MRS. DANIEL MANNING,
President General.
It is not Mrs. Daniel Manning, personally, that we bring before you in this issue of the AMERICAN MONTHLY, but Mrs. Manning as President-General of the National Society of Daughters of the American Revolution.

We are sure that it will be the wish of every reader to know of her stewardship since she has been the leading representative of our Society.

From the first Mrs. Manning appreciated that the great strength of this Society depended upon its national character. Diligently has she worked and zealously has she watched that there should come no rift in the lute to disturb the harmonies of organization, nor stone disturbed that would weaken the foundations. The strong sections have been helped and the weaker ones encouraged by her timely words and visits among them. The Board meetings have unfailingly been strengthened and harmoniously conducted through all the arduous months, because of her presence and the help of her strong right hand. With such leadership it is not strange that this Society throughout every Chapter, large or small, has taken a certain pride to itself for the magnificent work accomplished in serving our country and upholding the flag.

She well said in her last address before the Continental Congress, "We meet with a vivid consciousness that we have never written so much that was so vital in the volume of a single year. There is the record of our progress and prosperity, but there is far more than that—we have wrought into the history of our souls a chapter shadowed by war and stained with blood. The existence of the Daughters of the American Revolution has been interwoven with the fibers of our Nation's unfolding, be-
neath the banner of our Nation's Glory. The conflict with Spain was not our choosing. The mighty palms of an overruling Providence shaped the epoch and its end, leading our army and navy, as with pillars of fire, to an issue that was down on His plan for the upbuilding of the world.”

Any heart that so comprehended the situation must needs throw its soul into the vortex of necessity and from it came immediate and united action.

The result has been written and re-written, but so long as there are sick to be nursed, so long as our country is passing through its Gethsemane, so long as the flag floats over us that means freedom to the people, we will never forget the white-capped and white-aproned brigade that went out from this Society to hospital and camp, to the sick and suffering fathers, sons and brothers; for the money sent for delicacies and garments for their comfort. Neither will we forget the untiring energy and loyal giving of time and strength of our President and her corps of zealous helpers through the heat of summer, through anxious days and wearisome nights, fulfilling their obligations to the Government without a break, bringing health and comfort to the sick and wounded, gentle words and peace to the dying, thereby aiding in holding up the strong arm of the Government. These are some of the reasons for the unanimous voice that made her the choice as standard bearer for this Society for the next two years.

When the sword is laid by, which every praying heart hopes for, and we are no longer called upon for the ministrations which war demands, this Society will enter into the life of the nation as a factor for good, a larger service for patriotism.

The good work will go on of perpetuating the memory of the spirit of the men and women who achieved American Independence by the acquisition and protection of historical spots and the erection of monuments. And when the Eighth Continental Congress placed its President at the head of the Committee on a Continental Hall it was a confirmation that to her that hath done many things well more shall be given her to do! She has made her appeal at large to the Society, and we are ready to assert that at the next Continental Congress she will
be able to say of the States in the work for the Continental Hall what she said of them in her address on the war work.

"Hear our call of the muster roll of States: Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, South Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, North Carolina, Vermont, Hawaii. Not one but within its borders has proved itself worthy of being a star among the constellation of States!"

We know the consummation of this project lies very close to the President's heart, and the Chapters by carrying out her suggestions would not only be sustaining and encouraging her in all this tremendous labor she has undertaken for the Society, but they at the same time would be erecting a monument for all time for their country, for it means "Home and Country" for their Society, for themselves!

Mrs. Manning will represent the Society at Paris, on July 4th, 19oo, at the unveiling of the Lafayette Monument.

The Eighth Continental Congress unanimously made her its representative.

A bronze tablet will commemorate the name of this Society, and for all time will bespeak the active part taken in this gift to France by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

It is perhaps well to say here, that all action on this matter was done at the Congress, "The Board" never having any reason to take action of any kind, and the Society congratulates itself in the choice of its representative!

No better appeal can be made which will more fully picture this woman as she stands before you to-day than to give again the closing of her address to the Congress: "The future claims us. Our faces are turned toward the purple isles of the southern and western seas. Our voices cry, while the world is silent to hear, 'Prepare ye the way of America!' Our aims rest not by the tide marks of any shore; for humanity is the realm of our toil. Our hearts may not be weary in well doing for we
follow the gleaming foot-prints of the Son of Man who gave himself for our ransom that we might ransom 'in His name.' Has not the acceptable year of the Lord 'come to us?' O, Daughters of a Nation born of God! Shall not our deeds be the uttered consecration of patient helpfulness and patriotic force until "life's lips kiss immortality?"

MARY S. LOCKWOOD.

IMMEDIATE ATTENTION TO THIS CIRCULAR IS REQUESTED.

THE Continental Memorial Hall to be erected by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution at the National Capital will be the first structure of its kind raised by women in this or any other country. The plan and scope of this large and magnificent monument to the memory of the Makers and Savers of the Republic of the United States of America reveal the mighty force of the national idea that has united and held together this body of women through the nine years of its existence as a Society.

This Memorial Building will be a large moral factor in the teeming materialization of the present age, to lift before the eyes of the nations the principles embodied in the National Constitution and interwoven in the national life. It is preeminently woman's province to set in motion all those moral forces and influences that make for the higher patriotism, and to give them color, life and equipment; and woman's hand has never achieved a mightier work to conserve for all coming generations the national idea than this consecrated Memorial Hall, dedicated to the men and women who molded the national life.

The need of the building for the actual daily working forces of the Society, and for the preservation of its archives and relics, as well as for its meeting place for its Congresses and other sessions, is imperative.

The time is now ripe for the completion of all the plans concerning this work. In the solemn light of this waning century,
let us not pause an instant, but hasten with all our might to fulfill what is our most sacred duty, and our grandest privilege to perform. Let not the day-dawn of 1900 shine upon us with this glorious work faltering under our hands. Say rather, let not the hundredth anniversary of the death of our immortal Leader, George Washington, find us unprepared to give a good account of the progress of this work.

Daughters of the American Revolution! if we have the love we profess for those who, under the providence of God, have made us what we are; if we have that Divine spark struck from the altar of the Jehovah of our Fathers, that flames into love of country and devotion to its national idea; if we have one ray of hope and desire for the preservation in the hearts of our youth of those principles and institutions our ancestors died to sustain; if we have souls capable of being thrilled and uplifted to proclaim to a listening world the message of our Republic born of God, we shall arise in our patriotic fervor, and stay not our hands till this work is done.

Let us sacrifice and toil, pausing not, nor resting. Each stroke of work raises just so much of the magnificent structure the nearer to completion.

We must put forth Chapter effort, but most especially individual endeavor. Every Daughter of the American Revolution has the tremendous responsibility resting upon her, whether she heeds it or not, of the realization of the Continental Memorial Hall.

Daughters of the American Revolution! you are equal to this responsibility; you have shown this in your past. This Memorial is assured, and will stand—strong, enduring, magnificent—pointing to the pure white light of heaven, since you have set forth with a purpose born of God, on the consecrated road to its achievement.

We have on hand for this Continental Memorial Hall the sum of $10,225.52 in cash and $35,000 in bonds. For a building worthy of the purpose we consider it necessary to raise $200,000 more.

Mrs. Daniel Manning,
Chairman.
The circular is signed as follows: Mrs. Daniel Manning, Chairman; Mrs. H. M. Shepard, Illinois; Mrs. John W. Foster, District of Columbia; Mrs. Russell A. Alger, Michigan; Mrs. William P. Frye, Maine; Mrs. William Lindsay, Kentucky; Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, Indiana; Mrs. Clement A. Griscom, Pennsylvania; Mrs. S. V. White, New York; Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle, Ohio; Mrs. J. S. T. Stranahan, New York; Mrs. Emma G. Hull, Iowa; Mrs. McMillan, Michigan; Mrs. Julia K. Hogg, Pennsylvania; Miss Virginia Miller, District of Columbia; Mrs. Ellen M. Colton, California; Mrs. Burrows, Michigan; Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, Massachusetts; Mrs. Miranda Tulloch, District of Columbia; Mrs. David A. Depue, New Jersey; Mrs. Joshua Wilbour, Rhode Island; Mrs. N. D. Sperry, Connecticut; Mrs. George M. Sternberg, District of Columbia; Mrs. Washington A. Roebling, New Jersey; Miss Julia Ten Eyck McBlair, District of Columbia; Miss Annie Wheeler, Alabama; Mrs. Robert S. Hatcher, Indiana; Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, Alabama; Mrs. Helen Norton, Arkansas; Mrs. John F. Swift, California; Mrs. W. F. Slocum, Colorado; Mrs. S. T. Kinney, Connecticut; Mrs. E. C. Churchman, Delaware; Mrs. Charles H. Alden, District of Columbia; Mrs. J. G. Christopher, Florida; Mrs. Robert E. Park, Georgia; Mrs. William A. Talcott, Illinois; Mrs. E. A. Atkins, Indiana; Mrs. Walter A. Duncan, Indian Territory; Mrs. John N. Jewett, Illinois; Mrs. Grosvenor, Ohio; Mrs. Charles E. Armstrong, Iowa; Miss Lucretia Clay, Kentucky; Mrs. Benjamin F. Story, Louisiana; Mrs. Helen Frye White, Maine; Mrs. J. Pembroke Thom, Maryland; Miss S. W. Daggett, Massachusetts; Mrs. William Fitzhugh Edwards, Michigan; Mrs. Ell Torrance, Minnesota; Mrs. George H. Shields, Missouri; Mrs. David G. Browne, Montana; Mrs. George C. Towle, Nebraska; Mrs. Josiah Carpenter, New Hampshire; Miss E. Ellen Batcheller, New Jersey; Mrs. L. Bradford Prince, New Mexico; Mrs. James Mead Belden, New York; Mrs. E. D. Latta, North Carolina; Mrs. S. A. Lounsbury, North Dakota; Mrs. Moses M. Granger, Ohio; Mrs. Cassius M. Barnes, Oklahoma; Mrs. I. W. Card, Oregon; Mrs. Thomas Roberts, Pennsylvania; Mrs. George M. Thornton, Rhode Island; Mrs. Clark Waring, South Carolina; Mrs. Andrew J. Kellar, South Dakota; Mrs. James S. Pilcher, Tennessee; Mrs. Sydney T. Fontaine, Texas; Mrs. Clarence E. Allen, Utah; Mrs. Jesse Burdette, Vermont; Mrs. Hugh Nelson Pave, Virginia; Mrs. Chauncey W. Griggs, Washington; Mrs. James Sidney Peck, Wisconsin; Mrs. Frances E. Warren, Wyoming; Mrs. Katharine Lewis, Kansas—Committee on Continental Hall.
BRADDOCK'S ROCK.

A STUDY IN LOCAL HISTORY.

Among the many striking incidents in our colonial history the story of the unfortunate expedition led by Braddock against the French in 1755 is the one that appeals to us who have our homes in the District of Columbia, most strongly. Of those events that have to do with the long struggle between the French and English for supremacy in the new world, and which terminated early in the autumn of 1759, when on the Plains of Abraham the brave Montcalm lowered the lilies of France to the victorious Wolfe, the only one, so far as I am aware, in which the forces of either nation came within the territory of the Federal District, is that, the memory of which we meet to perpetuate. It is therefore most fitting that your society which has among its objects the preservation of traditions of colonial history, should lend its aid towards saving from desecration the only existing memorial of that event.

In the settlement of the new world the adventurous explorers of many nations took part, but of those certainly in the eastern part of North America, which has become our country, the representatives of the French and English were most conspicuous. It is interesting to note that for the most part the English settled along the shores of the Atlantic, and of this fact Jamestown and Plymouth are conspicuous illustrations. On the other hand the French followed the courses of the great streams of the continent, and we find them ascending the St. Lawrence. As the English spread inland, so the French continued their explorations up the rivers until in time they reached the country of the Great Lakes, and with the cross of the Holy Church ever leading made their way to the Mississippi, and thence in 1682 La Salle, our first great pioneer of the west, with his flotilla of canoes, descended its mighty waters to the Gulf of Mexico, and Louisiana was added to the possessions of the King of France.

1 A paper read before the National Society of Colonial Dames in the District of Columbia, on April 12, 1899.
In order to hold this territory of Louisiana, which was ceded to us in 1803 by France, and gave to us the "splendid empire west of the Mississippi," the French erected a series of forts, of which the one at the meeting of the Monongahela and Allegheny Rivers, where the city of Pittsburgh now is, was called Duquesne, in honor of the Governor of New France. The growth of the English Colonies and the encroachment of the French on the domains claimed by the former, together with the depredations of the Indians could but lead to one result. The terrible struggle for supremacy between two great nations was about to begin, and the outcome would determine the possessions of a continent.

Meanwhile the colonial authorities realizing fully the condition of affairs, had received instructions from the home government to send a commissioner to the officer commanding the French forces to inquire by what authority he was invading the King's domain. Governor Dinwiddie chose for this dangerous and delicate mission his young and able adjutant general, George Washington. Of his perilous journey, of his marvelous escape, and his successful return he himself has told the story in his own journals. No more signal test could have been afforded of his various abilities and talents, which this expedition served at once to display and to develop. "From that moment," says Washington Irving, "he was the rising hope of Virginia."

In 1754, the year following, Washington was made commander of the little band of Virginia soldiers with which Governor Dinwiddie (whom Parkman calls "the most watchful

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5 The Louisiana Purchase and Our Title West of the Rocky Mountain, with a Review of Annexation by the United States. By Binger Hermann, Washington, 1898, p. 11.
sentinel against French aggression and its most strenuous opponent"), hoped to arrest the advance of the French. An account of the battle at Great Meadows and its unfortunate ending is given in the Appendix\(^8\) to Washington's journal, and the history of the campaign is perhaps most interestingly told by that fascinating writer, Francis Parkman; in the seventh volume of his charming history of England and France in North America.

Aroused at the surrender of Fort Necessity at Great Meadows, the English authorities commissioned Sir Edward Braddock commander of all the King's forces in America. Leaving England late in the year 1754 he arrived in Hampton Roads in February, 1755, and ordered his transports to proceed at once up the Potomac to Alexandria, where a camp was to be formed. Braddock followed more leisurely and did not reach the camp till the end of March. Of the events that followed before the order was given to start on the expedition that was to terminate so unfortunately for himself, we need not concern ourselves, but it is of more than passing interest to mention the cruel apathy of the people whose homes this British soldier had come to protect. Says Parkman on this point: "Contracts broken or disavowed, want of horses, want of wagons, want of forage, want of wholesome food, or sufficient food of any kind caused such delay that the report of it reached England and drew from Walpole the comment that Braddock was in no hurry to be scalped. In reality he was maddened with impatience and vexation."

It was Benjamin Franklin, then postmaster of Pennsylvania, who came to his rescue and made it possible for him to obtain the much-needed supplies and means of transportations. Braddock's comment on Franklin in a private letter is that he was "almost the only instance of ability and honesty I have known in these provinces."\(^8\)

It was not until early in April that a forward movement was

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\(^7\) England and France in North America, p. 198.

\(^8\) Idem, p. 199.
possible, and fortunately for us the Orderly Book of Braddock has been preserved and published through the interest of a well-known resident of Washington. It forms an Appendix to the History of Cumberland by the late William H. Lowdermilk. 9

Under date of April 7, it says: "Colo Dunbar's Regiment is to march at 5 O'clock on Saturday Morning for Rock Creek. Creek.

"Waggons will be ordered on Friday to carry the baggage and whatever Tents may be struck to the Boats destend for their Transportation and at Day break on Saturday morning Waggon will attend at the head of the Regiment for the mens Tents, &c."

"A Subaltern Officer with three Sergeants three Corporals and thirty men are to be sent on board the Boats as a Baggage Guard, and this Guard is to assist in conveying the Tents &c to the Boats to help in putting them on board.

"All the Boats upon that part of the River near Rock Creek are ordered to attend to carry the Troop over."

In the "After Orders" it says:

"March Rout of Colo Dunbars Regiment from the camp at Alexandria to Frederick in Maryland. To Rock Creek,— miles; to Owens Ordinary, 15 miles; to Dowden's Ordinary, 15 miles; to Frederick, 15 miles." (P. xviii.)

On April 8, the following orders appear:

"You are to leave at Rock Creek an Officer and 30 men who is to remain there till all the Stores of the Train and Hospital are put into the Waggon is then to march and form the Rear Guard of the whole.

"You are also to leave at Rock Creek a Subaltern and 20 men who are to wait there till the arrival of Mr. Johnston the Paymaster and to Escort him to Frederick.

"You will be joined at Rock Creek by an Officer and 30 Sea-

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9 Major General Edward Braddock's Orderly Books, from February 26 to June 17, 1755, from the originals in the Congressional Library, in History of Cumberland (Maryland), from the time of the Indian town, Caicucucuc, in 1728, up to the present day, embracing an account of Washington's First Campaign, and Battle of Fort Necessity, together with a History of Braddock's Expedition. By Will H. Lowdermilk. Washington, D. C., 1878.
men who you are to take under your command and give them your Orders and Regulations as they will want some conveyance for their baggage you will dispose of it as you find most convenient.” (P. xx.)

On April 9:
“Colo Dunbars Regiment to send this forenoon two Sergeants and twenty men to Rock Creek to reinforce the Officer there.” (P. xxi.)

On April 11:
“Colo Dunbars Regiment to hold themselves in readiness but not to march till further Orders.”

Also:
As there are Boats provided to carry Colo Dunbars Regiments Baggage to Rock Creek the former orders relative to their march to be obeyed. (P. xxi.)

Under date of April 25, the orders read:
“Colo Dunbar’s Regiment to hold themselves in readiness to March by the 29th.”

And:
“One Corporal and four men to March to morrow Morning to Rock Creek with four Waggons that came up this Evening; when the party comes to Rock Creek they are to put themselves under the command of Ensign French.” (P. xxvi.)

Again, under date of April 28, the following entry appears in the orders:
“To Ensign French, at Rock Creek. You are ordered by his Excellency Genl Braddock to forward with all Expedition the ammunition Stores &c at Rock Creek to Mr. Cresaps Conogogee taking care to send the ammunition Train Stores &c first, then the Hospital Stores and Salt Fish.
“You are not wait for the Beeves but as soon as the aforementioned things are gone up you will move with your party and join the Regiment at Wills Creek agreeable to the following March Route; as you will find Provisions very scarce on the Road you must take with you as many days of salt Provisions as the Men can carry.
“From Rock creek to Owens Ordy, 15 miles; to Dowdens, 15 miles; to Frederick, 15 miles; on the Road to Conogogee, 17 miles; to Conogogee, 18 miles; to John Evan’s, 16 miles;
to Widow Baringer’s, 18 miles; to George Polls’s, 9 miles; to Henry Enocks, 15 miles; to Mr Cox’s, 12 miles; to Colo Cresap’s, 8 miles; to Wills Creek, 16 miles; total, 174 miles.

“You must if you should find it necessary, take with you Guides from place to place, and make such halts as you shall find absolutely necessary being careful not to lose any time.

“If the Waggon’s should come in very slowly make your applications to the Civil Officers and if that should not succeed send Parties to fetch in any Waggon’s you shall hear off. Inform Lieut Breerton of the March Route, and tell him it is the Generals Orders that he make all imaginable dispatch.

As soon as the Paymaster arrives he must also victual his men when the last Stores of all kinds which are to be sent and dismissed from Rock Creek, you are to send a Letter to Capt Gates at Conogogee informing him of it.

The hand barrows and wheel barrows of the Train except 6 of each are to be left behind all but the Wheels and Iron Work which are to be forwarded.” (P. xxix.)

No further mention of Rock Creek is made in the Orderly Book, but in that portion of Mr. Lowdermilk’s work devoted to the march from Alexandria, he says:⑩

“General Braddock, although disappointed in the matter of recruits, as well as of transportation, left Alexandria on his march to Fort Duquesne on the 20th of April.

“On the 26th of April the command arrived at Fredericktown, in Maryland, where Washington then joined it.”

Omitting entirely any mention of the landing at Rock Creek.

Besides the Orderly Book, from which quotations have just been given, the diary of General Braddock’s aid, Captain Robert Orme, was carefully edited by Mr. Winthrop Sargent and published by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania in 1855.⑪

The following extracts are of pertinent interest:

⑨ History of Cumberland, etc., p. iii.

"April 10, 1755. Moderate and fair but sultry weather; today we received orders to march to-morrow morning, and 6 companies of Sir Peter Halket's Regiment to march in their way to Will's Creek.

"April 11th. Our orders were countermanded, and to provide ourselves with 8 days provisions, and to proceed to Rock Creek, 8 miles from Alexandria, in the 'Sea Horse' and 'Nightingale's' boats to-morrow.

"On the 12th, agreeably to our orders we proceeded and arrived at Rock Creek at 10 o'clock. This place is 5 miles from the lower falls of Potomack, and 4 from the eastern branch of it. Here our men got quarters, and we pitched our tents: found here Colonel Dunbar, whose orders we put ourselves under.

"On the 13th: We were employed in getting the Regimental Stores into Wagons, in order to march to-morrow. This is a pleasant situation, but provisions and everything dear.

On the 14th: We began our March at 6, and were ordered with our Detachment to go in front, and about 2 o'clock at one Lawrence Owens, 15 miles from Rock Creek, and 8 miles from the upper falls of Potomack; and encamped upon good ground."

Thinking that possibly some information might be had in Alexandria as to the route following up the river by Braddock, Mr. William F. Carne, whose information on local matters is said to be unexcelled, was appealed to, and the following negative information elicited:

"So far as I know there is no reference in any printed matter about the local history of Alexandria as to what point Braddock's troops landed in 1755 on the Washington side of the Potomac.

"Dr. Toner made from some records, where I know not, an itinerary of Braddock's route, and Mr. Lowdermilk has published Braddock's Order Book; but I do not know how they, either of them, fixed 'Braddock's Rock' with any sort of distinctness."

According to Lowdermilk a very satisfactory description of Braddock's route, written from Cumberland by Mr. T. C.
Atkinson in 1847, is contained in the “Olden Time,” but an examination of that work shows simply that

“General Braddock landed at Alexandria on the 20th of February, 1755. * * * After numerous delays, and a conference with the Royal Governors, we find Gen. Braddock en-route on the 24th of April, when he had reached Frederick-town, in Maryland. Passing thence through Winchester, Va., he reached Fort Cumberland about the 9th of May. Sir John Sinclair, Deputy Quarter-Master General, had preceded him to this point about 2 weeks.

“The army struck a Little Cacapehon (though pronounced Cacapon,) about 6 miles above its mouth, and following the stream, encamped on the Virginia side of the Potomack, preparatory to crossing into Maryland. The water is supposed to have been high at the time, as the spot is known as Ferry-fields, from the army having been ferried over. This was about the 4th or 5th of May. The army thence pursued the bank of the river, with a slight deviation of the route at the mouth of the south branch to the village of Old Town.”

The Orderly Book of General Braddock and the diary of his aide-de-camp, Captain Robert Orme, as has been shown, established the fact that the landing of the British soldiers was at a place designated by them as Rock Creek. No contemporary records so far as I have been able to learn mention the exact spot where the landing was made, but if tradition be of any value then the following statement gathered from various sources settle the matter beyond any reason of doubt.

The first of these to which I invite your attention is by that learned scholar, Professor Joseph E. Nourse, so long a resident of Georgetown, who, in 1871, in discussing the site of the old United States Naval Observatory, writes: 18

“The earliest trace of the records identifying the lands now occupied is in connection with the march of General Brad-

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18 The Olden Time, a monthly publication devoted to the preservation of documents and other authentic information in relation to the early explorations of the settlement and improvement of the country around the head of the Ohio. Edited by Neville B. Craig. Pittsburg, 1848, Vol. II, p. 540.

19 Washington Observation for 1871. Appendix 4, p. 27.
dock against Fort Duquesne in the Colonial Wars. It seems clear that his troops landed and encamped on this hill."

"The record is this (Braddock's Expedition, by Winthrop Sargent, p. 367):

"April 11, 1755. Four companies of the Forty-fourth Regiment, under Lieutenant (afterward Governor) Gage, and a detachment of seamen from Alexandria, landed from the boats of the 'Sea Horse' and the 'Nightingale,' and pitched their tents 'at Rock Creek.' April 14th, General Braddock arrived at Rock Creek and gave orders for transporting the stores; the troops marched from 'Rock Creek' to Owen's house, fifteen miles onward to Frederick." (Rockville.) Traditions are strong as to the camping on this hill.

"Washington's letters show that he afterward crossed here also from Alexandria to join Braddock at Frederick."

"The late Colonel Peter Force, of Washington, so well known for his historical collections, repeatedly pointed out the large rock, which yet stands, in the southern part of the original Reservation, which the Observatory occupies, as the rock on which these landings were made. The northern channel of the Potomac, it is well known, was good here until our day—until the causeway for the Long Bridge was made."

At the time when improvements along the Potomac River were being agitated, Mr. Michael Delaney, who was for many years connected with the Quartermaster's Department of the United States Army, described the early history of the river and the changes that took place in its channel during a series of years, in a letter written to the late Captain James B. Eads.

In the course of this communication he said:

"My mother was born in Washington during the latter part of the last century, and I first saw light in the same place, April 12, 1819. My grandfather had charge of the grading of that city, so that by tradition, at least, I have reason to believe that I can give some hints, that, if acted upon, may restore at least a portion of the usefulness of the river and harbor in front of the city."

Continuing, he said:

"By standing upon the aqueduct that spans the Potomac

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"Washington Post, August 3, 1890."
above Georgetown, and looking east, you will perceive that the force of the current must strike against the Washington bluffs, from where it "ricochoets to Analostan, or Mason's Island; from thence rebounding, it swept over to the Washington side and passed by what is known as Easby's Point, or Shipyard; thence along the foot of Observatory Hill; thence past the mouth of Tiber Creek, with the same erosive force upon its mouth that it had upon the Anacostia, over to and around the 'point' upon which the Washington Monument now stands, thence hugging the bluffs around and down by the arsenal. The water, at the time of Braddock's ill-fated expedition, was so deep that his vessels landed the troops at what was known as the 'Big Rock,' at the foot of 'Observatory Hill,' direct from the vessels which were laid alongside, and up to the time of the building of the Observatory the hill was one known as 'Camp Hill,' from Braddock's Army having camped there prior to starting for Pittsburg again."

In 1891, a writer, in an elaborate account of Braddock's Expedition, says:

"Alexandria, then a colonial village, eight miles down the Virginia side of the Potomac, was the recruiting point of Braddock's Army. Thither his little fleet of two war ships and half a dozen transports, under Commodore Keppel, had proceeded from Hampton with two regiments of five hundred men each, to be augmented later by four hundred Virginia troops. Braddock himself, with his own personal retinue, got separated from the remainder of his party and landed on this side of the river opposite Analostan Island, at what is now the foot of Twenty-fourth Street, Northwest, then a stretch of woods. Braddock's vessel was drawn close up to shore and moored to a big boulder protruding from the bank, upon which, as we can imagine, he stamped his booted feet and struck a dramatic attitude in disembarking. Curiously enough, this spot marks the right wing of a huge crescent, from which the Capital City curves, as seen from a birds-eye view, away around southeastward to the Congressional Cemetery. Or, considering Georgetown with its extensions as a part of Washington, it forms almost the center of a similar

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Washington Star, June 20, 1891.
crescent drawn between the extreme limits of the District of Columbia.

"The boulder has ever since been known, to those who have known of it at all, as 'Braddock's Rock,' and to this day it is still intact and unmolested by stone chipper or relic hunter."\(^3\)

In 1896 several accounts of the rock were published in the daily papers of Washington, and at that time, in a letter to the District Commissioners, Dr. G. Brown Goode, President of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, made the following statement:\(^2\)

"Braddock's Rock is upon the site occupied by the British and provincial troops in April, 1755. The British troops landed here from their transports, the 'Sea Horse' and the 'Nightingale,' and here pitched their tents on April 14, 1755. It is a matter of tradition that Washington, then an officer of Virginia colonial troops, and later aide-de-camp to Braddock, was camped also on this very hill, and was so impressed with the beauty of the site and of the surrounding country that he was subsequently led to choose it for the location of the National Capital. This is the very spot which he, in 1796, designated as the location for the University of the United States. "Braddock's rock has been known by this name ever since the time of Braddock's departure, and is still so known by old inhabitants of the vicinity, among whom are several who remember when it was touched by the waters of the Potomac, since diverted farther southward. In the report of the Washington Astronomical Observatory for 1871, appendix No. 4, is a reference to Braddock's Rock under this name, and to the

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\(^2\) Rarest of Landmarks, Washington Times, May 30, 1896. In this article it says: At that time, however, the country on both sides of the creek was very low and marshy, having been filled in since. Then, too, there were two bridges that crossed the creek, not far from the mouth, and a road through the timberland led almost directly from this hill. The rock afforded a firm and convenient landing, the hill a magnificent spot for a camp, and the road to be traversed from there led directly on their intended line of march. In view of these facts it is not improbable that the soldierly foresight of the commander led him to choose this spot for a landing.

\(^3\) Washington Star, April 9, 1896.
fact that it was from this point that Braddock marched toward Fort Duquesne. It is also recorded here that Colonel Peter Force, the well-known antiquary, during his lifetime repeatedly pointed out this as the rock on which Braddock's landing was made. Further authentication can be found in Braddock's journal of this expedition."

In response to a letter addressed to the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, asking for information as to whether their files of maps gave any information concerning the early use of the name of Braddock's Rock, the following reply was received:

"I have pleasure in informing you that the position of this rock was plotted on an original hydrographic sheet, executed, in 1867, by Clarence Fendall. The sheet is now in the archives of the Survey, but has never been published. The point described as Braddock's Rock on this sheet is located at the exact edge of the old canal and almost due south of the Naval Observatory. Mr. Henry Lindenkohl, of this office, who is well read upon matters of this kind, informs me that the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal was cut through this rock, leaving half of it only standing. He states that the army, in crossing the river, could go directly to the rock, as the existing marshes had not then made their appearance."

I add also a letter written to me by the venerable Mr. Edward Clark, who is so well known as the architect of the Capitol, and who in his earlier years paid much attention to the history of Braddock:

"I have been informed by Mr. W. W. Corcoran and Dr. John B. Blake that they, as boys, went swimming at Braddock's Rock, which at the time was near the water's edge. They also informed me that one of their companions was a colored boy, who was, at the time they spoke, a messenger in this office.

"I became interested in the subject, and asked why it was called Braddock's Rock, and was told, because parties of Braddock's troops frequently landed there and moored their boats at the rock.

18 Under date of March 18, 1899.
19 Under date of March 29, 1899.
"Isaac Johnson, the boy mentioned above, who was brought up in the neighborhood, confirmed what these gentlemen said, that this stone was always known as Braddock's Rock, because when the British came up from Alexandria in their boats, they always 'fastened' them to this rock. He, as well as Mr. Corcoran, said that he heard some of the older people say, that they had heard older people than themselves say, that they had seen Braddock's men land there."

No paper on this subject would be complete without a mention of the careful and scholarly article by Mr. Hugh T. Taggart, that appeared in 1896. Mr. Taggart traces the history of the rock almost from the year 1632, finding it early described as 'a large rock lying at and in the river Potomack, commonly called the Key of all Keys." He quotes George W. Hughes, who was Superintendent of the Long Bridge, and in a report to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated January 30, 1835, makes the following statement:

"It is a matter of history that General Braddock disembarked at a rock, which still bears his name, near the glass house, from a sloop-of-war, on his unfortunate expedition against the French and Indians in 1755."

Mr. Taggart concedes that the rock "might have been utilized by the expedition as a landing place," but he adds as:

"All indications point to the road to the ferry landing on the Virginia side as the one traveled by the regiment in its march from Alexandria, from which transportation directly across the river alone was needed to reach the road to Frederick; this road, no doubt, extended easterly to Saw Pit Landing, which point would have been the most convenient one for the landing of the baggage, and for this reason it may have been used for that purpose."

In other words, he offers a well argued hypothesis for a tradition which, according to his own account, existed undisputed in 1835. History is not established by such methods.

In conclusion, the evidence presented before you may be summarized as follows: While it is true that no positive evidence that General Braddock ever landed at the rock which bears his name has been found, still the tradition is so strong

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and is confirmed by so many writers, whose opinions are worthy of acceptance, that it seems to me that we are justified in accepting it as true.

I do not wish to take upon myself the responsibility of urging upon this body the marking of that rock as the place where General Braddock landed in 1755, but I believe that it is your duty in view of the evidence here submitted to preserve it from further desecration, and therefore do most earnestly urge upon you the great desirability of causing an inscription to be placed upon it, containing the following information:

KEY OF KEYS.
Commonly Called Braddock's Rock.
This legend has been inscribed by the National Society of Colonial Dames in the District of Columbia, in commemoration of the landing of General Edward Braddock, at the beginning of his march to Fort Duquesne in 1755.

Finally, I am under many obligations to various persons for assistance in the preparation of this paper. Mr. O. H. Tittman, of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, most kindly had the maps of that office searched for me. Mr. P. Lee Phillips, of the Library of Congress, continued the search among the maps under his charge. Mr. W. B. Bryan, of the Washington Star, extended to me the courtesies of his rich collection of early works on the District of Columbia, all of which were examined, but no satisfactory references were found. Mr. F. Parsons kindly searched the records of the United States Naval Observatory for me and called my attention to publications elsewhere, some of which proved most fruitful of results. Also others who, by their advice and suggestions have enabled me to follow clues which might not otherwise have been considered. To these and all others to whom I am indebted, it is a pleasure to extend my sincere thanks for their interest.

MARCUS BENJAMIN.
JOSEPH CHANDLER, A REVOLUTIONARY HERO.

[Address of S. V. White at the unveiling of a monument at Otterville, Illinois.]

Fellow Citizens, Neighbors and Friends: I have come from the home of my swiftly advancing age to the home of my childhood and to the scenes of my earliest recollection on this anniversary day, dedicated to honoring the departed heroes who in the hours of their nation's peril offered their lives that their country might live; to take part in a ceremony and to discharge a duty which is perhaps unique in the history of Illinois. We are assembled to unveil a modest block of granite, bearing a brief epitome of the birth and death of a soldier of the Revolution, who, with a life wondrously drawn out followed the Star of Empire westward, from Vermont to Ohio, from Ohio to Indiana and from Indiana to Illinois.

When the War of the American Revolution ended, Illinois was a region of wholly unexplored prairie and woodland belonging to Virginia and ceded four years later to the general government, along with Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin, under the general head of the Territory Northwest of the Ohio River, and thus it was the home of very few if any soldiers of the lately ended war. Thirty-five years after, when Illinois became the twenty-first State to join the Federal Union, the hand of age was already laid heavily upon the men who had done battle for their country, and but few lived or died within its borders.

This venerable man, Joseph Chandler, by descent a Puritan of the Puritans, in whose veins was mingled the blood of six of the Mayflower band who landed at Plymouth Rock on that December day in the year 1620, passed from life present to the life eternal, in a very humble dwelling, long since fallen to decay, within a mile of this tomb, the last resting place of his mortal remains.

I have spoken of the duty which we are now about to discharge a one probably unique in the history of this State, but whether rare or not the act we are about to perform fills one and thrills one with emotions too deep for portrayal.

The simple story of the birth and death of this soldier is cut upon the granite. Born in Vermont, September 10, 1753; died in Illinois, October 4, 1844, is the simple record of a life extending through ninety-one years and twenty-four days. Let me give a setting to this wondrous story by the enumeration of a few concurrent historic events: When he was born this prairie State was a possession of the French more than of any other people. He was ten years old when the English took possession of it, and twenty-five years old when Virginia, in the midst of the war with England, sent out the intrepid George Rogers Clarke and captured this fair land wherein we stand.
He was two years old when Braddock’s defeat occurred, and seven years old when Wolff stormed the Heights of Abraham and wrested Quebec from Montcalm and the French. He was twelve years old when Robert Fulton was born and fifty-four years old when he made the trip in the Clermont, from New York to Albany. He was thirty-five years old when Lord Byron was born, and seventy-one years old when he died. He was sixteen years old when Napoleon Bonaparte was born, forty-six years old when he was proclaimed king and sixty-eight years old when he died.

He was seven years old when King George the Third was crowned, and after that blind old lunatic king had reigned sixty years this venerable soldier survived him for a period of twenty-four years. When he was born the inhabitants, bond and free, of the American colonies numbered about one million three hundred and thirty-seven thousand, or about one-third the number now living in the city in which I reside. His ancestors landed in 1620; but thirteen years more have elapsed since his birth than had elapsed since the landing at Plymouth Rock. Since his birth more than one-thirteenth part of the Christian era has passed away, and could you stretch back into antiquity a chain of twenty lives equal in duration with his own, the one beginning where the preceding life ended, the twentieth link in that wondrous chain would have been a man fifty years old when Mary, the mother of Jesus, was born. In the contemplation of the wondrous events attending his wondrous longevity, one is almost constrained to say in the presence whereon his ashes rest: "Put off thy shoes from off thy feet, for the place whereon thou standest is holy ground."

Time does not permit me to compare the achievements in science and arts and artisanship. I may mention that his long life was ended without the possibility of his ever hearing the click of a telegraph instrument. It was June, 1844, when the first experimental line of telegraph of forty miles, from Baltimore to Washington, was made to transmit a message successfully, and it was October, 1844, when this venerable man passed from deeds to rewards in Illinois.

It is a moral certainty, although not an absolute certainty, that he died without ever seeing a friction match. The manufacture of matches, it is true, was begun in Austria in 1833, or eleven years before his death, but they did not come into use in this country till after 1840, and I first saw them for sale at twenty-five cents for two dozen matches in this community in 1846. I well remember his tinder box and flint and steel, and I am morally certain that he never knew a more speedy means for striking fire. But I should poorly discharge my duty to his memory, or to you as his auditors, and to my countrymen everywhere if I confined my address to the sensational events of history concurrent with his life. Let us rather, as our minds run back into ancient history, while we stand in the presence of these ashes—let us rather permit our minds to dwell upon the majestic achievements which he
and his compeers wrought. How much more largely they builded
than any mind save the Infinite could know.

This veteran joined in the Battle of Bennington and heard General
John Stark, with unsheathed sword pointing to Burgoyne's breast-
works, utter his historic words, "My men, those are your enemies,
the red coats and the tories; we must conquer them or to-night Mollie
Stark will be a widow." He joined in that ever memorable charge
and rushed over the parapet and "hand to hand battled with the foemen.
The bayonet, the butt of the rifle, the saber, the pike were in full play."
He saw the British yield, while outside the parapet which he had
scaled his own father lay dead, and realized that not Mollie Stark, but
Elizabeth Chandler, his mother, was a widow. In that hour of deso-
lation to him, although it was an hour of victory, what seer could for-
tell the marvelous results which were to follow?

The battle of Bennington was the first great victory for the American
arms. It demonstrated to the English army that in the crucial test
of effective warfare—the charging of a fortified intrenchment—the
American minute men and the American recruit had made the on-
slaught with unflinching valor. But your own active thoughts must
portray the miraculous transformation from the three millions of in-
habitants when Washington was elected to the sixty-five millions when
McKinley was elected and the seventy-five millions of to-day. You
must transform the tenantless prairies and the impenetrable forests into
the fruitful fields that swell the granaries of the world to the verge of
bursting with the surplus of their golden harvests. You must point
the tens of thousands of church spires to heaven where there was only
a few hundreds of spires of smoke slowly drifting from the tepees of
the Indian. You must note the hum of ten million spindles and the
clangor of a million anvils; you must catch the gleam of tens of thou-
sands of furnace fires and weave a network of railroads which, if ex-
tended, would stretch five times around the globe at the equator. All
this you must do for yourselves and then stand paralyzed at the myriad
wonders in development to which I cannot even allude. So much as
it were in the way of a flashlight upon the past.

But what shall I say of the present where decades of history as
measured by the past are being crowded into a single year. Please
pardon me, but I cannot let such an occasion in such a crisis, under
such associations, pass without some words devoted to the present.
We are a nation of growth by expansion. At the beginning of this
century we did not own the Atlantic coast line; we did not own the
mouth of the Mississippi. The commerce of Pittsburg and Ohio, and
Kentucky and Tennessee, had no outlet to the ocean, but must all pay
tribute to a foreign power. Thomas Jefferson was the first great ex-
pansionist, and when he bought Louisiana of Napoleon Bonaparte he
secured all the Mississippi and doubled our territory with a signature
to a check.

And when that check was signed and the money paid he bought
the allegiance of every citizen of that broad domain, and in a moment, "in the twinkling of an eye," every Frenchman in New Orleans or St. Louis owed supreme allegiance to the government at Washington.

James Monroe was our next expansionist, and he secured for us an unbroken coast line upon the Atlantic Ocean by the purchase of Florida.

James K. Polk was an expansionist, "even at the cannon's mouth," and if the student of history would study how the wrath of man is made to praise him who is at once the God of the Filipino and of the American, let him spend a week in San Antonio and another in the capital of Chihuahau, the Mexican state adjoining on the west.

The Mexican war was begun to perpetuate slavery through the annexation of Texas, thus giving an immense preponderance of slave territory. It gave us Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Nevada and part of Utah and Colorado.

But California pulsates with life while Sonora is rusted with a vile repose. The locomotive drawing a loaded train filled with the luxuries of the earth threads the passes of the Rocky Mountains in Colorado, while the patient donkey picks its uncertain footsteps on a path upon the mountain side in Mexico bearing a hundred pounds of bacon and meal for a miner's "grub." Expansion was forced upon this country at that time for ends which in the light of present knowledge seem fiendish, and yet the Sun of Righteousness followed in its course "with healing in his wings." Franklin Pierce was an expansionist and secured the Gadsden purchase of forty-five thousand square miles. Andrew Johnson was an expansionist with five hundred and eighty thousand square miles bought from Russia in 1867, and throughout all expansion allegiance always went with the fee. Perhaps some of you may now be ready to say that I am distinctively an expansionist. I would rather say that I am an American, and America stands to-day in the vanguard of advanced civilization and noble achievement as the crystalized embodiment of expansion after expansion without which she would have been a feeble province on a part of our Atlantic coast.

But all this is of the past. What of the present and the future? In the words of Webster, "The past at least is secure;" let us now look at the present duty.

In all the new conditions in the world's advancement we are confronted with a great army, or rather with a great mob of objectors, and it is just now remarkable how history is repeating itself.

I have spoken of the purchase of Louisiana territory by Jefferson in 1803. Seven years later the State of Louisiana was an applicant for admission into the Union, and it was objected to as unconstitutional to receive as a sovereign State any territory not embraced within the thirteen colonies adopting it. At that time Josiah Quincy was a member of the House of Representatives in Congress from Massachusetts. In the course of the debate upon the admission of Louisiana Mr.
Quincy said: “I am compelled to declare it as my deliberate opinion that if this bill passes the bonds of this Union are virtually dissolved; that the States which compose it are free from their moral obligations and that as it will be the right of all, so it will be the duty of some, to prepare definitely for a separation, amicably, if they can, violently if they must.” Please do not forget that this speech was made from Beacon Hill, Boston, and not from South Carolina, and that the original doctrine of nullification and of forcible secession was not a pronunciamento of John C. Calhoun, or of Robert Young Hayne, or of Jefferson Davis, but of the scholarly Josiah Quincy, the first mayor of the city of Boston, and for seventeen years president of Harvard University.

I mention these honors and this name because of reference which I shall make in a few minutes to a Senator in Congress from Massachusetts in the year of grace 1899. After giving in his speech a page of closely printed matter of even tenor and effect with this secession doctrine Mr. Quincy used these words: “The voice I have uttered, at which gentlemen startle with such agitation, is no unfriendly voice. I intended it as a voice of warning. By this people and by the event, if the bill passes, I am willing to be judged whether it be not a voice of wisdom.”

The bill did pass, and if the blessed shade of this erudite though narrow-minded statesman can look down upon this country now, I trust the shade is as happy over “the event” as the people are. But shift the scene from the Congress of 1811 to the Congress of 1899, and from the popular branch to the deliberate branch, and what do we behold? In the early part of 1898 a war with the kingdom of Spain was forced upon the United States. If ever a war were righteous this was a righteous war. If ever a war were unselfish it was an unselfish war.

When the war was declared this country had only the usual Pacific Ocean fleet necessary for the protection of our western coast and that was at Hong Kong. Under the laws of nations that fleet was ordered to leave Hong Kong within forty-eight hours and there was not a friendly port on earth to which it could go. The Spanish port of Manila was distant four days and nights by steam from Hong Kong and, like the New York stock exchange wit, who on returning at an early hour in the morning, is said to have replied to the home inquiry, “Why did you come home at all?” with the answer, “My dear, all the other places are shut up.” So Dewey, finding all the other places were “shut up,” went to Manila.

It was not a pleasure trip. It was a solemn and patriotic duty. He entered a gateway guarded by threatening and thundering fortifications. He swept on over hidden mines and torpedoes. In the early morning he returned gun for gun alike to fort and cruiser. At eight o’clock he went to breakfast, and after breakfast returned and swept the Spanish fleet from off the face of the earth and sunk it “in the
waters under the earth." And so it transpired that during the con-
tinuance of the war there was one port in the Pacific Ocean where an
American ship could get coal and victuals and where the American
flag could find a welcome.

Dewey had no men with which to hold Manila and he did not at-
tempt to capture the city, but held the port. Reinforcements were sent
by the War Department, and after many weeks Otis arrived with six-
ten thousand men. He landed and took possession of Manila, cap-
turing it two days after the protocol of peace was signed, but before
he had heard of it, and it was as legitimate an act of war as it was
when Jackson whipped Packenham at New Orleans fifteen days after
the treaty of peace was signed at Ghent.

When he captured Manila he was charged with the safety of a cos-
mopolitan city of about three hundred thousand souls. When a great
nation unsheaths its sword it unsheaths it not alone as a messenger
of destruction, but of protection. The United States had, through its
navy, captured the port of Manila. Through its army it had captured
that city. It had destroyed the constituted government of the place
through which protection to life and property had been guaranteed,
and the law of nations, as well as the law of humanity, compelled it to
furnish that protection which its arms had destroyed, and this the coun-
try, through its army and navy, did, and did it promptly and efficiently.

The war was fought to a finish in one hundred and four days and
Spain was a supplicant for peace. Commissioners were appointed to
agree upon a treaty of peace. They met and a treaty was agreed upon
in which this country was magnanimous to a fallen foe. We agreed
to buy the Philippines for twenty millions dollars. They had been
in the undisputed domain of Spain for generations. They did not have
the semblance of a government of their own. They had no capital.
They did not have even a "mulatto on a mule" pretending to issue
mandates for a government when Dewey sank the Spanish ships.

Aguinaldo, whether actuated by motives of profit or pleasure, I do
not know, was sojourning in Hong Kong. The treaty was signed and
promptly sent to Washington for ratification and was promptly "hung
up," to use a well known technical term, in the United States Senate.

Only God can judge effects from causes with certainty, but in my
humble judgment thousands of our brave boys in blue and tens of
thousands of poor misguided Philippines will have laid down their
lives for this seemingly criminal neglect of prompt official action.

Let us look at what followed. The treaty was finally ratified, but
before its ratification two events had transpired which have justified
every military act which has occurred since. One was a conspiracy
formed by the insurgents to fall upon and massacre every European
and American resident in the islands, cutting them off, root and branch,
as Pharaoh slew the first born of Israel. A second was that the
Filipinos, misled by the so-called Filipino Junta in America into the
belief that the American people were opposed to the treaty, attacked
the American forces. In such a condition self-defense became a necessity and self-defense required an aggressive warfare. Otis had sixteen thousand men who were six thousand miles from reinforcements. It was necessary to drive back the besieging hosts and every murderous missile which exploded in the ranks or in the villages of the insurgents wrought its fearful carnage in the interest of civilization and humanity. By the payment of the twenty million dollars we bought those islands and allegiance was at once due. What we are to do with them let enlightened statesmanship and the golden rule applied to the situation determine. But first of all let the Stars and Stripes float in undisputed supremacy from every public building in the archipelago and then do right by them in the sight of God and of all the nations of the earth.

MOUNT VERNON—FROM 1743 TO 1860.

Once upon a time there lived, "away down South in ole Virginny," as the song goes, a much respected family by the name of Washington—Augustine Washington, his wife (whose maiden name was Jane Butler), and their three children, Laurence, Augustine and Jane. While these children were still young their mother died, and their father (as many men have done since and occasionally do now) married again. His second wife was Mary Ball.

There is still in existence a book upon the fly-leaf of which are the names of these two wives, written by themselves, "the first with ink that retains its original blackness, the second with a color that is faded to the tint of warm sepia."

Six children were born to Augustine and Mary Washington, the oldest one being named George.

Augustine Washington had no more idea that his name was to be honored above all others by posterity, than did little George dream that he and his small hatchet were making history for hundreds and thousands of little boys and girls to read and study, whose parents, even to their great-great-grandfathers and mothers, were yet unborn.

Laurence Washington inherited a military spirit from his forefathers, and in 1741 was serving under General Wentworth in the West Indies. In the autumn of 1742 the army disbanded and General Wentworth and Admiral Vernon, commander-in-chief of England's navy in the West Indies, were recalled to England.
Laurence had acquired the confidence and friendship of both these officers, and corresponded with Admiral Vernon for many years.

In the spring, 1743, Augustine Washington died, and by his last will and testament bequeathed his beautiful estate called Hunting Creek to Laurence, his eldest son.

It was a noble domain of many hundred acres, stretching for miles along the Potomac, and bordering the estates of the Fairfaxes, Hasons, and other distinguished families.

Laurence intended to go to England and join the regular army, but his falling in love with his beautiful neighbor, Annie Fairfax, changed his resolution and the current of his life. They were married in July, 1745, and taking possession of his Hunting Creek estate, he built a plain but substantial mansion upon the highest point along the Potomac front of his domain, and named the spot Mount Vernon, in honor of his friend, the gallant admiral, and in this home he and his wife lived until his death eight years afterward, leaving his wife and infant daughter. The latter dying soon after, Mount Vernon came into the possession of George Washington, by inheritance. Very little change was made in the appearance of the house from that time until the close of the War for Independence. It has been described as a house of the first class, then occupied by thrifty Virginia planters; two stories in height, with a porch in front, and a chimney built inside, at each end. It stood upon a most lovely spot nearly one hundred feet above the river.

It was about this time that George Washington's hero life began, and he spent but little time at Mount Vernon, until 1759. (when he married the charming widow Martha Custis, to whom, as we all know, he became engaged after one day's acquaintance, and married three months later. He returned to Mount Vernon, taking his wife and her two children, John parke Custis and Martha Custis. And then began the life of another happy family at Mount Vernon, which continued until 1774. But from that time to 1783, when he returned from the army, Washington himself was there but a few weeks at a time.

During the seven years that the war lasted John Parke Custis, with his wife and children, spent much of the time with his
mother there. Of these children the two youngest were adopted by George Washington at their father's death. These were Eleanor Parke Custis and George Washington Custis, the former two and a half years old, and the latter only six months. These two children both lived beyond the age of three score years and ten, and Eleanor, known to us as Nellie Custis, was considered one of the most beautiful and brilliant women of her day. Her portrait was painted by Gilbert Stuart and adorned the mansion at Mount Vernon for several years.

This is not a history of the Revolutionary War or of George Washington, but I find myself digressing.

We all know the victorious ending of the war, and that on Christmas Eve, 1783, Washington returned to his family at Mount Vernon and laid aside forever the military clothes which he had perhaps worn through more than half the campaign of the war just ended. These clothes are still preserved in a glass case with other mementoes of Washington in the patent office of the city which in September, 1793, the commissioners, without the President's knowledge or consent named Washington.

In the spring of 1784, after an intensely severe winter when almost every avenue to Mount Vernon was closed by snow, and even neighborly intercourse was suspended, Washington began the improvements and reconstruction of the home at Mount Vernon.

A description written in 1858 reads thus: "The house built by Laurence Washington and called a villa by the General, was of the old gabled roof style, with only four rooms on each floor, and was about one third the size of the present building, which, when completed by George Washington, was two stories in height, ninety-six feet in length, thirty in depth, with a piazza fifteen feet in width, supported by sixteen columns twenty-five feet in height. In the center of the roof an observatory with a small spire. There were seven dormer windows in the roof. The ground floor contained six rooms, with a spacious passage in the center of the building, extending through it from east to west. From this passage a massive stair-case ascends to the chambers. The rooms and passages wainscotted with large worked cornices. On the south side a parlor, library
and breakfast-room of Washington, from which a narrow staircase leads to his private study on the second floor. On the north side are a reception room and parlor, and large drawing-room, in which, when there was much company, guests were sometimes entertained at table. The kitchen, laundry, and so forth are near the house, and connected with it by neat open colonnades, each with roof and pavement; and a little distance from these, the servants' quarters."

We have not time to speak of the trees, shrubs, vines, flower and vegetable gardens, and conservatories. Washington was very fond of planting trees and shrubs, and his diaries show that he was much engaged in doing this in 1784 and 1785. He went to the woods almost daily to select trees for transplanting to his grounds. The house as it still stood in 1870 was the result of these improvements.

In these days visitors without number flocked to Mount Vernon. Many of Washington's companions in arms, from all grades, went to pay their respects to their chief—Lafayette, Charles Wilson Peale, the eminent portrait painter; Count de Rochambeau, Benjamin Harrison, James Madison, Horatio Bates, Charles Lee, Briscot de Warville, an intelligent young Frenchman who, when he returned to France, appeared on the streets of Paris in the garb of a Philadelphia Quaker, so enamored was he of the dress. These are only a few of the distinguished visitors.

Mount Vernon was rich in interesting, and in those days, rare things; portraits, busts, books and gifts from England and France. In 1786 Louis XVI of France sent to Washington as a token of his most Christian Majesty's regard, a full length portrait of himself, in his state robes, encased in a superb gilt frame made expressly for the occasion. At the top were the royal arms of France; at the bottom the arms of the Washington family, and in the corners the monogram of the king and Washington. In 1859 this picture, in its original frame, was at Mount Vernon, dimmed and darkened by age and neglect. Of the portraits and busts that ornamented Mount Vernon were the full-sized bust of Lafayette, busts of Alexander the Great, Julius Caesar, Charles XII of Sweden, King of Prussia, Houden's bust of Washington; and on a bracket over the
library mantel stood a fine bust of Necker, the French Minister of Finance. Among the portraits were those of Lafayette by Peale, Nellie Custis by Stuart, and several of Washington by Peale, Stuart, Dunlap, Pine, etc., as well as many miniatures of the Washington family. The Great Frederick sent his portrait to Washington accompanied by these words: "From the oldest general in Europe to the greatest general in the world."

The key of the Bastile was sent to Washington by his friend Lafayette with a picture of the prison as it looked a few days after he had ordered its demolition. These hung in the great passage, also Franklin’s gold-headed cane, which he bequeathed to Washington. Many choice engravings hung upon these walls. A splendid flag taken from the Hessians at Trenton was presented to Washington, but only on one occasion was it hung in the great hall, for Washington was careful never to make a display of mementoes of his own valor.

At the last battle at Yorktown a British flag was taken, and presented to Washington by Congress ten days after the victory. This was a very elaborate flag. In the center was a crown and beneath it a garter with the inscription, "Honi soit qui mal y pense," enclosing a full-blown rose, the emblem of England. Another most precious souvenir was the Masonic apron wrought by Madame Lafayette and sent to Washington by her husband on his second visit to America.

A spinet or harpsichord was one of the ornamental pieces of furniture which graced the drawing-room at Mount Vernon. Washington paid one thousand dollars for this and presented it to Nellie Custis, whose grandmother, being a severe disciplinarian, obliged poor Nellie to practice upon it four or five tearful hours each day.

In 1859 this spinet was in the possession of Mrs. Lee, at Arlington House, who intended to present it to the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association when the home of Washington should have passed into their absolute possession.

On April 30, 1789, Washington was inaugurated the first President of the United States, and left, with great reluctance, the quiet life at Mount Vernon. His nephew’s wife, Mrs. G. A. Washington, was left in charge of the Mount Vernon home. In 1797, eight years afterward, Washington returned to Mount
Vernon, a private citizen, where he spent the two remaining years of his life, and died December 14, 1799. At this time Bonaparte was in Egypt, and when he heard the news of Washington's death he announced it to his army in a speech beginning, "Washington, the friend of liberty, is dead."

Two and a half years afterward Martha Washington followed her husband. After her death the estate passed into the hands of her nephew, Judge Bushrod Washington, who took possession of it immediately. He died in 1829, bequeathing the estate to his nephew, John Augustine Washington, who, in turn, left it to his son, also a John Augustine, who was living there in 1859. In that year it was written by a visitor at Mount Vernon: "One hundred and sixteen years ago Mount Vernon received its name, and up to the present time has been owned and occupied by a Washington. John Augustine Washington now resides here. The ravages of time and rust of neglect are rapidly destroying the house. The young owner is unable to keep it up in proper order, and the thousands of visitors every year take such liberties with the house and grounds that Mr. Washington has expressed a willingness to sell it to the nation. Congress has been asked to buy it, but has refused. At length an American matron conceived the idea of appealing to her countrywomen in behalf of Mount Vernon. She asked them to put forth their hands to the work of obtaining sufficient money to purchase it, that the home and tomb of Washington might be a national possession forever. The idea was electric, and was felt and responded to all over the land. An association was organized and incorporated. Miss Cunningham, of South Carolina, was the founder of the Mount Vernon Society, and its first regent.

In a ravine near Mount Vernon are several weeping willows, brought from the grave of Napoleon at St. Helena.

You are all familiar with Washington's tomb, either having seen it or prints of it. Washington himself designated its location and wished it to be built of brick. The body was placed in the present sarcophagus in 1837. The door of the vault was locked and the key thrown into the Potomac.

During the Civil War one of the talons of the eagle in the United States coat-of-arms which ornaments the sarcophagus
was broken off by a relic hunter, which incident, we are told, suggested the high outer gate. This was afterwards returned as mysteriously as it disappeared. This was the only outrage committed.

The unarmed pickets of both armies often met before this tomb; here, and here only, they met as brothers, as at whatever point they entered the sacred grounds, they were asked to leave their arms.

MRS. EMORY WENDELL.

JANUARY EVENTS OF THE WAR OF THE REVOLUTION.

I have written this paper because our historical meeting comes in this month, and I believe it will be interesting for us to hear something of the events of the Revolutionary War during the months of January.

We are all familiar with the history of the battle of Trenton, but as it leads up to the battle of Princeton, which was fought on January 3, 1777, I will briefly go over a few points.

Cornwallis was in Princeton waiting an opportunity to cross the river and thus attack Philadelphia. He had left some Hessians under Colonel Bahl to hold Trenton. Washington, on Christmas night, 1776, with less than twenty-five hundred men, crossed the Delaware, which was full of floating ice, and fell on the enemy early in the morning at Trenton. The colonel left in charge of the Hessians was sleeping off the effects of too much Christmas punch, so he was completely surprised. It was a little battle, but it kindled new hope in the hearts of the poor patriots, and completely upset Howe's plans. We will be interested to know that one of the ancestors of our Registrar; Mrs. Lutton, was aid to General Washington at the battle of Trenton, and enjoyed the honor of presenting the colors then taken to the Congress at Philadelphia. His name was George Baylor, and he was made colonel. He doubtless would have filled a large space in the stirring history of those days had not a bayonet wound through the chest, in a night skirmish later on at Princeton, unfitted him for active service. The regi-
ment of horse which bore his name sprang into existence through his patriotic exertions, and from the financial aid of his elder brother.

We who enjoy Christmas cheer so much can, even after a century and more, feel our hearts throb with pity when we think of the gloomy Christmases of the Revolutionary War. Washington was destitute of funds, so no new enlistments could be made; but his friend Robert Morris, of Philadelphia, came to his rescue. On New Year's morning of 1777 Robert Morris went to all his friends, before they had even arisen, and begged them for loans of coin. He thus raised fifty thousand dollars, which in those days was a fortune. He at once sent the money to Washington, and it gave new joy to our great commander.

Cornwallis had in the meantime left part of his force at Princeton, and took the rest of his men to Trenton. The American cause seemed hopeless. Washington was at Trenton with the Delaware river full of broken ice behind him, and the English, under Cornwallis, before him. The British had reached Trenton on the eve of January 2, 1777. The night threatened to be foggy, so Cornwallis thought he was safe to postpone action until the next day. But for him it was a fatal delay. He had gone to his bed in great glee, saying, "We have run down the old fox, and will bag him." But Washington did not wait to be "bagged." Leaving his campfires brightly burning, he quietly and softly slipped by Cornwallis and his sleeping army, and marched on to Princeton. There, on January 3, 1777, he overcame the British forces. On the University campus at Princeton are still standing two of the cannon used in that memorable battle. My husband, who is a Princetonian, says that on the commemoration of any day at the University the college boys build bon-fires around these cannon, and all visitors are taken with great pride to see them. After his victory at Princeton Washington marched on to Morristown, New Jersey, where he went into winter quarters. The movements of Washington from December 25, 1776, to January 4, 1777; were conceded by Frederick the Great to be the most brilliant records in army tactics in the annals of history. We all know that there were many
dark days for our forces before the British surrendered, when, had it not been for the assistance of France, our army would have given up-in despair. As it was, the winter of 1777-78 was the darkest of the Revolution. Many of the soldiers were without shoes, and in their marches over frozen ground they left blood in their tracks. Should we not be proud of a heritage won at such a cost of suffering? And at this time the patriotism and self-sacrifice of the women of those days shine resplendent. They sustained the soldiers by their sympathy and material aid. They collected blankets, knitted stockings, and indeed gave their quilted petticoats to the men. And yet even then hundreds of the soldiers suffered from hunger and cold. As we read, many of them had to sit up all night by their camp-fires to keep warm.

Many historians assert that our men were sacrificed to the timidity of Congress. For while our army was freezing and starving the British could buy of the farmers all the fuel and food they wanted.

France had always taken great interest in the fate of America, and after her noble son, Lafayette, had enlisted in our cause her interest was even greater, and she gave material aid as well—cannon, ammunition, etc. Then on the 30th of January, 1778, a treaty of alliance between France and the United States was signed. This was received with the greatest joy in America. Well it might be, as it was one of the most important events of the war. This treaty was greatly brought about by Benjamin Franklin, our chief agent in France, and who had fought for us there as Washington had fought for us here.

Another January battle was fought in the south on January 17, 1781, called the Battle of the Cowpens, because it was fought at the cattle pastures. Cowpens was a little south of King’s Mountains in South Carolina. Morgan was in command. Just before this Washington had sent General Greene to the south, where he had arrived December 7, 1780. His army amounted to only eight hundred men. He divided his army into two parts, one under Morgan, and the other under himself and Marion. Cornwallis had five thousand well equip-
ped troops, and yet with Greene and Marion on one side and Morgan on the other he was defeated.

I wonder if you are all familiar with the story of the landlord's wife.

After the battle of Cowpens Morgan went northward knowing that Cornwallis would pursue him; and General Greene having sent his men to join Morgan, rode on alone. He stopped at a tavern where he wearily dismounted. A friend said, "Are you alone?" "Yes," answered General Greene; "tired, hungry, alone, penniless." The landlord's wife heard him, and after feeding him with good things secretly handed him two bags of silver, saying, "You need them more than I." Greene joined his men and they succeeded in getting north without the British finding them.

The story of the War of the Revolution is thrilling, and in another paper I can continue the subject so as to bring us to the termination of the war. But I want to mention another January event. At Prospect Hill, Boston, the Union flag was first unfurled on January 1, 1776, the day on which the new Continental Army was organized. This flag was not the same as the one decided upon by Congress on June 14, 1777, but it had the thirteen stripes, symbolical of the number and the union of the colonies. The day it was raised was a gala day for Boston. Washington was present and the colonial troops. Three of the cannon used at this time are now planted upon Cambridge's common.

In conclusion I will add that the reason the American colonists began the War of the Revolution in 1775, was not to separate from the English crown, but to obtain their constitutional rights as subjects of that crown. However, after once beginning the contest could not but develop into a war of independence.

MRS. LEIGH RICHMOND SMITH.
At twilight oft I dream I am a child,
And, sitting on my grandfather's knee,
I see his soft white locks, his blue eyes smile,
And listen, as he talks to me.

And oft the story was the same he told,
Of when he was a little boy;
His father off to war, and times were hard
And his child-heart knew naught of joy.

His father and his gran'ther soldiers were
At old Quebec, when Britons won
The citadel from France, and proud was he
As if his hand had held a gun.

And when the time was right for men to strike
Against the king, John Barnes was there;
A soldier for the people, and their rights,
For having things both true and square.

He loved to talk of dear old Wethersfield,
Of its fair streets, and life, and all
That makes a town beloved by those who live
In its imaginary wall.

I knew the folks by name, the little kinks
That make a man unlike to one
Who might be just like him, but for the things
That make him just himself alone.

He told how thoughtful all the people were,
How all shared willingly their good
With households where the men were off to war;
How all were one fair brotherhood.

Oh dear old days! oh dear old Wethersfield!
If I could really hear those tales again
I'd listen to each word, and not hear them
As one hears softly falling rain.

ERVILLA GOODRICH TUTTLE.
WHAT WE ARE DOING AND CHAPTER WORK.

SIXTH GENERAL CONFERENCE OF CONNECTICUT DAUGHTERS.

The Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution held their Sixth General Conference at Stamford on May 23, 1899. Representatives from all of the forty-one Chapters of Connecticut availed themselves of this opportunity of taking a pleasant trip on a bright May day, knowing full well by experience the agreeable program which was before them. A delightful surprise also awaited them, for it had not been generally known beforehand that the President General of the National Society, Mrs. Daniel Manning, would honor the State by an official visit. Cordial hostesses waited the arrival of all the incoming trains during the morning and when the hour for the meeting arrived the artistically decorated hall of the Burlington Arcade, where the Conference was held, was filled to overflowing with the dainty spring gowns and flowering hats of Connecticut Daughters.

It is estimated that about six hundred were present to receive the guests of the day, who entered the hall shortly after eleven o'clock, escorted by the officers of the Stamford Chapter. The President General, Mrs. Daniel Manning; the State Regent of Connecticut, Mrs. Sara T. Kinney; Vice-President General for Connecticut, Mrs. N. D. Sperry; the State Regent of New York, Mrs. James Mead Belden, and the State Regent of Michigan, Mrs. William Fitz Hugh Edwards. All of the distinguished guests were decorated with white satin badges upon which had been stamped in blue the Connecticut coat-of-arms, and hand-carved wooden nutmegs were fastened to the badges with the blue and white ribbons of the Society's colors. After the guests were seated upon the platform the meeting was called to order by the State Regent and opened with an invocation by Miss Lucy M. Osborne, a "Real Daughter," from the
Mary Wooster Chapter, of Danbury, now in her ninety-second year. She has before this served the State meetings as chaplain and all hearts were touched by her earnest words.

The music for the day was largely supplied by the Ladies' Double Quartette, of Bridgeport, who were most generous in responding to the enthusiastic applause which greeted each number upon the program. Solos by Miss Lucy Marks, of the Putnam Hill Chapter, and by Mr. Noyes, of Stamford, as well as two selections from the Male Quartette, gave to all music lovers a pleasure which they will long remember.

The address of welcome was given by the Regent of the Stamford Chapter, Mrs. H. R. Hart, and while cordially welcoming the Conference to the historic town, she graphically related some thrilling events in connection with Stamford's Revolutionary history.

This welcome was gracefully answered by Mrs. Bela Learned, Regent of the Faith Trumbull Chapter, of Norwich, which was the entertaining Chapter last year.

When the State Regent, with a graceful introduction, presented the President General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution the audience arose to greet her with enthusiastic applause and listened with keenest interest to her courteous acknowledgment of Connecticut's assistance in the War Relief work of the past summer, and to her earnestly expressed desire that the Continental Hall shall be a realized dream before her term of office expires.

A paper upon the Religious Life in Revolutionary Days, by Miss Eugenia L. Morris, of the Mary Clap Wooster Chapter, of New Haven, closed the morning's program, and the audience adjourned for a brief reception to the President General and the special guests before the luncheon hour. Luncheon was served by Maresi, of New York, in a large room over the Conference hall. Small tables had been arranged upon the stage for the guests of honor, and a long serving table in the center of the room beautifully decorated with purple and white lilacs, provided for the other guests, and conversation flowed as merrily as a summer stream while old friends and new renewed acquaintanceship.
The afternoon session provided another feast of music and also four delightful papers, one of which, entitled “My Grandmother’s Sugar Bowl,” by Mrs. William B. Cogswell, of the Mary Silliman Chapter, is to be reproduced in the Magazine by the request of the President General.

The chief historical paper for the day was written by Miss Mary K. Talcott, of the Ruth Wyllys Chapter, Hartford, and was the result of careful original research in unpublished documents. It was upon the subject of “The Connecticut Indians in Colonial and Revolutionary Days,” and was a paper of great historical value.

An address upon “The Pilgrim Mothers,” by Mrs. Grace B. Salisbury, was most gracefully delivered and of special interest to the descendants of those pilgrim mothers portrayed. A fourth paper, entitled “Did the Foremothers Laugh,” by Miss Mary E. Harwood, of the Stamford Chapter, proved conclusively that the granddaughters at least could laugh, and sent the “Daughters” home in rare good humor with themselves, with the literary and musical pleasure which had been theirs, and with the charming hospitality of the Stamford Chapter.

The daintily prepared program, enriched by a fine portrait of the President General, was so filled with appropriate quotations that it must be repeated to be appreciated, so we will append it to this very imperfect account of a very delightful occasion.

Morning Session, eleven o’clock, at the Burlington Arcade.

Invocation, Miss Lucy M. Osborne, Mary Wooster Chapter
Music: “The Star Spangled Banner,” By the Ladies’ Double Quartette of Bridgeport. The audience to join in the chorus.
Address of Welcome, Mrs. Hart, Regent, Stamford Chapter Response, Mrs. Learned, Regent, Faith Trumbull Chapter Presentation of Mrs. Daniel Manning, President General, Daughters of the American Revolution.

“Our cheer may answer our good will, and your good welcome.”
—Shakespeare.

Solo: (a) “Little Puritan Maiden,” J. C. Macy.
(b) “L’Ètè,” Chaminade.

Miss Lucy M. Marks, Putnam Hill Chapter
WHAT WE ARE DOING AND CHAPTER WORK.

Paper: "Religious Life in Revolutionary Days"—
Mrs. Eugenia L. Morris, Mary Clap Wooster Chapter
"The old order changeth—yielding place to new,
And God fulfills himself in many ways."—Tennyson.

Paper: "Heroes of Long Island"—
Miss Sarah L. Davis, Anna Warner Bailey Chapter
"At Freedom's name their souls inspire
With patriotic ardor and heroic fire."—David Humphreys.

Music: "Swing Song,".....................Ladies' Double Quartette

Reception—The President General will receive the Daughters of the American Revolution from half after twelve till one o'clock.
"God always brings together what belongs together
at the right time and place."

Luncheon.
"Send us a heart replete with thankfulness."—Shakespeare.

Afternoon Session, two o'clock.

Music: Selected, .........................Ladies' Double Quartette
Miss Mary K. Talcott, Ruth Wyllys Chapter.
"I will tell you now
What never yet was heard in tale or song."—Milton.

Music: "Old Folks at Home" (by request), Ladies' Double Quartette
Paper: "My Grandmother's Sugar Bowl"—
Mrs. William B. Cogswell, Mary Silliman Chapter
"Joys too exquisite to last."—Montgomery.

Solo: "The Quest" (E. Smith).................Mr. Noyes
Paper: "The Pilgrim Mothers"—
Mrs. Grace B. Salisbury, Mary Clap Wooster Chapter
"Glad sight, whenever new with old
Is joined through some dear home-born tie."—Wordsworth.

Music: "Twilight" (Dudley Buck)............Male Quartette
Paper: "Did the Foremothers Laugh?"
Miss Mary E. Harwood, Stamford Chapter
"Where be all thy laughter clear,
Others laughed alone to hear?
Where thy quaint jests said for fame?
Where thy dances mixed with game?"—Mrs. Browning.

Music: Selected, .........................Male Quartette
Chorus: "America,".........................To be sung by the Audience

Adjournment.
"Out of the fieldes cometh al this new come from yere to yere—
And out of fresh woodes cometh these new flowers here."—Chaucer.
"Therefore, for what we have produced,
We ask thy favor."—Wordsworth.
GEORGIA STATE CONFERENCE.

The State Conference of Georgia met in Atlanta, May 23d, in the Cragie House, the home of the Atlanta Chapter. No one there present but fully appreciated the historic value of such a gathering of women in discussing the past and present glory of their State and its future prospects. We regret want of space to print every speech made. All of them rang with the spirit of patriotism and loyalty to their Alma Mater, the National Society. We are confined to that of the State Regent, Mrs. Robert Emory Park, which was, in part, as follows:

Too many of us have been satisfied with our certificates of membership and have not cared whether the Society increased or not. Indeed, many have preferred to keep it as exclusive as possible. Such is not the idea of the National Society, which declares that "any woman may be eligible for membership who is of the age of eighteen years, and who is descended from a man or woman who, with unfailing loyalty, rendered material aid to the cause of independence." There must be to-day hundreds of women in Georgia—one of the thirteen colonies—eligible to membership in this Society. Very plain women they may be, but all the more we should rejoice to help them to obtain this, their only patent right to nobility. What is the emblematic figure upon the seal of our Society? Is she a dainty slippered lady ready to tread the stately measures of the minuet? Look at that revolutionary dame seated at her spinning wheel and say if she is not rather the embodiment of work and courage, of patriotism and readiness for emergency? I never look at her that I do not see the picture of my mother during the war, as with her slender figure and delicate hands she bent, day after day, over a home-made loom, until she mastered the art of weaving, that she might teach her dusky handmaidens to manufacture clothing for her negroes and for our soldiers at the front. God be praised for the heroism of American women! The heroism which shone so nobly in the Daughters of the American Revolution during the Spanish-American war, and which led Reubena Walworth to offer her young life a sacrifice to patriotism. The assertion that the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution aspires to be an "aristocratic" organization is true in the sense that "aristo" means noble; the highest and best. But in another sense the absurdity of such a claim is apparent when one remembers that the American Revolution was the most democratic movement in the annals of history; that the vast liberty waves it set in motion agitated the air of the whole world and blew down many thrones and principalities. The woman whose grandfather left his bleeding footprints in the snow of Valley Forge, or who
fought ragged and hungry at Cowpens and Ninety-Six, has as much right to be a Daughter of the American Revolution as the member whose ancestor owned a thousand acres on the Hudson or a vast plantation on the Savannah.

Encourage such women to come in, if only for the purpose of obtaining their certificates of membership and transmitting them to their children, for you will thereby foster a spirit of patriotism.

What have the Daughters of the American Revolution to do? Much in National and State work, as you will hear from later speakers.

We believe, while we do not expect all to agree with us, that Meadow Garden should be the Mount Vernon of Georgia. It is the only home of a Georgia signer of the Declaration of Independence which we are privileged to preserve. Not a vestige remains of the homes of Button Gwinnett or Lyman Hall; nor is there a person in whose veins flows a drop of their blood. But there are spots that should be marked, connected with the lives of both of these men, and Augusta ought not to be the only city possessing a signer's monument.

You understand how much work there is ahead of the Society in marking historic spots and building monuments in Georgia in addition to the national work, and how the duty of preserving historical records is pressing upon us. Time's remorseless tooth is gnawing upon priceless records in the State department, and in the old counties there are numberless documents, invaluable to the historian, which will soon be entirely illegible. Listen with interest to the discussion to be held on this subject and enter with enthusiasm into plans for rescuing these historical treasures from oblivion, and for arousing the Legislature to its duty in the matter of Georgia history.

There is in Georgia a society to which the whole State should feel indebted. I allude to the Georgia Historical Society, of Savannah; so faithful and tenacious has it been in gathering and preserving documents relating to Georgia annals. Every historian of our State has acknowledged that but for access to its invaluable records his work would have been incomplete and unreliable. Many of the most valuable papers are fast being obliterated; the society has not the money to publish its priceless accumulation. The State should cancel its obligation by having these documents printed without delay; it is for you to take action in the matter.

But a very practical work, which we are pledged to do by Article II of our Constitution, is the encouragement of the study of Georgia and United States history in schools and in our Chapters. We would especially urge that Georgia history should be taught in Georgia homes and Georgia schools, and that every Chapter stimulate the study by offering public school prizes for the best composition or the best examination in United States and Georgia history. Our heroes and our heroines should be at least as familiar to our children as those of New England. But it is not so. We have not magnified the
golden deeds of our ancestors. The colonial and revolutionary history of Georgia is full of romance and heroic daring. Tomochichi need not lower his tomahawk before Powhatten, Pocahontas is but a colorless character compared to Coosaponakesee, the empress of Georgia, who is, we believe, with all her faults, far and away the most influential Indian woman connected with the colonial history of America. Milly Frances, our Georgia Pocahontas, is quite as worthy to be canonized as the Virginia heroine. Molly Pitcher and Hannah Dustin are pale shades compared to Nancy Hart, the “war woman;” that sharp-tongued Georgia cracker; that “devil of a wife, but honey of a patriot.”

Why, if Nancy Hart had been born under New England stars she would have had a monument erected long ago as high as Bunker Hill. Pity that no Georgia Cooper has written the story of Robert Sallett and Paddy Carr, and the adventures of the famous tories, Roby McIntosh and Daniel McGirth. The courage of General Elijah Clark, the intrepid soldier, and the eloquence of James Jackson, Georgia’s Patrick Henry, should be household words in every Georgia home.

The sieges of Savannah and Augusta and the battles of Kettle Creek and Brier Creek should be as familiar to Georgia children as the battle of Lexington or the surrender of Cornwallis. Georgia’s first appearance in history was under the name of the margavate of Azalia. How high sounding, sweet and musical, breathing of the stateliness of courts and the freedom of the forests! What a fascinating romance was the prospectus of Sir Robert Montgomery’s future Eden! Not the Utopia of More, nor the El Dorado of Raleigh was more magnificent in theory, nor more impracticable in reality. As no other colony can boast so ideal a projector, so none other can claim so high a motive for its foundation, nor so great a founder as James Oglethorpe, soldier, statesman and philanthropist.

Will not the teaching of this history be the best possible training in citizenship? The heart of the youth so instructed will thrill with pride at being a Georgian, and as he enters the battle of life he will exclaim, like General Bartow at Manassas, “I go to illustrate Georgia.” If called upon to render the supreme sacrifice he will say with the patriot Jackson: “If after my death my heart is opened the name of Georgia will be found legibly written there.”

Let no one belittle in your presence the duty of kindling patriotism in the heart of the young, nor the work of perpetuating the history of the past. A nation forgetful is a nation degenerate. So long as we train our youth to love heroic memories, so long we rear a race of heroes. “All building for the future must have its base line in the past.” In the work of our noble Society, whether erecting monuments to commemorate the past, or building character to insure the glory of the future, let our motto be that of our great founder, Oglethorpe, “Non sibi, sed alius.”
LOUISA ST. CLAIR CHAPTER (Detroit, Michigan).—The annual meeting of this Chapter was held at the Russell House on Monday, January 9th (January 8th, the day we celebrate, coming on Sunday). The reports of 1898 of the officers filled the first hour. The election of officers for 1899 followed. Mrs. H. H. Crapo Smith was elected Regent in place of Mrs. William J. Chittenden, retiring. Mrs. Charles B. Lothrop was re-elected Vice-Regent, having served but one year. Mrs. F. U. Farquhar, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Henry B. Joy, Recording Secretary. (Our number having increased to two hundred, we were obliged to divide the office.) Miss Mary Farquhar Chittenden, Registrar; Miss Harriet Raymond, Treasurer; Mrs. Emory Wendell, Historian; Executive Committee, Mrs. Truman H. Newberry, Mrs. R. H. Fyfe and Miss Hendrie.

The following is the Historian's paper:

"Madam Regent and Ladies: The duty of the Historian is not to entertain with invention of delightful episodes and romantic situations, but to relate facts and incidents which have actually occurred, and have been unearthed from the garner-house of the past, which has been shaken to its very foundations by the Sons and Daughters and other patriotic people in search of dates, facts, certificates of marriage, etc., relating to their ancestors. The words ancestor and patriotism are written all over the face of the land. I often wonder if these long dead and buried, neglected and forgotten ancestors know of this sudden upheaval and outburst of affectionate enthusiasm; this blast of trumpets and beat of drums in their honor, and what they think of it all. They must imagine that earthquakes and cyclones are rending us, or that the millennium which they looked for so long, and some of them made ready for so many times, has actually come!

In trying to confine myself strictly to facts and events I am reminded of a friend who had the generous habit of giving to a poor family in her parish the outgrown and cast-off clothing of herself and her large family of boys and girls. One Sunday morning she beheld this family, headed by the mother, come up the aisle of the church and seat herself in a pew a short distance in front of her, all garbed in the clothing worn by
herself and her family the year before. There were sundry additions and embellishments indicative of the individual taste of the wearers. For instance, Mrs. Green had added to the modest purple flower the original trimming of my friend's hat, a yellow rose and a bright red feather. The smiles that twitched the lips of her friends in the neighboring pews, and the unique opportunity of seeing herself from behind were not conducive to a spiritual frame of mind, and she resolved, not only to bestow her garments on the poor of another parish hereafter, but to regain possession of that bonnet, at which time the old lady told her they were so much pleased with their new clothes, but that her daughter thought the bonnet a little dulcise like, and she had put in the rose and feather to bright it up a bit!

I say this instance has often recurred to me when writing up history which seemed "dulcise like," and the temptation to "bright it up a bit" has been almost irresistible, but I hope you will give me credit for keeping to facts if I do digress occasionally.

It seems such a very short time since I submitted my last annual paper to your attention and always kind consideration, that perhaps you remember that I read you a list of questions which were constantly being asked me concerning the St. Clair family and answers to most of them. You may also remember that you thought my paper worthy a place in our national magazine, The American Monthly. My poor little acorn thus planted has become an oak of unexpected size. It had scarcely appeared before I began receiving letters, newspapers and newspaper clippings from north and south, east and west. I will read you extracts from some of them and you will thus have replies to all the unanswered questions of last year and many others which you never thought of asking. The following is from the Regent of the St. Clair Chapter of Eaton, Chio, named for General Arthur St. Clair. She addresses me:

My Dear Daughter: I see by our American Monthly that you are the Historian of the Louisa St. Clair Chapter under organization here in Eaton. * * * We have Fort St. Clair, just one mile west of Eaton. * * * General St. Clair passed through here with his army in 1791, and the fort was built during the winter of 1791-2. The battle was fought here November 6, 1792, and six men lie buried on this his-
historical ground. Our history is beautiful with incidents and legends and if you would like to have it I will be glad to send it to you. I am so glad to get every particle of news or history connected with the St. Clairs. Wishing your Chapter success, I am,

Yours fraternally,

MRS. RODDIE REYNOLDS.

The next is from the Secretary of the Phoebe Bayard Chapter, Greensburg, Pennsylvania, named for the mother of Louisa St. Clair, whose maiden name, you remember, was Phoebe Bayard.

My Dear Madam: As members of a National Society, as Daughters of the American Revolution, and as co-workers in the effort to do honor to the wife and daughter of General Arthur St. Clair, I take the liberty of offering my services if in any way I can aid you in tracing the decendants of your patron saint, Louisa St. Clair. I read with much interest your recent article in the AMERICAN MONTHLY, and for two reasons I decided to write in relation to it. First, that Louisa St. Clair did leave a number of children, six at least that I know of. A granddaughter, Mrs. Ellen Remney, lives at Youngstown, this county. She is a widow, and honorary member of the Alleghany County Chapter, and in very reduced circumstances. Mrs. Remney has a little daughter who at present gives every indication of one day being a prodigy. She has a remarkable voice, but will probably never have the means or the opportunity to cultivate it.

I have in my possession an autograph letter of Louisa St. Clair, which I will be glad to lend you any time if the members of your Chapter would like to see it.

The second reason of my letter is to ask you where you obtained the portraits of James Bowdin, Arthur St. Clair, James Pitts and Elizabeth Bowdin Pitts; and if copies could be had of them, as well as from the silhouette of Louisa St. Clair.

Hoping you will not hesitate to call upon me if I can be of any service,

Very sincerely,

NANCY JACK WENTLING.

In this letter was enclosed newspaper clippings from which we learn that both General and Mrs. St. Clair are buried at Greensburg, Pennsylvania, and that a movement is on foot to restore the monument of General St. Clair, and to dedicate a votive tablet to the memory of his wife, the patron saint of the Greensburg Chapter of Daughters. Of course the chief object in dedicating any memorial to Mrs. St. Clair would be in memory of her personal worth, in recognition of her services
as the wife of an American patriot, and as a matron of the Revolution; one whose fortune and whose life were dedicated to the cause which engaged all the energies of her husband; one who suffered with him for a common end, in mind, body and estate, through evil and through good report; one who gave much and lost all. What greater honor could be hers?

It is interesting to know that Sir Walter Scott, in the “Lay of the Last Minstrel,” mentions the lineage of the St. Clairs, which he styles “The lordly line of high St. Clair.” Also that William the Conqueror, he who became the founder of the kingdom of England, and whose blood for now more than eight hundred years has flowed through the veins of the kings and queens of the realm, was a St. Clair.

The third letter is from Mrs. Charles Edgar Paddock, of Missionary Ridge, Tennessee, and reads as follows:

Dear Mrs. Wendell: I have had the following copied from such records and papers as I possess, relating to my great aunt, Louisa St. Clair. I do not know as any of this information will be new to you, but such as it is you are very welcome to. With good wishes to all the members of your Chapter, I am,

Yours sincerely,

MRS. CHARLES EDGAR PADDock.

Arthur St. Clair and Phoebe Bayard were married May 10, 1760, in Trinity chapel, Boston. To them were born seven children, Louisa being the sixth.

Louisa St. Clair was born September 24, 1773, at Fort Ligonier, Pennsylvania. She was rocked in the cradle of the Revolution. During her early childhood her father was absent from home for a long period, being in the Continental Army. The family moved to Philadelphia when she was about thirteen years old, and during the years which they resided there Louisa received her education. She appears to have been her father’s favorite daughter, and from early womanhood to the closing of his eyes in death she remained with him, sharing his affluence and misfortunes, sorrows and poverty. She never faltered in her filial duty and devotion.

A halo of romance is around the early life of Louisa St. Clair. She came to Marietta, Ohio, to take charge of her father’s household when she was about eighteen years old—a high spirited vigorous girl; full of life and activity; truly a soldier’s daughter, who knew not fear; full of the spirit of adventure and ever ready to draw amusement from her surroundings. She was a fine equestrienne and would fearlessly mount the most wild and spirited horses, and seemed to manage them with ease as she dashed through the woodlands around Camp Martins at
full gallop. She was a fine skater and expert huntress, and could load and fire a rifle with the accuracy of a backwoodsman; killing a squirrel from the highest tree. She was fond of roaming in the woods near Marietta, fearless of the savages that lurked in the vicinity. She remained some years at Marietta, during which time the Indians were restless and threatening. They did not like the appearance of the whites in their country, and notwithstanding that treaties of peace were held, all efforts to pacify them failed, and in 1791 the chiefs of the various tribes resolved to make an effort to drive their enemies from their country. It was at this time that Louisa St. Clair figured as the heroine at the treaty of Fort Harmon—bearing the treaty on horseback, unattended and unprotected by any guard or escort, into the Indian camp some miles from the fort. (Then follows the romantic episode concerning herself and the young Indian chief with which you are all familiar.)

Louisa displayed great courage and devotion during the disastrous battle (which took place in spite of the treaty) when the star of her illustrious father set in a field of defeat and blood. A few years after this she returned to her home at Fort Ligonier to take care of her invalid mother.

It was some years after her romantic adventure with the young Indian chief that she met Samuel Robb, then a lieutenant in the Revolutionary Army, whom she married in 1795. Little concerning him has been handed down. It is recorded that he studied medicine in England and was said to be a very handsome man and a fine violinist. Louisa St. Clair Robb died May 27, 1840. Her husband survived her seven years, and both sleep side by side in the cemetery at Fort Ligonier.

The fourth letter is from two ladies in Kansas:

My Dear Madam: You may imagine our surprise and pleasure on seeing your sketch of my mother's grandmother, Louisa St. Clair, also mention of my mother's great-grandfather, Major General Arthur St. Clair, in our American Monthly Magazine. Arthur St. Clair was born in Roslyn Castle, Edinburg, Scotland. The St. Clair genealogy dates back to the year 850. We would like very much to hear something of the Bayards. Respectfully,

MRS. LOUISA ST. CLAIR MCCALL,
MRS. INEZ C. ST. CLAIR ZOOK,
Secretary Betty Washington Chapter.

It is simply impossible to give more than a small gleaning from the vast harvest of historical matter which has come to me from so many fields. There is, necessarily, much repetition, and several contradictory reports; for instance in a special letter to The Dispatch, a Pennsylvania paper, I find the follow-
ing: "St. Clair was by birth a Scot, and was of a family of early note. Walderne St. Clair descended from a Norman knight; married Margaret, daughter of Richard, Duke of Normandy. Their son, William St. Clair, settled in Scotland in the reign of Malcolm Canmore, and was the ancestor of our St. Clair. The chief of the St. Clairs married a granddaughter of Robert Bruce."

In another paper we find that the ancestor of all the St. Clairs was Roganwald of Norway, who was the father of Prince Rolla, he of the dragon ships and the sea kings; and the ancestor through Rolla, of the dukes of Normandy, one of whom was William the Conqueror (a St. Clair), etc."

Now every one knows that it is a fact in English history that William the Conqueror, called also William the Bastard, was the son of Richard, Duke of Normandy, and Arletta, the tanner's pretty daughter, who he saw washing her linen in the brook and fell in love with her.

However much we may be in doubt as to this portion of the St. Clair ancestry, we do know that Louisa St. Clair's father and mother, both well born and delicately bred, died in great poverty and neglect in a tiny log house in the Ligonier Valley, Pennsylvania, where, through privation and sorrow, they were watched and cared for to the end by their daughter Louisa, whom we are proud to call our patron saint.

Through the kindness of Mrs. Jack Wentling, of Greensburg, Pennsylvania, we had in our possession a letter written by Louisa St. Clair on March 23, 1830; also a poem in French with English translation, written by one Peter Huer de la Valienere, on September 4, 1788, on the coming of Arthur St. Clair to the northwest territory. This letter, torn and bearing the stains of sixty-nine years, and the poem, with those of over a hundred years, I returned to their owner, after showing them to our Regent and a few of the ladies, fearing to keep such precious documents long enough to read to you.

Time will not permit me to do more than read you a few extracts from the remaining papers:

"A mile east of Ligonier is the old home of the St. Clairs, called the 'Hermitage' (of which I have a picture). It stands close to the Johnstown Pike."
George Washington says in his memoirs that the narrowest escape of his life was made from a party of Indians about a mile from Fort Ligonier.

In the rotunda of the capitol at Columbus, Ohio, is a portrait of General St. Clair in his dress of buff and blue, the uniform of the Revolution.

One reason for believing that our St. Clairs were descended from the Earl of Roslyn is, that William St. Clair, the reputed youngest son of the earl, left in his will his lands to the youngest son of General Arthur St. Clair.

After leaving the army, General St. Clair engaged in manufacturing enterprises, failed, and finally his property was sold at sheriff's sale. At different times, before and after his troubles, efforts were made by him to recover the large sums of money he had expended in fitting out and supplying troops during the Revolution. The government, while recognizing the debt, refused its payment on the plea of limitation, as the records will show.

On being forced from his beautiful home with his now aged wife, the once charming Phoebe Bayard, they removed to a hovel on the old State road on the top of Chestnut Ridge, where they eeked out a scanty existence by keeping a tavern. He often went to Youngstown for provisions, and on the morning of August 31, 1818, he was found dead by the roadside.

Born in the purple, he died a pauper.

One of the descendants of the St. Clairs, Margaret Vance, married H. L. Wallace, son of General Lew Wallace.

Samuel Vance Morris, another descendant, married first, Mary Jane Harrison; and afterward, for his second wife, her sister, Anna Symmes Harrison, both sisters of ex-President Benjamin Harrison.

Arthur St. Clair was a cousin of General Gage of Revolutionary fame.

I have also interesting letters from the descendants of the Robb family, giving me the names of all of Louisa St. Clair's children, who they married, etc. One from an old gentleman of 85 years.

Since our last annual meeting we have added to our list. This includes four "Real Daughters," two of whom passed away during the summer. I cannot, therefore, end my paper in the usual way, which has been, "We can still say at the end of another year that not one of our number has been taken from us by death." We have not only lost two "Real Daughters," but three other members, Mrs. Edward H. Butler, Mrs. Henry T. Thurber and Mrs. Brewer, of Jackson.
The work during the summer for the soldiers and sailors in the late Spanish-American war is so completely told in the little pamphlet of which you each have a copy that I will not further refer to it.—Mrs. Emory Wendell.

Anna Warner Bailey Chapter.—A regular meeting of the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Groton and Stonington, took place at the Bill Memorial Library, on Groton Heights, at 2.30 p. m., Friday. As the occasion was an important one, both as to business and pleasure, there was an unusually large attendance.

The regular order of routine business was delayed after the reading of the minutes of the February meeting that the Chapter might vote in the six candidates from the Society of the Children of the American Revolution; the age limit necessitating their retirement from their local Societies. Miss Amanda Allen, President of the Colonel William Ledyard Society, presented Miss Caro M. Fish of Gales Ferry, Miss Mabel Whipple and Miss Julia Allyn of Groton; Miss Addie A. Thomas, President of the Thomas Avery Society, presented Miss Bessie Daboll of Center Groton; Mrs. Frank H. Arms, President of the Jonathan Brooks Society, presented Miss Helen Wilbur of New London, and Mrs. William H. Moulthrop, President of the Belton Allyn Society, presented Miss Alice Hurlbutt of Gales Ferry. These young members were cordially welcomed into the Chapter by the Regent, and were presented to the chief officers of the Society.

After the officers' reports were considered and accepted, the Regent read an amusing letter of regret from the State Regent, Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, who had been invited to be present on this interesting occasion.

The Society has again to record the loss of a valuable member in the death of Mrs. Francis Latham, whose sympathy, appreciation and cordiality have ever been a grateful element in the business and social meetings of the Society and a committee was appointed to draft the Chapter's expression of sincere sorrow for the bereavement of her dear ones.

The Chapter's petition to the General Assembly of Connecticut as to an annual appropriation for the Monument
House, was reported as granted, the following bill having already passed both House and Senate:

"Resolved, by this Assembly, That the sum of three hundred dollars a year be and is hereby appropriated for the current expenses to be incurred in the care and custody of the Monument House and property of the Groton Monument Association. Said sum of three hundred dollars to be paid annually hereafter and until otherwise ordered, to the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution; and said appropriation shall be added to and hereafter included in the estimate of the State expenditures as provided in section 379-380 of the General Statutes."

The Chapter was informed that a request had been sent from Washington to have its historic work regarding the State flag and Monument House forwarded as "a report to the Smithsonian Institution. This has been done and the report accepted, transmitted to Congress, and ordered printed by the Senate. This is the first report, including the Daughters of the American Revolution work, to be published at the expense of the United States Government, and will contain thirty plates, on of which will be the Monument House. Though extremely anxious to print the adopted State flag, the Smithsonian authorities found the Government Printing Office had not the proper coloring facilities for its perfect reproduction, and a print from the photograph furnished by the Chapter could not be made satisfactory.

Miss Mary E. Benjamin, as a member of the State Committee on the publication of Miss Root's "Connecticut Heroines and Real Daughters of the Revolution," received orders for quite a number of these books, to be published at seventy-five cents or one dollar a volume, by the aid of the Chapters throughout the State.

After singing the national hymn the Chapter adjourned to Daisy-Crest-over-Groton, where the Regent, assisted by the six newly elected members, held an informal reception.

SEQUOIA CHAPTER (San Francisco, California).—Surrounded by the American flags, draped in graceful relief, ninety members and guests of Sequoia Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of San Francisco, sat down to an elaborate breakfast on April 19, 1899, at the Occidental Hotel.
The occasion marked the observance of the one hundred and twenty-fourth anniversary of the battle of Lexington. Blue bachelor buttons peeping from wheat nests and pure white roses scattered among the china told in symbolic tone the colors of our Order. The menu cards bore on their outer cover a boy and girl dressed in the style of the Colonial period, and dancing the minuet. Mrs. Henry Wetherbee, Regent of Sequoia Chapter, welcomed the guests in the following graceful words: "In these days of progression, expansion, and new ideas, in which all thinking people are interested, it has occurred to me it would be well on this anniversary day, which stands preeminently before us in the past as a day of anxiety and of conflict, and while we are alive to it all, that we celebrate the day with cheer and joy. For while we can feel what our forefathers felt, they would not, if they could speak to us, wish that we mourn or sit even for one hour in the shadow of reflected gloom. So, rather let us rejoice that we are here as a result of those hours of conflict; for had they not lived, fought and bled, where would these ninety women (descendants of those heroes) assembled here to-day have been now? No philosopher or sage can answer that question from a physical or mental standpoint. So, let us eat, drink and be merry, and dwell in the sunshine which they have won for us and in this manner honor their memory and their deeds."

Following the Regent's remarks, Mrs. William Alvord, ex-Regent of Sequoia Chapter, and Honorary State Regent of California, responded to the toast "Sequoia Chapter." Mrs. Alvord said: "May she grow in grace, beauty and strength, imitating her namesake, but not following her example in slow growth. May she increase in numbers steadily, and always be the strongest and most patriotic, as she was also the first Chapter organized on the Pacific slope."

Mrs. Wetherbee invited as honorary guests to the breakfast, Mrs. John F. Swift, State Regent of California, and Mrs. Henrotin, of Eastern fame, who was visiting California at the time.

On the evening of the 19th, Sequoia Chapter, together with her sister Chapters, was tendered a reception at the California Hotel by the California Society Sons of the American Revolu-
tion. This graceful compliment on the part of the Sons closed a day, the observance of which makes memorable an epoch in revolutionary history.

Sequoia Chapter has, within a few months, become the proud possessor of rare antique relics, many of which, in point of age, antedate the century mark.

Through the efforts of Mrs. George Law Smith, a prominent member of Sequoia Chapter, who discovered the owner of the relics, the Chapter has been able to purchase from him a sufficient number to form an interesting nucleus for a larger growth.

The old time-piece, over one hundred years old, ticks out the hours from one corner of the Chapter room.

Opposite stands a spinning wheel, "whose shuttles are forever silent."

Over the mantel is suspended a musket, grim and morose, carried by a member's ancestor in some Revolutionary battle.

And the hour-glass. The sand falls slowly; one is impressed how out of tune with a modern time-piece it is.

Warming-pans, bread-toasters, snuff-boxes, old almanacs, sleigh-bells, pewter-mugs, milk-pitchers, candle-snuffers, and-irons, and a great number of other articles are arranged on mantel and shelf, each a record of an age that has passed away forever.

A keen interest has seized the members, and many individual contributions to the collection have been and are being made. Notably, a miniature, presented by Miss Elizabeth M. Jones, a great-granddaughter of Thomas Tarrant, who fought in the War of the Revolution.

Mrs. Wetherbee, the Regent, recently presented a stuffed eagle to the Chapter.

A brief history of the bird might be apropos. Two eagles were sent up in a balloon from Blair's Park, Oakland, California. After they had descended, one of them was sent by a prominent politician to Mr. McKinley during the Presidential campaign. The other was presented to Mrs. Wetherbee, our Regent. Private life and confinement proved disastrous to this king of birds and he died, was stuffed and now graces our Chapter room.
Sequoia Chapter has just become possessor, by purchase, of a handsome, new, silk American flag. It is unique in that the silk itself was made from the cocoon grown in California. The flag was made, mounted and completed in San Francisco. The thirteen embroidered stars represent the thirteen original States. The flag is at present on exhibition at the rooms of the California Club.—ALMA ALDEN, Historian.

MARYLAND LINE CHAPTER (Baltimore, Maryland).—In my report as Regent of the Maryland Line Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, for the past year, 1898-99, I wish to remind the members that the Chapter was started in the Spring of 1896, to interest younger girls in the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The Baltimore Chapter had so many members that the younger girls had nothing to do with the management of the Chapter, and Miss Alice Key Blunt thought it would be very desirable to have a Chapter for young girls. If we took time to read the records of our Chapter, we would find that this fact was kept in view. As Regent I have endeavored to carry out the rules of the records and the wishes of the Chapter.

During the past year six new members have been added to the Maryland Line Chapter, and one transferred to us, making seven added to our number. We have lost two members, one transferred to the National Society at large, and one resigned from the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution because she is to be married and leave Baltimore. This brings our number to twenty-nine, until the papers of a new member, which are in Washington, are accepted. During the past year the Chapter meetings have taken place at the appointed times, and the Board meetings have also been held once a month. On the 19th of last April, “Chapter Day,” the anniversary of the battle of Lexington in 1775, our Chapter gave an afternoon reception, Miss Elizabeth Chew Williams lending her mother’s reception rooms for the occasion. Her large west room was draped with the beautiful flags of the Society of the Colonial Wars, lent by request to the Maryland Line Chapter. The Committee for the entertainment spared no trouble to make the reception a success. The guests included the State Re-
gent of Maryland of the Daughters of the American Revolution, officers of the Baltimore Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, officers of the Society of Colonial Wars, of the Colonial Dames of America and of the Sons of the American Revolution. These Societies had extended their invitations to us, and we were glad to be able to send ours to them, the members of the Chapter, and some of their friends. Our State Regent, Mrs. J. Pembroke Them, was with us in May, read the resolutions of the Board meetings in Washington and told us of the interesting work undertaken by the National Society for relief of sailors and soldiers during the war with Spain. In February we again had the pleasure of our State Regent being with us at the Chapter meeting, and reading the Franco-American Memorial Circulars, when the Chapter made an appropriation, small, like itself in numbers. The Historical Committee, Miss Lilian Giffen, Chairman, has been of great benefit to the Chapter. The paper read by Miss Lilian Giffen on May 20, 1898, "The Spirit of Maryland Before Lexington," and that by Mrs. Laura Atkinson on November 18, 1898, "The Lines of the Constitution," and the "Articles of Federation," are the first of a series. The standing committee for a fund to be given to the Memorial Monument to be built to the soldiers of the Maryland Line of the Revolutionary War are endeavoring to carry out the wishes of the Chapter. During the year I have received twenty-nine letters, and written forty-nine letters and notes, and fifty-two postals for the Chapter. I was much disappointed at not being able to go to the National Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Washington. Miss Elizabeth Chew Williams, again elected as Alternate, was most kind in taking the whole work as Regent, and will read her report to the Chapter. In going out of office as Regent, I wish to thank the members for their cordial help in carrying out the rules of the Maryland Line Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.—ELIZABETH LLOYD PENNINGTON, Regent.

MANHATTAN CHAPTER.—Owing to the absence of our honored Regent, Mrs. Sylvanus Reed, it is my duty and privilege to present the first report of the Manhattan Chapter of New York, Daughters of the American Revolution.
Last Spring a number of earnest women, wishing to render what service lay in their power to the advancement of patriotic enterprise, and believing that an organization could be formed that would embody the highest principles of patriotism, met June 15, 1898, when the name Manhattan was adopted as pre-eminently appropriate to the Chapter.

I cannot do better than to quote from the Historian's paper, giving the signification of the Indian name selected:

"The island was called by the natives Mon-ah-tun-uk, with reference to its most impressive characteristic to those who passed much of their time in canoes upon the circling waters, the whirling torrent at 'Hell Gate.'

The significant syllables were Mon or Man, violent; ah tun, running water, and uk, locality.

"Thus the Mon-a-tuns were 'The people of the whirlpool.' They were variously called Manhattans and Monathuns, as the local writers carelessly translated the written from the spoken term.

"Without any great variation the word Manhattan persisted for two hundred years as the name of the island and, as it now serves to distinguish its most populous centre, it has been very fittingly taken to designate the Chapter which aims to cherish the spirit of freedom nourished on its soil."

The name having been adopted, the officers were elected from the ladies present, as follows:

Mrs. Sylvanus Reed, Regent; Mrs. William Cummings Story, First Vice-Regent; Mrs. Alfred Nelson, Second Vice-Regent; Miss Mary O'Connor, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Jacob Berry, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. F. H. Lovell, Registrar; Mrs. Nathaniel Bloom, Treasurer; Mrs. James F. Tweedy, Historian. Executive Board, Mrs. Martin Van Buren Travis, Mrs. Thomas Rainey, Miss Isabel Lovell, Miss Marguerite Jordan.

January 5th the Chapter held its first formal meeting, when the actions taken at the preliminary meeting were ratified. On this occasion our State Regent favored us by being present.

To the deep regret of the Chapter our Regent was called to China in October, and we have therefore been deprived of the inestimable help that her presence would have afforded us, but
a strong effort has been made to carry out her wishes, and during the past three months Chapter meetings have been held each month and also special meetings when it has been deemed necessary.

Several of the members have written able historic and genealogical papers, as it is desired that each member shall present a paper on her ancestry, a custom which proves interesting and instructive, the records often taking us back to colonial days and tracing the lines back to a period prior to emigration to this country.

Our first work of practical service was rendered at the regular Chapter meeting January 9th, when it was voted that in commemoration of the devoted patriotism of Miss Reubena Walworth, a donation be made by the Chapter to the fund being raised to erect a monument to her memory. The Chapter applied for a charter which was received in December. With a deep appreciation of the grand possibilities of our organization and an earnest desire to achieve the best of which we are capable, I respectfully submit the report of the first three months of the Manhattan Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.—DAISY ALLEN STORY, First Vice-Regent.

JOHN REILY CHAPTER.—Before any definite action had been taken by the National Board at Washington, the John Reily Chapter of Hamilton, Ohio, by the advice of its State Regent, Mrs. Estes G. Rathbone, had decided to remain in session during the summer, ready to render service should it be needed. When the call came from Washington, the Hospital Corps was organized and the following committees appointed: Mrs. Constantine Macht, chairman; Mrs. Elwood Morey, vice-chairman; Mrs. David Piercé, chairman purchasing committee; Mrs. James R. Webster, chairman cutting committee; Mrs. Willis Hall, chairman distributing committee; Mrs. Estes G. Rathbone, chairman transportation committee; Mrs. Claire Murphy, treasurer; Miss Ruth Huntington, secretary.

Donations from Chapter members, from churches and individuals came in rapidly; the tailors of the city volunteered their services and cut the garments according to government patterns, and one box to Porto Rico was speedily sent off. It
contained the following articles: 79 night shirts, 59 pajamas, 30 towels, 60 handkerchiefs, 24 pillow slips, a dozen combs, 24 dozen safety pins, 3 bolts mosquito netting, hair pillows with slips, 100 bars of soap, and rolls of old linen.

Then came a call from Fort Thomas, Newport, Kentucky, in response to which we sent: 70 sheets, 12 towels and pillow slips. We also filled 116 library envelopes with clippings and sent to Fort Thomas for the pleasure of the sick and wounded soldiers.

From out of our band of twenty-five the State of Ohio honored itself by choosing for its State Regent for 1897 and 1898 Mrs. Josephine Campbell Rathbone, whose peculiar fitness for the position has been fully demonstrated during this summer. She was also chosen president of the Hamilton War League. These offices made her the commander of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Ohio, and the patriotic women of Butler county. How well she did this work we are the witnesses, as well as the military secretaries of other States, who have so testified.

At our open meeting in December Miss Annie Laws, Regent of the Cincinnati Chapter, gave us a charming insight into the good work her Chapter was doing.

We have given $15.00 to the Continental Hall Fund, $5 to the Lafayette Monumental Fund, $5 to the George Washington Memorial Fund, and contributed our share to the Ohio Society of Mary Washington.

During the holidays the John Reily Chapter gave a reception at the home of our Regent, Mrs. Josephine Carpenter Macht, our guest of honor being General Egbert, of the famous Sixth Regiment. He gave us his thrilling description of the storming of San Juan hill. It was during this battle he received the wound which came so near being fatal. He highly commended the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution as he had seen it, both in times of war and peace.—Mrs. Ella S. Huntington, Historian.

Bryan Station Chapter (Lexington, Kentucky).—The Bryan Station Chapter is two years old, being a Daughter of the Lexington Chapter, with which it always works in the
spirit of harmony, which should mark the intercourse of re-
spected mother and loved child. Although feeble in numbers,
still much interest is shown in the meetings, and some work
of a permanent kind has been done.

On July 4, 1897, we joined with the Lexington Chapter in
editing a Fourth of July edition of the Leader (a daily of our
city) which will ever stand as an embodiment of much of the
wit, wisdom and patriotism of our State. $104.00 was realized
from this publication.

In October, 1897, we contributed $25.00 to the Memorial
Hall to be erected in Washington City.

A few weeks after our organization we were represented by
our beloved Regent, Mrs. Shelby, at the Congress in Wash-
ington. The ensuing winter our Secretary, now our able Re-
gent, went in her place, Mrs. Shelby being sick and unable to
attend. She grew worse from that time until in March, 1898,
when summons to her heavenly home relieved her sufferings.
A floral offering was given as the last token of our love, and
though human words but feebly express our high esteem, the
following tribute was sent to the sorrowing friends and to our
daily papers:

"We, the members of the Bryan Station Chapter, Daughters of the
American Revolution, desire to express our sense of our loss in the
death of Mrs. Margaret Bryan Shelby, the Regent of this Chapter.
She was also its founder, and throughout the brief years of her woman-
hood she was distinguished for a love of country which was not a
mere name, but a foundation for noble and helpful deeds. In her
death a life which was an expression of highest and truest womanhood
has come to a swift and sudden close; a life in which the most tender
devotion as wife, as mother and as daughter was found not incompati-
ble with arduous and ardent action in behalf of her country and human-
ity. We recognize that it is God, in consecration to whose service
all her last acts were performed, who has laid upon those who loved
her this heavy grief. We trust the infinite mercy who, doing whatsoever
he will, does all in a love whose mightiness exceeds our utter-
most imagining. We are the better for her memory, and learn from
the lovely lesson of her life. Tears indeed must fall for her, yet

'She leaves behind her, freed from griefs and fears,
Far worthier things than tears.'

(Signed) Nannie Fitzhugh MacLean,
Celeete Lucas,
Cecilia McClarty Harbison."
Wednesday, May 25, 1898, the Chapter coöperated with Lexington Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and the Washington-Lafayette Society, Children of the American Revolution, and presented a regimental flag to the Second Kentucky Regiment, Infantry, United States Volunteers. The flag was made of dark blue silk, with the coat-of-arms and motto of Kentucky painted upon both sides. Above was a wide scroll of white, with the motto of the Daughters of the American Revolution, "Home and Country," upon it. Underneath the seal of the State was a larger scroll with the inscription to the regiment. The following description of the scene is taken from the Morning Herald, May 26, 1898:

"At the first sight of the soldiers the people rose to their feet and the First Regiment band struck up 'Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean.' The ovation was immense. Thousands of hands applaud—thousands of handkerchiefs wave. The handsome State flag (the present of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Children of the American Revolution) was handed by three Children of the American Revolution to the Regents of the Lexington and Bryan Station Chapters, who handed it to Color Bearer W. P. Polk. He delivered it to General Samuel Hill, representing the Grand Army of the Republic, and to General John Boyd, representing the Confederate Veterans Association, and with the Stars and Stripes on one side, and the Stars and Bars on the other the folds of the two wafted together by the breezes, the new flag, the flag of a united people—the commingling of the Blue and the Gray—was borne to the judge's stand. Here Judge Jerre Morton and Colonel E. H. Gaither were waiting, and as the deep blue silk, with the 'United We Stand, Divided We Fall' of Kentucky, was raised aloft, the cheers were deafening."

The chaplain of the Lexington Post, Grand Army of the Republic, the Rev. Dr. Fulton, offered prayer; after which Judge Morton made the speech in the name of the Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution and presented the flag to the regiment. Colonel E. H. Gaither received it with a suitable response.

As individuals much work was done during the summer for the soldiers sick among us. Flowers, reading matter, jellies, comforts, blankets, etc., were sent to all the hospitals. Noble and necessary work was done by some members in connection with the "diet kitchens," where the rough, untried hand of man was superseded by woman's trained and tender touch, to the relief of many a sick and weary volunteer.
The officers elected by the Chapter for this year were: Mrs. Shelby T. Harbison, Regent; Miss Nora Ward, Secretary; Mrs. Thorton Moore, Treasurer; Miss Helen Lyle, Registrar; Mrs. John James Tanner, Historian.—Emma Bunch Tanner, Historian.

Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter (Indianapolis, Indiana).—The past year has been one of activity and full of interest for the Chapter. May 14, 1898, our Chapter was entertained by the State Regent, Mrs. E. C. Atkins; the Children of the American Revolution being our guests. The afternoon was spent in listening to the beautiful music—songs—by Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Duell Gates, the son-in-law and daughter of our hostess, and two excellent papers, one by Mrs. S. E. Perkins, entitled “Flags,” and the other by Mrs. Flora S. Wulschner.

The summer, instead of being a period of inactivity for the Chapter, was one of care and responsibility for us, as it was in all parts of the country. Many of our members were out of the city during the heated term, so the burden of the work was shouldered cheerfully by those who were at hand, and as there was no lack of proffered assistance from those interested in the soldiers, we were able to accomplish a great deal of work. In addition to contributing money, we made flannel stomachers, pajamas, hospital shirts, nurses’ aprons, etc., and collected boxes of books and magazines, jellies and delicacies for the sick, a detailed account of which has been published in the report of the proceedings of the National Congress.

On October 28, 1898, at the residence of Mrs. Thomas Taggart, the Chapter met to celebrate the “Battle of White Plains.” Mrs. S. E. Perkins read a paper on this battle, illustrating it with a diagram showing the surrounding country. Mrs. W. F. Winchester read a very entertaining paper which had been written by her mother, Mrs. Eloise Wilder. The paper was entitled, “An election of a National Delegate, by the Lumkinsville Chapter.” It contained some laughable local hits and was a good description of the average election. Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks gave a very interesting account of the work done by our National Board for the relief of the soldiers.
At Vincennes, Indiana, on December 17, 1778, there were but two Americans left in the fort, when Henry Hamilton, Lieutenant Governor of Detroit, marched against it with about thirty British soldiers, fifty French volunteers and four hundred Indians. Captain Helm stood at the fort gate with a lighted candle in his hand, ready to apply to the well-charged cannon the other man had placed ready for them. When Hamilton appeared within hailing distance, Helm ordered him to halt and demanded honors of war before he surrendered. This was granted, when to the amazement of the British, but two men stepped forward to be taken prisoner. The courage and sagacity of Captain Helm were thought worthy of a celebration by our Chapter one hundred and twenty years later; and so, at the residence of Mrs. Charles F. Sayles we gathered to listen to a paper by Indiana's gifted historian, Jacob Piatt Dunn. Mr. Dunn's paper was entitled "Subjects for pictures from Indiana history." In part, he said that Indiana artists had a rich field from which to take their subjects for historical paintings. Besides the foregoing anecdote, he spoke of La Salle, at the Miami's camp (now South Bend, Indiana) "on either side the Miami wigwams, in the background the St. Joseph's river, with canoes drawn up on its grassy edge, and La Salle with his handful of men at his back, the Miami's looking in wonder; the Iroquois chief, half defiant, half cowering before him." Francois Margane-Sieur de Vincennes, the founder of the first settlement at Vincennes, Indiana; Louis St. Ange de Bellerive, Pontiac and Crogan, Tecumseh, and last but not least among them, George Rogers Clark—all are identified with early Indiana history, and all were centers of thrilling historical pictures which are yet to make the future Indiana painter of Indiana pictures famous. Mr. Dunn was most graphic in his word painting of the deeds of these men on Indiana soil.

On February 22, 1899, at Mrs. Caleb Denny's, the Chapter met to listen to a paper on "Patriotism," by their guest, Mr. John E. Cleland. This paper was the most stirring prose poem, and one of the most beautifully written papers this Chapter has ever had written for it. February 27th the Sons of the American Revolution gave their annual meeting and en-
tertained the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Daughters of the Revolution as their guests. Mr. William Bosson read an essay on "Robert Morris, the financier of the Revolution." This essay was written by Mr. Gregory, a student of the Indiana University, and which took the prize of $35.00 offered by the Sons of the American Revolution for the best essay on that subject. Mr. Townby delivered an oration on "Paul Jones," and Miss E. G. Browning delivered an address on "Our men," giving an account of what has been accomplished by the Sons of the American Revolution.

On March 17, 1899, at the annual meeting the following officers were elected for the coming year: Regent, Mrs. George W. Sloan; Vice-Regent, Mrs. James R. Carnahan; Recording Secretary, Miss Mary Foster; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Sara Niblack; Treasurer, Mrs. Caleb S. Denny; Registrar, Mrs. H. C. G. Bals; Historian, Mrs. Mary Barbour Jackson.—Eliza Gordon Browning, Historian.

Ormsby Chapter.—On February 22d, Ormsby Chapter, Manchester, Vermont, celebrated in a quiet but pleasant way the anniversary of the birth of the Father of our Country. The doors of Thayer’s Hotel were kindly thrown open for the occasion by the Regent, who, with a few of the Daughters, received the invited guests, numbering about seventy-five. The house was prettily decorated with the National and Society colors and in every direction the pleasing combination of the red, white and blue with the blue and buff met the eye. In the parlors were exhibited a number of relics which had been kindly loaned for the occasion.

At eight o’clock the Regent, Mrs. Junia B. Thayer, welcomed the guests with a few well-chosen words. A quartette sang “The breaking waves dashed high,” which was followed by a solo, “My Native Land.” The Secretary of the Chapter, Mrs. Mary U. Robbins, gave a brief but interesting resume of our year’s work, in the national as well as the local field. Again music reigned and our corner of the country was recognized in the stirring notes of “Hurrah for Old New England.” A delightful essay, on “The Day We Celebrate,” was read by the Registrar, Mrs. Mary L. Connor, after which the solo “Old
Thirteen" was sung. Major W. R. Dunton, United States Army, having been asked to speak to the guests, responded to the invitation in a very interesting and patriotic manner, and spoke very feelingly of the work accomplished by our National Society, especially during our late war with Spain. The singing of "America" by all present closed the short but pleasing program. The younger Daughters, in old time costumes, served the guests with simple refreshments. After an hour of friendly intercourse, the company departed, bearing with them happy memories of a pleasant evening spent with Ormsby Chapter, and, we trust, believing that our Society really is accomplishing something more helpful to our countrymen than just the lauding of our own illustrious ancestors. May we each year learn something more helpful from the great and good man whose day we celebrate in peace and prosperity.—MARY LOUISE WYMAN, Historian.

CHICAGO CHAPTER (Chicago, Illinois) held its annual meeting April 27, 1899. Yearly reports were read and the following officers elected for the year: Regent, Mrs. Robert Hall Wiles; Vice-Regent, Mrs. J. A. Coleman; Recording Secretary, Miss Rose E. Gilbert; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Walter M. Howland; Treasurer, Mrs. Charles H. Conover; Registrar, Miss Eliza Hosmer; Historian, Mrs. John R. Wilson; Directors, Mrs. James H. Walker, Mrs. Walter C. Nelson, Mrs. Henry A. Bogardus, Mrs. Marvin A. Farr, Mrs. Oliver P. Dickinson.—FLORA RIPLEY WILSON, Historian.

ST. PAUL CHAPTER (St. Paul, Minnesota).—A most enthusiastic meeting of the St. Paul Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was held at the Presbyterian church at Macalester on the evening of May 4th which was the occasion for the presentation of a large and beautiful flag to Macalester College, a young and growing institution which has given its name to the suburb. A large audience was present composed of Daughters, college students and citizens. The Regent, Mrs. J. B. Beals, presided; on the platform with her were Mrs. George C. Squires, Mrs. A. P. Moss, Mrs. S. P. Crosby, Mrs. L. H. Batchelder and Mrs. R. W. Johnson. The exercises
were opened with a selection by the Macalester band, followed by the singing of the "Red, White and Blue," Professor H. E. Phillips rendering the solo. Mrs. Squires, the former Regent, then delivered a most interesting and patriotic address with "What Our Flag Stands For" as the subject. She said:

We members of patriotic societies believe that more and more we help to make good citizens, because we have constituted ourselves an especial guard, not only of that flag, but of the principles for which it stands consecrated to us by the blood of our forefathers—the principles of true Americanism. There can be nothing nobler in the world than a good citizen of the United States. For to be a good citizen implies absolute unselfishness, to think of ones neighbor as oneself. It implies absolute democracy, a reverence for every man as he stands before his God. It implies absolute Christianity, for the principles of our government are of divine origin. While pulpits all over the world preach the equality of man, America alone, socially and politically, recognizes it. And so the first thing for which our flag stands is the cross of Christ. Then, if we have men who live by the word of that Divine Teacher we have the noblest type of manhood, and when we have noble men next to such a flag we have protected womanhood. Was it not a portrait of the future, an argury of what was to be, that a woman designed and fashioned the first stars and stripes?

Her exultant heart foresaw that beneath its shadow was the protected home of her sex, and its greatest chance for future happiness and consideration. Do you remember the French man who, after a trip through our country, said: "Were I not a citizen of France I would pray that I might be born an American woman." We women may be forgiven if we call it a woman's flag. And oh what hope for the down-trodden and despairing of other countries has been this banner! It pointed out to them a place where they had a right to live and breathe freely and at ease. It meant to them, when they were ill, free hospitals; when they were ignorant, free schools, free colleges; and to every one of us it stands for the freedom of thought and the right to be what we choose, whether we are men or women.

But since it is the good fortune of a Society composed of women to present to a college of learning an emblem dear to every American heart, it is not unfitting that we should tell you a few of the thoughts with which we speed our gift and a few of the aspirations which we would share with you. The first hope we have is that every man who stands under this flag and every woman at his side shall be good citizens.

Professor Phillips sang Kipling's "Recessional" most acceptably, when Mrs. J. B. Beals, on behalf of the St. Paul Chap-
ter, Daughters of the American Revolution, presented the flag to Macalester College in the following words:

To cherish, maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom, to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty, are the chief objects of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and we regard our nation's flag as the emblem of all true civil and religious liberty. Our country, its free institutions and its blessed memories are all embodied and symbolized by these broad stripes and bright stars. Was ever flag so beautiful? The emblem of liberty, it was borne bravely in its infancy through our country's darkest hours; a whole national history is written on its radiant surface. It is honored and respected among all the nations of the earth; on the land and on the sea. Mr. Hoar's beautiful tribute will find an echo in every heart; he says: "I have seen the glories of art and architecture, of mountain and river; I have seen a sunset on the Jungfrau and the full moon rise over the summit of Mt. Blanc. But the fairest vision that these eyes have ever seen was the flag of my own country in a foreign land. Beautiful as a flower to those who love it; terrible as a meteor to those who hate it—it is the symbol of the power and honor and glory of fifty millions of people."

It is the emblem of the Republic, whose power and prosperity, whose liberty and enlightenment are the wonder and the admiration of the world. Looking into the future, may we not indulge in the confident hope that in all things our country will be deliberate, just and wise, and that our flag will continue to float in triumph, and that beneath its folds shall gather the oppressed of every land?

In every position of honor, while there is responsibility there is also much pleasure. I esteem it an honor to be Regent of the St. Paul Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and one of the pleasantest duties that has fallen to my lot since I have held that office is that of presenting this evening, in behalf of our Chapter, this beautiful flag to Macalester College.

"Its hues are all of heaven;  
The red the sunset's dye,  
The whiteness of the moonlit cloud,  
The blue of morning's sky."

That the college may derive as much pleasure in its possession as the Chapter does in presenting it is our earnest wish. And to every student I would say as poor Philip Nolan, "the man without a country," said to the sailor lad, "Never let a night pass, boy, but you pray God to bless that flag."

Mrs. Beal's presentation was followed by prolonged applause, and the flag was accepted on behalf of the College by
Mrs. R. W. Johnson, Professor of English Literature at Macal-este. A reception and collation given by the ladies of Macal-este to the Chapter and its friends succeeded the formal exer-cises, thus bringing the evening to a most delightful close.—
FANNY G. BATCHELDER, Historian.

URBANA CHAPTER (Urbana, Ohio).—One of the most de-lightful functions enjoyed by our Chapter since its organiza-tion was the six o’clock tea on Washington’s Birthday, to which the members were invited by Mrs. Milo G. Williams and her two daughters, all three of whom are members of our Chapter. Their hospitable home was beautifully decorated with flags and flowers, the patriotic colors being carried out as far as possible. The souvenir cards contained beside the name of the guest, a tiny flag in one corner, the traditional hatchet in another and on the back an appropriate quotation. As we gathered around the festive board the “feast of reason and the flow of soul” did not prevent our enjoying the delicious repast provided by our generous hostesses. The crowning glory was the birthday cake, which was brought in all ablaze with its sixty-seven candles, in red, white and blue, on top. After tea we gathered in the spacious parlors, when the Hon. George M. Eichelberger favored us with a patriotic and inspir-ing address, dwelling upon Washington’s noble qualities, his wonderful career and glorious achievements, and not forgetting to pay a graceful tribute to the patriotic “Daughters.” All united in singing “The Star-Spangled Banner” and “America,” after which we reluctantly bade our hostesses good night and wended our way homeward, feeling our hearts stirred anew with love for our glorious free country.

“Long may our land be bright
With freedom’s holy light.”
—MARY AITKEN WHITEHEAD, Recording Secretary.

ILLINI CHAPTER.—An account of the recent successful en-tertainment given by the ladies of Illini Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Ottawa, Illinois, may add an item of interest to your pages. We called this affair a “Street Venders’ Carnival,” and the novelty of the enterprise proved a
great attraction. Our large armory gave us an ample field for operation. Numerous booths ranged along the sides and a bank of palms through the center of the building gave us a length of streets for our parade. The booths as well as the costumes worn were unique and various. One of the most attractive to both young and old was the New England kitchen, presided over by our "Real Daughter," Mrs. Lansing, who manipulated the ancient spinning wheels with youthful celerity. The gigantic fireplace filled with native logs, above which hung the great kettles suspended from the crane, formed a picture of life in colonial days. The Japanese booth was perhaps the most paying one, presided over by the youth and beauty of our Chapter. And what shall we say of the traveling street vend- ders, the vagrant musicians, the old apple-woman, the flower girls, the newsboys and the boot-black? They all did their work so admirably that the crowd of the second evening was twice that of the first. A musical and literary program was of much interest. The reading of the prize essay on American history was very interesting, particularly the awarding of the medal to the successful contestant. As a result of our undertaking we have now on hand the sum of $200.00 to be expended for the promotion of art in our public schools.—M. LOUISE PETTIT, Historian.

THE CHARTER OAK CHAPTER (Faribault, Minnesota) was organized a year ago, but did not receive its charter until the first of this year. The officers are: Miss Stella Frances Cole, Regent; Mrs. Frances Ames Loghe, Vice-Regent; Miss Elizabeth Poole, Secretary; Mrs. Alice Wadsworth Noyes Smith, Treasurer; Mrs. Harriet West Petteys, Chaplain; Miss Mary E. Griffin, Historian. The other members are: Mrs. Lucy Stiles Van Horn, Miss Lulu Van Horn, Mrs. Mary Lee Clapp Lockwood, Mrs. Mary Slocum Wheeler Clements, Mrs. Frances Robinson Ehle, Mrs. Jennie Weston Tuttle, Miss Marion Weston, Mrs. Lizzie Weld Peavy, Miss Olive Weld, Miss Cornelia Whipple Scandrett, Miss Mary Bell Barron.

Meetings are held on the second Saturday of each month, and the Chapter is studying colonial history. Although Minnesota has no revolutionary history, still it has a story of its
WHAT WE ARE DOING AND CHAPTER WORK.

own, written in the lives of its sturdy pioneers, and to encourage the study of that period, the Chapter has offered a prize of five dollars to that member of the senior class of the high school who shall write the best essay upon the early history of Minnesota. It was also voted at the last meeting to agitate the subject of a monument to Mr. Alexander Faribault, the founder of this city and a man prominent in the early days of this State.

The Chapter bases its claim to its name upon the fact that one of its members is a descendant of Captain Joseph Wadsworth, who was so directly concerned in the hiding of that famous charter in the now equally famous oak; and, moreover, several others are descended from Connecticut patriots.—Mary E. Griffin, Historian.

JACKSONVILLE CHAPTER (Florida).—The regular meeting of Jacksonville Chapter was held at the home of Mrs. James M. Mahony, on April 12th, about fifty ladies being present. After the business of the day was transacted, our Regent, Mrs. Amblor, read a request from the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, of New York, for a contribution to the Monument Fund for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of Miss Reubena Hyde Walworth, who died of typhoid fever contracted while nursing sick soldiers at Fort Monroe and Montauk Point, during the summer of '98. This request met with a hearty response, the Jacksonville Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, contributing its mite in loving appreciation of Miss Walworth's services. Our State Regent, Mrs. John G. Christopher, as a friend of Miss Walworth, added a personal contribution.

The social part of the meeting was a Loan Exhibit and was of quaint interest. Each Daughter was asked to lend some relic that had belonged to her family, not less than one hundred years. The collection of antiquities thus gathered together was a marvel to modern America. Mrs. Mahony's beautiful home was tastefully decorated in the national colors, which seemed to wave in triumph welcome to these descendants of men and women who have pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor to the support of this emblem of the in-
alienable rights of man. Occupying a foremost place in the collection was an old mahogany chest of drawers, an heirloom in Mrs. Mahony's family. On and around this were grouped the loans. Here were ivory miniatures of beauties of the gay English Courts, women whose rounded faces, bright eyes and laughing lips seemed to defy age and time and even death itself. Here were snuff boxes, jewel cases, wedding rings, amethyst bracelets, celery dishes, carved silver, silk shawls, suggesting the softness and luxury of life. There were candle moulds, snuffers, spinning wheels, silver knitting sheaths, hand woven counterpanes, home spun linen, tiny caps—testimonials of the industry of our grandmothers, women who were shapely, gentle and courageous, whose hands alone were rough with kitchen and house work. Here we see a wooden ladle carved by a prisoner of the War of 1812. This man had fought gallantly with Washington, but not content with this he again took up arms for the right, the reward of his patriotism is a penalty worse than death; a silver chatelaine hook presented by one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence to his wife—a little memento bought in Philadelphia for the dear watcher at home, whom even the storm, excitement and glory of that wonderful Fourth of July could make him forget; family Bibles over two hundred years old, tokens of the faith that conquered the wilderness; an old pewter tea pot from which Washington drank his simple beverage—we dare not call it tea. These and many other survivals of the past were the admiration of the gaily gowned, light-hearted nineteenth century women in Mrs. Mahony's parlors on this April afternoon, thus showing how our own lives reach back into those of our ancestors, cherishing what is truest and best in them and reverently drawing the veil of silence over their faults and their follies. To make the scene more quaint Miss Ambler read of a journey in colonial days; little Miss Lucile Jones gave a recitation of "How Dorcas took the Spy;" Miss Cornell sang the touching old ballads, "Robin Adair" and "Auld Lang Syne;" Mrs. Christopher sang "My Country," the other ladies joining in the chorus. Pretty hand painted catalogues were given as souvenirs of the happy occasion. Dainty refreshments served by the hostess dispelled the temptation of
MARGARET CONIGLAND FRIES, Secretary.

ESCHSHELTZIA CHAPTER, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Los Angeles, California, celebrated Washington's Birthday by a most enjoyable excursion over the famous Mt. Lowe Electric Railway. Leaving the City of Los Angeles at 10.30 a.m. and passing through the orange groves laden with their golden fruit, Echo Mountain House was reached about one o'clock, where lunch was served, covers being laid for twenty. Mrs. Henry T. Lee, Regent of the Chapter, presided at the table, and at her request slips of paper were passed around and each one present wrote something concerning Washington, the whole forming a composite history of the Father of his Country, which was read by the Secretary, Mrs. Thom. Some of the anecdotes related were very amusing, while others were of a more dignified character. Mrs. Constance M. Cady (a descendant of Patrick Henry) gave a very appropriate poetical toast, and the Secretary then read a poem entitled "Patriot Mothers," written for the occasion by Miss Alice J. Stevens, after which the author was presented with a handsome silk flag of our Country, "the colors that never run," by Mrs. Cameron Erskine Thom. Then followed the "Star Spangled Banner," sung by all present, standing, to orchestral accompaniment.

After lunch a trip over the scenic electric road to Alpine Tavern was made. Five thousand feet above the level of the sea—swinging around high cliffs—across deep chasms spanned by aerial bridges—looking down over the tops of high mountains and tall pines far below to the silent valley and shimmering sea spread like a map in the blue distance, this is indeed one of the most inspiring rides imaginable. Nestled deep in the heart of the grand old mountains, sheltered by the spreading branches of stately pines and spicy bay trees (California laurel), is the quaint Alpine Tavern (a reproduction of an old English tavern, built with native woods, unpainted)—the end of the electric road. Here the party rested for an hour under the trees on the steps of the Tavern, the
day being sufficiently warm as to make wraps unnecessary. Miss Adair sang an English ballad appropriate to the surroundings and Mrs. Eastman read an interesting article. The return trip to Echo Mountain House was made just as the sun was setting and the sky resplendent in gorgeous colors. As a fitting close to the day's festivities, about half of the ladies remained until the nine o'clock car and looking through the big telescope on Echo Mountain, gazed at "the man in the moon."

The occasion was one long to be remembered by those who participated. Eschscholtiza Chapter has a membership of about thirty-five, is the only Chapter in Southern California and is doing earnest work, chiefly, at present, along lines of historical study and topics of national interest.

The Colonel William Montgomery Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, held their annual election at Danville, Pennsylvania, January 3, 1899. Interesting reports of the year's work of the Chapter were read by the several officers. An election of officers for the ensuing year resulted in the unanimous reelection of Mrs. Sara Lightner as Regent. The following ladies were elected to hold for the first time their respective offices: Vice-Regent, Mrs. R. J. Simington; Secretary, Emeline Stuart Gearhart; Treasurer, Miss Penina Bright; Registrar, Miss Agnes Pursel; Historian, Miss Helen Magill.—Emeline Stuart Gearhart, Secretary.

Baltimore Chapter.—May 16, 1899, in the large assembly hall of the Eastern Female High School, which was profusely decorated with beautiful May flowers, the second medal awarded by the Baltimore Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, for the best essay on revolutionary history was presented by the Chapter Regent, Mrs. John Thomson Mason, to Miss Emma O. Laubheimer of the Class of '99. The presentation, which was made in the presence of the entire school and a large representation of the Chapter, was followed by a most happy address from Mr. Clayton C. Hall, the chairman of the examining committee; Miss Bessie Klinesmith, also of the Class of '99, returning thanks to the Chap-
ter for their interest in education generally and high schools in particular. Last year's invitation from the Chapter to contest for the historical medal brought twenty-two essays; this year forty-one responded, the almost double number showing the increasing interest in historical study.

At the last Chapter meeting for the year, on May 25th, the contestants for the historical medal were entertained at the Chapter rooms, Colonial Hall, when Miss Laubheimer read the essay which had been deemed worthy of the prize. The subject, "Maryland Troops in the Revolutionary War," was well handled, and the entire paper showed historical accuracy, logical connection and literary merit. Each of the contestants received a dainty souvenir as a token of the appreciation of the Chapter for her earnest work, after which the company enjoyed the good cheer provided for them; then the members of the Chapter separated to meet again October 19th, "Peggy Stewart Day" and the field day of Baltimore Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.—M. ALICE SMITH, Historian.

EAGLE ROCK CHAPTER of the Daughters of the American Revolution, was entertained by its Registrar, Miss Hobart, at her home in Glen Ridge. The Chapter was invited to meet Mrs. Admiral Sampson.

When called to order by our Regent, Mrs. Robert S. Woodward, we stood and sang Mrs. Howe's stirring hymn, "The Battle Cry of the Republic." The roll call showed that in spite of the threatening weather, nearly every member of the Chapter was present. With the enthusiasm of numbers we proceeded to transact the necessary business. Then our entertainment committee presented a charming program of song. For the next half hour we listened with rapt attention to Mrs. Sampson's graphic descriptions of her experience in Cuba. We were told of the starving reconcentrados who for many weeks, to the number of one hundred a day, were fed at her gate. Led by her words, our imaginations pictured the line of human sufferers, strong men weak from hunger, mothers scarcely able to carry their little ones, maidens and children haggard and old from want, cruelty and fear—all came for that which our nation held out to them, that which meant life.
We have paid dearly to relieve oppressed humanity; but we cannot pay too heavily in the cause of justice and of love. Mrs. Sampson said that Nature has been kind to the Cubans and clothes are the last thing they need; what they need immediately are food and medicine. Later they will look to us for those greater necessities, education and assistance in the righteous organization of society. She emphasized that they are not a race of beggars, not a rocking-chair people, but proud, independent and able and willing to work.

The climax of the afternoon was reached when suddenly Admiral Sampson came into our midst. Instantly all of us were on our feet to welcome a hero of our country. We felt that it was indeed a privilege to shake hands with a man who had so wisely commanded our fleet and bravely led it to victory. Surely it was thrilling to turn from words that had awakened our sympathy and urged us to do and dare for the sake of freedom and justice, to meet face to face a man who had struck a strong blow for that noble cause.

While together we had spoken much of war and its glory; we had rejoiced in the heroic deeds of the past and of what was almost present; but I for one could not but think, as we turned away, of the Peace Congress meeting in the capital of Holland. The world's bravest deeds are not done in battle, nor humanity best served by guns.

“In sacred Athens near the fane
Of Wisdom, Pity's altar stood;
Serve not the unknown God in vain,
But pay that broken shrine again,
Love for hate and tears for blood.”

_MRS. ISAAC F. WARD, Historian._

WENONAH CHAPTER, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Wenonah, Minnesota, at their April meeting, received into membership a “Real Daughter” of the American Revolution. This Daughter is Mrs. Harriet Hamilton Allen, who resides in this city at the advanced age of eighty-eight years, having been born September 9, 1810, in Auburn, New York. Her father, David Hamilton, who was born December 18, 1756, and died in 1840, served in the American army throughout the Revolutionary War. He enlisted January 15, 1777, at
Sharon, Connecticut; was promoted to sergeant November, 1778, and served in Colonel Elisha Sheldon's Light Dragoons. His field of service was on the east side of the Hudson, along the West Chester front. In 1778 the regiment was on the Hudson, and in the Fall formed a part of General Charles Scott's Light Corps on the line at West Chester. Mrs. Allen was present at the meeting at which she was admitted to the Chapter. She is bright and active and in the possession of all her faculties. She is now in receipt of the souvenir solid gold spoon which is presented by the National Society to all "Real Daughters."—Mary Davis Dyar, Historian.

Norwalk Chapter (Connecticut).—The annual meeting was held May 18th. The election of officers resulted in the re-election of Mrs. Samuel Richard Weed as Regent and Mrs. James L. Stevens, Vice-Regent, by unanimous vote. The Recording Secretary presented the following report:

An annual report extending over eighteen months is certainly most unusual, but the closing years of the nineteenth century are noted for happenings unusual, unexpected—indeed the almost impossible. If any one had dared eighteen months ago to predict that before another annual meeting of the Chapter we would have turned aside from marking historical places and glorifying our Revolutionary ancestors, to devote several meetings to plans for raising and sending supplies to our soldiers, fighting against Spain; or that, in the year 1899 we would have an opportunity to found Chapters under the palm trees of the Philippines of the United States of America, such a one would have received the pity of all for an unbalanced mind.

As we glance over the records for these months we note first that we are a very large family of one hundred and twenty-six members. Seventeen have been added in this year and six months. Fifteen gatherings have been held, each preceded by a management meeting. Two special meetings were held to determine the best way to do our part as a Chapter for our suffering soldiers. Two open meetings have been held, one in May, when the lilac-wreathed rooms were filled with mem-
bers and their invited guests. It was a happy occasion for all. Mrs. Frances Lee Pratt and Mrs. Kate Upson Clark greatly interested the audience. The second was in November last when the members of the Clubs of Norwalk were invited and Mrs. Alice Morse Earle was the guest of honor.

We have had three outings, a pleasant reception last July at the hospitable home of our Regent, where we were enthused by Mrs. Kinney, Mrs. Alexander, and others, to more patriotic giving. We were delightfully entertained; the afternoon will long be remembered with pleasure.

With all the brightness to us found in our glance backward, we note, also, shadows on the picture. Two beloved and valued members, Mrs. Charles Olmstead and Mrs. Andrew Thompson, have gone from us, to the mansions above, leaving vacant places hard to fill. On the records we find that they contributed to our enjoyment by pleasant reports, by bright papers, and that they shared with us their quaint heirlooms.

All honor and praise should be given to those members who introduced and carried out new methods for entertainment during the social hour, as in the unique display of "Old Pewter" and "The Lights of Other Days." Honorable mention should be made of those who during the oppressive summer days gave out patterns and work with such patience; who opened their homes to receive and dispatch supplies for our soldiers.

Grateful, loving mention should be made of our Regent who, by her generosity, enthusiasm and untiring effort, did so much to make the relief work accomplished by the Chapter something to be proud of. Our meetings the past eighteen months have been well attended and the programs interesting and instructive. Our social intercourse has been pleasant and helpful; our business gatherings marked by harmony and good will. With such a retrospect may we not look forward to the future hopefully, and expect, as individuals and as a Chapter, not only enjoyment, but inspiration and power to give out to our own community and to the children in our schools fresh impulses for courageous, patriotic living.—Jane Hyde Mervin, Recording Secretary.
MINNEAPOLIS CHAPTER.—The spirit of 1776 and the interest of 1899 joined in making the colonial tea given by the Minneapolis Chapter, Minneapolis, April 19th, in celebration of Lexington, one of the most pleasant occasions. It was largely attended and the prevailing use of powdered hair, quaint kerchiefs and gowns, revived a fashion of colonial days, when our grandmothers were girls. The large apartment was beautiful with the stars and stripes most artistically arranged. Flower, candy and curio booths vied in beauty of decoration, while attractive tea tables, where tea and seed cakes were dispensed by quaintly garbed dames, adorned the corners of the parlors. The center of attraction was the display of living pictures set in a cunningly arranged frame of colossal size. The figures were carefully costumed and posed, having the effect of fine oil paintings under the various colored electric lights. These were: “George Washington,” in wig and blue satin knee breeches, Mr. Everett Moon; “Martha Washington,” in velvet gown and lace beteela, Mrs. Anna Mary Torrance; “Mary Washington,” in grey satin, Mrs. C. O. Van Cleve; “Priscilla and John Alden,” Miss Jean Blaisdell and Paul Guildford; “Pocahontas,” in full Indian costume, Miss Claire Paris; “Liberty,” Helen Chafee; “Betsy Ross making the Flag,” George Washington standing by, Mrs. C. W. Schneider; “Boston Tea Party,” eight little girls in costume drinking tea; “Music,” “Bewitched” and the “Spirit of ’76,” represented by Colonel H. A. Norton, Clinton Norton and Kenneth Hopkins.

A mandolin club accompanied the pictures and Mrs. C. M. Learing, Regent of Colonial Chapter, sang: “The Star Spangled Banner.” The guests were received by Mrs. Mary J. Norton, Regent of Minneapolis Chapter, and its officers, assisted by Mrs. Learing, Regent of Colonial Chapter, all costumed in wigs and ancient brocades. Many valuable heirlooms and relics of Revolutionary times were exhibited. Willow-ware from which Washington ate as a guest, swords worn in the Revolution, bead work one hundred and fifty years old, saltcellars and napkin rings that came to this country in the ship in which Lafayette sailed to America, a colonial rocker more than a century old, owned originally in Tunbridge, Ver-
So AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

mont; a mahogany tea chest given by George Washington to Ebenezer Inglee when going abroad on a foreign mission; a "Moses in the bull-rushes" pattern adorned a blue and white tea urn of one hundred and fifty years; while an historical counterpane represented the burial of Lord Nelson; besides these were miniatures and many other interesting articles.

[We print in this number the annual report of the State Regent of Georgia, which was left at the Congress with some other than the Secretary and was not found among the State reports.—Ed.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE REGENT OF GEORGIA.

Madam President, Officers and Daughters of the Eighth Continental Congress: I have the honor of presenting to you my first report as State Regent of Georgia. Supposing that the usual line of State organization and Chapter work would be followed, correspondence with Chapters was begun and plans and suggestions given, which resulted in the marking and restoring of historical spots, that as the years passed by were being forgotten. Other Chapters were wresting the records of the past from that arch-enemy Time, "who lays his hand on pyramids of brass, sends his worms to books and old records and devours what we did think immortal workmanship." And each and all have by a course of historical studies and papers renewed their acquaintance with our country's history and those brave men and women who with courage, devotion and loyalty gave their all, even life itself, for the home of their adoption. The awakened interest in our organization in Madison, Waycross and Newnan will, I believe, soon add new Chapters to Georgia's "old thirteen." But not long were we allowed to pursue our peaceful work, for we were confronted by duties and labors far more important. The dread disaster of the Maine was followed by the call to arms and as events of increasing import crowded one another our thoughts and hearts went out to the sick and dying. The world has found that the Daughters of 1898 are worthy descendants of the fathers and mothers of 1776. And I doubt if ever again will be heard the question, "What is the good of your organization?" and "what good will you do?" For no sooner were the results of war made manifest in the hundreds of fever stricken
and wounded soldiers and their consequent needs, than the Daughters throughout our broad land responded quickly and generously to the appeal for help. Not satisfied with contributions of money alone, they spent weeks and months in fashioning the comfortable garments that went to the different posts with supplies of food and other comforts. While some relief work had been done by Daughters, there was no formal organization until July 18th when an Auxiliary Hospital Corps was formed in Atlanta, it being near to the general hospital, and facilities for transportation being greater than at other points. A complete report of the hospital work was given to the Board last October, and I hope will be published. So I will simply state here that the Chapters which aided in this work were, in addition to the Atlanta and Piedmont Continental, the Xavier, Oglethorpe, Theonatuska and Pulaski. During the three months of daily work we prepared and packed thirty-five boxes and barrels of supplies, and secured free transportation for thirty-two boxes for the ladies of Cleveland, Ohio. Our supplies were sent to points from North Carolina to Texas and from Georgia to the Dry Tortugas. We had only the small sum of $283 to expend, but never failed to comply with any request for aid. But from North, East and West came supplies of food and clothing to be sent where most needed. The labor of our Daughters throughout this trying time was indeed like the insignia of our Order, without end, outspreading and reaching out to all who stood in need of woman's nursing and need of woman's aid. While this relief work was most necessary and was continued, a greater need arose, in securing proper food for the fever patients at Fort McPherson, the general hospital. So in response to a request for same a diet kitchen was opened there in August, with the State Regent in charge. And each day different Daughters came to the post and served meals to the convalescents. It is almost impossible to give an idea of the labor of this undertaking, during the intense heat of our summer days. But as a Daughter we undertook it, and as such continued it for six weeks, until the necessity for it was so greatly lessened that we felt it could be turned over to the nurses. During all this time the work assigned me by our President General was not
forgotten, but for a time set aside. And now was begun the task of raising the $2,500 for purchasing Meadow Garden, the home of George Walton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. With what success the report of the Meadow Garden committee, to be presented at this Congress, will show. Our year as State Regent has been an eventful one, and in the varied work assigned me, I have endeavored to do just as I believe every other Daughter has done, "her very best."

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. PORTER KING,
State Regent.
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.]

Occasionally we come upon an article in the public press written in the spirit of fairness regarding the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. It is as refreshing as it is unusual to see ourselves placed correctly and an evident appreciation of the work we have in heart to do. This is from the Daily Advertiser, Newark, New Jersey:

DAUGHTERS OF AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

WHAT THIS GREAT BODY OF AMERICANS HAS ACCOMPLISHED IN A FEW YEARS.

To the Editor of the Advertiser:

Many of the thinking readers of the Advertiser will doubtless recollect the spectacle presented in New York a winter or so ago of an American woman posing as the central figure of a mock regal pageant, bearing all the insignia of royalty and receiving in sober earnest the homage of numerous enthusiasts of equally un-American tendencies. The large ball-room of the Waldorf-Astoria was heavy with pomp and ceremonial as this descendant of the simple Dutch settlers passed in state among her bewildered "subjects," and next morning her countrymen laughed, then frowned and finally threw down their papers in disgust at the unnatural performance, to be comforted later, however, by reading of the deserved snub administered to the misguided woman by the genuine young Queen of Holland, when "Queen Lavinia I" presented herself at the coronation ceremonies demanding the attention due a sister "sovereign."

This seems to have been the cap-stone of the structure set up by the host of "descendants" throughout the land who have misinterpreted historical societies to be institutions of an American hereditary aristocracy and, as was to have been expected, it toppled over amid the jeers of an impatient republican people.

When the reaction set in against this tendency there was something akin to despair among societies whose efforts have been to perpetuate the history and principles of the various bands who first brought civilization to America and fought to develop it along lines of their own
choosing, unimpeded by the burdens ruthlessly imposed by the mother country.

There was one organization, however, which was strong and self-reliant in its wholesome Americanism. By the quiet dignity of its course the ridicule attaching to such undertaking was soon raised to a merited respect. And the charm of it all is that the grace of womanhood has retrieved their lost prestige.

I allude to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, incorporated under the laws of the United States applicable to the District of Columbia, June 8, 1891, and chartered by act of Congress approved February 20, 1896, with headquarters at the city of Washington, District of Columbia.

Outstripping all other societies in this country in size, importance and work accomplished, it has developed into the largest and best equipped organization of women in history. Its membership numbers over twenty-seven thousand and embraces active American women in every State in the Union. Its principal general officers are women of national fame, of splendid culture and perfect elegance, lending to their assemblies an air of fashionable dignity entirely unique. The local State Regents and members are competent, tireless workers toward the ends they are pledged to advance.

The first Congress of these ladies in Washington was sought to be made a butt for the ridicule of those who would contrast them with the Woman's Rights Convention holding its annual session there at that time. The results of these efforts were as trivial as their intent, for in an amazingly short time they mastered the intricacies of parliamentary law, regulated their delegations and patterned their proceedings after those of the National Legislature, and one permitted to attend their last convention in Washington would have been charmed and greatly edified by the graceful courtesy and businesslike forcefulness of members as they advanced their propositions and defended them in running debate. From the dainty and exquisitely gowned young girls who acted as pages during the sessions, to the stately dames, distinguished for the most part in national society, these ladies presented a pageant possessed of the best of America's attributes, in gratifying contrast to the burlesque on royalty mentioned a moment ago. The estimate of the nation and the nation's critics is now determined by this example, and the supporters of kindred undertakings, whether men or women, owe much to this powerful organization.

With an initiation fee of $1 and annual dues of $2 for each member, the income of this Society is large enough to enable it to interest itself in affairs of national import, and it is this very worthiness that has rolled up such a membership. When the war broke out with Spain representations were at once made to the War Department by the Daughters, resulting in their society being commissioned to provide all hospital nurses sent to Cuba and the camps in this country. This branch of the work was delegated to the hospital corps of the Society,
CURRENT TOPICS.

which placed itself in communication with all the training schools for nurses and similar institutions, and from these sources supplied the Government with over one thousand trained nurses who had passed through their rigid examination. The same corps superintended the collection and distribution of hospital stores, instruments and materials of all kinds under the commendation of the War Department. Over fifty-three thousand garments for personal use of the wounded and disabled soldiers, bedding, toilet articles and reading matter were distributed by the corps before the summer of last year was over. Tons of food supplies, medical instruments, sponges, clinical thermometers, listerine and delicacies of all needful kinds were furnished, estimated to be worth over $60,000. A novelty in the way of a diet kitchen was instituted and maintained at the expense of the society at Fort McPherson, which has since been continued under the same management at the Government's expense. In each town at which long stops were scheduled to be made by the returning troops this corps had in readiness a band of nurses and other devoted women, provided with nourishment and stimulants, and giving welcome relief to the patriots who had so nobly endured the horrors of that summer.

The Nation is indeed to be congratulated upon the existence of this society in that crisis. No other organization could have been perfected in a short time with such immense resources, such enlightened membership and bearing so completely the confidence and approval of the Government; and that it did its work well, and is continuing it, may be best learned from the praises of the Surgeon-General and the officials of the War Department generally, to which may well be added the grateful prayers of the soldiers themselves.

The injunction of Washington in his farewell address to the American people is embodied in their charter: "To promote as an object of primary importance institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge," and one of the special objects in their organization is stated in their charter to be for "educational purposes." With this latitude the Daughters of the American Revolution, having won the confidence of the Nation and the esteem of our people everywhere can spread its influence to the colonies, and accomplish in its simple, effective way what the Government may take years to bring about. The educational system to be adopted, for instance, in Cuba and Puerto Rico, cannot be developed along lines of our own institutions. Being primarily agricultural countries the scope of educational efforts must naturally be devoted largely to this industry. And how better to furnish a competent nation of farmers and mechanics for eventual admission into our Union than to train the Cuban and Porto Rican infancy in agricultural kindergarten. The institution of these schools, so thoroughly perfected in Germany and other European countries, would result in incalculable benefits to our colonies and could most effectively be accomplished by the Daughters of the American Revolution.
EDITOR OF AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE: On page 1136 of the May number of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, in the report of Mrs. Waring, a set of French china owned by Martha Washington is described. Mrs. Waring has naturally taken the report of this china given by Lossing, which, however, is incorrect. Lossing said it had a chain of thirteen links; Mrs. Waring corrects this, giving the right number, fifteen. The motto given by Mrs. Waring, Deus et tutamen ab ille, is not correct; nor is Mr. Lossing's Decus et tutam enabillo. The motto is, Deus et tutamen ab illo. Mrs. Waring says the original china was the gift of the officers of the French navy. Pieces in the National Museum were labeled, "Presented to Martha Washington by Lafayette." Pieces exhibited in 1889 by the owner, Edmund Law Rogers, were marked as "the gift of Mr. Van Braam."

Mrs. Beverly Kennon, of Washington, District of Columbia, a niece of George Washington Parke Custis, owns pieces of this set. She writes us: "This Martha Washington china was presented (so said my mother and uncle, both grandchildren of Mrs. Washington, who certainly ought to have known) by General Washington's early friend, a Hollander named Van Braam. It was made in China and painted in England." In addition may be given the clause from Martha Washington's will referring to "the sett of china given me by Mr. Van Braam." I have also much additional proof which I will not add here, that Mr. Van Braam was the giver of this china set. I am glad to give this explanation, for I think the gifts under charge of our Revolutionary Relics Committee should be correctly labeled. I also wish to warn our Daughters against purchasing the reproductions as the real set. I have thirty or more pieces of the reproductions, facsimiles of the original set, and I am constantly having similar pieces offered me as "the real thing." I have seen a price as high as one hundred dollars asked for one of these imitations, and a friend of mine purchased one, paying seventy-five dollars for it. The original china is bluish white Chinese rare of entirely different paste and color from the modern ones. A few years ago a dish of the imitation was sold for two hundred and fifty dollars at a sale in Philadelphia as an original piece. The deceit was
quickly detected, however, and the “original Washington relic” returned to the firm that sold it.

ALICE MORSE EARLE.

The Mayflower Society of the District of Columbia has just issued a unique Year Book of the Society, giving a list of officers, members of committees, charter members, and the full membership. The Secretary, Mr. Harry W. VanDyke, has also included instructions to applicants, Constitution and By-Laws.

We call attention to the address of Hon. S. V. White, at the unveiling of a monument at Otterville, Illinois, to Joseph Chandler, a Revolutionary hero. It is so full of history, so replete with true patriotism, so abounding in facts, that you all want to know, do not miss reading it.

FRANCO-AMERICAN MEMORIAL FUND.

Following is a list of the contributions to the Franco-American Memorial Fund, received since the close of the Eighth Continental Congress:

*Contributions to the Washington Statue Fund.*

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<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Contribution</th>
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<td>Donegal Chapter, Lancaster, Pennsylvania</td>
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<td>Sarah Ludlow Chapter, Seymour, Connecticut</td>
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<td>Caesar Rodney Chapter, Wilmington, Delaware</td>
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<td>Mrs. Angus Cameron, on behalf of anonymous donor</td>
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<td>Chicago Chapter, Chicago, Illinois</td>
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$385 60
Contributions to the Lafayette Monument Fund.

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Total amount to date for Washington Statue, $917 20
Total amount to date for Lafayette Monument, 1,603 89

Sum total, $2,521 09

George StocKton Hatcher,
Chairman Franco-American Memorial Committee.

Washington, D. C., June 10, 1899.
CURRENT HISTORY.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

All the world has its eye on The Hague and is watching daily for news. Which is it to be—war or arbitration? Miss Anthony has well said, "If civilization has overcome the barbaric customs of duelling, why will it not intervene and stop the duelling of nations?" According to the New York Sun's dispatch, the American delegates are taking front rank in the Conference. It says:

"It is time now to record the remarkable change which has taken place in the estimation in which the American delegates are held by all their colleagues. They were regarded at first in some quarters as almost interlopers, having no place in the discussion of a situation which the Old World powers considered strictly European. Their disposition was to treat the Americans as a quantité négligeable. This idea suddenly disappeared almost at the outset of the deliberations, when the American delegation said, in effect:

'Gentlemen, we come here to do business. We are not here for diplomacy, but to discuss in a straightforward fashion the subjects contained in the Czar's rescript, and with a sincere purpose to reach a practical result. If we fail to accomplish that object we propose to inform the world why we failed and place the responsibility for that failure exactly where it belongs.'

This was 'new diplomacy' with a vengeance, and it is not an exaggeration to say that it changed the whole situation at The Hague. It is, perhaps, invidious to intimate that the effect of the declaration was most noticeable upon the German attitude, but the greatest obstacle to any practical agreement, especially on the subject of arbitration, disappeared after it was made. The American plain speaking had another important effect. It won for the American delegation a confidence in its good faith and practical common sense which perhaps none other enjoys. So in a great degree no leader
of the conference, not M. de Staal himself, is now so much sought for by his confreres of all countries for consultation and advice as Ambassador White, and it is undeniable that he and Sir Julian Pauncefote have now the strongest personal influences of the six score of representatives there assembled.

The following are the proposals made by the United States. The American Committee invites each representative of a Government to make propositions of negotiations for the adoption of a general treaty on the following plan:

1. A tribunal to be composed of one representative of each sovereign State participating in the treaty, nominated by a majority of the highest court in that State.

2. The tribunal to meet for organization at time and place agreed upon by the Governments not later than six months after the ratification of the treaty by the nine Powers, and to be empowered to fix its place of sessions and its rules of procedure as may seem best.

3. The tribunal to be of a permanent character, always open for the filing of cases, either by the contracting nations or by others that may choose to submit them; all cases, together with testimony and arguments, to be in writing or print, together with opinions given, expressing judgment, to be accessible after decision is rendered to all who desire them on payment of necessary charges.

4. Any and all questions of disagreement may by mutual consent be submitted by the nations concerned to this international tribunal for decision, but every such submission shall be accompanied by an undertaking to accept the award.

5. The number of judges for each particular case shall be as agreed upon by the litigating nations; either the entire bench or a smaller number, not less than three, to be chosen from the whole court. In case there are only three, no one shall be either a native subject or citizen of a State whose interests are in litigation.

6. The general expenses are to be divided among the adherent Powers; but those arising from each particular case shall be provided on direction by the tribunal. A non-adherent State may present a case on condition of payment of
such expenses as are judged by the tribunal. Salaries of judges may be adjusted so as to be paid only when they are actually engaged in the duties of the court.

7. Every litigant before the international tribunal shall have the right to a rehearing of the case before the same judges within three months after notification of the decision on alleging newly discovered evidence, or submitting questions of law not heard and decided at the former hearing.

8. This treaty shall become coöperative when nine sovereign States, as indicated in the resolution, shall have ratified its provisions."

THE DREYFUS CASE.

Three events disturbed the peace of France the last of May. The first was the arrival of Major Marchand. For a time there were indications that he had endorsed the anti-Dreyfus party, but either by instructions or a clearer conception of the case, he has resisted all temptations to be drawn into the riotous demonstrations of the last few days.

The assault on President Loubet, of June 4th, all Americans will regret, for Count Christiani drew his wife, who was Miss Anna Gould, into the affair.

Then came the trial of the two deputies, who at the funeral of President Faure, worked to incite the troops into rebellion. Paul Droulède and Marcel-Habert were bitter anti-Dreyfusites. They were acquitted, and their supporters worked diligently to stir up a general disturbance.

On Monday, May 29th, the full Court of Cassation and the civil and criminal courts, united in one grand court. M. Ballot de Beaupré, the president of the civil section of the court, read his report, in which he argued strongly for the innocence of Dreyfus and the guilt of Esterhazy. He was followed by the counsel for Madam Dreyfus, Maitre Mornaed, and M. Manau, the public prosecutor. It was proven that the testimony was not accurately set forth in the court martial—that the document containing the words "Cé Canaille de—— D——” was shown to have no relation to Dreyfus—that the bordereau which was affirmed to be in his handwriting was on paper no
longer manufactured, and samples of which were found in the apartments of Count Esterhazy, while the handwriting was unquestionably that of Esterhazy. In view of this and other facts brought to light, the court quashed and annulled the verdict of condemnation of December 22, 1894, against Alfred Dreyfus. The proceedings were conducted with great ceremony, forty judges in their scarlet, ermine-trimmed robes assembled to judge between the honor of one man and a cabal made up of the French Army.

Arrangements have been made for the return of Dreyfus. Colonel Du Paty de Clam is now lodged in the same prison and the same cell to which he sent Dreyfus.

It is now announced officially that the Caroline, Ladrone and Pelew Islands are to be sold to Germany. The Island of Guam, over which the United States flag floats, is of the Ladrone Islands, and now the cry goes forth, "Why did we not take the whole of them?" Anti-expansion is lost in the cry against the war policy that did not take in all the islands of the sea. Consistency, thou art a jewel!

Mrs. Leland Stanford, if reports are true, has given $38,000,000 to endow Stanford University. That makes it the best endowed University in the world. We see but one phase of it to criticise. Why should a woman's beneficence limit the advantages toward women? The number of women students is restricted.
IN MEMORIAM.

MRS. STIMSON B. GARDINER died in Clinton, Iowa, May 5, 1899.

MRS. J. G. H. LITTLE died at Muscatine, Iowa, May 1, 1899.

MRS. LUCY ADELIA LARDER, Vice-Regent of Pilgrim Chapter, Iowa City, died April 24, 1899.

MRS. CORNELIUS FARMER.—The following resolutions of condolence have been presented in memory of Mrs. Cornelius Farmer, who passed away May 4, 1899, a charter member of this Society, and mother of Mrs. A. T. Bissell:

Resolved, That the Sabra Trumbull Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution tender its most sincere sympathy to our beloved sister, Mrs. A. T. Bissell, in this hour of affliction. To her family the memory of her beautiful life of self-denial and devotion will surely come to sustain and comfort them. Her friends would have had her spared yet longer, but, like a sheaf of grain fully ripened, she hath been gathered into the Heavenly Garner, whose glad welcome will be, “Well done, thou good and faithful servant.”

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

L. S. BELDING,
Regent.

MRS. HANNAH HIGGINS BACON, of the Paul Revere (Massachusetts) Chapter, died January 8, 1899.

WHEREAS, Our honored friend and only “Real Daughter” has been called suddenly from our midst by death; be it

Resolved, That in the death of Hannah Higgins Bacon the Paul Revere Chapter has lost a true and esteemed friend, whose kind disposition and unassuming manner endeared her to all who felt the influence of her presence; be it
Resolved, That not only the Daughters of the American Revolution but the community at large has sustained a sad loss in the passing away of one whose life formed a connecting link with the early days of our beloved Republic; be it further

Resolved, That the members of the Paul Revere Chapter extend to her family their deepest sympathy in the loss of a devoted mother, a tender grandparent, hoping that even in this affliction they may find some consolation in knowing the true worth of her virtue and goodness were appreciated.

MRS. CYRUS G. BECKWITH, New London, Connecticut, died January 29, 1899. She was a valued member of the Lucretia Shaw Chapter.

WHEREAS, Our Heavenly Father, by a mysterious dispensation of his providence, has removed from our midst an honored member and beloved sister, and

WHEREAS, Her death is felt to be an irreparable loss to our membership; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Board of Management, Lucretia Shaw Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, extends to the bereaved husband and family its deepest sympathy in their great affliction.

Resolved, That the Lucretia Shaw Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, will ever hold in tender remembrance this member, whose sweetness of disposition and nobility of character endeared her to all her associate members while her earnestness and energy were an inspiration to her fellow-workers.

Resolved, That the Board of Management attend the funeral services as a token of respect.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the sorrowing family, that they be published in the local papers, that they be sent to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, and recorded in the annals of the Chapter.

MARIAN REED HEMPESTAD LILLIE.
MARY WHITON SHIPMAN.

THE following members of the Augusta, Georgia, Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, have passed away: Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Ware Charbonnier, March 13, 1897; Ellen Gobert Wright Cohen, January 14, 1897; Mrs. Harriet Barrett Howell, July, 1898; and Miss Catharine Elizabeth Walton, October 26, 1898.
IN MEMORIAM.

The Lucretia Shaw Chapter, of New London, Connecticut, records the death of two members, Mrs. Louisa Blydenburgh Murphy, in 1898, and Mrs. Harriet Caulkins Hills, November, 1898.

Mrs. Margaret Campbell Craig died in Greensburg, Pennsylvania, January 20, 1899, aged 94 years.

Mrs. Nancy Snell Jones.—The Fort Plain Chapter, of Fort Plain, New York, records with sorrow the death of one of its earliest members, Mrs. Nancy Snell Jones, who died February 7, 1899.

Mrs. Sarah W. Holmes.—Again, within a year, the Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Willimantic, Connecticut, has been called to mourn the loss of one of its members, Mrs. Sarah Wheeler Holmes. She was born in Windham, Connecticut, and died at her home in South Windham, Connecticut.

Mrs. Joanna Pomeroy and Mrs. Clara M. Childs.—The Brattleboro Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution has lost two valued members since this year opened. Mrs. Joanna Pomeroy, wife of Dr. Frank Pomeroy, of Springfield, Massachusetts, died January 4, 1899. This is the first loss by death in the history of our Chapter. January 16th, Clara M. Childs, wife of Walter Childs. Mrs. Childs was one of our charter members.

Annual Tribute.—On April 27th, as is their custom, members of Mary Wooster Chapter, of Danbury, Connecticut, gathered at Wooster Cemetery to pay their annual tribute to the memory of General David Wooster, who received his death wound in defense of his country on April 27, 1777, and in whose honor the imposing brownstone monument, which graces the cemetery which bears his name, was unveiled and dedicated April 27, 1854.
Miss Elizabeth B. Mims died in Fort Worth, Texas, December 5, 1898. She was a beloved member of the Mary Isham Keith Chapter.

Mrs. Louisa Bacon Strother, Regent of Albany Chapter, Georgia, died in February, 1899. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, An Allwise Providence has seen proper to remove from her life-work, Mrs. Louisa Bacon Strother, a charter member of the Oglethorpe Chapter, and later, Regent of the Albany Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Resolved, That we realize that in the death of Mrs. Strother we have lost an earnest, zealous, and most efficient member, her immediate Chapter a devoted Regent, whose beautiful life of self-denial and love will ever sustain and comfort each and every member.

Resolved, That we extend our sincere and heartfelt sympathy to her bereaved family and to our sisters of the Albany Chapter; that we tender to the family this tribute of sympathy, send a copy to the Albany Chapter, to the State Regent, to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, and that they be spread upon the minutes of this Chapter.

Mrs. C. I. Groover,
Mrs. W. L. Bullard,
Mrs. M. C. Lary,
Committee.

Mrs. Sarah W. Holmes.—

Whereas, The hand of Divine Providence has again rested heavily upon us and removed from our Chapter our dear friend and Daughter, Sarah W. Holmes, and desirous of testifying our respect for her memory, and expressing sincere and affectionate sympathy with those who are deprived by this dispensation of one who was nearest and dearest; therefore, be it

Resolved, That as a Chapter we mourn the loss of an enthusiastic and loyal member, one who was in the fullest sympathy with the aims and interests of this Society, and for whose sterling qualities of mind and heart we entertain the highest appreciation.

Resolved, Her generous nature and kindly disposition cannot soon be forgotten. She has gone before, but is only waiting for us to follow; waiting where the angels wait, beside the shining river. May we all hope to leave behind us as kindly remembrances unalloyed save by sorrow and regret.

Resolved, That the Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter extend to the husband and family its tender sympathy in their great bereavement, and
IN MEMORIAM.

devoutly commend them to the keeping of Him who orders all things for the best, and whose chastisements are meant in mercy.

Resolved, That this heartfelt testimonial of our sympathy and sorrow be transmitted to the family of the departed, and to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE; also a page in the Chapter minute book be left sacred to her memory.

Respectfully submitted,

W. ELIZABETH HAINES,
S. GERTRUDE BISSELL,
MARY L. HUNTER,
Committee.

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

MRS. HANNAH BLAIR FOSTER CROSMAN, member of the Philadelphia Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, passed on to the other side on December 28, 1898, aged 88 years. She was within three months of 89 years, and a most intelligent, up-to-date, active person for such advanced years. She was the wife of General George Hampden Crosman, United States Army, and since 1828 her life was spent with him in the military outposts, until after the Mexican War. Mrs. Crosman was descended from Scotch-Irish parentage, the Rev. Samuel Blair being her great-grandfather, and the minister-patriot, Rev. William Foster, her grandfather.

MISS ANNA M. BENTON, a “Real Daughter,” of the Abigail Wolcott Ellsworth Chapter, died May 13, 1898, aged 101 years and 1 month.

MRS. JULIA W. SPENCER.—Died January 16, 1899, Mrs. Julia Williamson Spencer, a member of the Baltimore Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and during the years 1894 and 1895 Chapter Regent of the same.

MISS SARA A. LIPSCOMB.—At a meeting of the Regents and delegates of the District Chapters of the National Society
of the Daughters of the American Revolution, held at the Ebbitt House, on Wednesday, February 15, 1899, it was voted unanimously that a committee should be formed to draw up resolutions of sympathy and condolence upon the death of Miss Sara A. Lipscomb; and in pursuance thereof the committee has framed the following resolution:

WHEREAS, On Sunday, February 12, 1899, Miss Sara Lipscomb passed over the river of death into the Silent Land; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in her death the National Society has lost one of its most honored and worthy members. She was patriotic, high minded and public spirited; always prompt to meet the call of duty, and willing to sacrifice her comfort and convenience and to give her time to help in any good work. Sincerely religious and devout, she yet took a lively interest in all that concerned humanity, and was genuinely fond of being in the cheerful company of young people. She was genial and warm hearted to her friends; tolerant and just to her opponents; of positive convictions, but not stubborn in error, and ever generously ready to make amends for any wrong judgment or unwitting unkindness. To her family we extend our deepest sympathy, not so much with any thought to soften the first stress of their grief, as that when Time, the consoler, has brought healing upon his wings, it may afford them some consolation to know that her merits were warmly appreciated by these, her associates and friends, and to feel that it has without doubt been said to her: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant; thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things: enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

SIGNED BY ALL THE DISTRICT REGENTS.

MRS. ORPHA GOODWIN TODD.—Sarah McCalla Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, has again been called upon to mourn the loss of one of their most valued members, and Treasurer, Mrs. Orpha Goodwin Todd. In her death we have lost a loyal and true member, a woman of high intellectual attainments, and a most earnest worker for the good of the Chapter.

MRS. MARY DE CHARMES SCHELLENBERG died March 9, 1899. She was a lineal descendant of the Rev. William Foster, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, who served his country as preacher and zealous patriot. She was a member of Pittsburgh Chapter, Pennsylvania.
MRS. TABITHA J. WRIGHT WILSON, a "Real Daughter," died January 20, 1899. She was a member of St. Clair Chapter, Easton, Ohio.

MRS. LOUISA HESTON PAXSON, a "Real Daughter," and member of Marion Chapter, died in March, 1899, aged 97 years and 4 months. The Regent adds, "that she was buried in a quaint little 'God's Acre' at the very top of one of Pennsylvania's grand old mountains, in Schuylkill County."
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.
OFFICIAL.

For one year.

MISS ANNIE WHEELER,

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 1235 15th Street, Washington, D. C.

MRS. ERNEST C. CHEYNE,
Manchester, New Hampshire.

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

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

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

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

MRS. WASHINGTON A. ROEBLING,
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 KEARNY HENRY,
902 F Street, and 614 22d Street, Washington, D. C.

Registrar General.

MRS. 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.

MRS. JULIA TEN EYCK McBLAIR,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

State Regents.

Alabama, Mrs. J. MORGAN SMITH, South Highlands, Birmingham.
Alaska, 
Arizona, 
Arkansas, Mrs. HELEN NORTON, 923 Scott Street, Little Rock.
California, Mrs. JOHN F. SWIFT, 824 Valencia Street, San Francisco.
Colorado, Mrs. W. P. SLOCOM, 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 "Registrar General, D. A. R., Room 52, 902 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C."

The initiation fee is One Dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars.

The sum (Three Dollars) should be sent by check or money order never by cash, to "Treasurer General, D. A. R., Washington, D. C."

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

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.'"
Wednesday, May 3, 1899.

The monthly meeting of the National Board of Management was held Wednesday, May 3d, Mrs. Daniel Manning, President General, in the Chair.

The meeting was called to order at 10.20 a.m.

Members present: Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Colton, Mrs. Nash, Mrs. Cheney, Miss Temple, Mrs. Stakely, Mrs. Barber, Mrs. Goodloe, Mrs. Roebling, Mrs. Smoot, Mrs. Henry, Miss Hetzel, Mrs. Darwin, Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Hatcher, Miss McBlair, Mrs. Akers, and of the State Regents, Mrs. Talcott, of Illinois; Mrs. Roberts, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. L. Bradford Prince, New Mexico, and Mrs. Alden, of the District of Columbia.

After prayer by the Chaplain General, the Recording Secretary General read the minutes of the previous meeting, which, with a few slight corrections, stood approved.

Reports of officers were called.

REPORT OF THE RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL.—Madam President: Since the last meeting of the Board, April 5th, I have the honor to report that I have notified the members appointed to the following committees: Continental Hall, Revolutionary Relics, National University, Committee on Prison Ships, Committee on Historical Scholarship, Committee to Prevent Desecration of National Flag. With a very few exceptions, the members have accepted these appointments.

In accordance with instructions of the Board, I informed the Regent of the Chapter recently formed in Philadelphia of the action of the Board, as embodied in the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the new Chapter in Philadelphia, not yet named, be asked to return papers to the National Society, until name of Chapter is decided upon."

The reply to this communication I will read, together with other letters, to be presented at this meeting.

The Fort Crailo circulars, ordered by the Board, have been printed and are ready for distribution. The matter has been detained in obedience to the action of the Board, that these circulars should go out under cover, with other printed matter, viz,: Officers' lists, and the new addition of the Constitution, as amended by the Congress of 1899.

The number of letters received during the month is 112; letters written, 173; postals written, 152. All charters, certificates, commissions, and application papers have been signed, and the work of my desk is now up to date.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ALICE PICKETT AKERS,
Recording Secretary General.

Report accepted.
OFFICIAL.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL from April 5 to May 3, 1899.—Letters received, 100; letters written, 38; Constitutions issued, 61; application blanks issued, 1,033; Caldwell circulars issued, 60.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) KATE K. HENRY,
Corresponding Secretary General.

Report accepted.

Report of amount received and expended by the Curator from March 28 to April 26, 1899:

Office Expenses.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount received</th>
<th>$30 00</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amount expended</td>
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Postage on Application Blanks.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount received</th>
<th>$10 00</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amount expended</td>
<td>4 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Amount received for articles sold:

- Rosettes: $17 10
- Ribbon: $5 75
- Application blanks: $7 00
- Directory: $1 50
- Lineage Book, Vol. I: $2 00
- Lineage Book, Vol. II: $2 00
- Lineage Book, Vol. III: $2 00
- Lineage Book, Vol. IV: $2 00
- Lineage Book, Vol. V: $2 00
- Lineage Book, Vol. VI: $2 00
- Lineage Book, Vol. VII: $2 00
- Lineage Book, Vol. VIII: $2 00

$61 05

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL.—Applications presented, 284; applications verified awaiting dues, 83; applications on hand not verified, 49; badge permits issued, 129; resignations from the Society, 30; deaths, 37; Revolutionary daughters admitted, 9.

It was moved and carried, that the Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for the new applicants. Also, that the resignations be accepted, and the announcements of the deaths be received with regret.

Report accepted.

The Registrar General having read the list of those who had resigned and those who had passed away during the year, Mrs. Seymour said: “When the necrological list is read each month by the Registrar General, we, as members of the National Board, little realize
the loss sustained in the removal from us of the earnest workers in our patriotic Society. Miss Mary Lawton Robinson, the first name on the list to-day, was a pioneer of the Daughters of the American Revolution in the State of Kansas. She formed the Betty Washington Chapter at Lawrence, Kansas, and was its Regent for two years. At the time of her death, March 11, 1899, she was Secretary, as it was felt that the Chapter could not dispense with her valuable services. Her father, Hon. Charles Robinson, was the first Governor of Kansas. He was very active in the stirring scenes of the early history of that State. He was for two terms Representative and one term Senator in the Kansas State Legislature.

Miss Robinson led an active life in religious and philanthropic labors before she took up her patriotic work for the Daughters of the American Revolution. She had just completed the organization of a Society of the Children of the American Revolution when she was stricken down with pneumonia—a victim, as her friends thought, of overwork—and only one week intervened between the departure of her sainted mother and her own, to the other world."

Report of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization—Madam President and Ladies of the National Board: The following Chapter Regents have been appointed by the respective State Regents: Mrs. Annie Foster Napier Edwards, Kensington, Maryland; Mrs. Eva A. Deats, Flemington, New Jersey.

Regencies expired by limitation: Miss Anna E. Felt, Galena, Illinois; Miss Mary B. Willis, Champaign, Illinois; Mrs. Elizabeth Palmer Mathews, Carlinsville, Illinois.

Charter applications issued, 5; charters in the hands of the engrosser, 3; a re-issue of the Elizabeth Cook charter, of Smyrna, Delaware; letters written, 89.

Respectfully submitted,

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

Report accepted.

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

Report of the Historian General—Madam President: In the department of the Historian General the work is nearly completed on the ninth volume of the Lineage Book.

While waiting for replies to letters concerning missing links in the genealogy, or for corroboration of doubtful points in the ancestors' service, in the current volume, we are to commence work immediately on the tenth volume; thus the ninth and tenth volumes will be progressing at the same time.

About 1,600 postal cards have been sent out during the past month notifying the members of the Society whose names are in the second and third Lineage Book. It was not until the fourth volume was issued that it seemed best to take the time and money to notify the
members of the Society, when their names appeared in the Lineage Book.

Since that course was adopted we have found that there has been much more interest manifested in the books, and that many more volumes have been sold; therefore, we thought best to go back and notify the lists of members in the second and third volumes, which was not done when these volumes were issued; and already those early volumes are being ordered in encouraging numbers by the recipients of the cards.

During the month of April thirty-six Lineage Books have been sold and nine have been exchanged by the Librarian General for other books.

In my opinion not enough importance has been attached to this most valuable use of our Lineage Books. Through exchanges we have been put in possession of reference books most necessary for the three departments of the Registrar General, the Librarian General and the Historian General, as well as for the whole Society.

We have very little money at our disposal ($50.00 a year), with which to purchase books, and we could only have obtained a few of these books by gift, since we had not the money with which to buy them. I will cite one or two instances which exchanges with our Lineage Books have brought us; for instance, the Filson Club of Louisville, Kentucky, have exchanged several of their publications, which have been very useful to us, the selling price of which was from three to four dollars each, for our Lineage Books; the last volume obtained in this way being “The Clay Family,” a book which we had long coveted, but which was beyond our ability to purchase. Bond’s History of Watertown, Massachusetts, almost daily consulted, not only by the Daughters of the American Revolution but by members of other patriotic societies, on account of the reliable and extensive genealogies which it contains, we obtained in exchange for four volumes of our Lineage Book. So valuable a book is this history that it is called a classic, and we should have longed for in vain, until some friend might have donated it to us, for we should not have felt justified in using ten dollars of our fifty allowed for purchasing books, even for this book which we so earnestly coveted. Many more instances of valuable exchanges might be cited, but I defer them for future mention.

Believing that our historic Society has its mission in educating the whole American people, in patriotism, and of its founders of this Revolutionary era, we, who are members of this National Board of Managers, fervently believe that the labor performed in each department, is a component part and a foundation stone of the whole superstructure of our Palace Beautiful.

We may well deem ourselves fortunate if we shall be able to carry into the twentieth century our noble Society, planned and executed
by women of the nineteenth century—the possibilities for good of which we cannot begin to fathom.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MARY JANE SEYMOUR,
Historian General.

It was moved and carried that this report be accepted with thanks.

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT HISTORIAN GENERAL.—Madam President and Ladies: In accordance with the ruling of the Eighth Continental Congress, I have formulated and herewith submit to the Board for its approval, a notice to be sent to Chapter Historians.

For the benefit of those readers of the Magazine who were not present at the Congress I wish to state that my recommendation is not meant to conflict in any way with the American Monthly Magazine, and Chapters should continue to send to its Editor, for publication, statements of their historical and patriotic work and social entertainments.

The records sent to the Assistant Historian will be kept on file at the National Headquarters, Daughters of the American Revolution, as an authentic history of Chapter work and will furnish data for committees appointed for regular as well as special work.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGIA STOCKTON HATCHER,
Assistant Historian General.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN GENERAL for April, 1899.—Since the last meeting of the Board the following books and periodicals have been added to the library:


The work of cataloguing the library is being carried on as rapidly as possible, and books indexed.

The card catalogue case is overcrowded, and a larger one is urgently needed.

Respectfully submitted,

JULIA TEN EYCK McBLAIR,
Librarian General, D. A. R.

Report accepted.

Following the reading of the Librarian General's Report, Mrs. Seymour said: "The book, Minute Men's Day, Hollis, New Hampshire, 1898, was presented to me, as Historian General of the National Society, by Cyrus F. Burge, historian of the town of Hollis, New Hampshire, when I visited there in September, 1898. It was from the patriots of this town that a large proportion of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in Southern New Hampshire and Northeastern Massachusetts derive their title to membership in our Society. On the afternoon of May 19, 1775, ninety-two Minute Men of Hollis rendezvoused on the village common; for the news had been brought to them, by fleet horsemen, that the British troops were marching to Lexington and Concord, to destroy military stores in those towns belonging to the Americans. The number of Minute Men was larger than voters in the town at that time; the venerable man of gray locks and the stripling of fifteen years were there. They not only left their ploughs in the furrow, but three brothers, named Nevens, who were ploughing up large, flat stone, to use in a stone wall, threw a boulder under the stone and left it, hastening to join the other patriots on the common, and all marched for the scene of action that night. The Nevens stone remained in the same place and position in which the Nevens brothers left it for one hundred years, when it was taken up and put into a stone wall by the man who owned the Nevens Farm at that time.

"In August, 1897, the Nevens stone was brought to the Common in Hollis and a bronze tablet was placed upon it, bearing, in raised letters, the names of the ninety-two Minute Men who marched from Hollis on the night of April 19, 1775.

"On June 17, 1898, 'Minute Men's Day' was celebrated in Hollis, and the orator upon that occasion was Miss Sarah Alice Worcester, A. M., a lineal descendant of Noah Worcester, one of the Hollis
Minute Men. Miss Worcester is now Corresponding Secretary of the Urbana Chapter, Urbana, Ohio. Surely it was an honor that a woman was selected as the orator of the 'Minute Men's Day' in Hollis, New Hampshire, and a greater honor that that woman is an officer of a Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution by virtue of her lineal descent from one of the Hollis Minute Men.

"Mrs. Sarah E. Farley, of Runnels, a member of the Matthew Thornton Chapter, of the neighboring city of Nashua, New Hampshire, who kindly took me in her carriage to Hollis and showed me her ancestral home, proudly told the story how her Revolutionary ancestor, Benjamin Farley, and four of his sons, went from that house to join the Minute Men on the nineteenth day of April, 1775.

"This book also relates the brave deeds of 'Captain' Prudence Cummings Wright, and her associate women, who donned their husbands' clothing when they had marched away as Minute Men, and these women equipped themselves with their husband's fire-arms, pitchforks or any other weapon at hand, and took their stand upon the bridge over the Nashua River, determined to seize, if possible, the Tory, who, they knew, was accustomed to bear dispatches to the British in Boston. When a suspicious man, on horseback, appeared they arrested him. The treasonable dispatches were found in his boots, which these women handed over to the Committee of Safety, and the Tory himself they gave over to the Committee of Observation. I was glad to see the birthplace of 'Captain' Prudence Cummings Wright, in Hollis, and I am also glad that such a brave woman has been honored by the Daughters of the American Revolution, of Pepperell, Massachusetts, who have given her name to their Chapter."

Mrs. Hatcher suggested that an hour be named at the afternoon session for the consideration of the proof of the Constitution as amended at the Eighth Continental Congress. Mrs. Hatcher stated that the proof had been received from the printer and that it was desirable that all the members at this meeting should be present at the time of its consideration by the Board.

It was moved and carried that this be made the special order of business for 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The Corresponding Secretary General read a letter received from the Regent of a Georgia Chapter, asking if there is any objection to, or constitutional reason why, Chapters of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, should not join city federations, where the object is to compare lines of work and become mutually helpful.

The Corresponding Secretary was instructed to refer this lady to the Constitution, which forbids the affiliation of the National Society with other organizations.
Also a letter from Mrs. Martha Manwaring, a revolutionary Daughter, acknowledging the receipt of a souvenir spoon.

At 12.50 it was moved and carried to adjourn until 2 p.m.

Wednesday Afternoon, May 3, 1899.

The adjourned meeting was called to order at 2.20 p.m., by Mrs. Manning, President General.

The State Regent of Pennsylvania brought to the attention of the Board the matter of the name of the new Chapter in Philadelphia, stating that she had two interviews with this Chapter and had been informed that it was their intention to prepare a set of resolutions, to be presented to the National Board.

The Recording Secretary General stated that she had received a letter from the Regent of this Chapter, saying that these resolutions would be forwarded as soon as formulated, but they had not yet been received at the Daughters of the American Revolution headquarters.

After some discussion of the matter, Miss Temple moved: "That in view of the well known work of another Chapter in connection with Independence Hall, and the possibility of confusion in identity, the National Board renews its request to the Chapter in Philadelphia to select another name." Motion carried.

The special order of business, viz: the consideration of the proof of Constitution as amended by the Congress, was taken up.

In connection with this matter the following was first read:

Report of the Printing Committee.—Madam President and Ladies:
The Printing Committee has the honor to report that it has held four meetings since March first, one of which was called by the Acting Chairman and the following supplies have been ordered: 1,500 printed postal cards for use of the Registrar General; 10,000 Officers' Lists; 2,000 Magazine folders for use of the Business Manager of the Magazine; 4,000 stamped envelopes, from the Post Office Department, for general use at the Daughters of the American Revolution headquarters; 1,000 "Yankee Doodle House" (Fort Crailo) circulars.

The proof of the amended Constitution and By-Laws was given by the Recording Secretary General to the Printing Committee and corrected by the Committee to the best of its ability. But before assuming the responsibility of having the Constitution printed, the Committee submits herewith the proof to the Board for final approval.

As the size of the old Constitution is too large for the regulation envelope used by the Society, this Committee recommends that the new edition be made smaller and that a new style of cover be adopted from the designs submitted with this report.

The printing of the Officers' Lists was retarded by circumstances over which this committee had no control, but they are now ready for distribution. The Committee requests that the Board authorize it to
immediately order a new die of the Seal to be used in the printing of the Constitution, and for the uses for which it may be needed in the Society.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGIA STOCKTON HATCHER,
Chairman.

KATE KEARNEY HENRY,
BETTY McG. SMOOT,
JESSIE DAVIS STAKELY,
KATHARINE L. ALDEN.

Report accepted.

The Recording Secretary General stated that no regular committee had been appointed to prepare for publication the amended Constitution; but that she had gone over it carefully, putting in the amendments as accurately as possible.

The subject was discussed in detail. It was moved and carried that the amendments be printed without any explanation as to the date of amendment.

Miss Temple moved that Article 10, of the By-Laws be omitted.

Miss Akers moved: “That the new Constitution be printed with cover—the same to be left to the judgment of the Printing Committee.” Motion carried.

It was moved that the words: “Washington, District of Columbia” be omitted from cover.

The viva voce vote on this being very close, a rising vote was called, which resulted in six voting in the affirmative and two in the negative. Motion prevailed.

The Registrar General presented a supplementary report.

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

REPORT OF COMMITTEE TO SECURE HALL FOR CONTINENTAL CONGRESS OF 1900.—Madam President and Ladies: Your committee appointed to secure a house for the next Congress has a most discouraging report to make. After the report last month, when we stated what difficulties we had met with, some valuable suggestions were made by members of the Board and we were instructed to write and ask if the managers would make any reduction in the terms if we did not take the theatre at night, and also if we left it open for a matinee the day that the 22d of February falls on and on Saturday. In obedience to these instructions, your Chairman wrote to the three leading theatres (we had previously been informed that the “Columbia” was engaged that week), and have received the following replies:

The proprietors of the Grand Opera House inform us that they cannot make any change for the terms proposed for the rental of the theatre for the week February 19th. Also, that they prefer to continue their theatrical season without interruption, but if the Society desire the theatre, they will arrange at the figure named—
$1500, lighted and heated, with services of electrician, stage carpenter and engineer. They prefer to give us the entire week, or keep the house open themselves.

The proprietors of the Lafayette Opera House state they are unable to answer our inquiry about renting this house for the present, but will do so in a few days, after the return of Mr. Nixon, one of the proprietors.

From the New National Theatre we are informed that it will not be possible for them to arrange for our meeting during the week of February 19th, 1900, as the “National” at that time is already contracted for.

Your committee is in a quandry and would be glad to receive definite instructions, as we are unwilling to take the responsibility of a decision, on account of the great differences in the price charged this year and last. Shall we wait until the June meeting of the Board to make a further report, or meet with the Executive Committee, as it is very important to make the contract as soon as possible.

We went to the church on Tenth and G streets, to inquire about renting, and took the seating capacity of the Church. We found that it will seat a total of 1,190. The galleries come very far forward, so that one half of the people would be seated under the gallery, and there would be no place for visitors. We were informed that until the question as to the authority to rent came up, they had rented for $75.00 an evening. But now that this question is being agitated, they can give us no information until this matter is brought before the Board of Trustees. In the meantime our committee would like to receive instructions as to what further steps they shall take.

(Signed) CAROLINE R. NASH, 
Chairman.

JESSIE D. STAKELY,

BETTY MCGUIRE SMOOT.

Report accepted.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from Mrs. Latta, State Regent of North Carolina, sending twenty-five dollars as a contribution to the Continental Hall Fund.

This was received with expressions of thanks by the Board.

The President General read a letter from Mrs. Churchman, State Regent of Delaware, regretting her inability to attend the meeting of the Continental Hall Committee, held the day previous to the meeting of the National Board, and expressing an earnest interest in the proposed work of this Committee.

The question as to the name of the present State Regent of Kansas was brought to the attention of the Board, there having been some misunderstanding on this point, owing to the fact that Kansas had no representation at the Continental Congress.

Miss Temple moved: “That the Chairman of the Officers’ Lists
correspond with last year's State Regent of Kansas, requesting the name of her successor." Motion carried.

At 5.45 p.m. it was moved and carried to adjourn until Thursday at 10 a.m.

Friday, May 4, 1899.

Pursuant to call, the adjourned meeting was opened at 10 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.

Mrs. Talcott, State Regent of Illinois, presented to the Board for its consideration the matter of the Monmouth Chapter.

Mrs. Howard offered the following: Resolved, That the National Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution, 1899, ratify the election of the Officers of the Warren Chapter, Monmouth, Illinois, elected on the 6th of April, 1899, viz.: Mrs. James C. Burns, Regent; Mrs. Amos H. Dean, Vice-Regent; Mrs. W. H. Saxton, Registrar; Mrs. Archie C. Young, Treasurer; Mrs. Alman Kidder, Historian, and Mrs. J. H. Stanly, Secretary.

This was voted on and unanimously carried.

The Recording Secretary General was instructed to notify the Regent of this Chapter, also Mrs. Webster of the action of the Board.

The Recording Secretary General presented to the Board a set of resolutions, received from the new Chapter in Philadelphia, relative to the name of the Chapter.

Mrs. Roebling moved: "That notice be sent to the new Chapter in Philadelphia, that they are mistaken in their claim, that they have been fully recognized by the National Board of Management of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution as the "Independence Hall" Chapter. Motion carried.

The President General read a communication from Mrs. Hatch, ex-Treasurer General in regard to War Fund and stated that it would be necessary to elect a Treasurer for this fund.

Mrs. Henry moved: "That Mrs. Gertrude B. Darwin, our present Treasurer General, be made Treasurer of the National Daughters of the American Revolution War Fund."

Motion carried.

The President General made the following statement in regard to the work of the committee on Continental Hall: "At a meeting of the Committee on Continental Hall, held on Tuesday last, a circular which it is designed to be issued was presented for the consideration of the committee and will now be submitted to the Board for its approval. At the meeting it was proposed that it would be advisable to make a statement with regard to the money on hand as well as the amount required for the Hall. This will be added to the circular, if it meets with the approval of the Board. The Recording Secretary will please read this circular and I would
ask that the Board listen attentively, as this is an important matter and we desire to get to work as soon as possible."

The Continental Hall to be erected by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, at the National Capital, will be the first structure of its kind raised by women in this or in any other country. The plan and scope of this large and magnificent monument to the memory of the Makers and Savers of the Republic of the United States of America, reveal the mighty force of the national idea that has united and held together this body of women through the nine years of its existence as a Society.

This Memorial Building will be a large moral factor in the teeming materialization of the present age, to lift before the eyes of the Nations the principles embodied in the National Constitution, and interwoven in the national life. It is preeminently woman's province to set in motion all those moral forces and influences that make for the higher patriotism, and to give them color, life and equipment; and woman's hand has never achieved a mightier work to conserve for all coming generations the national idea, than this consecrated Memorial Hall dedicated to the men and women who moulded the national life.

The need of the building for the actual working forces of the Society, and for the preservation of its archives, and relics, as well as for its meeting place for its annual Congress and other sessions is imperative.

The time is now ripe for the completion of all the plans concerning this work. In the solemn light of this waning century, let us not pause an instant, but hasten with all our might to fulfill what is our most sacred duty, and our grandest privilege to perform. Let not the day dawn of 1900 shine upon us with this glorious work faltering under our hands. Say rather, let not the hundredth anniversary of the death of our Immortal Leader, George Washington, find us unprepared to give a good account of the progress of this work.

Daughters of the American Revolution! If we have the love we profess for those who, under the providence of God, have made us what we are; if we have that Divine spark struck from the altar of the Jehovah of our Fathers—that flames into love of country and devotion to its national idea; if we have one ray of hope and desire for the preservation in the hearts of our youth, of those principles and institutions our ancestors died to sustain; if we have souls capable of being thrilled and uplifted to proclaim to a listening world the message of our Republic born of God, we shall arise in our patriotic fervor, and stay not our hands till this work is done.

Let us sacrifice and toil, pausing not, nor resting. Each stroke of work raises just so much of the magnificent structure the nearer to completion.

We must put forth Chapter effort, but most especially individual endeavor. Every Daughter of the American Revolution has the tremendous responsibility resting upon her—whether she heeds it or not—of the realization of the Continental Memorial Hall.
Daughters of the American Revolution! You are equal to this responsibility; you have shown this in your past. This Memorial is assured and will stand—strong, enduring, magnificent—pointing to the pure white light of Heaven, since you have set forth with a purpose born of God, on the consecrated road to its achievement.

After the reading of this circular Miss Temple moved: "That the circular submitted by the Committee on Continental Hall be heartily approved and unanimously endorsed by the National Board of Management." Motion carried.

Mrs. Colton said: "It seems to me that the plan proposed in this circular is magnificent and stirring, and I believe will accomplish great results. I move that this be sent out to all the Chapters and through the country at once."

Mrs. Henry amended by moving: "That twenty thousand circulars of the Continental Hall Committee be sent out by the Corresponding Secretary General immediately." Motion carried as amended.

Mrs. Darwin, Treasurer General, read a letter from the Treasurer of the Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, on the part of that Society, sending one hundred dollars as a contribution to the Daughters of the American Revolution Continental Hall Fund. This was received with acclamation.

Mrs. Hatcher moved that a rising vote of thanks be sent the Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, on the part of the Continental Hall Committee and the whole Society, for this handsome gift.

The Treasurer General announced the receipt of a check from Caldwell & Co. for $400, from sale of souvenir spoons.

The President General stated that she thought it advisable to send out little slips, asking that this circular be read at the Chapter meetings; also suggested that every member of the National Society should endeavor to interest the Congressman and Senator of her district, so that they may understand and lend their influence to the building of this Memorial Hall to commemorate the heroes of the Revolution.

The Recording Secretary General asked that the special order of business at the afternoon session be the consideration of the certificates to be issued to the nurses sent out under the auspices of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. This was acceded to.

At 12.45 it was moved and carried, to take a recess until 2 p. m.

Thursday Afternoon, May 4, 1899.

The adjourned meeting was called to order at 2.30 p. m. by the President General, Mrs. Manning.

The Recording Secretary General read a communication from Miss Desha, addressed to the National Board, submitting a circular which
had been prepared by a member of the Hospital Corps, Daughters of the American Revolution, setting forth the merits of a Chapter in a book on the Spanish-American War, and requesting permission to send these circulars with the Constitutions sent to the Chapters; also requesting permission to put an advertisement in the American Monthly, giving a copy of the book as payment. The President General asked for an expression of opinion from the Board.

After a long discussion of this matter, Miss Temple offered the following:

"Resolved, That the war work of the Daughters of the American Revolution be compiled and printed in pamphlet form; that the President General be chairman of the committee and be empowered to name the other members of the committee, and that said pamphlet shall be the official statement of the war work of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution." Motion carried.

The Recording Secretary General presented for the consideration of the Board the matter of the certificates to be sent out to the nurses.

The following was presented:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CERTIFICATES FOR ARMY NURSES.—Your Committee has the honor to report that the letters of condolence have been sent to the families of the eleven Daughters of the American Revolution nurses who died in the service.

Regarding the certificates for the nurses, we have received the following from J. E. Caldwell & Co.: He will engrave certificates on card board (8x5 inches), bearing the insignia of the Daughters in colors. The total cost, including envelope for a thousand (1000) cards, will be $75.00, no charge to be made for the plate.

We recommend that this offer be accepted, and that the wording on the certificates be as given on the enclosed slip of paper; signature to be added as the Board may direct.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) ANITA NEWCOMB MCGEE.

The Recording Secretary General, who is a member of this committee, stated that a very timely suggestion had come from the President General while the letters of condolence were in course of preparation by the committee, to the effect that a certificate of condolence would be more appropriate and dignified than a simple letter, as at first directed by the Board; also, that certificates be issued to the surviving nurses.

The President General said that she had made this suggestion to the committee, because it seemed rather an undignified thing for so large and important a Society to send out simply a letter in a matter of this kind; but stated that the adoption or rejection of this was left entirely with the Board.

The subject was fully discussed and it was decided that the certificates be sent out instead of the letters of condolence.
The Recording Secretary submitted to the Board the form prepared by the Committee for the approval of the Board.

The Recording Secretary General moved that the certificates to be sent out be properly engraved and with the official signature of the President General. Motion carried.

It was moved and carried that the certificates be also signed by the Recording Secretary General.

The President General said that it had been suggested that the motion of Dr. McGee, made at the Congress relative to sending out these certificates, be printed on a separate slip and enclosed with the certificates, and asked the wish of the Board on this point.

This being put to a vote, the motion was lost. It was explained that the issuing of these certificates was the action of the Continental Congress, and to transmit the motion would give the matter too individual a character.

The President General suggested that a small card engraved with a few words of condolence would complete the certificate very appropriately, and submitted a certain form for approval.

Miss Temple moved that this be engraved and enclosed with the certificate. Motion carried.

It was moved and carried that the insignia be not used on these certificates.

Mrs. Hatcher stated that during her recent visit to Porto Rico she visited the hospitals there and had the pleasure of meeting some of the nurses sent out under the auspices of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. All appeared to be very happy in their work. The head nurse at the hospital at San Juan said the hospitals there were amply supplied with all the necessities; but they would be grateful for some little luxuries, such as pictures for the dining rooms, lamps, books, magazines and other things useful as well as ornamental, and would be very happy to receive such articles, which could be sent addressed to the head nurse of each hospital.

The report of the Business Manager was presented as follows:

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

**RECEIPTS.**

_FEBRUARY 1 TO APRIL 20, 1899._

- Subscriptions, as per vouchers and Cash Register, ........... $512.56
- Sale of extra copies, ........................................... 23.92
- Advertisements, .................................................. 16.00
- Cuts, paid for privately, ...................................... 4.00

Total receipts (amount delivered to Treasurer Gen'l.) $556.48
OFFICIAL.

Bills presented to Treasurer General for payment:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Printer's bill, February number</td>
<td>$342.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printer's bill, March number</td>
<td>363.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salary, Editor (three months)</td>
<td>249.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salary, Business Manager (three months)</td>
<td>150.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McGill &amp; Wallace, printing and furnishing, 500 &quot;receipt&quot; postals</td>
<td>6.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hodges, Binding Vols. 12 and 13</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joyce, Plates</td>
<td>18.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States Geological Survey for maps furnished for Magazine</td>
<td>56.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To auditing Magazine accounts</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office expenses, as per itemized account rendered and attached</td>
<td>22.87</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$1,221.98

ITEMIZED ACCOUNT OF OFFICE EXPENDITURES.

February 1st to April 20th 1899:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mailing extra copies, second-class matter, as per voucher</td>
<td>$6.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage, office</td>
<td>5.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage, Editor</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expressage, on MSS., plates, etc., to Harrisburg</td>
<td>2.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expressage, on extra numbers from Harrisburg</td>
<td>2.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freight and cartage, February numbers</td>
<td>1.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freight and cartage, March numbers</td>
<td>0.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telegrams</td>
<td>1.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Easton &amp; Rupp, Cash Book</td>
<td>7.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nichols, two Falcon files</td>
<td>0.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss Stone, type-writing Annual Report</td>
<td>1.61</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$22.87

Letters written, 215; postals as notifications, receipts, etc., 404; Magazines mailed from office, 420.

Our present contract of one year, for printing the Magazine, expires with the June number. If it is your wish to have bids solicited for next year, it will be necessary to prepare specifications and send them out during this month, that the bids may be considered at the next Board meeting.

I have prepared such specifications each year; and for the last four years the Harrisburg Publishing Company has continued to make the lowest bid, among not less than six or eight firms each time, from Washington, Baltimore, Camden, New Jersey; Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and Philadelphia.

Last year some declined to bid confessing that they could not compete with Harrisburg, owing to its cheaper labor.
Inasmuch as our Magazine is frequently complimented by publishers for the excellence of its printing—and considering the very low figures of our present contract, it would seem only fair that our publisher be allowed to continue the work for another year, should he be willing to extend the contract on the same terms. Moreover, it hardly seems courteous to repeatedly ask for bids which we do not accept. This is, of course, for you to decide.

As we approach the completion of the present volume of the Magazine, it would seem that if we are to have a new cover, it would be wise to make an early effort towards securing something satisfactory, that the change may be made beginning with the July number—the first of the new volume.

With this in view, I wrote some days ago to the "Raycroft Shop" of East Aurora, New York, well known for the beauty of its book productions. I sent them a copy of our Magazine and asked if they would be willing to give us any advice as to the best means of securing designs for a cover, or whether they would furnish designs and upon what terms.

They wrote expressing much interest and have made an offer, which I present for your consideration.
As the time was limited, they could not furnish a satisfactory sug-
gestive sketch, but I have samples of some of their work and feel
sure that they will be able to furnish us with something good.

Am I at liberty to make further effort with a view to securing some-
thing for your consideration at the next meeting of the Board?

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LILIAN LOCKWOOD.

The Chair inquired the wish of the Board in regard to the recommenda-
tions contained in this report.

Miss Hetzel moved that the report of the Business Manager be
accepted and that the Business Manager be asked to procure bids,
also to continue her efforts in procuring a satisfactory cover for the
Magazine. Motion carried.

In the absence of Mrs. Sperry, Chairman of the Auditing Com-
mittee, Mrs. Nash read the report of this committee, which had been
prepared by the expert accountant, Mr. Bushnell, as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4, 1899.

TO THE AUDITING COMMITTEE, NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGH-
TERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.—Ladies: Upon the authority of
the Resolution of the National Board of Management, at
their meeting in April, and upon the notice of appointment
of your Chairman, Mrs. N. D. Sperry, dated April 8, 1899., I have the
honor to report that I have made a careful audit of all books and
fiscal papers of the Treasurer General, Mrs. G. B. Darwin, covering the
period from February 10th to April 27th, 1899, both dates inclusive,
and find that she is accountable to the National Society for the follow-
ing receipts:

Sale of Charters, ..................................... $45 00
Initiation fees, ........................................ $829 00
Less, overpayments refunded, ...................... 2 00
Annual dues of members, ........................... $10,422 00
Less, overpayments refunded, ...................... 243 00
Sale of rosettes and ribbons, ........................ 54 65
Sale of Statute Books, .............................. 1 55
Sale of Lineage Books, .............................. 228 20
Sale of Directories, ................................. 16 50
Sale of Blanks, .................................... 2 60
Certificates, ........................................ 4 00
Contributions to Meadow Garden Farm, .......... 9 20
Magazine, .......................................... 556 48
Interest on Current Funds, ......................... 27 90
Interest on Permanent Funds, ..................... 206 96
Fees for Life Membership, ........................ 312 50
Contributions to Continental Hall, .............. 4,287 56

$16,850 10
I also find that she is entitled to credit for expenditures during the same period as follows:

Expenses of the Eighth Congress, ... $2,658 04
Less: Amount refunded, ... 10 50

$2,647 54

Rent of office rooms, W. L. & T. Building, ... 300 00
Pay Roll (General Office), ... 1,640 00
Premiums on Treasurer's Bond, ... 60 50
Office supplies and general expenses, ... 211 83
Stationery, including stamped envelopes, ... 258 54
Postage, General Office, ... 55 00
Postage, acct. of Directory, ... 10 00
Postage, acct. of Lineage Books, ... 30 00
Furniture and carpets, ... 74 00
Engraving, ... 113 25
Certificates, ... 30 00
Postage supplied State Regents, ... 73 40
Stationery supplied State Regents, ... 23 30
Spoons for "Real Daughters," ... 40 70
Ribbons, ... 27 00
Rosettes, ... 40 00
Magazine.—Pay Roll, ... 266 66
Magazine.—Printing, etc., ... 479 87

746 53

The accounts, therefore, show the following results to and inclusive of April 27, 1899:

Amount of "Current Fund," turned over to Mrs. Darwin by Mrs. Hatch, late Treasurer, being balances to credit of National Society Daughters of the American Revolution as follows:

Metropolitan Bank, ... $3,363 55
Washington Loan & Trust Co., ... 353 00

$3,716 55

Receipts, Feb. 10 to April 27, 1899, ... 16,850 10

$20,566 65

From which deduct expenditures, ... 3,716 55

$14,185 06

Amount transferred to "Permanent Fund," being receipts from the following sources:

Sale of Charters, ... $48 00
Life Membership dues, ... 312 50
Profits from sale of Rosettes, ... 8 90
Interest, .................................................. 325 86
Contributions to Continental Hall, ............... 4,287 56

4,979 82

Balance of Current Fund on hand, ................. $9,205 24

Distributed as follows:
Metropolitan Bank—
Admitted by bank, ......................... $3,293 06
Less checks outstanding, ................. 135 50

$3,157 56

Washington Loan and Trust Company—
Admitted by bank, ......................... $9,047 68
Less checks outstanding, ................. 3,000 00

$6,047 68

$9,205 24

Of the above items for interest, $20.00, the amount collected on two bonds of "Current Investment," and $7.90, credited by the Washington Loan and Trust Company on deposits, total $27.90, should not have been transferred to Permanent Fund. This error, however, can be easily corrected when the next transfer to Permanent Fund is made by reducing the check in the sum of $27.90 and carrying this amount back to credit of Current Fund.

In making the examination of the Treasurer's books, each item of receipts has been checked and all charges for expenditures compared with the vouchers furnished.

On the question of the time from which the Treasurer General of your Society assumes the responsibilities of the office, it is observed that it has been the practice to fix this as from February 10th. Notwithstanding that that date is the beginning of your fiscal year, no Treasurer could legally be held accountable for the receipts prior to the date of her qualifying and assuming the office. This office should unquestionably continue the transactions, and not allow them to drag after February 10th to the date her successor is prepared to take charge.

I would recommend that the Treasurer General use a dating stamp at the top of all letters, showing the date of receipt, and on all which contain remittances note this fact conspicuously. These letters being the original vouchers for the revenues of the Society, it is important to be able to establish all the facts in the case. The dates of entry in the cash book should correspond with the date of receipt as shown by the stamp suggested.

As the stubs of the receipt books in the office are the only evidence of receipt given for moneys remitted, these ought to be numbered. It would be an additional means of identification in case of dispute. In case of a receipt being spoiled in filling out, the stub should not be torn out but the fact noted thereon.

In regard to the expenditures covering the period of this report, I
found only four vouchers not on file. These have since been furnished.

I would recommend that the Society have a voucher printed for its use, patterned something after the usual form of Government vouchers. Then, whenever bills are presented require the claimant to use this blank. The convenience of this, by the uniformity and the greater facility for filing and reference which it insures, will more than pay the cost. A sample for such voucher is herewith submitted. Exhibit A.

The correctness of posting from the cash book to the ledger is evidenced by the trial balance which I made.

The account for the permanent investment of the Society does not figure in this report, as no transactions have thus far been made by Mrs. Darwin, except as to the transfer of the amount to that fund as heretofore reported. Mrs. Darwin's report will undoubtedly show the amount to the credit of this fund as shown by transactions of former treasurers.

The books of the Business Manager of the Magazine have been examined and checked and found to be kept in excellent form. The receipts and expenses show the following results for the period:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pay roll and expense of publication</td>
<td>$723.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petty office expenses (Business Manager's book)</td>
<td>$22.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts from subscriptions and advertising</td>
<td>$556.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excess of expenses over receipts</td>
<td>$190.05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$746.53

I shall be glad to render any assistance to the Society at any time.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) E. T. Bushnell, Auditor.

It was moved and carried that this report be accepted with thanks for the very efficient manner in which the work has been done.

The Treasurer General called attention to the suggestion contained in the Auditor's report in regard to the advisability of the retiring Treasurer General continuing the business of her office up to the time her successor is qualified to take charge. Continuing, Mrs. Darwin said: "Every woman who has come into this office as Treasurer General has found a great accumulation of letters waiting to be examined of which there is no record or account rendered; they have not even been opened. This mail cannot be entered into the Cash Book or Ledger, because they are being audited. I think the trouble in this respect arises perhaps from the fact that the clerks of the office are always called off to do work of the Credential Committee, which prevents their attending to their own work. No one can have any idea what a burden it is to take an utterly untired office, with these complications confronting one at the start. The Treasurer cannot make any deposits while the auditing is going on; cannot put anything in her
books. I think that some action might be taken which will prevent this."

Mrs. Nash suggested that the retiring Treasurer General should hold over until her successor is duly qualified. No action.

The President General asked the members of the Board to examine the vouchers recommended for use in the office of the Treasurer General by the Auditor, Mr. Bushnell. Also, spoke of the necessity of the work being so systematized as to prevent the clerks of the Treasurer General's Office from being called to other duties just at the time preceding the Congress, when the importance of the work in that department requires more than usual care and attention.

It was decided to use the vouchers recommended by the Auditor.

Mrs. Darwin asked permission to have these vouchers printed—the Printing Committee to order the same. This was granted.

At 6 p. m. it was moved and carried to adjourn until Friday at 10 a. m.

*Friday Morning, May 5, 1899.*

The adjourned meeting was called to order at 10.15 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 President General read a note from Miss Huey, requesting an audience with the Board.

Miss Temple moved that the President General appoint a committee to receive Miss Huey and discuss with her the matter under consideration regarding the name of her Chapter. Motion carried.

The committee appointed for this purpose consisted of Miss Temple, Mrs. Roebling, Mrs. Talcott and Mrs. Nash.

Mrs. Lockwood, Editor of the Magazine, reported that the Magazine has now appeared with the Congressional proceedings, and stated that this report reflected great credit on the Recording Secretary, as well as the Stenographer of the Congress, recalling vividly as it does, almost every word and action of the Congress. Mrs. Lockwood further said that it was very remarkable that the reports of two persons, who were entirely separated should be in such perfect accord when their reports came to be put side by side. Also, that the Congress had been much more systematically conducted than heretofore—more order prevailing, and the enforcement of the rule that all resolutions and motions be sent up in writing at the time of making the same, had contributed materially to this marked improvement in the Congress.

Mrs. Colton spoke on this subject, saying that the great improvement was owing also largely to the ruling of our President General.

Mrs. Akers stated that she desired also to testify to this and to the ability displayed by the Official Stenographer.
In accordance with the action of the Board at the April meeting, that a circular be prepared giving the requirements for membership in the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution—for which a committee was appointed—Miss Hetzel, Chairman of this committee, presented for the approval of the Board the form of circular prepared.

The President General asked the members present to give this their careful attention, and to make suggestions before acting on this circular.

After a full discussion, a few additions were added to the proposed circular and upon motion the same was accepted by the Board—to be sent out with the application blanks.

Mrs. Howard, Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, called the attention of the Board to certain defects in the Chapter Regents' commissions. Mrs. Howard was authorized by the Board to remedy these faults, according to the changes suggested.

Miss Hetzel offered the following resolutions: "Whereas, The original rules of this Society state that any woman may become a Daughter of the American Revolution who is eligible and acceptable, yet Chapters are allowed to make their own by-laws with regard to admission, it is therefore not in conflict with the Constitution for Chapters to regulate their membership;

And whereas, The by-laws of all Chapters are sent to the National Society, and though many Chapters have by-laws regulating the inviting or otherwise admitting members, no prohibition or protest has ever been sent to these Chapters from the National Board; therefore

Resolved, That the motion passed by the National Board in May, 1896, that "no by-laws of Chapters can be made in conflict with the Constitution," does not restrict the power of any Chapter in regard to admitting or rejecting Charter members."

Seconded by Miss Temple and unanimously carried.

Mrs. Colton made some interesting statements in regard to the advisability of presenting the names of members at one meeting of the Chapter and having them voted on at the next meeting.

The President General read a letter from Mrs. Strong in regard to the purchase of Fort Crailo, which was received with much appreciation.

The Recording Secretary General read the following communication, for the consideration of the Board:

To the Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution:

At a meeting of the Chapter Regents of Connecticut, held in New Haven, March 18th the undersigned committee was appointed to make known to the Board of Management of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, the sentiment of Connecticut delegates in regard to the appropriation of $2,000 by the National Society to the Daughters of the American Revolution Chapters in the State of Georgia, for the purpose of buying the piece of land known as Meadow Garden.
The Chapter Regents of Connecticut, recognizing the fact, that until the past few months Connecticut has been the leading State as regards numbers in the Daughters of the American Revoltion Society, feel that in this way the State has not only added largely to the funds in the National Treasury, but, has also testified to her zeal for the growth of the National Society.

Emphasizing at the same time the loyalty of the State to the National Constitution, her fraternal feeling toward all members of the Society, and her desire to preserve, as far as possible, any and all historic associations connected with the Revolutionary struggle, the Regents are confident that it is their privilege, in view of the possibly embarrassing results of the legislation, to call the attention of the National Board of Management to the expression of opinion at the meeting mentioned.

They are fully aware that the request made by the Georgia delegates and granted by the Congress, is quite within the limits of the Constitution; they know also that in Congress lies the power of legislation. Yet as the Board of Management is the only organized body representing the National Society, and thus dealing with the results of legislation, they submit in this way their objections to the fulfilling, at present, of the obligation imposed at the evening of the last session of Congress, February 25, 1899.

1. The appropriation is large, in the present condition of the Treasury—far out of proportion to the surplus fund reported by the Treasurer General.

The interest shown by the Chapters of Georgia is very slight, as appears from the meagre contributions received during a period of two years, for the purchase of a site so closely associated with the local history of the State;

2. As there were fifty-five signers of the Declaration of Independence—and presumably they all had homes— it will be difficult to persuade other States, that if the home where one of the fifty-five lived and died is an historic spot, the remaining fifty-four are not equally entitled to respect and recognition by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution; and thus a precedent will be established that will not only exhaust the Treasury, but also interfere with the reclaiming and the possession of places of far greater interest, that mark deeds of heroic valor, or of actual conflicts which form part of the nation's history.

3. The representation at the session of Congress was exceedingly small when the appropriation was made, and although it can be truthfully said that no Congressional rules were violated in the legislation, (even the proposed quorum being present), yet scarcely one sixth of the delegates sent by the Chapters throughout the country, to legislate for the Society had remained for the last evening session; hence, the vote can hardly be called, in a fair sense, a majority vote, while so few members of the Society had a voice in the matter.

It is the hope and desire of the Chapter Regents of Connecticut
that this formal expression of their views may have weight and influence with the National Board of Management in arranging the matter in accordance with the high aims of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and with equal and exact justice to all.

LYDIA B. NEWCOMB,
Chairman.

MARY J. ATWOOD,
KATHARINE FOOTE COE.

The President General asked for a full expression of opinion from the members on this subject, which, she stated, it was important to consider from every point of view.

This was discussed at length—Mrs. Colton, Mrs. Nash, Miss Temple and Miss Hetzel speaking to it. Mrs. Colton suggested that action on the matter of the purchase of the Meadow Garden property be held over until the next Congress. No action.

In connection with this subject the Recording Secretary General read a letter from Mrs. Draper, asking permission of the Board for the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee to consult a lawyer, as to whether the Meadow Garden appropriation comes under the jurisdiction of the Committee or not. Also, in case this permission is granted, to ask that the Board will name the lawyer to be consulted.

The President General stated that Mrs. King, former State Regent of Georgia, requested to be informed as to what disposition she should make of the money on hand for this project; and was told that it would be necessary before giving any instructions about this fund, to consider the action of the Congress.

The Recording Secretary General received instructions for replying to the communication from Connecticut, also to the letter of Mrs. Draper in regard to obtaining legal advice.

The Registrar General presented some additional names for membership in the National Society. Upon motion, the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for these new applicants.

The Vice-President General in Charge of Organization asked permission to add to the report of yesterday the name of Mrs. Ella Hutchins Sydnor, who is re-appointed through the State Regent, Chapter Regent at Houston, Texas. This was granted.

Mrs. Howard moved that the President General appoint a committee to prepare the Report of the National Society for the Smithsonian Institution. Motion carried.

It was moved and carried that the Committee on By-Laws be appointed with Mrs. Alden as Chairman.

It was decided that these two committees be appointed at the next meeting of the Board.

Referring to the matter discussed the day previous in regard to the publication of the war work of the National Society, the motion of Miss Temple, which had been carried, was read viz: That the war work of the Daughters be compiled and printed in pamphlet form;
that the President General be Chairman of the Committee and be empowered to name the other member of the committee and that said pamphlet shall be the official statement of the war work of the National Society.

In view of the fact that much of the war work had already appeared in the American Monthly Magazine, it was decided that no steps should be taken in carrying out the action required by this motion until the matter already published on this subject had been fully examined.

Mrs. Darwin inquired if this report of the war work should not go in the report of the National Society to Smithsonian Institution. The matter was held in abeyance until more accurate information could be obtained as to the best way of sending out the report; although the Board fully concurred in the opinion that it should be issued in some authentic form, and contain the signatures of the President General and Recording Secretary General, and the matter placed in the hands of a committee, according to the motion the day previous.

The President General spoke of a motion passed at the last meeting of the Board, which had been ordered printed in the Magazine, also sent out to Chapters as postals.

It was moved and carried that the words “as far as possible,” be added to the request to Chapters, made in the postals to be issued.

The Recording Secretary General read a communication to the National Convention of Mechanical Engineers, to be held in this city from May 9th to May 13th, stating that many of the members will be accompanied by their wives and daughters, many of whom are members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, and requesting, on the part of one of these ladies, who is a “Daughter,” that a notice be posted in the Arlington Hotel, the headquarters of the Association, inviting the members to visit the Daughters of the American Revolution rooms while in this city.

The President General asked for an expression from the Board on this matter.

It was moved and carried that this be laid on the table.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from Mrs. S. V. White of Brooklyn, accepting an appointment to the Prison Ships Committee, and making certain suggestions relative to matters connected with the work of this committee. The letter was listened to with interest, but owing to the fact that the session of the Board was about to close, no action was taken thereon.

The President General explained the reasons for the Board assembling in the room where the meeting is now being held, and asked the opinion of the members as to the advisability of retaining this room for future meetings of the Board. The matter being put to vote, it resulted adversely to renting the room in question, and in continuing the use of the room formerly set apart for the use of the Board.
The Recording Secretary General announced the receipt of a telegram from Mrs. Mattie A. Hand, former State Regent of Kansas, presenting the name of Mrs. Katharine S. Lewis, of Wichita, Kansas, as her successor in office.

Miss Temple moved to lay on the table the motion made by Mrs. Roebling regarding the resolutions offered by the new Chapter in Philadelphia. Motion carried.

2:30 p.m. it was moved and carried to adjourn until the first Wednesday in June.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)  

ALICE PICKETT AKERS,  
Recording Secretary General.