heroines as pale, languid, and, on the whole, decidedly insipid and given to fainting; but those were English, for we had as yet no literature, and we may be sure our American women, whose ancestors had crossed the "briny deep," so as to give fair play to their religious convictions, had not lost the vigor of mind inherited from those same stern ancestors.
Accordingly, that independence of character, which is so much in evidence in the present generation, was latent in the women of those days, and was only waiting to be called forth by the War for Independence, Agnes Replier tells us their first feeling of independence seemed to turn their minds to clothes, and if I may use her own witty words, records, "The stern warnings, the sharp reproofs directed from time to time against those daughters of Eve who yearned after fancy fig leaves, who let their hair stray wantonly over their brows or sought to widen their modest petticoats with the seductive crinoline," against which Thomas Chalkley so vigorously set himself and vainly remarked, "If Almighty God should make a woman in the same shape her hoop makes her, everybody would say, truly it was monstrous, so according to this real truth they make themselves monsters by art." To quote Miss Replier again: "No wife nor daughter or tradesman was suffered to enter the Assemblies, which were rigidly aristocratic, and no flippant coquetry was permitted to interfere with the decorous order of procedure. The ladies who arrived earliest had places duly assigned them in the first set, and those who followed were distributed throughout other sets, either at the discretion of the directors or according to the numbers they drew, a melancholy arrangement fraught, like the modern dinner, with many painful possibilities." Yet did it not shelter the girls from some agonizing doubts whether they would get a partner at all, as in some of our germans? It was Miss Polly Riche who, in 1782, first revolted against this stringent rule, and showed her love of liberty. She insisted on standing up in any set she fancied. But what other conduct could have been expected in 1782? Cornwallis had surrendered; the War of the Revolution was practically at an end; independence had been won, and Philadelphia was slowly struggling to emerge into a new law and order—an evil time for conservatives, as Miss Polly Riche doubtless understood; so she struck her little blow for liberty and struck it not in vain.

A further illustration of the determination and independence of character of the women of that day is furnished by a story, which has never found its way into print, of the ancestress of one of my friends in this city, Elizabeth Wormley Carter
Berkeley. Of course, you know at once she lived in Virginia. During the war some British soldiers went to her house and began rummaging among her things and took what they wanted. Finally, they went to her chest and took out a beautiful scarlet cloak, and in spite of her remonstrances proceeded to appropriate it. This was the last straw. She could not stand seeing that which was her pride and glory taken by such desecrating hands. Looking out the windows, she saw General Tarleton going by, hunting for his troops. She rushed out and demanded if British soldiers were allowed to ransack and steal from houses. He assured her that it was forbidden. She then asked what the penalty was for doing it. He said the cat-o'-nine-tails laid on their back so many times. She told him to go upstairs with her, where he found his men stealing. She told him that he must administer the punishment then and there, which he did, and she stood by and saw it carried out.

When the enemy was driven out of Philadelphia, the spirit of revolution seems to have been rife amongst the women. Even the servants seemed to imbibe a spirit of revolt against restraint. Elizabeth Druker writes on one page of her journal: “Our great men or ye men in power are quarrelling very much among themselves.” How near that sounds. We can hear it now. “Ye men in power” are quarrelling still among themselves over the late unpleasantness with Spain, while the men who worked and starved and suffered and fought say nothing. And on the next page she writes, with a ludicrous appreciation of her own discomfort in the fine, strange atmosphere of freedom, “Our new maid had a visitor all day, and has invited her to lodge with her, without asking leave. Times are much changed, and maids have become mistresses.” We, of the present day can echo her sigh. The great Chief Justice Marshall grows eloquent on the delinquencies of servants during the next few years, and says that his wife has been made ill more than once by sheer anxiety for a little lass who has been bound to them, and who persists, notwithstanding many exhortations and corrections, in staying out all night.

Such a good story is told of Chief Justice Marshall which has never been in print. His wife was always ailing and was
exceedingly nervous. Some of his Virginia friends say that when he embarked for England the last thing they saw as he went aboard the ship he was patting his wife's shoulder and signalling to his friends with outstretched hand for quiet, and saying, "Sh, sh;" and the first thing when he landed on his return they saw him still signalling for quiet, patting his wife's shoulder and saying, "Sh, sh." The women of our day are reaping the riper harvest of the seeds of liberty sown in the Revolution. Every new privilege granted to mortals brings with it new responsibilities; possibly new dangers. In 1848 the first woman's rights convention took for their model the immortal Declaration of Independence, some of whom were the descendants of the signers of that wonderful paper, and who evidently had inherited their ancestors' proclivities for justice and freedom. When we look at our present opportunities, whose commencement dates back to the War of the Revolution; when we think of the wonderful progress women have made in science, literature and art, in all the professions and in all the avenues of work; when we see the large number of women's clubs and associations that are springing up all over the country, with the same spirit of liberty of '76, we are fain to wonder what will be the end, and we are reminded of the story of a gentleman who, entering a depot, met an expressman coming out, with a dog under his arm. The gentleman asked, "Where is that dog going?" The expressman savagely replied, "You don't know where he's going, he don't know where he's going; I don't know where he's going, nobody knows, he's ate his tag." And so it is with woman. They seem to have eaten their tag, and found it a very comfortable bite; and while we may not know where they are drifting, we have faith that whatever they do will be for the good of humanity and the perfecting of their sex. "No pent up Utica contracts her powers, but the whole boundless universe is hers." Patriotism is the love of country which is born in every human being. It may not be brought out to its full extent until that country is menaced by a foreign foe—then it springs into vigorous action. So with the women of the period just preceding and during the revolutionary period. Their patriotism and self-reliance knew no limit. We see this in the fine character
of “Aunt Gainor” in Hugh Wynne—a cool, clear-headed, patriotic American woman, a character drawn from many of the noble women of that period. From the time they first showed their patriotism by pledging themselves to abstain from drinking imported tea to the end of the Revolution, they constantly showed their devotion to their country by acts of courage and self-sacrifice. We find them enduring the hardships of cold and famine at Valley Forge in February. Mrs. Washington, writing a month afterwards, said: “The General’s apartment is very small; he has had a log cabin built to dine in, which has made our quarters much more tolerable than they were at first.” In sharing the dangers and vicissitudes of the men, they, like the men, merged the love of self into the one grand sentiment—love of country. It may not be inappropriate to notice here one of the many instances of hearty cooperation and self-sacrifice in the cause. In Green’s New London Gazette, dated November 20, 1776, is the following announcement: “On the 18th of Sep., several of the most respectable ladies in East Haddam, about 30 in number, met at J. Chapman’s and husked in four or five hours about 240 bushels of corn—a noble example, so necessary in this bleeding country, while their fathers and brothers are fighting the battles of the nation.”

Again, when pecuniary aid was needed, the women were foremost in giving assistance. They placed large sums of money in the military chest, and went from house to house soliciting aid, and stimulating patriotic sentiment. When the troops were at Valley Forge, almost naked and starved, the women of Philadelphia got together clothes and food, and loaded it on eight large wagons, each being drawn by six mules, and as there were no men to drive, the women drove themselves. I saw, not long ago, a statement that “a Nation needs a war occasionally to incite and strengthen its manhood and womanhood, and to raise its ideals.” There have been instances where nations have been given renewed energy and vigor after a life and death struggle. The power of example, we know, is almost irresistible. Emerson says, “The courage of the soldier awakes the courage of woman.”

I was told by a friend that an ancestor of hers, about or a
a little after the time of the revolutionary period, exhibited
a most wonderful degree of courage and wifely devotion and
obedience which is seldom equalled, and yet which has never
been given to the historian. A large village, whose able-bodied
men had gone to fight the Indians, was attacked by the Indians
and burned. The people had hidden themselves in the bushes,
and when the Indians left they gathered together and deter-
mined to make their way to the nearest fort, but this woman,
who had saved a featherbed and mirror (two very much re-
garded articles in those days) refused to go. She said her
husband had told her to stay there, and would expect to find
her on his return, and she did not intend to disappoint him,
or have him alarmed for her safety. When they found she could
not be induced to go, they begged her to allow them to take the
baby, but she said her husband would be just as disappointed
if the baby was gone, so she would keep it with her. They left
her holding the baby and sitting on her feather-bed. In a few
days the men and her husband returned, bringing with them
a number of wounded, whom she nursed back to health. When
we read of such acts of heroism, we all wish we could do some-
thing like it. Jean Paul Richter says, "Courage consists not
in blindly overlooking danger, but in meeting it with the eyes
open." Nothing has ever been written which has shown
greater courage than that exhibited by the twenty nuns who,
in the French Revolution, stood together on the scaffold chant-
ing "Te Deum" till one by one the sweet voices dropped in
silence beneath the fatal axe; still the survivors sang on with
unfaltering lips, till the abbess, left alone, gave forth the last
"Amen," and the glorious hymn was over.

Some British officers went to a cabin in the Green Mountains
one evening and ordered the woman to have her family and
self in bed by sun-down as they had important business to
transact, and did not wish listeners. She did as they required,
putting her children and husband also in bed, but stationing
herself where she overheard all their plans to catch the Ameri-
can troops napping. Going out, after they retired, she took
one of their horses and rode to the place where the army was
stationed, a distance of ten miles, through sleet and snow,
warned them of the intentions of the British, and was back in
bed before day-break. When the British arrived, the American Army was so stationed that they could not dislodge it. They rushed back to the woman's house and asked who had told—who had overheard them? She answered, "Nobody." When asked afterwards how she could quiet her conscience for so prevaricating, she replied: As her husband and she were one, and as the law only recognized the husband, why, of course, she was nobody.

We will relate two more instances of bravery by women during that inspired period. Some of the descendants of these two brave women now live in this city. These two stories have never been in print, but have been handed down from one generation to another. Colonel John Bull had sent his two daughters to Norristown, during the Revolution, for safety, but one evening word was received that the British would be there in two hours. Animus, the older of the two, sixteen years of age, got on her horse, took her small and much younger sister behind her, and a box of valuable papers in front and rode sixty miles that night, by herself, to a place of safety. A Quaker by the name of Mr. John Smith lived at Darby, near Philadelphia, during the War of the Revolution. He was very desirous of seeing our army victorious, and helped with money and clothes and aided in every way. One day Washington and his staff were to dine with him, but the British found it out and started to arrest him before the Americans arrived, and then wait to catch them. One of the British soldiers was so anxious to find Mr. Smith that he went on ahead of the rest of the soldiers. When he arrived at the house, the only daughter, Mary, caught the soldier and held him by the throat while her father ran out the back way and escaped, and warned Washington and his officers. Miss Smith is described as a large, magnificent looking woman, and very intellectual. She left a large number of descendants in this city. The British officer, who found her holding one of his men by the throat complimented her on her bravery and wanted to find a husband for her among his men, but she said she would rather marry the poorest American than the greatest general in the British Army.

Whatever rouses us to a higher resolution, even though the
effect be temporary, leaves its effect for a better ideal. Tennyson said, "Courage, sir; that makes man or woman look their godliest."

Courage is a personal duty. To shrink from pain and danger when we are called on to bear the one and confront the other is to renounce our moral obligations. In the absence of courage there can be no security against any moral declension, since the coward may be bullied and frightened into any crime. It has been often said that because a woman will jump from a mouse that she is a coward, but we have seen that woman have a immense amount of determination and "courage sans peur" when it is called forth, as in the preceding examples, and these are only a very few culled from the history of a time when all showed their courage to a high degree. The passive physical courage which consists in patient endurance of bodily pain is much more frequent in woman than in men, all physicians admit. This passive courage is a grand and beautiful virtue, but not the only kind to which they may pretend. Then we may be allowed to boast that, when great demands are made on the physical courage of women, it has not been found lacking. The women of the War of the Revolution were not only patiently courageous, but had the active courage, too, of their convictions, just as the earlier patriotic women, who all met death gloriously. Such are Judith, Zenobia, Joan of Arc and Charlotte Corday. To whatever line of heroism men may point, there also we will almost surely find a woman deserving of the same cross of honor; as in the Spanish-American War, when the nurses went from all over the country to face yellow and typhoid fever, small-pox and all the terrible experiences of the battlefield, from whence some never returned and others only reached home to die. Thousands of miles away, from far-off Manila, comes the word that some of the brightest Kansas women are at the front with their husbands, brothers and sweethearts, nursing both in the hospitals and on the battlefields, giving first aid to the wounded. One of these brave women sat by the side of a young man in the trenches in one of the worst engagements and coolly passed him cartridges as fast as he could fire. Another one writes home that "it is glorious work," and that she is "fiercely happy."
Who would dream of saying that Miss Clara Barton, and those connected with the Red Cross, did not possess the very highest kind of courage?

We assimilate so rapidly that in the blood of the pure American will be found the practical sense of England, the stern principle of Scotland, the brightest wit of Ireland, the suavity of France and the philosophy of Germany. The typical Brother Jonathan is at once a cosmopolitan and an American. Through him we see in the future, "the distant gates of Eden gleam."

Just now we are still in the throes of war, and all of us are looking anxiously to the future. But the end is not yet, and we can only say, with Longfellow:

"Sail on, O ship of State!  
Sail on, O Union, strong and great!  
Humanity, with all its fears,  
With all the hopes of future years,  
Is hanging breathless on thy fate;

Sail on, nor fear to breast the sea!  
Our hearts, our hopes are all with thee;  
Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our tears,  
Our faith, triumphant o'er our fears,  
Are all with thee, are all with thee."

NELLIE V. MARK, M. D.

MILITARY DEED FROM FRANCE.

An interesting document has recently found its way into the library of the Historical Society of the State of Illinois. It may be called a military deed from the French government to the United States, of that portion of the Louisiana territory under the command of the Lieutenant Governor at St. Louis. The document is dated January 12, 1804, and is signed by Count Loussat, the Colonel Prefect Commissioner of the French government. It is written from New Orleans and bears the coat of arms of the Louisiana territory. The document is an order from the Prefect to Mr. Dehaut de Lasuze, Lieutenant Governor of the Territory, stationed at St. Louis,
MILITARY DEED FROM FRANCE.

1211

directing him to turn over the military post under his jurisdiction to Captain Stoddard, of the United States Army. President Jefferson had just concluded the Treaty for the purchase of the Louisiana territory from France and this document is interesting as bearing on the details of the transfer. It reads as follows:

Marine New Orleans, 21st, 1st winter month
Colonies Year 12 Republican Calendar
Louisiana (12th January 1804)
The Colonel Prefect Commissioner of the French Government
To Mr. Dehault de Lasuze, Lieutenant Governor of Illinois, at St. Louis.

Sir: I forward this day to Mr. Stoddard, Captain of Artillery of the United States Army, charged to go and take possession of the Territory and Settlements where you command for His Catholic Majesty, the following documents:

First. An unsealed letter from Messrs de Salcedo, and Marquis de Casa Calvo, Commissioners of his Catholic Majesty, bearing date Dec. 31st which commands you to give possession of the Post to the officer or agent to whom I shall have given the power to receive it in virtue of the Treaty of St. Idelfonso, which retroceded Louisiana to the French Republic.

Second. A letter from me to Mr. Stoddard itself concerted by the commissioners of the United States sent here for the execution of the Treaty of Paris by which France herself subsequently ceded Louisiana to the United States. In this letter bearing date of this day I transfer my powers to this officer—to receive from you in the name of the French Republic the Military and Civil possession of that part of Louisiana over which you command and at the same time I authorize him to then keep it for the United States.

Third. A letter also from me of this same day to Mr. Pierre Chouteau by which I give him all the power necessary to proceed to make with you or cause to be made for France, an inventory, estimation, and appraisement of the structures and buildings (other however than the fortifications and works) belonging to His Catholic Majesty in the places under your command which must also be delivered to us.

Fourth. Letters from the Commissioners of His Catholic Majesty dated also this same day 31st Dec and unsealed to:
Don Pedro Dehault de la Suze—Commander at New Bourbon.
Don Francisco Valle—Commander at Ste. Genevieve.
Don Louis Lorimer—Commander at Cape Girardeau.
Don Jean Lavallee—Commander at Madrid.

The object and tenor of these letters is similar to the one these commissioners wrote you.
I am ignorant as to whether these commanders are thoroughly enough under your control for it to have sufficed to make known my wishes to you alone in order for them to conform to them; but the distances are so great and mistakes would be regrettable that I hazzard writing direct to them also.

Fifth. I send then besides to the American Captain, Mr. Stoddard, a separate circular to each of these commanders.

I pray you Sir to be kind enough in all these changes of dominations to receive the divers powers I announce to you in all that concerns the French Republic as also the persons who will present them to you.

I have the honor to salute you.

Laussat

Received 19th February 1804
D.

Deeded 27th March 1804
D.

About four years ago, this document was discovered among the effects of a descendant of Lieutenant Governor Lasuze, at New Orleans. Its value was recognized by Mr. Armand Hawkins, an antiquarian of that city, who was authorized to dispose of it. He communicated with the different States with whose history this document was associated and asked for bids for its purchase. Congressman Hinrichsen, at that time Secretary of State of Illinois, after an investigation to test the genuineness of the document, purchased it for the sum of $500 for the State Historical Library. The document is written on parchment in the French of that day. In addition to the coat of arms of the Territory, it bears the seal of the Colonial Prefect. The writing is perfectly legible, being apparently as clear as the day it was written.

LADY CORNELIA’S SPINET.

LONG stretches of white turnpike, with fields of ripening grain on either side, and in the distance hills that fade into the blue horizon.

This is “Middle Tennessee” at the present time. Even so far back as 1790 there were a few good roads, and homes built
by workmen sent from the "Mother State," built in colonial style with white corinthian pillars and polished oaken floors.

At the door of one of these homes, built of stone, in the year 1793, a carriage stopped. This carriage, lately built in a Boston workshop, was the first seen in Tennessee, and had been followed on the latter part of its journey by a large and motley company, constantly reinforced by recruits all anxious to see this wonderful structure on wheels, with postilions, and drawn by four horses, reach its destination.

When the carriage stopped there was a general halt. A black footman, descending from a seat on the box, solemnly opened the door, and Sir Peyton Skipwith, the owner of the "Rock House" and thousand acres surrounding it, descended from the carriage, and assisted a young and elegant woman to alight. This was unexpected and a slight cheer went up from the curious onlookers. To this the new land proprietor and his fair companion gravely responded with a bow, and with a lingering glance at the setting sun and the broad acres of their new domain they entered the house, and the happiness of Sir Peyton Skipwith and his bride was only to be surmised by the outside world.

This outside world, a new settlement with the last newspaper from the "Mother State" a month old, and languishing to hear the latest fashion in kerchief and stomacher, and the news of Mr. Washington's reélection, naturally took an absorbing interest in the latest acquisition to their society; but with the exception of an occasional courteous word from Sir Peyton, and a smile and bow from Lady Cornelia's carriage, their curiosity concerning the newcomers received no encouragement. The young couple were probably too much absorbed in each other to be properly benevolent, and public interest was beginning to wane when a rumor was circulated that excited a thrill in all.

Built on Sir Peyton's ground was a small church, where the early settlers met to unite in divine worship. As they passed to and fro on these pious pilgrimages—the rumors were conflicting, but one fact was unanimously declared—each evening, when the darkness came on, wonderful and mysterious sounds were heard to issue from the brilliantly-illuminated
windows of the "Rock House." The music (for such it seemed to be) was said to have a most disquieting effect upon those who heard it; even the reverend pastor, Dr. McGinty himself, was seen to stop on his way and take most unseemly steps for one of his age and godly calling.

Such a state of affairs would never do! All concurred in one opinion, that the matter should be investigated, and a committee of church members appointed to make known to the public the nature of these profane sounds that were so disquieting to the God-fearing flock of Zion Church. It seemed most proper that an explanation should be demanded of "Mr. Peyton Skipwith and Mistress Cornelia, his wife" (titles were abolished as savoring of earthly pride and not consistent with Republican teaching). This course having been adopted and not found satisfactory, it was agreed that on a certain evening the secret committee, composed of grave and reverend Presbyters, should conceal themselves beneath Sir Peyton Skipwith's open windows, and I will try to describe what they saw.

Seated at an instrument somewhat like our modern piano, with small spindle legs, and white shining ivory keys, sat Sir Peyton's bride. The light from innumerable silver candelabra fell upon the coils of her fair hair and the silk of her gown and delicate laces, while Sir Peyton, his tall form attired in full evening costume, with silk hose, knee buckles of brilliants, and low dancing shoes, turned pages from which she seemed to play. Her white jewelled fingers ran over the keys of the instrument and brought forth sounds so delicious, so entrancing, that the world seemed to be floating off in melody, and the church committee, secreted beneath the open window, held their breath in rapt wonder; but this was not all, for next, looking up into Sir Peyton's eyes, she sang in a voice like a flute:

"My ain laddie is a so'ger boy,
Oh, I will cast off my gay costly gown,
And follow him on from town to town,
And I will sell the Kaims from my hair,
And follow my true love for ever mair."

As her voice died away, a lady seated in the shadow, whom those watching had not before noticed, dressed in a pale silk
gown and lace cap and kerchief, took her seat at the instrument, and Lady Cornelia, standing up, gaily threw her silk petticoat over her arm and made a deep courtesy to Sir Peyton, who stood opposite, bowing to the ground. Then they began to dance. The music had changed now, and the church delegation began to shuffle their feet uneasily, and take quick, uncertain steps until—"Tell it not in Gath," for the oak that overshadowed Sir Peyton's doorway alone was the witness—these staid, silent church members also began to bow and courtesy, and pirouette in the moonlight beneath Sir Peyton's window, while inside the house, with the light from the candelabra falling on their silk and jewels, Sir Peyton and his lady swept up and down the polished floor in the stately figures of the minuet. As the music continued, the dancers seemed to gain fresh inspiration, but at last, like a knight of old, Sir Peyton kissed his lady's hand, the lights went out in the "Rock House," and the church delegation, with exhilarated but somewhat sheepish countenances, parted company, and wended their ways to their respective homes.

Not many days after this occurrence, the following report was submitted with much solemnity to the pastor and presiding elders of Zion Church:

Dr. MaGinty and Reverend Sirs:

Being appointed by ye reverend gentlemen to investigate certain musick not consistent with ye pious teachings of ye church, said committee will state that they found this musick in their own minds most conducive to deep religious meditations, and much sobriety of thought and action. Howsoever, said committee advises ye congregation not to linger in ye pathway near ye seats of ye mighty in high places, for ye machinations of ye evil one are past ye understanding of man.

Respectfully submitted,

Jonas Frierson,
Obadiah Dale,
Keziah Witherspoon.

Notwithstanding this caution to Dr. McGinty's flock, they were still wont to linger near the "Rock House" and listen, until one night there was no light to be seen, nor sound issued from the darkened windows.

Lord Peyton's horse had returned riderless, and his lifeless
body was found near a trysting place where he and “Lady Cornelia” were wont to meet.

The “Rock House” was closed now, and Lady Cornelia travelled in foreign lands. Years passed, and once more sounds of music, plaintive now, were heard—but these also ceased in time, and the house passed into other hands.

And now, nearly a hundred years after, with the generations that it has sheltered sleeping a dreamless sleep near by, this old house alone seems to preserve its pristine youth.

Once again it is occupied by a young couple, and the music that now floats from the open window is that of childish laughter.

But on one occasion the children grow serious, when they are trying to spell the name cut in the rock on which the house is built; and as with chubby fingers they point out and spell L-a-d-y C-o-r-n-e-l-i-a S-k-i-p-w-i-t-h, one older than the rest, holding up a warning finger tells them to—“Listen.” Do you not hear Lady Cornelia’s spinet? She is singing:

“My ain laddie is a soger boy,
And I will sell the Kaimes from my hair,
And follow my true love for ever mair.”

And then they all listen, and—who can tell? We all know that the refrain in Lady Cornelia’s song will never pass away—that love is the secret spring of perennial youth, and will be with us until time is no more.

MARY POLK WINN.

GEORGE WALTON, PATRIOT SOLDIER AND STATESMAN.

The ancestor of George Walton came from England and to the American Colonies as early as the year 1682, and from them inherited that intolerance of tyranny and oppression which characterized his eventful life. He was born in Prince Edward County, Virginia, in the year 1741, but after the death of his parents, he left his native State and settled in Savannah, Georgia. His talents and literary taste attracted the interest of influential friends who aided him in the study of law, and
GEORGE WALTON, PATRIOT.

while yet a youth he was admitted to the Georgia bar. His
gift of eloquence he devoted to the cause of liberty and with
its electric thrill he roused to patriotism and action the people
of the struggling colony. Before the memorable battle
of Bunker Hill he was elected a member of the Council of
Safety, and from that time until the close of his life he was in
the service of his country. In 1777 he married Dorothy
Camber, daughter of an English nobleman, who resided in
Chatham County, Georgia. The following year we find him
bravely leading his regiment in the defense of Savannah. Here
he was desperately wounded, and taken prisoner by the enemy.
General Robert Howe addressed him a letter of sympathy and
commended him for his bravery. In a letter written by Walton
at this time to his young wife, with the probabilities of death
threatening him he says, “Remember that you are the beloved
wife of a man who has made honor and reputation the ruling
motive of every action of his life.” He lived, but his career as
a soldier had ended, and his record as a statesman began. He
was twice Governor of Georgia, six times a Representative
to Congress, once a Senator of the United States, once Chief
Justice of the State of Georgia, several times a member of the
Legislature, and four times Judge of the Supreme Court.
After enumerating this list, Sanders in his Biography of the
Signers of the Declaration of Independence says of him:
“There are indeed few men in the United States upon whom
more solid proofs of public confidence have been conferred.”
In 1791 we find him living at “Meadow Garden,” Augusta,
Georgia. This was his home until the year of his death, 1804.
Under its hospitable roof were entertained the best, the bravest
and the most cultured in the land. President George Wash-
ington was George Walton’s guest at “Meadow Garden” when
he visited Augusta in May, 1791. The illustrious Madame
Octavia Walton Le Vert was George Walton’s granddaughter
and was frequently a guest in his house. When the Marquis
de Lafayette was in Augusta in 1824 he was taken to Meadow
Garden because it had been the home of his “valued friend,
George Walton.” In time of trouble the hand of sympathy
opened wide the doors of Meadow Garden to the unfortunate
and distressed. A shadow fell across its threshold, however,
When the husband, father and loyal friend was borne to his silent resting place on Rosney Hill.

Meadow Garden is stronger to-day than many of the modern wooden dwellings. Of course a great deal of painting, and some slight repairing will have to be done, but the wood work, etc., especially that of the quaint old carved fireplace is in excellent condition. There are eleven rooms in all, four upstairs, five on the first floor, and two in the basement. The large room on the right of the doorway will be perfect as a reception room.

The following beautiful lines were dedicated to George Walton by his gifted and beautiful descendant, Miss Catherine Elizabeth Walton, who entered into rest October 26, 1898:

The struggle o'er, the contest done,
The warrior sought a place of rest;
He chose the sweetest, fairest one,
Where meadows left their golden rest.

Forgotten are the cares of State;
His loved ones gather round him now,
Gladness and pleasure on him wait
To chase the shadows from his brow.

Stranger, withhold thy ruthless hand;
Truth will defend this home—forbear,
Thou can'st not rend nor break the band
That links the name of Walton there.

Oh, Spirit of the sacred past!
Enfold within thy mighty wings
Name, honor, love, our precious things;
They only death and time outlast.

HATTIE GOULD JEFFERIES.

THE PECULIAR GHOST OF MEADOW GARDEN.

The Registrar and several other members of the Augusta Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution—who have very closely at heart everything pertaining to Meadow Garden, which has lately been purchased by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution—have re-
quested the reproduction of the following story, which ap-
peared in the Christmas Eve edition of "The Herald" several
years ago:

"During the many, many years of its existence, there have
been numberless stories connected with Meadow Garden—the
old Walton home on the canal bank—but of them all none is
more interesting than one known only by one of Augusta's
oldest inhabitants, and recently told by her in response to a
special plea made in behalf of its appropriateness to the Christ-
mas season. Perhaps even then she would not have con-
sented to tell the story in all its details if it had not been for a
strange circumstance related to her. Of late years, since the
old home has fallen from its high estate, it has been occupied
by many families; and some of them have, from time to time,
told remarkable tales of the house being haunted. There are
nights, it has been said, when the echo of dance music is heard
in the empty corridors, and when clicking of high heels re-
sounds on the stairs. A few days ago an old man, who has
been living in another State for many years, told of an ex-
perience he had one Christmas Eve at Meadow Garden.

"A room directly under the front stairs, which is now walled
up—some say because it is in wretched repair, and others be-
cause of certain mysterious reasons not given—was open at
that time. It had been a storeroom in the palmy days of the
great house, and the old man found it convenient for the stor-
ing away of certain of his own belongings not in constant use.
Just before an ever memorable Christmas he had bought some
gifts with which to surprise his family and the storeroom
afforded a good hiding place for them. It was late on Christ-
mas Eve that he stole quietly down the stairs to bring out the
packages.

"The room was full of dark shadows which the flickering
candle he carried only served to make blacker. It was nearly
midnight and everything was so deadly still that the man was
startled by a slight, rustling noise, probably made by a mouse.
Suddenly, as he stopped to lift some toys from the floor, it
seemed to him that the air became heavy with the fragrance
of violets.

"He knew that no flowers had been to his room and he
looked around curiously to discern the cause of the waves of intoxicating sweetness. Holding the candle high over his head he peered into the dark corners; and as he looked the door leading into the large kitchen next to the room slowly opened, and to the gazer's utter amazement a lady entered. The man was too astonished to utter a sound or move. He was dimly conscious of the fact that it was a very grand lady indeed who entered the crowded, dingy room, and that the cobweb and dust would certainly spoil her violet satin gown. In one hand she held a large bunch of violets and with the other she held up her dainty skirts, showing lace-trimmed petticoats and one satin-shod foot.

"For a moment she stood there, slightly panting as though from rapid running; and then, seemingly unconscious of the fact that anyone was in the room, tossed the flowers to one side, and walking to a distant corner, she ran her hand in a crevice of the wall, as though feeling for something. The search was evidently in vain, for she shook her head several times, and a puzzled and anxious look passed over her face.

"Just then a gust of wind blew out the light and frightened by he knew not what, the man turned and ran from the room. When he collected himself sufficiently to go back with another light he found the door leading into the kitchen locked and barred, as he remembered he had left it the day before.

"The mystery of the strange lady's appearance was never accounted for, and the man's associates laughed so incredulously whenever he told the story, saying that he must have been drinking pretty freely, that he soon grew sensitive on the subject and could not be induced to say anything about it.

"A complicated train of circumstance led to the writer hearing these facts, and immediately the determination was formed to try to find some solution to the mystery from a lady known to be thoroughly well posted on all the facts connected with the history of the Walton home. The facts she related are woven into the following:

"In the heydey of Meadow Garden's glory, shortly after the close of the Revolution, a great house party was given in compliment to a young Northern girl spending the winter with relatives in Georgia. The most brilliant of the many enter-
tainments with which she was complimented was a grand ball
given at Meadow Garden on Christmas Eve. Never before or
since has the historic home been the scene of such festivities.
The house was ablaze with lights, and all was abloom with
holly berries and mistletoe and rare Southern roses. The
dance went on in the two rooms on the right of the hall, then
thrown into one. Here were assembled many beautiful women
and gallant men, not only from surrounding country, but from
neighboring cities.

"The most admired of all the gay throng was the fair guest
of the North. Her hand was eagerly sought for every dance,
not by one, but by the majority of the men present. It was
observed that she danced often with a young Englishman visit-
ing America on an important mission from the Mother
Country. The feeling of bitterness between England and the
United States had almost entirely died out, and the young
stranger was received very cordially; but there were some who
had not forgotten the recent enmity, and among these was the
father of the belle of the ball. The Englishman had paid de-
voted attention to the girl ever since he arrived in the South,
and a rumor as to the state of affairs had reached the ears of
the father in Boston.

"That very day a letter had come forbidding the daughter
to speak to her country's enemy, as the irate American ex-
pressed it, and commanding her to start for home with her
travelling companion the very next day. This letter had been
shown her companion, a widow almost as young and beautiful
as her charge, and the girl had been comforted somewhat by
her friend's warm expressions of sympathy.

"They had decided that no harm could be done by allow-
ing the young couple to be happy together for this one last
evening. During the pause for a dance they managed to steal
away for a few minutes to whisper their goodbyes. It was
never known exactly what was said, but before the lover left he
gave her a ring twisted about a card on which he had written
his Philadelphia address. This she was to send him if she
found it in her power to give him one ray of hope. She did
not dare to run the risk of the ring being seen, so she leaned
on the window of the cloak room on the ground floor, near
which they were standing, and slipped the jewel into a little crevice hardly visible. Neither of the two in their absorption of each other, saw the burning gleam of almost insane jealousy in the eyes of the companion, who watched them from the shadows of the window hangings. Later, when the rightful owner of the ring and the card came for them, they had disappeared. She never again saw the Englishman. She died not long afterwards, and it was whispered that her heart was broken. Years afterwards the companion confessed before her own death, that, wild with jealousy, she had stolen the ring, and had written the lover, as though at her friend's dictation, that there was no hope for him and that the lady of his dreams was to marry another, one who pleased both her father and herself.

"It is by means of this confession that the story is known, and has been handed down through the generations of one family—never, until the other day, passing beyond the family circle.

"Listening to the story of the man who had seen the ghost, and later to that of the dear old Augusta lady, the writer was struck by a remarkable coincidence that gave great additional interest to the strange circumstances. During a visit to Boston several years ago a party of Georgians were entertained at a famous old mansion belonging to a distinguished family. The evening was a delightful one in all respects, but it was remembered by everyone principally for the view they had of the exquisite painting by a world famed master. It was a full-length portrait of a beautiful girl with deep blue eyes and golden hair. She wore a short-waisted gown of violet satin, held up by one hand so as to give a glimpse of lace skirts and a fairy foot. The other hand held a bunch of violets. The guests were so greatly interested in the angelically lovely woman that their host told something of her history. 'There was some romance in her life, connected with a visit to the South shortly before her death. By the way, it must have been one of your Georgia boys who stole her heart away, because her portrait was painted in a gown she wore to a Christmas ball given in Augusta.'"

ELLA BUTLER EVANS.
WHAT WE ARE DOING AND
CHAPTER WORK.

CEDAR FALLS CHAPTER (Waterloo, Iowa).—Since the or-
ganization of this Chapter last summer, in which members from
Waterloo and Cedar Falls united, the membership list has
increased rapidly until now we number thirty-two. Much
interest and enthusiasm is manifested in the work and the
social features are very pleasant. The meetings are held
alternately, and as the intervening distance is covered by an
electric railway, there is no difficulty in arranging meetings in
this way to be held once a month. There have been two very
interesting and impressive ceremonies in which the Chapter
has participated recently—the presentation of the gold spoon
of the National Daughters of the American Revolution to the
Real Daughters. Owing to the non-arrival of one the pre-
sentations had to be made separately. Mrs. Mary Ann Burr
is the daughter of Theophilus Luther, who served as a private
in the Rhode Island troops with Captain Carr and Colonel
Crary. Mrs. Burr is ninety-two years old and quite feeble,
although her mental faculties are keen. She was much affected
by the presentation of the spoon. She was seated in the
parlors of the Burr Hotel, Cedar Falls, where she makes her
home with her son, and surrounded by the Chapter, her sons
and grandson, when she was presented with the spoon by the
local Regent of the Chapter, Mrs. Julian Richardson, who made
a short address. After the exercises Mesdames Burr served an
excellent supper. Mrs. Burr's spoon was given her March
24th, and April 13th again our Chapter met in Cedar Falls and
presented a similar testimonial to Mrs. Catherine Roadman.
She is the daughter of Peter Mower. He served as a private
in the New York troops under Captain Putnam and Colonel
Willett. He was one of four brothers who served in the Revo-
lutionary War. Mrs. Roadman is quite active and thinks
nothing of driving her own carriage in from her home, about
one and one-half miles from Cedar Falls. She related a story
she remembers hearing her father tell of the capture of a pris-
oner by him. The spoons presented by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, are much admired and the recipients will cherish them highly. It is quite a distinction for a Western Chapter to have two Real Daughters in their membership. Mrs. Charles E. Armstrong, of Clinton, the State Regent, sent congratulatory messages to Mrs. Burr and Mrs Roadman and her letter was read at the close of the exercises.—Mrs. Julian Richards.

PiQUA (Ohio) Chapter.—Our Chapter numbers twenty-five members and we meet on the first Tuesday of each month, except during the summer months. The meetings are held at the home of the Regent, who is an efficient and indefatigable worker for the good of the cause, and has in the highest degree the love and esteem of every member of the Chapter.

We began work for our soldiers as soon as the Daughters were called on for aid, but as there was a little misunderstanding at first where our contributions were to be sent, we forwarded to Dr. Delavan Bloodgood, Surgeon General of the United States Navy, 104 hospital night-shirts with a handkerchief in the pocket of each; we also sent 86 flannel bandages, and $125, one-half to the Army and one-half to the Navy.

Last month we united with other Ohio Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution in making Mrs. William McKinley, wife of the President, a member of the Mary Washington Association.

In local work we have in preparation a stone to mark the spot near Piqua, where was fought the last battle of the French and Indian War. On this stone is cut the record of that event, and in May will be the unveiling when there will be exercises of deep interest.

On February 22d our Regent invited the members of the Chapter, with the "Sons" and a few other guests, to a beautiful reception at her lovely and hospitable home. Washington's Birthday was celebrated in a delightful manner with speeches by Rev. A. Ramsey, rector of St. James' Church, and Judge John Geyar, in brilliant oratory.

Miss Etta Beandriff's vocal solo, Miss Grapes' instrumental
solo, with Miss Dill’s recitations were all fine and thoroughly appreciated.

Before closing I wish to express my appreciation of the AMERICAN MAGAZINE. We enjoy its reading and use its fine articles often in our meetings.—MRS. LOUISE WOOD McKINNEY, Historian.

SA-GO-YE-WAT-HA Chapter, of Seneca Falls, New York, now numbers forty-eight members.

The study of New York State history has been taken up this year, and at the meetings held on the last Monday evening of each month, interesting papers on assigned topics have preceded the social meetings.

The Chapter contributed to the erection of a monument to the memory of the thirty-two revolutionary patriots buried in Camden, New York, and also for a pin for the State Regent. Each year the Chapter adds to its library, and since February 22, 1898, it has acquired three volumes of the Massachusetts Records, two volumes of Ancient Windsor, Pioneer History of Camden, History of Queensbury, New York, three volumes of Connecticut Marriages, four volumes Document History of New York. It has also volumes of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, New England History and Genealogical Register and New York Genealogical and Biographical Records for the year 1898.

The Chapter had the pleasure of being entertained on the evening of Washington’s Birthday by their Regent, Mrs. L. R. Sanford, and her sister, Mrs. Micks. The spacious rooms were handsomely draped with American flags. In the entrance hall were two fine pictures of George and Mary Washington, one above the other on an easel and draped with the national colors.

A brief business meeting was first held, at which all the officers were re-elected as follows: Regent, Mrs. Sanford; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Addison; Treasurer, Miss Libbie Cowing; Registrar, Miss Jennie Cowing; Recording Secretary, Miss Claribel Teller; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Edith Avery; Historian, Miss B. R. Daniels. This was followed by the regular order of the social evenings.

The following program was rendered: “America,” the

In the dining-room where delicate refreshments were served, the American flag was again tastefully displayed. On the sideboard crossed and tied with ribbons, were two hatchets. The evening concluded with the guessing of a set of anagrams on revolutionary generals. Each person was furnished a pencil and a little booklet, whose cover was daintily decorated with a hatchet, hand painted in different designs. Ten minutes were given for solving and then the prizes were awarded; the first prize to Miss Jennie Cowing, who solved all in about two minutes, a beautiful photograph frame; the booby prize to Miss Remsen, a lovely calendar.

The Society is growing constantly both in numbers and popularity. Much of its success is due to the untiring energy and ability of its loyal and beloved Regent, Mrs. Sanford, whose patriotism is unfailing.—B. R. DANIELS, Historian.

DOLLY MADISON CHAPTER.—The social feature connected with the advent of the Daughters of the American Revolution Congress at Washington is always appreciated by the strangers. The tea given on February 21st by the Dolly Madison Chapter at the residence of Mrs. Edward Graves, of Massachusetts Avenue, proved most delightful, and was a beautiful affair. Mrs. Graves and Mrs. Gannett—Dolly Madison Regent— with Mrs. Daniel Manning, President General, in handsome toilets received the guests as they entered the drawing-room. All the ladies of this Chapter were also hostesses, who vied with each
other in making the evening peculiarly enjoyable to the six hundred invited guests.

In one parlor a bevy of young girls—Daughters of the Revolution, through their mothers—served punch.

The already richly-furnished dining-room was decorated with flags, palms and flowers, while the table with its red candelabras and American beauties, had also the national colors of red, white and blue artistically arranged in both ribbon and bon-bons, which made the feast spread attractive to both eyes and palate. Coffee was daintily served in the library. From a corner of the hall, under a canopy of flags, and hid by a veritable forest of tall palms, an orchestra added to the occasion by rendering patriotic strains and other music.

The Dolly Madison tea will long be remembered as one of the most successful functions of the season of 1899.

It reflected great credit upon the Daughter who so generously opened her handsome home that the Chapter might fittingly entertain this noble body of women, Daughters of the American Revolution, then assembled in the city.—MARIA S. LYMAN, Historian.

FORT ATKINSON CHAPTER.—On February 22d a meeting was called at the home of Mrs. Lucian B. Caswell and a local Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was formed to be known as the Fort Atkinson Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. In the absence of the State Regent, Mrs. Peck, who is in Algiers, the Chapter elected their Regent by vote, choosing Mrs. L. B. Caswell. The other officers elected were: Mrs. Edward Rankin, Vice-Regent; Miss Mary L. Pratt, Secretary; Miss Grace Rogers, Treasurer; Mrs. George A. Pratt, Registrar; Mrs. F. J. Perry, Historian; Board of Management, Mrs. Ogden, Mrs. Green, Mrs. Rogers; Social Committee, Mrs. Hoard, Mrs. Schreiner, Mrs. Hopkins, Mrs. F. Cole.

It was moved and seconded that the Board of Management draw up the Constitution and By-Laws and report to the Regent, who will call a meeting to act upon them.

The Fort Atkinson Chapter has begun its history with seventeen charter members, all anxious to do good work in the
Chapter and town and already a number more have sent in papers of application to be acted upon. Mrs. Guy L. Cole, formerly Regent of the Beloit Chapter, has come to this city to remain some time and was a great help in the forming of the Chapter.

After refreshments had been served the Chapter adjourned to meet again to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, when a literary program will be observed.—MARY L. PRATT, Secretary.

SAMUEL GRANT CHAPTER (Gardiner, Maine).—Upon the afternoon of February 9th “Grant Place” was the scene of a delightful reception given by the Regent, Mrs. William Powell Rice in honor of the State Regent of Maine, Mrs. W. H. White, of Lewiston. This being the occasion of the first visit of the State Regent in Gardiner since the Society was first established, the hostess was anxious that all those interested in the Society as well as friends should be present. The guests assembled in large numbers from Augusta, Hallowell and vicinity, comfortably filling the spacious parlors, drawing-room and library.

In the dining-room upon the polished surface of the mahogany table were laid Mexican embroidered linens, cut glass and silver, the patriotic colors appearing in the fine center bowl of scarlet salvias and white carnations surmounted by ferns and draped with blue and red satin ribbons. A huge blazing open fire served as a background and the candelabras and many shaded lamps cast a glow over all. “The Flag Song,” written by one of the Chapter, was beautifully rendered to the able accompaniment of Miss Vannat. Flags were draped over the inner door and flags and bunting intertwined around the old-fashioned stair railings. Smilax festooned the bracket lamps, and ferns and palms adorned the old colonial rooms.

The beautiful face of the wife of our Governor was noticeable among the guests from Augusta, she whom we hope to actively interest in our Daughters of the American Revolution work.

The presentation of a cup and saucer over two hundred years old to the hostess from Mrs. Beale, of Augusta, the first Daugh-
ter to respond to the written call of Mrs. Rice over three years ago asking for members in this locality, was an unexpected incident of the day.

Mrs. Simpson, Regent of Frances Dighton Williams Chapter, came over from Bangor to attend the occasion.

All were pleased to meet Mrs. White and it is hoped renewed interest will prove an impetus to the work of our grand Society in this locality.—Nora G. Rice, Regent.

Jane McCrea Chapter (Fort Edward, New York).—The first meeting of this Chapter since its organization in January was held on Washington's Birthday at the residence of the Regent, Mrs. Joseph E. King, in Fort Edward. That the Chapter begins its work in a spirit worthy of its historic surroundings was evidenced by the interest and enthusiasm of those present. Nearly all of the members attended the meeting, and there were also present guests from the Ethan Allen and Green Mountain Chapters of Vermont.

The parlors were patriotically draped with the national colors, and the program of the afternoon was most interesting. The singing of the "Star-Spangled Banner," with Mrs. Underwood as soloist, was a feature of the occasion. Miss Cheesman, as pianist, and Mrs. J. Earl Cheesman as vocalist, contributed largely to the success of the entertainment. Mrs. Cheesman also delighted the audience by reading some humorous patriotic selections.

The Constitution drafted by the committee was read by Mrs. George Underwood and approved by the Chapter. A sketch of Washington's life by the Historian concluded the literary program. Refreshments were served and subjects of interest discussed.

It was decided to hold but four regular meetings yearly. The next will occur May 10th, the anniversary of the surrender of Fort Ticonderoga. The others will be on July 27th, the anniversary of the murder of Jane McCrea by the Indians, and on October 17th, commemorating Burgoyne's surrender at Saratoga.

The Chapter proposes to mark the scene of Jane McCrea's
death and other historic spots in this locality, also to make pilgrimages to local scenes of revolutionary events.

The membership already includes several from Sandy Hill, and a representative from Argyle, and as residents of any village in this section may become members if eligible and acceptable, there is no doubt that the Jane McCrea Chapter will prove to be a powerful organization.—Grace Kellogg Paris, Historian.

Minneapolis Chapter.—At the request of our Regent, I have prepared, as Historian, an account of a very delightful open meeting held by our Chapter. Of the many complimentary and eloquent tributes paid to the Daughters of the American Revolution both at home and at large, it is only possible to give a hint. It was enthusiastic, patriotic and social, so that we all came away with a certain sense of elation, pride and humility, that such nice things were said of us, that they were true, and that such responsibility was imposed upon us to be further worthy the high duties we have undertaken. Will you kindly find some place for it in the Magazine is the request of the Historian.

A charming reception was given January 11th at the home of Judge and Mrs. E. Ell Torrance by the Chapter. The decorations were of a patriotic nature and the doorways and arches were draped with flags and bunting. Easter lilies, white carnations and palms vied with the red, white and blue. A number of colonial treasures were scattered through the rooms. An ancient spinning wheel, old chairs in colonial decorations in blue and white divided interest with complete bound edition of the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine. The Chapter flag occupied a conspicuous place and the charter framed in wood brought from Mt. Vernon hung beside pictures of George and Martha Washington. Lilies of the valley brightened the library, where frappe was served. The guests received by Mrs. Torrance, State Regent, and former Regent of the Minneapolis Chapter; Mrs. C. M. Loring, Regent of Colonial Chapter; Mrs. H. A. Norton, Regent Minneapolis Chapter; Mrs. Robert Stratton, Vice-Regent; Mrs. E. J. M. Newcomb, Registrar; Miss Emma Rogers, Recording Secre-
WHAT WE ARE DOING AND CHAPTER WORK.

After singing "America" Mrs. Torrance gave an address of welcome. Mr. George H. Dagget, of the Sons of the American Revolution, made an address and Mrs. W. B. Leach gave an interesting account of the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution during the recent war. Judge Torrance, recently elected president of the Sons of the American Revolution, gave a short talk, followed by an eloquent address by W. C. White, of St. Paul. Mrs. L. G. Powers read a paper concerning the work of the Minneapolis Chapter since its organization. Several musical numbers were rendered by the Sappho ladies' quartet. Refreshments were served in the dining-room, where the decorations were blue and white, the colors of the Society.

The lights were shaded in blue, a large basket of white carnations and ferns adorning the center of the table, blue and white tapers in silver candelabra were at either end, blue and white china was used. Presiding in the dining-room were Messrs. O. H. Shepley, Douglas Fisk, F. C. Ball, and C. A. Dodge, assisted by a group of young women, all in colonial costume with powdered hair. The guests were one hundred and fifty and included officers and members of local Chapters and other invited guests.—Mrs. L. G. Powers, Historian.

GREAT BRIDGE CHAPTER.—The Great Bridge Chapter, of Norfolk, Virginia, boasts a Real Daughter among its members in the person of Elizabeth Berry Bottimore, whose father served in the Revolutionary War. Her father was Matthew Floyd, of Northampton County, Virginia, a soldier, a patriot, a minister of the gospel, a land holder, a man of gentle means and generous impulses. When the clarion notes of the Declaration of Independence rang through the land Matthew Floyd was a little lad of thirteen years, too young to go with the first company of the Northampton gentlemen, who flocked to Washington's standard, and his little heart throbbed and burned with indignation over his few years and boyish stature, and doubt-
MRS. ELIZABETH BERRY BOTTIMORE.

A Redi Daughter.
less his alarm was great lest the war of independence should be over before he was allowed to strike one stroke in the good cause. Three years later when Captain Richard Savage raised a company in the county the lad of sixteen enlisted and bore his part as a true man and brave soldier.

Those who knew him in later life remember him as a quiet and dignified gentleman wearing his clothes and small queue, dispensing the hospitality of his home, befriending the poor and afflicted, exhorting his flock from his pulpit, a soldier of the Cross save when he brought forth pearls of reminiscences from the store house of his experiences—a gentle, kindly figure among the landmarks of Northampton County. He was thrice married, but by his first two wives he had no children. In 1824 he married Elizabeth Custis Glenn, by whom he had two children, Elizabeth Esther Berry, the subject of this sketch, and Sarah Custes. * * * Elizabeth's young life was spent on her father's plantation and was quiet and uneventful. Her sweet manners and lovely disposition combined with her graces of person endeared her to all who knew her. At sixteen she married Thomas Bottimore, of Norfolk, Virginia, and with him she lived a happy wife for forty-four years. In 1895 her husband died and since then she has lived in an honored seclusion beloved and venerated by her descendants and esteemed by the members of the Presbyterian Church, of which she has been a devoted member for many years. She is the mother of three children, Mrs. J. Frank West, of Roanoke, Virginia; Elizabeth, who died in infancy, and Mrs. Sallie Floyd Taylor, of Norfolk, Virginia.

The Santa Ysabel Chapter, of San Jose, California, with their Chapter Regent, Mrs. Samuel Franklin Leib, met at the residence of Mrs. Leigh Richmond Smith, who is the Historian of the Chapter, on Thursday afternoon, January 12th. There was an interesting program. Mrs. Leigh Richmond Smith read a paper, which she had written on January events of the Revolutionary War. Miss Mary Walter, recited in a perfect manner Buchanan Reid's poem, "The Rising of 1776." Mrs. Frank Vincent Wright and Miss Eugenia Mabury sang most charmingly several patriotic songs. Professor Leigh Rich-
mond Smith read a letter of Columbus to Santim Yel, which he had written on his return voyage to Spain from this country. Mr. Smith is a delightful reader, and the letter was greatly enjoyed. Miss Lida Leib then played a march while the guests proceeded to the dining-room for refreshments. The room was lighted by candles as in the "olden time," for daylight had been excluded. The national colors were draped in the bay window.

St. Louis Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution held their annual business meeting on Saturday afternoon in the guildroom of Schuyler Memorial Home, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Chapter Regent, Mrs. Wallace Delafleld; First Vice-Regent, Mrs. Western Bascome; Second Vice-Regent, Mrs. Horatio N. Spencer; Recording Secretary, Miss Mary Walker Triplett; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Denison; Treasurer, Mrs. Joseph Otten; Registrar, Mrs. J. N. Booth; Historian, Mrs. Mary Polk Winn; Members of the Board of Managers, Mrs. Dwight Tredway, Mrs. De Figueiredo, Mrs. Carr. Mrs. Guy Kearney Powell, of Washington, District of Columbia, as delegate to the National Congress, which meets in Washington, February 22d. Mrs. Western Bascome, by virtue of her office as Regent of this Chapter, is also a delegate. The alternates for these delegates are Miss Ball and Miss Robertson. The Chapter instructed its delegates to vote for Mrs. George H. Shields as State Regent of Missouri. The Chapter has over two hundred members, but from these five separate and distinct Chapters have been organized, so that the membership is now one hundred and seventy-eight.

The National Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution has established for the last year a fund to build a memorial Continental Congress Hall at Washington, and has a good sum in the treasury toward that purpose. The St. Louis Chapter voted $100 toward the fund.

Mrs. Mary Polk Winn, Historian of the Chapter, delivered a very eloquent tribute to the memory of Dr. Irene S. Tolland, who died at her post of duty in the Santiago Hospital late in September. An interesting fact connected with the moneys
of the Chapter is that during the war the sum of $785.53 was contributed for the comfort of the Missouri soldiers in the shape of nurses, hospital, dainties, services of physicians, etc. —M. D.

LANSING CHAPTER.—In October, 1896, Lansing Chapter, Michigan, Daughters of the American Revolution, was organized with seventeen charter members and the following temporary officers: Regent, Mrs. Caroline Felch Grant; Vice-Regent, Miss Ida McCabe; Registrar, Mrs. Jessie McCabe Turner; Secretary, Miss Sara Carolyn Day; Treasurer, Mrs. Ellen L. Westcott; Historian, Mrs. Mary C. Spencer. There was much enthusiasm and many applications for membership. In January following a constitution was adopted, and the temporary officers made permanent. Our Chapter now numbers about fifty, with several names standing. At the first annual meeting the old officers were re-elected with the exception of the Historian, Mrs. Mary C. Spencer, whose duties as State Librarian precluded her from taking the responsibility, and Mrs. Harriet A. Tenny was elected to the office.

During the year 1898 the Chapter did not increase in numbers to any great extent, owing to the excitement of the war; but the new year has commenced with a greater display of energy and enthusiasm, and promises to enlarge the Chapter very materially.

In our literary work we have studied colonial and revolutionary history. During the late war with Spain we contributed our mite towards the relief and comfort of the soldiers and nurses.

The various holidays, February 22d, "Flag Day," July Fourth and "Forefathers' Day," we have noticed with special exercises and entertainments, and we are now preparing for our third annual banquet, to be held at the home of our Regent, Mrs. Mary A. Hall, February 22d.

At the annual meeting in January the following officers were elected: Regent, Mrs. Mary A. Hall; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Jessie McCabe Turner; Registrar, Mrs. Fannie Howard Baker; Secretary, Miss Lizzie B. Cowles; Treasurer, Miss
At the regular business meeting, February 2d, the Regent, owing to the death of the Historian, appointed Mrs. Mary A. Miles to fill vacancy.—CLARA L. WESCOTT, Press Correspondent.

DEBORAH AVERY CHAPTER, of Lincoln, Nebraska, was entertained by the State Regent, Mrs. Stephen Bosworth Round, on the afternoon of Thursday, December 16, in commemoration of the Boston Tea Party. Dr. George E. Howard, of the chair of American history in Leland Stanford University, addressed those present on the Massachusetts Bay Colony. The Chapter now numbers fifty members and is full of enthusiasm. They are mingling in college settlement work and endeavoring to instill into the children of foreigners proper patriotic sentiments. Further the Chapter recently decided to offer annually a handsome gold medal to the young woman graduate of the Lincoln high school who submits the best paper showing some original investigation on a topic from American history.

INTER-STATE CONFERENCE.—On Thursday, April 27th, an Inter-State Conference between the Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution of North and South Carolina was held at Spartanburg, South Carolina, presided over by Mrs. Clark Waring, Regent of South Carolina. The proceedings opened with a graceful address of welcome by Mrs. George Nicholls, Regent of Cowpens (the local) Chapter. The response of the presiding officer was a felicitous one, and drew closer together the twin sisters, North and South Carolina. Mrs. E. W. Screven, Columbia Chapter, was appointed secretary of the Conference.

It was but a little while ago that there was no Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in North Carolina, a strange fact, indeed, when that soil is so historically propitious for the uprising of this loyal flower. But Chapters are now forming all over the State, and patriotic life is unfolding with the blossoms of spring.
Mrs. Edward Latta, State Regent of North Carolina, read finely an admirable paper. This lady has the enthusiasm and executive ability to lead her State forward.

Mention was made of the Elizabeth Steele Chapter, Salisbury. The old homestead of this heroine, who gave with full hands of her substance to General Green when poverty hampered him, is still standing, and will probably be bought and kept as it was fashioned, by the Daughters of the American Revolution of North Carolina. The preservation of historic sites and houses is among the most valuable contributions of our order to the history of the country.

In Waynesville, North Carolina, a Chapter has been formed composed of fifteen descendants of one revolutionary ancestress, whose name it bears, the Dorcas Bell Love Chapter.

Mrs. Erskine, of Racine, Wisconsin, who, with her family, makes her home in North Carolina a part of the year, a transplanted Daughter, made a bright and telling address which warmed southern hearts to their sister who comes from her snow to their sun.

Mrs. Stonewall Jackson is Regent of Mecklenburg Chapter. This distinguished name ends the roll of young Chapters in the old North State. Mrs. Jackson will be the guest of the Regent of the Rebecca Motte Chapter during the Confederate Veterans Reunion at Charleston, South Carolina, in May, and at the reception given in her honor by her hospitable and loyal hostess and the Rebecca Motte Chapter all Daughters of the American Revolution will be welcome.

Reports were made by the following South Carolina Chapters: The Cowpens, Rebecca Motte, King's Mountain, Catawba and Columbia. The Andrew Pickens, Esther Marion and Cateechee Chapters sent no representatives to the Conference. It was settled that all Chapters shall send their subscriptions to the various objects the Society is fostering towards accomplishment, by their State representative at the time of the annual Congress of the Daughters. The office and prerogatives of Vice Regent were discussed and defined. Several excellent papers were read by Daughters to whom subjects had been allotted, all of which have been requested by our leading newspapers and welcomed by the reading public.
A hearty vote of thanks was given the Cowpens Chapter for its hospitality, which began with the first Daughter that came and followed the last to go away. The room where the Conference was held was bright and tasteful with loyal bunting. The Year Book of the Cowpens Chapter, gay with the tri-color was given each Regent for a souvenir.—MARY P. SCREVEN, Secretary.

GANSEVOORT CHAPTER (Albany, New York).—April 24th was certainly a most important day in the Gansevoort Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, since it records the presentation of the gold spoon to their only Real Daughter, Mrs. Alfred B. Street, née Weed. She enjoys the distinction not only of being the only Real Daughter in the Chapter, but, so far as known, the only one in the city of Albany, and she is also the widow of the late poet, Alfred B. Street. The day was a perfect one and the hospitable home of our Regent, Mrs. Munson, was filled with enthusiastic Daughters, eager to show their patriotism and interest. The Regent presided and, after the routine business was concluded, she read a letter from Miss Forsyth, of Kingston, Vice-President of the National Society, regretting her inability to be present and sending her congratulations. The order of exercises then proceeded as follows: Paper, “The Weed Ancestry,” Mrs. Wallace; poem, “A June Day,” by Alfred B. Street, Miss McEwan; song, “The Old Thirteen,” Mrs. J. Bartlett Hydom; selections, “The Flag of the Eagle,” and “Our Union,” A. B. Street, Mrs. Jennison; violin solo, Mr. Alfred Bendell; presentation of spoon, Madam Regent; song with violin obligato, Mrs. J. Bartlett Hydom and Mr. Alfred Bendell. Mrs. Lintner, acting for Mrs. Street, then read an address of thanks to the Chapter and the meeting adjourned, after a rising vote of thanks to the entertainers, to enjoy a social hour over the tea cup.

Mrs. Street is an exceedingly interesting woman with an inexhaustible fund of reminiscences and anecdotes and the members of the Chapter feel themselves particularly fortunate in being able to include her in their number.—MILLA LITTLE, Historian.
ROCKFORD CHAPTER.—With mingled joy and sorrow we
celebrate the rounding out of another year of our existence
as a Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.
Joy that, after the strain of such unusual circumstances as have
existed in our country during one half the year, peace is re-
stored and the condition of millions of people will in conse-
quence be immeasurably benefited. Sorrow, that this peace
and amelioration have been secured by the sacrifice of so many
precious lives, some of whom were taken from our very midst.
At the beginning of hostilities, the National Society resolved
itself into a Hospital Corps, and by virtue of its perfect organi-
ization, and patriotic membership, was enabled to do a vast
amount of good to the sick and wounded soldiers, and proved
itself of great assistance to the government; thereby showing
conclusively its inherent ability, and readiness to be of ser-
vice to the country whenever the need may arise. The report
of the work done by the Daughters all over the land may be
found in the December number of the American Monthly
Magazine, which will hereafter be found on file in the city
library. I quote just the summary of the report of the gar-
ments received and distributed by the committee of the Daugh-
ters of the American Revolution Hospital Corps. Page 665.
Of this work it was the privilege of our Chapter to do a con-
siderable share. Early in the war our Program and Entertain-
tment Committee planned the Colonial Tea, which was so
great a success, and by which we raised nearly one hundred
dollars for our work. This was expended for material for 125
hospital shirts, 21 sets pajamas and 37 ready-made negligé
shirts; twenty-five dollars being sent to the War Fund Com-
mittee. In addition to these contributions from the Chapter,
the Faithful Workers’ Circle of Kings’ Daughters sent
through the Chapter 18 hospital shirts; the Ragazza 12 hospital
shirts; a club of farmers’ wives in the vicinity of Harrison 18
hospital shirts; the Political Equality Club a dozen, all of
which is duly credited in the report of the National Society.
Nor must we forget the timely generosity of Mr. Woolsey, of
the wrapper factory, who made 36 of the shirts in his factory;
the proprietors of the Swiss Laundry and Mr. Brumbaugh, who
put them in sanitary condition for use. The Hospital Corps
has disbanded as such, also the War Committee formed within the National Society, has ceased to be, but the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution continues to exist, ready to follow out the principles of its organization, whenever its services shall be required. Surely we have just cause for pride that we are a part of this great patriotic band of women.

We were most fortunate in being represented at the Seventh Continental Congress by our Regent and Vice-Regent, who gave us full and interesting accounts of the proceedings of that meeting. The Chapter also sent a delegate to the State Conference at Bloomington in April, which was a most enjoyable occasion, being an exchange of ideas in regard to the work of Chapters through the reports of the Regents. The delegates were most delightfully entertained, and a spirit of cordial hospitality seemed to pervade the entire population. It will doubtless be expected of this Chapter to entertain the Conference in the near future.

Our school work in February was most successfully planned and carried out by Mrs. Gregory, and we trust was conclusive of good results. Stereopticon views of Revolutionary towns, buildings and events were presented before the pupils of the eighth grades, which were described by their teachers. Ice cream and cake were served at the conclusion, by the Entertainment Committee. This year the Board of Managers decided upon a different method by which to assist in the education of the children in American history, and which we hope will prove as instructive and of as lasting influence as what has been done before. During the year two Chapter meetings have been held in addition to the colonial tea and the day of sewing for the Hospital Corps. At the first of these meetings, which was held with Mrs. George Blake, the program began a series of historical reminiscences, which were continued at the second, a thimble party at the home of Mrs. Emerson. Much credit is due to the chairman of the Program Committee, Mrs. Emerson, for the success of all the meetings of the year.

The Board of Managers have held nine regular and three extra meetings, at which the average attendance has been larger than in past years, and a genuine interest evinced in
keeping the organization up to the standard in point of numbers and patriotic purpose. By invitation of the Women's Relief Corps, the Chapter furnished the program for entertainment one evening during their fair. The program was arranged by Mrs. Armstrong, assisted by Miss Preston, and would doubtless have proved a great success had it not fallen on the evening on which the soldiers returned from the war, which event threw all else into oblivion. The president of the Women's Relief Corps has made grateful acknowledgment of our cordial response to their request. Since our last annual meeting the angel of death has come very near to us, by entering the homes of five of our members and bearing away loved ones from the family circle of each, leaving sweet memories, but sad and lonely hearts. One of this number, Mrs. Pamela Hyat, was until quite recently, a member of this Chapter.

We weep with those who mourn and feel a sense of kinship in their sorrow.

In closing this year of more than usual activity, do we not feel this Society has truly vindicated its right to exist? And have we not demonstrated that it is not a mere fad to belong to the Daughters of the American Revolution?—CARRIE S. BRETT, Recording Secretary.

CATHERINE GREENE CHAPTER (Xenia, Ohio).—This Chapter received invitations to meet Mrs. James G. Burns, Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of Monmouth, Illinois, as on her return from the Continental Congress at Washington, District of Columbia, she was the guest of her mother and sister, Mrs. George F. Cooper, a few days in April.

The tastefully-decorated house, the great desire of the Chapter to welcome Mrs. Burns to her childhood home, the pleasant social hour, and delicate refreshments, all combined to make it a very enjoyable occasion, while we treasured the dainty little clusters of blue and white violets, tied with red ribbon, given to each departing guest.

During the year 1898 the Catherine Greene Chapter held two open meetings besides the literary meetings. Flag Day, June 14th, was appropriately celebrated by an old-time picnic at "Oakland Farm," the home of their Historian.
The ladies, with their guests, the Nathaniel Greene Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, enjoyed the walk to the old spring, the drink of cool sparkling water, as it rippled over the stone, the fishpond, shaded by the waving willows, the magnificent view of the Miami Valley and the distant hills.

When supper was spread on the spacious lawn, all enjoyed the delicious repast, and Dr. C. M. Galloway responded to the toast, "Our Country's Flag."

In October the Regent, Mrs. John Beveridge, issued dainty colonial invitations to the Chapter and a few lady friends for a reception commemorative of the siege of Yorktown, October 19th. The city of Xenia was profusely decorated with flags and bunting in honor of the great peace jubilee celebrated on that day; and the national colors contrasted beautifully with the artistic decorations of autumn leaves, while the burning candles added a rich glow to the scene at the cosy home of the Regent. She was assisted in receiving by the Vice-Regent, Mrs. Harbine, and others attired in quaint costumes of "ye olden time." A most interesting program comprised an excellent paper on "The Spirit of '76," by Lonise Broadstone; the "New Star-Spangled Banner," sung by Mrs. Langhead, and Miss Elwell delighted all with her selections, "My Dance With the British on Christmas Eve," and "The French Lady in America."

Dainty refreshments were served and the souvenirs were photographs of the "Nelson House," the last headquarters of Lord Cornwallis in America; and is still standing at Yorktown.—MARYBELLE HAWKINS, Historian.

ETHAN ALLEN CHAPTER.—The following is the report of the year's work: We have lost by death one member, Mrs. Ruth Parker Albee, and have added six new names to our membership roll, which now numbers thirty. Two of these, Miss Jane Morton, and Mrs. Abigail Allen Rogers, admitted within the year, are "Real Daughters." At the suggestion of the Ethan Allen Chapter, the anniversary of the taking of Fort Ticonderoga, was celebrated May 10th, by a gathering at the Fort of fifty members from various Chapters in Vermont.

We have sent a petition to our representatives in Congress,
signed by most of the Chapter members in the State, urging the purchase by the Government of the historic ground where Fort Ticonderoga stands.

A course of five interesting lectures on American History has been given by prominent citizens of Poughkeepsie under the auspices of the Chapter.

We have sent fifty dollars ($50) in money to the Daughters of the American Revolution War Fund, and made two hundred and fifty (250) cholera bands for the soldiers and eighteen (18) aprons for nurses. We sent one barrel of reading matter to our Vermont soldiers at Chickamauga, and two barrels to the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association.

While the Chapter has not accomplished any great work in 1898, its members have worked together most harmoniously, and I am proud to say that the Ethan Allen Chapter is a recognized power in the community.

The officers for the ensuing year are: Miss Katharine E. Wright, Regent; Mrs. M. T. B. Chapman, Vice-Regent; Miss Sara F. Barnes, Secretary; Miss Susan D. Parker, Treasurer; Miss Ada B. Collender, Assistant Treasurer; Mrs. Clara A. Wright, Registrar; Mrs. Alice King McGilton, Historian. Delegates to Congress, Mrs. Katharine E. Wright, Regent; Miss Susan D. Parker. Alternate, Katharine E. Wright.

Liberty Bell Chapter celebrates its seventh anniversary, and while there are many things which we, as a Chapter, determined upon at the beginning of the Chapter year that failed of achievement, we can nevertheless look back upon our year's work with no small degree of satisfaction.

Our crowning ambition has been thwarted by circumstances over which we had no control, but which we met with great success, credit and honor. As time moves on, we are more and more convinced that we should erect a bronze tablet in Zion's Church to mark the hiding place of the Liberty Bell during the dark days of the Revolution, and one of such proportions and design as to be a mute but fitting tribute to our ancestors, our community, our patriotism, and last, but not least, our Chapter. Various ways and means have been suggested toward the fulfillment of our designs, but we have not been
successful in all of them. I may be permitted, as Historian, to suggest that possibly there has not been enough unanimity and cooperation in the promotion of the tablet fund. It is true, on the other hand, that to gather the required amount is no small undertaking. We are not many, and consequently the burden falls the heavier on each one of us. We have the ambition and proper patriotic spirit to accomplish our purpose, so let us be up and doing. To our Registrar, first of all, we owe a debt of gratitude for her work, her energy, and enthusiasm, and to each and every one of the Chapter, we can cordially bespeak encouragement, and say that we have done well, and that we hope to be able to do more next year.

We pride ourselves, and justly so, in being among the first to send aid to our soldiers. That it should have been necessary to assist in feeding the soldiers of a country whose resources are limitless is an enigma.

Our Chapter responded to the call from dying lips with a will and zeal that is alone the fruition of true patriotism. Our appeal to the public was responded to most nobly and promptly, and seventeen boxes of supplies were sent, besides one large box of medicines.

Three professional nurses were endorsed by members of our Chapter, and are on duty. One of the Chapter’s members, Miss Marion Wilson, is doing a truly noble work at Chickamauga, as Assistant Directress of the Hospital Corps.

Our Chapter library has a very encouraging commencement, and our success in this line of activity has been particularly gratifying.

Our first social meeting with the annual election of officers, was held at the home of Mrs. Robert Iredell, Jr., on the 17th of October, 1897. Monthly social meetings were held at the homes of Mesdames Kaufman and Weinsheimer, Mrs. Alfred Saeger and Misses Martin and Kohler, in succession, and each day was a Red Letter Day in the Chapter’s history. The last regular meeting was held on Flag Day at “Nirvan,” the home of Mrs. Joseph Mickley, of Mickleys. A few days before the 14th, the hostess had sent to each member a list of patriotic quotations, the answers to which were to be handed in in answer to roll call. After the adjournment of the bus-
mess meeting a social meeting was called. With but few ex-
ceptions, all the guests had answered the questions correctly.
Patriotic games were given as prizes, and each Daughter re-
ceived a box of "Dewey Drops" as a favor. We all felt that
the day was a fitting close to the gatherings of the year. An-
other important event in the history of the Chapter was a
"Carnival of Flags," held on the 19th of July at the home of
one of our most enthusiastic workers, Mrs. Robert Iredell,
Jr., for the benefit of the soldiers. The house had been artisti-
cally decorated with flags and bunting, and from the door
to the gate was strung a "Remember the Maine." Patriotic
cushions, statuary, candies, and cigars were sold at the various
booths. Progressive euchre was played on the spacious por-
tico of Mrs. Iredell's home, for which all the prizes had been
donated by the Daughters and their friends. We feel that
we have been of some service to the men who so grandly came
forward to give their lives for our country, and have proved
that we are true Daughters of the American Revolution.

An object we have yet to strive for is the instilling more
thoroughly into the minds of our school children the love of
country. Not since the memorable years of the secession has
there been such a glow of patriotism and love for our native
land as has been before and since the Hispano-American War.
Let us teach the rising generation to love the National Flag,
reverence their ancestors, and to learn that "freedom is not
license, but liberty regulated by just laws."

We have been called upon to mourn the first break in the
membership of the Chapter since its organization in October,
1892, in the death of Mrs. McKelvy, of Bloomsburg, who,
though distance prevented her attending our Chapter meet-
ings, had the interest and welfare of the Chapter at heart.
"Requiescat in pace."

We were represented by three of our members at the Con-
tinental Congress at Washington. We increased our mem-
bership during the past year, although we lost one member by
death, and one member, we are sorry to say, resigned.

We also received as a gift from Mrs. Alfred Saeger a gavel
made of the oak of Mt. Vernon. This was very much appre-
ciated by our Regent, who at the time was sadly in need of one.
Also books from Mrs. Robert Iredell, Jr., and Mrs. Daniel Yoder.

The year is past and I fear I have not chronicled all the work we have done, and I could not take the time to include the reports of the work done for the soldiers by our members, some of whom have served on the Citizens' Relief Committee. I feel as though the Historian of next year will have a report of more accomplished than I have been able to give, for I think every member of our Chapter is more en rapport with the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution than ever before.

—MINNIE G. FOGEL, Historian.

WARREN CHAPTER.—The ladies of Warren Chapter celebrated Washington's Birthday with an elaborate dinner at the home of the Registrar, Mrs. Helen Nye Rupp. The dining-room was handsomely decorated with smilax and ribbons of red, white and blue. A cherry tree, and hatchet at its base, occupied the center of the table. The hatchet was made from a tree planted at Mt. Vernon by Washington. Some of the spoons used on this occasion were made from the silver mountings of a saddle and bridle used by John Chandler, captain of a military company in Vermont at the close of the Revolutionary War. At each guest's plate lay a souvenir card bearing Washington's picture, the Daughters of the American Revolution badge and a spray of laurel plucked by Mrs. J. R. Webster at Valley Forge, March 12, 1898. After dinner the ladies assembled in the parlor where Mrs. Webster, Regent of the Chapter, presided while an informal program was carried out; after which Mrs. Rachel Spriggs by request of the Chapter presented our Registrar, Mrs. Helen Nye Rupp, a beautiful hand-painted china plate. Mrs. Rupp being overwhelmingly surprised, responded in a few well chosen words. The remainder of the evening was spent in social conversation, the guests departing at a late hour.—FLORA S. DRAKE, Historian.

BARON STEUBEN CHAPTER (Bath, Steuben County, New York).—At the annual meeting of the Chapter held at the home of the Regent, Mrs. Charles F. Kingsley, Saturday, January 7th, Mrs. Kingsley, Regent, and Mrs. John Daven-
WHAT WE ARE DOING AND CHAPTER WORK.  

port, Vice-Regent, were unanimously reelected. Following are the other officers elected: Registrar, Mrs. Eugene F. Parker; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Reuben R. Lyon; Secretary, Miss Charlotte Sedgwick; Treasurer, Mrs. Thomas H. Pawling; Historian, Miss Nora Hull; Chaplain, Mrs. Harry S. Hull; Pianist, Miss Katharine McMaster; Board of Managers, Miss Rebecca L. Leeke, Chairman; Mrs. Henry C. Fay, Miss Mary Waldo, Miss Harriet N. Lyon, Mrs. Reuben E. Robie. Mrs. Robie declined to serve. Mrs. Kingsley, as Regent, is the delegate to the Continental Congress. The following were elected alternates: Mrs. Reuben E. Robie, Mrs. Eugene F. Parker, and Mrs. John Beekman.

It was voted to give five dollars towards a bronze equestrian statue of Washington to be presented by an Association of American women to France in acknowledgment of the gift by France to the United States of the statue of “Liberty Enlightening the World.” It was also voted to give five dollars towards the fund for the monument to Lafayette, to be unveiled July 4, 1900, in Paris.

The meeting concluded with a social half hour with the accompaniment of chocolate and wafers.—NORA HULL, Historian.

THE STARS AND STRIPES CHAPTER celebrated Washington's Birthday with an elaborate banquet, which was tendered them by Miss Laura Jones, at her home on High street. The souvenirs were the traditional hatchet, in red, white and blue, decorated with the cherry. The menu was elaborate, and patriotic color scheme carried throughout.

The program opened with a patriotic roll call, which was answered by quotations _apropos_ of Washington and the singing of “America.”

The members who were conspicuous by their absence sent telegrams of greeting and quotations which were read by the efficient Regent, Mrs. Wells. Mrs. C. E. Perkins, who is the only Colonial Dame in Burlington, and who was an expected guest, was heard from at Boston. Mrs. Charles Wellington Rand, who is attending the National Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in Washington,
District of Columbia, as delegate from the Chapter, telegraphed her greetings and the intelligence that Mrs. Armstrong, of Clinton, Iowa, was unanimously elected State Regent of Iowa. Other absent members heard from were: Mrs. Martin Baldwin, Mrs. Frank A. Millard, Mrs. Everingham. The following program was carried out in the most inspiring manner by the loyal Daughters: Washington quotations, in response to roll call, Daughters of the American Revolution; song, "America," Daughters of the American Revolution; paper, "The Boyhood of Washington" (a review of "A Virginia Cavalier"), Mrs. H. W. Chittenden; trio for flute and two guitars (selected), Mrs. Shelton, Misses Waite and O'Neal; paper, "The Homes and Haunts of Washington," Miss Cora Poor; reading, (a) "Washington," (b) "Crown our Washington;" "The Flag Goes By," Miss Holbrook; paper, "Washington and His Contemporaries," Mrs. Edwin Carpenter; patriotic airs, Mrs. Shelton, Misses Waite and O'Neal.

The happy and inspiring finale of the occasion was the toasts at the gayly decorated banquet board. Mrs. J. T. Illick, Secretary, who presided as toastmistress with much grace and adaptation, and after the birthday cake had been cut by the Regent, the following toasts were responded to: "George Washington," Mrs. Thomas Wilkinson, Vice-Regent; "Martha Washington," Abbie MacFlinn, Historian, and the Regent, Mrs. Wells, eulogized the Daughters of the American Revolution in the following clever verse:

You bid me toast
The "D. A. R."
A favored post!
Fain would I boast
The Order. Far
Beyond the farthest star,
Its reach and purpose are!
To thee my toast,
The noble hosts,
The "D. A. R."

Thy merits, "D. A. R." to well rehearse,
Alike confounds my brain and strains my verse;

...
A theme all eloquent with story!
An Order, based on deeds of glory:
How shall I sing thy fame aright?
How magnify thee in thy might?
And yet—you bid me try!
And, humbly, I reply,
Descendants of a patriot band!
The saviors of our native land—
Sharers in blood and heart
Of history’s greatest part!
Our fathers who made us free,
Destined that we should be
Patriots, in zeal and deed,
Schooled for our country’s need!

Linked with heroic past,
Its sacred memories cast
On us a spell most rare
To be, to do, to dare
As did our sire,
To strive and never tire!
The Daughters of the American Revolution,
Should she not be a magnificent evolution?
The “D. A. R.,” I sing!
Loud may the welkin ring!

After which the host was toasted with pure “Adam’s Ale,”

SARAH BRADLEE FULTON CHAPTER.—The January meeting of the Sarah Bradlee Fulton Chapter, Medford, Massachusetts, was held at the house of Mrs. Mary Buss. Owing to illness among the members the attendance was small. The newly elect-
ed Regent, Mrs. Mary B. Loomis, presided for the first time, and in the absence of the Secretary, Mrs. Edith Kidder was chosen Secretary pro tem. Mrs. M. S. Goodale, of the committee for the entertainment of February 22, reported their progress and presented the Chapter with a souvenir of the old Bradlee House, of tea party fame, recently demolished, the gift of Mrs. Sarah E. Fuller. Voted to have the Constitution printed and furnish each member with a copy; voted that the ten per cent. per capita due be paid by the individual members of the Chapter to the State Treasurer; voted that Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Buss and Mrs. Kidder represent the Chapter at the Continental Congress. A very interesting paper on the life of Samuel Adams was given by Mrs. Mary P. Taylor, and James Whitcomb Riley's poem, "The Name of Old Glory, 1898," was read by Mrs. Goodale. She also read a poem sent her upon the boys of Company E, at Greenville, South Carolina.

The February meeting was held at the rooms of the Historical Society. An amendment to the Constitution was presented to be voted upon at the next regular meeting, that each successive retiring Regent should become one of the Board of Management for one year, with the title of Past Regent. It was voted to send one of the souvenirs of the Bradlee House to the National Society. A report was given by the Committee for the entertainment for February 22. Two new members were received, one coming by transfer from the Bunker Hill Chapter. A charter member, Miss Sarah L. Clark, has honored her Chapter by making herself a life member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Another member, Miss Catherine Harlow, has recently had her certificate of membership framed in woods from the houses of the two ancestors on whose services she was admitted, Thomas Sampson, of Plympton, and Hezekiah Blanchard, of Medford. In stage coach days Blanchard's Hotel, on the highway to Boston, was a large and and well-known hostelry. Over half a century ago one half of it was moved from its original site and converted into a dwelling house and still stands, though shorn of its former glory. Thirteen stars, from wood of the old hotel were inlaid in the frame, and this interesting souvenir was exhibited at the meeting. Mrs. Mary P. Taylor gave the second
and concluding paper on Samuel Adams, and Miss Bertha Paige read a carefully selected and interesting series of extracts on "Colonial Customs." The Historian read a recently published letter of a centenarian describing the reception in Boston to Lafayette, in which he, as a member of the Charlestown militia, took part. The description of Governor Brooks' body guard and the appearance of Lafayette as he came out of the State House with his old friend and comrade-in-arms, the Governor, was very interesting to the members of the Chapter who are always ready to glean all items concerning this illustrious son of Medford. In the large picture in the rotunda of the Capitol, "The Surrender of Burgoyne," General Brooks is in the group of American officers.—ELIZA M. GILL, Historian.

ELIZABETH COOK CHAPTER (of Smyrna, Delaware).—Regular monthly meetings have been held since February, 1898, except during the summer.

Five new members have been added, two members have been transferred to another Chapter. Our small Chapter of only nineteen members (eleven local members) made twelve pajamas and contributed eleven dollars to the war relief fund; also twenty dollars to the Clarke Churchman memorial fund, ten dollars to the Continental Hall fund, ten dollars to the Prison Ship Martyrs fund, five dollars to the George Washington Memorial fund, two dollars to Mrs. Porter King, State Regent of Georgia, to assist her to purchase Meadow Garden Farm (the former home of George Walton), one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Some interesting papers have been written and read by the members; also historical clippings and interesting articles of Chapter work from the much prized Daughters of the American Revolution AMERICAN MONTHLY. The meetings close with a social tea.

The officers of the Elizabeth Cook Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Smyrna, Delaware, are: Mrs. C. E. C. Peterson Speakman, Regent; Miss Anna Cunningham, Vice-Regent; Mrs. Clara Denney Wharton, Secretary; Mrs. Kate Douglas Speakman, Registrar; Miss Agnes Cummins,
GENERAL KNOX CHAPTER (Thomaston, Maine) was organized Tuesday afternoon, July 12, 1898, at the home of Mrs. Josephine Percy Walker, under the direction of Mrs. Helen Frye White, of Lewiston, State Regent. Mrs. Walker had been appointed Regent the previous December, and with her characteristic energy had, in that time, gathered material to form the second largest Chapter in the State. The officers elected at this meeting were as follows:

Regent, Mrs. Josephine Percy Walker; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Sarah Watts Washburn; Secretary, Nettie Mary Levensaler; Historian, Mary Stoyell Stimpson; Registrar, Emily Creighton Smith; Chaplain, Iada Watts Newcomb; Treasurer, Helen Louise Carr; Auditor, Eliza Kellogg Levensaler; Councilors, Fannie A. Ruggles, Mary Mills, Cassandra Vinal Washburn, Margaret Hall Lermond, Lois M. Creighton, Eliza L. Crawford. The Chapter numbers thirty-one.

There were delightful talks by Mrs. White, Mrs. Percy, of California, and the Regent, Mrs. Walker.

A committee of two, Mesdames Ruggles and Jordan, was elected to visit the grave of General Knox to ascertain what improvements were desirable there (will state here that definite plans were made regarding this labor of love and pride, but relatives of Knox visiting Thomaston later to attend to the same matter, the Chapter recognized their superior claims and so left this work in their hands). Business being over, the meeting stood adjourned.

In the evening the Regent again opened her house for a reception. This was a brilliant society event—one which Thomaston will always recall with pride. A clipping from the local paper thus refers to the function:

“Mrs. Walker's home presented a charming picture. As you enter the reception hall the scene was one of rare beauty. Bunting of the national colors, arranged with Old Glory to heighten the beauty of the scene. As you pass up the stairs, standing out in bold relief, and most prominent of all, one of
those original Stewart portraits of General Knox, meets your gaze. Beneath this hangs a certificate of the society of Cincinnati, signed by George Washington, as President, and General Knox, Secretary. The sitting room, on second floor was a most delightful place to be in. Red, white and blue also had full sway in this apartment. Roses and carnations added beauty to the luxurious parlors. Green and white were the prevailing shades in the dining hall. Refreshments were served in the way of frappé and macaroons. A very pleasing feature of the evening was the music dispersed by Meservey’s orchestra, of Rockland.”

On the 17th day of August, 1898, the Chapter gave a Pop concert in Watt’s Hall, for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers. It proved a grand success in every way. The hall was most appropriately and artistically decorated for the occasion. Fir trees appeared at intervals, among which were stationed twenty tables from which various delicacies in the way of refreshments were served from 8 till 10. The next two hours were devoted to dancing. One hundred and thirty-five dollars were thus raised. It had first been the intention to forward this sum to Chickamauga, but several sick soldiers coming home on furloughs, made opportunity to do for our very own. But others were not forgotten, for visits were made to other towns and substantial aid rendered.

This Chapter held a business meeting in January, 1899. Among other things it was voted to engage Miss Cora Bickford, of Biddeford, to lecture before them in March on the subject, “Later Day Patriotism.” Other lectures are being arranged, and soon the members will begin some literary work which shall be of a nature to instruct and interest them in questions of State and country.

Mrs. Walker, the Regent, will attend the February meeting in Washington, and Mrs. Lois M. Creighton is named as alternate.

The members of this Chapter are enthusiastic workers; willing to assist in any righteous cause, and loyal in their patriotism.

Several new members are now securing the necessary papers for admission, and the outlook for what the General Knox
Chapter may be able to accomplish in another year is most encouraging.—MARY STOVELL STIMPSON, Historian.

**Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter.**—A few months ago the Regent of the Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter, of Willimantic, Connecticut, Mrs. Sarah P. Bugbee, and the Vice-Regent, Mrs. Mary R. Smith, each offered a prize (five dollars in gold) to the High and Grammar Schools of the town, for the best historical essays. One to the pupils of the High School on “The Causes of the Revolution,” and the other to the pupils of the Grammar Schools upon “Jonathan Trumbull,” of Lebanon, Connecticut. There were ten High School essays on the first topic given, and twelve from the Grammar School on “Jonathan Trumbull.” The contest closed December 1st, and the prizes awarded by a committee composed of the following: Mrs. Sarah P. Bugbee, Mrs. Mary R. Smith, Mrs. Sarah M. Hayden; also as judges, Rev. F. N. Means, Miss G. I. Walter, Mr. A. B. Lincoln. The prizes were presented by Mrs. Lizzie Litchfield to Miss Bertha Lyon Young, a senior in the High School, and to Master N. Albert Leonard, of the Model Schools. Miss Ethel Risedorf, Miss Mabel James, and Master Ralph Johnson received honorable mention.

The High School assembly room was made attractive with the national colors. Patriotic songs were sung, and a brief address was made by the Rev. F. N. Means, contrasting the relationship of the United States and England at the present time with what it was in colonial days.

“Of common origin and in some respects with a common history, essentially one people by language and ideas, the English speaking nations have become re-united in a union of fellowship, sympathy, and mental understanding.”

Mrs. Sarah P. Bugbee, the Regent of the Chapter, thanked the public for its cooperation in this effort of the Daughters of the American Revolution, to stimulate the study of colonial affairs among the children of our schools and communities.—JULIA A. SWIFT, Historian.

**Lydia Cobb Chapter** (of Taunton, Massachusetts) held on Washington’s Birthday an especially interesting meeting.
Some months since it was voted by the Chapter to offer annually to the senior class in the High School prizes for the best and second best essays on some subject connected with our national history. This proposition received the cordial cooperation of the school committee and the principal of the High School.

The meeting held in Historical Hall, February 22d, was made the occasion of presenting the prizes to the successful competitors. It was also the social meeting of the season, the ladies of the Chapter hospitably entertaining as their guests members of the Sons of the American Revolution and all other friends interested in the proceedings.

The historical subject proposed for this year by the Daughters of the American Revolution, "A Comparison of the Causes of the Spanish American War of 1898 with those of the Mexican War, or the War of Independence," brought out two very creditable essays. To that by E. Russell Tolman, comparing the causes of the late war with those of our Revolution, the judges awarded the first prize, "The American Revolution," by Fiske, in two volumes, and to Roy Gould, who compared the Spanish with the Mexican war, was presented in two volumes, "Half Century of Conflict," by Francis Parkman. The prizes were presented by Judge Fox on behalf of the Chapter.

The singing of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," by Mrs. Clinton Rhodes, closed the exercises, after which refreshments were served.

The members of the Chapter feel that this new field of effort is most promising, and that year by year interest in our history and institutions will be stimulated in the younger generation by its means.—ISABEL W. ANDROS, Historian.

NEW ALBANY CHAPTER.—Since the organization of the New Albany (Indiana) Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, October 15, 1898, the Chapter has been searching diligently for an appropriate name. At the regular monthly meeting, March 25, the name "Peankeshaw" was chosen.

Concerning the origin of this name, Miss Clara Funk, the Secretary of the committee that chose the name, read the following:
"The Peankeshaws were connected with this section of Indiana before there was an Indiana. It is the tribe name of a branch of the great Algonquin stock of Indians, a stock that at one time extended from Labrador to Palmico, North Carolina.

"This tribe, in the latter part of the seventeenth century, encouraged by LaSalle, joined some Indian settlements in Illinois. So there was a time just before the beginning of the eighteenth century in which no Indians lived in the present limits of our State; but with the beginning of the new century this tribe came back to Southern Indiana.

"These Indians were habitually friendly with the early settlers, and were very helpful to them. We have not found an instance of cruelty practised by them upon the settlers.

"This name we have found translated in two ways, one, 'The Great Door.' Surely none can fail to see that our Chapter has opened the door of historical research, and through this 'Great Door' all may come to love and honor our country the more.

"The other translation is the color 'Vermilion.' You all know the durability of that color. Is not that significant of the fact that we will wear well?"

The Chapter has chosen this name as it is almost the only one which it can rightfully use. These Indians had a great regard for George Rogers Clark, and on account of the love and esteem they bore him, they ceded him a large tract of land on the west side of the falls of the Ohio, upon which a large part of New Albany is situated.

In a lengthy "Deed of Gift," Tobacco's Son, Grand Chief of all the Peankeshaw nations and tribes, declared that, whereas their once peaceable land had been put into confusion by the English, and as the sky of their councils had become misty and never clear, the Master of Life had sent a father among them (Colonel George Rogers Clark). And as they desired him to remain long among them, that they might take his council and be happy, they gave him certain lands about the falls of the Ohio. All this land above and below the earth was to belong to him, except a road through the said land to his door, which should be theirs, that they might walk on to speak to him. The "Declaration" was signed at St. Vincent, June 16, 1779.
The Chapter has, besides its regular program as a feature of each meeting, a history of the revolutionary ancestors of its members, one being given each month in the order of their admittance to the Chapter. At the March meeting, Mrs. Frances Rice Maginnis gave a very entertaining account of her ancestors of whom she has a clear record for many generations.

At the same meeting an interesting report by the Misses Bragdon, Delegates to the National Convention, was read by the Secretary; and Mrs. Margaret Johnson read a carefully prepared and instructive paper on "Indiana in the Nineteenth Century."

Six new names have been added to the Chapter's roll since its organization last October: Miss Clara Funk, Miss Adelia Woodruff, Mrs. Harriet Steele, Mrs. Mary Scribner Collins, Miss Maud Funk, and Mrs. Emily Maginnis Barnum.—Alice L. Greene, Historian pro tem.

GENESEE CHAPTER.—February 14th was a very pleasant day for the members of the Genesee Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. Dr. Burr, of Paul Wheeler, North Stonington, Connecticut, ancestry, issued invitations to the Daughters to meet her in her home at Oak Grove. After an exchange of greeting, Miss Pitts, of the Louise St. Clair Chapter, of Detroit, was introduced and gave us a most valuable paper on the "Mayflower Compact."

The paper was replete with wisdom and historical facts, giving the causes that led up to the expedition that resulted in the settlement of Plymouth Colony. After the reading, questions concerning the history of our early country (six in number) were given to the ladies and the one most successful in answering all was given a prize. Our Regent was the victor.

Friday, March 10th, was the second monthly meeting of the Daughters in the new year. Instead of the regular afternoon business meeting, the program was varied and made a social function. A colonial tea was served.

Mrs. E. C. Durant (Peter Creeper ancestry) opened her beautiful home for the occasion. The archives (garret) of each home was ransacked for the laid-away and hidden garments that were suggestive of our ancestry. When the eve-
ning arrived, the result was most satisfactory. The pompadour, wigs, high heels, old laces, embroideries and panniers were all that could be desired. The guests were received in the long drawing room, which had been most tastefully decorated with cut flowers. The event of the evening was when the dining room doors were thrown back. A blaze of glory greeted the vision. Gas jets and candles vied with one another in splendor. Flags festooned walls and windows. One table, the length of the room, seated the nineteen guests. It was decorated through the center with wide white and blue satin ribbon. Statues were placed here and there on the table, while a large crystal vase occupied the centre and was filled with fruits and flowers. At the close of the repast each guest responded to roll call by a quotation chosen as appropriate from some one of the thirteen original States. Beautiful (souvenirs) half-shells decorated with the American flag and tied with dainty ribbons, were given each. The closing exercise was singing the national hymn.

Our appreciation of Mrs. Durant's hospitality materialized on Sunday last, March 26, that being her birthday. The record shield of the Daughters of the American Revolution, properly engraved, was presented to her. The gift was a surprise and greatly admired.

Unity of spirit and purpose dominates us in all of our work, and we feel ourselves ready for whatever we may be called upon to do, whether for country or local effort.—Gratia E. Dayton Mahon, Historian.

Donegal Chapter (Lancaster, Pennsylvania).—The regular meeting of Donegal Chapter was held at the home of the Regent, Mrs. J. Harold Wickersham, on Wednesday afternoon, March 8th. Her hospitable home was beautifully decorated with stately palms and the "red, white and blue," and the air was fragrant with blooming flowers. The meeting was very interesting and opened by singing "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," accompanied by the orchestra, who played during the reception which followed, at the conclusion of the business meeting. Among the guests were the Witness Tree Chapter of Columbia; Mrs. Lamberton, Regent of the Harrisburg Chapter; Mrs.
Daniel Herr and Miss Pierson, of Harrisburg, and Mrs. McCarthy, Regent of the Wyoming Valley Chapter, of Wilkes-Barre. Mrs. McCarthy gave a very interesting talk, and several articles of interest were read. The Chapter is in a most flourishing condition, new members being added at every meeting.—MAGARET SLAYMAKER, Historian.

HADDONFIELD (New Jersey) CHAPTER was the first to entertain the newly elected State Regent, Miss E. E. Batcheller. Mrs. Henry D. Moore, the Regent, gave a beautiful luncheon at her home in Haddonfield on March 30th to thirty guests. Besides the members of the Chapter and the guest of honor, Miss Batcheller, and the retiring State Regent, Mrs. D. A. Depue, the invited guests were: Miss Mary McKeon, Regent of the Nassau Chapter, of Camden; Mrs. A. F. R. Martin, of the Nova Caesarea Chapter, of Newark; Miss Sarah N. Doughty, Regent of the General Lafayette Chapter, of Atlantic City, and Mrs. E. E. Williams, of the Philadelphia Chapter.

A string band in the conservatory adjoining the dining-room played patriotic airs throughout the luncheon. After the coffee, Mrs. Depue made a short address on “Incidents of the last Congress,” Miss Batcheller spoke on “Lines of work in the year before us,” and Miss McKeon made some spirited remarks on “The duty of the South Jersey Chapters.”

The Chapter members present were: Mrs. J. S. Doughty, Mrs. W. D. Sherrerd, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. J. F. Tatem, Mrs. W. H. Rogers, Miss Shepherd, Miss Hamlin, Mrs. Babcock, Mrs. W. Smith, Miss Smith, Mrs. Tomlin, Miss Sherrerd, Mrs. Lippincott, Miss Dotterer, Mrs. Nye, Mrs. Furber, Miss Cuthbert, Mrs. W. H. Babcock, Miss Bancroft, Mrs. Hoopes.

CAMDEN CHAPTER.—The annual meeting of the Camden Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was held November 14th at the home of Mrs. E. H. Conant. The following officers were unanimously elected: Regent, Mrs. W. J. Frisbie; Vice-Regent, Mrs. B. D. Stone; Registrar, Mrs. E. T. Pike; Secretary, Mrs. Ella Conant; Treasurer, Mrs. E. Edic; Historian, Mrs. H. L. Borland. A short program followed, and the Chapter adjourned to meet December 14th to celebrate
Boston Tea Party day at the home of Mrs. Rufus Tutbrill, where she, assisted by Mrs. Wm. Peck, entertained the Chapter and a few guests in a most hospitable manner. An excellent program suitable for the day was given. January 17th found the Daughters assembled at the home of Mrs. W. I. Stoddard, on Second street. An exceedingly interesting program was given. February has been a busy, pleasant and profitable month to the Camden Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. The Chapter is striving to raise three hundred dollars to erect a monument to the memory of revolutionary soldiers buried in Camden cemeteries. Almost enough money has been raised, and the last month, to increase the fund, our Regent, Mrs. W. J. Frisbie, has helped us to give two profitable and very enjoyable entertainments. The first was a Salamagundi party, held in her former home on Second street, and for which she issued personal invitations. This party was a social as well as a financial success, both young and old expressing themselves as having had a delightful time. The second, held February 17th, was a reception at her magnificent residence recently built on Upper Main street. For this reception invitations were issued. Mrs. Frisbie was assisted in receiving by Daughters of the Society. Throughout all the rooms of the elegant house were displayed the national colors, while the red, white and blue shone from the colored globes on the electroliers. About seventy dollars was netted as a result of the two entertainments, ten dollars of which was sent to the Lafayette Monument fund.—Mrs. H. L. Borland, Historian.

Kewanee (Illinois) Chapter.—A year has passed since we wrote you of the organization of our Chapter with thirteen charter members, but we are thirteen no more, having added six new members to our order, with the promise of more soon. We have tried to increase our membership, and with that object in view sent out invitations to all we knew were eligible to talk the matter over; also served lunch. On Flag Day in June we observed the day, and in the evening gave a public entertainment in one of our churches. A good patriotic program was provided by the Daughters of the American Revolu-
WHAT WE ARE DOING AND CHAPTER WORK.

We trust it was enjoyed by all, and we hope was a help to our Chapter in bringing us before the public. Washington's Birthday we had an old-fashioned New England tea. We met early in the afternoon, bringing our work, and enjoyed ourselves hugely. As a Chapter not much was done for the war, but Kewanee responded grandly to the call. About thirty of our boys were in service, and everything possible was done for them before their going and on their return, and boxes sent them while away. They all safely returned. I hope another year there will be more of interest to write. We contributed to the Lafayette Monument fund.—LETTIE H. NICHOLSON, Historian.

DEBORAH CHAMPION CHAPTER (Adams, New York).—Friday afternoon, February 3d, the charter was presented to Deborah Champion Chapter, named in honor of a heroine of the American Revolution, who, when but seventeen years of age, was sent by her father, General Henry Champion, to carry important dispatches from New London to General Washington, at Boston. She also carried through the British lines the money to pay the soldiers who fought at Bunker Hill and Boston, accompanied only by an old slave. In addition to this Deborah Champion was an ancestress of our Regent, Mrs. I. L. Hunt; all of which led to the name being chosen for the Chapter. The presentation was at the home of Mrs. I. L. Hunt, and each of the thirty-four members invited a friend to accompany her. Mrs. Norman C. Stites, representative of the State Regent, was guest of honor, and in a very charming manner made her first presentation of charter. Mrs. Hunt received it and responded gracefully. The Chapter united in singing “America” and “Star-Spangled Banner.” Mrs. R. H. Kirkland and Miss Musette Taylor furnished fine instrumental music. Mrs. Kirkland's rendition of “Barbara Fritchie” was soul-inspiring, and to a hearty encore she sang another patriotic song. Mrs. Fannie Stitt Legg delighted the audience by her dramatic reading, “A Romance of the Revolution.” Miss Dora Allen recited beautifully “The American Flag,” and the Historian read a short history of the Chapter. After the
program, an informal reception was held and a social hour enjoyed.

Mrs. Hunt’s parlors were very handsomely decorated with bunting and flags, while potted plants and flowers were tastefully displayed. Beneath the charter stood a flax wheel draped in the national colors. A number of guests from out of town were present and among the few regrets was that of Miss Marietta Holley.

The Deborah Champion Chapter has been in existence in embryo form since early last spring, but was fully organized and in working order in October, when the following officers were elected: Regent, Miss Alice Gilbert Hunt; First Vice-Regent, Mrs. Fannie Stitt Legg; Second Vice-Regent, Mrs. Nancy Proctor Pratt; Third Vice-Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth Kirkland; Registrar, Mrs. Sarah Remington Taylor; Recording Secretary, Ella Coughlin Brown; Corresponding Secretary, Nellie G. Warriner; Treasurer, Mrs. Sarah L. B. Commins; Chaplain, Mrs. Almira Edgerton Ingraham; Historian, Mrs. Mary Conkling Bell; Committee of Safety, Mrs. Elizabeth Stone Nickolson, Mrs. Ruth Allen Waite, Miss Deborah J. Phillips.

The new Chapter has commenced work under very favorable auspices with many of the prominent ladies of the town enrolled as charter members. The Lafayette Monument fund has received attention and a very respectable amount has been contributed to which our visitors, reception day, kindly added quite an amount. Also a prize has been offered the students of the senior department of our public school for the best essay on “The Habits, Manners and Customs of the People before and during the Revolution.”—M. L. CONKLING BELL, Historian.

SEQUOIA CHAPTER (San Francisco).—Though Sequoia Chapter is so far from scenes of revolutionary interest, it is none the less enthusiastic in preserving the traditions of the olden times, and to step into the lovely Chapter rooms, at 1620 California street, one might easily fancy herself in old New England. Over the colonial mantel hangs the musket carried at Bunker Hill (with the canteen and powder horn) by an
ancester of one of our members. An old Paul Revere lantern used in 1775 keeps company, and from the beams above hang the wooden water bottle, candle mold, corn, herbs, etc., in the old fashion. An old split-willow seat chair, dated 1698, invites you to sit by the fireside, where the warming-pan, foot-stove, bellows and pots and skillets suggest the cheer of a New England winter evening. The antique candle-sticks are ready for lighting, with snuffers and tray at hand. The cider pitchers, shining pewter platters, tea-pots, with the old blue ware so dear to our grandmothers, tells the story of comfort of long ago. On the wall hangs an old colonial mirror which did service in Salem in 1698. Quaint silhouettes, copies of ancestral treasures, look down upon you from the walls, and the spinning wheel, with its bunch of flax, speaks of some sweet Priscilla who perhaps sang to its hum in 1779. All the process of spinning and weaving is illustrated, from the bunch of flax, the swinging knife, the scutching board, hetchel, the wheel, the loom with its shuttles, quills and baskets, all tell the story of our industrious grandmothers. An old clock which has seen more than one hundred and fifty years pass by, still strikes out the hours, while an old clock reel ticks off the skeins of yarn. The wallet made by Polly Hunt in 1774 is still bright and whole, and the almanac hanging from the settle tells us it is only A. D. 1793, and one spending an hour with these quaint surroundings can almost feel that the nineteenth century is a dream, and one is really living in the long ago. These priceless treasures of Sequoia are mostly gifts from devoted members, and altogether the Chapter owns more than seventy genuine colonial relics, dating from 1698 to 1780.

On the 25th of April, Governor Budd sounded the first call for help for the soldiers, and the first contribution was from Mrs. William Alvord, the Honorary Regent of Sequoia, and Isabel Dennison, the daughter of one of our members, gave the first donation from the children of California. The pupils of Mills College furnished a hospital room in the name of Sequoia Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and Mrs. Mills, the college president and one of our members, opened her beautiful home for convalescent soldiers. Another of our generous members contributed one hundred dol-
lars, besides completely furnishing a room in the convalescent home and a bed in another room. Mrs. W. T. Ellis, an out-of-town member, sent us during the summer 750 dozen eggs; another added 30 dozen eggs, and by the labor of another member ten thousand periodicals were collected for departing soldiers. So our members have added their mites to the nation’s needs; sewing, preparing delicacies for the sick soldiers camped in our city and doing individual duty all along the line. By the untiring energy of our Regent, Mrs. A. S. Hubbard, $650 was collected from the membership of our Chapter for the Red Cross work, and in addition to all the labor this entailed, in the few leisure moments of her busy summer our Regent compiled the Red Cross scrap-book from gleanings from seven hundred and fifty publications. Have we done our part in this great American awakening, which, whilst it has cost sorrow and suffering, has broadened and increased the responsibilities of every citizen of the Union, and called upon every patriotic son and daughter to aid in planting our stars and stripes wherever liberty and protection are needed.

At the regular meeting of the Chapter occurred an event of more than ordinary interest, the presentation of a loving cup to Mrs. A. S. Hubbard, through whose untiring efforts the Chapter sprang into existence. The cup is of elegantly cut crystal, nine inches in height, silver bound, resting on a massive silver-mounted mirror. The presentation address by Mrs. George Law Smith was a tribute to the unwearied efforts of the retiring Regent, who as founder of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution on this coast, as Honorary Regent, as State Regent, Registrar and Chapter Regent, has for seven years carefully guarded the interests of Sequoia Chapter. The presentation bore the charming element of a complete surprise to Mrs. Hubbard. Recovering her composure, however, but with “tears in her voice” she thanked the members for the loving cup of appreciation and confidence presented her and expressed the hope that when filled and passed from hand to hand each lip partaking might impart to it some virtue so that when the last one had drunk, they might all be united in spirit and in truth.—MAUDE A. SMITH, Historian pro tempore.
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.]

The Editor calls attention to the ruling laid down by Congress that no reports of Chapters should exceed five hundred words. Less is preferred, so that all can have a hearing.

It will be much more satisfactory to cut down your own report than leave it for the Editor’s blue pencil.

* * * * *

Some reports must wait for the next issue. During the two months of the printing of the proceedings of the Congress many have accumulated.

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A word to the writers of “What We Are Doing.” Give all the points of your work in promulgating the study of history in your own ranks, among the children and the public at large; what you are doing in all patriotic work. But social functions, while necessary and helpful to all Chapters, are not desired in detail in your report.

The yearly programs of the Topeka, Kansas, Chapter; the Willard Mountains Chapter, Greenwich, Connecticut, and the Mary Weed Marvin Chapter, Walton, New York, are before me. They are all very artistically arranged, and a glance at the subjects for the year’s work indicate how deeply patriotism has entered into their thought and work.

The May number of the Magazine contains the State reports. Some delay was occasioned by reports not being left with the Secretary at the Continental Congress.

As a matter of fact no report is entitled to appear as part of the proceedings of Congress that is not presented at the Congress and ordered printed.
The Abiah Folger Franklin Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Nantucket, Massachusetts, wish to purchase and improve the site of the house where the mother of Benjamin Franklin was born. The site of this house has been carefully located. To do so it is necessary for them to ask for the interest and pecuniary assistance of the whole country. We have started the fund by each member contributing twenty-five cents, and some, more. While larger and much larger sums are greatly needed, small amounts will also be gladly and gratefully received. It will require a considerable amount to do all that should be done before the matter can be consigned entirely to the Chapter. And we are all sure that all the sons and daughters of this country, whether or not they belong to the societies so called, will feel a pride and affectionate interest in contributing what they can to perpetuate the memory of that true, good woman, who gave so freely of her gentle and intellectual qualities to her son, Benjamin Franklin.

Please send contributions to either the undersigned, or to the Regent, Miss Sara Winthrop Smith, Nantucket, Massachusetts, or to the Treasurer, Miss Lydia M. Folger, Nantucket, Massachusetts.

Sincerely yours,

M. Folger Coleman,
Secretary.

Nantucket, Massachusetts.

The California Sons of the American Revolution are always true to their high estate of being "the first body in inception, institution and organization to unite the descendants of Revolutionary patriots and perpetuate the memory of all those who took part in the American Revolution and maintained the independence of the United States of America."

Their banquet for celebrating the anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis was worthy of the occasion and the patriotic organization.

Colonel J. C. Currier, President of the Society, was most felicitous in his opening remarks. We regret that we have not space for the speeches made. We give an extract from the
responses to the toast, "American Imperialism or our new Colonial Policy," by Mr. Horace G. Platt.

"Nothing in this so-called imperialism, however, is in conflict with either the address of Washington or the message of Monroe. We do not propose to take a hand in the political game in Europe. The dual alliance of Muscovite and Gaul, the triple alliance of Austrian, German and Italian, and England in her all-sufficient individuality, may do with their own affairs as they please, and look on unblushingly while Mussulmen murder Christians, and Turkey dismembers Greece, and the United States will only point to the grave of its sons who died for humanity in Cuba, and to freedom's banner crowning Morro Castle, and will say to mankind: 'Look on this picture and then on that.' [Great applause.]

"We still adhere to the Monroe doctrine, and still assert that 'the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers,' and that 'we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety.' We still stand ready to prevent any European power from doing what France attempted in Mexico, or England in Venezuela. [Applause.]

"If, however, it still be maintained that the present policy is a departure from the policy of Washington and Monroe, then so let it be. Our hand is to the plow; we must follow the furrow to the end. [Applause.] The wind is off shore, and we must take advantage of the breeze, steering our course by the star of our destiny. No longer shall dead hands extend their fleshless fingers from century-old graves like skeleton guides to point the living present to any inexorable course. [Applause and sensation.]

"If it be imperialism to favor territorial expansion, then imperialism began with Jefferson, who purchased Louisiana and favored the annexation of Cuba. It continued with Monroe, who partly purchased and partly seized Florida. It was characteristic of all who, by conquest and treaty, extended our domain from Salt Lake to the Golden Gate, and from the Rio Grande to Mt. Shasta. It includes among its votaries Andrew
Johnson, who brought beneath our flag the land that is lit by the Aurora Borealis, and makes an imperialist of Ulysses S. Grant, who would have illumined our galaxy of stars with the Southern Cross that brightens the skies o'er San Domingo.

"We are told again that the new imperialism leads to the acquisition of territory away from this continent, to the annexation of islands that we cannot govern as colonies, nor admit into the Union as States, nor endow with universal suffrage, nor populate with our people, but which we must nevertheless defend with our army and navy, and that this will demoralize our Government, compel a large standing army and navy, increase our taxes, and bring us into conflict with other nations; that it sounds the knell of the Republic and inaugurates the reign of the plutocrat and military autocrat.

"If all this be true, it is unfortunate, as the Antilles, the Hawaiian Islands, and part, if not all, of the Philippines are already practically annexed. We cannot give them back, and it would seem to be wisdom to seek how best to bear these new responsibilities that we cannot avoid, rather than to waste our time in endeavoring to escape the inevitable.

"But all this gloomy foreboding is not true prophecy. We can govern these possessions as colonies; we are not compelled ever to admit them as States; and it is not necessary that we populate them with our own people. For ages their population will not be fitted for statehood, if they can ever become. We can carry to them law, order and education; we can free them from the tyranny of church and caste; we can make freedom attractive to them by exemplifying its benefits, and we can thereby further and promote the cause of civilization. But we need not repeat the mistakes of our own history, and with utopian blindness extend to them the right of suffrage, and we will not demoralize our Government by refusing so to do.

"In the keen competition of the immediate future for the vast trade of the Orient, where the flower of civilization is just budding, we must be in a position to demand and exact our share, or we will lose it. We must match Port Arthur and Kiao-Chou with Manila.

"Behind courage there must be strength. Behind great na-
tional interests there must be immediate and sufficient protection known of all men. We have courage, but behind it little strength immediately available. We have great national interests, but it is now known of all men that the protection behind them, though possible, is remote. Neither in the Atlantic nor in the Pacific had we six months ago a spot where an American ship could coal as of right. Within six months the God of Battles has planted our flag upon islands in the Atlantic and unfurled it upon islands in the distant Pacific, and a friendly people have unfolded it where the waters break on Honolulu's coral reef. There it will remain as long as American courage backs up American genius upon the decks of an American man-of-war. [Great applause.]

"With the Antilles protecting the eastern end of the Nicaragua Canal, and the Hawaiian Islands and the Philippines as strategic and distributing points in the Pacific, we will be prepared to keep all trade courses and doors open to ourselves, and, if necessary, to coöperate with Great Britain, who at present is fighting single-handed for the "open door" in the Orient.

"In this policy England's course runs with ours. May they always run together. In the eloquent words of our recent Ambassador to the Court of St. James: 'These two peoples are bound by ties they did not forge and that they cannot break; they are joint ministers in the same sacred mission of freedom and progress, charged by the imposition of irresistible hands with duties they cannot evade.' [Applause.]"
CURRENT HISTORY.

On May 1, 1899, the State Department received the French Ambassador, M. Jules Cambon, who has represented Spain since our diplomatic relations with that country were interrupted; he to receive from the Secretary of State four warrants for five million dollars each, which settles the sum of twenty million dollars that we agreed to pay Spain for the Philippine islands. After the courtesies of the occasion were over and his authority shown from the Spanish government to receive the amount the warrants were handed over to him for which he signed four receipts—one was sent to our newly appointed Minister to Spain, one to our Ambassador in Paris, one was filed in the Treasury Department, and the fourth retained by the French Ambassador.

Warrants are the same as checks. One of our enterprising "Daughters," Frances Benjamin Johnston, who is by far the most artistic photographer in the city, and is well known in diplomatic and official circles, for most of the personnel have thrown themselves under a sunbeam at her request and posed as she dictated and have left their shadows more than Bradyied by this magician of the new art, thought an interesting subject for the public would be photographs of these warrants. Thus it came that after the kind-hearted Ambassador and others interested had given her a sitting of themselves, she got consent to take a snapshot at the warrants. Four fine negatives were secured. It was not until after she had reached her home that an official went flying after her to tell her that they had been guilty of a breach of law, which declares that it is unlawful to reproduce any United States securities. She very politely told the Treasury official if he would wait she would finish the negatives for the Government. He left with four negatives, as perfect as this artist is renowned for making. This is a copy of one of the warrants:
Diplomatic Settlement Warrant,
United States Treasury Department,
Washington, D. C., April 21, 1899.
Number 4509.

To the Treasurer of the United States:
Pay to His Excellency Jules Cambon, Ambassador Extra-
ordinary and Plenipotentiary of France, representing the gov-
ernment of Spain, five million dollars ($5,000,000).
The Assistant Treasurer United States, New York, will pay
this warrant.

Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.
F. A. Vanderlip, Assistant Secretary.
Countersigned: R. J. Tracewell, Comptroller.
By C. M. Force, Chief Clerk.

The Curutti Claim.—From time to time fragments of this
story have appeared in the papers. As our Ambassador at
Rome, Hon. William F. Draper, has lately taken a hand to-
ward an amicable settlement of the affair, it may be interest-
ing to know the story to date.

In 1885 there was a political disturbance in the Republic of
Colombia, South America, whereby Signor Curutti, a citizen
of Italy, who was in business there under the firm name of E.
Curutti & Co., had his property confiscated and business de-
stroyed. A claim for damages was put in by the Italian gov-
ernment. The case was given over to arbitration and the two
governments submitted the matter to Grover Cleveland, then
President of the United States. His decision was that Colom-
bia must pay $300,000 to Italy. Colombia reluctantly made
the first payment. When the time for the next payment came
Colombia repudiated her agreement, and after due time Italy
sent a war ship to Cartagena, Colombia, and demanded her
money. Colombia agreed again to stand by the Cleveland
award. Not many days elapsed before a request from Colom-
bia was presented to Italy asking for three months grace; over
this there was great indignation on the part of Italy, and she
flatly refused. This was the supreme moment, when our Am-
bassador stepped in and by his diplomacy and tact secured an extension of time.

But if Colombia does not fulfill her agreement now, she will have to stand alone, as this Government will in no way intercede any further.

QUEEN VICTORIA.—To-day, May 24, 1899, Queen Victoria completes her eightieth birthday. In her long reign of sixty-two years she has accomplished more for the glory of England than all the kings or queens that have gone before. She has done more for universal peace than any other sovereign, the “Czar of all the Russias” notwithstanding.

Her grandfather’s obstinacy lost him the prize colonies of England, but Queen Victoria’s sympathy and good will have won back their love, their respect, and has again re-united the Anglo-Saxon race in sentiment if not political bonds. Jefferson and his compeers had given the colonies the Declaration of Independence and on that fourth of July that Jefferson died she was seven years old.

When Adams first presented to the Court of St. James what the Declaration meant to this people, she was not yet born. The War of 1812, with all its intricate questions had not been settled when she was christened. What American will forget when she prevented war in 1862 over the Trent affair by changing Lord Palmerston’s dispatch. This act opened the way out of difficulties more serious than had confronted this nation in fifty years. For this the nation will forever hold her in grateful remembrance. Notwithstanding some of her subjects in some of her colonies across the line, could they have their way, the eternal strife of nations would never cease, and notwithstanding some of them fan the flame, go on forever with torch in hand, but after our “one hundred years of experimental government” and success we look upon these cousins with pity, and ask them to take up the refrain of one of their spokesmen: “We are all of us as the Lord made us, and some of us a great deal worse,” so we forgive. We shall still pay homage to the Queen of our Mother Country, and nowhere in any country will there be deeper affection shown to-day than in the United States for the woman who has rounded four score years in a reign crowned with glorious memories.
ANCESTRY AND BIOGRAPHY.

We reproduce the following graceful tribute to the late Mrs. Charles B. Stuart, of Chicago, written by her son-in-law, Judge Henry M. Shepard. Mrs. Stuart was the mother of Mrs. Henry M. Shepard.

"There died in Chicago, January 31, 1899, in her seventy-fifth year, Frances M. Stuart, a woman whose Christian virtues, varied accomplishments, buoyant life and lovely worth will be recalled by many of the old residents of Bradford county. She was the widow of Colonel Charles B. Stuart, the eminent civil engineer, who was engineer-in-chief of the United States Navy during President Fillmore's administration, and, both before and afterwards, connected with many important public works, and in the War of the Rebellion was colonel of the Fiftieth New York Engineer Regiment.

"Her father, General Henry Welles, who died in 1833, was one of the foremost men of his time in Northern Pennsylvania, and his mansion, the 'Stone House,' situated on the point between the rivers, beyond the 'White Gate' which marked the entrance to his fine estate at the southern end of Main street in Athens, was the seat of extensive and bountiful hospitality, not only during his lifetime, but long afterwards under the supervision of his widow, Mrs. Sarah Welles, whose memory is revered by many who yet live in the 'old valley.' Mrs. Stuart's only sister, Susan, was married to Hon. Edward H. Perkins, then a young ensign in the navy, and now the most venerable and distinguished citizen of Athens.

"After the death of her husband, in 1881, Mrs. Stuart's home was, for the most part, with her daughter, Mrs. Henry M. Shepard, in Chicago, where she died.

"In the early part of her last illness, she asked me, her son-in-law, to publish over my own name a mention of her in the home of her youth in order that those who there remain with recollection of her might know she remembered them, and I do it with reverential and filial devotion, full of affectionate
regard for her and the happy days we spent together in my home.

"The years of her residence in New York and Washington brought her into contact with the brightest and most prominent men and women of her time, and familiarized her with affairs far beyond the experience of most women. Such associations, added to great native capacity, highly-cultivated by reading and study, made her an exceptionally brilliant and entertaining conversationalist, and there has seldom been a woman who combined so much versatility, elegance and ability. The history of the past was an open book to her, and current affairs were always of absorbing interest. Minute matters, as well as important ones, touched and lighted by her vivacious wit and brilliant speech, were made interesting to all who listened to her. She knew Latin and French well, and her early accomplishment in music was never forsaken. Every day when in health, until her last illness, she practiced and played upon the piano with the assiduity and enthusiasm of a young girl, and she knew and was fond of playing from memory all the familiar old tunes of half a century ago.

"From the time the women of our land began to be interested in the perpetuation of patriotism through the formation of hereditary societies, her zeal in the work was unflagging. Five of her ancestors were in the army of the War of the Revolution, and of those conspicuous in the colonial period were her Pynchon, Holyoke, Talcott, Denison, Avery, Edwards, Pitkin and Welles ancestors, all great names in early Massachusetts and Connecticut.

"But more than all, and better than all, she was always the lovely and tender woman, the devoted mother and the true friend. Words cannot describe the sweetness and unselfishness of her life to those she loved. The depths of her heart held an immeasurable wealth of kindness, interest and affection for her dear ones. Always having reasonable wealth, she was generous in sharing its benefits, and her good deeds, in abundance and unostentatiousness, were like falling leaves from the graceful shade tree.

"A life full of graceful and brilliant adornment and Christian usefulness has closed. But a few days before she requested her
daughter to read to her Tennyson's 'Crossing the Bar,' and as she died just after sunset, the beautiful sentiment of that poem shall close my communication:

"Sunset and evening star,
And one clear call for me!
And may there be no moaning of the bar,
When I put out to sea.

But such a tide as moving seems asleep,
Too full for sound and foam!
When that which drew from out the boundless deep
Turns again home.

Twilight and evening bell,
And after that the dark!
And may there be no sadness of farewell,
When I embark.

For tho' from out our bourne of Time and Place
The flood may bear me far,
I hope to see my Pilot face to face
When I have cross'd the bar."

HENRY M. SHEPARD.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, February 5, 1899.

MRS. REBECCA RUSLING SCHUREMAN LAWALL.

The George Taylor Chapter, of Eastern Pennsylvania, have elected to honorary membership Mrs. Rebecca Rusling Schureman Lawall, who was born at Cokesbury, New Jersey, August 10, 1824, and is a true Daughter of the American Revolution, being the daughter of John Schureman and his wife, Catharine Scott Loder.

John Schureman enlisted in the Revolutionary Army in the New Jersey State troops, serving as a private under Captain Allen and Colonel Malcolm, when he was but nineteen years old; serving nine months until the close of the war. Mrs. Lawall was his daughter by his third wife, and born when her father was about sixty-five years old, and was eight years old when her father died.

She was also the granddaughter of Lieutenant Robert Scott and Sarah Gardner, his wife.

Robert Scott enlisted July 9, 1776, in Captain John Arndt's
MRS. REBECCA RUSLING SCHUREMAN LAWALL,
_A Real Daughter._
company, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, militia. He served as quartermaster and lieutenant; also a lieutenant in the Pennsylvania Associators, under Captain Sanderson.

Mrs. Lawall was married at Easton, July 23, 1845, to Cyrus Lawall, who died August 10, 1892.

Mrs. Lawall is well preserved and very young looking for her age, enjoys excellent health and bids fair to live many years. She has three children, two daughters and a son. One daughter married Dr. J. E. Ianvin, of New York; the other married Judge H. W. Scott, of Easton. The son, Mr. Walter Lawall, resides in Easton.

The George Taylor Chapter were delightfully entertained by Mrs. Lawall on Wednesday afternoon, April 5th. The Regent, Mrs. William G. Stewart, took advantage of the occasion to formally present Mrs. Lawall with a gold souvenir spoon, the gift of the National Society to the “True Daughters,” and in presenting it the Regent said: “We are here to-day in response to an invitation which stands alone in the annals of social life in Easton. There is no precedent for the ceremonial part, and it is not probable that this will ever serve as a precedent for a future occasion. We are surely a privileged company. It is not to state in this presence that the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was instituted in a large measure to perpetuate the memory of our revolutionary ancestors, and it naturally follows that their homes and possessions of all kinds, their ‘lares and penates,’ should be searched for and treasured. A great and good work has been done, not only by the members, but an interest has been awakened outside of the organization.

“We do not now so frequently hear, ‘Of what use is this,’ as many who have no sympathy with sentiment in any form can understand the hard legal fact that it often establishes family claims, and that it is of historical importance. We delve among musty books, slowly turn their time stained pages, read carefully worded deeds conveying property which often to this generation does not seem worth the trouble taken to describe it, and go over tediously written wills with their long preambles, wherein were always expressed thankfulness to God for sound mind and memory, although they were some-
times weak and sick in body, bequeathing everything from the family Bible to half-worn shoes.

"One of my Guild ancestors in 1758 gives to his beloved wife Sarah 'as much cider and apples out of his part of the orchard as shall be needful for her support during her natural life.' Another to his beloved wife Beulah a cow, to be at her disposal forever. Then we visit the 'silent city,' scrape the lichen from the tombs, searching for names and dates, and are well rewarded if a ray of light is thrown upon some line leading back to the early days. Those who love this work never weary or lose interest, but are like the searchers for gold. As one said to me only a few days ago, 'Every time I strike with the pick it is with fresh hope that this time I will turn up quartz bearing rich minerals.' So the interest never flags.

"But the object of our meeting to-day touches a chord which no word written on paper or marble, and no building whose walls have echoed the footsteps of the great and noble in the past can play upon. We feel like stepping softly and speaking gently—all that is tenderest and best in our nature rises to salute the daughter of a Revolutionary soldier.

"We are proud to number among the members of the George Taylor Chapter a 'Real Daughter,' Mrs. Cyrus Lawall, whose father when only nineteen years old, enlisted in Captain Allen's company, New Jersey State troops, Colonel Malcolm commanding the regiment. He served during the last nine months of the war; his enlistment must have been early in 1781. It was at a time when men were sorely needed. Nearly the whole Pennsylvania Line, amounting to fifteen thousand men, encamped at Morristown, revolted the last day of the year 1780, claiming that their time had expired. They had enlisted for three years (not for three years or the war, as was claimed by their officers).

"In a few days they were followed by some of the New Jersey troops. These men had suffered the extremity of want. General Washington in a letter to a friend writes: 'We have had the virtue and patience of the army put to the severest trial. Sometimes it has been for five and six days together without bread; at others as many without meat, and once or twice two or three days without either. At one time the soldiers ate every kind
of food but hay. They had not secured the quota of clothing or blankets.'

"One of my great-grandfathers said he saw men without shoes and stockings, their clothing in tatters, while the ground was covered with snow. The men had received no pay for twelve months and the treasury was empty. About this time Robert Morris, that grand Philadelphian, took charge of the finances of the government, but he had not yet been able to meet the pressing demands of the hour.

"No doubt this lad, John Schureman, had heard of these hardships from the returning men of insufficient food (there was no question then as to the quality of the roast beef), their lack of blankets and clothing. Even with great patriotism it took backbone to enlist at this time, but young Schureman had it, and served until peace was declared.

"Although our honored hostess of to-day was only eight years old when her father died, our meeting her here to-day bridges over the chasm of years and links the War of the Revolution and the Spanish American War.

"Mrs. Lawall, as Regent of the George Taylor Chapter, a pleasant duty devolves upon me to-day—that of formally placing in your hands a golden spoon which is presented to every 'True Daughter' by the National Society. Women and men love to display badges, and it is a pardonable pride when one may wear the golden sphere of the Mayflower, the artistically mounted eagle of the Cincinnati or our own beautiful wheel and spindle. But it is more of an honor to possess this golden gift than any insignia with which we may decorate ourselves. The giving and receiving of this spoon is the emblem of a relationship. This ceremony is not a covenant and it is not a sacrament, but it partakes somewhat of the nature of both. We on our part promise to love and cherish you, and we ask you, Mrs. Lawall, although your life is so full and surrounded by everything that is sweet and happy, to reserve in your interest and affections a place for the Daughters of the American Revolution of Easton.

"I now place this in your keeping with our best wishes."

Mrs. Lawall, surrounded by her children and grandchildren, responded in a pleasing, graceful manner, and at its conclusion
her granddaughter, Margeurite Ianvin, presented Mrs. Stewart with a beautiful bunch of white carnations tied with a ribbon of the national colors.

After the congratulations of the members, a delightful social hour followed.

MRS. JOSEPH WARREN.

The Milwaukee Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was organized in 1893, and when the year's work opened in October last, our constantly increasing little band of patriotic women, now numbering one hundred and eighty-eight, had never been startled by "the hand of the reaper whose name is Death." But already twice since the Autumn has our Chapter been called to listen to the sad intelligence of the death of its members; and now again and the third time in these few weeks passed must we record the taking away from us of one of our number.

Mrs. Harriet Green Warren died the twenty-eighth day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine.
This loss is perhaps more keenly felt by many of us because of the longer acquaintance which has existed between the members and Mrs. Warren; and also because it has brought great pleasure to us to feel that this slender, quiet woman, who was one of our charter members, who came to our gatherings frequently, and whose interest in our work was unfailing, was one whose father took part in the great revolutionary struggle; going when a lad of fourteen years by the side of his father at the outbreak of the war to join the Continental forces.

For several years it has been a pride of our Society to bear on its roll the names of three “original daughters,” three members who guarded as their richest inheritance the remembrance of the father whose glowing words had fallen upon their childish ears, telling o'er and o'er the tragic story of that heroic time. It is a matter of keen regret to us now in this distant day that the children found the oft-repeated tales wearisome in time, as children will, and finally slipped out of hearing when the old story was begun. But alas, with what unavailing wistfulness have the children since tried to recall each word or phrase or misty memory which was then so gladly shunned. But the strong, sterling character, the energy, patience and uprightness—these traits came to the children of such fathers more lastingly than the words which fell on childish ears; they were part of blood and sinew to hold through life unto death.

A baby girl, Harriet, was born to Noah Green and Betsy Harwood, his wife, on December 29, 1817. At three years of age she trudged bravely three-quarters of a mile through uninhabited country to the village school to lisp her a-b abs. At the sedate age of six she was helping to milk and care for the cows, to make butter and cheese, to spin and weave and sew, and in convenient times and seasons of the passing years attended school like all New England children, until at the age of nineteen she became a teacher herself, continuing this work much of the time till her marriage with Joseph A. Warren in Wisconsin in 1844. Among all her friends and acquaintances she has exerted a strong influence, her New England earnestness and her eager mind never being satisfied to rest in idleness.
She was an ardent member of the Woman's Club of Wanwatosa, and notwithstanding her burden of eighty-one years, her frail health and the trials of weather and distance, whenever it was possible she came to share in the work and pleasure of the Milwaukee Chapter.

And now her long life service is ended; the heart that loved her country as she did her home is stilled; but to those who knew her as one of our number, our "Real Daughter," there will always remain in close association with her name a profound reverence for the revolutionary heroes, the memory of whose self-sacrifice and devotion were her birthright—a birthright which she treasured with a reticent, noble pride; a heritage of unsullied patriotism.

The loss of such an one to the husband and daughter who survive her, no one but themselves can fully appreciate. It is the strong and reserved nature that holds most firmly, without weakening, the ties of love and friendship. Such ties being broken, to those left in their grief, life itself seems almost rent in twain.

To our fellow member, the sorrowing daughter, and to the bereft husband, the Milwaukee Chapter extends its most sincere and heartfelt sympathy.

We deeply deplore the loss to our Society, and we regret that our words do not more fully convey the sentiments of respect and admiration with which we shall always hold the memory of Mrs. Harriet Green Warren.

FRANCES SAUNDERS KEMPSTER,
Committee.

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN, February 3, 1899.
IN MEMORIAM.

[The Eighth Continental Congress decided that all obituary notices must be limited; that biographies and ancestral descent must appear in their proper place and not in this page. Many notices are held over until the next number of the Magazine.]

**MRS. FRANCES M. STUART.—**

*Whereas,* It has pleased our Heavenly Father to take from among us our friend, Mrs. Frances M. Stuart, who was a charter member of distinguished lineage of the Chicago Chapter, and

*Whereas,* By her upright Christian character, by her acts of kindness and charity, by her words of cheer, and by her extreme loyalty to her country, she endeared herself to all, and

*Whereas,* From a loving family and a field of usefulness she has been called to "that peace that passeth knowledge;" now, therefore, be it

*Resolved,* By the Chicago Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, that in her death the Society has lost one of its most valued members, and is called upon to mourn one ever devoted to its highest advancement and best interests.

*Resolved,* That feeling her loss as we do, we extend to her daughter, Mrs. Frances Welles Shepard, State Regent of Illinois, and to her family our profound sympathy in their bereavement.

*Resolved,* That these resolutions be spread upon the records of the Chicago Chapter, and that a copy thereof be sent to her family.

Laura Hayes Fuller,
Clara Cooley Becker,
Lelia Gibson Kerr.

**MRS. LUCIAN H. COCKE.—**At a meeting of the Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, April 13, 1899, the following resolutions were adopted in regard to the death of Mrs. Lelia Maria Smith Cocke, who died April 5, 1899:

*Resolved,* That in her death, the Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, realize that they have not only lost a near and dear friend, but a member who cherished a deep and abiding interest in the welfare of the organization.
Resolved, That we will ever cherish hallowed recollections of our departed friend.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolution be entered on the minutes of the Chapter, and a copy be sent her husband and mother, Mrs. Francis M. Smith. To them we can only offer our heartfelt sympathy, praying that the God of all comfort may be very near in their hour of need.

MRS. IDA A. NORMAN SCHICK, 
Secretary.

ROANOKE, VIRGINIA.

MRS. HELENA L. SULLIVAN.—In the death of Mrs. Helena Louisa Sullivan, on March 21st of this year, Muskingum Chapter, of Zanesville, Ohio, lost one of its oldest and most interested members.

MRS. F. C. VANDERVORT.—For a second time within a week the angel of death has visited us, and Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter, of Bloomington, Illinois, Daughters of the American Revolution, has to record the loss of Mrs. Hattie Morehouse Vandervort, an officer and member dear to us all. The deep grief that fills our hearts at the sudden vanishing away from life of our beloved friend, finds expression almost impossible.

WHEREAS, Our Heavenly Father in his unerring wisdom and infinite love has summoned to her eternal rest Mrs. Hattie Morehouse Vandervort, the Historian of this Chapter, we, her friends as well as associates, in deep sorrow at our great loss, record these resolutions.

Resolved, That we as a Chapter express our grief at the sudden demise of one who, since her association with us, has always been in fullest sympathy with the aims and interests of our Society.

Resolved, That while we mourn for her we are glad to remember that her name is enrolled among our brightest and best, and her memory will abide with us always.

Resolved, That we tender to her bereaved husband, children and family this tribute of sympathy and love, and cause copies of the same to be sent to the family, recorded in our minutes, and to be published in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

HELEN M. J. LITTLE, 
ELIZABETH KERN BEATH, 
FRANCES H. ELA, 
Committee.
Mrs. Caroline Etherington Garrett.—The members of the Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter are called upon to mourn the loss of Mrs. Caroline E. Garrett, who, on account of failing health had been unable to attend the meetings for over a year, but whose interest in and love for the Chapter as for all good and benevolent objects were ever earnest and unfailing.

Resolved, That a copy of this tribute be entered in the records of the Chapter and also in the American Monthly Magazine, expressing our profound sorrow and inscribing her name upon the Roll of Honor, thus perpetuating her memory in this Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

"There is a reaper whose name is Death,  
And with his sickle keen,  
He reaps the bearded grain at a breath,  
And the flowers that grow between."

Mrs. Caroline F. Kimball,  
Mrs. Jennie D. Rayburn,  
Mrs. Frances C. Funk.

Susan MacIntire Vinton.—At the annual meeting of the Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, March 17, 1899, the following resolutions were adopted, and ordered spread upon the records and a copy sent to Mr. Merrick Vinton, Mrs. Harriet Foster, and to the American Monthly Magazine:

Whereas, Our Heavenly Father has called home from our midst one of our charter members who was our first Chapter Regent, and whose untiring efforts and unfailing faith in the principles of the Society have helped immeasurably to bring this Chapter up to its present strength; and

Whereas, The members of the Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter knew and loved Susan MacIntire Vinton as friend and associate member,

Resolved, That in her death we recognize the fact that this Chapter has sustained a serious loss. Her constant and unchanging friendship, her high-minded views and wise decisions, her singleness of purpose in all her dealings with those with whom she came in contact, all gave evidence of a character of such unusual nobility, strength and sweetness, which with the memory of her pure, lovable and unselfish nature can but be an inestimable influence for good, and an example for our emulation. We sorrow with her family in their loss, and our hearts go out to them in sympathy.
MRS. ANN ELIZA BABBITT.—Resolutions on the death of Mrs. Ann Eliza Babbitt, by the Fort Massachusetts Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, North Adams, Massachusetts:  

Whereas, it has pleased an all-wise Providence to call him (her) eldest member after a long and honored life; therefore be it  

Resolved, That by the death of Mrs. Ann Eliza Babbitt we not only lose our eldest, but likewise a charter member, who has always shown the deepest interest in our welfare, and though we shall sincerely mourn for her, we shall always treasure the memory of the many virtues which so endeared her to us as we humbly bow to the divine will.  

Resolved, That we extend to her relatives our deepest sympathy in their sad bereavement, and commend them to the comforting love of the Infinite One, who doeth all things well.  

Resolved, That we send to her relatives a copy of these resolutions, and that they be inscribed on our Chapter records of the Society, and published in the city papers.  

(Signed)  
MRS. MARY F. RICHMOND,  
Regent,  
MRS. EMILY N. WALKER,  
Vice-Regent,  
MRS. JENNIE PAUL GOODRICH,  
Secretary.  

MRS. JULIA Ann Weaver, one of the few surviving daughters of Revolutionary soldiers, passed away in Davenport, Iowa, March 1, 1899. Mrs. Weaver’s maiden name was Julia Ann Warrington. She was born in Drummondtown, Virginia, August 16, 1806, and was therefore ninety-two years and seven months old at the time of her death.  

MRS. JULIA WILLIAMSON SPENCER.—These resolutions were adopted by the Baltimore Chapter upon the death of Mrs. Julia Williamson Spencer, wife of the late Jervis Spencer, of Baltimore, which occurred January 16, 1899, after an illness of only a few days:  

Resolved, That the Baltimore Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, desire to express their appreciation of the valuable services of the late Mrs. Jervis Spencer to this patriotic Society during the whole period of its existence.  

Resolved, That Mrs. Spencer’s cordiality of manner and kindness of
heart so endeared her to her sister members that they mourn her death as a great personal loss. 

Resolved, That these resolutions be recorded in the minutes of the Society, and a copy be sent to her son.

MRS. JULIET H. LEWIS CAMPBELL.—The Delaware County Chapter mourns its first loss in the death of its valued member, Mrs. Juliet H. Lewis Campbell, who died at her home in Wayne, Pennsylvania, December 26, 1898.

MRS. ABBY C. H. GRIFFIN AND MISS MABEL P. HART.—The deaths in the Phebe Greene Ward Chapter, Westerly, Rhode Island, since its organization in 1896, have been only two: Mrs. Abby C. Hoxie Griffin, died November 29, 1898; and Miss Mabel Pendleton Hart, died January 18, 1899.—SUSAN M. JOHNSON, Historian.

MISS SUSAN L. ROBERTS died at Ardsley-on-the-Hudson, January 9, 1899. She entered the Ann Story Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of Rutland, Vermont, October 11, 1898. Though a non-resident member, we hoped much for her helpful sympathy and encouragement in our work and deeply regret her early removal from us. Miss Roberts' title to a membership with the Daughters was through the Revolutionary War record of her grandfather, General Christopher Roberts.

MRS. FIDELIA T. HERRICK.—
Inasmuch as it has pleased God to remove from us by death our sister in the Mercy Warren Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Fidelia Taylor Herrick, 

Resolved, That we, her sisters, express our gratitude to our Heavenly Father for her long life which linked us to the brave spirits of the last century and made more real to us the heroes and heroisms of that great war in which her father served as a soldier and which is our proud inheritance.

We recognize with thankfulness that clearness of the backward vision which, even in the shadow of great age, gave to our friend power to portray with accuracy and skill the historic tales she had heard in childhood and the scenes in which she herself bore a part in the early life of New England; also those deep religious experiences
which, through her vivid retrospect, gave us the chance to compare the intense struggle and conviction through which, in the olden time, the created sought and found her Creator, with the gentler ways of reconciliation in this later day.

We congratulate one another on the fact that we have had in our membership this genuine Daughter of the Revolution of great resolution and fine perception of duty with strong reverence for her ancestors, a dweller in the past, but alive to every movement of the present.

Mrs. J. L. R. Trask,
Chairman,

Mrs. T. O. Bemis,
Mrs. J. D. Stratton.

Mrs. Margaret Brent Mackey, Vice-Regent of the Elizabeth Kenton Chapter, died the latter part of 1898. She had previously been Regent for two or more years, and one of the Daughters of the same Chapter writes, "In her death our Chapter suffered a terrible loss." She was admired and beloved by all.

Miss Emma Virginia Mell.—The Light Horse Harry Lee Chapter, of Auburn, Alabama, records with great regret the death of one of its most valued members, Miss Emma Virginia Mell, of Athens, Georgia, July 6, 1898.
OFFICIAL.

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

National Board of Management
1899.

President General.
MRS. DANIEL MANNING,

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.
MRS. ELEANOR WASHINGTON HOWARD,
Virginia, and 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Vice-Presidents General.
For two years.

MRS. ELLEN M. COLTON,
San Francisco, Cal., and 1617 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.

MRS. WILLIAM LINDSAY,
Frankfort, Ky., and "The Cochran," Washington, D. C.

MRS. GEORGE M. STERNBERG,
1019 16th Street, Washington, D. C.

MRS. CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS,
Indianapolis, Ind., and 1800 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C.

MISS MARY ISABELLA FORSYTH,
Kingston, New York.

MRS. GEORGE F. FULLER,
155 Carew Street, Springfield, Mass.

MRS. N. D. SPERRY,
466 Orange Street, New Haven, Conn., and "The Buckingham," Washington, D. C.

MRS. ESTES G. RATHBONE,
Ohio, and 27 Cuba Street, Havana, Cuba.

MRS. DANIEL NEWMAN,
1724 L Street, Lincoln, Neb.

MRS. CLEMENT A. GRISCOM,
313 Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
For one year.

MISS ANNIE WHEELER,
Wheele, Ala., and "The Arlington,"
Washington, D. C.

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

MRS. JULIUS C. BURROWS,
Michigan, and 1404 Massachusetts Avenue,
Washington, D. C.

MRS. FRANCIS S. NASH,
South Carolina, and 1225 15th Street,
Washington, D. C.

MRS. PERSON C. CHENEY,
Manchester, New Hampshire.

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

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

MRS. A. L. BARBER,
"Belmont," Washington, D. C.

MRS. GREEN CLAY GOODLOE,
Corner 23d and Q Streets, Washington, D. C.

MRS. WASHINGTON A. ROBLING,
191 State Street, Trenton, New Jersey.

Chaplain General.

MRS. BETTY MCGUIRE SMOOT,
1111 Orinoco Street, Alexandria, Virginia.

Secretaries General.

Recording Secretary General.

MRS. ALBERT AKERS,
Nashville, Tenn., and 1122 Vermont Ave.,
Washington, D. C.

Corresponding Secretary General.

MRS. KATE KEARNEY HENRY,
902 F Street, and 614 22d Street,
Washington, D. C.

Registrar General.

MISS SUSAN RIVIERE HETZEL,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Treasurer General.

MRS. CHARLES CARLYLE DARWIN,
(Gertrude B. Darwin.)
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Historian General.

MRS. MARY JANE SEYMOUR,
Springfield, Mass., and 902 F Street,
Washington, D. C.

Assistant Historian General.

MRS. ROBERT STOCKWELL HATCHER,
Lafayette, Ind., and 902 F Street,
Washington, D. C.

Librarian General.

MISS JULIA TEN BYCK McBLAIR,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

State Regents.

Alabama, Mrs. J. MORGAN SMITH, South Highlands, Birmingham.
Alaska, 
Arizona, 
Arkansas, Mrs. HELEN NORTON, 925 Scott Street, Little Rock.
California, Mrs. JOHN F. SWIFT, 824 Valencia Street, San Francisco.
Colorado, Mrs. W. F. SLOCUM, 24 College Place, Colorado Springs
Connecticut, Mrs. S. T. KINNEY, 1162 Chapel Street, New Haven.
NOTICE TO CHAPTERS.

"By order of the National Board all Chapters are informed that hereafter notices to Chapters will, so far as possible, be sent out through the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Also, that Chapters be requested, in view of the summer recess of the National Board, to send, as far as possible, all moneys, applications and other communications to the various National Officers before June 1, or on or after September 1, 1899."

ALICE PICKETT AKERS,
Recording Secretary General.

May 19, 1899.
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).

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

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 32, 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.

At the April meeting of the National Board of Management, D. A. R., the following motion was unanimously passed:

‘Resolved, That the following notice be inserted in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE: ‘Chapters shall send to headquarters, D. A. R., 902 F street, Washington, D. C., notice of deaths, resignations, marriages and all changes of addresses and list of officers.’”
OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

Wednesday, April 5, 1899.

The regular monthly meeting of the National Board of Management was held Wednesday, April 5th, the President General, Mrs. Daniel Manning, in the Chair.

Members present: Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Smoot, Mrs. Colton, Mrs. Lindsay, Miss Forsyth, Mrs. Griscom, Mrs. Burrows, Mrs. Nash, Miss Temple, Mrs. Stakely, Mrs. Goodloe, Mrs. Roebling, Mrs. Henry, Miss Hetzel, Mrs. Darwin, Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Akers, Miss McBlair, and the following State Regents: Mrs. Lounsbury, of North Dakota, and Mrs. Alden, of the District of Columbia.

The meeting was called to order at 10:20 a.m.

After prayer by the Chaplain General the Recording Secretary General read the minutes of the previous meeting, which, upon motion, were approved.

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

REPORT OF THE RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL for the month of March.—Madam President: I have the honor to report, since the last meeting of the National Board, that I have notified the members of the following committees: Executive Committee, Printing Committee, Finance Committee, Auditing Committee, Magazine Committee, Committee on Ways and Means—the last named authorized by the Eighth Continental Congress, on motion of Mrs. Amos G. Draper—Committee to Secure Hall for Continental Congress, and Committee to Revise Congressional Proceedings.

The chairmen of these respective committees have accepted as follows: Mrs. Frye, chairman of Executive Committee; Mrs. Sperry, chairman of Auditing Committee; Mrs. Sternberg, chairman of Finance Committee; Mrs. Hatcher, chairman of Printing Committee; Mrs. Draper, chairman of Committee on Ways and Means; Miss Forsyth, chairman of Magazine Committee; Mrs. Nash, chairman to Secure Hall for Continental Congress, and Mrs. Lockwood, chairman of Committee to Revise Congressional Proceedings. With a very few exceptions, the members of these committees have consented to serve.

Letters and postals written during the past month, 125.

I have performed the work assigned me at the last meeting of the Board, and signed all certificates and charters up to date.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) ALICE PICKETT AKERS,
Recording Secretary General.

Report accepted.
REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL, from February 17th to April 5th.—Letters received, 199; letters written, 70; application blanks issued, 3,649; Constitutions issued, 1,160; officers' lists issued, 344; Caldwell circulars issued, 358.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) KATE KEARNEY HENRY,
Corresponding Secretary General.

Report accepted.

Report of amount received and expended by the Curator from February 1 to April 1, 1899, presented through the Corresponding Secretary General:

Office Expenses.

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Postage on Application Blanks.

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Amount received for articles sold:

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<tr>
<td>Directory</td>
<td>27.50</td>
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<td>Statute Book</td>
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Total                          | $282.05 |

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION OF CHAPTERS.—Madam President and Ladies of the National Board: The following Chapter Regents have been appointed by the respective State Regents: Mrs. Lucia Minter Weaver Robbins, Selma, Alabama; Mrs. Emeline Clarke Crampton, Saint Clair, Michigan; Mrs. Helen Skinner, Mt. Clemens, Michigan; Mrs. Althea Randolph Bedle, Jersey City, New Jersey.

Charter applications issued, seven; charters issued as follows: Peggy Stewart Tea Party, Annapolis, Maryland; Racine, Racine, Wisconsin; Fort Atkinson, Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin; Fergus Falls, Fergus Falls, Minnesota.

It gives me pleasure to announce the formation of the first Chapter
in West Virginia, with twelve members, to be known as the William Henshaw Chapter, all twelve members having come in on one common ancestor, William Henshaw, for whom the Chapter is named.

I also announce the resignation of Mrs. Jennie F. Robinson, of Oyster Bay, New York, as Chapter Regent.

I present the name of Mrs. David G. Browne, of Great Falls, Montana, to be State Regent of Montana.

Through the appointment of the State Regent of Iowa I have the name of Mrs. Louise Pearsons Dolliver to present as Chapter Regent at Fort Dodge, Iowa.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) ELEANOR WASHINGTON HOWARD,
Vice-President General in Charge of Organization.

After the confirmation by the Board of the appointment of Mrs. Browne as State Regent of Montana, the report of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters was upon motion accepted.


The following unbound volumes have also been received: 1. Relief Work of New York Chapters; 2-3. Duplicate copy of Abstract of the History of Lexington, Massachusetts, by Charles Hudson, and History of Lexington, by C. A. Staples, both from Mrs. Sarah Van Ness, Regent of the Lexington Chapter; 4. American Ancestry of the Children of Joseph and Daniella Wheeler, from Miss Annie Wheeler; 5. Delaware Governors, from Mrs. Speakman, Regent Elizabeth Cook Chapter; 6-12. Reports of the Fairfield Historical Society for the years 1882, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1889, 1893-4, 1894-5, from the So-
ciety, in exchange; 13. Pay-roll of Captain John Franklin, from Mrs. Searle McCartney.


During the month nearly fifty personal letters have been written to Chapter Regents, asking them to interest their Chapters in securing town, county and family histories for the library of the National Society.

The Librarian General earnestly recommends the employment of a cataloguer to index books needed for the work of the Historian and Registrar Generals. This work has been begun, and the work of the office will be greatly hindered if it should be discontinued.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JULIA TEN EYCK McBLAIR,
Librarian General.

It was moved and carried that the report of the Librarian General be accepted, but that the action on the recommendations contained therein be postponed until the afternoon session of the Board, in order that time be given to inquire if any action had been taken at the Continental Congress bearing upon the clerical assistance allowed the Librarian General.

Mrs. Lindsay presented to the Board a book that she had received from the Smithsonian Institution, for the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

It was moved and carried that this book, the Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution for 1896, be accepted with thanks.

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

In closing her report, the Treasurer General announced that she had received notice from the American Security Company that the bonds have been called in and will be redeemed; that they will draw no further interest. One of the bonds is due on the 10th of April, and the other the 1st of May. The Treasurer General asked in which bank the first deposit should be made, and requested information as to the authority to deposit in the Loan & Trust Building.

It was moved and carried that a committee be appointed to inquire about the deposit made by Mrs. Darwin's predecessor in the Loan & Trust Building.

The President General named as this committee: Mrs. Colton, Mrs. Roebling, Mrs. Smoot and Miss McBlair.

Mrs. Smoot asked that the duties of this committee be defined.
The committee was instructed to ascertain the best bank in which to make the deposit in question.

The Treasurer General said that it had been customary to make the bank in this building a sort of clearing house, and when the deposits here amount to a large sum, it has been the custom to transfer this to the National Metropolitan Bank; that no checks are drawn upon the bank in this building, except to send the money over to the National Metropolitan Bank.

Report of the Registrar General.—Applications presented for verification, 560; applications verified awaiting dues, 105; applications unverified, 34; badge permits issued, 234.

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

By order of the Board the Recording Secretary General was instructed to cast the ballot for these applicants, and upon motion, the report was accepted.

It was moved and carried that the announcement of the deaths be received with regret.

Report of the Historian General.—Madam President and Members of the National Board: Your Historian is pleased to report an increased interest in the Lineage Books, owing to the fact that they were exhibited in the corridor of the Opera House during the Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution, of February, 1899. Their purpose was explained, and the great work they are doing, in printing and circulating our archives throughout the Society and among genealogists and historians throughout the country. Quite a number of the visiting Daughters did not know even of the existence of the Lineage Book until they saw them upon the table in the Opera House corridor; that was especially the case with the second and third volumes, owing to the fact that those members of our Society whose lineage is printed in those volumes had never been informed of the issue of the Lineage Book. Not until the fourth volume was published was the plan adopted of notifying each member of the National Society that her name had been printed in the current Lineage Book, with her lineage and her ancestors' services. During and since the Congress of February, 1899, two hundred and fourteen Lineage Books have been sold, one hundred and thirty-one being of the eighth the last volume issued. The junior clerk in the Historian's department is to notify the members of the Society whose names are in the second and third Lineage Books, and we hope the sale of those volumes will equal that of the more recent ones.

Mrs. Julia Ann Weaver, a member of the Hannah Caldwell Chapter, of Davenport, Iowa, was a Real Daughter, and a large number of people attended the memorial services in her honor. Mrs. Marietta
Pierce, a member of the Le Ray de Chaumont Chapter, of Waterbury, New York, passed away February 13, 1899. She was one of three sisters, members of that Chapter, who were Real Daughters, and there is much sorrow that this most interesting trio of Real Daughters is broken. Mrs. Fidelia Taylor Herrick, a Real Daughter in Mercy Warren Chapter, Springfield, Massachusetts, has also passed away since the last Congress. Thus are these links which bind us to the Revolution being severed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MARY JANE SEYMOUR,
Historian General.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON REVOLUTIONARY RELICS.—Madam President: As chairman of the Revolutionary Relics Committee, I submit this as a final report:

All relics mentioned in my annual report and those named below have been deposited in the Smithsonian Institution:

Two bullets dug up on the battle ground of Cowpens and presented to the Cowpens Chapter, Spartansburg, South Carolina, through Mrs. Clark Waring.

China plate, cup and saucer, fac-simile of the set presented by the officers of the French Navy to Mrs. Martha Washington during the first Presidency of the American Union, presented by the Hon. William A. Courtenay, of Newry, South Carolina, on the 17th of January, 1899, through Mrs. Clark Waring, State Regent of South Carolina.

Gilded shield, prepared by Tiffany for mounting the plate, cup and saucer, and presented, with them, to the Society.

A letter from Hannah Hess, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, the daughter of a revolutionary soldier.

A box of wood from Independence Hall, presented by Mrs. Ellen Wain Harrison, Regent of Philadelphia Chapter.

Two engravings; one, battle of Quebec, representing the death of General Montgomery, presented by Mrs. Mary Sawyer (Foote) Thomas; the other, the battle of Bunker Hill, representing the death of Dr. Joseph Warren, presented by Mrs. Mary Sawyer (Foote) Thomas.

Three pieces of Continental currency, presented by Edward Freeman Moore, of Waterville, Maine, a youth and great-grandson of Captain Daniel Moore, of the Revolution, through Mrs. Mary Sawyer Thomas. A four-dollar bill, dated 1775; a six-dollar bill, dated 1776; a twenty-dollar bill, dated 1778.

The chairman has receipts for all articles deposited by this committee.

Our cases in the institution have become crowded to such an extent that many articles cannot be exhibited and the officers say it will
be necessary for us to have more space, which they are kindly en-
deavoring to secure for us. It would give the committee much plea-
sure to have the Board authorize some expression of appreciation for
the courtesy shown the Society by the officers of the institution.

The expense for the past two years has been $5.25 for framing. I
do not know if this amount is to be taken from the $50.00 allowed
yearly to the committee. I do not think so, as it was stated that
the $50.00 was for the purchase of relics.

The work of the committee during the past two years has been in
every respect agreeable and interesting, and the chairman desires to
express her thanks to the members of the committee, for their cordial
support, and in surrendering her trust, she also wishes to thank the
Board for uniform kindness she has received from its members.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) ELEANOR HOLMES LINDSAY,
Chairman.

April 5, 1899.

Mrs. Lindsay said: “There is something further, ladies. I have
again the honor to present to you Mr. Nicholas E. Jones, our kind
friend, who has made most valuable contributions and who wishes to
add yet further to our collection and to our obligation to him. He
gives into our charge this morning some interesting articles.

Mr. Jones was presented to the Board and gave the history of the
relics loaned to the National Society. The President General ex-
tended to him a cordial greeting on the part of the members of the
Board, and acknowledged their appreciation of his valuable loans to
the National Society.

Miss Forsyth moved: “That we pass a vote of thanks to the Smith-
sonian Institution for the courtesy and kindness shown to the Com-
mittee on Revolutionary Relics; also, to Mr. Jones for his additional
articles and his interesting explanation of their historical value, ex-
pressing this latter by rising.

This being unanimously carried, all present arose.

The following is a list of the articles above mentioned:
1. House bell, marked “W. R.,” used at Clean Drinking Manor,
1750; the letters “W. R.” meaning William Rex, the King of Eng-
land, when the bell was made.
2. Bell used by the Parker family during colonial and revolutionary
times.
3. Bell owned by Colonel Robert Hanson Harrison, aide to Wash-
ington.
5. Three wine glasses, 1750.
7. Two decanters brought to Clean Drinking Manor in 1750, and
used there during the Revolution.
8. Two decanter slides belonging to the above.
9. Match lock and tray used during colonial and revolutionary times by Charles Jones, gentleman, at Clean Drinking Manor.
10. Glass knobs for colonial sideboard, used during the Revolutionary War.
11. Two glass mugs at Clean Drinking Manor during colonial and revolutionary times.
12. Picture of Mrs. Elizabeth Sinclair Parker, dated 1803, a daughter of Captain John Sinclair, of revolutionary privateer service.
13. English beaker used in 1750 and during the Revolution at Clean Drinking Manor.
14. Carving knife and steel sharpener and two forks, used during colonial and revolutionary times at Clean Drinking Manor.
16. Corner chair belonging to the Parker family, of Virginia, for over two hundred years, and used by Colonel Josiah Parker of the Revolution.
17. Chippendale chair used by Charles Jones, gentleman, member of the Committee of Safety during the Revolution.
18. Hair-covered trunk used by Colonel Robert Hanson Harrison, aide-de-camp to General Washington.
20. Tongs and poker belonging to Charles Jones, gentleman, before and during the Revolution.
21. A book published about 1730, entitled "Cases in Law on the Jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace." (See signature and date, 1781, on page 314, and law regarding witchcraft, on the last page.)
22. Account Book of Colonel Robert Hanson Harrison, General Washington's senior aide-de-camp and military secretary.

Report accepted.

The President General said: "We have several members from a distance with us to-day, and having a few minutes before adjournment, we would be pleased to hear from these visiting members."

The Recording Secretary General read the roll-call, which had been deferred at the opening of the meeting owing to the delay in members arriving.

The President General announced that she had received a note from Miss Wheeler, of Alabama, also from the State Regent of Illinois, expressing regret at being unable to attend this meeting of the National Board. Similar announcements were made by other members present in regard to the absence of Mrs. Thom, Mrs. Page and Miss Temple.

The Recording Secretary General moved: "That the official headquarters of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution be closed at noon to-morrow, April 6, in respect to
the funeral honors to be paid to our soldiers and sailors who lost their lives in the war with Spain."

Miss Hetzel suggested that the Daughters attend the ceremonies. The President General stated that there was a motion before the house.

Mrs. Stakely moved that the motion of the Recording Secretary General to close the office to-morrow be postponed until the afternoon session of the Board. Motion carried.

Mrs. Lindsay stated that the Editor of the Magazine, Mrs. Lockwood, would like to submit a communication to the Board on which she desired instructions in answering.

Mrs. Lockwood was received by the Board and read a letter from a Chapter Regent making certain inquiries about the work of the National University Committee. Also in regard to the National Society joining State Federations of Clubs. This was referred, with instructions, to the Recording Secretary General to answer.

At 12.55 it was moved and carried to adjourn until 2.15 p.m.

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**Wednesday Afternoon, April 6, 1899.**

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

The Corresponding Secretary General called the attention of the Board to the necessity of issuing circulars, informing applicants how to become a member of the National Society, as questions upon this subject often involved much correspondence. Mrs. Henry moved: "That the Board authorize a printed circular to be issued, informing applicants how to become members of the National Society." Motion carried.

Miss Forsyth moved: "That the President General appoint a committee to see the old circular, formerly issued by the National Society, and improve upon this, if necessary." Motion carried.

The Registrar General offered some additional names for membership in the National Society, which upon motion, were accepted, and the Recording Secretary General was instructed to cast the ballot for these applicants.

The Corresponding Secretary read a letter containing a proposition that the National Board purchase a portrait of Lafayette, taken from life, the price of portrait $1,000. Instructions were given by the Board as to the reply to be made to this proposition.

Mrs. Henry moved: "That the nine clerks who were required to be in attendance until late at night, long after office hours, during the Congress, be paid $10.00 each for extra service. Also, that the two elevator boys at this office, who remained by request during the evenings of the Congress, be paid $2.50 each for their labor." Motion carried.
The Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters read a communication from the Fort Massachusetts Chapter, and requested instructions of the Board in replying to the same.

Miss Forsyth moved: "That the Fort Massachusetts Chapter be referred to Article III, Section 2, and Article VII, Section 1, of the Constitution of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, upon which action is based the decision of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters. The Board has not power to waive this requirement of the Constitution. Therefore, should the Chapter wish to retain the original date of organization, it will be necessary to omit the names of those who were not accepted members of the National Society at that time." Motion carried.

Miss Hetzel moved that a committee be appointed to examine the application papers, with a view to revision. Motion carried.

The advisability of procuring affidavits, when considered necessary in making application for membership to the National Society, was discussed.

Miss Forsyth stated that this had been considered at a former meeting of the Board and it was decided upon adversely, as having a tendency to keep out many members.

Mrs. Nash moved that this matter be reported by the Committee to the next Continental Congress. No action.

Mrs. Stakely moved a reconsideration of the vote on Miss Hetzel's motion.

President General: "Are you ready for the question? A rising vote is called. You will please stand." The motion was lost.

The original motion, as amended by Mrs. Nash, namely, that the committee report to the Congress, was voted on and unanimously carried.

The Recording Secretary General moved: "That the official headquarters of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, be closed at noon to-morrow, April 6, in respect to the funeral honors to be paid to our soldiers and sailors who lost their lives in the war with Spain."

Mrs. Warren amended this by adding, that the flag of the Society at the Daughters of the American Revolution rooms be put at half-mast. Motion carried as amended.

Miss Forsyth moved: "That the National Board make arrangements to attend the memorial services at Arlington in a body."

There being some division of opinion in the discussion of this matter, Miss Forsyth said: "I will state why I have made this motion. It seems to me that considering our relations to what has been done during the summer in our war with Spain, there is a peculiar fitness in meeting at Arlington on this occasion."

Mrs. Akers, Mrs. Alden and Miss Hetzel spoke to this motion,
urging this recognition on the part of the National Board of the honors to be paid the soldier dead at Arlington.

A rising vote was taken on Miss Forsyth's motion and resulted, ten voting in the affirmative and two in the negative. Motion carried.

The report of the committee to report about Treasurer's matters was given as follows:

Report of the committee to inquire about deposits of the National Society in the Bank of the Washington Loan & Trust Company:

The committee went to the bank and saw the president, who said that he had not yet charged his customers ten per cent. for collecting small checks, and he does not intend to do this unless New York charges him. His advice to us is to wait a while, as there is a strong opposition to the charge, and this opposition is being promulgated through some of the New York papers. He thinks the action of the New York banks will have to be modified; he therefore advises that we take no action until he ascertains just how the matter is to be adjusted.

Our committee recommended that this Board authorize the Treasurer General to continue to make temporary deposits in the Bank of the Washington Loan & Trust Company, as the Treasurer General desires to have this matter settled by the Board. She should have that authority and that protection given her by the Board.

The committee also recommend that the current fund be kept in the National Metropolitan Bank, even though it does not pay interest. We further recommend that the Finance Committee assist the Treasurer General in making those investments, not leaving it discretionary with the Treasurer General alone.

We recommend that the Treasurer General be authorized to make the deposits daily in the Bank of the Washington Loan and Trust Company, both as a matter of convenience to the Treasurer General and for safety. Her custom now is to deposit once a day in this building, and there was a suggestion that the deposits be taken to the National Metropolitan Bank once a week. This is a matter, however, that the Finance Committee may have to decide, as well as the matter of the re-investment of bonds.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JULIA TEN EYCK McBLAIR, Librarian General.

Report accepted.

The Treasurer General made the following statement to the Board:

"You will remember that last month I asked permission to continue my present clerical force for the month, as being a new Treasurer, I knew nothing of the office and could not judge what was best to be done in that way. Having been in the office a month, and seeing what the work is, it seems to me I could get along with a bookkeeper and two women clerks, one of the women being put on the books. But I think that work would perhaps deserve a little advance
in salary. I therefore recommend that Miss Marshall, who is to keep the books, receive $75.00 per month, and that Miss Semmes be retained as the second clerk. With the assistance of these two, and my own work, we can run the office of the Treasurer (dispensing with the services of our present book-keeper), until next fall, perhaps, when large sums of money come in, when it may be necessary to have extra help again. I think the present book-keeper, who has rendered very efficient service, should be retained for the rest of the month, giving him thirty days' notice, and on the 1st of May we should begin the new plan I have proposed."

The Treasurer General stated that it was her intention to learn bookkeeping, with a view to doing this work herself later on, and suggested that it would be acceptable to her to have some instructions in this branch."

President General: "You have heard the suggestions of the Treasurer General. I should like very much to have the Board grant our Treasurer General all the privilege of employing a book-keeper to give these instructions. I do not think there could be a more profitable investment to this Society than to offer a little training of that kind to our Treasurer General. It would lighten her work very materially. A woman who has a position of this kind for two years in this Society carries a great responsibility and we should make the work as easy as possible."

Mrs. Darwin said: "I hope the Board fully understands that I have no fault to find with our present book-keeper; he has been most efficient and helpful in every way, but I desire to run my office as economically as possible."

Mrs. Lindsay, Mrs. Nash and Mrs. Burrows spoke to the request of the Treasurer General for the instructions desired, recommending that it be favorably considered. It was moved and carried that the request of the Treasurer General be granted and authorization was given by the Board in accordance therewith.

Mrs. Akers read the motion of Dr. McGee in regard to preparing certificates to be sent to the families of those who had lost relatives during the war with Spain, and moved a committee be appointed to attend to the preparation and issuing of these certificates. Action deferred.

The Librarian General called the attention of the Board to the fact that the question of the Librarian's clerk had not been decided upon, and spoke of the necessity of indexing and cataloguing the books, which would also be of great assistance to the work of the Historian and the Registrar Generals.

Mrs. Howard moved: "That inasmuch as the Registrar General and Historian General, as well as the Librarian General find it absolutely necessary that the books of the library be properly indexed and catalogued, resolved that a cataloguer be employed." Amended
by Miss Forsyth by the addition of the words: "as long as the services of this cataloguer may prove necessary." Motion carried as amended.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from Mrs. Hatcher, written from Caracas, Venezuela, expressing her regret at being unable to attend this meeting of the Board, and giving some interesting accounts of Caracas.

Mrs. Howard read a communication from the Chapter in Monmouth, Illinois.

At 4.10 p. m. it was moved and carried to go into a committee of the whole, Mrs. Griscom in the Chair.

At 4.30 p. m. Mrs. Nash moved that the committee arise and report progress. It was then moved and carried to adjourn until to-morrow at 10 a. m.

Thursday, April 6, 1899.

Pursuant to call, the adjourned meeting was opened at 10 o'clock 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 regular order of business was waived for the consideration of the affairs of the Warren Chapter, of Monmouth, Illinois.

The motion of Mrs. Howard on this subject, made the previous day was again read. A discussion of two hours followed, when Mrs. Howard asked permission to withdraw her motion, which was granted.

A communication was read from Mrs. Bell M. Draper, addressed to the President General, calling attention to the fact that there is no record in the office of the National Society of the nurses who were sent out during the war with Spain under the auspices of the Society, and that other important communications from the Surgeons General of the Army and Navy could not be found on record here. Mrs. Draper recommended that a complete record of the nurses and other papers on the subject be kept on record in the Daughters of the American Revolution rooms.

Mrs. Howard moved that the following notice be inserted in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE: "Chapters shall send to headquarters of the Daughters of the American Revolution, 902 F street, Washington, District of Columbia, notices of deaths, resignations, marriages and all changes of addresses and lists of officers." Motion carried.

Mrs. Nash, at the request of Mrs. Sperry, who was unavoidably absent, presented for the consideration of the Board the name of Mr. Bushnell as auditor to act for the Auditing Committee, and moved that the Board confirm this. It was so ordered.

Mrs. Colton moved to take a recess until to-morrow at 10 o'clock a.m. Motion carried.
The adjourned meeting was called to order at 10.15 a. m. by the President General, Mrs. Manning.

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain General, after which the Recording Secretary General read the motions of the previous day.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from Mrs. Julia K. Hogg, of Pennsylvania, returning to the National Society the amount of postage, $67.56, received during her eight years of State Regency, and expressing a desire that the same be applied to the Continental Hall fund.

Miss Forsyth moved: "That we return warm thanks for the generous contribution of Mrs. Julia K. Hogg of the amount of postage used by her during her eight years of active work as State Regent of Pennsylvania, and gladly accede to her request that this sum be applied to the Continental Hall fund, with sincere gratification at the interest thus shown in the Continental Hall." Motion carried.

At 11.15 it was moved and carried to go into a committee of the whole.

At 11.45 Mrs. Colton, chairman of the Committee of the Whole, announced that the committee arose and reported progress.

The Treasurer General announced that she had received nearly three hundred dollars interest, and stated the formalities required to have the checks for this amount cashed.

Authority was given the Treasurer General to attend to this matter.

At 12 o'clock it was moved and carried to adjourn until to-morrow at 10 o'clock a. m.

Saturday, April 8, 1899.

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

In the absence of the Chaplain General, Mrs. Manning asked the members present to unite in the recitation of the Lord's Prayer.

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

The Constitution as amended by the Congress was submitted for the approval of the Board before being sent out for publication.

Mrs. Akers moved: "That all ex-chairmen of committees be instructed to turn over to the acting chairmen of such committees all correspondence, papers, etc., bearing on the administration of such office." Motion carried.

Mrs. Stakely moved: "That ten thousand copies of the Constitution and ten thousand copies of the new officers' lists be printed." Motion carried.

The President General appointed the following committees: Committee on Continental Hall, Committee on Prison Ships, Committee on Revolutionary Relics, Committee to Prevent Desecration of the
Flag, Committee on National University, Committee on Historical Scholarship. These committees were submitted to the Board and unanimously approved. A long discussion was held on the Continental Hall Committee, which was greatly enlarged, and plans for the work of this committee considered in detail.

The Treasurer General announced that she had received $211.00, a contribution to the Lafayette statue, and $283.00 to the Washington monument fund, but that the larger number of the checks received were made payable to Mrs. Hatcher, chairman of the committee, and not having been endorsed, the Treasurer General was unable to draw them and deposit the same.

The Treasurer General inquired if the Board desired that the names of the donors to the Continental Hall fund be given in Treasurer General's report. This was answered in the affirmative.

In reply as to instructions asked for by the Treasurer General bearing upon the bond to be given by her to the National Society, it was decided that this would be settled by the Executive Committee at its meeting on Monday next, the committee being empowered to act on this matter.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from Ex-Secretary Herbert acknowledging the thanks of the Board for his address at the Peace Jubilee, Daughters of the American Revolution, as expressed in resolution sent him through the Recording Secretary General; also, a letter from the Boudinot Chapter announcing the death of one of its members, a descendant of General Boudinot. This letter was received with expressions of regret.

The matter of the Monmouth Chapter was again brought before the Board by the President General.

Miss Hetzel moved: "That inasmuch as Mrs. Burns was elected Regent of the Warren Chapter in April, 1898, and the attempted dissolution of that Chapter was unconstitutional, the Continental Congress of 1899 and the National Board of Management have formally recognized Mrs. Burns as Regent of the Warren Chapter; therefore, Resolved, That such recognition be officially, and if necessary, publicly given Mrs. Burns and the other officers elected in April, 1898." Motion carried.

Miss Forsyth moved: "That all Chapters be informed that hereafter notices to Chapters will, so far as possible, be sent out through the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. Also, that Chapters be requested, in view of the summer recess of the National Board, to send all moneys, applications and other communications to the various national officers before June 1st, or on or after September 1, 1899." Motion carried.

Mrs. Colton moved: "That the new Chapter in Philadelphia, not yet named, be asked to return papers to the National Society until name of said Chapter is decided upon." Motion carried.

REPORT OF THE MAGAZINE COMMITTEE.—This committee recommend, 1st. Having a good leading article either from Editor herself
or from some able person; 2d. That two pages be devoted to current events; 3d. That brief mention be made of the work of kindred patriotic societies; 4th. Hints and suggestions for practical Chapter work be made; also, that efforts be continued to secure subscriptions and advertisements through the cooperation of Chapters and individual members. The committee also give for the consideration of the Board a suggestion offered since the meeting of the committee.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

MARY ISABELLA FORSYTH,
CAROLINE R. NASH,
JESSIE DAVIS STAKELY.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Colton was requested to take the Chair.

The President General read a paper in regard to the preservation of Fort Crailo. This matter had been presented at the Congress and was favorably received, but no action had been taken. The President General inquired if the Board desired to authorize the issuing of circulars for the purpose of accomplishing the object proposed in this article.

Mrs. Seymour moved: "That the circular concerning the building called the Yankee Doodle House be sent out through the Daughters of the American Revolution Society, in accordance with the action taken on this subject by the Continental Congress of 1899." Motion carried.

The President General resumed the Chair.

The Treasurer General asked for instructions as to the disposition of two small checks that she had received as contributions to the Meadow Garden Farm fund.

Miss Forsyth moved: "That the Treasurer General be directed to defer any payment toward the purchase of Meadow Garden Farm until the Committee on Ways and Means shall have reported to the National Board that all proper preliminary steps have been taken as to cost and title." Motion carried.

Mrs. Darwin asked for instructions in regard to the pictures to be put in the Smithsonian report, inquiring if she is authorized to have a photograph made of Mrs. Harrison for the report to the Smithsonian Institution, if one cannot be found.

Mrs. Akers moved: "That the Treasurer General be authorized to have made a photographic copy of the Daughters of the American Revolution portrait of Mrs. Harrison, to be published in the report to the Smithsonian Institution." Motion carried.

The Recording Secretary General read a communication from a real estate agent in regard to purchase of site for Continental Hall.

Mrs. Alden moved: "That this being an important matter, and the time near at hand for adjournment, that this be left until the next meeting of the Board." Motion carried.
Miss Forsyth moved: "That the National Board protest against the use of the insignia of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution for the furtherance of any private enterprise not officially authorized by the National Board." No action.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from Mrs. Anna B. Snow, President of the Daughters of the Revolution, acknowledging receipt of the report of the Committee on Union, which had been accepted by the Eighth Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The President General presented for the consideration of the Board a letter addressed to Mrs. Nash, on the subject of the Meadow Garden Farm. Action on this was included in the action involved in Miss Forsyth's motion in regard to this matter being submitted to the Committee on Ways and Means.

At 2.30 p.m. it was moved and carried to adjourn until the first Wednesday in May.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed)  
ALICE PICKETT AKERS,  
Recording Secretary General.
ERRATA.

Page 347, fifth line, should be 1772, and not 1722.

In May number, p. 1184, lines three and four from bottom of page should read: "Mrs. Horace H. Dyer, Regent Ann Story Chapter, $25.00;" instead of "Ann Story Chapter through Mrs. H. H. Dyer." The contribution was a personal gift from Mrs. Dyer, not from the Chapter.