STUART'S HEAD OF WASHINGTON.
Members of the Patriotic Societies and Honored Friends:

When the caravels of Columbus turned their eager prows westward to face the night of an unknown sea, the last rays of a declining sun had fallen upon the broken and scattered columns of the middle ages; but when his ships rested, the dawn of a new day for humanity burst upon the solitude of another continent. Behind him lay the fragments of mediaeval empire, the spoil of a new race of kings. Before him stretched an untrodden wilderness, destined to become the home of a new civilization, the scene of the larger life and higher discipline of a new era in the history of mankind. The jewels which the faith of a generous queen had cast into the sea were restored to her hand set in the keys of empire, and henceforth the hopes of humanity sought the land of promise by the pathway of the western seas.

The quest for gold and the search for an El Dorado were the first dreams that filled the vision of a generation which had not learned that the true secret of wealth and happiness lies in the bosom of man himself. At first, adventurers came to claim possession by despoiling nature and the rule of subject races; but at last, a band of exiles, urged on by nobler aspirations, pushed forward through storm and darkness in search of freedom beyond the sea. Not for the conquistador or the buccaneer, but for the pilgrim and the planter was the new world predestined; and the lasting conquest of the con-

*Address of Hon. David J. Hill, LL. D., delivered before the patriotic societies of Washington, on the hundredth anniversary of the death of George Washington, December 14, 1899.
tinent was reserved for those who carried within them the true secret of mastery—the native strength of mind and purpose to make it theirs by honest toil and sacrifice. They came with their Bibles, their families and their flint locks—a trinity of safeguards to the pioneer. The first taught him high standards of duty, the second filled him with incentives to frugality and virtue, and the third offered protection against the wild beast and the lurking savage. The highest type of man came into contact with the most stimulating influences of nature, and there followed the development of a firm, resourceful and indomitable manhood, fitted to create a new epoch in the history of the world.

Superiority in the realm of thought offers endless resources, and the American colonists possessed the self-directing power which habitual thoughtfulness bestows. In the name of their king they organized civil governments in which every citizen became a participant, and multitudes rose to the level of high statesmanship by the long habit of justice and liberty. A hundred and fifty years of political experience rendered the colonies the best educated communities in public affairs that had ever existed, and when the War for Independence began, self-government was no experiment, but the inheritance of five generations of Americans who had made and honored their own laws in the spirit of obedience to their profoundest convictions of duty.

The Revolution was, therefore, no immature fruit of political philosophy, no sudden plunge into the uncertainties of an untried freedom, no scheme of ambitious leaders to secure personal advantages, but the deliberate and reluctant determination of the people to be rid of a relation of dependence that brought them no protection and much humiliation. The colonies were ripe for independence, capable of assuming those responsibilities to the family of nations which independence implies, and of maintaining that condition of public peace and private justice without which no government has the right to exist. Throughout twelve years of public debate, which preceded the final act of separation, it was the conviction of great jurists on both sides of the Atlantic that resist-
ance to the encroachments of the Crown and the Parliament was justified by all the traditions of English liberty.

When the battle of Lexington gave the signal of revolt, Congress, no longer hesitating, sought a commander-in-chief of its scattered forces and unanimously selected Colonel Washington. The choice inspired the whole seaboard with confidence and a general thrill of hope swept away all doubt. "If you speak of solid information and sound judgment," said Patrick Henry, "Colonel Washington is unquestionably the greatest man upon the floor." Rising in his place, the chosen leader modestly thanked Congress for the honor, declining the offer of compensation, and added, in words which deserve to be written in the heart of every holder of public office: "I will keep an exact account of my expenses; those, I doubt not, will be discharged, and that is all I desire."

As the commander-in-chief hastened northward to unite the resistance of the whole country by taking command of a New England army, the shout of "God save the King" died away forever in the hearts of the patriots, and the garnered liberties of a hundred years burst into the impassioned cry of "God save the People!" From the moment when one of their own number, distinguished from his fellow-citizens only by the preëminence in which he shared their qualities, marshalled the scattered bands of militia into an effective army and held them in rigid subordination to the civil authority, the sovereignty of the people became an established fact.

It is in his representative capacity, his interpretation of his opportunity, and his part in the national development that Washington belongs to his country, to the world, and to all time. We think of him as the first of American patriots, but his greatness lies in his relations of leadership rather than in a lonely isolation; for indissolubly connected with him are the minute men who answered to his call under the ancient elm at Cambridge, the tattered heroes who with him hewed their way across the ice-blocked Delaware, and the weary, unpaid troops who bade him farewell at Newburg, when the war was ended and the hard tasks of peace lay before his impoverished army. In celebrating him, we cannot forget the unflinching fortitude and bravery of those who suffered at Valley Forge and bled in the great struggle for the Hudson.
When we consider the condition of the colonies, their meagre resources, and the imperfect discipline of the army, so poor in munitions of war that Franklin seriously proposed the use of bows and arrows, we are filled with amazement at Washington’s splendid genius for construction and organization. But beyond our wonder at his matchless skill in marshalling his unequal forces, rises the admiration of his sublime patriotism when, in the moment of triumph, turning from the vision of empire, he placed the crown of the victorious colonies, offered to himself, upon the brow of a sovereign people, and modestly termed his final success “a signal stroke of Providence.” And yet the exaltation of Washington’s character is not the explanation of the Revolution. Behind him and within him were unseen forces pushing on to their fulfillment and linking his agency with the great principle of progress as the instrument of the power which in all ages is working out the destinies of man.

The new world was to bear its ripened fruit of a new polity. The scattered seed of freedom and self-rule was to be garnered in a harvest of mighty States. The War for Independence, with all its glories of hardships and victory, was but a little thing upon the great scale of political development. From Paul Revere’s midnight ride, when the flashing lights in the old church tower kindled the fires of revolution, to the close of the heroic struggle, when the town crier’s call, “Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown and all’s well,” rang out upon the night; the seven years of battle and suspense, the seven fateful years which told the story of American fortitude at Bunker Hill, at Ticonderoga, at Saratoga and at King’s Mountain,—all this was but the severing of an ancient bond, the birth-pang of nativity. But the time of trial came in those critical years of the young republic, after peace was concluded and the sword was sheathed, when all Europe scornfully smiled at the misfortunes of the liberated colonies, now free to consummate their folly, with a worthless currency, a ruined credit, a condition of unrest and rivalry between the States, and a confederation without power to enforce the laws of Congress.

Then it was that Washington, who had disbanded his army
and retired to his estates at Mount Vernon, wrote to Jay: "We cannot exist long as a Nation without having lodged somewhere a power which will pervade the whole Union in as energetic a manner as the authority of the State governments extends over the States." All that was provincial in his sympathies had been cast aside when he drew his sword at Charlestown. A devoted Virginian, he was yet the first to see that the only hope for republican institutions lay in a strong and consolidated union, binding the divergent interests of local communities with a single and inseparable bond of nationality.

Called by the love and confidence of the people to be the chief magistrate and guardian of the Constitution, he was confronted with a group of States timidly and reluctantly united, and suspicious of all central authority. At a time when Hamilton was stoned, Jay burned in effigy, and apostles of sedition were in arms against the government, nothing but the prudence of Washington could have accomplished the colossal task of national organization. It has been said that Abraham Lincoln was "the first American to reach the lonely heights of immortal fame." Shall we not rather say, that when he ascended to his place in history his highest honor was to enter into fellowship with the founder of that Union whose completion he accomplished? Without the one, the rising walls would have crumbled and fallen; without the other they would have remained uncrowned by the splendid dome of nationality.

It was not the needs of the moment only which filled the clear vision of Washington. Far away westward, beyond the Great Lakes, to the Mississippi, stretched the vast Northwest Territory, and beyond it an unknown land extended to the ocean. Here uncounted millions were about to follow the paths of the great waterways to create new homes in the wilderness. What was to be their destiny? Was it to become the scene of jarring and petty sovereignties, or should the protection of the Constitution extend its blessings over this vast area? Inspired by this hope, Washington had journeyed into this western country and, returning, resolved to bind it inseparably to the Union. The projects undertaken, the long
story of settlement and development by which this region became the seat of rich and populous States may well furnish a subject of reflection at this moment, when the movements of that earlier time are tested by the fruitful issues of a hundred years. How vast, how impossible of utilization, seemed those boundless reaches of forest and mountain and prairie! How helpless was man before the stupendous magnitudes of that continental solitude, now teeming with a happy population and held in the grasp of a system of transportation that makes the distance from ocean to ocean like a journey between the borders of a single State!

By instinct a nation-builder, Washington perceived that without diversified industries, America would always continue in a relation of dependence upon Europe. In his first Address to Congress he advocated the fostering of industrial enterprise, and wrote elsewhere: "The promotion of domestic manufactures will, in my conception, be among the first consequences which may be naturally expected from an energetic government." He clearly grasped the great principle that, while there is a natural limit to the capacity of mankind to consume the fruits of the earth, there is no limit to the use of mechanical productions. Together with Hamilton, he founded a policy which has enabled the country to absorb an immense population, and filled it with the music of happy industry. It is this development, augmented by the substitution of mechanical power for muscular energy, which has built our four hundred and fifty cities, where only six or eight thousand inhabitants then existed, and created the expanding forces which push our commerce into distant oceans, clamoring for admission to the markets of the world. "It is not in the power of the proudest and most polite people on earth," wrote Washington, at a time when the revolutionary statesmen wore homespun made of their own wool, in their own homes, by their own wives and daughters, "to prevent us from becoming a great, a respectable, and a commercial nation, if we shall continue united and faithful to ourselves."

And now that we have become a commercial nation, with no limit to our production except the demand for our commodities, would the great statesman counsel indifference to
our future growth? And how shall we continue to be “faithful to ourselves?” Surely not by suffering the door of trade, opened by negotiation and secured by solemn treaties, to be closed against us; nor by alienating territory that has come under the benign sovereignty of the United States by the law of nations; and still less by permitting anarchy or despotism to disturb the peace and prosperity of communities brought under our protection.

A course of events which no human mind could have foreseen has forced upon the American people a weight of responsibility such as they have not borne since the proclamation of Lincoln threw upon them the recognition of an emancipated race. Twelve millions of human beings, swept into the sheltering embrace of this great Nation, demand in their inexperience and helplessness what our institutions can do for them. It is a tragic moment in the history of this people, a moment whose issues demand a supreme elevation of thought and a masterful effort of unselfish action. We have said by the imperative voice of our army and navy that these wards of the Nation shall no longer suffer the domination of a corrupt colonial system, nor be left to the mercy of crude and self-constituted despots who would profit by their political immaturity.

But soon will begin a task which armies and navies cannot accomplish, the task of enabling these liberated millions to understand and enjoy the blessings of liberty and order. At such a moment the American people may well draw inspiration from the calm, disinterested and magnanimous patriotism of Washington. Having broken oppression and scattered anarchy, American heroism is now called upon to solve the problems of the greatest trust ever confided to a generous people. Shall the hand which has wrought the liberating work of war hesitate to bestow the lofty policies of peace? In the presence of new emergencies, we instinctively look to the past for counsel. Let us thank God that in so doing we can turn to a fountain of high wisdom and pure patriotism in George Washington; and catching his spirit, casting aside all selfish and partisan prejudice, rising to the splendid height of his self-forgetfulness, looking only to the interests of this
great nation and those whom it has gathered under its protection, we shall see with a clearer vision and act with a more resolute will.

Around the tomb at Mount Vernon the rude winds of December have scattered the leaves of a hundred dead summers, but the silent, flowing river has never ceased to seek the sea. Let us learn the lesson which the genius of the place inspires, that nations, like men, become great, not by the goals they rest in, but by the transitions which must mark their growth.

TRADITIONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

EDWARD EVERETT HALE.

People ascribe great value to tradition in matters of historical inquiry. On the other hand, the more a man studies history, as he advances from the age of twenty to that of thirty and so by successive decades to four score, the more he distrusts tradition. The most distinguished president of the Massachusetts Historical Society before our time was a very amusing illustration of this hatred of what was not written down in its time.

It occurs to me that some personal reminiscences of mine, connected with this subject, may have a little interest, though they may be of no use; and I entrust them to the sympathetic care of the editor of the American Monthly. If they have neither interest nor use, she will pass them by with much else which deserves to be forgotten.

I was born in Boston, which is a town of revolutionary memories, in 1822. So I may say that I was born about midway between the Boston events of the Revolution and the successive memorials of them at the end of a century. The quarter-millennial of Boston came on in 1880, two hundred and fifty years from the time when Winthrop, with five-and-twenty families, established himself on this peninsula. People interested in history here brought together the materials for a Memorial History of Boston, under the charge of a very distinguished historian; Mr. Justin Winsor, who was good enough to assign to me the chapter called "The Siege
of Boston.” I need not say that I did the work as well as I could, and put on paper the best which I knew on that subject—a subject which had always interested me. This article had the careful revision of Mr. Winsor, who had all the opportunities which the collections of the Boston Public Library and the Library of Harvard College gave him. With the full notes which he contributed to it, I have a right to say that it is a valuable fragment of the history of the time.

Now how much does tradition give to such a study of eleven months of history? I had the curiosity, a year or two afterward, to count up the statements made in it which I made from my own personal information as a Boston boy and a Boston man. There were thirteen such incidents, which at the expiration of a hundred and four years from the events described, I was able to put on paper.

The reader should remember that no period of history, perhaps, has been more carefully studied than the history of those eleven months. Boston had been for half a century a center of historical study; there are very admirable collections, in Boston and in other places, of the documents of the time; and there is a very strong local pride in the fact that in Boston the American Revolution began. On the one hand we have such documents as General Howe’s Orderly Book, with every detail which was permitted to transpire from the headquarters of the English Army, and we have access in the English State Paper Department to the letters to Gage, Burgoyne, Clinton, and Howe himself. On our side, whatever was in print is accessible, with very few exceptions, and written documents have been brought forward from different collections; so that it would not be difficult to make the absolute diary of the Siege of Boston, giving something which happened in every day of the time between the 18th of April, 1775, and the departure of the English on the 17th of March, 1776.

Gleaning after such reapers as had published contributions to history, I find that I mentioned, as I have said, thirteen incidents which I did not find in print.

The earliest of such reminiscences I suppose to have been the sight of Major Melvill. He is the “last leaf upon the tree” of Dr. Holmes’ pretty poem. I can remember running
to the window of my father's house, before I was six years old, to see the old gentleman pass, with his cocked hat, his leather breeches, and his long boots. No one else in Boston, I think, wore such a costume. I think there can be no doubt that Major Melvill was one of the party who, on a celebrated occasion, threw the tea into the ocean.

Charles Sprague, the poet, told me this story of his father. The father, Samuel Sprague, was the apprentice of a worthy citizen of the South End, who was of the South End branch of the Tea Party. Like every other boy and man in Boston who was more than ten years old, young Samuel Sprague rushed down to the wharves as soon as it was known what was going on. He succeeded in passing the sentry whom the proper Tea Party had placed to keep out intruders, and to his surprise recognized his employer, although the employer's face had been blackened. His master took him immediately to the upper end of the wharf, where was a blacksmith's forge; together they shook down soot from the chimney, and young Sprague rubbed his face and hands with the soot so that he might join in the enterprise, which was not confided to many hands.

2. The second of such incidents in my personal memory, not learned from prints, was the interview of an English private named Gibson with the lady at whose house he was quartered. On the 18th of April he came home after dark for his equipments for the march. She said to him, "Gibson, when shall you be back?" He said, "God knows, Madam!" and he never did return. His name is among those killed at Lexington. I printed this story as it came from the great-granddaughter of the lady who had part in the conversation.

3. When Percy arrived with his reinforcements in Cambridge, the streets of that town were deserted. There was (and is) a large common in the middle of the town, and the college yard; neither of them was fenced. Percy was puzzled about his way, and his people brought in to him a young gentleman whom they had found somewhere,—the only man whom they could find. Percy asked him the road to Menotomy and Lexington. The man was Isaac Smith, a divinity student, and he told Percy the truth. The patriots of the
time thought he should have lied, and sent Percy down to Phipp's Point, as he could readily have done. Because he did not, they sent him to Coventry, and he had to spend the next twenty or more years of his life in exile. This anecdote came to me traditionally, through members of his family.

4. Mr. Edward Everett told me that when he was preparing for his anniversary address—either that in Concord in 1825 or that at Lexington in 1835—he said to one of the old Revolutionaries who still lived, "I suppose you have never regretted that day?" To which the old man replied, "Wall, we'd rather have spent it that way than to home!" This anecdote I had never seen in print until I printed it.

5. I never knew from anything I found in print, what is the truth, that the minute men from a distance rode towards Boston in whatever equipages could be provided for them. When I lived in Worcester, there were many stories extant of the hour when "the Spencer men passed," or when "the Leicester men passed," on the night of the 19th of April.

6. Of the morning of the 19th of April, Harrison Gray Otis wrote to me, sixty-five years after, his account of his going to school. He was delayed by the line of Percy's brigade, which extended from Scollay's Buildings through Tremont Street nearly to the bottom of the Mall. He arrived at school, which was where the Parker House is now, too late, in consequence; and as he entered the school room he heard the announcement "Deponite libros," and ran home for fear of the Regulars. The story, undoubtedly true, is that Lovell said, "War's begun and school's done. Deponite libros."

7. When I was quite a lad, James T. Austin delivered some interesting lectures on the history of Boston. His son was kind enough to lend me the manuscript of these letters, and from them I learned, what I never saw in print until I printed it, that on the evening of the 19th of April, pretty much the whole population of Boston was on Beacon Hill, watching for the return of the troops. All that they could see was the flashing of muskets along "Milk Row," as pursued and pursuers passed along from Cambridge to Charlestown, where the English fugitives took refuge.
8. In 1857 Mrs. Brown, an old lady nearly eighty years of age, told me that in playing with other children on the afternoon of the 17th of June, at the North End, they ran after the carts which brought up the British wounded from Bunker Hill. She told me, what of course one could never forget, that they saw the goûts of blood drop out from the backs of the carts upon the roadway. This was in Lynde Street or Staniford Street, I am not sure which; the streets are near each other.

9. Alexander Everett, my uncle, delivered an anniversary discourse in Boston on the battle of Bunker Hill, in which he told the story of the delay of Howe's embarkation to attack Bunker Hill on the morning of the 17th of June. The troops waited for hours after they were on the Charlestown side, because the balls did not fit the field-pieces. When Howe, with more or less oaths, inquired what Major So-and-So was doing, the answer was "He is making love to the schoolmaster's daughter." This was Lovell's daughter. I never saw the anecdote in print, and I feel sure Mr. Everett must have got it direct from some one who heard Howe's exclamation.

10. In the winter of 1775-6, my own great-grandmother lay sick in Boston—I fancy from the privations of the siege—and her husband, wondering how he could get fresh meat for her, went down stairs one morning before it was light, and, as he opened the door into what we used to call the yard of his house, he stumbled over a bag which contained a forequarter of fresh mutton. This story was always told to us at Thanksgiving, and though we did not really think so, we tried to think that the bag fell from heaven for my great-grandmother's relief. When, in later times, we got the letters which passed between Moncrief and Putnam, we knew that Putnam sent to Moncrief one or two quarters of mutton under a flag of truce, with his compliments, in memory of old times. Moncrief placed this mutton in the hands of Parson Eliot; and I have no doubt Parson Eliot placed the fresh meat at the door of his parishioner, Alexander Hill.

11. In the same winter, after Burgoyne had arrived in Boston, he got up a play for the entertainment of the British sol-
diers. It was called "The Siege of Boston," and was acted in Faneuil Hall. Washington was caricatured as a very tall man in very old-fashioned uniform; and there were other similar witticisms. In the midst of the play, a sergeant ran in and cried, "Officers, to your posts! The Yankees are attacking our works!" The audience applauded, supposing that this was a part of the joke; but the officers knew better, repaired hurriedly to their posts, and the young ladies who had come with them had to find their way home as they could. One of those young ladies, then fifteen years of age, Miss Letitia Baker, told me this story when she was seventy-five years old.

12. When, on the 17th of March, Washington came in, at the head of the conquering American Army, he went at once, as I fancy was the custom in those times, and took possession of the headquarters of Howe, who had left, defeated, the day before. "Hostibus trim° fugatis" is the inscription on the gold medal given to Washington—the best medal, by the way, in our collection, from that day to this. These headquarters were in a tavern kept at the head of State Street, on the northern side, at the corner of what is now Washington Street, which was then Cornnill. A little girl of four years old was playing about, and Washington took her on his knee; he was always fond of children. He said to her, "And which do you like the best, my child, the red-coats or the blue-coats?" The child had not been trained to diplomacy or lying in any of its other forms, and said she liked the red-coats best. Washington laughed heartily and said, "They do look the best, my dear, but it takes the ragged boys to do the fighting." This well-authenticated account of Washington's laughing was given me by the little girl's own granddaughter. I never saw it in print until I printed it.

13. I subsequently was the owner, for a short time, of the collection from Faden's proof and engravings, which is now in the Library of Congress. I learned from these that the outer breastworks of the English were in the two spots in space which are now called Blackstone and Franklin Square. Speaking of this to the late Dr. Weld, he said he remembered them, and that he had often driven his father's cows over the
remains of the breastworks in his younger days. The city of Boston ought to erect two breastworks in the same places now. They were called fleches in the old plan. I never saw their place rightly indicated till I was able to indicate it from a manuscript in the Faden collection.

These thirteen side-lights, or, as I think the painters call them, broken lights, are all the bits of information which a life of nearly sixty years enabled me to pick up in addition to the more essential statements in written history. I had as good a chance and as bad a chance to be a good hander-down of tradition as any other man. The fact that these are absolutely worthless in themselves, and are only of use in giving a little local color, may perhaps justify me in making this list of them after the expiration of twenty years more.


The name of this Chapter of our Society perpetuates one of those local events of revolutionary times which were the exponent of the spirit of our people at that stormy period which gave the Nation birth.

Each act of oppression, each act of injustice on the part of the Mother Country was met by the people of the colonies everywhere with that brave spirit of resistance and determination which England could not—or chose not to—understand, as she could not conquer.

The story of the burning of the "Peggy Stewart" is not as familiarly known as it should be. At the time, the light of its flames reached to the North and to the South, and was an index of the spirit of the people in a colony, known to be conservative and never too hasty in taking aggressive steps, and which, though among the last to decide upon war, was among the first to denounce the oppression and injustice of England towards her American colonies. My story takes us back to the year 1774, and to the well-known city of Annapolis, where, as elsewhere over the colonies, the subject
of England's oppressive acts was the principal topic of conversation among those of low degree, and the subject of sober and grave thought among those in authority. Annapolis was the capital of the Palatinate of Maryland, conspicuous alike for its political importance and social distinctions. Many of the old colonial houses still stand in our midst, perpetuating the memory of those colonial days. One of these stands on Hanover Street near what used to be known as Wind Mill Point. It was owned, at the time of which we write, by one Anthony Stewart, a well-to-do-citizen, and the owner of the brig "Peggy Stewart."

Stewart was a signer of the Non-importation Agreement, and was, therefore, in duty bound not to land any tea on our shores, even though he were not actuated by patriotic motives. On the 15th day of October, 1774, his brig, the "Peggy Stewart," sailed into the harbor of Annapolis, and dropped anchor off Wind Mill Point, at the foot of Hanover Street. On investigating the matter of her cargo, Mr. Stewart found she had on board 2,320 pounds of the much detested tea. He promptly paid the duty on the same, in violation of his pledge as a signer of the Non-importation Agreement, as well as of all patriotic feelings. His fellow-citizens were outraged by such unfaithfulness and his act was denounced on the streets and in all patriotic households as "treason." The only excuse that he offered for his "treasonable" deed was that he could not land the rest of his cargo, nor the passengers who had endured the long confinement of a sea voyage. Surely his cargo had much better have been left to rot in the hold, and surely means could have been secured to liberate his passengers!

No, we take it that Anthony Stewart's excuse was a weak one, and his heart devoid of honor and that true patriotism that makes personal sacrifice a thing to glory in. His fellow-citizens were outraged; from the city, from the adjoining counties, voices were heard denouncing his act as "treason." A meeting of the people was called. A great number of inhabitants, together with a number of gentlemen from Anne Arundel County, Baltimore and other counties, who were attending the Provincial Court, met. The question was
moved and seconded, whether the tea should be landed in America or not; and the question being put, it was unanimously determined in the negative. A committee of twelve persons was then appointed to attend to the landing of the other goods on board and to prevent the landing of the tea. The meeting adjourned till Wednesday, the 19th, at eleven o'clock.

Meanwhile, in consequence of this adjournment, many “respectable gentlemen” from Anne Arundel, Baltimore and Prince George Counties, met with eight of the Committee from Anne Arundel County. They took into consideration an offer made by Stewart to destroy the tea, and make such concessions as might be satisfactory to the Committee and to the people assembled. The Committee was of opinion that if the tea was destroyed by the voluntary act of Stewart and the merchants for whom it was brought over, and proper concessions made, that nothing further ought to be required. This opinion, however, was not satisfactory to the people. Mr. Stewart then voluntarily offered to burn the vessel and the tea in her. Charles Carrol, of Carrollton, advised him to do so, and thus, impelled by public sentiment and fear of personal violence, he agreed to do so.

The “Peggy Stewart” was hauled up on Wind Mill Point and amidst a throng of patriotic citizens, Anthony Stewart atoned for his “treason” by putting the firebrand to his brig. Such is the story of the burning of the “Peggy Stewart,” and we perpetuate in our name and commemorate, NOT the doubtful patriotism of Anthony Stewart, but the true patriotism of the people who forced him to burn his ship since he dared to pay the duty on the tea and think of landing the same on our shores.

A year ago in the home of Miss Buchanan, situated but a stone’s throw from the old Peggy Stewart house, and within sight of Wind Mill Point, twelve women met to organize the first Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in old Annapolis. Mrs. Thom, the State Regent, was present. The organization was completed, all save a name. All present felt it a great responsibility to name a Chapter in a spot which, in revolutionary times, was so prominent,
and around which so many memories gathered. After much deliberation and a general feeling that the name should perpetuate the distinctly loyal revolutionary event just recorded, the name was chosen, and thus it came about that there is to-day a Peggy Stewart Tea Party Chapter in old Annapolis, as our fair sisters of the North have their Boston Tea Party Chapter.

It may be of interest to add that the late artist, Frank B. Mayer, painted a very large picture of the burning of the "Peggy Stewart." This painting was bought by the Legislature of Maryland, and now hangs upon the wall of the House of Delegates in our State House.

MRS. JAMES C. CRÉSAP,  
Regent.
WHAT WE ARE DOING AND CHAPTER WORK.

THIRD ANNUAL ILLINOIS CONFERENCE.

The Third Annual Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Illinois was held in Rockford, June 7, 1899.

Thirty-one delegates, representing seventeen of the twenty-four Chapters of the State, responded to the invitation of the State Regent, and were most cordially entertained by members of Rockford Chapter.

On the evening of the 6th the State Regent, Mrs. W. A. Talcott, who is a resident of Rockford, gave a reception to the visiting Daughters and members of Rockford Chapter at her beautiful home. The weather was perfect, delightful music was dispensed throughout the evening from the veranda by an orchestra. The Daughters, attired in the lightest of summer gowns, mingling with the Stars and Stripes, hung in appropriate places, produced a scene at once fairy-like and patriotic. A particularly interesting feature of the entertainment was a talk on Lafayette by Miss Phoebe Sutliff, President of Rockford College, which was most thoroughly enjoyed.

On the morning of the 7th the delegates, visiting Daughters, and members of Rockford Chapter gathered in the parlors of the Second Congregational Church, which had been appropriately decorated by the Rockford Chapter. The exercises were opened at 9.30 o'clock by singing "America," followed by the recitation of the Lord's Prayer.

Mrs. George Woodruff, Regent of Rockford Chapter, gave a most cordial greeting, which was responded to in a very happy manner by Mrs. Robert H. Wiles, Regent of Chicago Chapter.

The State Regent gave a very able address in which she
recommended the formation of a State organization. This recommendation occasioned considerable discussion, which resulted, on motion of Mrs. Wiles, in the organization of a State Conference, to be known as the "Illinois Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution," with By-Laws providing for a Secretary and Treasurer, who shall assist the State Regent in her duties as she may require.

Each of the seventeen Chapters represented was reported by one of its delegates and some very interesting features in the work of the different Chapters were brought out which cannot fail to be helpful to others.

During the noon hour a delicious luncheon was served by the Rockford Chapter in the church dining-room, after which we were delightfully entertained with several numbers played on the fine organ of the church, by Mrs. Chandler Starr, the organist, who is a member of Rockford Chapter.

A very interesting paper was read "On the Work of Illinois Daughters for the Soldiers Engaged in the War with Spain," by Mrs. Becker, of Chicago Chapter. A report on the same was given by Mrs. J. H. Walker, of Chicago.

The climax of the occasion was a paper by Mrs. Laura Daton Fessenden, of Highland Park Chapter, "Illinois in Revolutionary Times." The paper was replete with interest from an historical standpoint, and charming in its legendary poetry, which was supplemented by a soft running accompaniment on the piano and interspersed with several original ballads finely rendered by a Rockford young lady. Mrs. Fessenden's low, sweet voice and clear enunciation lent an added charm to the paper and the audience were spellbound to the end.

Mrs. Wiles offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

"WHEREAS, Through the fortunes of war, undertaken in the cause of humanity and to relieve the oppressed, the United States destroyed the civil and military power of Spain in the Philippines, and per-force succeeded to her responsibilities for the maintenance of law and order; and,

WHEREAS, Our flag was attacked without just cause by insurgents representing only a part of the population; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we pledge our loyal and unqualified support to the
United States Government and to our Army and Navy, until our flag floats secure from attack in the Philippines, as in every other quarter of the globe.

Resolved, further, That we have perfect confidence in the integrity of purpose and true Americanism of William McKinley and his official advisers, and that we believe in the new responsibilities weighing so heavily upon them, and which they neither expected nor sought, but could not shirk, they are and will be governed by the principles of justice and right as Americans understand them, and therefore they are entitled to the respect, confidence and support of every true patriot."

A number of fine solos were sung by local artists, and several patriotic hymns were interspersed throughout the exercises. After passing resolutions of hearty appreciation for the royal entertainment extended by the Rockford Chapter, the Conference adjourned to meet at the call of the State Regent.

By invitation of Mrs. Ralph Emerson, the first Regent of Rockford Chapter, the Daughters were escorted from the church to the river bank where a steamboat, with the hostess and her five interesting daughters on board, was impatiently waiting to welcome the guests. Midst palms, potted plants, flowers and oriental rugs, with dreamy music from a mandolin orchestra, cooling drinks, lovely views of beautiful homes on the banks, and happy interchange of thought, the two hours' sail was over all too soon. It was a fitting close to the Third Illinois Conference.

CARRIE S. BRETT,
Secretary.

RESPONSE TO ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

Madam Regent and Ladies of the Rockford Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution: On behalf of your guests from the Chapters throughout Illinois, I accept with pleasure, the welcome so gracefully tendered, a welcome significant alike of your interest in the purposes of our Order and of the public spirit for which your beautiful city has long been distinguished. It is one of the boasted results of the American system of government that under its beneficent influence the most diverse elements of population are fused into a homogeneous whole; and that in fact the mingling of races in our Republic has developed a new and distinctive type assimilating the best and obliterating the undesirable qualities of the cosmopolitan elements from which it is formed. But it must never be forgotten
that this wonderful transformation has from the first been guided and controlled by the Anglo-Saxon spirit. Our thirteen original colonies from the Pilgrim and Puritan communities of New England to the cavalier plantations of the South were largely settled by Englishmen. The one notable exception was in the founding of New Amsterdam by the Dutch of Holland, little nation of such rugged patriotism and devotion to freedom that it had won its liberty against the mighty power of Charles V and Philip II, and in face of the horrors of the Spanish Inquisition. Holland in the seventeenth century was so closely united to England, and so one with her in political sentiment, that the coming of William and Mary of Orange to the throne of England in 1688, and the granting of the Bill of Rights by them, were but steps in the evolution which has made the Isle of Great Britain the center, from which sturdy patriots and fearless liberty-lovers have gone forth into all the corners of the globe. Such men it was who formed our colonial government, and who when England forgot the rights of her children, declared themselves free and independent, made that declaration immortal by baptizing it in blood during a seven years' successful struggle, and then in the more difficult task of constructive government, again highly distinguished themselves by framing a constitution admitted to be a model for all the world, and under which we have grown to be one of the great powers of the world, and nevertheless a Republic in which the individual has the largest freedom, and the greatest responsibility yet given to man. It was to the descendants of men capable of such great deeds both in war and peace, that later came the task of educating to American ideals, vast hordes of emigrants from all the nations of Europe, absorbing them in the national life, dominating them by ideas, while giving them all the rights of American citizenship. We of to-day see the results in countless communities of our own State, in which the descendants of emigrants are no longer English, German, Irish or Swedish, but have one and all become Americans. It cannot be denied, however, that while a few generations are sufficient to effect this transformation, the foreign population coming directly to our shores is too often destitute of real sympathy with our institutions, and unprepared for the rapid movement of events under the liberal conditions of American life. Wherever, therefore, a western community is founded, and its earlier growth directed by distinctively American settlers, it may be confidently expected to excel its less fortunate competitors in many ways, and notably in zeal for education, in devotion to the ideal of popular government, and in the peculiarly American mingling of practical sense and inventive genius that have made science and art the handmaidens of utility. It was the good fortune of Rockford that the men and women who selected its site in this beautiful valley were almost without exception from those States of the eastern seaboard that made the great fight for freedom and independence, that framed the Constitution and
established the Union, and that were permeated with the American spirit in all its manifestations. Many of those pioneers have passed away, but the impress of their characters can never fade from the life of this community. Their skill, foresight and energy seized upon and improved your great natural advantages, and gave an impulse to manufactures that has made Rockford a great center of production and distribution in every line of industry. They established law and order on the firm foundation of an enlightened patriotism, and they built up a system of education so liberal that Rockford to-day has the distinction unique, not only in the west, but throughout our broad land, of being able to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of a college for women. Your city and your college were founded by those who came from scenes immortalized by the struggles of the Revolution. Many of them were descendants of its heroes, all of them were inheritors of its spirit. It seems to me peculiarly appropriate that we meet in this city of their building, here to deliberate upon the preservation and encouragement of that Americanism of which they were such true exponents. Our problems of national life are not less serious than theirs. Let them be studied as earnestly and solved as conscientiously. Let us not shirk our responsibilities nor by indifference and apathy to public affairs prove ourselves unworthy of our distinguished ancestry. We want and will have no aristocracy in this country except that of intelligence, common sense and devotion to public weal. It is in the latter realm that the Daughters of the American Revolution must endeavor to be preeminent. Remembering our heritage of patriotism, we must strive to submit it unlesseened and undimmed to our posterity. Our opportunity lies close at hand. Civic duties meet us at every step, as witness the misgovernment of American municipalities. National questions of vital moment to the life of the Republic confront us threateningly. We need but mention the race problem at the South and the relations of labor and capital. International affairs invite our influence, as the Peace Congress at The Hague so notably attests. By the fortune of war we have entered the arena of the world, and seized from a tyrannical nation, unfit to exercise it, the responsibility of governing semi-civilized tribes in distant and foreign climes. We must see to it that our administration guarantees to every individual the right of life, liberty and pursuit of happiness. But let us not be so dazzled by the brilliance of our catchwords of liberty, "the rule of the majority," "the consent of the governed" and others as familiar, that we neglect to study the real meaning of these words in the light of our history, and that we forget that a people must learn what law and order is before they can themselves maintain it, and that a majority must be an untrammelled one, accustomed to express its political convictions by ballot, honestly and intelligently, and not under dictation from priest or tyrant. Our forefathers did not ask the consent of the Tories to break loose from England. Neither did
they take a ballot to learn whether they were in a majority or a minority, and no one knows to this day, but trusting in the righteousness of their cause, knowing that they would not exploit their royalist neighbors, as England was exploiting both her rebellious and loyalist subjects, the patriots calmly and firmly ruled the destinies of this infant Nation, until their authority was acknowledged by all, and self government could safely be given back to the people as a whole. Such is our duty to the distant peoples who have lately come under the protection of our flag. We will not exploit them. Neither will we surrender our control to one among many warring tribes. We will give them the blessings of liberty, guaranteed wherever our flag floats and we will remember that liberty is not license, and that our Government at Washington can be trusted to be true to American ideals, and that in its new and difficult responsibilities, unsought and undesired, it is entitled to the support of every loyal American citizen.

In this Philippine problem as well as in every other of civic and national affairs, the study of history, which is but the record of organized life, will give us calmness, insight and firm determination, as nothing else can. If to knowledge we can join wise patriotism, then may we become a mighty power for good in our beloved land. Thus the study of history and of all that makes for good citizenship becomes the special province of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and this study should result in deep and fervent devotion to the home, the school and the State, since only happy homes can insure stability of government, and only good schools can train a generation that may be trusted to maintain the sanctity of the home and purity of city, State and national administration. In this community of culture, education and public spirit, welcomed by descendants of revolutionary patriots and under the guidance of our honored State Regent, one of your own members, and herself an exemplar of the best in our American home and social life, may we find new courage and inspiration that shall result in greater spirit and a really consecrated citizenship.

ALICE BRADFORD WILES,
Regent Chicago Chapter.

KENTUCKY STATE CONFERENCE.

The May meeting of the Lexington and Bryan Station Chapters, Daughters of the American Revolution, was held at “Shenandoah Hall,” the beautiful home of Mrs. Solomon Lee Van Meter, which is in the vicinity of the famous Bryan’s Station Spring. Mrs. Judge Morton, Regent of the Lexington Chapter, presided. Arrangements were made for cele-
brating the anniversary of the battle of King's Mountain in October. Later, a suggestion of the State Regent, Miss Lucretia Hart Clay, that the State Conference should be invited to meet in Lexington the preceding day and to attend the celebration, was favorably received.

On the 6th of October, 1899, the delegates to the Third Kentucky State Conference assembled in Merrick Lodge Hall. The hall was tastefully decorated in national colors and plants, and an immense eagle adorned the platform. There were portraits of Washington, Abraham Clark, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and Admiral Dewey, well representing American patriotism.

The program opened with the Lord's Prayer, led by the Chaplain, Mrs. Elizabeth Skillman Scott. The "Star Spangled Banner" was sung by the audience, standing, with Master Earl McGarvey leading with the cornet.

The State Regent presided with graceful dignity, and others on the platform were: Mrs. William Lindsay, Vice-President General for Kentucky; Mrs. E. N. Maxwell, former State Regent; Mrs. Julia C. Blackburn, widow of Governor Luke P. Blackburn; the Regents of the Lexington and Bryan Station Chapters, and Mrs. Mary Johnston Hogsett, who was elected Secretary.

In a few words of welcome, Mrs. Maria C. N. Lyle, Regent of the Lexington Chapter, emphasized the unity and nationality of the Society and its influence on the youth of the Nation. Small portraits of the authors of "America" and "Star Spangled Banner," with the words, were distributed; also pictures of Independence Hall.

The subject of the State Regent's address was "The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution." Miss Clay gave prominence to the fact that the life of the Chapter is depending upon the prosperity of the National Society, of which we are all members. The Society has attracted the attention of the foremost men of the Nation. She noted "with almost a feeling of reverence, the religious element, the dignity and the spirit of philanthropy which have characterized the proceedings of the National Congress;" and is striving to arouse the Daughters of her own State
"to greater endeavor, so that the record of their good works may entitle Kentucky to the highest place among the brilliant constellation of States."

Miss Clay hopes that every Daughter will become an active member and that all others who are eligible for membership will avail themselves of the privilege, and further said: "The Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution is enduring, elevated and unsectional; enduring, for it is built upon the foundation of American Independence; elevated, for its purpose is to honor and perpetuate the memory of the revolutionary heroes, who bequeathed us a noble heritage along with the blessings of liberty; unsectional, for it knows no North, no South, no East, no West."

"It is not a political but a patriotic Society, animated by the spirit of 1776 and working for the uplifting of the whole Nation. The Daughters of the American Revolution have brushed away the dust of a century and brought to light the priceless records of individual service;" and "have inscribed upon the roll of honor the names of men whose deeds of valor the historian had never chronicled." It was our duty "to give prominence to the noble deeds of the past and to keep green the memory of the founders of the Republic, who, by their love of principle, heroic self-sacrifice and unsurpassed bravery won the admiration of the civilized world."

The Daughters of the American Revolution "have gone beyond the requirements of the Constitution." During the Spanish-American War, nearly every Chapter "responded to the call of the National Society, and thousands of women worked in unison to alleviate the suffering and to promote the health and comfort of the men of the Nation, who were sacrificing their time, strength and lives in the service of our country."

Miss Clay urged the importance of the Continental Memorial Hall. There our pride and interest should center. "It will be the crowning work of the Daughters of the American Revolution."

Kentucky has "played no inconspicuous part in the drama enacted in the Western Hemisphere," and it is the privilege of her Daughters "to do their part in helping to build the..."
noble structure which will be an object lesson to future generations."

In conclusion, Miss Clay called attention to the noteworthy fact that two of the founders of the National Society were Kentuckians—Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, daughter of General Hardin, who was killed in the battle of Buena Vista, and Miss Mary Desla.

Mrs. Senator Lindsay brought a greeting to the Conference from the President General and gave an interesting address on the Continental Hall, to be erected at Washington to the memory of the soldiers of the Revolution. Mrs. Lindsay spoke in the afternoon of the valuable relics in the hands of the National Society, describing some of them and telling how they are cared for in the Smithsonian Institution. During the social hour the ladies all had the opportunity of meeting Mrs. Lindsay.

A delicious luncheon was served, under the supervision of Mrs. Judge Durham, who is a granddaughter of Governor Robert Letcher.

We then had the pleasure of hearing our former State Regent, Mrs. E. N. Maxwell, upon "Our Work as Daughters of the American Revolution," viewed from an educational standpoint. "We must," she said, "in womanly ways bring the higher influences to bear. The children of this land are American citizens and should be made to feel the pride of inheritance. * * * * * * If we can only succeed in impressing upon the mind of the future statesman the fundamental truth that with each position of trust committed to his keeping by his countrymen there is a full, complete, and inevitable reckoning with both God and man, and with every honor comes additional obligation more binding and difficult to evade than the traditional laws of the Medes and Persians, we could then feel justly repaid for our labor."

Mrs. Shelby T. Harbison presented to Miss Clay, for the use of the Kentucky State Regents, a gavel, the head of which was made of a piece of wood from Independence Hall, secured for the Kentucky Chapters by Mrs. Lindsay and Mrs. Green Clay Goodloe. The handle was made of a piece of the cedar tree still standing near the site of the old fort,
Bryan's Station, kindly furnished by Mr. William Wood, the owner of the farm. The mallet was turned at the Agricultural and Mechanical College. Mrs. Harbison said in conclusion: "May the rap of this gavel arouse the Daughters of the American Revolution in Kentucky to a grateful realization of her heroic past, and incite them to onward, active effort to hold for the grand old Commonwealth the proud place she has ever held in the glorious history of the Nation."

Miss Clay responded: "Madam Regent of the Bryan Station Chapter, it is indeed a privilege to be the first State Regent to use this historic gavel, made of wood from Independence Hall and Bryan's Station. The first was the scene of the most momentous event in the history of our Country; the last was the scene of the most thrilling incident in the history of our State."

Next came interesting discussions of subjects presented by the delegates and the State Regent. The latter referred to the National Society's charter requiring an annual report to the Smithsonian Institution, etc. She said their report to the United States Congress would be of great interest and value to the Chapters, and an effort should be made to secure a larger edition through the influence of our senators and representatives. On motion, it was decided to petition the Kentucky members of Congress to give their vote in favor of a large edition.

Another subject was that of the preservation of revolutionary documents and historical records going to decay in hidden corners of old court houses, etc. A committee was appointed to look up the situation and report at the next Conference.

It was earnestly recommended that each Chapter should subscribe to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, in order that they may keep in touch with each other and with the National Society.

The delegates were: Mrs. Eleanor H. Arnold, of Newport; Mrs. Luke P. Blackburn, of Louisville; Miss Sallie R. Burnam and Mrs. Sarah Chenault, of Richmond; Mrs. R. H. Cunningham, of Henderson; Mrs. Rebecca T. Hart, of Versailles; Mrs. Mary Johnston Hogsett, of Danville; Mrs.
CONSIDERING how many cultured and patriotic descendants of the heroes of King's Mountain there are in Kentucky, it is surprising that the suggestion to celebrate its anniversary should have come from a member of the Lexington Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution who is an adopted daughter of the State. The idea was instantly responded to with enthusiasm from the members of both Chapters of Lexington. When the celebration had been decided upon, the question arose as to where it should be held. The Kentucky University had a strong claim, being the old Transylvania University that was chartered first by the Legislature of Virginia in 1783, and again by Kentucky in 1799, and consequently the first seat of learning beyond the mountains in America. For fifty years it was regarded with Yale and Harvard as one of America's greatest institutions of learning. After investigation, however, it was decided best to go to the State College of Kentucky, here at Lexington. Our application for use of its buildings for this purpose met with that hearty, frank consent, and offers of assistance from its President, James K. Patterson, that the call of patriotism always provokes in the hearts of that most remarkable people, the Scotch. It is interesting to remember that the site of this noble institution of learning comprises a part of an old survey of 1,000 acres granted to John Maxwell, one of Lexington's founders, in 1779. The State Regent, Miss Lucretia Hart Clay, had called a conference of the State Regents, to be held sometime in the fall, the purpose being to arouse enthusiasm, cultivate acquaintance with the work of
the several Chapters, as well as a personal knowledge of each other. No time could have better served this end than the time set—the 6th day of October—as the King's Mountain celebration occurred on the 7th. In response to this call there were thirteen Regents present, most of whom remained for the exercises next day. The following is the program arranged for the day: Military salute; music, march, American Republic, Weber's Band; invocation, President R. Lin Cave; music, National Potpourri, Weber's Band; address, "Isaac Shelby's Relation to the Battle of King's Mountain," Miss Elizabeth Shelby Kinkead; music, Stars and Stripes, Weber's Band; address, "The Battle of King's Mountain," Senator William Lindsay; song, "America," the audience; military drill, students of State College.

The importance of the battle of King's Mountain cannot be overestimated. Thomas Jefferson spoke of it as the "joyful turning of the tide." It might be said it was the crisis in that struggle for liberty for mankind, which was eventually to embrace the whole world. At this period of the Revolution the repeated disasters to the army, the cold and hunger, had spread dismay over the entire South. But these very adverse circumstances stimulated Isaac Shelby to plan and successfully carry out this "turning of the tide" that gave to us civil liberty without which no man or nation can rise to the height of possibilities. No battle of the Revolution, except perhaps the slaughter at Blue Lick Springs, is so close to the hearts of Kentuckians, and a part of the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution is to keep open the stream of patriotic reverence and duty that we owe to these heroes, and to point their honor to the rising generations. Upon the arrival of Senator Lindsay, the orator of the day, the artillery of State College fired a salute of twenty-one guns. He, with others on the program, were escorted to the stage by President Patterson. The chapel was elaborately decorated with the national colors. Over one entrance door was the Kentucky Coat of Arms, with its significant motto, "United we stand, divided we fall." Over an opposite one was draped that beautiful vision that streamed from the dome of the Administration Building at the World's Fair. Large
show cases filled with revolutionary relics were placed at either end of the chapel rostrum and formed one of the most interesting features of the day's program. These relics were loaned by the people from various parts of the State. Among them were George Washington's tent flag; a Masonic emblem, worn by Washington; Continental money, printed by Ben Franklin; a sword, presented to Governor Shelby by the State of North Carolina; a watch that belonged to General Shelly; a picture of Abraham Clark, signer of the Declaration of Independence; Revolutionary spinning wheel; Indian pipe of peace, Indian battleaxe, and last, but in significance by no means least, a colonial looking glass, brought over the mountains by Mrs. Levi Todd, on horseback and used in the forts of Boonesboro and Harrodsburg. This wise heroine knew that she should possess calm courage, patience and fortitude. She did not forget, even in the wilderness, the power which lies in being pleasing to the eye, as well as to the mind and heart. She felt to ignore this fact limited her utility. Upon the rostrum were seated Senators Lindsay and wife, who is one of the Vice-Presidents General; Miss Clay, Mrs. Lyle, Mrs. Harbison, Mrs. C. M. Maxwell, and Miss Elizabeth Kinkead, who in her stately pride and grace, looked a worthy descendant of her great-grandfather, Isaac Shelby, first Governor of Kentucky.

She was the first speaker of the hour, and dealt, in a scholarly and charming manner, with her subject. Then followed the "National potpourri." When the strains of the "Star Spangled Banner" were recognized the audience arose simultaneously. There stood together, listening, Mexican veterans, veterans of the Civil War, Hispano-American war veterans, Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, with all other thoughts obliterated by the great wave of patriotism that rushed into their souls. They knew that for that Star Spangled Banner seventy millions of people would die. As the song died, President Patterson, in a few eloquent remarks, introduced Senator Lindsay, whose subject was the "Battle of King's Mountain." I hope it may be possible for every Daughter of the American Revolution in this Commonwealth to read this patriotic address. He said: "We
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look not to the battle of King’s Mountain because it is an American victory, but congratulate ourselves on the result that has redounded to the glory of mankind. The hero of King’s Mountain is not one man, but all those who fought; and the women in the cabins who helped on the victory are the heroines.” Referring to the Daughters of the American Revolution, he said: “I congratulate the women that they have led on the great work of organization until it is represented in every State in the Union. Although American patriotism may sometimes wane, it will never die while it is in their charge.” He then paid a beautiful tribute to the brave women who waited, week after week, for news of their loved ones who fought at King’s Mountain.

Senator Lindsay’s address was able and vigorous, and while not lengthy, it rang with patriotism and fanned the fire of liberty in the hearts of his spellbound listeners. When the Senator closed and the glorious song “America” was begun by the band, the audience stood and all joined in and sang. Then came one of the most inspiring scenes to us—so wrought with love of country, memories of old time wars, and battles fought and won—a military drill by the students of State College. Looking at this uniformed, well-equipped line of soldier boys, with their proud, glad faces and measured, certain evolutions, one could not fail to draw a mental comparison between them and that ragged, careworn, anxious line that marched, one hundred and nineteen years before, to fight for and win for themselves and us that greatest boon that man can know, civil freedom. Standing there that perfect day, with the most glorious land in all the world stretching out before us, and realizing our freedom and that it was our land, the feeling uppermost in our hearts was to lift up our voices in praise and thanks for the courage and endurance of the men and women who first made it theirs and then gave it to us. It has occurred to me that maybe in the time to come, the future generations in the proud and glorious existence that is sure to be the heritage of those who live in the most powerful, free and civilized land under the sun—America—that they will look back to us, the Daughters of the American Revolution, and our efforts to
keep the beacon of liberty trimmed and burning on every height with the same reverence and patriotic gratitude as we now do the Puritans. God grant that there may never live in America that generation that will not always hold that death is better than loss of freedom; and that the price of liberty is eternal vigilance.

MRS. HANNAH BOSWELL,
Historian.

LANSING CHAPTER (Michigan.)—Held its annual meeting on the 4th of January, at the residence of the Regent, Mrs. B. F. Hall, Grand Street, south. There was a large attendance and enthusiasm prevailed. After the responsive reading, prayer, and singing of "America," the official reports were read. The Secretary reported an increase in membership of nine during the year. The Chapter now numbers fifty-three. Three deaths have occurred, Mrs. Harriett A. Tenney, Historian of the Chapter, Mrs. Hannah King and Mrs. Helen Grant Sparrow, one of the charter members. The report of the Treasurer showed the Chapter to be on a firm financial basis. The officers for the coming year were re-elected as follows: Regent, Mrs. Mary J. Hall; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Jesse M. Turner; Secretary, Miss Lizzie B. Cowles; Treasurer, Miss Anna A. Grant; Registrar, Mrs. Fannie H. Baker; Historian, Mrs. Mary A. Miles; members of the Executive Board in addition to the above named officers are Mesdames F. A. Hocker, C. C. Hopkins, N. F. Jenison and C. B. Grant. Membership Committee consists of Mesdames G. H. Saxton, J. J. Bush, William Donovan and J. A. Meyers.

Mrs. Mary J. Hall and Mrs. Emma Brayton were elected delegates to the Continental Congress, to be held in Washington, District of Columbia, February 22d, with Mrs. Mary A. Miles and Miss Sara C. Day as alternates.

Mesdames B. F. Hall and C. M. Turner were elected delegates to the meeting of the State Regents, to be held in Detroit, January 22d. Miss Clara L. Westcott was continued press correspondent.

The Regent was elected chairman of a committee on en-
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tainment for February 22d, and named as co-workers Mes-
dames William Donovan, F. A. Hooker, C. M. Turner, N.
F. Jenison, Della Bertch, J. J. Bush and Miss Holt. A com-
mittee of four, Mesdames M. A. Miles, J. A. Meyers, F. A.
Hooker and Elizabeth Knott, was appointed to devise ways
and means to alleviate the hardships and lonely hours of our
soldiers in Manila, and on Wednesday, January 10th, the
Daughters will meet at the home of Mrs. William Donovan
to begin work in this direction.

Refreshments were served during the social hour, which
followed the business meeting. January 25th the Chapter
will be entertained by Mrs. C. M. Turner, Ottawa Street, west.

FORT DEARBORN CHAPTER (Evanston, Illinois).—A recep-
tion given in honor of the State Regent, Mrs. William A.
Talcott, by the Fort Dearborn Chapter of the Daughters
of the American Revolution was their first meeting this sea-
son, and was held at the Country Club, Wednesday after-
noon, November 7th. The artistic decoration of the rooms,
mixing of silken flags and banners with chrysanthemums
and palms gracefully suggested the thought and sentiment of
the occasion, and gave the needed tone and coloring. A
goodly number of ladies were present, among them Mrs.
Robert H. Wiles, Regent of the Chicago Chapter. Resident
members and invited guests were presented to Mrs. Talcott
by our Regent, Mrs. Gridley. "America" was sung with
fervor (all standing), after which Mrs. Martin Gridley read
a charming and unique Colonial Idyl—a manuscript bearing
date Nantucket Island, September 20, 1745, the writer Ruth
Starbuck Wentworth, a typical Puritan maiden of the olden
time. In the quaint, somewhat stilted style of the document,
the respectful deference observed for "My honored father and
dearly beloved mother," the picturesque naïveté and flashes
of wit, and withal in the gentle dignity of character portrayed,
we all seemed distinctly to discern the original of an old
family portrait, painted by Copley, faded and dim, but the
features those of a sweet winsome young girl with wide white
brow, blue eyes, fair hair, powdered, and lace kerchief, whom
we recognize and proudly claim as our own great-great-grandmother, who came over in the "Mayflower."

Mrs. Talcott, in appropriate and interesting remarks, complimented the Fort Dearborn Daughters on the flourishing condition of their Chapter, and suggested the wisdom of each separate Chapter engaging in some special distinctive work in the line of patriotism and philanthropy. She urged the claims of the "Continental Hall" at Washington as being a fitting memorial to our ancestors, and stated that an average of five dollars contributed by each member of the several Chapters would erect the much desired building.

Mrs. Wiles, in a few words, brought us the greetings of the Chicago Chapter. The enjoyment of the last hour spent in the tea-room, where from a daintily spread table, coffee and punch were served by Mrs. Kirkman and Mrs. Williams, was evidence that "latter day patriotism" is not only in accord with the highest ethics, but is a potent social factor.—MRS. WILLIAM C. NICHOLS, Secretary.

EAGLE ROCK CHAPTER (Montclair, New Jersey).—On the last Saturday in November, Mrs. Edwin A. Bradley, in the name of the Educational Committee of the Eagle Rock Chapter, gave a reception at her home to all the teachers in the public schools of Montclair. The Regent, Mrs. Robert S. Woodward, the other officers of the Chapter, and Mr. and Mrs. Bradley received. The occasion proved particularly enjoyable. Good weather, a beautiful home pleasingly decorated, and a hearty feeling of mutual interest and good fellowship combined in making the afternoon one of real pleasure. It is highly desirable that teachers should know the parents of their pupils and the parents should know the teachers of their children, for only when the home and the school cooperate can the right education for the youth of our land be attained. Further, such a meeting as that at Mrs. Bradley's results in enjoyment that in itself is stimulating to the higher life of the community.—FRANCES BROWNELL WARD, Historian.
WHAT WE ARE DOING AND CHAPTER WORK.

Fort Atkinson Chapter (Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin), gave their first colonial reception and ball on the 29th of December. In spite of the inclement weather, the party was well attended, many being present from abroad, and was voted a great social success. The members of the Society appeared in colonial costume, and the hall was appropriately decorated with flags and pictures representing colonial times. The first part of the evening was passed in a reception and promenade concert; the latter part was devoted to dancing and when the lateness of the hour compelled the participants to seek their homes, one and all endorsed the opinion that this, the first social effort of the ladies, was one of the most enjoyable parties ever given in Fort Atkinson. Although Fort Atkinson Chapter is the youngest in the State, its organization dating back less than a year, it promises to be a strong Chapter, and a prominent factor in the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Wisconsin.—Lilian Stair Schreiner, Secretary.

Mary Washington Chapter (Washington, District of Columbia.)—On Tuesday, the 14th of November, 1899, the Mary Washington Chapter held a very impressive memorial service for Mrs. Marguerite Dickins, wife of Captain Dickins, United States Navy. She was widely known for her active participation in the charitable work of the city—more particularly among the families of the District Volunteers during the Spanish-American War—and later among the soldiers themselves on their return from Cuba. Invitations were extended to the District Regent and Regents and members of other Chapters of the city, most of the members of which knew and admired Mrs. Dickins. A paper was most feelingly read by Miss Virginia Miller, Vice-Regent of the Chapter, she having been intimately connected with Mrs. Dickins in the Daughters of the American Revolution work, both being charter members of the Mary Washington Chapter and serving jointly on the National Board for some time. She stated that we all knew and felt that the Society and Chapter has sustained a well nigh irreparable loss. A touching address was also delivered by Mr. Wilson, of the Citizen's
Relief Committee and associate worker with Mrs. Dickins in the relief work, who paid a most glowing tribute to the sterling qualities of head as well as heart, frankly acknowledging that her practical common sense solved many a knotty problem which confronted the Relief Committee, and that she suggested methods that greatly simplified their work. Mrs. Mary Lockwood, the well-known editress of the American Monthly Magazine, the organ of the Daughters of the American Revolution Society, most affectingly and simply told of her personal intercourse with Mrs. Dickins officially. Addresses were also read by members of the Chapter Relief Committee, of which Mrs. Dickins was chairman, which are submitted in full:

It is meet and right that our meeting this evening should be in the memory of Marguerite Dickins, from its inception a devoted member of our Chapter, an honor to it and an honor by it, and I gladly accept the tendered privilege of personally voicing the sentiments of esteem of the Chapter for her whom we had learned to love and respect, whose cheery personality brought sunshine wherever she went. I am not unmindful of my inability to do justice to her as a woman and a friend. I can only offer my small tribute of admiration for her many virtues and qualities that endeared her to all who knew her. She does not need our eulogies, her works are sufficient to do her ample justice in that respect and they will live after her. Would that I could feel the happy assurance that I had brought brightness and comfort to as many hearts and homes as she has. It was my pleasure and privilege during the past year to serve as a member of our Chapter Relief Committee, of which Mr. Dickins was chairman, and I recall with pleasure the pleasant intercourse I enjoyed during those committee meetings at the time of the terrible catastrophe. I was in the West on pleasure bent when I chanced to take up a local paper, and the first to attract my eye was the announcement of the awful tragedy. I can never forget the shock. Instantly I recalled to mind the apartment where she met the dread messenger as the one that served as commissary depot during the relief work, where was stored the heterogeneous articles for distribution; where,
during the hot summer hours, she and her committee apportioned, wrapped and marked packages for this and that as most needed. As a member of her committee I met her often and under varied circumstances. 'Twas then I learned to love and appreciate her. In the capacity of chairman she was ideal. She displayed peculiar adaptability for organizing and maintaining harmony in a committee—a by no means easy task. For one entire year her committee met weekly without a break and during that year there was never the slightest friction or disagreement of any kind. I mention this for the reason that I think it is unusually exceptional—and I attribute it entirely to the tact, kindness, courtesy and geniality of Mrs. Dickins. When Mrs. Dickins organized the Chapter Relief Committee she had less than fifty dollars at her disposal, but that small sum did not deter her. When funds were needed she would frequently supply the deficiency herself. No one knew how much she gave. We only know that she gave often. She would jestingly remark that she "went through the city with one hand outstretched supported by the other," and then would gravely add "'tis strange how money comes when we need it." One could not fail to admire the system used in keeping account of the different families, the sex, ages and especial needs of each. In a neatly kept ledger were enrolled the names of the individuals and families. Many of those on the roll were persons of culture and refinement, whose needy condition would be brought to Mrs. Dickins' notice by neighbors, not by themselves, pride forbidding that. With such cases Mrs. Dickins proved herself a born diplomat and showed her innate nobility of character and intuitive refinement. With some she would beg; as a personal favor, to be allowed to do something for them. With others she would contend that the husband or son or brother, as the case might be, would be much happier if he knew his loved ones were being cared for. She was never at a loss for an argument to accomplish her object. Her method in dealing with new cases was unique. She would first apply to the police in the vicinity for preliminary investigation, and here I am constrained in justice to Mrs. Dickins to state that she often spoke appre-
ciatively of the efficient service rendered her in her work by
the District police force. If the police report was satisfac-
tory, she would then send a member of the committee to
personally visit the family and try and learn something of
their needs. The city was divided into sections and a mem-
ber of the committee was assigned to attend to and visit the
families in that district and report to her. Sums varying
from $1.25 to $3.00 or $4.00 were given for marketing each
week. More or less rent was constantly paid, and to show
Mrs. Dickins' strong sense of honor, even back rent was
often paid to preserve the credit of the applicant. Again in
cases of sickness a nurse was provided and medicines pro-
cured, and in one or two cases funeral expenses were de-
frayed. Thanks to one of our local doctors, skilled medical
services was rendered free. Time forbids me expressing
further what my heart dictates, but in closing permit me to
suggest that we, as a Chapter, never allow her to be forgot-
ten, but use every effort to keep fresh the memory of Mar-
garet Dickins, whose

"Life * * * reminds us
We can make our lives sublime
And, departing, leave behind us,
Footprints on the sands of time."

—Flora Redfield Hill.

Philadelphia Chapter.—The annual meeting of the
Philadelphia Chapter was held in Independence Hall, De-
cember 6, 1899, when an election for officers for the year was
held and reports from the officers and committees received.
The election resulted in the selection of the following offi-
cers: Regent, Mrs. C. C. Harrison; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Edward H. Ogden; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Henry W. Wil-
son; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Henry C. McIlvaine;
Treasurer, Mrs. Herman Hoopes; Registrar, Mrs. Francis
Howard Williams; Historian, Mrs. R. Somers Rhodes;
Managers, Mrs. Josiah Bacon, Mrs. Hood Gilpen, Mrs.
George Dallas Dixon, Miss Fannie Magee, Mrs. Penn-Gask-
ell Skillern, Mrs. Christopher Wetherill, Jr.

In reviewing the work of the Philadelphia Chapter, during
the past year, I find much of interest and productive of the objects of the National Society. It may seem trifling after the war work of last year, which was such a credit to every Daughter of the American Revolution, but we have steadily increased in membership, strength and power for good. During the year we have taken a step contemplated for some time, that of acquiring a home where our papers can be stored, Chapter property kept, and social gatherings held; although our annual meetings and such meetings as the Chapter deem advisable will always be held in Independence Hall. At the beginning of the year we had the pleasure of a lecture, by Hudson Shaw, of England, on “The American Revolution from an Englishman’s Standpoint.” The lecture was held in Horticultural Hall, and was greatly enjoyed. Later in the year Mr. Woodruff, of Wilkes-Barre, lectured to us on “A Little Colonial Maid,” after which the members of the Chapter were entertained at tea, at the Acorn Club. by the Regent. One of our members, Mrs. Geiger, read a very interesting paper at the spring meeting on “The Early History of Christ Church, Philadelphia.”

We have held monthly meetings from October to May, when the business of the Chapter has been discussed and transacted. The various patriotic societies of the city have extended hospitalities to the Chapter through its officers. Also the Wyoming Valley Chapter, of Wilkes-Barre; the Delaware County Chapter, who entertained the entire Chapter at a delightful garden party; also the Camden Chapter, of New Jersey. The Management of the National Export Exposition invited them to the opening and dedication, and the Commercial Museum extended an invitation to the opening of the Commercial Congress. The Chapter has contributed $25 each to the Washington and Lafayette monuments; $25 to the George Taylor Chapter, of Easton, towards the purchase of the George Taylor home; $10 to the Abiah Folger Franklin Chapter, of Nantucket, to assist in the purchase and improvement of the property where the mother of Benjamin Franklin was born; $100 to the Porto Rican sufferers; $100 from the Regent of the Chapter to the Lafayette Monument, and $100 to the Julia Hogg memorial.
In January the War Committee sent, through the State Regent, $200 to Colonel Hawkins' Tenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, for relief of Pennsylvania soldiers in Manila, and $329.89 for the relief of Pennsylvania soldiers in the field. The Research Committee, who have been so earnestly working on the identification of the Sharpless collection of portraits in Independence Hall, have been successful in identifying four, namely: Colonel Isaac Smith, Judge of the Supreme Court of New Jersey; Colonel William Fell, of Maryland; General Charles Elsworth Pinkney, of South Carolina, and Samuel Adams. This represents a vast amount of labor, of which the Chapter, as well as the committee, have reason to feel very proud. The work of the summer was the moving of the Museums of Independence Hall to the wing buildings, the city having given permission for the building to the east to be used for revolutionary relics, and the one to the west, colonial. Mrs. Samuel Chew, a member of the Philadelphia Chapter, accomplished this work in the most wonderful way alone; working day after day and week after week, in order to get it arranged before the Grand Army of the Republic Encampment. The Revolutionary Museum is under the care of the Philadelphia Chapter. One of the members, Mrs. H. C. McCook, has presented to the Chapter a Robert Morris chair, and our Vice-Regent, Mrs. E. S. Smith, has presented a table in the same style. We are anticipating many gifts of this sort to furnish our new rooms. What we have done during the past year has been well done and we begin the New Year of our Chapter with renewed strength and hopes and promises, that our standard will be borne steadily onward and upward.—FANNIE PRICE RHODES, Historian.

CHICAGO CHAPTER—The Daughters of the American Revolution held a social meeting at their rooms in the Fine Arts building, Thursday afternoon, December 7, 1899. After singing "America," Miss Jennie R. Holmes gave two beautiful songs. Mr. Wallace Rice then followed by an address on the poetry of the Revolution. He recited in a most spirited manner many of the songs of those days "which tried men's souls."
What we are doing and Chapter work. Much to the delight of the members of the Chapter, Mr. H. W. Newton sang "Yankee Doodle," and last and best of all, old "Chester" in the original wording of the early colonial days—old "Chester" which was really the battle hymn of the Revolution, and which must have given comfort and courage to our forefathers doing battle for the right. Tea and a social half hour finished a charming afternoon.—Flora Ripley Wilson, Historian.

Monument Erected at Donegal, Lancaster Co., Pa.,
By Witness Tree Chapter, D. A. R., October 5th, 1899.

Witness Tree Chapter, of Columbia, Pennsylvania, though young in years, and small in numbers, has already accomplished good work.

The Chapter was formed two years ago by fourteen members of the original charter members and founders of the Donegal Chapter, of Lancaster County. These withdrew to form a new Chapter for the purpose of greater convenience in meeting, etc., and elected for their Regent for two years, Miss
Lillian S. Evans, who had been the founder and first Regent of Donegal Chapter.

During the summer of 1898, the Witness Tree Chapter held a number of special meetings, while carrying on the work for the soldiers in Cuba and Porto Rico. Medical supplies, provisions, pajamas, flannel bandages, etc., were sent out by the Chapter; and work and money were freely given.

During the past year, the most important work of the Chapter was accomplished in the erection of a monument at old historic Donegal, Lancaster County, in memory of the revolutionary soldiers of that place.

A beautiful shaft from the quarries of West Virginia, was presented by the Regent, Miss Evans, and it was the duty of the Chapter to arrange for the polishing, lettering and placing of the shaft. The whole affair was accomplished at great expense, and it was entirely due to the constant and earnest work of Miss Evans that all was carried to a successful issue. Miss Evans had the hearty support and approval of the Chapter in all that she did. Contributions were received from Donegal Chapter, and from many individuals whose ancestors were among the heroes of Donegal. Over one hundred names are on the monument.

Mr. Henry Carpenter Niles, of York, Pennsylvania, gave his fine rendition of "The Merchant of Venice;" in aid of the fund, and a goodly sum was realized by this means.

The Hon. Hampton L. Carson, of Philadelphia, has consented to favor the Chapter with an Historical address on December 15, in aid of the fund.

On an ideal autumn day, October 5, 1899, the monument was unveiled in the presence of many visitors, including members of Harrisburg, Yorktown and Donegal Chapters, Daughters of the American Revolution.

An eloquent prayer by Rev. George Wells Ely was followed by the reading, by Mr. Ely, of a beautiful poem, which was written for the occasion by Mr. Lloyd Mifflin, author of "At the Gates of Song."

After the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner," the monument was unveiled by Miss Evans. The audience then entered the old church to listen to a most able and interest-
ing historical address by Hon. Marriott Brosius, of Lancaster. After the singing of patriotic hymns, the invited guests repaired to a large tent erected under the Witness Tree, where a bountiful luncheon was served by The Witness Tree Chapter.

The Chapter feel that they can congratulate themselves on having been successful in placing this memorial in honor of the brave men “who fought to make us free.”

**Le Ray de Chaumont Chapter**, of Watertown, New York, number among its members a “Real Daughter,” who on July 30, 1899, reached her one hundredth birthday. A large representation of Chapter members honored the occasion by a visit to the venerable woman at her home near Cape Vincent, New York. It was a beautiful summer day and after a pleasant drive over smooth country roads a snug farm house was reached. There the children and grandchildren to the fifth generation had gathered for a family dinner party. After the arrival of the Daughters, exercises were held in which the Chapter presented first its token of appreciation in the form of fifty red and fifty white carnations tied with the Society’s colors. A genealogical paper was read by the member of the Chapter who had compiled it, in which she traced the centenarian’s descent from John Adams, one of the valiant company that came to the new world in the “Mayflower.” A member of the Chapter claiming the same ancestors, John Alden and Priscilla, sent as a gift “The Courtship of Miles Standish,” in which Longfellow has forever immortalized the pair. The very aged woman was well able to do the honors of the occasion, standing to receive her guests, and seeming to heartily appreciate and thoroughly enjoy it all. The pastor of the church of which she has been a member for over sixty years paid a high tribute to her Christian character and well-spent life, a life if spared until 1901, that will have been lived in three centuries, through the entire nineteenth century and through the close of the eighteenth and opening of the twentieth centuries. Mrs. Louis Lansing, an ex-Regent of the Chapter, spoke to the “Real Daughter” of the influence her life would have upon the Daughters and
the honor they felt in having her a member of the Chapter. Letters of congratulation were read from Mrs. James A. Belden, State Regent, and from the Chapter's Regent, Miss Flora Peck. Patriotic songs and a picture taken of the "Real Daughter" and the twenty-five visiting Daughters was the finale to these memorable exercises. As a pleasant and lasting reminder of the day, Mrs. Burnett gave to each Daughter a souvenir in book form, tastefully printed in gilt on a white ground, giving the principal events in her life. In meeting this remarkably preserved woman, it seemed as if the decree, "that beyond the allotted three score and ten years all is sorrow and pain," had been marvelously set aside and in view of this feeling it may be permitted to wish that the Daughters of the American Revolution may for some time yet have the honor of numbering among its members Mrs. Asentha Mosley Burnett. Before closing this narrative an interesting and very essential preparation to all the above happenings cannot be overlooked. It was a luncheon tendered the Daughters by two ladies of Cape Vincent, Mrs. Casler and Mrs. Sole, members of the Chapter, "who satisfied our mouths with good things" and a sail on the St. Lawrence with its bracing air had so well prepared us to thoroughly enjoy. As a whole the day is one that can always be recalled with the keenest pleasure not alone for the enjoyment derived by the members of the Le Ray De Chaumont Chapter, but that it paid its respect to worthy age.—CARRIE SIGOURNEY SMITH, Historian.

CALIFORNIA CHAPTER.—The last autumn meeting was held November 27, 1899, at the residence of Mrs. Elizabeth Davenport, Mrs. J. L. Moody, Regent, in the chair. Among the guests was Mrs. J. L. Swift, her first visit since her election as State Regent. Captain Selfridge gave an account of the troops from New York and the campaign in Santiago during the last year, in such a stirring, masterly manner that all felt that the revolutionary fire is still burning and that the soldiers of to-day are worthy descendants of the Revolution. After the business meeting, "America" was sung as usual, and the members and guests enjoyed the dainty re-
freshments offered by the hostess. Over the coffee, Miss Catlin recited Whittier's poem commemorative of Abraham Davenport, and only at a late hour were adieus said.—A. G. Catlin, Historian.

NOVA CAESAREA CHAPTER (Newark, New Jersey).—Women, brave in the Nation's colors, filled the parlors of the Continental Hotel, Thursday morning, October 19, 1899, on the occasion of the first fall meeting of the season of the Nova Caesarea Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. They gathered to hear papers on important historical events and to welcome the Regent, Mrs. William H. Tracy.

Mrs. Tracy opened with a few well-chosen words of welcome, saying that she was glad to see so many Daughters present, and that while life had its vicissitudes she was happy to say that the circle was unbroken save for one member, Miss Eliza Sandford, a "Real Daughter." Miss Doretta C. Nischwitz followed with a piano solo, after which the business of the meeting was proceeded with.

The Regent stated in her report, which followed, that twenty-two of the Nova Caesarea's members had been taken from the Chapter to form others in Flemington, Jersey City and elsewhere in the State.

"I don't know how many more will be formed from our Chapter," Mrs. Tracy continued, "but I hope not many."

Miss Grace A. Coe followed with a historical sketch of the battle of Red Bank, as follows:

On the 22d of October, 122 years, ago, two battles were won by the Americans, with Colonel Christopher Greene in command. Just at this time Washington was drawing near to Philadelphia and took a strong position at White Marsh, within fourteen miles of the city. He then sent out militia to scour the roads above the city and between the Schuylkill and Chester, to intercept supplies being sent to the enemy.

The forts and obstructions in the river upon which Washington depended had been destroyed, and some of the enemy's ships had forced their way through the chevaux de frise. The American frigate "Delaware" had been run aground and captured. The great object
of the British was to reduce and destroy, that of Washington to defend and hold the remaining forts and obstructions.

Fort Mifflin was erected on a low, green, reedy island in the Delaware a few miles from Philadelphia below the mouth of the Schuylkill. It consisted of extensive outworks and batteries. There was a narrow channel between the island and the Pennsylvania shore. In the main channel, opposite, were sunk strong chevaux de frise, almost impossible to be passed and very dangerous for any ship that might run against them, since on one side was Fort Mifflin and on the Jersey side, opposite Red Bank, was situated Fort Mercer. Fort Mifflin was garrisoned by troops of the Maryland Line and a reinforcement from Virginia, making between three and four hundred strong. These were commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Samuel Smith, of Baltimore. The fort was strongly guarded by floating batteries, galleys and fire ships, commanded by Commodore Hazlewood.

Fort Mercer had been garrisoned by militia, but now Washington replaced them by four hundred of General Varnum's Rhode Island Continentals, placing Colonel Greene in command, who was accompanied by Captain Mandiut Duplessis, a young French engineer of great merit, who, having volunteered in the glorious cause, had been commissioned by Congress. In a letter to Colonel Greene Washington writes as follows: "The post with which you are instructed is of utmost importance to America. The whole defense of the Delaware depends upon it, and consequently all the enemy's hopes of keeping Philadelphia and finally succeeding in the present campaign."

However, before Greene had the outworks completed he was surprised on October 22, 1777, by a body of Hessians emerging from a wood close by. They had four battalions, 1,200 strong of grenadiers and picked men, besides light infantry and chasseurs, all commanded by Count Dunop. Colonel Greene was not in the least disconcerted, and advised his men to keep concealed in order that the enemy might think the fort was only slightly defended. Before long he saw an officer with a flag, accompanied by a drummer, riding slowly toward the fort. The officer demanded immediate surrender with a threat of no quarter in case of resistance, but Greene, like a true American, replied that we fight to the last extremity. The word was carried back to the Hessians, and by 4 o'clock they had thrown up a battery within a mile of the outworks and a heavy cannonade was opened.

Dunop led on his troops, but was extremely surprised to receive a severe flanking fire from the American galleys and batteries and sharp volleys from the outworks. The latter were quickly abandoned by the garrison. The enemy entered at two places, imagining the day their own.

At first no troops could be seen, and as the Hessians advanced with shouts of apparent victory, a volley of grape-shot and musketry rained upon them. The slaughter was terrific. As this column was
being fired upon from the north Colonel Dunop with the other column was advancing to the south of the redoubt, where they were showered with a similar tempest of iron.

Dunop was wounded on the spot. Lieutenant Colonel Mingerode was also dangerously wounded, and several of the best officers were either killed or disabled. Many others were killed or wounded, and the rest driven out. Colonel Linsing tried to draw off the troops in good order, but dire confusion reigned, and those in retreat were hotly pursued by the flanking fire from the galleys and floating batteries. The British lost in killed and wounded about four hundred, the Americans only eight killed and twenty-nine wounded.

Later on as Captain Duplessis was walking over the battlefield he came upon Count Dunop who greeted him with these words: “Whoever you are, draw ye hence.” Captain Duplessis complied with his request and had him carried to a house nearby, where he lingered for three days, and on his deathbed the count, who was only 37 years old, said: “This is finishing a noble career early—I die,” he added bitterly, “the victim of my ambition, and the avarice of my sovereign.”

It was the plan of the Hessians to attack at the same time Fort Mifflin. Their “Augusta” of sixty-four guns and the “Merlin” of eighteen guns and a galley ran aground and the only force in active service then was the “Roebuck” of forty-four guns and two frigates. The one course left would be for these vessels to draw as near as possible to Fort Mifflin and open a cannonade, but the obstructions in the river had so altered the channel that it was impossible to get within the desired position. They, however, kept up a fire all that evening, and the following morning, being aided by the British batteries from the Pennsylvania shore, hoping under cover of it the ships might make their escape; but it takes a Yankee to discover any trick, and the Americans immediately sent down four fire ships. hoping to destroy them.

The Hessians boldly resisted until a red-hot shot from our vessels set the “Augusta” on fire. Efforts were immediately made to save her crew, but before the captain, second lieutenant, gunner and several of the crew were able to get away there was a terrible explosion, and nearly all those mentioned perished.

The “Merlin” was also set on fire, while the “Roebuck” and other vessels made a hasty departure, and Fort Mifflin was still in the hands of the Americans.

The brave efforts of those commanding our troops were speedily recognized by the public and Congress, and later each one, Colonel Greene, Lieutenant Colonel Smith and Commodore Hazlewood received a sword, as a testimony of distinguished merit.
Miss Maude Farrand then played a Grieg solo, Holberg-Tuite, which was executed in a masterly fashion.

Miss Farrand was followed by Mrs. Clara F. Starr, who read a paper entitled "The Original Owners of New Jersey."

In his "Stories of New Jersey," Frank Stockton says, that New Jersey having been discovered first by the Indians, then by the English under Cabot, then by the French, and finally by the Dutch (for Henry Hudson was in the employ of that Nation), may be said to have been entirely discovered. This small portion of the new country which we occupy and call New Jersey was evidently considered a very desirable spot, but it seems far easier to have discovered it than to settle the rights of the discoverers. Many of these first settlers had no claim to the land and were merely "squatters." Early in the seventeenth century, Queen Elizabeth granted an immense tract of land to Sir Walter Raleigh, which was called Virginia and that included New Jersey. Afterwards King Charles II granted to his brother, the Duke of York, an immense tract of land which was called New York, and that included New Jersey, so what is now New Jersey was then at the same time both Virginia and New York.

The grant to the Duke of York was by a royal charter, dated March 26, 1664. Upon the 23d of April, the same year, the Duke conveyed a portion of this territory to two other persons, Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret. The conveyance to these individuals was made by a long and formal instrument, and defines the bounds of our State exactly as they stand to-day, 235 years later. In the words of the "concessions" (as this document was called) "for the consideration of the sum of ten shillings of lawful money of England, all this tract shall hereafter belong to these two persons, and shall be called by the name or names of Nova Caesarea, or New Jersey."

In addition to the sum of ten shillings mentioned in the agreement there was to be a rent of one pepper-corn to be paid on the nativity of St. John the Baptist, if legally demanded.

Sir John Berkeley was born in 1607. He commanded the English army against the Scots in 1638, and was knighted in that year. He was also a firm supoprter of the royal cause and remained in exile with the royal family. In 1652 he was placed at the head of the Duke of York's establishment. Pepys speaks of him as being esteemed "a fortunate though a passionate and but weak man as to policy, and the most fiery man in discourse without any cause" he ever saw. He died August 26, 1668. Sir George Carteret was a naval officer of high reputation, and was appointed by Charles I joint governor of the Island of Jersey. He was much esteemed by all parties, and might have been a vice-admiral under the Parliament had he not declined the offer by the express command of the King. He was a staunch friend of royalty, and the fidelity with which both
Berkely and Carteret clung to the royal cause gave them very naturally great influence at court. Their personal intercourse with both the King and the Duke of York was of the most familiar character, so that it is not remarkable they should have availed themselves of their advantages to secure benefits arising from the new western country.

Sir George Carteret died 1680. His interest in New Jersey was sold to William Penn and eleven associates for £3,400, or $17,000—a goodly interest in sixteen years on one-half of ten shillings, or $1.25! These two proprietors formed a constitution for the colony, securing equal privileges and liberty of conscience for all and issued an injunction that new settlers should purchase their lands from the tribes of Indians, which had lived upon them. So thoroughly was this arrangement carried out that every foot of land in the entire State of New Jersey was bought from the Indians and paid for. This constitution of Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret was the first constitution of New Jersey and must ever possess great interest in the estimation of her citizens, containing as it does, the germ of those republican principles for which the State has ever been distinguished, and of many of the institutions which exist at the present time.

Philip Carteret, nephew of Sir George, was appointed first Governor of New Jersey. He was born in 1639, and was but twenty-six years old when he accepted the appointment. He possessed great equanimity of temper and firmness of purpose, and in his intercourse with the natives exhibited strict truth and equity. He came from England in August, 1665, and fixed the seat of government at Elizabeth Point or Elizabeth Port (thus named in honor of the wife of Sir George Carteret), purchased land from the Indians for a home, and sent agents into New England to invite settlers from that quarter. The terms offered were so favorable that many accepted the invitation.

Some of the inducements set forth in the invitation were “the convenience of situation, temperature of air, and fertility of soil such that there are no less than seven considerable towns, viz: Bergen (first settled), Shrewsbury, Middletown, Newark, Elizabethtown, Woodbridge and Piscataway, which are all well inhabited by a sober and industrious people who have necessary provisions for themselves and families, and for the comfortable entertainment of strangers and travelers, and although this country may afford many conveniences to strangers, yet all persons must know that in their settlement they will find their exercises. They must have their winter as well as their summer. They must labor before they reap and until their plantation be cleared (in summer time) they must expect mosquitoes, flies, gnats and such like.”
Our State was named Nova Caesarea or New Jersey in honor of Sir George Carteret, because of his spirited defense of the Island of Jersey at the time he was Governor there. She has reason for grateful exultation. Her past history is without a stain, and her present and prospective condition is almost all that can be desired. From the character of her institutions, and her other advantages, the people have come to be possessed of the means of prosperity and happiness to a full extent.

Miss Mary S. Clark, of Belvidere, the Historian, read a paper memorializing Miss Eliza Sandford, who died this summer in Bloomfield, and who was an original "Daughter," having the gold spoon presented by the National Society. A subscription to place a suitable monument at her grave in Bloomfield cemetery was raised among the Daughters present, who felt that such work was a proper appreciation of the fact that she was a Daughter of 1776.

After Mrs. Starr's paper the Daughters passed down stairs to the palmerium, where a menu was discussed.—Mary Sherrerd Clark, Historian.

SECOND ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF ALABAMA CHAPTER REGENTS.—The second annual conference was a memorable occasion full of interest and pleasure to all who were present. Besides the business sessions, the social functions were unusually delightful; the elegant luncheon given by Mrs. J. Morgan Smith to the whole Conference and the beautiful reception in honor of the Regents held at the lovely home of Mrs. Chenoweth showed refined and exquisite taste in every detail.

Wednesday, November 15th, at 10 a. m., the Conference assembled in the spacious parlor of the State Regent, Mrs. J. Morgan Smith. Members of the General Sumter Chapter assisted Mrs. Smith in receiving and welcoming the delegates from the various Chapters in the State. Mrs. W. H. Sims, State Regent, of Mississippi, and Miss Temple, of Knoxville, Tennessee, Vice-President General, were the guests of honor.

Mrs. J. Morgan Smith as State Regent presided over the Conference, and Mrs. P. H. Mell acted as Secretary. After the singing of the national hymn "America," the Conference listened with pleasure to the address of welcome which was
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delivered by Mrs. A. T. Henley in the much regretted absence
The response given by Mrs. George P. Harrison, Regent of
the Martha Wayles Jefferson Chapter, was bright, witty and
fitly expressed the sentiments of the visiting members. The
address of the State Regent, Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, was next
in order and was full of the Daughters of the American Revo-
lution work in Alabama.

Mrs. P. H. Mell gave a brief report of her duties as Secretary.

Reports from the Chapters followed in this order: General
Sumter Chapter, Birmingham, Mrs. A. T. Henley; Light
Horse Harry Lee Chapter, Mrs. P. H. Mell; Peter Forney
Chapter, Montgomery, Mrs. J. M. Wyly; Andrew Jackson
Chapter, Talladega, Mrs. J. M. Thornton; Martha Wayles
Jefferson Chapter, Opelika, Mrs. George P. Harrison. Mrs.
J. S. Mooring, Regent of the Frederick William Gray Chapter,
was suddenly detained by illness upon the eve of coming to
the Conference and was unable to send a report.

Letters were read from the following Regents: Mrs. El'en
Peter Bryce, Tuscaloosa; Mrs. C. W. Ashcraft, Florence;
Mrs. Syd Robbins, Selma. All the reports and letters were
encouraging and the promise for future growth very favor-
able.

During the morning session the Conference was delighted
to welcome Miss Temple, of Knoxville, Tennessee, Vice-Pre-
ident General. She was introduced by the State Regent and
gave an eloquent and stirring address upon the national work
of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the pro-
ceedings of the Board, which was instructive and beneficial
to all who had the pleasure of listening to her.

At 1 o'clock the Conference adjourned and after a delight-
ful intermission spent in pleasant social intercourse and in
enjoying the daintiest refreshments in the beautiful luncheon
served by Mrs. Smith, the Conference re-assembled at 2.30
p.m.

Rules and By-laws were then presented by the Committee
on Rules and adopted by the Conference.

Mrs. J. M. Thornton, President of the Children of the
American Revolution, read a report upon organizing this Society in the State; she urged the Regents to consider the matter seriously and favorably. Much interest was shown.

Mrs. J. M. Wyly, in her own original, spirited manner, told the story of Christopher Goree, of Boston, Massachusetts, a boy of twelve, the first martyr of the Revolution; Mrs. L. B. Haley recommended a series of books which would interest the Children of the American Revolution, called "Great Americans for little Americans," by Eggleston; Miss Temple kindly gave by request much information about the practical work of the Children of the American Revolution in Knoxville, Tennessee.

Mrs. T. M. Owen, of Carrollton, read an exceedingly interesting paper, eloquent and patriotic, showing the relations that might and should exist between the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Alabama Historical Society.

Mrs. W. E. Sorsby, of the History Section of the Birmingham Woman's Club, ably led the discussion upon this paper and showed forcibly why the Chapters should support the Alabama Historical Society.

Mrs. W. H. Sims, State Regent of Mississippi, gave a practical talk upon the subject of the Continental Hall. She showed the great need of such a building, described the cramped quarters of the National Board; the immense amount of work performed under their direction and the inconveniences from which they suffered; the expense of the annual congress and the absolute necessity for a great public hall, etc., etc.

Miss Temple endorsed her address emphasizing the need of a permanent home for the possessions of the Daughters of the American Revolution and headquarters for the whole organization.

The State Regent, Mrs. Smith, called the attention of the Conference to several matters of great interest. She requested those present to aid her in obtaining revolutionary relics to deposit in the Daughters of the American Revolution exhibit in the National Museum at Washington; she desired the Regents to make diligent search among their acquaintances for Real Daughters; she showed a picture of the grave
of a revolutionary hero, William Armistead, buried in South Alabama, and asked if any present knew of other graves. Mrs. Frank White told of her grandfather's grave near Talladega and Mrs. T. M. Owen mentioned two others near Birmingham. The State Regent also called the attention of all present to the excellent report of the Smithsonian Institute upon Daughters of the American Revolution work, a report of which the Society may well be proud, and she distributed several copies. She presented forcibly the claims of the American Monthly as the organ of the Daughters of the American Revolution and Miss Temple ably seconded her remarks upon this subject.

Mrs. P. H. Mell urged the Chapters to appropriately observe the 14th of December, the centennial anniversary of the death of George Washington; public schools should hold some commemorative exercises as the day will be generally celebrated throughout the country. She called the attention of the Conference to the fact that the State Regent had no gavel and asked contributions of historic wood, promising to have one made for the next annual session.

The officers elected for the coming year were: Secretary, Mrs. W. G. Estes; Treasurer, Mrs. George P. Harrison; Historian, Mrs. P. H. Mell.

Before the adjournment, Mrs. Mell moved that Mrs. J. Morgan Smith should be endorsed by the Chapters for reappointment by the next Congress as State Regent for Alabama.

This was loudly seconded by numerous voices and carried by acclamation with a rising vote. Mrs. Smith gracefully expressed her thanks for the compliment.

Upon motion the Conference adjourned, sine die.—Mrs. P. H. Mell, Secretary.

Stars and Stripes Chapter (Burlington, Iowa)—"Forefathers Day" was most fittingly observed on Thursday, December 22, by a charming social afternoon at the home of the Regent of the Stars and Stripes Chapter, Mrs. Cate Gilbert Wells, West Jefferson Street.

The house was in patriotic dress for the occasion. The
Stars and Stripes were used for graceful draperies throughout the house and a magnificent vase of the stately American Beauties, with potted plants, ferns and palms, lent their fragrance throughout the home.

Mrs. Wells and Mrs. Wilkinson opened the afternoon entertainment with a delightful piano duet by Schubert-Liszt, admirably executed and appreciated by the guests.

During the afternoon Miss Ednah Dow played the "Spanish Dances" by D. Alard, in such a fascinating, artistic manner that the guests begged an encore. Miss Brobst gave an effective rendition of Edward Baxter's "Loreli" on the piano, which was very much enjoyed and well executed. The Regent introduced the Rev. R. L. Marsh to the guests, who gave the address of the afternoon, his subject "From Cromwell to Washington," dwelling on the landing of the Pilgrims.

A greater portion of the address was of a historical nature, showing the origin of the Puritans and Independents. In a very lucid and interesting manner Mr. Marsh traced the departure of the Independents from England to Holland, and then the trip of the small and brave company across the Atlantic to Massachusetts. He showed the relation that all these previous bitter experiences had to their future career. He spoke of the new nation which had been established in the cabin of the "Mayflower." Mr. Marsh discussed the Pilgrim and Puritan from the independent and dependent standpoints, and rose to heights of eloquence and many of his fine passages were highly appreciated and inspiring. He closed his remarks with a few of the fine verses from Lowell's tribute to Washington in his memoriam.

Another pleasure of the afternoon was a short talk from Rev. Dr. Salter, about his recent visit to Plymouth Rock, in company with 500 Pilgrims, and singing the Forefathers' hymn, each pilgrim being allowed to place their foot on the historical rock.

Mrs. Wilkinson read Mrs. Heman's beautiful poem of "The Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers," after which the Regent caused a flutter of consternation among the Daughters by saying they would be asked to answer twenty-four historical
questions (very easy and simple little questions) on patriotic tablets, the prizes for which were awarded to Miss Ruth Shef- 
ey, a silver model of Miles Standish sword; Mrs. Edwin Carpenter, a plate with likeness and coat of arms of Wash- 
lington, and Mrs. Bernard received a copy of the Battle Ax of John Alden for her efforts.

FORT GREEN CHAPTER of Brooklyn, New York, com- 
memorated "Evacuation Day" with a social meeting, held No-

vember 25, 1899, in the Governor's room in the City Hall, 
Manhattan Borough, and about two hundred members and 
their friends participated in the reunion. The program was 
in charge of the Committee on History and Government, 
Mrs. T. B. Wellman, chairman. Mrs. Henry Earle, the Re-
gent, presided.

The exercises began with the singing of "Columbia's 
Hymn," composed for the occasion by Mrs. Wellman and 
sung to the tune "Beulah Land." The singing was led by 
the Choral Club of the Chapter, the director, G. Waring Steb-
bins, rendering a couple of the stanzas as solos, all pres-
ent joining in the chorus.

Mrs. Wellman read a long and interesting paper in which 
she referred to the anniversary that was being celebrated— 
the evacuation of New York City by the British one hundred 
and sixteen years ago, and then dwelt at some length upon 
the life and career of Alexander Hamilton, paying a special 
tribute to his patriotism and statesmanship.

"Ideal Statesmanship and Citizenship" was the subject of 
an excellent paper by Mrs. Charles O'H. Craigie, who said 
that the illustrious foreigners who had aided the struggling 
colonists in their effort to establish independence should not 
be forgotten, and mentioned in particular the debt of grati-
tude owed to Lafayette. She said that the recent reception 
by the City of New York to Admiral Dewey had a counter-
part in the greeting extended to Lafayette on his second visit to 
this country in 1824. She claimed the standard of states-
manship was not as high now as formerly, that there was 
danger in partisanship and centralization of power and said 
there was cause for gratitude in the fact that God-fearing men
had always been at the head of the Government. The speaker also briefly referred to the death of Vice-President Hobart.

Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, one of the founders of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, was one of the guests of the Chapter and made a brief address. She said that “Evacuation Day” one hundred and sixteen years ago meant the departure of the English as enemies, but happily to-day none but the friendliest feelings existed between England and this country. She claimed that not enough attention had been paid in history to New York’s part in the Revolution. While the erection of a Dewey arch was under consideration she thought some steps should be taken to erect a monument to the martyrs of the prison ships. It would be a good thing to have the arch and the monument erected together and while she admired Dewey and would like to see the arch erected she considered it but right that the revolutionary heroes should be remembered also.

Mrs. Washington A. Roebling, Vice-President General of the National Society, was also a guest and made an address. She said that she always considered herself a Brooklynite although fate had of late prevented her from living here. The happiest days of her life were the fourteen years spent in Brooklyn. She had never seen women work as the Brooklyn women did when they became interested, she said, and then proceeded to discuss the plan of the National Society for the erection of Continental Hall in Washington as a building for the use of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Women had built hospitals and churches and collected hundreds of dollars for missions, but they had never erected a building for themselves with the aim of having it a monument for the future. It is proposed that every one of the 25,000 members of the organization should give $5.00 toward the fund for the Continental Hall and if this plan is carried out with $50,000 already a hall such as is desired can be erected.

Miss Forsyth, also a Vice-President General of the National Society, was then introduced and indorsed Mrs. Roebling’s suggestion that all work hard during the coming year and try
and erect a Continental Hall. She spoke briefly on "The Relation of New York to the Nation."

George J. Corey, of this borough, consul to Amsterdam, was the last speaker. He told of the friendship that had always existed between the Dutch and the people of the United States, and said the American woman was much admired by her sister in Holland. He then gave a sketch of the Pilgrims in their three homes, namely, England, Holland and America, referring principally to the years spent by the Pilgrims at Amsterdam and Leyden. He said that some of the Daughters of the Revolution, who prided themselves on being English and would not admit to being Dutch, really had Dutch blood in their veins, for twenty-five of the colonists had married into Dutch families during their stay in Leyden.

Between the addresses Mr. Stebbins sang "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," the assemblage joining in the chorus. After vote of thanks had been moved by Mrs. Samuel Bowne Duryea to Mayor Van Wyck and all the attendants who had in anyway ministered to the comfort of the Chapter during its visit to the City Hall, the meeting was adjourned.

Millicent Porter Chapter, of Waterbury, Connecticut, commemorated the centennial of the death of George Washington, by holding a meeting on December 14, 1899. The member who hospitably opened her house for the occasion was Mrs. Edward L. Frisbee, Jr. The rooms were tastefully and suitably decorated, a large engraving of "The Father of his Country," draped with a flag, occupying a conspicuous place. The Regent, Mrs. Henry C. Griggs, presided. The hostess, who is a talented and favorite singer, opened the exercises with a pleasing solo. After some business discussion, mention was made of a gift of a piece of the old ship "Ironsides," from Rev. Dr. Joseph Anderson, to be placed in the Historical rooms now being prepared by Millicent Porter Chapter for the preservation of revolutionary and other war relics. The "Farewell Address" of Washington was read with much expression by Mrs. John P. Kellogg, and the listeners were again impressed with the great insight and progressive ideas of Washington, as the statements he
then made and the advice he gave seems particularly appropriate to the needs of the United States at the present time. A paper issued at the time of his death, December 14, 1799, is in the possession of Miss Julia Bronson, a Chapter member. From a fac-simile Mrs. Frank Plum read the announcement of Washington's death to Congress and some of the sad expressions and scenes which followed. Mrs. Frisbie sang charmingly "Home and Country," a hymn written for and dedicated to Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution. Much interest was expressed in a Children of the American Revolution Society, "Stars and Stripes," founded in Waterbury last Summer and which has a membership of thirty. A poem, written for this junior Society by Mrs. Emily Goodrich Smith, was read. After the roll call "America" was sang by all. A social hour with dainty refreshments followed.—MRS. OTIS NORTHROP, Secretary.

WATAUGA CHAPTER (Memphis, Tennessee).—Watauga Chapter and its friends were handsomely entertained during the Christmas holidays by its capable Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. S. B. Chism, in her handsome home on Shelby Street, Friday, December 29, 1899. The Regents of both our other Chapters, and many of their members were present. All were particularly gratified at the presence of our own beloved Regent, Mrs. Luke Wright, who has been in serious ill health for some time. Not feeling equal to the task of presiding, she left the conduct of affairs to the Second Vice-Regent, Mrs. R. P. Lake, who proved a safe and effective pilot for the short business session of the Chapter. Watauga has taken the initiative in a movement to establish and maintain a public park and drinking fountain on our river front, which is to be named in honor of some Tennessee patriot, and a conference concerning this was also held. Many happy greetings, bright remarks, and patriotic feeling were expressed in response to roll call. A special feature much enjoyed was a short talk (given by request) by Mrs. Electra Semmes Colston, of Mobile, Alabama. Mrs. Colston is always a welcome guest in Watauga’s circle, and this time kindly consented to "tell us something of the inner side of her father's life"—
the distinguished Admiral of the Confederate Navy. This she did with the delicate touch of a true-born gentlewoman, the tenderness of a loving daughter, yet with the loyalty to truth of the intelligent and accurate historian. We felt anew the truth of the poet's words:

"The bravest are the tenderest,
The loving are the loyal!"

Mrs. Jordan Morris and Miss Leila Boyd contributed charming vocal selections; Miss Boyd a reading; delicious refreshments were served; then all joined in a patriotic chorus, standing, "America," with fervent zeal. Mrs. Chism was voted an inimitable hostess, and all adjourned till January 22, when delegates to the National Congress are to be elected.

—J. R. A.

**COLONEL WILLIAM MONTGOMERY CHAPTER.—** At the annual meeting, held January 1, 1900, Mrs. Joseph C. Boyd was elected Regent of the Colonel William Montgomery Chapter, of Danville, Pennsylvania, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of our beloved Regent, Mrs. Edward N. Lightner. The other officers were re-elected as follows: Miss Emeline Gearhart, Secretary; Miss Penina Bright, Treasurer, and Miss Helen Magill, Historian.—EMELINE STUART GEARHART, Secretary.

**SAMUEL GRANT CHAPTER.—** At the November meeting, 1899, of the Samuel Grant Chapter, of Gardiner, Maine, one of its charter members, Mrs. Laura E. Richards, was made an honorary member of the Chapter. Mrs. Richards is a daughter of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Regent of the Liberty Tree Chapter, of Boston. And as a writer, a patriotic and public spirited woman, the Chapter were glad to pay her this honor.

The Chapter's first Real Daughter, Mrs. Harriet Moore, is just admitted to membership—a bright, active old lady of some eighty years and daughter of Joseph Collins, who served in the Revolution from this locality and is the ancestor of three members in the Chapter.—N. G. RICE, Regent.

**GOUVENEUR MORRIS CHAPTER (Gouverneur, New York.)—**
Somewhat over a year ago, initiatory steps were taken towards forming a Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution away up here in the northern part of St. Lawrence County. The State Regent, Mrs. Belden, appointed Mrs. W. P. Wolfe, Regent, and soon a Chapter, with a membership of twenty-three, was formed, choosing for its name one of peculiar local as well as historical interest, that of "Gouverneur Morris."

At the home of the Regent, January 10, 1899, the officers of the Chapter were elected, consisting of Regent, Vice-Regent, Historian, Treasurer, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary and Chaplain.

Our charter was presented on the anniversary of one of the greatest events in the history of the Nation, the battle of Bunker Hill.

During the year we have met once a month, and taken for our study pre-revolutionary history of our own State, and presented, as well, appropriate programs on the anniversaries of the battle of Flamborough Head, the surrender of Yorktown, evacuation of New York City and Washington's birthday.

In compliance with solicitations, it has been our pleasure to contribute to the funds for the monument to Lafayette, the statue of Washington to be given to France; also for the monument to Reubena Hyde Walworth.

A prize of $5 has been established by the Chapter for the best essay on American History written by a student of the Gouverneur High School.

The Chapter possesses an historic gavel, made from the Washington elm, which still stands in Malden, Massachusetts. This was presented by Mr. Dexter, the owner of the elm, through one of our members.

The father of our Regent, Mr. W. H. Andrews, gave the Chapter a lap-stone, formed, dressed and polished by his own hand. The stone was made from one of the pillars of the old National Capitol, which was burned in 1814.

We have also a handsome volume containing the revolutionary rolls of New York and Vermont. This was given by Hon. Ira C. Miles.
Our membership has increased considerably, and although small in numbers we are not small in our ambitions for the Chapter and its work, and a growing realization of what it means to be a Daughter of the American Revolution.—Mrs. George E. Pike, Historian.

Rockford Chapter sends greetings to you, dear Mrs. Lockwood, and through you to the thousands of loyal Chapters throughout our beloved land.

A Happy New Year to you all, and may the century upon which we are just entering bear on its bosom still greater achievements for

The loyal band of Daughters
With hearts both brave and strong;
Determined that our loyalty
Shall help the world along;
That the cause of truth shall conquer,
And the right o'ercome the wrong:
To our country's grace and honor we belong.

As a Chapter the year just closing has been one of unusual interest. One year ago this month Mrs. Fannie Stevens Woodruff was unanimously elected Regent of the Chapter. She has made a most charming presiding officer—forceful, tactful, of beautiful spirit, and intense patriotism. Under her guidance the Chapter has increased its membership, and the gatherings of the year have been full of interest.

April 25th the Chapter met with Miss Louise Warren, descendant of General Warren, of revolutionary fame, to meet the new Regent, Mrs. Woodruff, who gave the Chapter a charming report of the Eighth Continental Congress. Relics of the Spanish-American War were on exhibition as a further inducement, and sixty members were in attendance.

The interest in the public schools which for two years had taken the form of patriotic exercises, essays, etc., by delegates from the eighth grade scholars, followed by cake and ice cream furnished by the Chapter, was varied this year by presenting to the schools two expensive, valuable photographs—"The singing of the Compact in the Cabin of the Mayflower," and "Ross Preaching to the Indians," presented by the Regent.
June 6th and 7th the State Conference of Illinois Chapters was entertained by Rockford Chapter, and delegates and alternates from almost every Chapter in the State were present. Flag Day was very generally observed by the members putting out their flags, as is the custom, though there were no public exercises.

In August the Chapter gave a general boat-ride up the river, to raise funds for the Washington Monument. It had been thoroughly advertised and resulted in clearing $25 for the fund, which was forwarded to Washington, November 3, 1899.

The Chapter held its first winter session at the home of one of its most enthusiastic Daughters, Mrs. Venetia Hurd Walker. The anniversary observed was the evacuation of Crown Point by the British, November 3, 1776. The Regent, Mrs. Woodruff, covered the subject carefully. Mrs. Herrick, daughter of Mrs. Walker, read a paper, "Mary the Mother of Washington;" another extract was read by Mrs. N. F. Thompson, "Hannah Dustin." Mrs. Dr. McAfee gave a reading "Mount Vernon from 1743 to 1860." A poem, "Our Flag," was read by Mrs. Robert Baldwin. You perhaps recognize by this time that it was an afternoon with our able Magazine, the American Monthly. Ladies brought their needlework, and cider and doughnuts were served for refreshments.

A few weeks later this home was shrouded in unmistakable grief, for the mother, Mrs. Elmira E. Sheldon Hurd, also a beloved member of the Chapter, was called home, and the charmed circle in our ranks, represented by mother, daughter and two granddaughters, was broken—Mrs. Hurd; daughter, Mrs. V. R. Walker; granddaughters, Mrs. Mable Hurd (Walker) Herrick and Mrs. Blanche (Walker) Burpee.

I speak of the family specially in this connection, as the entire family are such enthusiastic loyal Daughters of the American Revolution.

December the 15th the Chapter met with the State Regent, Mrs. William A. Talcott, the special anniversary of that date being "The Boston Tea Party." But a special paper was written on the one hundredth anniversary of the death of
WHAT WE ARE DOING AND CHAPTER WORK.

Washington (which anniversary was December 14th) by Mrs. Mabel Herrick, and Miss Harriet Foote, one of our out-of-town members, gave a paper on "The Boston Tea Party."

The closing days of 1899 were busy packing a box of magazines, etc., to send to our soldiers in the Philippines, in response to an appeal for reading matter for our absent boys. The quantity forwarded from Rockford was a good indication of how closely the heart of a nation keeps in touch with its absent heroes. Who does not deplore the necessity that keeps these men from home and kindred, and who does not pray for a speedy solution of the problems of war, by other means than by active warfare.

Thus closes the resumé of the work of the Rockford Chapter for another year, indicative of true patriotism and loyal zeal.—MRS. RALPH EMERSON.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE CONFERENCE.

The third Conference of Pennsylvania Chapters of the National Society, Daughters of American Revolution, was held in the Presbyterian Chapel, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, November 22-23, 1899, by invitation of the Donegal Chapter.

Previous to the Conference the Daughters assembled at the chapel for the purpose of taking a drive to points of historic interest. The delegates were shown the site of the old court, where in 1744 the great conference between the colonial governors and Indian chiefs was held and where in 1777 Congress met; they were shown where Washington dined and Lafayette danced, and other revolutionary and historic spots. The State Regent and Chapter officers were entertained at luncheon by Mrs. J. L. Steinmetz.

The Conference came to order at two o'clock, the State Regent in the chair.

The first State Regent and founder of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Pennsylvania, Mrs. N. B. Hogg, was invited to a seat on the platform and received by the Conference standing. Mrs. Hogg then led in the Lord's Prayer. This was followed by the singing of "America."

Mrs. J. Harold Wickersham, Regent of Donegal, the en-
taining Chapter, made the address of welcome and spoke of the historic interest this city possesses, as its streets were trod by Washington years ago. It was a remarkably interesting address and was responded to by the State Regent, Mrs. Thomas Roberts.

Mrs. Hogg being introduced, made a few happy remarks. Miss Mickley, Regent of the Liberty Bell Chapter, presented a gavel, on behalf of the gavel committee, which was appointed in 1898, which was made of thirteen pieces of wood from historic places. The silver bands around the gavel were made from a silver spoon which was the property of Hon. Amos Slaymaker, of revolutionary fame.

Miss Forsyth, Vice-President General, who represented the President General, Mrs. Daniel Manning, not able to be present on account of illness, addressed the Conference on the relation of the Chapters to the National Society, calling attention to the noble aims of the Society, its peculiar character and the value of the concentration of Chapter energies on the work, especially emphasizing the work the Society is carrying on in Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Philippines, ameliorating the lot of the soldiers and alleviating the sufferings of the natives.

Reports from the Chapters throughout the State were read and showed the Society to be in splendid condition and growing rapidly. The reports gave details of the way in which the work of the Society is being carried on, by the marking of historical spots, preservation of revolutionary and other army records, and in many cases the awarding of prizes for patriotic essays.

Mrs. Washington Roebling, Vice-President General, addressed the Conference, advocating the erection of the Continental Hall.

Mrs. Roebling said that the largest, most influential body of women in the United States is the Daughters of the American Revolution. To-day the Society numbers 28,000 members and the time has come when a home should be built which shall be a fitting memorial to our soldiers. A small, insignificant building would be unworthy the Daughters. She asked that each Daughter contribute $5, which would give a fund of $140,000 for beginning the work. This plan
is being followed in New Jersey. Concerts, suppers and other forms of entertainment she mentioned as a means of securing money. She pointed out the inadequacy of the present meeting place and the expense it continually necessitates. The Continental Hall, erected by the Daughters for the Daughters, would give the Daughters a prominence for all time, and assure it a place in the national capital. It would be a monument to American women's zeal and patriotism.

On Wednesday evening the Donegal Chapter gave a reception to the Pennsylvania Daughters at the Iris Club. The decorations of flowers and flags were very beautiful; an orchestra furnished music and refreshments were served. It was a most delightful entertainment. It was decided on Thursday that the nomination of the State Regent should be deferred until the meeting of the State delegates in Washington. The State Regent declined re-nomination.

A resolution of sympathy for Mrs. Garret A. Hobart, wife of the deceased Vice-President of the United States, together with one on the death of Mrs. Edward M. Lightner, Regent of the Colonel William Montgomery Chapter, Danville, Pennsylvania, were adopted by the Conference.

Thursday's session was even larger in its attendance than that of Wednesday.

Miss Emma Crowell, of the Quaker City Chapter, and Mrs. Charles E. Rice, of Wyoming Valley Chapter, were respectively elected Secretary and Treasurer. The committee on the Julia K. Hogg Testimonial Fund reported the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the interest of the money collected as a testimonial to Mrs. Julia K. Hogg be expended in giving an annual prize to the author of the best essay on American History in the Women's Colleges of Pennsylvania."

By this unanimous action of this large and representative gathering the Pennsylvania Daughters of the American Revolution have placed themselves on record for combined effort in the cause of patriotic education.

Delightful music, vocal and instrumental, relieved the detail of business on both days. The social features of luncheons and receptions were unique and filled every available oppor-
tunity. The tea of the Iris Club on Thursday afternoon was largely attended.

A large representation remained over until Friday and accepted the invitation of the Donegal Chapter to a pilgrimage to Lititz. The account of this rarely interesting outing would fill a small volume. A very beautiful souvenir, "A Cluster of Historic Landmarks," dedicated "to the Pennsylvania Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution," was presented to every delegate.

It was voted to accept the invitation from the Wyoming Valley Chapter and the next State Conference will therefore meet in Wilkes-Barre, October, 1900.
ANCESTRY AND BIOGRAPHY.

THE HISTORY OF GEN. JAMES ROBERTSON.

The crisis was great in American affairs when the first western settlers took their way across the Alleghanies. The country was on the eve of the Revolution. The revolted colonies were about to engage in a death-grapple with the gigantic power across the ocean. Not less than fifty thousand savage warriors beyond the mountains were enlisted by that power to descend upon the rear of the colonists, while its regular forces should undertake the subjugation of the sea-board. Enfolded thus in the coils of an anaconda, it was expected that the infant republic would be strangled in its cradle, and this result might have been realized, but for the gathering of a small band of riflemen upon the banks of the Watauga, along the western base of the Alleghanies. They were the advance-guard of western civilization. They hewed out a pathway through the wilderness for the use of uncounted millions who are to people the western half of this continent, and they did this while exposed by day and night for more than twenty years to the assaults of a foe more crafty, cruel and treacherous than ever encountered in modern times. They plowed their fields with an armed sentry around them, and never went to their beds or gathered to religious worship without a trusty rifle within reach of their hands. Nothing more heroic is recorded of these people than the migration of three hundred and eighty of them from Watauga into the wilds of West Tennessee under the lead of James Robertson in the winter of 1780. It was the coldest winter ever known on this continent; their way would be beset by lurking enemies and they far beyond all human succor, yet they set out trusting only in God and their unerring rifles. One hundred and thirty of them were women and children. These unable to
endure the fatigue of the long overland journey were sent under John Donelson and a guard of thirty men in boats down the Holston and Tennessee, while the remainder under Robertson followed the five hundred mile trace which had been blazed by hunters through the woods of Kentucky. Their destination was then known as the French Lick of the Cumberland. Robertson's party set out from Watauga about the 1st of November, 1779, but the route through the woods became deep with snow, and encumbered as they were with provisions and farming utensils, their progress was slow and they did not arrive at the Cumberland till Christmas day 1779. They found the river frozen so solid as to admit the passing over of the animals. Crossing at once, they began building on the bluff that lines the southern bank a fort and a half score of log houses, which was the beginning of our own loved Nashville. The fort erected, the two hundred and twenty-six settlers already arrived organized themselves into a military body, electing James Robertson, Colonel; John Donelson, Lieutenant Colonel; Robert Lucas, Major, and George Freeland, Isaac Bledsoe, James Lapslie, Andrew Buchanan and Joe Raines, Captains. The station erected, the settlers waited in anxious suspense for the coming of their wives and children; the three months allowed for their voyage had expired and no signs of their coming. A whole month of this awful suspense our heroes suffered when one spring morning, the latter part of April, a solitary four pounder echoed along the Cumberland and a few hours thereafter the little fleet of forty boats and canoes came to anchor, under the walls of Eaton's Station, amid such rejoicing as never before was known in the wilderness.

But all the emigrants had not arrived. Thirty-three had died by the way and of those who escaped, nine were more or less wounded. Among those who had come through, were the wife and five children of Colonel Robertson, the grandmother of the late Hon. Balie Peyton, and Donelson, and his son John and daughter Rachael. In these events as they gradually disclosed themselves, Colonel Robertson saw the hand of Providence. God is on our side, he said to his comrades; we will not fear, for mightier is he that is with
us than all who can come against us. The women and children of the settlers were no sooner landed in their rude abodes than Colonel Robertson called all the settlers together to the bluff to set apart a form of civil government. They were within the territory of North Carolina, but seven hundred miles from its seat of government, and separated from it by more than three hundred miles of forest, which was without a human inhabitant; of necessity, therefore, the settlers had to be self-governing, as well as self-defending, and in every way an independent community. Accordingly a compact of government was drawn up, and twelve men were elected to administer it, Colonel Robertson being chosen president of the colony. This document was found in 1846, in an old trunk, which belonged to one of the original settlers and it is now in possession of the Tennessee Historic Society. It is a remarkable paper, so comprehensive, so wise in its provisions, and so exactly adapted to the circumstances of the settlement, that it alone would rank James Robertson as an able organizer and statesman. It is dated May 1, 1780, and was signed by two hundred and fifty-six settlers, all but one of whom wrote their names in good fair English. The leader of this advance guard of Western civilization was a remarkable man, and had no exact counterpart as far as I can learn in America. He walked by faith and not by sight, and yet he was possessed of the strongest worldly wisdom, binding facts without the glamour of the imagination, but nevertheless undertaking, and achieving projects, which to cool reason would seem absolutely imaginary. At the date of his settling Nashville, James Robertson was 38 years old, having been born in Brunswick County, Virginia, in 1742. His wife was Charlotte Reeves, who was born in North Carolina. He was of Scotch-Irish parentage, and had inherited the sturdy qualities together with the rigid Presbyterianism of his ancestors. His father was of the yeoman class, cultivating with his own hands a small homestead, and General Robertson himself had been brought up to the severest manual labor. One of his biographies states that he was taught to read by his wife, but this is not so, as he had received a common school education, and his correspondence,
which can be seen in the Peabody Normal School library at Nashville, Tennessee, testifies to his good grammar, and his good English. He knew little of any books except the Bible and a few religious novels, which in that day were circulated in the colonies. But if he had imbibed few of other men's thoughts, he had been closely attentive to his own. From his youth up, he had been in the habit of steady and patient reflection, and hence he had acquired a larger stock of ideas than men of much wider knowledge. To the casual observer his prominent trait would appear to be strong practical common sense, but there can be no question that it was in reality faith, unquestioning reliance on an overruling power who had, he thought, elected him to be the forerunner of Western civilization. "We are," he said, to Colonel Sevier, who attempted to dissuade him from his last perilous plunge into a far-off wilderness, "the advance guard of civilization, and our way is across the continent." Remarkable words to have been spoken by a man hemmed in by uncounted enemies; and when the Mississippi river, and all the vast regions beyond, were in the hands of a hostile power. The first storm of war with the Indians broke in the following April, after Captain Robertson's arrival at the fort. He himself was stationed at the bluff, when the bluff was manned by only 35 men. A sentry was stationed on the lookout station nightly; at 1 o'clock on the morning of April 2d, 1781, Jonas Menifee clambered to the roof of a block house, and detected an Indian spying around the building. He leveled his rifle, and fired at the savage who disappeared among the bushes. A party of 21, including Captain Robertson, mounted their horses and charged down the hill upon the Indians; when they arrived near the bushes, about 300 savages arose from ambush in their front and poured a volley upon them. The whites dismounted to battle when they heard a war whoop in the rear, and saw a still larger body of Indians rise from the bushes, and glide between them and their fort. There were 21 surrounded by not less than 700. Fortunately the horses of the whites, terrified at the firing, had broken away and galloped off toward the hill on which now stands the capitol. And some of the Indians in their eagerness to capture the ani-
måls, had set off in pursuit, thus leaving a gap in the line
which enclosed the settlers. Through this gap the whites
fled bearing off their wounded. The Indians soon saw their
mistake, and began to close down again upon the little party
of settlers. The remainder of the garrison stood at the port-
holes, but the women of the fort, gun or axe in hand, had
gathered about the gateway where also were crowded the
dogs of the settlers, fifty large ferocious animals trained to
hunt wild beast and Indians, and now aroused to fury by the
shouts and sounds of the outside conflict. The wife of Cap-
tain Robertson had mounted to the lookout station, and stood
rifle in hand, intensely watching the rapid events on which
hung the life of her husband, but even in this terrible moment
this brave woman did not lose her self possession. "Open the
gates," she cried to the sentry, "open the gates and let the
dogs upon them." Instantly the order was obeyed, and the
ferocious animals flew at the nearest body of Indians. In self
defense, the Indians were obliged to halt and draw their
tomahawks upon the dogs. This allowed the whites to es-
cape to the fort. The wife of Captain Robertson stood at the
gateway, as one after another of the fugitives arrived at their
entrance, and as her husband came in covered with powder
and smoke she is reported to have said to him, "Thank God
who gave the Indians a dread of dogs and a love of horses."
I need not recount the savage warfare of the years that fol-
lowed in which our hero, James Robertson, was the bravest
of the brave. At one time he had a son killed before his
eyes, and two others were tomahawked before the conflict
ended. Nothing detained this brave man from doing his
whole duty. As defender and as counsellor, he was most re-
markable. About this time, he formed for Piomingo, the
chief of the Chickasaws, a friendship which lasted with his
life. This Piomingo stood firmly by his side, and even took
the warpath against his enemies. Captain Robertson’s visits
to the Legislature were great events in the little community.
On such occasions he carried the mail, and bore numberless
commissions to be executed in the older settlements, and he
seldom returned without an extra pack horse laden with
packages for his friends and neighbors. With his head full
of great affairs, the designs of the savages, or the legislation needed for the settlement, he had to think of a pound of tea for a neighbor's wife, a blue ribbon for his daughter, or a copy of Dilworth's speller for some aspiring youth. They were a primitive people, and he was their patriarch and law-giver. The court which James Robertson established was invested with many of the attributes of sovereignty. It was a legislative body and a judicial tribunal. It could almost do anything which did not involve a call upon the State Treasury. Its empty exchequer North Carolina guarded with a vigilant parsimony which appears contemptible when it is considered that James Robertson and his compatriots were adding a daily increasing value to its vacant lands beyond the Cumberland mountains. To every enactment was appended a proviso that the total expense should be borne by the taxpayers of Davidson County. In the exercise of its powers Robertson's court of quarter sessions made some enactments curiously illustrative of the time and the character of the settlers. It being important to keep peace with the Indians, the court decreed that no one should be allowed to trade with, or visit them, without a written permit from the authorities. Profane swearing, intemperance and other vices were prohibited. The court frequently enforced a State law of 1741 which enjoined the omission of all secular employments and a punctual attendance on public worship on the Sabbaths. James Robertson was not only the first in military command, but all questions were referred to him pertaining to the colony. An enterprising individual announced his intention to erect a distillery. This Captain Robertson opposed, very much against the sentiment of the majority of the people, and fearing that the constitutional right of his court to prohibit the exclusion would be questioned, he went direct to the Legislature and procured the passage of law that accorded with his idea of right. Few men have walked this earth with a firmer tread, a clearer eye, or a more upright soul than James Robertson. At one time when the colony that he had formed were well nigh starving, a strong temptation came to him through the Spanish representatives, then stationed at New Orleans. The
Mississippi River being held by the Spaniards, no trade was allowed to the settlers. In these circumstances there had grown up a conviction with many leading men that both convenience and safety required that the West should assume an independent existence, as Congress had failed to give any protection to the Western country. Spain offered the most tempting baits for this separation, and large sums of money would have fallen in our hero's hands should he accept Spain's offer, but with the honor that he always evinced, he remained steadfastly in the path of duty, not soiling his hands with Spanish gold, and by his influence keeping the colony in obedience to the laws of Congress. The treason of Wilkerson, of Kentucky, at this time was in strong contrast to James Robertson, in his rule at home, as counsellor, or when in command in defending the settlers from the barbarism of the Indians. At one time he wrote in 1794, "There is scarcely a man of this part of the country but can recount a dear wife or child, an aged parent or near relation massacred by the Indians." Sometimes whole families were killed. The Creeks, Cherokees, and Chickamaugas, were the most hostile of the Indian tribes; the Chickasaws, under the influence of Piomingo, being more friendly to the colony of the Cumberland. The Indian murders and outrages continued without abatement. Things had come to pass when self-preservation became the only law that could be recognized, and seeing Congress had done nothing, General Robertson announced to the people that he should at once equip and march a strong force to the destruction of the Chickamauga towns. On the 31st of August, 1794, before the men were fully ready to set out, General Robertson wrote the Governor, apprising him of the intended expedition. It had been a law of Congress that no expedition should be sent against the Indians and that only defensive warfare must be observed toward them. This had been tried until General Robertson found that nothing but invading their towns and burning their strongholds would stop their horrible massacres and the destruction of the property of the whites. He appealed to Congress (but received no response) to be allowed to carry the war into the Indian country, so he resolved to act
on his own judgment, and his order to march on this expedition is a paper of wonderful tact, and at the same time determined to carry out his idea of aggressive warfare. The whole country rose at the call of General Robertson. More than a thousand volunteered to go on the expedition. But not less than three bands of savages were known to be wandering along the Cumberland and a considerable force must remain behind to protect the settlement. The whole force that were sent out against the Indians were five hundred men, all of whom were well armed and well mounted. General Robertson himself was still suffering from wounds in his arm and foot, and not able to endure the exposure and fatigue of Indian expedition, therefore the command of the little army was given to Colonel Whity, a brave man, and experienced in Indian fighting. We need not follow the troops on the toilsome march of a hundred and twenty miles, through an unbroken wilderness, but sufficient to relate, this band of noble warriors who marched against the Creeks, Cherokees and Chickamauga Indians, so chastised them for their horrible atrocities that they, in fact, put an end to the Indian incursions against the Cumberland settlement. This was in 1794. Now it was the Indians who begged for cessation of hostilities. This expedition was not authorized by the President or the War Department, and was not sanctioned by Governor Blount, who was the Governor of the territory of the Mero District, so before sending out troops on this offensive Indian warfare, General Robertson wrote a remarkable paper to the War Department, resigning his brigadier generalship of the militia. After the success of General Robertson's expedition, Congress saw its mistake in not granting them the power and troops for the aggressive warfare, and the opinion of Congress was that a just and wise construction of his orders justified the measures pursued by Robertson, and a resolution being offered, was passed that his soldiers were entitled to pay by the United States Government. While General Robertson was making preparation for the expedition against the Chickamaugas there suddenly appeared before his station one morning a hundred and twenty savages, and at their head rode to the gateway
Piomingo, much to the joy of General Robertson. I would love to relate, had I the space, the history of this brave, true Indian friend of the white man, but sufficient to say, although persecuted by the various tribes, he was faithful, and used his mighty influence to keep his tribe, the Chickasaws, the friends of the white man. After this meeting General Robertson had the pleasure to send seventy brave soldiers, led by Captain Daniel Smith and Colonel Casper Mansker, to the help of Piomingo and his tribe against the Creeks, which was an overwhelming defeat of the Creeks. Several events occurred during the eight years that followed this charge against the Creeks, which had a more or less direct bearing upon the peace and prosperity of the little colony along the Cumberland. Among these events were the consolidation of a firm central government by the energy and wisdom of Washington, Wayne’s treaty with the Indians, and the surrender of the northeastern posts by the British, secured peace with the Northern tribes; and the admission of Tennessee as a State of the Union, and the election of John Sevier as its first Governor, which led to the burying of the hatchet by the warlike Southern nation. The election of Sevier was of vital importance to Robertson’s colony, for it held harmless his old enemies, the Creeks and Cherokees, until after the good old Governor went finally out of office in 1810. The name of Sevier was a terror to the savages. In this reign of peace the Cumberland colony's prosperity had no parallel in this country, and the initial impulse which produced all these marvelous results, proceeded from that one man James Robertson. After resigning from the United States Army, General Robertson never held any official position, except that of agent for the Choctaws and Chickasaws. This he retained because of his fatherly feeling for those Indians who stood by him through all the darkest days of the Cumberland colony. All other offices he persistently refused. In 1810, when Sevier, after serving twelve years as Governor, went out of office, this position was offered to James Robertson, but he simply replied, “The trade of political governing does not suit my genius as well as retirement.” He once said if any one out here desires
office for the sake of pay, he ought to die of starvation. But
during the remaining nineteen years of his life, mainly as a
private citizen, General Robertson was no less the patriarch
of the rapidly growing settlement. On all important occa-
sions his counsel was sought, and Sevier, throughout his long
service as Governor, constantly consulted him on the affairs
of the Commonwealth. In 1806-07 came the alarm of war
in consequence of the depredation of the Spaniards and Eng-
ish on American commerce, and General Robertson at once
organized a corps of veterans, chiefly revolutionary soldiers,
whom he called Sevier Grays, and tendered their services to
Andrew Jackson, who was the major general of the Ten-
essee militia. The war cloud passed away, and the Sevier
Grays not being needed, they were disbanded. General
Jackson, in writing of them, called them the Invincible
Grays, commanded by the father of our infant State, General
Robertson. In 1811 Tecumseh made his great attempt to
combine all the Indian tribes against the whites. He had
already reduced the Creeks, and it was found that the war
spirit would spread among the Choctaws and Chickasaws.
In these circumstances the Government requested General
Robertson to make his residence, for the time being, among
those tribes, and endeavor to hold them to their allegiance.
He was in his seventieth year, and a subject to violent at-
tacks of neuralgia, but he did not hesitate a moment to leave
a comfortable home, and in the service to his country to en-
counter again the hardships of the wilderness. He not only
held the Choctaws and Chickasaws to their allegiance, but
enlisted large numbers of them in the United States Army,
and built the two nations into a solid wall between the
Creeks and hostile Northern Indians. He sent for his wife
to bear him company, and she went unhesitatingly. Mrs.
Robertson found her husband much exhausted by his work,
and disabled by his neuralgia disease. Early in August, 1814,
he began to fail rapidly. Soon the least service grew painful
to him, then his breathing became heavy and distressing,
and on the morning of September 1st, he sank into a pro-
longed sleep, from which he awoke, only to find himself in
that grand company of great and good men, who like him, served God and their country faithfully.

General Robertson had three daughters and seven sons. Three of those sons were killed, as I have mentioned before, by the Indians. Dr. Felix Robertson, the first child born in Nashville, was like his noble father, being rich in good works. Shall we not say in conclusion, that the first settler in Nashville, General James Robertson, was a true man, a pure patriot, a genuine Christian hero, whose memory every Tennessean should delight to honor.

MARY HADLEY CLARE.

MRS. MARY ANNE MCQUESTEN.

MRS. MARY ANNE McQUESTEN.

Mrs. Mary Anne McQuesten, an honorary member of La Puerto Del Oro Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, San Francisco, California, recently died at the age of ninety-one years and ten months, at the home of her son, Dr. Charles A. McQuesten (surgeon Fourth United States Cavalry, now stationed in Manila), in Alameda, California. Mrs. McQuesten enjoyed the distinction of having been the first “Real Daughter” on the Pacific Coast, and also of being the
oldest member of the First Congregational Church, of San Francisco. Mrs. McQuesten was the widow of Daniel P. McQuesten, a prominent lumber merchant, of Bangor, Maine, who died thirty-five years ago. She was deeply interested in charitable work, and until a few days of her death was busily engaged sewing for the poor. Mrs. McQuesten came from noteworthy revolutionary stock of Essex County, Massachusetts, being related to the Bradleys, Wingates, Pickerings, Pikes, Ingersoils, Newmans, Moodys, and others. Her father, Samuel Bradley, at the age of ten years and eleven months, together with his brother, Wingate Bradley, "fifer," thirteen years old, left Haverhill in the Haverhill Company (Gleason's company), which was in the battle of Bunker Hill, Nixon's regiment, April 20, 1775, for Cambridge. They served constantly through the Revolutionary War in the Army and Navy. The Bradley boys were taken prisoners by the brig "Pallas," put on board the guardship "Protest," and with about four hundred others were kept at St. John's (Newfoundland) harbor, until exchanged and landed in Salem and Beverly harbor in November, 1782. Samuel Bradley took up a law practice and removed to Maine, where he died in 1851, aged eighty-seven years. He was commissioned by seven different Governors of Maine in State and town business.

MRS. SARAH D. MARDEN.

Mrs. Sarah D. Marden, who was recently admitted to Paul Jones Chapter, of Boston, as a "Real Daughter," has the distinction of being the daughter of Richard Seaward, sergeant of marines, under Paul Jones during the famous sea fight between the "Bon Homme Richard" and "Serapis." Seaward, with others, was taken prisoner during the battle of Bunker Hill and confined in Mill prison, England, two years. Paul Jones obtained the release of these prisoners in 1777 through transfer of British captives and thus Seaward became one of that memorable crew. Mrs. Marden in her girlhood days heard the story told graphically from
his lips. Paul Jones was a veritable hero in the eyes of all
his men.

Mrs. Marden is in her eighty-first year. She attends the
Chapter meetings and calls it a proud day in her life when

she received through the Massachusetts State Regent, Miss
Sara Whittimore Daggett, the gold spoon from the National
Society.

She has one daughter, a recent member, and two grand-
daughters to enter, thus making three generations in one
family to hold membership.
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.]

NINTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.
GENERAL INFORMATION.

It is recommended that there be two sessions daily; one from 10 a. m. to 4 or 5 p. m., with a recess from 12.30 to 2 o'clock for lunch, the other session from 8 to 10 p. m.

None but members of the Congress admitted to the floor of the House during the sessions.

None but members of the Congress entitled to address the Congress.

It is requested that all motions be in writing, and after the reading placed in the hands of the Recording Secretary General.

Robert's Rules of Order is the accepted authority on Parliamentary Law.

It is requested that no nomination be made unless the member nominating has authority to state that the nominee will serve if elected.

Notices will be read fifteen minutes before the close of each session.

Election of Officers will be announced as they come from the Tellers.

In order that no valuable time be lost, it is requested that the presentation of flowers during the sessions of Congress be omitted.

State Regents' reports will be printed in the Magazine, presented but not read at the Congress, in conformity with the suggestion of a State Regent and approved by State Regents present at a National Board meeting.
Orders for the American Monthly Magazine, the Lineage Books and the Directory will be taken in the lobby of the Opera House and at the Rooms, 902 F Street.

Program.

Monday, February 19th, 1900.

8 p.m.

Congress called to order by the President General, Mrs. Daniel Manning.

Prayer by the Chaplain General and the Congress:

"O, Thou who turnest the hearts of the children to the fathers, and hast declared that the righteous shall be had in everlasting remembrance, we thank Thee for the inspiration which called into existence the patriotic society represented here to-day, and the blessing which has hitherto attended it. And we pray Thee to continue to aid us in this and succeeding generations in the pious work of perpetuating the memory of the sacrifices and sufferings and valor of our fathers, through which our priceless heritage was won. And, finally, when we also have served Thee in our generation, may we be gathered unto our fathers, having the testimony of a good conscience; in favor with Thee, our God, and in perfect charity with all the world. All which we ask through Jesus Christ our Lord.—Amen."

Music.

Address of Welcome by the President General.

Response by Mrs. Robert E. Park, State Regent of Georgia.

Presentation of State Regents' reports.

Tuesday, February 20th, 1900.

10 a.m.

Congress called to order by the President General, Mrs. Daniel Manning.

Prayer by the Chaplain General.

Music.

Reading of the Minutes.

Report of the Credential Committee.

Roll Call of Delegates.

Report of Program Committee.

8 p.m.

Reports of the National Officers.

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

Recording Secretary General.

Corresponding Secretary General.

Registrar General.
Congress called to order by the President General.
Prayer by the Chaplain General.
Music.
Reading of the Minutes.
Nominations of Vice-Presidents General.
Election of ten Vice-Presidents General.
Consideration of Amendments.
Report of Editor of the Magazine.
Report of the Magazine Committee.

8 p. m.

The following invitation has been received, and on behalf of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, accepted by the Committee on Reception:

"Complimentary to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution:
The Board of Trustees of the Corcoran Gallery of Art requests the honor of your presence at a private view of its collections on Thursday evening, February twenty-second, from nine until eleven o'clock."

Cards of admission may be obtained only from the Chairman of the Reception Committee and from the State Regents, for their respective delegations.
Friday, February 23rd, 1900.

10 a.m.

Congress called to order by the President General.
Prayer by the Chaplain General.
Music.
Reading of the Minutes.
Announcement of the election of State Regents.
Report of the Continental Hall Committee.
Report of the Committee on Revolutionary Relics.
Report of the Committee on Historical Scholarships.

8 p.m.

New Business.
Unfinished Business.
Discussion for the good of the Order.

Saturday, February 24th, 1900.

10 a.m.

Congress called to order by the President General.
Prayer by the Chaplain General.
Music.
Reading of the Minutes.
Report of the Committee on National University.
Report of the Committee on the History of Real Daughters.

INSTRUCTION TO PERSONS ATTENDING THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, FEBRUARY 19, 1900.

The following Associations have granted a reduction to a fare and a third to persons attending the Continental Congress, Washington, District of Columbia, February 19-24.
The Trunk Line Passenger Association, i.e., composed of the following companies:

- Addison & Pennsylvania
- Allegheny Valley
- Baltimore & Ohio (Parkersburg, Bellaire, and Wheeling, and east thereof)
- Baltimore and Potomac
- Bennington and Rutland
- Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh
- Camden & Atlantic
- Central of New Jersey
- Central Vermont
- Chautauqua Lake (for business to points in Trunk Line Territory)
- Chesapeake & Ohio (Charleston, W.Va., and east thereof)
- Cumberland Valley
- Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.
- Del., Lack. & Western
- Elmira, Courtland & Northern
- Fall Brook Coal Co.
- Fitchburg
- Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville
- Grand Trunk
- Lehigh Valley
- New York Central & Hudson River (Harlem Division excepted)
- N. Y., L. E. & W. (Buffalo, Dunkirk, Salamanca, and east thereof)
- N. Y., Ontario & Western
- New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk
- New York, Susquehanna & Western
- Northern Central
- Philadelphia & Reading
- Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore
- Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg
- Western New York & Pennsylvania
- Western New York & Pennsy
- West Jersey
- West Shore
- Wilmington & Northern

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

- Boston & Albany R'd.
- N. Y. & New England R'd.
- N. Y., N. H. & Hartford R'd.
- Old Colony R'd.
- Pall River Line.
- Norwich Line.
- Providence Line.
- Stonington Line.
- Boston & Maine R'd.
- Central Vermont R'd.
- Concord & Montreal R'd.
- Fitchburg R'd.
- Maine Central R'd.
- N. Y. & New England R'd.
- New York, New Haven & Hartford R'd. Old Colony System.
- Portland & Rochester R'd.

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

Southern States Passenger Association.—That is, the territory south of the Ohio and Potomac and east of the Mississippi River, composed of the following companies:

- Ala Great Southern R'd.
- Alabama Midland R'd.
- Atlantic Coast Line.
- Atlanta & West Point R'd.
- Brunswick and West'n R'd.
- Charleston & Savannah R'd.
- Central Rail'r'd of Georgia.
- E. Tenn., Va., & Ga. R'd.
- Georgia R'd.
- Georgia Pacific R'd.
- Jack'sve, St. Aug. & Ind. R'd.
- Louisville & Nashville R'd.
- (Lines South of Ohio River.)
- Memphis & Charleston R'd.
- Nash., Chatta. & St. L. R'd.
- Pennsylvania R'd.
- (Lines So. of Washington.)
- Bart Royal & Augusta R'd.
- Richmond & Danville R'd.
- Rich., Fred. & Potomac R'd.
- Sav., Va. & Western R'd.
- South Carolina R'd.
- Western & Atlantic R'd.

The following directions are submitted for your guidance:

1. Tickets at full fare for the going journey may be secured within three days (exclusive of Sunday), prior to and
during the first three days of the meeting. The advertised
dates of the meeting are from February 19th to February
24th, consequently you can obtain your ticket not earlier than
February 16th nor later than February 21st.

Be sure that, when purchasing your ticket, you request a
certificate. Do not make the mistake of asking for a receipt.

2. Present yourself at the railroad station for ticket and
certificate at least thirty minutes before departure of train.

3. Certificates are not kept at all stations. If you inquire
at your station you will find out whether certificates and
through tickets can be obtained to place of meeting. If not,
agent will inform you at what station they can be obtained.
You can purchase a local ticket thence, and there take up a
certificate and through ticket.

4. On your arrival at the meeting, present your certificate
to Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry.

5. It has been arranged that the special agent of the Trunk
Line Association will be in attendance to validate certificates
on February 20, 21 and 22, on which dates certificates must
be presented.

You are advised of this, because if you arrive at the meet-
ing and leave for home again prior to the special agent's ar-
rival you cannot have the benefit of the reduction on the
home journey. Similarly, if you arrive at the meeting later
than February 22d, after the special agent has left, you can-
not have your certificate validated for the reduction re-
turning.

6. So as to prevent disappointment, it must be understood
that the reduction on return journey is not guaranteed, but
is contingent on an attendance of not less than 100 persons
holding certificates obtained from ticket agents at starting
points showing payment of full first-class fare of not less
than seventy-five cents on going journey: Provided, how-
ever, That if the certificates presented fall short of the re-
quired minimum, and it shall appear that round-trip tickets
are held in lieu of certificates, they shall be reckoned in ar-
iving at the minimum.

7. If the necessary minimum is in attendance, and your
certificate is duly validated, you will be entitled up to Febru-
ary 28th to a continuous passage ticket to your destination by the route over which you make the going journey at one-third the limited fare.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Riggs House, Fifteenth and G Streets, $2.50 and $3.00 per day.

The Regent, Pennsylvania Avenue and Fifteenth Street, $2.00 and $2.50 per day.

The Colonial, H and Fifteenth Streets, $2.50 per day.
CURRENT TOPICS.

Willard's Hotel, Pennsylvania Avenue and Fourteenth Street (steam heat throughout), $2.50 per day.
The Oxford, New York Avenue and Fourteenth Street, $2.00 per day; $12.50 per week.
The Fredonia, H street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets, $2.00 per day; $10.00 per week.
Arlington Hotel, $4.00 per day.
A lunch will be served daily at Willard's Hall, corner 14th and F Streets, for the benefit of the Continental Memorial Hall, prices moderate. Entrance through Willard's Hotel.

MRS. KATE KEARNEY HENRY,
2021 I street, N. W.
Chairman of the Committee on Railroads and Hotels.
Office of the Daughters of the American Revolution, 902 F Street, N. W.

PLEASE NOTICE.

A time will be assigned on the program for State Regent's reports to be presented, but not read. All reports must be presented at this time to officially appear in the proceedings.

CHAPTERS will please send at once to their respective State Regents, the names of Regents, Delegates, First, Second and Third Alternates, in order that their credential cards may be properly filled and signed by the State Regent.

THE ARMY NURSE CORPS.

The present status of the women nurses of our Army must be interesting to the readers of the AMERICAN MONTHLY, because of the intimate relation which originally existed between the Daughters of the American Revolution and the army nurses.

From April to September, 1898, our Daughters of the American Revolution Hospital Corps examined all applicants and selected the women who were appointed by the Surgeon General to care for our sick and wounded soldiers. During that time there was no organization and no recog-
nized head of the army nurses. The work of the Daughters of the American Revolution Hospital Corps was necessarily restricted to relations with applicants, and it never had any official communication with the nurses when once the latter had entered the Government service.

Immediately upon the appointment of the writer as Acting Assistant Surgeon, in charge of the army nurses, steps—which had then become imperatively necessary—were taken toward the organization of the nursing body, including the furnishing of regular reports and the preparation of complete records of service. The uncertainty and great changes in the size and movements of our army have made this work of necessity a slow one, and it has been the policy of this office to base its rules upon experience rather than to make rash regulations which might entirely fail in practice. Under date of November 7, 1898, a short preliminary circular was issued by the Surgeon General, and on June 20, 1899, the more extended and permanent rules to govern the "Army Nurse Corps" were issued. Qualifications for appointment, which are practically the same as those adopted for the Daughters of the American Revolution Hospital Corps, are specified. Nurses now sign contracts to serve for at least one year, if their services are needed that long, and this provision operates in favor of the permanency of a nurse's position. The pay, which was thirty dollars a month during the Spanish War, has been increased to forty dollars for service in the United States, and fifty dollars for service in our new possessions. All cost of transportation is paid by the Government, and nurses are furnished with comfortable quarters and rations. They are also granted leaves of absence (with pay) not exceeding thirty days for each year of their service. Medical attendance and care is given in an army hospital during a nurse's illness. All are now required to wear a uniform, consisting of white linen shirt waist and apron with skirt and necktie of army blue galatea, and a blue eton jacket is also provided for use when desired. An enameled badge is also worn by the nurses. It is red with a gold border and is the shape of the modified maltese cross, which forms a part of the uniform of medical officers.
One of the most important steps which have been taken is the assignment to duty at each army hospital of a Chief Nurse, which position corresponds, so far as army conditions permit, to that of Superintendent of Nurses in a civil hospital, and carries increased pay. These Chief Nurses are invariably appointed by promotion from the ranks of nurses.

The number of nurses now in the service is, of course, very small compared with the number selected originally by the Daughters of the American Revolution Hospital Corps. The list of nurses published in the September number of the American Monthly, including the supplementary appointments, reaches 1,081 names. Many of these only entered the service for the emergency time and many of them proved in varying degrees better fitted for civil life than for military conditions. At the close of 1898 about 700 nurses remained in the service, but with the mustering out of the Volunteer Army in the spring of 1899, this number was necessarily greatly diminished. Since the 1st of July, 1899, the number of army nurses has ranged between two hundred and two hundred and fifty. One hundred nurses are found in and near Manila where the most active work is, of course, to be found. Forty nurses remain at the General Hospital, San Francisco, and the remainder are scattered in small detachments through the United States and Cuba. These women are engaged, not only in the actual nursing of the sick and in preparing the food for them, but also, to an ever increasing extent, in the instruction of the Hospital Corps men. This latter body is the one which was relied upon prior to the Spanish War for the army nursing, and it is now gradually regaining its former efficiency and experience. Two regular schools for these men are maintained, one in Washington and one in San Francisco, and at each of these a trained nurse is established as instructor in cooking for the sick.

One of the important features of the existing organization is the Reserve Corps of Nurses. To be eligible for appointment in the Reserves a nurse must have served in the army at least four months with entire credit, both as to her professional ability and her conduct. Such a body as this is a
most valuable safeguard against any emergencies which our army may have to meet in the future.

The nurses now in the service are admirably suited to their work and are as fine a body of women as could be found anywhere. Under experienced Chief Nurses they are quietly, without ostentation, carrying on a work which is a credit to American womanhood and a blessing to our country.

**Anita Newcomb McGee, M. D., Acting Assistant Surgeon, United States Army.**

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**A PROPHECY.**

At the recent meeting of the Illinois Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Adaline E. Emerson, a member of Rockford Chapter, delivered an address which contains what may well be called a prophecy. It is in these words:

"One hundred years from now the descendants of the brave men who fought and laid down their lives in behalf of down-trodden peoples, struggling for freedom, will 'remember the "Maine"' and all the direful consequences that followed, until before Santiago de Cuba, on San Juan Hill and El Caney, that terrible massacre was avenged. Manila Bay, that bloodless victory of May, will be also commemorated on two continents, and descendants of the Filipinos, the semi-barbaric races of to-day, will commemorate the day Dewey sailed into Manila harbor as loyally as the most loyal American recalls our own Bunker Hill."

It needs not the vision of a prophet to stamp these words with truth. As the years roll on the heroism of the men who carried the flag of freedom to Cuba, and, let us hope, real peace to the Filipino, will be embalmed in song and carved in marble. As these years form a century the American of that era will recall the victory of our navy in Santiago Harbor, the bravery of Rough Rider, regular and volunteer on field of battle, and the unparalleled achievement of Dewey, and will celebrate these events as do the men and women of to-day the accomplishments of our fathers at Concord, Lexington, Valley Forge, Yorktown and Bunker Hill.

Mrs. Emerson has given us a prophecy and time will witness its fulfillment.
CURRENT TOPICS.

We are in receipt of the Year Book of the Old South Chapter, Mrs. Laura Wentworth Fowler, Regent. In it is given a resumé of the work accomplished by this active Chapter and of the anniversaries held by the Chapter. The members can be justly proud of the patriotic work accomplished and the Regent can congratulate herself upon the Chapter's prosperous condition.

For all interested in the study of Heraldry, we call attention to the advertisement of William H. Abbott, in this Magazine. "Heraldry Illustrated" is a valuable publication of his and seems to cover the entire subject.

Everybody does not agree with the Kaiser in his decision that the new century began January 1, 1900. Nevertheless the Capital was removed to the "Federal City" in 1800. The citizens of Washington are about to invite the Governors of States to a meeting to make arrangements for a centennial celebration. Will they decide to wait until 1901 to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the occupation of the city?
CURRENT HISTORY.

"THE OPEN DOOR" IN CHINA.

When the European Powers began increasing their demands in the Empire of China, and making plans for its partition, they recognized that America had some rights which she had acquired by treaty with the Chinese. The partition meant that all the valuable lands and ports would be seized by the civilizing Powers, occupied by them as dependencies and administered for their own benefit. The Powers suggested that America should join in the grab game, that she might properly look after her rights. The United States Government declined the invitation, but let it be understood that this Government would look after her interests. Secretary Hay, supported by the unqualified language of the President's Message, requested the Powers to give to the United States a written guarantee to the effect that in any lands they might acquire, this Government must have positive assurance that there should be no exclusion of American products and that the ports should remain open to American ships. The Powers hesitated over giving a written guarantee, but the vigorous diplomatic action of the Secretary of State finally was successful and he had the pleasure, the first week of this New Year, of laying before the President and the Cabinet the welcome information that all six foreign Powers had sent favorable answers, and one of the most gratifying conditions of the New Year is that the "open door" will be maintained in China. The foreign Powers are England, France, Germany, Russia, Japan, Italy! When this country was not in possession of Hawaii and the Philippines, China was a second consideration with the United States. But now that she is our neighbor, we begin to understand what her commerce is to us. Had this Government sat supinely by and allowed the partition to go on unheeded and lose our treaty rights by default, we might as consistently said to Germany, we will lower our flag in the Philip-
pines and you may walk in; we will let England build and
control the Trans-Isthmus Canal; let Russia alone in her
pursuit of the spoil of nations, and give up our paramount
position in the Pacific. The "open door" means this, no one
nation, or many, shall enjoy any special rights and privi-
leges of trade over others. It does not mean that custom
duties are done away with and "free trade" the rule, but free-
dom of trade on an equal footing. The commerce of China
will unquestionably be very valuable to this Nation!
Young People's Department
EDITED BY
MARGARET SIDNEY.
YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT.

A SPECIAL meeting of the National Board of Management, Children of the American Revolution, was held on Thursday, December 28th, at 10 o'clock, at the Columbian University reception room. Present: Mrs. Lothrop, National President; Mrs. Hamlin, Mrs. Cromwell, Mrs. Janin and Mrs. Alexander.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Chaplain.

In the absence of the Recording Secretary, Mrs. Alexander was requested to act as Secretary. Statements of the Vice-President in Charge of Organization, the Corresponding Secretary and the Treasurer were read and accepted.

Twenty-one application papers were read and approved.

A letter from Mrs. Storey, State Director of New York, was read; also an interesting clipping enclosed by Mrs. Thompson, State Director of Pennsylvania, telling of the action of the Children of the American Revolution in Philadelphia on the 22d inst.

Miss Montgomery was nominated by the State Director of New York to fill the presidency of the New York City Society left vacant by the resignation of Mrs. Sprague. Confirmed.

Mrs. Hamlin moved that Mrs. Storey use her judgment in the matter of merging the nucleus of Miss Montgomery's Society with the New York City Society. Carried.

The State Director of Wisconsin nominated Miss Mary W. Pease as President of the Janesville Society, Mrs. Barclasse having resigned the office. Confirmed.

It was moved and seconded that the medals to be given to the young men who engaged in the war with Spain in Cuba should be of bronze; that these medals and also the one to be given by Mrs. White to the member who received the largest sum of money for the Prison Ship Martyrs should be presented on February 22d during the public meeting. Carried.

The following motions were also carried.

Moved by Mrs. Alexander that Mrs. Lothrop be authorized to draw up the resolutions to be engrossed and after confirmation by the Board to be sent to the family of Corporal Everett and that they be sent to Bailey, Banks & Biddle to be engrossed. Carried.

Moved and seconded that Bailey, Banks & Biddle be requested to prepare a design for the bronze medal to be presented to the members of the National Society, Children of the American Revolution, who went to the war, substituting a laurel wreath for the wreath.
now around the insignia in the design first submitted. If this design thus completed as above stated is satisfactory; enclosed in a suitable leather case, it is moved that the bronze medals with composition bar, best quality red, white and blue ribbon, be made by Bailey, Banks & Biddle. Carried.

There being no more business, the Board adjourned.

SALLIE KENNEDY ALEXANDER,
Acting Secretary.

ANNUAL CONVENTION.

We print again our program for the entire week.
The Annual Convention will be held in Columbian University Hall, corner Fifteenth and H streets, Washington, District of Columbia, February 17th to 24th.

PROGRAM FOR THE WEEK.

Saturday, February 17th, 10 a. m.—Welcoming reception by the National Officers. Members will register and receive their badges.
11 a. m.—Reports of National Officers. Reports of State Directors embodying the reports of local Societies.
2 p. m.—Reports continued, etc.

Sunday, February 18th, 3.30 p. m.—Public patriotic religious service, due notice of which will be given.

Monday, February 19th.—Historic trips in and around Washington under careful and intelligent guidance.

Tuesday, February 20th.—Historic trips continued.

Wednesday morning, February 21st.—Historic trips continued.

On Tuesday or Wednesday it is expected that the annual reception of the President and Mrs. McKinley to the members will take place.

Also on one of these days the Halls of the Ancients, one of the fine educational features of Washington, and a splendid reproduction (as its name indicates) of Rome, Athens and Egypt in their glory, is secured for the entire day by the National Society in order that the members and their friends can get the benefit of a reduced rate of tickets of admission.

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

The annual reception by the Officers of the National Board to all members and friends will be given as usual in the banquet hall of the Hotel Cochran, corner Fourteenth and K streets, from 3 to 6 o'clock, on the afternoon of Washington's Birthday.

Friday, February 23d.—Annual trip to Mount Vernon, with exercises around the National Society Tree. This concludes the Annual Convention.

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

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

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

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

The excellent description of the exercises in commemoration of the death of Washington, published in the last number was from the Washington Post, and we trust will be read by every member of our Society.

JONATHAN THOMPSON SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Jonathan Thompson Society, Children of the American Revolution, of Charlestown, Massachusetts, was held Saturday afternoon, December 4th, at the home of Mrs. George H. Pendergast, on Mead Street. There was an address by the Rev. B. F. Harris.

MEETING OF THE CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The December meeting of the Children of the American Revolution of Keene, New Hampshire, was held last evening at the home of A. A. Metcalf, one of the members of the Society. The program was as follows: Piano solo, Miss Florence L. Morse; Washington Irving's
"Death of George Washington," Miss Margaret Whitcomb; Violin solo, Miss Edith Spaulding; "The Stamp Act," Miss Edith W. Kingsbury. Bountiful refreshments were served by the host and a pleasant evening was passed.

BRISTOL.

The Bristol Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, with the Sons of the Revolution, the Children of the Revolution, December 15th observed the anniversary of Washington's death at St. Michael's Chapel. An address was delivered by Mr. Hezekiah Butterworth, of Boston, which was listened to with marked attention. It was an interesting and able discourse. Mr. Butterworth is well known throughout the country as an historian and is the grandson of the late Colonel Samuel Butterworth, of Warren.

MARTHA WILLIAMS SOCIETY, CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

A meeting of the Martha Williams Society, of Pennsylvania, was held on Saturday, December 30, at "The Towers," the residence of Mrs. James M. Munyon, the President of the Society. The following officers were elected: Color-bearer, George Heston; Registrar, Florence L. Tait; Recording Secretary, Gertrude H. Whildin; Corresponding Secretary, Julia H. Swope, and Treasurer, Dora H. Swope.

CAMBRIDGE SOCIETY FAIR.

The Cambridge Society Fair, held at the home of Mrs. E. D. Brooks on Saturday afternoon, December 2d, was a grand success, the proceeds being $75.00, and the work of the children and the ladies, who are interested in the Society, received a just recognition. The house was beautifully decorated with bunting and flags and the well-filled tables presided over by the girls and boys of the Society, presented an appearance which was indeed attractive. The object of the fair was to replenish the treasury in order to continue their benevolent work. The children have presented a picture to the Old Couple's Home; they have sent a considerable sum for the preservation of the old Betsey Ross house in Philadelphia, and they have pledged their help, when a children's ward will have been added to the Cambridge Hospital. There were fancy tables, candy tables, chocolate and lemonade tables, and pop-corn table. Among the guests of the children were: Mrs. Edgar Champlin, Mrs. James Paine, Mrs. Henry J. Welles, Mrs. Austin C. Wellington, Mr. and Mrs. John F. Crocker, Rev. Reuben A. Beard, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Greene, Mr. and Mrs. William Wood, Miss Alice Wood, Mr. Eldridge Green, Mr. William Read, Mr. Hugh Bancroft and many others. The officers of the Society are: Mrs. Henry G. Weston, Acting President; Mrs. E.
CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, PORTLAND, MAINE.

Miss Margaret Bryant entertained the Society of the Children of the Revolution at her home December 4th. After the business, Miss Bryant invited the Society to the home of her neighbor, Mrs. J. S. Bedlow, who very kindly exhibited for them her choice collection of revolutionary relics. These are all heirlooms and include pictures of Captain and Mrs. Joseph McLean, Mrs. Bedlow's great-grandparents. The children were deeply interested in the story of Mrs. McLean's heroism when Mowatt burned the town. The captain was at sea and with him the eldest son. When the order came to vacate the town Madam McLean sent her second son with the family carriage to assist in conveying the old and the lame to a place of safety. The third son was placed in charge of the other children, who were sent on foot to Stroudwater. Arriving there the youthful commander found the bursting shells a menace to his small company and pushed on to Gorham. Madam McLean stayed by her home and when a shell fell in the yard, extinguished the smoking fuse with the aid of a hoe and the damp earth. At the time little five-year-old Eunice McElland was trudging with weary feet toward Gorham with her future husband, the Rev. Elijah Kellogg, father of the author of Sparticus, a lad of twelve, who had learned to drum, and was beating courage into the American hearts by his vigorous rub-a-dub-dub. The wedding slippers and gown with the quilted satin petticoat, and the bits of the reception gown of Mrs. Kellogg, letters, articles of jewelry, samplers wrought a century ago, silver-bowed "specs," the high combs and the enormous beaver bonnets which covered them, for our grandmothers did not go bare-headed, an ancient cutlass, the staff of grandfather McEllan and many another quaint and curious relic of ye olden time.

ASA POLLARD SOCIETY.

It is now four years since the Asa Pollard Society, Children of the American Revolution, was organized in Billerica, one of the oldest towns in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, and for three-quarters of a century the adjoining settlement north of old Concord.

That the men, who offered the first armed resistance to British aggression in 1775, were largely from Middlesex County is a well-known fact. Consequently, through all the war for Independence, we find these sturdy patriots offering their all on the altar of liberty.

Small wonder is it that Billerica, with a population of only fifteen
hundred, sent at least three hundred and fifty men to battle for freedom, and of this number two hundred and sixty are said to have been buried in town.

To honor the last resting place of these patriots has been one of the varied lines of work of the Asa Pollard Society. It has necessitated much research of original records, yet only eighty graves of veterans have been located, some of them having been credited to other towns.

This sacred duty has been nearly completed; sixty-nine of the official markers, adopted by the Sons of the American Revolution, having been placed with appropriate ceremonies.

On Memorial days our boys put fresh flags in the holders of the markers, thus joining with the Grand Army veterans in remembrance of our illustrious dead.

We give the official list of the names and the cemeteries where the graves may be found.


Old North Cemetery.—Captain Solomon Pollard, Oliver Farmer, John Shed, Edward Farmer, Zebadiah Rogers.

The claims of the large majority of the unknown have not been overlooked. The Society have had made three bronze tablets, these are to be inserted in low granite posts, the face of the stone being cut on an angle, so that the top of each tablet will almost touch a bronze Sons of the American Revolution marker placed just behind each post. They are to be erected at the entrance of the Old South,
Old North and North graveyards when the condition of the ground permits. The tablets bear the following inscription:

Within repose in unknown graves
Soldiers of the American Revolution.
These markers placed by the
Asa Pollard Society,
Children of the American Revolution.
Billerica, Massachusetts,
1897—1899.

The Society is creating a fund for printing book IV of the town records, covering the epoch of the Revolution, and has now a nucleus of twenty-two dollars for that object. The relief work in the late war and the Continental Hall to be built by the Daughters of the American Revolution have been remembered.

Taken as a whole the work accomplished by this small Society of never more than forty-five members, and now only thirty-five, commends the organization to the attention of the thoughtful, refuting the implied charge that no good can be attained by children in patriotic societies.

The officers of the Asa Pollard Society are Miss Martha A. Dodge, President; Annie F. Dodge, Vice-President; Edna F. Baker, Secretary; Ethel T. Jacquith, Treasurer and Everett S. Bull, Registrar.

Martha A. Dodge.
IN MEMORIAM.

J. HOLLINS-McBLAIR, M. D.—The Board of Management of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, at their meeting on December 6, 1899, resolved to hereby express their heartfelt sympathy with one of their own number, Miss Julia Ten Eyck McBlair, in the loss of her brother, J. Hollins McBlair, M. D.

The vacant chair of our Librarian General reminded the Board of the deep sorrow through which she was passing. The President General appointed three members of the Board to represent that body at the funeral services of Dr. McBlair.

It is our united prayer, that, to our beloved sister, while "in the shadow of this great affliction" sustaining grace may come, for we are assured that "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace, whose mind is stayed on thee, because he trusteth in thee. Trust ye in the Lord forever, for in the Lord Jehovah is everlasting strength."

MARY JANE SEYMOUR,
Historian General.

ALICE PICKETT AKERS,
Recording Secretary General.

MRS. MARY ELIZABETH BARR McINTIRE.—The Board of Management of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, at their meeting on November 1, 1899, resolved to hereby express their most sincere sympathy with Mrs. Harriet McIntyre Foster, former State Regent of Indiana, in the loss of her mother, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Barr McIntire. Surely the three sorrowing daughters will find solace in their deep sorrow in the singularly useful and beautiful life of their departed mother, in her family amid her large circle of friends, in her church, and particu-
As a most efficient aid to her husband, the late Rev. Dr. Thomas McIntire, in his life-work, as an educator of the deaf.

MARY JANE SEYMOUR,
Historian General.

ALICE PICKETT AKERS,
Recording Secretary General.

MRS. MARGARET PHOEBE J. HETZEL.—Entered into rest, on the morning of December 15, 1899, Mrs. Margaret Phoebe J. Hetzel, of Washington, District of Columbia, an organizer and a charter member of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and its first Honorary Vice-President General. Mrs. Hetzel was also the originator and secretary of the Mary Washington Memorial Association.

The Board of Management of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution hereby express their heartfelt sympathy with Miss Susan Riviere Hetzel, Registrar General, and with her sister, Mrs. Margaret Riviere Hetzel Pendleton, in the loss of their gifted mother, who passed away in the fullness of years, ripened for the heavenly garner.

MARY JANE SEYMOUR,
Historian General.

ALICE PICKETT AKERS,
Recording Secretary General.

MRS. MARGARET HETZEL.—At Washington, District of Columbia, December 16th, 1899, died Mrs. Margaret Hetzel, one of the organizers of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and Honorary Vice-President General.

By her death the Society has lost one of its most devoted and valued members and many of us a dear and beloved friend.

My first acquaintance with Mrs. Hetzel began in the summer of 1890, when she sent me the message "I am eligible and am ready to join the Daughters." She was one of the first to file her papers, her National number is 12, was present at
1. MRS. WAITE, President.

2. MRS. MARGARETTA HETZEL, Secretary.

Of the Mary Washington Monument Association.
IN MEMORIAM.

the organization meeting, a member of the National Board and Honorary Vice-President General since 1892.

It is because women such as she, broad minded, self-sacrificing, and patriotic were among the early officers of the Society, that its foundations were laid broad and deep, and an influence has gone out from it that has kindled anew the patriotic fires all over the land.

Mrs. Hetzel was born in the Island of St. Vincent. She was the daughter of Capt. Morrison Jack, a West Indian planter of Scottish family, and of Roxana Selden, of Lynne, Connecticut.

Her early days were spent in Connecticut and New York. She was married to Lieutenant A. Rivière Hetzel and came to Washington to live in 1838, where he was on staff duty. He died of fever contracted in the Mexican War and after his death Mrs. Hetzel resided in Washington. Her reminiscences of the days of Jackson, Van Buren and Tyler were most interesting.

In 1852 Mrs. Hetzel was the means of securing a permanent pension to the widows of army officers. Thirty-seven years later in 1889, when she was over 70, she inaugurated the movement to restore the monument and preserve from desecration the tomb of the mother of Washington. She wrote the first letter, gave the first dollar and lived to see the work completed. The beautiful shaft that marks the spot is not only a monument to Washington’s mother, but is a memorial to the four devoted women, Daughters of the American Revolution, all over seventy years of age, who organized and carried to completion this noble work, neglected alike by State and Nation.

When I stood beside her coffin and looked upon her peaceful face, beautiful even in old age, and after years of sickness and suffering, I could not grieve that her work was done, but rather rejoiced that after a life of patriotic, zealous, untiring work; faithful, loving service in every relation of life, she had been permitted to hear the words “Well done, good and faithful servant,” and had entered into her rest.

MARY DESHA,
Founder and Honorary Vice-President General.
220 AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

MRS. LEANDER MCCORMICK.—The Chicago Chapter records with deep regret the death, on November 26, 1899, of one of its earliest members, Mrs. Leander McCormick.

MRS. ELECTA A. VAN VLECK AND MRS. ANNE D. LEE.—Saturday, March 25, 1899, our Chapter met with the loss by death of one of our true Daughters, Mrs. Electa A. Van Vleck, wife of Dr. Volkert H. Van Vleck, of Davenport, Iowa, who without much suffering quietly passed to her eternal home. She was born in Madison, Madison County, New York, August 29, 1809. Her father was Captain Joseph Manchester, of Rhode Island.

March 30, 1899, another Real Daughter, Mrs. Anne D. Lee, entered into heavenly rest, at her home with her daughter, the Countess Waldensee, at Altona, Germany. Her marked Christian character was ever evinced in her daily life, and her memory will be cherished by her kindred and friends in Germany and our own land. She was born in Middletown, Connecticut, August 5, 1803. Her father was Lieutenant Thompson Phillips, of Middletown, Connecticut.—FANNIE LUCY TWISS, Registrar.

MRS. FELTON.—Resolutions of the Louisa St. Clair Chapter, on the death of Mrs. Felton, a Real Daughter, who passed away since our last meeting:

WHEREAS, In the death of Mrs. Felton we have lost for the second time, a Real Daughter, the Louisa St. Clair Chapter is desirous of testifying to its respect for her memory, and to its sympathy with the family who have been deprived of her presence. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is but a just tribute to her memory to say that we deeply regret the loss of one who appealed to us all by her sweet and gentle ways and her enthusiastic appreciation of the fact that she was the daughter of a revolutionary soldier.

Resolved, That this testimony of our esteem for her and our sympathy with her family be forwarded to her daughter at Eloise, to the local papers, and to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, and be placed upon the records of our Chapter.

MRS. EMORY WENDELL, Historian.
IN MEMORIAM.

MRS. LYDIA W. M. BARBER, a charter member of Fanny Ledyard Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, died at Mystic, Connecticut, December 15, 1899, at the age of eighty-four years. The following resolutions were adopted by the Chapter:

WHEREAS, In the dispensation of an all-wise and loving Providence, death has removed from among us our oldest member; therefore,

Resolved, That we do hereby express our appreciation of the many virtues and sweet graces that have ever been the substance and adornment of our sister's life. As a wife, a mother, a Christian and a patriot, she has ever been faithful in duty, patient, uncomplaining and courageous in suffering, courteous in intercourse, and thus crowning her full life with loyalty to God and submission to his will, she has entered into her reward.

Resolved, That we extend our sympathy to the family and relatives of our deceased sister, and commend them to our Heavenly Father, and to the word of his grace for their consolation in this time of their bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, to the local paper, and a copy be preserved in the archives of the Chapter.

MRS. MARY A. BARNHILL, the venerable mother of Mrs. Joshua Davis, of Paris, Illinois, passed away at the home of the latter on East Chestnut Street, at 1.45 a. m., December 7, 1899, having attained the advanced age of ninety-two years. The intelligence will be received with sorrow in this community, where the deceased was widely known and universally respected. "Grandma" Barnhill, as she was familiarly known, was a native of Kentucky, being born at Georgetown, that State, September 26, 1807. She was there married, February 8, 1827, to Samuel Bafnhill, who died about nine years ago in this city.

MRS. ADA M. BOSTON.—Resolutions in memory of Mrs. Ada Millisack Boston. It is with sorrow that the Elizabeth Ross Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution is called upon to meet its first loss of a member, Mrs. Ada Millisack Boston, who passed from life to her eternal home September 1, 1899.
Resolved, That the Chapter express its sincere sympathy to the bereaved husband, the sister, Mrs. Della Millisack Koontz, who is a member of this Chapter, and other relatives.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, that they be published in the local papers, in the American Monthly Magazine, and spread upon the minutes of our Chapter.

Mrs. Minnie Appelman Dewey.—The Fanny Ledyard Chapter, of Mystic, Connecticut, after a brief period of three months, is again called upon to mourn the loss of another of its charter members, Mrs. Minnie Appelman Dewey, who died at New Smyrna, Florida, December 13, 1899, at which place she has made her home during the last few years; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in her death the Chapter has lost an honored and valuable member, one who possessed the spirit of true patriotism which so endeared her to her country and her flag that during the late war with Spain she volunteered her services as an army nurse, and held herself in readiness had the call come.

Resolved, That we extend to her husband and family our heartfelt sympathy in this their sad bereavement that while in the prime of life her useful career should have been so suddenly terminated, and trust that the Divine Comforter may abide with them in this great sorrow.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, entered upon the records of the Chapter, and published in the American Monthly Magazine and local newspaper.

Miss Eliza Works, a Real Daughter, and member of the Mohawk Valley Chapter, of Ilion, New York, died at her home in Henrietta, New York, at the advanced age of one hundred and five years, ten months and thirteen days. Miss Works' father defended his country at Ticonderoga in 1776 and reenlisted in 1777, when his country again needed his services. Miss Works was a most remarkable and entertaining woman, having retained her mental faculties to the last, and on her one hundred and fifth birthday prepared dinner for herself and nephew.

Mrs. Kate F. Mason.—

Whereas, It is has pleased our Maker to take to his kindly care this loved Daughter and wife, and esteemed member of the Mary Wooster Chapter, Mrs. Kate Flint Mason,
Resolved, That we hereby express our appreciation of those qualities which endeared her to her family, and of her willing helpfulness as a member of this Chapter.

Resolved, That we as members of the Chapter, extend our heartfelt sympathy to the husband and to her family in their great sorrow, and send them a copy of these resolutions.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the American Monthly Magazine and that a copy of them be placed upon the records.

MRS. ELIZABETH R. OTIS, wife of Judge Charles E. Otis, of St. Paul, and a member of the Nathan Hale Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, died on November 25, 1899.

MRS. W. G. COFFIN.—At a meeting of the Stars and Stripes Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Burlington, Iowa, December 7th, 1899, it was resolved that appropriate resolutions of sympathy for the late Mrs. W. G. Coffin, who died in Memphis, Tennessee, November 23, (formerly Miss Carolin Urania Stivers, of this city), be adopted and sent to the bereaved parents and husband, and inscribed upon the records of Stars and Stripes Chapter. The Chapter heard with sorrow the sad announcement of the loss of this valued Daughter, who was one of its earliest and most valued members, who, during her brief stay on earth, had made herself beloved by all whose privilege it was to know her.

MRS. Eveline S. Van Meter.—Died October 7, 1899, Mrs. Eveline Swope Van Meter, an active and much beloved member of the Lexington, Kentucky, Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

MISS FLORENCE C. PRICHARD.—Died in Waterbury, Connecticut, Miss Florence Cooper Prichard, on Christmas morning, December 25, 1899. She was the youngest of three sisters. The eldest has written many stories, one book published by Milicent Porter Chapter. All the sisters are very congenial and literary in their tastes. All are members of the Milicent Porter Chapter, of Waterbury, Connecticut.
FOUR DAUGHTERS.—Four times during the past year has the Fort Greene Chapter been called upon to part with a val-
ued member.

Miss Cora Dewey Ainslie, eldest daughter of W. Douglas and Bella D. Ainslie, died after a protracted illness, on Feb-
uary 14, 1899, in her twenty-ninth year. She joined the So-
ciety of the Daughters of the American Revolution in De-
cember, 1895, and became a member of our Chapter in 1897,
her National number being 17,057. Although of a retiring
disposition her keen appreciation of the Chapter work made
her an interested and regular attendant at all the meetings,
and her loss was felt by many.

Mrs. Elizabeth Brooks Chatfield, wife of Henry W. Chat-
field, passed away unexpectedly at her summer home in Bróoksvale, Connecticut, on July 12, 1899. Mrs. Chatfield
joined the Fort Greene Chapter May 17, 1897, the first year
of its existence, and her National number was 17,693. Her
death has made a deep impression in social as well as privatc
and musical circles.

Mrs. Elizabeth Banks Tobey, wife of Edward H. Tobey,
was called away on September 17, 1899. Mrs. Tobey was
born in Portland, Maine, but had resided in Brooklyn for
some years. Her recent connection with our Chapter, which
she joined November 9, 1898, and her subsequent illness,
make the record of her association with our work sadly brief.
But Mrs. Tobey had a most patriotic spirit, and her pride in
her ancestry with her enthusiastic anticipation of active ser-
vice in our aims filled us with admiration.

And how shall I speak of the next call, which came on Oc-
tober 25th. After a long and painful illness, which she en-
dured most patiently, our beloved Vice-Regent, Mrs. Jo-
sephine R. Barnes, wife of General Alfred C. Barnes, of 114
Pierrepont Street, passed away from us. She was born in
West Boylston, Massachusetts, and her early girlhood was
spent in Worcester. Thence her father removed to New
York. When fourteen years of age she came to Brooklyn,
attended Mme. Giraud’s school, and was at first connected
with the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church; then with
Dr. Cuyler’s, where she was married. Twenty years of her
married life were spent in her Washington Park residence, whence the family removed to her late beautiful home in Pierrepont Street.

We all know what a model wife and mother she was; for she felt that her first duty was to the home, and she made that the "brightest spot on earth." Her sympathies were wide and beneficent, as most prominently shown in connection with her work for the Home of the Friendless, of which she was president for many years. To leave this work for a complete rest, which her health compelled, was a great trial to her, as well as to her associates there.

Becoming much interested in genealogical matters, her affections turned toward the Daughters of the American Revolution and she had with her usual energy already made a record there. She served this Chapter with the utmost success for a year as Chairman of the Literary Program Committee. As a delegate to Washington from the Fort Greene Chapter in 1898, where she represented us in so gracious and capable a manner, we were proud of her. And we loved her as our Vice-Regent, and were hoping this year to have the privilege of placing her in the Regent's chair.

She took great pride in her ancestry, being a descendant of Governor Dudley, and through him of the best families of England, including royalty itself. She was a Colonial Dame, a member of the Woman's Club, the Barnard and Twentieth Century Clubs, and of the State Charities Association. An enthusiastic traveler, she had visited every country in Europe (except Russia), including India, China and Japan, Turkey, Palestine, Egypt, Morocco, Alaska, Cuba, and our own country most thoroughly. She had given several delightful talks about her travels before Mrs. Field's Literary Club, of which she was a prominent member, and her gift of expression and description was remarkable.

As to her character, it is hard to do it justice. It was that of a beautifully symmetrical, consistent Christian woman, combining absolute amiability with wonderful alertness, both mental and physical.

As an officer and co-worker, the dignity of her presence, her executive ability, her fearless courage and absolute un-
selfishness, made her services invaluable. As a true friend, she possessed exceptional qualities. Her infinite tact, her rare attainments, her cheerful temperament and large-hearted sympathy endeared her to those she loved, while her Christian charity, her warm-hearted humanity and kindly benevolence were ever actively employed to bring sunshine into darkened homes.

The Fort Greene Chapter mourns her loss and knows it to be irreparable. But we shall hold her memory in our hearts, "close, warm, living still," striving ever to emulate the precious example she has left us. Truly we feel that "When the bells did toll for her, 'twas the saddest music ever heard."

Hers was

A noble life, well planned,
And a glorious victory won.
Hers is the rest, the joy, the crown,
And the need of praise "well done!"

FANNIE C. W. BARBOUR,
Historian.
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 1260 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,
46 Orange Street, New Haven, Conn., and "The Buckingham," Washington, D. C.

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

MRS. ANGIE F. NEWMAN,
1724 L Street, Lincoln, Neb.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**MRS. CHARLES AVENETTE STARKELY,**
1301 Yale Street, Washington, D. C.

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

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

**MRS. WASHINGTON A. 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 122 Vermont Ave.,
Washington, D. C.

**Corresponding Secretary General.**
**MRS. KATE KEAN HENRY,**
912 F Street, and 614 22d Street,
Washington, D. C.

**Registrar General.**
**MISS SUSAN RIVIERE HETZEL,**
912 F Street, Washington, D. C.

**Treasurer General.**
**MRS. CHARLES CARLYLE DARWIN,**
(Gertrude B. Darwin.)
912 F Street, Washington, D. C.

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

**Assistant Historian General.**
**MRS. ROBERT STOCKWELL HATCHER,**
Lafayette, Ind., and 902 F Street,
Washington, D. C.

**Librarian General.**
**MISS JULIA TEN 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. F. SLOCUM, 24 College Place, Colorado Springs.
Connecticut, Mrs. S. T. KINNEY, 1162 Chapel Street, New Haven.
OFFICIAL.

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

Delaware, .... Mrs. ELIZABETH CLARKE CHURCHMAN, Claymont.
District Columbia, Mrs. CHARLES H. ALDEN, 2020 R Street, Washington.
Florida, .... Mrs. J. G. CHRISTOPHER, Riverside Ave., Jacksonville.
Georgia, .... Mrs. ROBERT E. PARK, Macon.
Idaho, .... Mrs. WILLIAM A. TALCOTT, 436 N. Main Street, Rockford.
Indiana, .... Mrs. E. A. ATKINS, 1312 N. Meridian Street, Indianapolis.
Indian Territory, Mrs. WALTER A. DUNCAN, Tahlequah, Cherokee Nation.
Iowa, .... Mrs. CHARLES E. ARMSTRONG, 355 Fifth Ave., Clinton.
Kansas, .... Mrs. KATHARINE S. LEWIS, 1501 Fairmount Ave., Wichita.
Kentucky, .... Miss LUCRETIA CLAY, Lexington.
Louisiana, .... Mrs. BENJAMIN F. STORY, "Saxonholme," Chalmette P. O.
Maine, .... Mrs. HELEN FAYE WHITE, 457 Main Street, Lewiston.
Maryland, .... Mrs. J. PEMBROKE THOM, 828 Park Ave., Baltimore.
Massachusetts, Miss SARA W. DAGGETT, 116 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.
Michigan, .... Mrs. WM. FITZ-HUGH EDWARDS, 530 Woodward Ave., Detroit.
Minnesota, .... Mrs. ELL TORRANCE, 2446 Park Ave., Minneapolis.
Mississippi, .... Mrs. WM. H. SIMS, Birmingham, Ala., and Columbus, Miss.
Missouri, .... Mrs. GEORGE H. SHIELDS, 4426 Westminster Place, St. Louis.
Montana, .... Mrs. DAVID G. BROWNE, Park Hotel, Great Falls.
Nebraska, .... Mrs. GEORGE C. TOWLE, 124 South 24th Street, Omaha.
New Hampshire, .... Mrs. JOSHUA CARPENTER, Manchester.
New Jersey, .... Miss E. ELLEN BATECHELIR, Somerville.
New Mexico, .... Mrs. L. BRADFORD PRINCE, Palace Ave., Santa Fe.
New York, .... Mrs. JAMES MEAD BREDLIM, 618 W. Genesee St., Syracuse.
North Carolina, .... Mrs. EDWARD DILWORTH LATTA, "Dilworth," Charlotte.
North Dakota, .... Mrs. S. A. LOUNSUBY, Fargo.
Ohio, .... Mrs. MOSES M. GRANGER, 140 Muskingum Ave., Zanesville.
Oklahoma, .... Mrs. CASSIUS M. BARNES, Guthrie.
Oregon, .... Mrs. I. W. CARD, 380 32d Street, Portland.
Rhode Island, .... Mrs. GEORGE M. THORNTON, 103 Clay Street, Central Falls.
South Carolina, .... Mrs. CLARE WARING, 1428 Laurel Street, Columbia.
South Dakota, .... Mrs. ANDREW J. KEILLER, Hot Springs.
Tennessee, .... Mrs. JAMES S. PILCHER, Addison Ave., Nashville.
Texas, .... Mrs. SIDNEY T. FONTAINE, 1004 Market Street, Galveston.
Utah, .... Mrs. CLARENCE E. ALLEN, 234 10th East St., Salt Lake City.
Vermont, .... Mrs. JESSE BURDITTE, Arlington.
Virginia, .... Mrs. HUGH NELSON PAGN, 212 Granby St., Norfolk.
Washington, .... Mrs. CHAUNCEY W. GRIGGS, 401 N. Tacoma Ave., Tacoma.
Wisconsin, .... Mrs. JAMES S. PECK, 5 Waverly Place, Milwaukee.
Wyoming, .... Mrs. FRANCIS E. WARREN, Wyoming Ave., Washington, D. C.
Chapters (those belonging to the National Society alone being known as members-at-large).

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

Applications should be made out in duplicate, one of which is kept on file at National Headquarters and one returned to file with a Chapter should one be joined.

The application must be endorsed by at least one member of the Society. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to "Registrars General, D. A. R., Room 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."

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

Wednesday, December 6, 1899.

The regular monthly meeting of the National Board of Management was held Wednesday, December 6th.

The meeting was opened at 10:20 a. m. by the President General, Mrs. Daniel Manning.

In the absence of the Chaplain General the members present united in the recitation of the Lord's Prayer.

Roll call by the Recording Secretary General.

Members present: Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Sternberg, Mrs. Fairbanks, Miss Forsyth, Mrs. Frye, Mrs. Burrows, Miss Temple, Mrs. Goodloe, Mrs. Roebling, Mrs. Henry, Miss Hetzel, Mrs. Darwin, Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Hatcher, Mrs. Akers, and of the State Regents: Mrs. Churchman, of Delaware; Mrs. Roberts, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. James Mead Belden, of New York; Miss Daggett, of Massachusetts; Mrs. Hugh Nelson Page, of Virginia; Mrs. Kinney, of Connecticut; Mrs. Thom, of Maryland, and Mrs. Alden, of the District of Columbia.
Mrs. Hatcher rose to a question of privilege, to suggest that immediately after the reading of the minutes, the Board formulate an expression of sympathy for the Librarian General, Miss McBlair, who had recently sustained a loss in the death of her brother.

The Recording Secretary General read the minutes of the special meeting of Tuesday, November 14th.

It was moved and carried that the minutes stand approved.

Mrs. Hatcher offered the following: "Inasmuch as our Librarian General, Miss McBlair, is in deep sorrow in consequence of the death of her brother, Doctor McBlair, I move that the first action of this Board be to send an expression of sympathy in her sad bereavement." Unanimously carried.

Reports of officers followed.

REPORT OF THE RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL.—Madam President: I have the honor to report that following the instructions of the Board, at the November meeting, I wrote a letter thanking the committee for the courteous invitation extended the National Board to be present at the unveiling ceremonies of the monument erected to the memory of Miss Reubena Hyde Walworth, and expressing the regret of the Board that the invitation was received too late for acceptance.

I also notified the nine new members at Monmouth, Illinois, of the action of the Board, as embodied in the following resolution, which was unanimously carried at the November meeting:

"Moved, that the ladies of Monmouth, Illinois, who ask to know their status, be informed that they are recognized as members-at-large, with the privilege of joining any chapter they may desire."

Letters have also been written to Mrs. Story, State Regent of Louisiana, thanking her for the loan of the miniature of Mary Washington, as well as to Miss Hetzel and Mrs. Lockwood for a photographic copy of the same.

Number of letters and postals written since my last report in November, 105.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) Alice Pickett Akers,
Recording Secretary General N. S. D. A. R.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL, from November 1 to December 6, 1899: Letters received, 245; letters written, 80; application papers issued, 2,274; constitutions issued, 630; membership circulars issued, 335; Caldwell circulars issued, 127; officers' lists, 160.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) Kate Kearney Henry,
Corresponding Secretary General.

Report accepted.
Report of amount received and expended by the Curator, from November 1 to December 1, 1899:

**Office Expenses.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount received</th>
<th>Amount expended</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$30 00</td>
<td>38 55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Postage on Application Blanks.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount received</th>
<th>Amount expended</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$10 00</td>
<td>9 50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Amount received for articles sold:

- Rosettes, $6 90
- Directory, 50
- Ribbon, 4 50
- Lineage Books, Vols. I-IX, 51 00
- Statute Book, 35

**Total, $53 45**

*Sarah B. Maclay, Curator D. A. R.*

Report accepted.

**REPORT OF REGISTRAR GENERAL.**—Applications presented, 477; applications verified awaiting dues, 97; applications not verified, 43; badge permits issued, 136; daughters of revolutionary soldiers admitted, 10.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) *Susan Riviere Hetzel, Registrar General.*

It was moved and carried that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for the new applicants.

In accordance with the action of the National Board of Management, the Recording Secretary General announced that she had cast the ballot for the applicants whose names had been presented by the Registrar General and declared them regularly-elected members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

**REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION OF CHAPTERS.**—*Madam President and Ladies of the National Board:*

The following Chapter Regents have been appointed through their respective State Regents: Mrs. Ella Sayles Russel, Killingly, Connecticut; Mrs. Mary Strother Randolph, Frostburg, Maryland; Mrs. Abbie Frances Faitoute, Rochester, Minnesota; Mrs. Mary Polk Winn, St. Louis, Missouri; Mrs. Jeanette C. Sherwood, Cortland, New York; Miss Katharine Adelia Bruen Foote, Delhi, New York.

The expiration by limitation of Miss Adelaide Stebbins' Regency at Rochester, Minnesota.
Charters issued, 3; Ot-si-ke-ta, St. Clair, Michigan; Paulus Hook, Jersey City, New Jersey; John Pettigrew, Milford, Delaware.

Charters in the hands of the engrosser, 5; charter applications issued, 4; letters written, 141.

Respectfully submitted,

SIGNED ELEANOR WASHINGTON HOWARD,
Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF TREASURER GENERAL, OCTOBER 31 TO NOVEMBER 30, 1899.

CURRENT FUND.

RECEIPTS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amount on hand October 31st</td>
<td>$6,300 56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual dues ($884.00, less $30.00 refunded)</td>
<td>$854 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initiation fees ($422.00, less $2.00 refunded)</td>
<td>430 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blanks</td>
<td>4 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosettes</td>
<td>6 90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Directory</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lineage Book, Vol. I</td>
<td>1 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lineage Book, Vol. II</td>
<td>2 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lineage Book, Vol. III</td>
<td>2 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lineage Book, Vol. IV</td>
<td>2 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lineage Book, Vol. V</td>
<td>2 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lineage Book, Vol. VI</td>
<td>2 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lineage Book, Vol. VII</td>
<td>2 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lineage Book, Vol. VIII</td>
<td>2 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lineage Book, Vol. IX</td>
<td>36 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statute Book</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ribbon</td>
<td>4 70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stationery</td>
<td>12 18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Actual income of month, 1,363 98

Total receipts, November 31, 1899, $7,664 54

Average daily income for the 30 days, $45.46 18/30.

EXPENDITURES.

Office of Recording and Corresponding Secretaries General.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stenographer's salary for November</td>
<td>$75 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerk's salary for November</td>
<td>50 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent for November</td>
<td>23 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage on application blanks</td>
<td>10 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stationery for Corresponding Secretary General</td>
<td>6 44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$164 69
Office of Curator.
Curator's salary for November, ........................................ $75 00
Rent for November, ................................................... 23 25
Office expenses for November, ........................................ 30 00

Office of Treasurer General.
Record Clerk and Book-keeper for November... $75 00
Second Clerk for November, .............................. 50 00
Auditing accounts, August 3d-Octobed 31st, ........ 25 00
Eight days transferring of Chapter rolls, ............. 8 00
One card platen for typewriter, ......................... 5 00
Rent, ................................................................. 23 25

Office of Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.
Card Catalogue Clerk for November, ................... $50 00
Rent for November, ................................................ 23 25
Clerk for November, ............................................... 50 00

Office of Registrar General.
Engrossing 256 certificates, ............................... $25 60
Salaries of three clerks for November, ................. 150 00
Rent for November, .............................................. 23 25

Office of Historian and Librarian General.
Editing Clerk's salary for November, ................... $70 00
Rent for November, .............................................. 23 25
Clerk's salary for November, ......................... 50 00
Two book case units (Wernicke system), .......... 6 00
Indexer's salary for November, ..................... 50 00

Spoons for Real Daughters.
Mrs. Mary A. Barnhill, Paris, Illinois;
Mrs. Mary A. W. Langley, Pawtucket Chapter, Rhode Island;
Mrs. Artella T. Northrup, Athens, Pennsylvania;
Mrs. Phebe M. W. Palmetto, Mohawk Valley Chapter, New York;
Mrs. Mary H. H. Rich, Captain Samuel Sprague Chapter, Massachusetts;
Mrs. Lucy Skinner, Ottauquechee Chapter, Vermont;
OFFICIAL.

Mrs. Charlotte B. Taylor Boykin, Columbia Chapter, South Carolina;
Mrs. Sarah T. Usher Thomson, Rebecca Emery Chapter, Maine;
Mrs. Lozano G. Waldo, John Adams Chapter, Massachusetts, 21 60

State Regents’ Stationery.

District of Columbia, .................. $1 15
New Jersey, .......................... 2 44
South Dakota, .......................... 1 22
Pennsylvania, .......................... 1 22

Rosettes (200) for sale, .......................... 40 00

Ninth Continental Congress.

Postage for Credential Committee, .......................... 5 00

Magazine Expenses.

Publishing November number, .......................... $225 14
Office expenses, September 28-November 28, 1899, 13 75
Auditing accounts of Business Manager, August 1st-October 31st, 15 00
Editor’s salary for November, 83 33
Business Manager’s salary for November, 50 00

Total expenditures of Magazine for month, .......................... $387 22
Less receipts from sales, 199 28
Net expense of Magazine for month, .......................... 187 94
Total expenditures for month, .......................... $1,261 11

Average daily expenditures for the thirty days, $42.03 7-10.
Balance on hand, .......................... $6,403 43

CURRENT FUND.

INVESTMENT.

Two United States registered 4 per cent. bonds, previously reported, .......................... $2,000 00

CURRENT FUND—ASSETS.

Cash, as above, .......................... $6,403 43
Bonds, as above, at face value, .......................... 2,000 00

Total assets of Current Fund, November 30, 1899, .......................... $8,403 43
PERMANENT FUND.

CASH RECEIPTS.

On hand October 31, 1899, ........................................... $1,635 37

Charters,

Columbus Chapter, Ohio, .................. $5 00
Thankful Hubbard Chapter, Texas, .......... 5 00
Margaret Corbin Chapter, Massachusetts, 5 00
Anthony Wayne Chapter, Minnesota .......... 5 00
William Henshaw Chapter, West Virginia, 5 00

$25 00

Life Memberships.

Mrs. Etta Soper Smith, Chicago Chapter, Illinois, $12 50
Mrs. Caroline Fowler Ham, Gansevoort Chapter, New York, 12 50
Mrs. Anna McIntosh Strong, Olean Chapter, New York, 12 50
Mrs. Mary B. Longgear, Western Reserve Chapter, Ohio, 12 50
Mrs. Walter McEwan, Gansevoort Chapter, New York, 12 50
Miss Katherine Gridley, Colonel Crawford Chapter, Pennsylvania, 12 50
Mrs. Louise Gertrude Miller, Venango Chapter, Pennsylvania, 12 50
Mrs. Emma Cordelia Smith, Gaspee Chapter, Rhode Island, 12 50
Miss Clara Damaris, South Dakota, 25 00

125 00

Continental Hall Contributions.

Buffalo Chapter, New York, ....................... $25 00
Kanisteo Valley Chapter, New York, ........ 20 00
Martha's Vineyard Chapter, Massachusetts, 32 25
Faneuil Hall Chapter, Massachusetts, ........ 5 00
St. John de Crevecoeur Chapter, Vermont, 10 00
General de Lafayette Chapter, New Jersey, 10 00
Esther Stanley Chapter, Connecticut, ....... 100 00
Reprisal Chapter, New Hampshire, .......... 5 00
North Shore Chapter, Illinois, ............... 25 00
Melsingah Chapter, New York, ............... 10 00
Daughters of Liberty Chapter, Minnesota, 10 00
Chicago Chapter, Illinois, ................. 100 00

352 25
Commissions.

<table>
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<th>Description</th>
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<td>On insignia sales</td>
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Actual income of Permanent Fund for the month, $715.18.

Total receipts of Permanent Fund cash, November 30, 1899, $2,350.55

**PERMANENT FUND.**

**INVESTMENTS.**

Bonds, previously reported, at face value, $45,000.00

**PERMANENT FUND—ASSETS.**

Bonds, as previously reported, $45,000.00
Cash in Bank, American Security and Trust Company, 2,350.55

Total assets of Permanent Fund, November 30, 1899, $47,350.55

**COMBINED ASSETS OF BOTH FUNDS.**

Current Fund bonds, as above, face value, $2,000.00
Current Fund cash in bank, as above, 6,403.43
Permanent Fund bonds, as above, face value, 45,000.00
Permanent Fund cash in bank, as above, 2,350.55

Total assets of National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, November 30, 1899, $55,753.98

**SPECIAL FUNDS.**

Fort Crailo Fund, previously reported, $2.00
Aloha Chapter, Hawaii, 30.00
California Chapter, California, 10.00

Total $42.00

Lafayette Monument Fund, previously reported, $1,739.21
Ascutney Chapter, Vermont, 5.00
Patterson Chapter, New York, 5.00
Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter, Maine, 12.50
Anne Brewster Fanning Chapter, Connecticut, 5.00

Total 1,766.71

War Fund, previously reported, 72.11
Meadow Garden Fund, previously reported, 10.20
Washington Statue Fund, previously reported, $35 63
Ascutney Chapter, Vermont, 5 00
Patterson Chapter, New York, 5 00
Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter, Maine, 12 50

Total of Special Fund, November 30, 1899, $1,949 15

Respectfully submitted,

Gertrude B. Darwin,
Treasurer General.

Report accepted with thanks for its thorough preparation.

REPORT OF THE HISTORIAN GENERAL.—Madam President and Ladies of the Board: With your permission I will take as the text for my report, Ecclesiastes 11:1: "Cast thy bread upon the waters, for thou shalt find it after many days."

At length, after line upon line and precept upon precept, enforcing the claims of their Lineage Book, for consideration and adoption by the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, there comes to the workers upon this publication a voice from the Southland which expresses appreciation of its value in glowing terms. Mrs. Annie White Mell, Regent of the Light Horse Harry Lee Chapter of Auburn, Alabama, writes thus in the American Monthly Magazine for October, 1899: "The enthusiastic student of history recognizes the value of the individual and is interested in family history and genealogy. These truths are earnestly proclaimed by the Daughters of the American Revolution, and in eight years they have made the study of family history a subject to be proud of and openly discussed. No one laughs at them now, except those who are ignorant or prejudiced. Historians and scholars, generally, throughout the country, recognize the value of this work. They have already amassed a wonderful amount of information. The first eight volumes of the Lineage Books have been issued and they are unique contributions to genealogical lore. Public libraries throughout the country are absorbing them and they are already widely consulted and quoted. They are thoroughly democratic. The lineage is as carefully drawn of the poorest ditcher or blacksmith, who dug a trench or forged a bolt for Washington, as that of the lordly French nobleman who made our cause his own." Mrs. Mell continues: "All Daughters of the American Revolution Chapters should possess these Lineage Books. The lineage of each member is printed, and it is thereby safely and surely recorded for all future reference. Each volume is doubly indexed, one containing the names of the members; the other the Roll of Honor." The latter (the Roll of Honor) she characterizes as "being especially useful to Chapter Registrars, for after searching histories, biographies, old books, magazines and pamphlets in vain, for some
revolutionary ancestor, his name will be found in the Roll of Honor in the Lineage Book.

Mrs. Mell regrets the slow rate at which these volumes are issued. She advocates making an appropriation sufficient to bring the Lineage Books up to date, in order that each member may have the pleasure of owning the volume which contains her lineage, and bequeathing it an honorable legacy to her children.

I am certainly gratified with the enthusiastic appreciation expressed by Mrs. Mell for the Lineage Book; for she only reiterates and emphasizes the pleas I have repeatedly urged in behalf of this publication, which is no longer an unsolved problem. For the Lineage Book of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution has proven its raison d'être.

The point at issue is the increase in the number of volumes published each year. In a work which involves so much care and research to make it accurate, the Latin adage, "Make haste slowly," is, in my opinion, particularly apropos. The workers in any enterprise, however useful, pass away, but the work itself, if it has the elements of perpetuity in it, goes on. The number of volumes of the Lineage Book may with safety be increased from three to six annually, with a small addition to the clerical force; for new recruits should be added from time to time, who should become familiar with the work, in order that no misfortune should endanger the regular issue of this epitomized history of our Society. Perhaps the most unique feature of the organization is our Real Daughters. I am continually in receipt of newspaper clippings and letters from all sections of the country containing their portraits and personal sketches. They certainly have come to the front and there is a steadily increasing demand for a volume which shall embody all the memoranda concerning them. This is the golden opportunity for printing the story of their lives while there is so much enthusiasm concerning them in the air and while some of them are still with us. I earnestly bespeak the sympathy of the members of the Board in carrying this project to completion.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY JANE SEYMOUR,
Historian General.

Report accepted.

The Assistant Historian General simply reported progress in her work, there having been a long report last month.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN GENERAL.—The books and periodicals received since November 1st are as follows:

Bound volumes: 1. Ancient historical records of Norwalk, Connecticut, by Edwin Hall, Norwalk, 1842; from Ethan Allen Chapter; 2. Ye Womens' Singing Book, from Mrs. G. F. Newcomb, from Registrar of Mary Clap Wooser Chapter; 3. Genealogy of the Hitchcock
family, who are descended from Matthias Hitchcock of East Haven, Connecticut, and Luke Hitchcock, of Wethersfield, Connecticut, by Mary L. T. Hitchcock, Amherst, 1894. This is a valuable addition to our list of genealogies, which are greatly needed to facilitate the work of the Registrar and Historian General; 4. Report of the State Historian, New York, for 1892, by Hugh Hastings, Albany, 1898, from the University of the State of New York State Library, in exchange; 5. Duplicate copy of the same, presented by Hugh Hastings, through the President General, Mrs. Daniel Manning; 6 and 7. History of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, by J. E. A. Smith; presented by Mrs. J. B. Crane, Regent of the Peace Party Chapter. There are very few town and county histories of Massachusetts in the library, making the work of proving the service of Massachusetts soldiers a difficult matter unless the name appears in "Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors," of which only five volumes have been published. This history of Pittsfield is particularly good, giving, as it does, much needed information concerning the Revolutionary soldiers of Pittsfield and neighboring towns; 8. Annual Report of the American Historical Association for 1898, Washington, 1899, from the Association in exchange; 9. Annual Register of Officers and Members of the Society of Colonial Wars, New York, 1896, from Mr. Roberdeau Buchanan; 10. The Captives, by James Leander Cathcart, La Porte; no date. This is a most interesting account of the eleven years' captivity in Algiers of a revolutionary soldier, who after confinement on a British prison ship, escaped only to be captured shortly afterwards by the Algerians. The story of his life there has been compiled from his journal by his daughter, Jane B. Newkirk, a Real Daughter, who has presented a copy to the library; 11. William and Mary College Quarterly, Volume 7; 12. AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, Volume 14; 13. Annals of Iowa, Volume 4; 14. New England Historical and Genealogical Register, Volume 53; 15. Spirit of '76, Volume 5; 16. Publications of Southern Historical Association, Volume 3; 17. Lineage Book of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution; 18. Virginia Magazine, Volume 9; 19. History of Hillsborough, New Hampshire, from Miss Mary Grimes, Regent Eunice Baldwin Chapter. The book itself is old and exceedingly rare. This copy has been handsomely rebound by the Chapter, with the addition of original matter contributed by the members and is a most valuable gift; 20, 21. The Bible and Prayer Book asked for in the last report have been received. The Bible was presented by the State Regent of Massachusetts, in the name of Massachusetts, and the Prayer Book by the Mount Vernon Chapter. Both are handsomely bound in morocco, with clear, bold type.

Unbound volumes: 1. Report of the State Botanist of New York for 1897, with book of plates; 2. Annotated list of principal manuscripts in the New York State Library; and 3. Colonial Records of New York, 1664-1665. These three volumes from the University of


Respectfully submitted,

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

Report accepted.

Miss Forsyth inquired if any steps had been taken towards attending the funeral of Dr. McBlair.

Mrs. Seymour moved: "That a committee be appointed to attend the funeral of Dr. McBlair, brother of our Librarian General." Motion carried.

Miss Hetzel read a letter containing a request from the Free Lending Library, of Brooklyn, New York, for a set of the Lineage Books of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Miss Forsyth moved that this request be granted.

The question was raised as to whether or not the Board had the authority to donate these Lineage Books.

President General: "You have heard this letter, requesting a donation of our Lineage Books. What action will you take on it. A motion is before the house." The motion was voted on and lost.

Miss Hetzel moved: "That the Free Lending Library of Brooklyn be sent a set of Lineage Books, in exchange for works of equal value, and the name of the library be added to the list with whom we ex-
change." Mrs. Sterberg amended by striking out the words "and the name to be added to the list with whom we exchange." Motion carried as amended.

The report of the Auditor was read by the Recording Secretary General.

This report contained certain suggestions for facilitating the work of the Treasurer General.

The Treasurer General made explanations regarding the necessity for the suggestions the Auditor had presented in his report, and also stated that the work of her department would increase very much during the two weeks preceding the Congress.

It was moved that additional assistance be given the Treasurer General.

The President General said: "We will first take action on this report."

Some discussion arising as to the advisability of accepting the report of the Auditor with its recommendation, Mrs. Churchman called attention to the fact that the word "suggestion," and not recommendation had been used.

Mrs. Hatcher moved that the report be accepted. Motion carried.

President General: "We will now hear the motion in regard to furnishing our Treasurer General with extra clerical assistance."

The Treasurer General stated that she would like the privilege of having an extra clerk whenever necessary, as this was the least expensive way.

Mrs. Sternberg moved: "That the Treasurer General be permitted to secure such temporary assistance as may be necessary in her office during and preceding the Congress." Motion carried.

Mrs. Thom moved: "That a secluded room be secured for the week previous to and during the Congress for the exclusive use of the Treasurer General." Motion carried.

Mrs. Alden, Regent of the District, announced that a service commemorative of the one hundredth anniversary of the death of General Washington had been arranged for December 14th, in which the various patriotic societies of the District would participate, and invited the National Board to be present on this occasion. Also, that a series of entertainments had been planned for the benefit of Continental Hall, under the auspices of the District Chapters of the National Society, to which the Regent of the District particularly called the attention of the Board, requesting their cooperation. Mrs. Alden stated that a renewed interest seemed to be manifested in the long-cherished project of completing the Continental Hall and asked for aid and encouragement from the Board in the series of entertainments that had been arranged to this end. Mrs. Goodloe, Vice-President General, also spoke of the commendable efforts that had been made by the District Chapters in this good work.
The Treasurer General stated that she had been informed that it would be necessary to make a formal request in order to procure extra copies of the Report of the National Society to the Smithsonian Institution.

Mrs. Burrows moved: "That the President General be empowered to request the Committee on Education and Labor in the United States Senate, to secure a reprint of the First Annual Report of the Daughters of the American Revolution, known as 'Senate Document 164, Fifty-fifth Congress, Third Session,' in an edition of five thousand for distribution." Motion carried.

The President General invited the State Regents present to bring any matters they might desire before the Board.

Mrs. Churchman, State Regent of Delaware, said: "Madam President, I have come all the way from Delaware to represent a dissatisfied element, and that is a very undesirable thing to do. It is in regard to the seating of the alternates at the Continental Congress. A desire has been expressed that the alternates should sit down stairs at the Congress and that the visiting Daughters have some distinguishing badge. Much dissatisfaction has been felt, and I hope we may be able to arrange the seating more advantageously at this coming Congress. I must apologize for this complaint, but the feeling has grown so strong that I think it best to lay the matter before you."

Miss Forsyth: "I rise, Madam President, to a question of privilege to say that the State Regent of Delaware should not apologize for presenting this matter to us; on the contrary, we should be grateful for having our attention called to it, so that we may endeavor to take some steps to remedy the trouble."

Mrs. Page, State Regent of Virginia, said that she had experienced the same in regard to having complaints from her State, many of the Daughters refusing to attend the Congress, because, as they say, no provision is made for them.

Mrs. Thom, State Regent of Maryland, and Miss Daggett, State Regent of Massachusetts, also spoke on this subject, concurring in the views expressed by the State Regent of Delaware.

It was moved and carried that the President General appoint the committee to attend the funeral of Dr. McBlair, brother of the Librarian General, Miss Julia Ten Eyck McBlair.

The President appointed as this committee: Miss Forsyth, Mrs. Henry and Mrs. Seymour.

At 12.45 p. m. the Recording Secretary General moved to take a recess until 2 o'clock. Motion carried.

Wednesday Afternoon, December 5, 1899.

The adjourned meeting was opened at 2.20 p. m. by the President General.

The Registrar General presented a supplementary report.
It was moved and carried that the names presented be accepted.

The Recording Secretary General announced that in accordance with the action of the Board the ballot was hereby cast for the names offered in the supplementary report of the Registrar General, and declared these applicants duly elected members of the National Society.

The names of the deceased members were read.

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

Mrs. Alden stated that there had been some applications for life membership certificates; but that as there had been no action of the Board in fixing the price of these certificates, the requests for the same had not been granted.

Mrs. Alden moved that the price of the life membership certificates be three dollars. Motion carried.

The President General said: "As there are several State Regents with us to-day, we will follow our usual custom and waive the regular business until we hear from them. Then the reports of committees will be called.

Mrs. Kinney, State Regent of Connecticut, spoke of the request of the Board, made at a recent meeting, in regard to the State Regents inquiring into the resignations of the members of their respective States and read to the Board a circular letter she had sent out in this connection, as follows:

CIRCULAR.

DEAR MADAM: At the October meeting of the National Board of Management, the following motion was made and carried:

"Resolved, That the resignations of members from Chapters be investigated by the respective State Regents, before acceptance by the National Board."

I herewith enclose list of the resignations from your State.

Very truly,

K. K. HENRY,
Corresponding Secretary General.

It is with regret that the State Regent of Connecticut finds your name on the list, and begs that you will reconsider your resignation. The Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was formed to perpetuate the memory of those who gave material aid to the cause of liberty during the War of the Revolution, and is a memorial established by lineal descendants of patriots; that the names and services of those same patriots may be remembered in years to come as a part of the Nation's history. Therefore, it is with special reluctance that any name is erased from the honored list of worthies upon the files of the Society. Yet, when the name of a member ceases to be enrolled among the members the name of the ancestor, in many cases, disappears from the rolls. The aims of the Society are so purely pa-
triotic, and its historical value is now so fully acknowledged, it is hoped that all will esteem it a privilege and an honor to continue within its membership.

Will you not communicate with me in regard to the reasons for your withdrawal?

Hoping that you will renew your connection with the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, I am, sincerely,

Miss Daggett moved: “That the form adopted by the State Regent of Connecticut be accepted as the mode of obtaining the reasons of the resignations of members.” Motion carried.

Mrs. Belden, State Regent of New York; Mrs. Page, State Regent of Virginia, and Miss Daggett, State Regent of Massachusetts, spoke of the efforts they had made to investigate the causes of the resignations in their respective States, communicating some facts elicited by correspondence with the Chapter Regents on this subject.

Mrs. Belden stated that she had received a letter within the past few days, asking assistance for the soldiers in Manila from the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, in the way of supplies. The request was based on the magnificent work done by the Daughters during the Spanish-American War. Mrs. Belden stated that she had given the letter to the Associated Press for publication. One of the New York Chapters, responding to the appeal, had held a meeting and in a short space of time a large amount of clothing had been made for the soldiers,—pajamas, etc. Letters had also been received expressing a desire to coöperate in various parts of the State.

Miss Hetzel read a letter from Mrs. Estes G. Rathbone giving an account of her proposed work in Cuba.

Mrs. Page stated that a month ago a State Conference had been held in Virginia, when much interest was manifested in the purchase of the property where the battle of Yorktown was fought, and it was proposed to make an appeal to the United States Congress for the purchase of this site through the Virginia Representative with a view to making it a national park, Yorktown—being one of the most historic spots of the Revolution.

Miss Daggett asked permission to lay before the Board a matter relative to the charter of the Framingham Chapter. Four additional names were desired to be placed on the margin of the charter, which rightfully belong on the document, and as the Chapter prefer to retain the old charter, instead of a new one with the additional names. Miss Daggett asked authority for the engrossing of the names thereon, adding that the Framingham Chapter had done very good work in the Society.

Miss Forsyth moved: “That the request of the Framingham Chapter be granted.” Motion carried.

Miss Daggett said: “I thank you in the name of Massachusetts
The President General suggested that the charter in question be returned to national headquarters and the order in which it is desired to have the names inserted be designated.

It was announced that Mrs. Newcomb, of Washington City, a member of the National University Committee, desired an audience of the Board in regard to some matters connected with that committee.

A committee consisting of Miss Temple, Mrs. Burrows and Miss Daggett was appointed by the President General to confer with Mrs. Newcomb, the business of the Board being very pressing at that time.

The reports of committees followed.

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The reports of committees followed.

**Report of the Finance Committee** was read and upon motion accepted.

**Report of the Printing Committee.**—Madam President and Ladies of the Board of Management: During the past month the following supplies have been ordered by the Printing Committee: 1,000 membership certificates; 1,000 chapter report blanks for the Treasurer General; 1 time record book for the Curator; 4,000 stamped envelopes from the Postoffice Department.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGIA STOCKTON HATCHER,
Chairman,
KATHARINE LINCOLN ALDEN,
KATE KEARNEY HENRY.

December 6, 1899.
Report accepted.

**Report of Credential Committee.**—The Credential Committee had a meeting on December 4th, to consider the badges for the delegates, National Board of Management and various committees for the Continental Congress of 1900. The work of the committee is progressing satisfactorily.

Your committee recommends that only those who are no longer members of the National Board of Management receive the ex-officers' badge. Also, that the members' badge of the past Congress of '99 be adopted as the permanent badge for members.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) ELEANOR WASHINGTON HOWARD,
Chairman,
M. L. STERNBERG,
KATHARINE L. ALDEN,
ALICE PICKETT AKERS.

Report accepted.
REPORT OF SUPERVISING COMMITTEE.—Madam President and Members of the National Board: With regard to the comparative efficiency of clerks it seems necessary to rely upon the opinions of the active officers, but your committee would call attention to the fact that we are employing twelve clerks for the general work of the office.

When we remember that the active officers give their time and labor freely, it seems as if liberal provision is made for conducting the business of our National Society.

The committee appointed to consider methods of work, in its report, presented to and accepted by this Board June 5, 1899, recommended that "clerks be regarded as employed not solely for the work of one department, but of the Society, and be ready in any way to further this." If this recommendation is enforced, it is the opinion of your committee that the employment of extra clerical help is unnecessary.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) KATHARINE LINCOLN ALDEN,  
Chairman,  
CAROLINE R. NASH.

Report accepted.

From the Curator's report it appears, your committee has reason to believe that there are violations of Rule V of the "Rules and Regulations," and recommends that all active officers require a strict observance of that rule in their respective departments.

For the better conduct of business your committee recommends the employment of a Chief Clerk, who shall have the supervision of the other clerks and who shall be kept informed of all the business of the office, including the correspondence.

Your committee would call attention to the importance of requiring official letters to be confined strictly to business, it being understood that such letters are the property of the National Board as the representative of the National Society; also, of requiring that no written report or statement of work done in any department be issued without the approval of the officer in charge of that department or of the National Board.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) KATHARINE LINCOLN ALDEN,  
Chairman,  
CAROLINE RYAN NASH.

Report accepted.

At 3.40 p. m. it was moved to go into Committee of the Whole. Motion carried.

At 5 o'clock the Committee of the Whole arose, and through its Chairman, the following resolution was offered: "That the clerk to the Registrar General, Miss Moncure, receive her pay until such time as the Board take the matter under consideration again." Motion carried.
Mrs. Alden moved: "That the stenographer, Mrs. Cahoon, be made Chief Clerk; that in addition to her present duties as stenographer and clerk for the Recording Secretary she have the super-
vision of the other clerks and be kept informed of all the business of the office, including the correspondence, and that her salary be increased to $1,000 a year." Motion carried.

Miss Temple moved: "That the Chief Clerk receive her instructions from the Chairman of the Supervising Committee." Motion carried.

Mrs. Burrows reported that the committee appointed by the President General to confer with Mrs. Newcomb had been informed that the Chairman of the Committee on National University desired the permission of the Board to continue the sending out of the circulars, which had formerly been granted the committee, as there were many new Chapters forming.

It was moved and carried that this matter be postponed until to-
morrow, when the action of the Congress could be referred to." Motion carried.

The Recording Secretary General read letters from the State Regents of South Carolina and Georgia, Mrs. Clark Waring and Mrs. Park, sending greetings to the Board and regretting their inability to be present at the December meeting.

Miss Hetzel read a letter from Mrs. Warren, State Regent of Wy-
oming, who said that she would be in Washington after the holidays, and would then be able to attend the meetings of the Board.

It was moved and carried to take a recess until Thursday morn-
ing at 10 o'clock.

Thursday Morning, December 7, 1899.

Pursuant to call, the adjourned meeting was opened at 10 o'clock a. m. by the President General, Mrs. Daniel Manning.

The Chaplain General being absent on account of illness, the President General requested the members to unite in the Lord's Prayer.

The motions of the previous day were read by the Recording Sec-
retary.

Letters received by the State Regent of New York, Mrs. Belden, containing suggestions in regard to matters of the Congress, were also read by the Recording Secretary.

It was moved and carried that these be referred to the Chairman of the Program Committee for action.

The President General requested the members of the Continental Hall Committee to meet at her rooms at the Arlington to-morrow at 11 o'clock a. m.

The President General read a letter from Mrs. Lindsay, of Ken-
tucky, submitting certain questions in regard to Chapter dues, etc.,
which she requested the Board to answer, in order that this be communicated to the Chapter.

These questions were all answered in order.

Miss Temple moved: "That Section 5, Article VIII of the constitution be interpreted to mean that two notices of arrears shall be sent by the National Treasurer." Motion carried.

The Corresponding Secretary General read a letter relative to the music for the Congress.

Mrs. Burrows moved: "That the offer of Miss Lucy A. Miller in regard to the Daughters of the American Revolution grand march be accepted under the conditions named in her letter tendering the same." Motion carried.

A letter was read from the Corresponding Secretary of the Merion Chapter, of Pennsylvania, relative to a corner-stone for Continental Hall.

Miss Forsyth moved: "That the letter offering a corner-stone for the Continental Hall be referred to the Committee on Continental Hall, and that the Corresponding Secretary General write in reply that this action has been taken, and thank the writer for the offer made." Motion carried.

A letter was also read from Caldwell & Company, of Philadelphia, speaking of the possible increase of the price of Daughters of the Revolution stationery, owing to the increase in price of paper.

Miss Forsyth moved: "That the matters contained in the letter from Caldwell & Company be referred to a committee for investigation, such committee to be appointed by the President General."

Amended by Mrs. Frye, that this investigation of the committee shall also include the badge of the National Society. Motion carried as amended.

Mrs. Fairbanks moved: "That the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution manufacture its own badge and its own stationery, and that the same be referred to the committee named by the President General for investigating these subjects." Motion carried.

The President General appointed the Committee on Insignia and Stationery as follows: Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Roebling and Mrs. Burrows.

The Registrar General offered a supplementary report.

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

The Recording Secretary announced that in accordance with the action of the National Board the ballot had been cast for the names presented in the supplementary report of the Registrar General and these applicants were hereby duly elected members of the National Society.

In the absence of the Librarian General, Miss Hetzel stated that
she had to report that the book which had been recommended to the consideration of a committee,—of which Miss Hetzel was a member,—had been favorably considered and that the committee recommended the purchase of the book as a valuable acquisition to the library and of great assistance to the Registrar General.

The matter of displaying articles for sale during the Congress being brought to the attention of the Board, Mrs. Sternberg moved: "That the matter of granting the privilege for selling souvenirs at the Continental Congress be referred to the House Committee." Motion carried.

Mrs. Akers submitted the amendments as prepared for issuance by the committee appointed to formulate the amendments proposed and to be presented to the Ninth Continental Congress. This was approved by the Board.

Mrs. Hatcher moved that 2,500 copies be printed, and that they be printed under one cover, with separate headings for the amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws, respectively. Motion carried.

At 12.30 o'clock it was moved and carried to go into a Committee of the Whole.

At 1 o'clock the committee arose and through its chairman reported progress.

Mrs. Roberts moved: "That the State Regents be and are hereby empowered to examine the by-laws of the respective Chapters of their States, in order to insure their entire conformity to the National Constitution and By-Laws and that the State Regents are requested to report to the Chairman of the Committee on Chapter By-Laws." Motion carried.

Mrs. Churchman, State Regent of Delaware, suggested that the Chapter Regents meet with their State Regents once a year. This, Mrs. Churchman added, was the custom with the Delaware Chapters, meeting at the house of their State Regent and it had been found to be very productive of great harmony and tended to bind the Chapters very closely together.

Also, that the National Board state that they do not hold themselves responsible for the adjusting of any troubles in the Chapters whose By-Laws do not accord with the By-Laws of the National Society.

Mrs. Roebling moved: "That the By-Laws of the Knickerbocker Chapter, of New York, be so changed that they will conform with the By-Laws of the National Society; also, that in case any member of any Chapter, should refuse to conform to the Chapter By-Laws, the power to discipline said member rests with the Chapter to which she belongs." Motion carried.

The Recording Secretary General submitted for the inspection of the Board the portrait of Miss Reubena Hyde Walworth which had
been presented by her mother, Mrs. Walworth, one of the founders of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The President General said: "It is a very great, but at the same time a very sad, pleasure to accept this portrait of Reubena Hyde Walworth, who sacrificed her life for her country, and whom we shall always hold in close and cherished memory. I would therefore ask that a rising vote of thanks be extended Mrs. Walworth for this gift to the National Society."

All present arose, and the Recording Secretary was instructed to convey this acknowledgment on the part of the National Board.

At 2.30 p.m. it was moved and carried to take a recess until 2.30 o'clock.

Thursday Afternoon, December 7, 1899.

The adjourned meeting was called to order at 2.45 p.m. by the President General, Mrs. Daniel Manning.

Mrs. Howard asked permission to add to her report the name of Miss Mary Rust, to be Chapter Regent at Manila, Philippine Islands.

Mrs. Belden stated that the sister of Miss Rust was a member of her Chapter and an earnest worker; that Miss Rust was doing splendid work in visiting the soldiers at the hospitals and would, no doubt, take even a greater interest in her new position of Chapter Regent, Daughters of the American Revolution. This appointment was confirmed by the Board.

The State Regent of Massachusetts inquired what would be the official status of a Chapter whose membership should happen to fall below twelve members,—the number required for organizing the Chapter, that is, does this Chapter exist as Chapter if less than twelve members remain in it, and when it comes to the election of new officers how many of the original twelve are necessary to carry out the election?

Miss Hetzel said that the ruling of the Board had been in cases of this kind: "Once a Chapter, always a Chapter."

Miss Forsyth quoted a similar case in regard to the falling of membership, which occurred in a New York Chapter, caused by the death of the Regent, where the Board had ruled that the organization of the Chapter had not been effected by the death of its Regent, but that it still existed as a Chapter.

Miss Daggett inquired if, when only three or four members remain in a Chapter, that is sufficient to elect a new stock of officers; also must a Chapter cease to exist because they have not the requisite number to elect new officers?

Mrs. Roebling said: "In this case, I should say that the Chapter is not dissolved, but they are in a state of inactivity until they can
complete the necessary number to make a quorum. I think a Chapter once organized should not lose its existence as a Chapter. There might be some very good reasons why they lose their members. They should be instructed to procure other members, the number necessary for working." Instructions were given the State Regent of Massachusetts in the adjustment of this matter.

The President General presented the following names as members of the Program Committee for the approval of the Board: Mrs. Kinney, Chairman; Mrs. Fry, Mrs. Sperry, Mrs. Roebling, Miss Daggett, Miss Temple and Miss Forsyth. These names were voted on separately and elected by the Board.

Mrs. Howard announced that she had received a letter from a State Regent concerning the legality of the election of Chapter officers when the notices to the meeting at which the election was to take place did not state the fact that officers were to be elected.

A long discussion was had on this subject and instructions were given for replying to the communication, it being the opinion of the Board that the position taken by the State Regent in the case under consideration was the correct one.

Miss Temple reported that the Committee on Historical Scholarship had met and were considering the issuing of a circular, which circular was submitted for the approval of the Board, requesting permission to send out the same.

This matter being taken under consideration, Mrs. Hatcher moved: "That the request of the Chairman of the Committee on Historical Scholarship to send out notices calling attention to the importance of some action by Congress on the founding of an historical scholarship be granted." Motion carried.

Miss Forsyth stated that the Magazine Committee had held one meeting during the session of the Board and had to report progress.

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

RECEIPTS.

September 28th to November 27th, 1899.

Subscriptions, as per vouchers and cash register,............. $306 10
Sale of extra copies,............................................. 18 18
Advertisements,..................................................... 28 00
Cut, paid for,....................................................... 7 00

Amount delivered to Treasurer General, ......................... $359 28

Bills presented to Treasurer General for payment:
Printer’s bill for October issue (including postage),........... $215 43
Printer’s bill for November issue (including postage),........... 225 14
Salary, Editor, 2 months, ............................................................. $166.70
Salary, Business Manager, 2 months, ........................................... 100.00
Caldwell & Company, stationery, .................................................. 6.19
McGill & Wallace, furnishing and printing 500 receipt postals, .......... $6.25
500 bill heads, ................................................................. 2.25
................................................................. 8.50
Cut from James G. Wilson, .......................................................... 5.00
Copyright fees for 1899, .............................................................. 6.00
Auditing, August-October, ............................................................ 15.00
Office expenses, as per itemized account rendered and attached, ....... 13.75
OFFICE EXPENSES. ...................................................................
$761.71

September 28th to November 27th, 1899, 2 months.
Mailing extra copies, 2d-class matter as per vouchers, ....................... $4.86
Postage, office, ........................................................................... 5.02
Postage, Editor, ........................................................................... 1.00
Freight and cartage, October numbers, ........................................... $1.19
Freight and cartage, November numbers, ....................................... 1.38
Special delivery to Caldwell & Company, ........................................ 10
Messenger service, ...................................................................... 20
................................................................. 13.75

I once more bring to your attention the matter of the cover design. First, let me say that in order to make the change for the first number of the new volume, January, the matter must be decided at this meeting. It is important that you should know also that aside from the desire for a new cover for artistic reasons, the plate which is now in use is very much worn and must be replaced.

The design which is before you is the result of endless correspondence and infinite patience on the part of Mr. Van Roden, of Caldwell & Company.

You will recollect that in the design last submitted the central figure was taken from the brochure gotten out by Caldwell & Company.

At my suggestion, that the subject, while very attractive, was too colonial to commemorate the revolutionary period which our Society represents, Mr. Van Roden agreed with me entirely, and made the change as suggested.

In addition to the generosity of Messrs. Caldwell & Company in offering to make this design for us without cost, they also ask to be
allowed the privilege of presenting the plate and electrotype should we decide to adopt their drawing.

As it seems to be imperative that we either have another plate made, after the one now in use, or substitute this one, so much more attractive, I ask your attention to the matter at this time.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LILIAN LOCKWOOD.

The matter of the new cover was discussed. Miss Temple moved: "That the change in the cover of the Magazine be deferred until a future meeting of the National Board." Motion carried.

The President General named the committees for the Continental Congress, submitting the same to the Board. They were unanimously elected.

Miss Forsyth moved: "That the Committee on Hotels and Railroads be requested to ask for special rates throughout the year for members of the National Board." Motion carried.

The question of the seating of the National Board at the Congress arose. Mrs. Churchman spoke in favor of the Board being seated upon the stage, as heretofore. The matter was discussed and Mrs. Belden moved: "That the National Board be seated on the stage during the Continental Congress of 1900." Motion carried.

Miss Forsyth moved: "That the choice of a parliamentarian be left, as last year, to the President General." Motion carried.

Miss Forsyth moved: "That the State Regents be notified at once that the drawing for seats at the coming Congress will take place at the January meeting of the Board, and that they be asked to be present at that time to draw seats for their delegations, or appoint some member of the Board to act for them." Motion carried.

Miss Temple moved: "That the badges this year be limited to badges for National Officers, States Regents, Chapter Regents, delegates and alternates, members, ex-officers and the press." Motion carried.

Mrs. Akers moved: "That the clerks be granted a half holiday on the Saturday preceding Christmas and New Year's day."

Amended by Mrs. Roebling: "That all of the Saturday preceding Christmas and a half holiday the Saturday preceding the New Year be given the clerks." Motion carried as amended.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from the Regent of a Chapter in Philadelphia, recommending several members of that Chapter to serve as pages for the Continental Congress of 1900. These names were taken under advisement.

The President General exhibited to the Board some plans for the Continental Hall, which had been left by Mrs. Frye for the inspection of the Board.

The Treasurer General stated that many inquiries were coming in as to the last date of admission of members previous to the Congress,
and requested to know the decision on this point in order to send out information when requested.

Owing to the great press of work preceding the Congress, it was unanimously decided that there would be no special meeting this year in January.

Instructions were given the Treasurer General in replying to these inquiries.

At 6.40 p.m. it was moved and carried to adjourn until January 3, 1900.

(Signed) ALICE PICKETT AKERS,  
Recording Secretary General.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.  
Wednesday, January 3, 1900.

The regular monthly meeting of the National Board of Management was held Wednesday, January 3d.

The meeting was opened at 10.30 a.m. by the President General, Mrs. Daniel Manning.

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

Roll call by the Recording Secretary General.

Members present: Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Sternberg, Mrs. Fairbanks, Mrs. Frye, Mrs. Burrows, Mrs. Nash, Mrs. Sperry, Mrs. Griscom, Mrs. Roebling, Mrs. Henry, Miss Hetzel, Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Hatcher, Miss McBlair, Mrs. Akers, and of the State Regents: Mrs. Kinney, of Connecticut; Mrs. Talcott, of Illinois; Mrs. Thom, of Maryland; Mrs. Lounsbury, of North Dakota; Mrs. Roberts, of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Alden, of the District of Columbia.

The Recording Secretary General read the minutes of the previous meeting. It was moved and carried that the minutes stand approved.

The report of officers followed.

REPORT OF THE RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL, January, 1900.—Madam President and Ladies of the National Board: Touching the matters assigned to me at the December meeting of the Board, I have to report that I sent to all State Regents the action of the Board as embodied in the following motion of Miss Forsyth, which was unanimously carried:

"That the State Regents be notified at once that the drawing for seats at the coming Congress will take place at the January meeting of the Board; that they be asked to be present at that time to draw seats for their delegations, or appoint some member of the Board to act for them."

 Replies have been received from Mrs. Belden, State Regent of New York, asking that the President General will honor New York State by drawing their seats for the Congress, Mrs. Belden being un-
able to attend the January meeting of the Board; from Mrs. Page, State Regent of Virginia, requesting Mrs. Howard, in her absence, to draw for the Virginia delegation; from Mrs. Atkins, State Regent of Indiana, regretting her inability to attend the Board meeting, and requesting Mrs. Fairbanks to draw for the Indiana delegation. The following State Regents will be unable to attend the January meeting of the Board and have asked the Recording Secretary General to draw for their respective delegations: Mrs. Shields, of Missouri; Mrs. Pilcher, Tennessee; Mrs. Norton, Arkansas; Mrs. Swift, California; Mrs. Kellar, South Dakota; Mrs. Torrance, Minnesota; Mrs. Slocum, Colorado; Mrs. Park, Georgia, and Mrs. Burdette, of Vermont.

I have prepared and sent to all State Regents a circular letter acquainting them with the action of the Board as embodied in the following resolution of Mrs. Roberts, State Regent of Pennsylvania:

"That the State Regents be, and hereby are, empowered to examine the By-Laws of the Chapters of their respective States, in order to insure their entire conformity with the National Constitution and By-Laws, and that the State Regents be requested to report to the Chairman of the Committee on Chapter By-Laws."

I wrote to Mrs. Walworth, conveying the appreciation of the Board of the portrait presented by Mrs. Walworth, of her daughter, Reubena Hyde Walworth, in acknowledgment of which a rising vote of thanks was tendered her.

All committees for the Ninth Continental Congress, appointed by the President General at the December meeting of the Board, have been notified, and I have received answers as follows:

PROGRAM COMMITTEE.—Mrs. Kinney accepts the chairmanship of this committee. Mrs. Churchman, Mrs. Roebling, Miss Forsyth, Miss Daggett and Miss Temple will also serve. Mrs. Frye begs to decline in favor of some one who will have more time to attend to the duties.

INVITATION COMMITTEE.—Mrs. Stakely accepts the chairmanship, provided it will not be necessary to begin the work before January 1st. Mrs. Burrows, Mrs. Griscom, Mrs. Lindsay and Mrs. Fairbanks will serve. Mrs. Frye regrets that she will be unable to accept.

HOUSE COMMITTEE.—Mrs. Hatcher accepts the chairmanship of this committee. Mrs. Alden declines with regret, her other Daughters of the American Revolution duties being very pressing.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE.—Mrs. Lindsay will act as Chairman. Mrs. Goodloe, Mrs. Sternberg, Mrs. Sperry, Mrs. Thom, Mrs. Fairbanks, Mrs. Page, Mrs. Roebling and Mrs. Barber have accepted appointments on the same.

PRESS COMMITTEE (of which the Recording Secretary General is Chairman).—Mrs. Goodloe and Mrs. Belden have accepted positions on this committee.
COMMITTEE ON HOTELS AND RAILROADS.—Mrs. Henry accepts the chairmanship. Mrs. Howard and Mrs. Hatcher will also serve.

COMMITTEE ON MUSIC AND DECORATIONS.—Mrs. Fairbanks agrees to serve as Chairman. Mrs. Sternberg, Mrs. Seymour and Mrs. Barber have also accepted places on this committee.

The number of letters and postals written since my last report is 280.

The work of my desk is all up to date, and I have signed all application papers and certificates of membership.

Respectfully submitted,

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

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL, from December 6th to January 3d.—Letters received, 198; letters answered, 65; application papers issued, 1,353; constitutions issued, 520; officers' lists issued, 75; Caldwell circulars issued, 75; membership circulars issued, 335; Continental Hall circulars issued, 550; Amendments to Constitution and By-Laws issued in December, 1,032.

Respectfully submitted,

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

Report accepted.

Report of amount received and expended by the Curator for December, 1899, presented through the Corresponding Secretary General:

Office Expenses.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount received</th>
<th>$30 00</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amount expended</td>
<td>37 49</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Postage on Application Blanks.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount received</th>
<th>$10 00</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amount expended</td>
<td>8 50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Amount received for articles sold:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount received</th>
<th>$8 60</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Directory</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ribbon</td>
<td>1 70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statue Book</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lineage Books, Vols. I and IX</td>
<td>34 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$45 15

SARAH B. MACLAY,
Curator D. A. R.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL, January 3, 1900.—Applica-
tions presented, 312; applications verified awaiting dues, ———; applications not verified, 46; badge permits issued, 300; deaths, 23. Real Daughters admitted to membership, 7.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

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

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

The Recording Secretary General announced that in accordance with the action of the National Board the ballot for the names presented in the report of the Registrar General had been cast and the applicants were hereby declared duly elected members of the National Society.

The announcement of the deaths was received with regret.

Upon motion, the report was accepted.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION OF CHAPTERS.—Madam President and Ladies of the National Board of Management: The following Chapter Regents have been appointed by their respective State Regents: Mrs. Jessie Dunham McMurray, Webster City, Iowa; Mrs. Queenie B. Coke, Russellville, Kentucky; Mrs. Leilila W. Dickson, Clinton, Missouri; Mrs. Laura M. Stephens, Columbia, Missouri; Mrs. Katherine E. Adams, Cohoes, New York. There being no State Regent in Arizona, I appoint Miss Mary Elizabeth Halsey as Chapter Regent at Phoenix, Arizona.

I have to report the expiration by limitation of Mrs. Alta D. W. Fitch's Chapter Regency, and the death of Mrs. Alonzo Jackson, Regent at Schenectady, New York.

Charter applications issued, 3; charters issued, 4, as follows: Fitchburg, Fitchburg, Massachusetts; Mary Floyd Tallmadge, Litchfield, Connecticut; Anthony Wayne. Mankato, Minnesota; William Henshaw, Hedgesville, West Virginia; charters in the hands of the engrasser, 4; letters written, 88.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ELEANOR WASHINGTON HOWARD,
Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

The appointment of the new Chapter Regent of Arizona was confirmed by the Board, and upon motion, the report was accepted.

REPORT OF TREASURER GENERAL, NOVEMBER 30-DECEMBER 31, 1899.

CURRENT FUND.

Receipts.

Amount on hand, November 30, 1899. ................. $6,403 43
Annual dues ($886.00, less $35.00, refunded). ....... $851 00
Initiation fees, ........................................ 370 00
Blanks sold, ............................................. 17
### OFFICIAL.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rosettes sold</td>
<td>8 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Directory sold</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lineage Book, Vol. I, sold</td>
<td>$2 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lineage Book, Vol. II, sold</td>
<td>3 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lineage Book, Vol. III, sold</td>
<td>1 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lineage Book Vol. IV, sold</td>
<td>1 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lineage Book, Vol. V, sold</td>
<td>1 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lineage Book, Vol. VI, sold</td>
<td>1 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lineage Book, Vol. VII, sold</td>
<td>1 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lineage Book, Vol. VIII, sold</td>
<td>2 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lineage Book, Vol. IX, sold</td>
<td>22 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life certificate</td>
<td>3 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statute Books, sold</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest on current investment</td>
<td>20 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Actual income of month:** 1,287 62

**Total receipts December 31, 1899:** $7,691 05

### CURRENT FUND—EXPENDITURES.

**Office of Recording and Corresponding Secretaries General.**

- Stenographer and Chief Clerk's salary for Dec., $83 33
- Engrossing 928 certificates of nurses appointed through Daughters of the American Revolution Hospital Corps, 46 40
- Engraving 1,000 certificates for these nurses, 100 00
- 50 books for stenographic notes, 3 75
- Postage on application blanks, 10 00
- Clerk’s salary for December, 50 00
- Rent of office room, 23 25

**Total:** $316 73

**Office of Curator.**

- 4,000 stamped envelopes for all the offices, $86 40
- Office expenses for December, 30 00
- One step-ladder, 1 00
- Salary for December, of Curator, 75 00
- Postage for President General, 10 00
- Rent of office room, 23 25

**Total:** 225 65

**Office of Treasurer General.**

- 1 dozen binding cases, for files, 2 65
- 9 days’ filing, 9 00
- Printing 2,000 Chapter report blanks, 8 50
- Salary of Record Clerk and Bookkeeper for Dec., 75 00
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salary of second clerk for Dec.</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent of typewriter for 24 months</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mimeographing 200 circular letters</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent of office</td>
<td>23.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>185.90</strong></td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Office of Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clerk's salary for December</td>
<td>$50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Card Catalogue Clerk's salary for December</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engrossing ten charters</td>
<td>5.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engrossing thirty-four commissions</td>
<td>3.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent of office</td>
<td>23.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>132.15</strong></td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Office of Registrar General.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Engrossing 262 certificates</td>
<td>$26.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage on notification cards</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000 certificates</td>
<td>65.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Binding two volumes of records</td>
<td>6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salary of three clerks for December</td>
<td>150.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent of office</td>
<td>23.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>275.45</strong></td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Office of Historian and Librarian General.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Two boxes note paper and stamping same</td>
<td>$3.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two boxes envelopes</td>
<td>3.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salary of Editing Clerk for December</td>
<td>70.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salary of second clerk for December</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subscription to William and Mary Quarterly</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Binding 9 volumes</td>
<td>9.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two volumes Revolutionary Archives</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salary of Indexer</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent of office</td>
<td>23.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>214.43</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**State Regents' Postage.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**State Regents' Stationery.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>$1.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>1.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>1.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>1.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>4.88</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Spoons for Real Daughters.**

1. Mrs. Lurana S. Collins, Deborah Sampson Chapter, Mass.;
2. Mrs. Mary A. Dart, Ruth Hart Chapter, Conn.;
3. Mrs. Elvira W. Going, Mohawk Valley Chapter, New York;
4. Mrs. Lydia W. Hunt, Mercy Warren Chapter, Mass.;
5. Mrs. Eunice M. Jones, Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter, Maine;
6. Mrs. Margaret S. Montgomery, Fort Armstrong Chapter, Illinois;
7. Mrs. Jane D. Niles, Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter, Maine;
8. Mrs. Lucretia Regnier, Galesburg, Illinois;
9. Mrs. Lydia A. Rowe, Lucy Jackson Chapter, Mass.;
10. Mrs. Nancy S. Snell, Deborah Sampson Chapter, Mass.;
11. Miss Abigail Thayer, Boston, Mass., 26 30

Ribbon.
6 bolts ribbon, for sale ($27.00, less $1.70, received from sales, 25 30

Magazine Expenses.
Publishing December number, $349 01
Engraving three plates, 10 40
Editor's salary for December, 83 33
Business Manager's salary for December, 50 00

Total expense of Magazine for month, $492 74
Less receipts of sales, 187 00

Net expense of Magazine for month, 305 74

Ninth Continental Congress.
Postage on Amendments, $6 00
Railroad agents' fee, 23 00

Total expenditures for month, $1,751 53
Balance on hand, December 31, 1899, 5,936 52

Current Fund—Investments.
Two registered 4 per cent. U. S. bonds, previously reported, $2,000 00

Current Fund—Assets.
Cash in National Metropolitan Bank, $1,371 84
Cash in Washington Loan and Trust Company, 4,567 63
Bonds, as above, 2,000 00

Total assets current fund December 31, 1899, $7,939 52

PERMANENT FUND.
CASH RECEIPTS.
Amount on hand, Nov. 30, 1899, $2,350 55
Charters.
1. Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter, Connecticut, .................. $5.00
2. Arden Chapter, North Carolina .......................... 5.00
3. Houston Chapter, Texas .................................. 5.00
4. General Richardson Chapter, Michigan ................. 5.00

Life Memberships.
Mrs. Margaret Bradbury, Hannah Winthrop Chapter, Massachusetts, .................. $12.50
Mrs. Dora Moon Dixon, Chicago Chapter, Illinois .................... 12.50
Miss Mary E. Gageby, Pennsylvania .................................. 25.00
Miss Anna L. Holman, St. Louis Chapter, Missouri ................. 12.50
Mrs. Frances M. S. Humphreys, Sarah Riggs Humphreys Chapter, Connecticut, .................. 12.50
Mrs. Kate L. Potts, Pennsylvania .................................. 25.00
Mrs. Grace Forbes Talcott, Rockford Chapter, Illinois .......... 12.50
Mrs. Charles A. Wheeler, New York City Chapter, New York, .................. 12.50

Continental Hall Contributions.
Ox Bow Chapter, Vermont .......................................... $25.00
Fergus Falls Chapter, Minnesota .................................. 9.00
Rev. James Caldwell Chapter, Illinois .......................... 25.00
Mrs. Sarah Fenton Sanborn, California ......................... 8.00
Samuel McDowell Chapter, Kentucky ............................ 5.00
Peoria Chapter .................................................. 25.00
Mrs. Helen M. Taylor ........................................... 1.00

Interest on permanent investment .................................. 98.00
Actual income of Permanent Fund .................................. 270.00

Total cash receipts of Permanent Fund, December 31, 1899 ..... $2,863.55

Permanently Fund—Investments.
Bonds, as previously reported .................................. $45,000.00

Permanently Fund—Assets.
Cash, as above, in American Security and Trust Company, .................. $2,863.55
Bonds, as above, ............................................. 45,000.00

Total assets of Permanent Fund December 31, 1899 ..... $47,863.55

Combined Assets of Both Funds.
Current fund cash in bank, as above .......................... $5,939.52
Current fund investment, as above ................................ 2,000.00
Permanent fund cash in bank, as above, .......... 2,863 55
Permanent fund bonds, as above, .............. 45,000 00

Total assets of National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, December 31, 1899, .......... $55,803 07

SPECIAL FUNDS.

Fort Crailo Fund, previously reported, .................. $42 00
Lafayette Monument, previously reported, ............. $1,766 71
Piankeshaw Chapter, Indiana, ..................... 5 00
Valley Forge Chapter, Pennsylvania, .................. 5 00
Freelove Baldwin Stow Chapter, Connecticut, ........ 15 00

$1,791 71

War Fund—Previously reported, ................... 72 11
Meadow Garden Fund, .......................... 10 20
Washington Statue Fund—Previously reported, .......... 58 13
Chemung Chapter, .................................. 10 00
Ruth Hart Chapter, ................................ 6 00

$74 13

Total of Special Funds in Washington Loan and Trust Company, .................. $1,990 15

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) GERTRUDE B. DARWIN,
Treasurer General.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN GENERAL for December, 1899.—The Librarian General has the honor to report that the books and periodicals received since the last meeting of the Board are as follows:

named volumes contain many muster rolls of Maine soldiers which will be of great service; 9. Directory of Washington, District of Columbia, for 1900, from Mrs. Clement A. Griscom.


Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JULIA TEN EYCK MCBLAIR, Librarian General.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE HISTORIAN GENERAL, January 3, 1900.—Madam President and Ladies of the Board: With the dawn of the new century, it gives me pleasure to present to you the Tenth Lineage Book, with its kindly greetings, not only to every member of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, but to all who are interested in this crowning work of our Order—the publication of its archives.

This volume has donned a new gown, which is peculiarly appropriate, as the Lineage Book will hereafter present a combination of the Daughters of the American Revolution colors, blue and white.

We present to you in this book the portraits of Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont, Honorary State Regent of California; Mrs. Sarah White Cheney, Honorary State Regent of New Hampshire, and at present Vice-President General of the National Board; Mrs. Mary Stuart Smith, Honorary State Regent of Virginia, and Mrs. Elizabeth Olivia Tyler Olcott, Honorary State Regent of Connecticut.

We take pleasure in recording in this volume the name and lineage of Madame de Corcelle, of France, whose grandfather was Marquis
de Lafayette, the last survivors of the generals of the American Revolution. The lineage of Madame Corcelle is as follows:


"Lafayette left his young wife in France and sailed to this country to offer his services to Congress. On July 31, 1777, he was appointed major general, before he was of age. His gallantry at Brandywine, where he was severely wounded, was commended by Washington, and they became life-long friends. He served with distinction until the surrender at Yorktown and was the last surviving general of the Revolution, dying in 1834 at the age of seventy-seven."

I have barely touched upon the treasures of historical and genealogical lore which this volume contains. It certainly deserves a place in the library of every Daughter of the American Revolution.

With this volume we approximate to the record of about one-third of the present membership of the Society. Surely we have cause for gratitude that a round 10,000 of our members are placed beyond all chance of oblivion; for our Lineage Books bear their names and records, not only throughout our own land, but wherever, in any country, a Daughter of the American Revolution finds her home.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MARY JANE SEYMOUR,
Historian General.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT HISTORIAN GENERAL.—Madam President and Ladies: I take pleasure in reporting that the work being done by the Chapters in connection with historical research and in rescuing, preserving and marking places of untold value in connection with the colonial and revolutionary history of our country is most commendable and proves what splendid practical work our Daughters are doing in thus carrying out the spirit of our Constitution in reference to such work.

Again I take advantage of this opportunity to call the attention of all Chapter Historians, who have not complied with my request, to kindly send their reports as soon as possible.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGIA STOCKTON HATCHER,
Assistant Historian General.

WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, January 3, 1900.

Report accepted.

The President General announced that before hearing the reports of
the committees the Board would be pleased to hear from the State Regents present.

Mrs. Kinney moved, at 12.10 o'clock, that the Board go into executive session. Motion carried.

At 12.40 o'clock it was moved and carried that the regular session be resumed.

Mrs. Hatcher read the following, on the part of the Librarian General:

"Will you express to the Board my keen appreciation of the action taken by the Board concerning the death of my brother. I was deeply touched by the kindness and greatly comforted by the sympathetic attention. I hoped to say this myself, but I find I cannot trust my voice. I will be grateful if you will speak for me."

This was received with marked interest by the Board.

Miss Hetzel moved: "That the President General appoint a committee to examine application blanks, comparing them with others, and to bring any desirable alterations or revisions before the Continental Congress." Motion carried.

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

**Wednesday Afternoon, January 3, 1900.**

The adjourned meeting was called to order at 2.30 o'clock by the President General, Mrs. Manning.

The Recording Secretary read a telegram from Mrs. Atkins, State Regent of Indiana, relative to the delegates from Indiana attending the Continental Congress; also sending greetings to the Board.

The drawing of seats for the delegations at the Continental Congress was taken up, and the drawing was made according to the alphabetical arrangement of the States, absent members being represented by those to whom authority had been given.

The President General said that the Board would be pleased to hear from the State Regents.

Mrs. Kinney stated that at the request of the Ruth Wyllis Chapter, of Hartford, Connecticut, she desired to present a matter to the Board. It was in regard to the case of Mrs. Gillette, who had joined the Sons of the American Revolution before the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was organized, and Mrs. Gillette having died since, her brother now desires that her papers may be transferred to the records of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. Kinney added that it is on the records of the Daughters of the American Revolution that they properly belong and where they would have been had Mrs. Gillette lived.

Mrs. Sperry moved that the Board accept the papers of Mrs. Gillette and that they be numbered in their regular order in the Society. Motion carried.
The Registrar General asked permission to present a supplementary report, which was granted. The names were accepted by the Board and the Recording Secretary General was instructed to cast the ballot for these applicants.

The Recording Secretary General announced that in accordance with the action of the National Board the ballot had been cast for the names presented in the supplementary report and they were hereby declared duly elected members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The President General asked if the State Regents present had any suggestions to make in regard to the seating of the delegates at the Continental Congress.

This was discussed at length, Mrs. Thom, of Maryland; Mrs. Talcott, of Illinois, and Mrs. Roberts making suggestions in regard to the proper manner of seating the delegates. All necessary instructions on this point were given by the Board.

Mrs. Hatcher explained the usual methods of seating the delegates at the Continental Congress.

The President General stated that a communication had been sent to the Board last month, but owing to the fact that it had not reached here until after the meeting it could not be presented then.

The Recording Secretary General was requested to read the same, as follows:

To the Officers of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, Washington, District of Columbia.—Will you kindly allow Miss Desha, the representative of Warren Chapter, access to all books and papers relating in any way to the affairs of Warren Chapter, which may be filed in your respective offices? Also, to furnish her with a copy of all such records as she may require. By order.

(Signed) HÉLENE NYE RUPP, Registrar Warren Chapter and Correspondent.

MONMOUTH, ILLINOIS, November 25, 1899.

MRS. ALICE PICKETT AKERS,
Recording Secretary General N. S. D. A. R.
Dear Madam: You will kindly allow Miss Desha, the representative of Warren Chapter, opportunity to look over the records in your office which pertain to Warren Chapter, and furnish her with a copy of such as she may require. By order.

(Signed) HÉLENE NYE RUPP, Registrar and Correspondent.

MONMOUTH, ILLINOIS, November 25, 1899.

Also the following from Miss Desha:

To the National Board of Management, N. S. D. A. R.
WHEREAS, Certain members of the Warren Chapter, namely, Susan I. Webster, Anna M. Smyth, Rachel D. Spriggs, Mary S. Porter,
Helen Nye Rupp, Flora S. Drake, Harriet S. Kreis, Margaret G. Housten, Mary E. Ewing, Lucy A. Harding, Mabel R. Varwick, Emma B. Standley, Martha K. Jones, Lucretia H. Regnier, Harriott C. Boggs, Caroline S. Pierce, Susan A. Harding have placed their affairs in my hands, I hereby respectfully give notice that I will appeal from the decision of the Board in regard to said Chapter to the Continental Congress of 1900. The reasons for said appeal will be fully stated before the Continental Congress.

It is respectfully requested that this notice be placed upon the published minutes of the Board.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) MARY DESHA.

Mrs. Thom moved: “That the request of Helen Nye Rupp to allow Miss Desha access to books and papers relating in any way to the affairs of Warren Chapter be, and hereby is, denied, and the Recording Secretary General authorized so to inform her.” Motion carried.

The President General: “What will you do with the communication of Miss Desha? We must take some action upon that.”

Mrs. Talcott moved: “That the communication of Miss Desha be laid upon the table.” Motion carried.

The report of the Chairman of the Supervising Committee was read.

The Curator’s report of the attendance of the clerks for December.—Madam President and Members of the National Board: It is the unpleasant duty of your committee to call attention to the fact, of which there are positive proofs, that violations of Rules 2 and 7, “Rules and Regulations,” are of frequent occurrence. It was not from a desire to keep secret the actions of the Board that those rules were recommended by a committee and adopted by this Board, but that only the exact, well-considered truth should be made public. Hasty decisions are often misleading.

Your committee would urge upon every member a feeling of loyalty to the National Board and would remind each one that the Board has authority and its orderings must be obeyed as far as possible.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) KATHARINE LINCOLN ALDEN, Chairman.

MINNIE NEWTON SPERRY.

Report accepted.

At the conclusion of the reading of this report it was moved and carried (3.45 p. m.) to go into executive session.

At 4.15 the regular session of the Board was resumed.

Mrs. Alden moved: “That penalties be attached to the violations of the Rules and Regulations which have been adopted by action of the National Board.” Motion carried.

Mrs. Roberts, Chairman of the Committee on Insignia, requested
that Mrs. Roebling and Mrs. Burrows, members of her committee be excused by the Board for a meeting of the committee. This was granted.

It was moved to rescind the motion passed at the last meeting of the Board, offered by Miss Temple, in regard to the badges. Motion carried.

Mrs. Fairbanks moved: "That no members' badges be issued for the Ninth Continental Congress, but that the insignia or button insure recognition, and that badges be furnished National Officers, State Regents, Chapter Regents, delegates, alternates, ex-officers and the press. Motion carried.

Mrs. Roberts, Chairman of the Committee on Insignia and Paper, reported that the committee recommend for the present that the paper be procured as usual upon the terms of the contract. The committee finding that there were some complications in connection with the paper and badge, which will require more time to adjust, deemed it best for the matter to run on as usual for the present, and next month there will be a full report. This was accepted as satisfactory by the Board.

Miss Hetzel requested that Miss Griggs, the Indexer, be permitted to assist in the Registrar's department during the illness of Miss Moncure. This was granted.

REPORT OF THE PRINTING COMMITTEE was read as follows:

Madam President and Ladies: During the past month the following supplies have been ordered by the Printing Committee: 2,500 copies of the Amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws offered at the Eighth Continental Congress; 1,000 Continental Hall circulars, to be issued to Chapter Regents; 500 printed postal cards for the Registrar General; 1,000 Board meeting notification cards; 5,000 application blanks.

(Signed) GEORGIA STOCKTON HATCHER, Chairman.
WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, January 3, 1900.
Report accepted.
At 5.30 it was moved and carried to take a recess until Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

Thursday Morning, January 4, 1900.

The adjourned meeting was called to order at 10.30 a. m. by the President General, Mrs. Manning.

The Chaplain General being absent, owing to illness, the President General asked the members to recite with her the Lord's Prayer.

The Recording Secretary read the motions of the previous day.

The Chairman of the Program Committee, Mrs. Kinney, submit-
The President General asked the Board to give this their careful consideration. A few suggestions were made.

Mrs. Alden moved: "That the opening exercises of the Continental Congress take place on Monday evening, February 19th, and that the Congress be ready for business on Tuesday morning." Motion carried.

Mrs. Fairbanks moved: "That the program for the Ninth Continental Congress, submitted by the Chairman of the Program Committee, be accepted with the suggested changes." Motion carried.

The Recording Secretary General read again the letter from the Regent of the Quaker City Chapter, of Philadelphia, recommending certain young ladies of that Chapter as pages for the Congress. This was referred to the Chairman of the House Committee.

The President General read a letter from the Treasurer General expressing her inability, owing to illness, to attend this meeting and asking for a special meeting of the Board to consider the report to the Smithsonian Institution.

Mrs. Alden moved: "That a special meeting of the National Board be held Thursday, January 11th, at 10 a.m., to approve minutes, to consider Smithsonian report and select badges for the Continental Congress." Motion carried.

A cablegram was read from Mrs. Estes G. Rathbone, of Cuba, sending greetings to the National Board in session assembled.

Mrs. Burrows moved: "That the National Board send an expression of thanks to Mrs. Rathbone for her kind greeting." Motion carried.

Mrs. Alden moved: "That a committee be appointed to interview a young lady at the College of Oratory with regard to serving as Reader at the Continental Congress."

Mrs. Burrows moved: "That the committee appointed to secure a Reading Clerk for the Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution, 1900, report at the special Board meeting, called for Thursday morning, January 11th, and to be considered by the Board at that time." Motion carried.

Miss Hetzel moved: "That distinctive ancestral bars shall be patented by this Society, and none issued without a permit from the Registrar General." Motion carried.

The President General appointed a Committee on the History of Real Daughters: Mrs. Churchman, Chairman; Miss Hetzel and Mrs. Darwin.

The President General appointed a Committee to Revise Application Papers: Miss Hetzel, Chairman; Mrs. Roebling and Mrs. Seymour. This committee was instructed to report at the next Continental Congress.
Miss McBlair read a letter from the Treasurer General, stating that they desired to continue the use of the typewriter in their department. Mrs. Sperry moved: "That the Treasurer General be allowed to rent a typewriter for as long a time as it is needed." Motion carried.

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

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ALICE PICKETT AKERS,
Recording Secretary General.

Accepted January 10, 1900.