OUR MINOR NAVAL WARS.

BY REAR ADMIRAL JAMES A. GREER, U. S. N.

This paper, largely compiled from the naval histories found in most libraries, has been prepared for the purpose of refreshing the memory of those who have not had time, opportunity, or inclination to follow a study that has become a subject of paramount interest.

The story of the trials and tribulations incident to the creation and development of the navy after the close of the Revolutionary War, with also a reference to some interesting events in connection with what may be termed our Minor Naval Wars.

Attention has not been called to the “War of 1812” and the naval operations of the war between the States. These are deserving of separate papers, the former as developing the value of heavy ships, good marksmanship, and the adoption of new ideas in naval gunnery. The latter in changing all existing ideas of naval warfare, brought about by the ingenuity of Ericsson, exemplified in the Monitor, in contradistinction to the comparatively poorly protected ironclads of that day.

It is with feelings of distress and shame not unmixed with indignation, that the patriotic American of these days reads such parts of the history of his country as have a bearing upon the navy during the years that immediately followed the War of the Revolution.

As soon as that war was over all the personnel of the naval service was turned adrift and every vessel was sold. Why was this? The sacrifice was made, because the people
of the new nation feared that scheming politicians might use
the navy to enslave their own people.

The business men looked around to see how they could
retrieve the losses brought upon them by the war, and found
but two sources of income worthy of consideration—the com-
merce of the seas and agriculture.

Vessels were rapidly built and the contest for supremacy
in trade which had much to do with bringing on the War of
the Revolution was renewed with energy. As an example, I
refer to the fact that so small a vessel as an "Albany sloop,"
the Enterprise, Captain Dean, of eighty tons burden, sailed
in 1785 from New York to Canton, China, with a page map
from a school geography for a chart, and returned the same
year in safety, being the first vessel to make the direct pas-
sage from New York to China waters. British merchants
saw with dismay that Yankee ships were chosen by shippers
because they were safe and swift.

About this time the Barbary States were levying tribute
from every sea-faring nation; Great Britain deliberately en-
couraged these pirates because they harrassed other nations
and who, on her paying a small tribute, on account of her
powerful navy, left her commerce wholly unmolested.

Previous to 1793, Portugal had by means of a strong fleet,
kept near the Straits of Gibraltar, protected her com-
merce. By an understanding with the United States the
American flag was protected and convoy furnished when
needed. Under an agreement of the so-called Christian
Powers, Great Britain was allowed to act for all in minor
matters when negotiating with the Barbary States. The
British agent at Algiers bargained secretly for a truce
between the Dey and Portugal, which for certain considera-
tions was to last a year, and Portugal was not to afford protec-
tion to any nation against Algerine cruisers. The only nation
that had been protected was the American. This truce was
undoubtedly planned to turn the pirates against American
vessels. It was done secretly, without even consulting the
Portugese Government, and it was only prevented from ab-
rogation by strong British influence at the Portugese Court.
This was in 1793.
As early as July, 1785, American vessels had been captured by these pirates, and the crews made slaves. This went on for years. Did the United States declare war at once? They could not. There was not a war-ship afloat bearing the American flag, and up to 1798 tribute was paid to the Algerines to secure the release of the captives in hand, and it is a matter of surprise and mortification to know that on one occasion the United States presented the Dey with a frigate and presents, amounting in all to the value of about one million dollars.

After all the humiliations the United States had submitted to, it was only by a majority of two in Congress, that a resolution authorizing a naval force adequate to the protection of our commerce was adopted. It was approved on March 27, 1794.

Six frigates, among them the famous Constitution, and several smaller vessels were laid down upon what was called the American plan, suggested by Joshua Humphreys, a Quaker ship-builder. His idea, in brief, was, that the ships should be fast-sailing enough to either fight or run at will, and when they chose to fight they must be equal, ship for ship, with anything afloat; they must be longer and broader than the existing type and not so high out of the water. He advocated other strong and reasonable arguments for the proposed model, a very important one claimed being increased stability. The theories of Humphreys were accepted then, and with some modifications have prevailed in the United States Navy to this day. A number of smaller vessels were also added to the navy.

In 1796 the maritime powers of Europe became involved in what was almost a general war, and their measures of hostility against each other had a direct tendency to trespass on the privileges of neutrals.

The two great belligerents in the war that succeeded the French Revolution gradually encroached upon the rights of the Americans. The French not only captured British ships within our waters, but took the same liberties with Americans also. All efforts to obtain redress failed.

In April, 1798, the Government recommended to Congress
a plan of armament and defense which it was hoped would stop the aggressions and avert an open conflict. The depredations of the French reached a pass that could no longer be submitted to with honor.

Under the Act of May 28, 1798, American cruisers were authorized to capture any French vessel found near the coast preying upon American commerce, and the Constitution and Delaware sailed under such instructions. In June, 1798, the French vessel Croyable, which had taken several American ships, was captured by the Delaware and sent into Philadelphia. This was before Congress on July 7, 1798, had solemnly abrogated the treaty of alliance formed between France and the United States in the War of the Revolution, on the plea that the terms had been frequently disregarded by France and that the latter country, in face of solemn remonstrances continued to uphold a system of predatory warfare on the commerce of the United States. An express declaration of war was avoided in these measures, nor was it resorted to throughout the controversy. On July 9, 1798, American commanders were authorized by Congress to capture French cruisers wherever found.

When the hostilities began our navy consisted of twenty-two vessels.

On February 9, 1799, the Constellation, Captain Truxton, after a brilliant affair, lasting about one hour, captured, near St. Kitts, West Indies, the French frigate, l'Insurgente, and sent her to St. Kitts. She lost twenty men killed and forty-one wounded. The American loss was two killed and three wounded. The l'Insurgente was taken into our navy, and in July, 1800, sailed on a cruise from which no tidings have ever been received.

On the night of February 2, 1800, there was a fight near Guadaloupe, West Indies, between the Constellation, fifty guns, throwing 826 pounds of metal, and the French frigate La Vengeance, fifty-two guns, throwing 1,115 pounds. La Vengeance lost fifty killed and one hundred and ten wounded; the Constellation lost twenty-five killed and mortally wounded, and fourteen wounded. This was a fight in which the American Captain (Truxton) withheld his fire under the greatest
provocation, until he was able to make it tell with crushing effect. He constantly impressed upon the gunners the necessity of aiming and firing with deliberation. This method has for many years prevailed in the United States Navy and has been fostered and encouraged by those in power to such an extent that recently the attention of the nation and the world has been called to the value of such instruction. At midnight, in this running fight, the fire of the enemy died out entirely, the victory seemed won; it was, in fact, won over and over again, for the French flag had been lowered at least twice during the fight, but the people of the Constellation did not see it on account of the smoke and darkness, and the Frenchman, very properly, under the circumstances, fought on. About this time the mainmast of the Constellation (whose rigging had been shot away), fell, causing the loss of a midshipman and several men. The enemy slipped away and ran into Curacoa. The La Vengeance deserves credit for her escape by continuing the fight when in sore straits. There were several other combats of a stirring nature.

This "high seas war" with France began on May 28, 1798, and was ended February 3, 1801, when a treaty of peace was ratified by the United States Senate. Under its terms all Government vessels captured on either side were to be restored. The Americans returned three vessels. No American war ships had been captured except the Retaliation, which was originally taken from the French. Seventy-six other French vessels (some of them privateers), had been captured and were retained.

Spears says: "The patriotic American does not care to dwell on this trouble with a people that had rendered such great aid when the nation was struggling for life against the oppressor."

All will admit that France materially assisted the colonies during the War of the Revolution. When the question is asked, "Why was this?" the answer given by the majority is that it was on account of sympathy. This is all nonsense. France at that time was a monarchy and at war with Great Britain, and any alliance she could make against her was a godsend. Before one was agreed upon, Lafayette and others,
as individuals, fled from France and espoused the cause of the colonies.

The selfish nature of France was shown when not having the assistance of the United States in her wars under the Directory, she immediately turned upon us because it was thought we could not defend ourselves. This illusion, as I have shown, was thoroughly dissipated.

Neither France nor any other nation has ever fully shown that they were friendly to the United States. The nearest approach to real friendship has been from Russia. When analyzed, it will be found that the friendship of nations depends, as a rule, upon the commercial aspect, and in my opinion all such expressions as "blood is thicker than water," or its equivalent, are not worth the paper upon which they are written.

We now come to the conflicts with the pirates of the Mediterranean. These were made necessary, as already referred to, because, in the supposed interests of her trade, a civilized nation urged on the Barbary whelps to tear the peaceful passer-by. Not only did the British agent negotiate a treaty by which the pirates could be turned loose into the Atlantic, especially to prey on American commerce, but a British subject, named Lisle, was Admiral of the Tripolitan fleet. Then it was that the Bashaw of Tripoli, seeing the success of the Dey of Algiers in levying blackmail on the United States, declared war against us.

On May 20, 1801, a "squadron of observation," consisting of four vessels, under command of Captain Richard Dale (the officer who distinguished himself when first lieutenant of the Bonhomme Richard, with Paul Jones), was ordered to the Mediterranean. Upon the appearance of this squadron off Algiers, the wrath of the Dey, which had not been appeased by the presents (including a vessel), was suddenly modified, but the Bashaw of Tripoli was not so easily moved.

The first fight occurred between the Enterprise and the war polacre Tripoli, which was captured after a sharp action, in which the enemy twice acted in a treacherous manner after surrendering. The squadron was not strong enough to bat-
After the walls of Tripoli, and the Bashaw refused to make a treaty. A weary blockade of the port followed.

On October 31, 1803, the Philadelphia, Captain Bainbridge, (unprovided with accurate charts), while chasing a cruiser, ran hard and fast aground. The enemy's gunboats opened fire, to which but a feeble reply could be made, and when the tide ebbed the vessel was helpless, and at five o'clock in the afternoon the flag was hauled down. Three hundred and fifteen persons surrendered and they were plundered of everything. A few days later the vessel was hauled off and towed to an anchorage under the castle, the enemy having recovered and replaced the guns, anchors, and shot that had been thrown overboard to lighten her.

The prisoners were confined in filthy dungeons and otherwise ill treated. Through the aid of the Danish Consul at Tripoli, Mr. N. C. Nissen, Bainbridge, on December 5, 1803, sent a letter, written in lime juice, to the American fleet, suggesting a plan by which the Philadelphia might be destroyed. This was adopted, and from those (all hands) wishing to undertake the enterprise Lieutenant Stephen Decatur, Jr., was selected to command. At Syracuse the captured ketch Mastico was fitted out and sailed on February 9, 1804, for Tripoli. On the night of February 16th, the ketch, maintaining her character as a merchantman, sailed into the harbor, with, of course, the majority of her crew of sixty-two men and a dozen young officers concealed. The wind failing, the ketch fortunately drifted toward the Philadelphia. About ten o'clock the pilot, by Decatur's order, steered so as to foul the rigging of the Philadelphia. Upon being hailed, the Malta pilot replied that they had lost their anchors and wished to make fast until others could be procured. After some working with a boat, which succeeded in making a line fast to the cable, the men began hauling in. Meanwhile the Tripolitans had sent a stern line. The ketch was within ten yards of the ship when the tension on the stern line threw her broadside to the frigate. Then came the cry, "Americanos!" "Americanos!" The moment for action had come. The momentum already gained was enough to land the ketch fair in place where grapnelts were thrown, successfully, upon which
Decatur cried out, "Boarders Away!" He slipped for a moment and this gave Midshipman Morris (father of George Morris, the hero of the *Cumberland*), the honor of being the first on board; then followed Decatur and the rest. The Americans cleared the quarter deck and charged forward. The enemy fled, many jumping overboard, others ran below, where they were killed or disabled by the men who had entered through the ports, some hid and were destroyed later by the explosion. In ten minutes all show of resistance was ended. A rocket conveyed to those outside the information that the vessel was captured. She was most effectually fired and the gallant band hastened on board the ketch, Decatur, who was only twenty-four years old, being the last man to leave the burning ship. The time employed was twenty-five minutes and but one American was wounded. With a light wind, and aided by the large oars, eight on a side, the ketch got away to the sea. The Tripolitans fired at her from the shore batteries, but fortunately did no damage. I will not attempt to describe the destruction of the *Philadelphia* by fire, culminating in her entire obliteration by the explosion of the magazine, and it is impossible to fully comprehend the feelings of the successful heroes and their compatriots who were confined in the prisons of Tripoli.

After this there were several small but gallant contests between the combatants. The *Constitution* and several of the smaller vessels frequently silenced the batteries, but they had no adequate force to land and hold possession. There were enough personal incidents in this war to fill a volume.

Captain Preble, in order to annoy the enemy, decided to send a fire-ship among the shipping. The *Intrepid*, which under the name of *Mastico* had been used in the burning of the *Philadelphia*, was selected and fully prepared with combustibles, powder, shells and the like, under the command of Lieutenant Somers. It was intended to get her in among the enemy's shipping and then fire her, starting also a train, which was expected to burn fifteen minutes before it reached the magazine. Boats were taken along to give the crew a chance to rejoin their friends outside of the harbor. The attempt was made on the night of September 4, 1804. At 8 o'clock the
ketch left the flag-ship with a fair wind. She was seen from the *Nautilus* to pass into the channel. At this moment guns were fired from the shore in rapid succession. The light of a lantern carried by one who ran, was seen passing along the deck of the ketch. An instant later a hell of flame burst up to the sky, a shock followed that made the vessels beyond the bar quiver, and with the shock came a roar that was deafening. The *Intrepid* had disappeared and no tidings were ever received of those who embarked in her.

Our naval force was increased and the enemy was constantly blockaded and assailed. About this time there was an uprising, assisted by Americans, in the Bashaw's dominions. The capitol of his chief province was lost to him, and becoming alarmed he offered to deliver all the prisoners for $60,000 and to agree never again to trouble American commerce. This offer was accepted and peace followed.

The fleet sailed to Tunis, whose ruler stimulated by the British Consul-General had expelled the American agent. Terms of peace were dictated to him under the muzzles of the guns of the fleet. That was a matter of wonder to the nations of Europe, for never had such a thing been done before.

The treaties concluded with the African pirates in 1805 were more favorable to the United States than to any other power, yet we still agreed to pay a blackmail tribute for the sake of peace.

The attitude of Great Britain to the United States in its relations to the pirates has been referred to, but during the War of 1812 it was more marked. She practically allied herself with them as she did with the Indians in our war of the Revolution.

No sooner did the Dey of Algiers hear of the new difficulty of the American nation, than he raised points about the payment of the annual tribute and made additional claims. Our Consul-General in view of the trouble with England yielded. Upon the flimsy ground that certain supplies sent as tribute were of inferior quality, the Dey sent the Consul away. At this time the British were furnishing him with an ample outfit of military stores. He then fitted out his fleet and sent it in search of Yankee merchantmen. It captured but one small
vessel. An American privateer took four prizes into Tripoli and Tunis. The rulers of these states promptly delivered them to British cruisers.

Just five days after the ratification of peace with Great Britain, the United States declared war against these pirates, and fitted out two powerful squadrons under Bainbridge and Decatur, which were to unite under Bainbridge when they met in the Mediterranean.

On June 17, 1815, Decatur fell in with and captured the Mashouda, a 46 gun frigate, after a fight in which the pirate Admiral displayed much good seamanship and bravery worthier of a better cause, losing his life before the surrender. Another war vessel was driven on shore.

On June 28th, Decatur was ready to treat with the Dey. On arriving off Algiers and making signals he received a visit from the Swedish Consul and the Captain of the Port. The latter, whose bearing was presumptuous, was much surprised to learn of the capture of the Mashouda and at once changing his manner, begged that hostilities might cease until a treaty could be negotiated on shore. Decatur replied "hostilities will not cease until a treaty is made, and a treaty will not be made anywhere but on board the Guerriere." Next day he came out with full power to negotiate. The Americans presented the draft of a treaty, which in spite of the efforts of the Algerines to have modified was complied with in every respect. The American prisoners were released, all claims for tribute were relinquished and the owner of the brig Edwin was to be paid $10,000. The bold front of Decatur brought about this result. As an act of grace on the part of the Americans, the Mashouda was returned.

On July 15, 1815, Decatur with his vessels arrived off Tunis, and through the Consul made a demand for $46,000 to pay for Yankee prizes which had been turned over to the British. The Dey under the pressure paid the money.

Tripoli was reached on August 5th, and after some grumbling the Bashaw paid $25,000 and released several prisoners. Decatur reached the station first and by the time Bainbridge arrived, he had practically finished the work.

Later the Dey of Algiers having been successful in making
a treaty with the British for the release of captives, became arrogant and compelled the United States Consul to haul down his flag and leave. The timely arrival of the united American squadrons brought him as well as the rulers of Tunis and Tripoli to terms, and since then we have had no war with the Barbary States.

Shortly after the War of 1812, the Republics of Buenos Ayres and Venezuela commissioned privateers to prey on Spanish merchantmen. It was not long before these ships began to plunder vessels belonging to neutral nations and piracy spread to an alarming extent.

In July, 1817, Captain Oliver Perry, of Lake Erie fame, demanded and obtained from Venezuela indemnity for an American vessel captured by one of her privateers.

In 1821, piracy became so general in the West Indies that the United States had to take vigorous measures against it. A large number of vessels were employed and the service was very arduous; on account of the hiding places of the pirates being on small islands and in shoal water boats were much used, which placed our people at a disadvantage when attacking, and in addition they were exposed to climatic conditions, which in many cases developed into the scourge of the West Indies—the yellow fever. Under many adverse circumstances and with very much loss of life our navy persevered, and after many gallant affairs succeeded in accomplishing its object.

By the middle of 1825, piracy in the West Indies was practically ended.

During the reign of Joseph-Bonaparte and Murat in Naples from 1806 to 1815, several American vessels were confiscated upon what we considered untenable grounds. No satisfactory arrangement could be made with the authorities, and the matter was diplomatically discussed for years. It seemed to be as is usually the case with the Latins, a case of *Mammona*, but Commodore D. T. Patterson, who was the father-in-law of the Admiral David D. Porter, when in command of the Mediterranean squadron, 1832-1836, was ordered to assist the United States Consul at Naples in collecting two million dollars of indemnity money. The first demand of the Consul was
haughtily rejected. Shortly afterwards the 44 gun frigate *Brandywine* sailed into the harbor of Naples. The demand was renewed, but only to be treated as the first. In a few days the *United States*, a "44," joined the *Brandywine*; four days afterwards the corvette *Concord* arrived, then two days later came her sister-ship, the *John Adams*; finally on the appearance of two more American war-ships the Neapolitans yielded. This incident alone should be an argument for the maintenance of a strong navy, but at present our good people need no further one than has been furnished during the war with Spain.

In 1832, the United States frigate *Potomac*, at Qualla Battoo in Sumatra, administered a very severe lesson to the Malays, who had seized an American vessel and murdered a portion of the crew.

There were a number of affairs, with marked good results, between our vessels and the natives on the coast of Africa and in the South Sea Islands, in which they were always severely punished for interference with American vessels.

In the Mexican War our navy had no men-of-war to contend with, but it was very usefully employed in blockading ports, and in covering the landing of troops at various places. We also sent expeditions on shore which were usually successful. A large number of merchant vessels were captured.

There were a number of creditable affairs in which the navy of the United States was engaged, which occurring in times of peace attracted little attention and were soon forgotten.

In 1852, owing to the splendid diplomacy (backed by a strong naval force), of Commodore Matthew C. Perry, Japan was opened to the world.

July 2, 1853, Commander D. R. Ingraham, commanding the United States ship *St. Louis*, at Smyrna, boldly prepared to attack the Austrian war vessel, *Hussar*, which was superior in force.

This was because Martin Kosta, an Austrian, who, two years before in New York City, had declared his intention of becoming an American citizen, had while in Smyrna on business, been seized and confined on board the *Hussar*. In-
graham cleared for action and declared that he would attack the Austrian ship, if Kosta was not released by 4 p.m. Before that hour satisfactory arrangements were made and the international difficulty was tided over.

While endeavoring to protect the property of American residents in Canton, China, November 16, 1856, Commander A. H. Foote, of the sloop-of-war Portsmouth, was fired upon by one of the forts. An apology being refused, he received permission from the officer commanding the squadron to avenge the insult.

On November 20th, after the Portsmouth, San Jacinto and Levant had bombarded the Chinese, Foote landed with about three hundred sailors and marines with four howitzers, and attacked the forts. There were four of them, built of granite, and mounting one hundred and seventy-six guns with garrisons of about five thousand men. On account of the shoal water the boats could not run into the bank, whereupon, the men waded ashore and formed into three columns. They pushed through the soft mud of the rice fields, dragging the howitzers; fording a creek they charged the works of the first fort which mounted fifty-three guns, many of them of heavy calibre. The Chinese fled with a loss of about fifty killed. The fort on the opposite side now opened on the Americans, but was soon silenced by the guns of the captured fort.

An army from Canton threatened the rear of the Americans, but the fire of our seamen caused it to retreat. On the following day our vessels and boats advanced upon the remaining forts. In spite of a heavy fire our men pressed forward to attack the second fort which mounted forty-one guns. This was handsomely carried and its guns turned upon the third fort, which also surrendered. Meantime a detachment of marines had captured a six gun battery.

Early on November 22d, the fourth and last fort mounting thirty-eight guns was captured. The loss of the Americans in these attacks was twelve killed and twenty-eight wounded. About four hundred of the Chinese were killed. Having accomplished their purpose the Americans returned to their ships.

On June 25, 1859, Captain Tatnall, in violation of the neu-
trality of the United States in the war between China and Great Britain, assisted the English Admiral who was in sore straits at the mouth of the Peiho river, China.

This cost him his barge, one man killed and the flag lieutenant badly wounded. Tattnall at that time used the expression which we often hear quoted in post-prandial efforts, namely: “Blood is thicker than water.”

In 1859, Paraguay, which refused indemnity for firing on one of our naval vessels engaged in surveying, was brought to terms by a display of force under Commodore Shubrick.

June 26, 1863, the American steamer _Pembroke_, while said to be on a peaceful voyage and at anchor in the Inland Sea of Japan, was fired upon at one o’clock in the morning by a Japanese vessel. (At that time there was a civil war in Japan.) She was somewhat damaged and getting underway fortunately made her escape.

Commander D. S. McDougal, commanding the United States ship _Wyoming_, heard of this assault and immediately proceeded to the place. On approaching the town of Simonaski, he discovered several vessels (some of them men-of-war), at anchor in the harbor. Without any inquiry, upon her standing in towards the town he was fired upon by six batteries. He practically disabled the vessels in the sharp action that followed. After this he was induced to withdraw as he had no force adequate to hold what he seemed to have gained. It was a gallant affair in which the Americans had four killed and eleven wounded. The Japanese later made amends for the unfortunate affair.

In September, 1866, the American trading schooner _General Sherman_, was captured and destroyed and her crew were reported to have been massacred by the natives of Corea. Several vain attempts were made by the commanding officers of our cruisers to ascertain the fate of these men.

In 1865 a French army attempted to invade Corea, but were driven back with great slaughter. This success made the Coreans more than usually arrogant. Reports came to Rear Admiral John Rodgers, that some of the crew of the _Sherman_ were still confined in Corea. In 1871, he appeared off the coast of Corea with his squadron, and assuring the authorities
that his visit was peaceful, merely desiring to gain knowledge of the General Sherman and her crew, he began making preparations to ascend the Ping Yang River. The natives affected to comply with his wishes, but on June 4th, boats which were taking soundings in advance of the vessels were fired upon by two forts. The Americans responded as well as they could, while two of the smaller vessels hastened to their assistance and soon silenced the forts with their eight-inch shells.

As the Corean flag was still flying and no attempt was made to apologize for the treacherous attack, six hundred and forty-four men were landed, and on June 11th carried the forts by storm with a loss of three killed, including the gallant Lieutenant McKee, and seven wounded. Finding it impossible to obtain any information of the crew of the General Sherman, Admiral Rodgers sailed away July 30th. Subsequently the difficulty with the Coreans was diplomatically settled.

On June 13, 1867, Rear Admiral Henry Bell punished the savages of Formosa, for murdering the crew of the American bark Rover, by landing a force from the Hartford and Wyoming, which gallantly drove them into the interior and burned their villages. In this affair Lieutenant Commander A. S. Mackensie, a very promising officer, was killed.

In 1870, a boat expedition from the United States ship Mohican, cut out the piratical steamer Forward, which manned by a crew of filibusters had been operating on the coast of Mexico; she was anchored in a lagoon near San Blas. The Americans despite a galling fire routed the pirates and burned the vessel. Lieutenant Wainwright and one man were killed and six wounded.

In conclusion I will ask you to permit me to go back to a period anterior to that covered by this compilation.

In a paper which I read before the District of Columbia Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, I overlooked a disaster that a mention of at that time might have been of some interest, as we had the terrible fate of the Maine fresh in our minds.

The information came from Captain Vincent of Her British Majesty's Ship Yarmouth, '64, who says that on March 7, 1778, while cruising to the eastward of Barbados he fell in with
six vessels and bore down upon them. About nine o'clock in
the morning he succeeded in ranging up on the weather quar-
ter of the largest and leading vessel. Hoisting her ensign the
Yarmouth ordered the vessel to show her colors, when the
American flag was run up and the enemy poured in a broad-
side. A smart action now began and was vigorously main-
tained for twenty minutes, when the stranger blew up. The
two ships were so near to each other, that many fragments of
the wreck struck the Yarmouth, among other things an Ameri-
can ensign, which was not even singed, was blown upon her
forecastle.

The sails of the Yarmouth had suffered so much in the en-
gagement that the successful pursuit of the other vessels was
out of the question. In this short action she had five men
killed and twelve wounded.

On the 12th while cruising near the same place a piece of
wreck was discovered with four men upon it. These men in
a most wretched condition were picked up, and reported them-
selves as having belonged to the United States ship Randolph
—32—Captain Nicholas Biddle, the vessel that had blown up
in action with a British ship on the night of March 7th.

Out of the crew of three hundred and fifteen, three hundred
and eleven had perished. How different! One set of brave
men meeting death in honorable battle, the other murdered
in a technically friendly port by the action of unknown assas-
sins.

EXTRACTS FROM YEAR BOOK, CHARLESTON,
SOUTH CAROLINA.

The old building now occupied by the General Government
and known as the postoffice has a very interesting history,
and on its front porch and steps, as well as in its hallway,
many historical events have taken place, giving the venerable
structure an atmosphere of romance in the minds of those
who have taken the trouble to read the minor portions of the
early history of Charleston and have found some idea of how
her first citizens looked, what were their personal habits and
characteristics, and what places they most frequented. The
Commissioners of the Province of Carolina signed articles of agreement with Peter and John Horlbeck, for the erection of an “Exchange and Custom House,” and new “Watch House” in 1767. The Horlbecks went to England to obtain most of the materials, and completed the building in 1771. It was used for the purposes of the Colonial Government, and sometimes during the Revolutionary War it was misused—for once the patriots who had been given the freedom of their native city under “parole” were suddenly arrested by order of General Lord Cornwallis, and brought to the Exchange and imprisoned in this building until they could be transported to St. Augustine, Florida. The governors of South Carolina were “proclaimed” from the steps of the Exchange as long as Charleston continued to be the capital of the State. General George Washington came to Charleston on May 21, 1791, and Charles Fraser says in his “Reminiscences,” that this great and distinguished man stood upon the steps of the Exchange “uncovered amidst the enthusiastic acclamations of the citizens.” One of the civilities he received was a splendid concert and ball, given at the hall of the Exchange. In 1818, the City of Charleston sold the Exchange building to the General Government, and the conveyance recorded on February 14th, names as a consideration the sum of sixty thousand dollars, and is signed by John Geddes, intendant of the City of Charleston. In 1843, the building was thoroughly overhauled and repaired, and was in good order when our Civil War broke out. It was again put in order and occupied as postoffice after the war and was in its best shape until the earthquake of 1886, when it was badly damaged; the cupola had to be removed, which was a pity as it spoils the noble appearance of the old colonial structure. The Sons of the Revolution have recently marked this building with a bronze tablet, the only place so marked in Charleston.

SOME PATRIOTS AND THE OLD POSTOFFICE.

It has occurred to me that at this time, while the thoughts of our Chapter are turned towards the building known as the
“old postoffice,” it may interest its members to listen to a short story relating to my great-great-grandfather, in fact to two of those gentlemen, which will illustrate the uses to which that now venerable and much coveted building was put during the occupation of Charleston by the British red coats, in the stormy days of the American Revolution. Peter Sinkler, the companion and friend of Francis Marion, was the owner of Lifeland, a plantation near the Santee river in old St. Stephens parish and in the near neighborhood of Belle Isle the Marion homestead; thus it was that these two had in early life become fast friends, and later on while Marion was earning the name of “The Swamp Fox,” he had no more devoted follower than this same Peter my ancestor, who in the words of a late writer, “Had on account of his age, position and strongly marked character considerable influence with his fellow citizens.” In addition to these admirable qualifications, I conclude that he must have possessed a charming personality, as he had succeeded in persuading no less than four women successively to become his, for weal or for woe.

The British were aware of the influence which he so successfully exerted in the community, and they determined to capture him by fair means or by foul. But how was this to be accomplished? for surely towards one so beloved, treachery was out of the question. But alas for the frailty of human nature! for there was found one willing to act the traitor’s part, and this was a man towards whom he had shown unfailing kindness, who when left a penniless boy had been taken in by him, and made one with his children.

Like most of the Whigs Mr. Sinkler was accustomed occasionally to enjoy in the bosom of his family, a respite from the fatigues of Marion’s camp. He was fully aware of the dangers to which he was exposed, but felt secure in the knowledge that he possessed a hiding place in the swamp, that lay not fifty yards north of his house, where he could be secure from everything but treachery.

Late one evening he was seen, accompanied by his camp servant, a faithful negro, approaching the house; and joyous indeed was the welcome he received as he was met on the broad piazza by his delighted wife and children, and happy
was the meal which followed, during which he told many stories of the stirring and exciting events which were transpiring every day among "Marion's men."

Before retiring for the night he inquired the whereabouts of the only absentee from the family circle (the ingrate of whom I have written) and was told that he had ridden off shortly after his arrival, and would spend the night at a neighboring plantation. Satisfied with this explanation, Mr. Sinkler retired, determining that on the morrow he would inspect his crops, visit his horses, and give an eye to his flocks and herds.

The next morning when the family were assembled for prayers (these Huguenots having faithfully retained the religious habits of their ancestors) the worshipers were disturbed by the hurried appearance of a faithful negro, who came rushing in, exclaiming, "Run, Massa! for God's sake, run! de Redcoats am comin'." All was confusion and distress. Hurriedly did Mr. Sinkler seek his place of refuge, only to find it surrounded by the British. He realized in an instant that he had been betrayed. He was seized by the enemy, and bound hand and foot, was carried near enough to his house to witness the brutality of his captors, and the savage recklessness with which they destroyed his property. The beds were taken from the house, ripped open, and their contents scattered to the winds, the provision houses opened and sacked, the poultry and stock shot down, and several crops of indigo destroyed or carried away.

The value of his property thus destroyed was afterwards assessed, and it amounted to fifty-five negroes, twenty thousand pounds of indigo, sixteen blooded horses, twenty-eight blooded mares and fillies, one hundred and thirty head of stock cattle, one hundred and fifty-four head of sheep, two hundred hogs, three thousand bushels of grain, twenty thousand rails, household furniture, liquors, plantation tools, poultry, etc., to the value of two thousand, five hundred pounds currency. Mr. Sinkler was not permitted even to take leave of his grief-stricken wife and children, but was marched to Charleston, a prisoner, without even a change of clothes. There he was thrust into the southeast cellar of the Provost,
known now as "The old postoffice." Here he found several of his neighbors and friends, among them my great-great-grandfather, DuBose, as unfortunate as himself, without bedding or even straw to lie upon. He soon fell a victim to malignant typhus fever, which speedily put an end to his sufferings, and thus died this patriot in a prison cell far from those dearest to him, and deprived of even the common necessities of life. His betrayer received, as the reward of his treachery, a commission in the British Army and a civil station in Nova Scotia, which he enjoyed during his lifetime. It may not seem out of place to mention here that two other of my ancestors, Daniel De Saussure and John Edwards, were imprisoned by the British in this now ancient edifice.

And so, does it not seem to you, Daughters of the Rebecca Motte Chapter, a graceful and appropriate act that this old "Provost" should be given for safe keeping into the hands of those whose forefathers laid down their lives within its walls, thus hallowing them by their sufferings in the cause of liberty?

MRS. JANIE S. HEYWARD.

YESTERDAYS IN WASHINGTON—RECOLLECTIONS OF GEORGE BANCROFT.

BY MARY S. LOCKWOOD.

GEORGE BANCROFT was born October 3, 1800. When I first knew him he was already old. Picture a man slender in figure, of medium height, with venerable covering of silvered hair, and whiskers surrounding the thin, classic face, soft eyes that have done service through nearly a century, and yet undimmed, and you see the patriarchal historian as he looked when we knew him.

His home was a spacious mansion not far from the President's house. His pleasant workshop was in the second story of this house, where he lived among his books, his pictures, and the memories of a century nearly gone. He lived in the atmosphere of this history-making Republic; within sight of his study windows were the homes of Commodores Decatur
and Rogers; on the opposite side of the square is the house in which Dan Sickles lived; on the north side, the house out of which Slidell stepped into the Southern Confederacy. On the east side of Jackson Square is the old Seward house, the last home of James G. Blaine, where the Opera House now stands. From this house Mr. Seward telegraphed Thurlow Weed to come to Washington. Mason and Slidell, at the command of the English Government, were released from Fort Warren, and recognition of the Confederate States by England and France seemed inevitable. In this house Thurlow Weed met the commission that was to hold the conference for the preservation of the Union. From this meeting Archbishop Hughes, Bishop McIlvaine, and Thurlow Weed were sent to Europe, and effectively presented their side of the question. From that time the mission of Mason and Slidell was doomed.

A short distance from this house was the home of Charles Sumner, and on the corner diagonally across, the home of Dolly Madison. In these surroundings George Bancroft saw the tidal wave gather that swept over his nation, and his iron pen of history kept the record of its ebb and flow. He saw political giants come and go; old men pass away and new men fall into their tracks. He knew Washington when the black pall of slavery hung over it, and he watched the dissolving view until the old city with its traditions melted away, and the beautiful city of to-day rose from the mist-cloud. He was a friend of James K. Polk and Martin Van Buren and the prominent men of their day. He was contemporary with Stephen A. Douglas, Charles Sumner, Ben Wade, William H. Seward, John C. Breckinridge, Robert Toombs, John Slidell, and Andrew Johnson. Each of these men were the leaders of men and opposite theories, and out of their contention he saw the coming of the wave of public opinion that stranded slavery.

When James K. Polk was President, George Bancroft was Secretary of the Navy. He was the prime mover in the establishment of the Naval Academy at Annapolis. It was when Secretary of the Navy that he sent the following order to John L. Sloat, Commander of the Pacific Squadron, June
24, 1845, nearly a year before Mexico declared war upon the United States:

"If you ascertain that Mexico has declared war against the United States, you will at once possess yourself of the port of San Francisco, and occupy such other ports as your force may permit. You will be careful to preserve, if possible, the most friendly relations with the inhabitants, and encourage them to adopt a course of neutrality."

Later, June 8, 1846, he said:

"If California separates herself from our enemy, the Central Government of Mexico, and establishes a Government of its own, under the auspices of the American flag, you will take such measures as will best promote the attachment of the people of California to the United States."

Commodore Sloat, in the harbor of Mazatlan, heard, on the 7th of June, that the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma had been fought on the Rio Grande. He set sail on the following day with his squadron, and on the 2d day of July they sailed up the beautiful Bay of Monterey. On July 7th Old Glory unfurled her colors and gathered the old city of Monterey under her folds. The flag of red, yellow, and green that had greeted the sunrise of the century and lowered as the day star set behind the westward sea, was folded forever.

The British fleet had been hovering around Hawaii all winter. Admiral Seymour, of the British frigate "Collingwood," on the day following the raising of the American flag over Monterey, slowly turned his ship into the Bay of Monterey, leading the fleet, and was saluted by the American colors. He had watched his prey on the Pacific Coast, but was one day too late. In 1846 Mr. Bancroft resigned his position in the Cabinet, and was sent to England as Minister to the Court of St. James. During the years intervening his return from England to 1867 he was engaged on the production of his history of the United States. In 1867 he was appointed Minister to Prussia. In 1868 he was accredited to the North German Confederation, and in 1871 to the German Empire.

One of the most important services which he rendered was in his advocacy of the cause of the United States before the
Emperor of Germany in the settlement of what was known as the San Juan question. The Commissioners had been unable to agree on the western portion of the boundary line between America and Great Britain.

The question was at last referred to the German Emperor, with "power to decide finally and without appeal" the whole question in dispute. Mr. Bancroft thoroughly understood every detail of the question, having been a member of President Polk's Cabinet when the question and completion of the treaty of 1846 was up. He was Minister to England when the San Juan dispute arose.

Mr. Blaine, in his "Twenty Years of Congress," says: "This Government was fortunate in having its rights and interests represented before the Emperor by its Minister to Berlin, the Hon. George Bancroft. His memorial to the Emperor of Germany, when he presented his case, was conceived in the happiest style. His opening words were felicitous and telling.

They read thus:

"The treaty of which the interpretation is referred to your Majesty's arbitrament was ratified more than a quarter of a century ago. Of the sixteen members of the British Cabinet which framed and presented it for the acceptance of the United States, Sir Robert Peel, Lord Aberdeen, and all the rest but one are no more. The British Minister who signed it at Washington is dead. Of American statesmen concerned in it the Minister at London, the President, the Vice-President, the Secretary of State, and every one of the President's constitutional advisers except one have passed away. I alone remain, and after finishing the three-score years and ten that are the days of our years, am selected by my country to uphold its rights."

The Emperor of Germany decided the question in favor of the United States, and San Juan was within her boundary.

Mr. Blaine adds: "At the conclusion of the negotiations it enabled President Grant to say in his message to Congress—1872: 'Ninety years after the close of the Revolutionary War it leaves us for the first time in the history of the United States as a Nation without a question of disputed boundary
between our territory and the possessions of Great Britain on the American continent.'"

At this time of peace along the border these statesmen could hardly have conceived that the legacy they were leaving to the people of an adjustment of the Northwest boundary lines in this day would be beset with new conditions and bold claims of right be set up, although Mr. Bancroft lived to see the seed of this new disturbance springing into life.

The seal fisheries and the Alaskan gold fields are too rich in results not to whet the appetite of our opponents on the border.

* * * * * * * * *

It was my good fortune to spend a morning with a friend in the workshop of this great historian and in his presence. His conversation that morning fell like a benediction upon his listeners.

When you were in the presence of this man of years and experience you were transported without effort over the way he had traveled. He told us of his college days and his life in Gottengen, Germany, when a student. He chose history as his specialty, and thoroughly equipped himself for its pursuit. He graduated at Gottengen as Doctor of Philosophy. After his graduation he spent some time traveling in Europe. His vast store of information, his brilliant conversational powers; his kindness of heart, agreeable manners, his genial spirit, mellowed by age and enriched by experience, made him a charming entertainer.

He told us of his friendship with Lord Byron; of their first meeting on the ship "Constitution," when the Mediterranean Squadron of the United States lay at anchor at Leghorn. This was May 21, 1822. He was invited by Byron to visit him at Mount Nero, which he did the following day.

What other man of world-wide fame living among us in the year 1891 could have in the flush of his manhood passed a day with Byron, who died in 1824, sixty-seven years before? Bancroft at the time of their meeting was twenty-two years old.

Byron died at thirty-six, at an age when Milton had not
written “Paradise Lost,” and Goethe had not written “Faust.” What might he have added to the literature of the world if he had lived out the allotted years of man? Mr. Bancroft had an intimate acquaintance with Goethe. He walked and talked with Humboldt, and Sevigny, the great jurist, was his friend. Manzoni was his acquaintance at Milan, and Chevalier Bunsen at Rome. In Paris, while studying the archives and libraries of that city, he was assisted by Lamartine, Guizot, and De Tocqueville. This was many years before Lamartine had made himself famous through his oratory in quelling the “red flag” mobs of Paris. It was just at the period when Guizot was entering his wonderful literary career.

There was a fascination in listening to his conversation. To touch the hand that had touched Goethe’s, Byron’s, and Lamartine’s brought a flood of memories. “Faust” and “Marguerite” were realities before you and through his voice we again listened to the songs Byron wove. With pathos in his voice he said:

“I have lived too long. It is a sad thing to live to know that every friend of youth and middle age have passed on. No familiar voices, no touch of the hand to welcome you; to be in the world utterly alone as far as those who started in life’s journey with you. Not one of all those men of whom I have been talking is on earth to-day.”

He had survived them all, but he had lived to make the name of an honored citizen of this Republic that the years had helped him to immortalize.

THE STORY OF THE D. A. R.

PREAMBLE FIRST.

THOUGH I have never posed as a prophetess, yet two years ago to-night, in a little poem read before this Chapter, “Our Foremothers,” occurred a stanza which may be taken as a prophecy of what so soon was verified—“War’s dread shadow.” I take it as a text to-night, for my story in rhyme of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The concluding stanza of the poem is as follows:
"And if ever war's dark shadow
Falls across our native land,
May we each like true descendants
Of that ancient, loyal band,
Daughters of the Revolution,
Aid its sons with hand and brain
Till above our starry banner
White winged peace again shall reign."

THE STORY OF THE D. A. R.
(What "some folks" said about them and what they really did.)

When the Daughters of the Revolution
First decided to unite,
To encourage patriotism
And keep its fires alight,
Many were the shafts of satire,
Jealousy, envy sped,
And a storm of unjust censure
Beat upon devoted heads.

They said, these scoffing doubters,
Who would not understand
The objects or the motives
Of our patriotic band?
That these proud and haughty daughters
Of the men who fought and bled,
That we might have a country,
Those grand, heroic dead:
They said the only motives
Of these descendants true,
Were to glorify each other
And to boast their blood was blue,
And to once a year together
In Congress to convene,
And there to scrap and wrangle
And gratify their spleen.
And at teas and at receptions
To show their grandsire's face,
Set round with pearls and diamonds
Or to sport their old point lace,
Or to talk about the number
Of their kin whom they professed
Had fought for home and country,
Whose gold bars adorned their breast;
All these things and many others
Did these scornful daughters say,
But they do not care to utter
These aspirations loud to-day.
Why Not?
For a change came o'er our country
And war's dread shadow fell
Across our peaceful hearthstones.
You know the story well,
And from Northland and from Southland,
From the East and from the West
A million hearts united
Gave their noblest and their best,
And the youth of twenty summers,
Side by side with grenadiers
Marched away to sound of bugle,
Our brave, valiant volunteers.

Then the proud and haughty daughters
Of their brave, heroic sires
On the altar of their country,
Kindled fresh with freedom's fires,
Laid their best and choicest treasures,
Gave their wealth, their health, their time
To assist some suffering soldier
In that far-off tropic clime.

Many who, though born to purple,
And unused to hardship's frown,
Bravely followed war's dread conflict,
Donning nurse's cap and gown,
And the boys in fever tossing,
Dreaming of the sights of war,
Blest the comforts, hope and courage
Brought them by the D. A. R.
Soups and jellies, ice and cordials
Found their way to camp and field.
And the patriotic Daughters
In new lights were soon revealed,
And I trust it's well established,
As our numbers grow apace,
That we really can do something
Else, than boast and wear point-lace.

DORA TICHENOR VOORHIS.
“Truth crushed to earth will rise again.” Let me assist in the resurrection.

Without pausing to notice the unsoldierly conduct of Hamilton towards Burr, while both were in the army, we will pass at once to the period when they came prominently into view as candidates for the highest honors of the State.

In the presidential canvass of 1792, Hamilton’s almost insane jealousy led him to write thus of the man against whose fair fame hardly a breath of suspicion had been raised: “I fear the other gentleman (Burr) is unprincipled both as a public and private man. In fact, I take it, he is against anything as it suits his interest or ambition. He is determined, as I conceive, to make his way to the head of the popular party and climb per fas et nefas to the highest honors of the State, and as much higher as circumstances may permit. Embarrassed, as I understand, in his circumstances, with an extravagant family, bold, enterprising and intriguing, I am mistaken if it be not his object to play the game of conspiracy, and I feel it to be a religious duty to oppose his career.” September 26th he wrote again to another friend, Rufus King: “Mr. Burr’s integrity as an individual is not unimpeached, and as a public man he is one of the worst sort * * * in a word, if we have an embryo Caesar in the United States it is Burr.” These words were not the confidential utterances of one friend to another. They were written for effect, for in a few days King writes back that “Care has been taken to put our friends at the eastward on their guard.”

In 1794 Colonel Burr was nominated by his party as Minister to France, but Washington refused to ratify the nomination. “It was,” he said, “the rule of his public life to nominate no one for public office of whose integrity he was not insured.” But when had Burr’s integrity been questioned, except by political rivals? or when had he ever betrayed a trust, public or private? The instance cannot be found, and Washington’s distrust at this time may readily be traced to
the potent influence of Hamilton, then the confidential man of his administration.

Again in 1798, when French insolence had provoked the young Republic to warlike measures, and an army had been voted and new general officers appointed, it was Hamilton again that blighted Burr's honest military ambitions. Sturdy John Adams gives the details in a letter written in 1815 and published in the tenth volume of his works: "I have never known," he writes, "the prejudice in favor of birth, parentage and descent more conspicuous than in the instance of Colonel Burr. That gentleman was connected by blood with many respectable families in New England. He had served in the army and came out of it with the character of a knight without fear, and an able officer. He had afterward studied and practiced law with application and success. Buoyed up on those religious partialities and this military and juridical reputation, it is no wonder that Governor Clinton and Chancellor Livingston should take notice of him. They made him attorney general and the Legislature sent him to Congress, where, I believe, he served six years. At the next election he was, however, left out, and being at that time somewhat embarrassed in circumstances and reluctant to return to the bar, he would have rejoiced at an appointment in the army. In this situation I proposed to Washington, and through him to the triumvirate (Washington, Hamilton and Pinckney), to nominate Colonel Burr for a brigadier general. Washington's answer to me was: 'By all that I have known and heard Colonel Burr is a brave and able officer, but the question is whether he has not equal talents at intrigue?' How shall I describe to you my sensations and reflections at that moment? He had compelled me to promote over the heads of Lincoln, Clinton, Gates, Knox and others, and even over Pinckney one of his own triumvirates (Hamilton), the most restless, impatient, artful, indefatigable and unprincipled intriguer in the United States, if not in the world, to be second in command under himself, and now dreaded an intriguer in a poor brigadier."

Where was Aaron Burr when the votes proved him as much the President of these United States as Jefferson? At
Albany, quietly performing his duties as Assemblyman. Judge Cooper, of New York, said: "Had Burr done anything for himself he would long ere this have been President." Another said of him: "Colonel Burr is a man of the first talents and the most virtuous intentions." The speech he made upon taking formal leave of the Senate, March 2, 1807, was pronounced the most sublime, dignified and impressive ever uttered. Its concluding sentiments are not those of "a wanderer and outcast on the earth," as has been asserted. I quote: "But I now challenge your attention to considerations more momentous than any which regard merely your personal honor and character—the preservation of law, of liberty, and the Constitution. This House, I need not remind you, is a sanctuary, a citadel of law, of order and of liberty; and it is here, in this exalted refuge, here, if anywhere, will resistance be made to the storms of political frenzy, and the silent acts of corruption; and if the Constitution be destined ever to perish by the sacrilegious hands of the demagogue, or the usurper, which, God avert, its expiring agonies will be witnessed on this floor. I must now bid you farewell. It is probably a final separation, a dissolution, perhaps forever, of those associations which, I hope, have been mutually satisfactory. I would console myself and you, however, with the reflection that though we are separated we shall be engaged in the common cause of disseminating principles of freedom and social order. I shall always regard the proceedings of this body with interest and solicitude. I shall feel for its honor and for the national honor so intimately connected with it, and now take my leave of you with expressions of personal respect and with prayers and good wishes."

"At the conclusion of this speech," proceeds the report, "the whole Senate were in tears, and so unmanned that it was half an hour before they could recover themselves sufficiently to come to order and choose a vice-president pro tempore." Then they passed the following resolutions: "Resolved, unanimously, That the thanks of the Senate be presented to Aaron Burr, in testimony of the impartiality, dignity and ability with which he has presided over their deliberations and of their entire approbation of his conduct in the
discharge of the arduous and important duties assigned him as president of the senate."

Much, very much more might be said upon this subject than space on these pages will allow.

Aaron Burr was married to Mrs. Prevost at the age of twenty-four years, not to “Madam Jumel at the age of eighteen.” Madam Jumel became his wife a few years before his death.

HARRIET R. TAYLOR.
WHAT WE ARE DOING AND CHAPTER WORK.

THIRD ANNUAL VIRGINIA CONFERENCE.—The fall of 1899 will long be remembered as an almost ideal autumn, "summer lingering in the lap of winter," as if loath to leave the dying century to face its death in the cheerless gloom of winter's breath. So warm was the last week of October that the picturesque city of Staunton, nestled among the hills of the historic Valley of Virginia, was still wearing its dress of loveliest green, with here and there a tree of gorgeous coloring, whose leaves, untouched by frost nor torn by ruthless winds, were fading softly, making nature's rich "art-squares" on the thick green velvet of her turf. It was in this city that the meeting of the third annual Conference of the Virginia Daughters of the American Revolution was held. At 3.30 p.m. the visitors and delegates to this Conference were met at the C. and O. Station by the officers of the Beverly Manor Chapter with their private carriages, and were rapidly driven over those grand hills of Staunton to the homes to which each had been assigned. At 8 p.m. an informal reception was held at the beautiful residence of Mrs. James R. Taylor, where the visitors had an opportunity of meeting each other, and the charming members of the Beverly Manor Chapter.

Wednesday, at 10 a.m., the business meeting of the Conference was called to order by the State Regent, Mrs. Hugh Nelson Page, of Norfolk, to whose enthusiastic interest, personal magnetism and unflagging energy is due much of the progress of our Society. The Daughters were cordially and wittily welcomed by Mrs. James R. Taylor, Regent of the Beverly Manor Chapter, who "scanted this breathing courtesy," but promised their welcome would "appear in other ways than words." Faithfully was this promise fulfilled for their hospitality was most royal. Mrs. James F. Manpin, of the Fort Nelson Chapter, responded, in the name of the
Daughters, to this welcome, expressing their appreciation of such hospitality and their gratification in being the guests of this Chapter. After the usual preliminary work of the Conference, reports from the State Regent and each Chapter were read. With the exception of the Danville and Wytheville Chapters, who sent no delegates or reports, every Chapter in the State was well represented. These reports showed an increase of membership and interest; more work accomplished; and decidedly larger programs of work marked out for the coming year. The State Regent reported three new Chapters forming in Fredericksburg, Hampton and Winchester; suggested lines of historical work as a common cause on which the entire State force of Chapters could unite, and urged the Virginia Daughters to see to it that Virginia takes the place her glorious traditions demand of her—in the foremost ranks.

The Old Dominion Chapter, of Richmond, reported $50 contributed to the Continental Hall and the same amount to the George Washington Memorial Association. Their work for the coming year will be to assist the Society for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities in the work so urgently needed at Jamestown and which they hope to have completed by 1907, the tri-centenary of the foundation of Jamestown. They wish to put a fence around the old graveyard and to restore the ancient tombstones; to repair the old church tower, and to build a house in which a care-taker can live. For this work the Old Dominion Chapter asks the hearty cooperation of her sister Chapters.

The Albemarle Chapter reported such a splendid literary program so faithfully carried out during the past year that they are clearly entitled to be the banner Chapter of the State in literary work. Their work for the year will be to suitably mark the birthplace of Thomas Jefferson.

The Mt. Vernon Chapter, of Alexandria, reported contributions to the Walworth Monument Fund and to the Sesqui-Centennial of Washington’s survey of Alexandria. On request of Mrs. Shaw, Vice-President of Washington Headquarters Association, for a flag to float over the last headquarters of Washington, this privilege was sought by, and
granted to, the Mt. Vernon Chapter, who furnished a flag the fac-simile of the one used at that period, ten by twelve feet in size, to be sent to New Jersey.

The Beverly Manor Chapter, of Staunton, reported having completed an interesting program of literary work, and contributed to the Continental Hall during the past year. Their future work will be to mark the graves of revolutionary heroes and to erect a monument to John Lewis.

The work of the Great Bridge Chapter, of Norfolk, will be to secure a national park at Yorktown; to present a medal for the best paper on historical topics prepared by the pupils of the Norfolk schools; to place a marble slab on the wall of old St. Paul's Church below the aperture made and occupied by the cannon-ball shot by the troops of Dora Drummore on January 1, 1776; to erect a granite boulder suitably inscribed, on the spot where the battle of Great Bridge was fought, and to complete a historical room in the Public Library of Norfolk to contain books, pictures, furniture and all relics pertaining to the revolutionary period.

The Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter, of Roanoke, reported sufficient funds on hand to mark the grave of General Andrew Lewis, the hero of Mt. Pleasant, who served on General Washington's staff, and who is buried at Salem, Virginia. This Chapter is named after his mother.

The Massanutton Chapter, of Harrisonburg, reported an interesting program of literary work; contributions to the War Relief Fund, and to the Continental Hall, which all of its members earnestly wish to see completed.

The Montpelier Chapter, of Orange, reported a well-selected program of literary work. Their future work will be to place a bronze tablet inserted in a rock upon the spot where President Zachary Taylor was born.

The work of the Fort Nelson Chapter, of Portsmouth, is the copying of the old records, some of which ante-date the Revolution, in the Norfolk County Court House, their condition being such that unless this work is done promptly it will be impossible to preserve these records. They are also working with the assistance of their sister Chapters and through their representatives in Washington, to induce the
Navy Department to build a first-class battleship at the Norfolk Navy Yard to be named after our honored State, Virginia. The first business meeting adjourned at 1 p.m.

From 5 to 7 p.m. a beautiful tea was given in her old colonial home by Mrs. William Purviance Sams, a charming and graceful hostess. After serving delicious refreshments and ices in quaint colonial shape, a thrilling tale of a revolutionary heroine, selected from the diary of her mother, was delightfully read by Miss Hester.

Promptly at 10 a.m. on Thursday the second business meeting of the Conference was called to order by the State Regent, who presided with her usual graceful dignity and executive ability, her first rulings being appreciated by all. Reports from the chairmen of various committees were read; new committees formed for the furtherance of the work already planned, and new work suggested, and the many questions before the Conference were animatedly and ably discussed. A most gratifying report was read from the Committee on Exchange of Historical Papers and Mrs Albert H. Tuttle, of the University of Virginia, was made custodian of these papers. A very helpful paper on "How to Promote Chapter Growth" was read by Mrs. Hall, of Richmond. A letter was read from Mrs. Armstrong, of Hampton, giving interesting details of the experience of trained nurses in the United States, Cuba and the Philippines, and urging all Daughters to exert every influence by presenting bills to Congress through their representatives to have trained nurses admitted into the regular army. On request of the State Regent, Mrs. Albert H. Stahl, of the Lafayette Chapter, Lafayette, Indiana, a guest of the Beverly Manor Chapter, gave a brief account of the efficient work of her Chapter, which is especially interested in the Lafayette Monument to be unveiled at the Paris Exposition.

The Mount Vernon Chapter, of Alexandria, asked that the next Conference be held in their city, which invitation was enthusiastically accepted. A vote of thanks was tendered the Secretary of the Conference, Mrs. J. Thomas McCollough, of the Beverly Manor Chapter, for her pleasing and accurate minutes, and thus ended the last business meeting of this
Conference, marked by perfect harmony and a gratifying amount of efficient work accomplished.

Thursday afternoon a tallyho party was given by Mrs. J. Mason Miller, but a yellow haze, caused by the burning of mountain forests, obscured much of the lovely scenery around Staunton. In the evening two delightful suppers were given, one by the gracious and hospitable Mrs. McHenry Holliday, and the other by the brilliant Mrs. Lyman Chalkly, who provided for her guests a second feast of wit and fun long to be remembered.

On Friday morning a tallyho picnic to the "Old Stone Church" was given by Mrs. F. Alexander Robinson, the "wittiest woman in the Valley of Virginia." The day was perfect, the drive delightful, and on our return we had an unveiling of the mountains, for the haze was lifted, revealing glimpses of beautiful scenery, and the two historic peaks, "Betsy Bell" and "Mary Grey," around which are woven romantic stories of two revolutionary maidens. Old Stone Church, in a grove of magnificent oak trees, about eight miles from Staunton, deserves special mention. It is built of grey lime-stone, the architecture being peculiar to itself, and was erected in 1740, when the surrounding country was a dense and trackless forest, vehicles for transportation almost unknown, requiring willing hands and brave hearts for such work. Even the women and children assisted the men in this work, bringing the sand from the river two miles distant. During the 160 years of its existence this church has only had nine pastors, the ministry of the first three extending over a period of one hundred years, and these three, dying while in charge, sleep with their people in the old graveyard nearby. During the French and Indian War, after Braddock's defeat, when terrified by the barbarity of the savages, the people of the valley spoke of fleeing for their lives, Rev. Dr. John Craig, the first pastor of this church, refused to leave, and fortified the church with mounds and ditches, traces of which are still visible. A kitchen was built within this fortification, and thus barricaded, the church served during this period as a block-house, the women and children being left here in security from the Indians, while the men tilled their fields with knives in their
belts, and with rifles close at hand. This kitchen has been recently pulled down and the interior of the church remodeled, but the exterior remains the same, and is in such a perfect state of preservation that it bids fair to serve as a place of worship for another century. The elder of the church and its present pastor gave the Daughters an interesting account of the church and showed its first and only communion service, still in use—eight pieces of very handsome silver plate—and told of the many sacrifices the women made to raise the money for the last payments on this service, they preferring silver in the Lord's house to luxuries in their own homes. They also showed the “tokens,” small bits of copper, which each member had to place on the communion table before partaking of the elements, these “tokens” having been given by their pastor at the previous service to each one as a token of faithful membership. One Real Daughter of the Revolution, not a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, who was present, was felt to be the most honored guest at the picnic.

At 9 p. m. a very beautiful reception was given by the Beverly Manor Chapter at the Virginia Female Institute, which enjoyable and brilliant social function ended this delightful visit to Staunton. Saturday morning the Daughters returned to their homes filled with recollections of a happy time, fired with ambition to do better work and longing to be worthy daughters of noble sires.

Old Glory Chapter (Franklin, Tennessee) was organized by Miss Susie Gentry in October, 1897, and entered at once into an enthusiastic study of American history.

During this time we have located two places where important treaties with Indians were held, and learned where the sacred dust of four revolutionary heroes rest.

One of these treaties was held at the French Lick, on Cumberland River, four miles northwest of Nashville, November 5 and 6, 1783. It was here that Joseph Martin, representing Virginia and North Carolina, and John Donaldson, representing Virginia, met the Red King of the Chickasaws
and his chief warriors and made a treaty with them for territory lying south of Cumberland River extending to the tributaries of Elk and Duck Runs.* This treaty was never violated.

At the old Presbyterian Church, by the old cemetery in Franklin, Tennessee, Andrew Jackson and John H. Easton in 1825 held a treaty with the Creeks relative to their withdrawal to the west. The chief spokesman among the Indians at this time was Kenhickee, whose portrait Colonel Dudley, of Franklin, painted while the Indians were here holding the treaty.

The four graves of revolutionary soldiers located by Old Glory Chapter are those of Hardin Perkins,† at the old Perkins homestead, five miles from Franklin, Tennessee, on the Del Rio pike. Samuel Henderson’s grave is near Bethesda, Williamson County, Tennessee. He was born in 1769 and did service during the Revolution against the Indians. He was a younger brother to Richard Henderson, who Will T. Hale, Tennessee’s historian, calls “the father of Tennessee.” The grave of Minos Cannon, father of Governor Cannon, of Tennessee, is found at the old Cannon homestead near Triune, Williamson County, Tennessee. The inscription on his tomb testifies to the fact that he was a revolutionary soldier. The grave of George Neely is about two miles south of Franklin, Tennessee. The tombs of these four men still stand.

*Ramsey: Tennessee, 459, 463; American State Papers, Indian Affairs, i, 432, 326; See report to Governor Harrison in Calender Virginia State Papers, iii, 548 December 16, 1783.

†Copy of letter from the War Department in possession of Mrs. Hardin Cochrane, great-granddaughter of Hardin Perkins.

The records of this office show that Hardin Perkins served as second Lieutenant and first Lieutenant in Capt. Peter Dun’s Company, Sixth Virginia Regiment, commanded by Col. John Gibson, Revolutionary War. His name appears on a company roll for the month of May, 1777, which shows him appointed October 28, (year not stated). He is down first for the month of April, 1778. This roll reports him resigned April 25th.

By authority of Secretary of War,

F. C. AINSWORTH,

Col. U. S. Army, Chief of Record and Pension Office.
During the Spanish-American War Old Glory Chapter contributed through the Army Comfort Circle, Mrs. Henry Beaumont, President, nineteen shirts. In the pockets of some of these were written messages of encouragement and love to the sick soldier boys into whose hands they might chance to fall, messages prompted by yearning, motherly hearts. Nineteen Bibles were also contributed.

The Chapter holds in bank twenty dollars to go toward the building of Continental Hall.

The Children of the American Revolution of this place have five dollars as a contribution to the Lafayette monument, which is to be unveiled in Paris, France, in 1900.—Lucy Henderson Horton, Secretary.

MINNEAPOLIS CHAPTER (Minneapolis, Minnesota).—Mr. and Mrs. Jonas Guilford gave their residence on Hawthorne avenue Wednesday night, December 27th, for a holiday social gathering which took the form of a colonial reception. The feature of the occasion was the presence of many of the Chapter members in colonial costume or the customs of colonial days suggested by powdered hair, high combs, black patches and crossed kerchiefs. Each member, besides her escort, invited a guest. The Chapter has a membership of 108, which furnished a gathering of over 200, that well filled Mrs. Guilford's spacious parlors.

The rooms were hung with red, white and blue and beautiful flags were draped artistically about the rooms and over several revolutionary souvenirs, among which were copies of Stuart's George and Martha Washington. Mrs. F. C. Rising, Regent of Winona Chapter, was guest of honor, having come expressly for the event. Mrs. Guilford was assisted in receiving her guests by the officers of Minneapolis Chapter, Mrs. H. A. Norton, Regent; Mrs. Robert Stratton, Vice-Regent; Mrs. F. C. Barrows, Recording Secretary; Mrs. H. H. Weeks, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Charles W. Schneider, Treasurer; Mrs. E. J. Newcomb, Registrar; Mrs. O. H. Shepley, Historian; Mrs. M. D. Hardin, Chaplain. The Board of Management and committees for the year embrace Mrs. Luther Ford, Mrs. M. A. Dodge, Mrs. E. H. Space,
Management. Mrs. Ell Torrance, Mrs. J. Guilford, Mrs. F. C. Ball, Mrs. L. K. Conant, Mrs. May Dudley Greely, Mrs. James Harnden, Miss Jean Blaisdell, Miss Emma Rogers, Program. Mrs. F. C. Barrows, Mrs. C. W. Schneider Printing. Miss Blaisdell, Press.

The social features of the reception were supplemented with a program in which a quartet, consisting of Miss Chloe Palmer, Miss Harriet E. Wales, H. A. Stuart and J. F. Kerr, with Miss Elinor Williams accompanist, rendered the musical selections, "The New Hail Columbia," "A Song of a Thousand Years." Mrs. Norton naturally and easily extended the greeting to the guests. E. C. Stringer, of St. Paul, spoke on behalf of Sons of the American Revolution. Mrs. Ell Torrance, State Regent, spoke on "The Daughters of the American Revolution." Miss Blanche Booth recited the balcony scene from "Romeo and Juliet," and "Angelina Johnson." Rev. Clarence F. Swift, pastor of Park Avenue Congregational Church, who spoke with so much effect in the recent Washington memorial service, made the address of the evening on a patriotic subject. The program closed by all joining in singing "America."

Following the exercises refreshments were served in the dining-room, which was prettily decorated with patriotic emblems, palms and flowers. The remainder of the evening was occupied with pleasant social converse.

Minneapolis Chapter will have a meeting soon to elect delegates to the annual Congress in Washington, February 22d, at which a new State Regent will likely be suggested, Mrs. Torrance having signified her desire not to serve another year.

The two new Chapters of which Mrs. O. C. Wyman and Miss Winston were appointed Regents last summer, will be organized this month, thus giving to Minneapolis four flourishing Chapters.—Mrs. O. H. Shepley, Historian.

OLEAN CHAPTER (Olean, New York).—From its very inception the Olean Chapter manifested its spirit of patriotism by the selection of the ninety-eighth anniversary of the death of General Washington as the date for its organization, and the charter also bears the historic date of January 6th, thus
commemorating the marriage of George and Martha Washington, further emphasizing the first objects of our National Society, which is "To perpetuate the memory of the spirit of the men and women who achieved American independence."

About fifty ladies, members and prospective members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, assembled at "The Elms," the residence of Mrs. J. B. Strong, on the afternoon of December 14, 1897, for the purpose of forming a local Chapter. The spacious parlors were elaborately hung with flags and the very air breathed with patriotism. The meeting was opened with an invocation and the singing of "America." Then Mrs. G. Howard Strong, who had previously been appointed Chapter Regent, in a few graceful words announced the object of the meeting. It was accordingly resolved that "The Olean members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, form themselves into a local Chapter on this the 14th day of December, 1897." The organization was accomplished with a charter membership of twenty-eight. Mrs. Strong then appointed the following officers to coöperate with her: First Vice-Regent, Mrs. F. W. Higgins; Second Vice-Regent, Mrs. S. H. Bradley; Third Vice-Regent, Mrs. W. E. Wheeler; Registrar, Mrs. William Horner; Recording Secretary, Mrs. L. H. Ballard; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Maud D. Brooks; Treasurer, Mrs. John Fotes; Historian, Miss Marcia R. Bordman; Chaplain, Mrs. N. L. Reed; Committee of Safety, Mrs. J. B. Strong, Mrs. N. H. Mandeville, Mrs. C. D. Judd.

The Regent of the Buffalo Chapter, Mrs. Thompson, and Mrs. North, its Treasurer, were present on this occasion and both gave instructive and enthusiastic talks on the purposes and work of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. At the first meeting was read a paper entitled, "A Sketch of the Early History of Olean and its Founder, Major Adam Hoops," prepared for the occasion by Miss Brooks.

The first regular meeting was held January 10, 1898, at which time the Chapter was christened and the By-Laws adopted. In naming the Chapter but two names were suggested, that of Major Hoops and Olean, the name given by
him to this section of the county in 1804. There was in this neighborhood an oil spring, the existence of which was known to the French Jesuits before 1721. The Indians always regarded it of great value, attributing to it important medicinal qualities. The mile square embracing it was one of the reservations of the Seneca Indians, in their treaty with Robert Morris. The Indian name of this reservation was “Tecarnohs,” signifying “dripping oil.” The existence of the oil spring suggested the name Olean to Major Hoops, he no doubt forming the word from oleum signifying oil. Therefore the name has considerable local historic significance and in a measure commemorates the founder of our town. However, the Chapter hopes in the future to erect some more substantial memorial to Major Hoops, who not only was the original settler in this locality, but served throughout the War of the Revolution and was aide-de-camp to General Sullivan in his expedition against the Indians in 1779.

It was also decided that the Chapter meetings be held monthly from October to June, the date of some important revolutionary or historical event being celebrated at each meeting. The annual election to occur October 19th, the date of the surrender at Yorktown.

The first event observed was the anniversary of the birth of George Washington, February 22d. On this occasion the Chapter was entertained by its First Vice-Regent, Mrs. Higgins, wife of our Senator. The room was appropriately decorated with flags, a portrait of the “Father of our Country” occupying a conspicuous place on the wall. Each member was privileged to bring one guest and all were presented, on entering, with a small silk flag. A delightful program was carried out and later refreshments were served.

The evacuation of Boston by the British was celebrated March 17th. At this meeting the literary program included a pamphlet of unusual interest entitled “Personal Recollections of the Siege of Boston and Other Reminiscences of the Revolutionary War,” written by Isaac Snow and read by his great-granddaughter, Mrs. Page. Since that date Mrs. Seville Snow Higgins, of East Arleans, Massachusetts, daughter of Isaac Snow, has given the Olean Chapter the distinction of enrolling her name among its members and the Chap-
ter has forwarded to her a beautiful gold spoon, the usual
gift to a Real Daughter from the National Society.

On April 19th was commemorated the famous ride of Paul
Revere and the battle of Lexington and Concord, and on
May 10th the capture of Fort Ticonderoga was fittingly ob-
served.

A special meeting and reception was held May 25th at the
residence of Mrs. J. F. Johnson, a great-granddaughter of
Major General John Patterson, at which was celebrated
Dewey's victory at Manila. During the evening the Chapter
was presented with its charter, a gift from two of the members
in remembrance of their respective great-grandfathers, Cor-
nelius Brooks and Jekiel Boardman, who as boys served with
their fathers in the War of the Revolution and later became
pioneer settlers of the town of Olean. They are two of the
three revolutionary soldiers buried within the limits of the
town, thus constituting one of the four links which unite this
part of the country with revolutionary history. On May
30th the Chapter paid a touching tribute to these heroes
by placing beautiful wreaths upon their graves.

The June meeting was held on the 17th in commemoration
of the battle of Bunker Hill.

May was a busy month with the Daughters. When the
Forty-third Sep. Co., N. Y. S. N. G., was ordered into service
the Chapter wishing to show its patriotism, extended to Cap-
tain Franchot and the members of his company its sympa-
thetic interest and offered to assist them in any possible way.
Several special meetings were held for work and all lent
willing hands in making "housewives" and filling them with
many articles of use and comfort for the boys in camp. Hos-
pital shirts, bandages, medicine and other supplies were
contributed by Chapter members from time to time during
the summer.

The Chapter has pursued a course of study consisting of
readings in American history, particularly of the colonial and
revolutionary periods.

The Chapter is registered as a study club with the Depart-
ment of University Extension at Albany, thus having the
privilege of borrowing books from the State Library.
The Regent and Registrar represented the Chapter at the annual Congress held at Washington, February 22d, and the Corresponding Secretary attended the Conference of State Chapters at Syracuse in May.

Upon the return of Company I, Third New York Volunteer Infantry, from Camp Meade, September 13th, the Olean Chapter served a delicious luncheon to them in their armory, extending to them a hearty welcome home after the long and tedious routine of camp life. This courtesy was greatly appreciated by both officers and men. The annual election was held October 19th, nearly all of the officers being reelected. A colonial carnival and loan exhibition held at the State Armory, October 19th and 20th, was the first public entertainment given by the Olean Chapter and proved to be a grand success. The loan department was of especial interest, containing nearly seven hundred articles of ancient or historic value.

The evacuation of New York was celebrated at the next regular meeting, November 25th, the Boston Tea Party being observed December 16th.

During the year the name of Mrs. Stone, another Real Daughter and a relative of one of our members, was added to our roll of honor.

Beginning with January, 1899, the Chapter meetings have been held the first Saturday of each month, and on each occasion articles of an historical or a biographical nature have been read. The subjects were assigned by a Topic Committee and given out in the form of a most attractive year book, the gift of the chairman, Miss Wheeler. The result of our literary efforts has been some really interesting and valuable papers. Our Regent, a delegate and alternate, attended the Continental Congress, which convened at Washington during the week of February 22d.

The sum of $5.00 was sent as a contribution to the Continental Hall Fund.

Interesting meetings were held on the afternoon of January 7th, February 4th and March 4th respectively.

One of our pleasantest social events occurred on the afternoon of March 11th, designated as "Congress Day," at which
time our Regent invited the Chapter to meet with her and listen to the report of the proceedings at Congress. Refreshments were served and a very enjoyable hour ensued.

The regular April meeting was held on the 1st of the month. In April the townspeople of Olean held a fair to raise funds for a hospital. During the second week, on the 19th of April, the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, Olean Chapter gave an entertainment, consisting of historical tableaux and stereopticon views, which netted the largest receipts of the week. The Chapter also contributed $100.00 from its treasury to the Hospital Fund. May 6th was the date of the next meeting. As usual wreaths were placed upon the graves of the revolutionary soldiers on Memorial day. The last regular meeting for the season occurred Saturday afternoon, June 3d.

The celebration of Flag day was thoroughly enjoyed by the Daughters and their friends at a picnic. Covers were laid for nearly one hundred, the decorations consisting of flags. Both music and toasts were of a patriotic nature.

On the 6th of the month our Regent was in attendance at the State Conference of Daughters of the American Revolution in Buffalo and reported a most enthusiastic gathering.

The Chapter did not again convene until September 8th, when a special meeting was called to arrange for a reception to be given the Board of Education and teachers in the Olean public schools. Invitations were issued for October 6th and on that evening the Daughters received their guests in Metropolitan Hall, which was handsomely decorated with the colors of our Society, national flags and palms. An orchestra rendered an interesting program, interspersing many patriotic airs. Refreshments were served. Above the table hung the insignia of the Daughters of the American Revolution brilliantly lighted by electricity. There were fully 150 guests present and the occasion proved one of the social events of the season.

On the 19th of October the annual election was held, resulting as follows: Regent, Mrs. G. H. Strong; First Vice-Regent, Mrs. S. H. Bradley; Second Vice-Regent, Mrs. Ethan
Allen Judd; Third Vice-Regent, Miss S. Lavina Kelsey; Registrar, Mrs. William Horner; Recording Secretary, Mrs. L. H. Ballard; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Bertha Bussell; Treasurer, Mrs. John Fotes; Historian, Miss Maud D. Brooks; Chaplain, Mrs. N. L. Reed; Committee of Safety, Mrs. J. B. Strong, Mrs. C. D. Judd, Mrs. J. A. Johnson.

The Chapter again met on the afternoon of the 4th and was entertained by an interesting literary and musical program.

At the regular December meeting, in response to an appeal from Mrs. Belden, State Regent, $10.00 was appropriated to purchase supplies for the sick soldiers in Manila. Contributions were also received from many of the Daughters and gifts were sent by friends outside of the Chapter. Soon three boxes were packed and sent on their way across the sea. The Chapter also voted the sum of $5.00 for a charter membership in the National University and George Washington memorial. Five dollars has also been voted for the Lafayette monument fund.

At the last Chapter meeting, January 13th, delegates and alternates were elected for the annual Congress to be held in Washington next month, and other business was transacted. The program for the afternoon embraced two interesting articles from the current year of the American Monthly Magazine. We have now a membership of 71, including two Real Daughters. Thus far our meetings have been most satisfactory and we hope to increase in strength and usefulness.

—MAUD D. BROOKS, Historian.

Putnam Hill Chapter (Greenwich, Connecticut).—The Putnam Hill Chapter, of Greenwich, Connecticut, was organized on December 28, 1897. The name chosen for the Chapter was in honor of the historical spot where General Israel Putnam took his “leap into history.” Under the tactful leadership of the Regent, Mrs. Henry H. Adams, the Chapter has accomplished much good work. Interest was shown from the first in the “George Washington Memorial Association,” and several charter members have been secured. On the Sunday preceding Washington’s birthday, for the last two years, a
WHAT WE ARE DOING AND CHAPTER WORK.

patriotic service has been held in Christ Church, through the kindness of our Chaplain, Rev. M. George Thompson. The offering was given the first year to the fund for the George Washington University, and this year was added to the fund for the Putnam tablets. When the call came from our State Regent, asking our cooperation in raising funds for sending nurses to the army and supplies for the sick, the response was prompt and generous. Two hundred and sixty-one dollars was raised and forwarded for this object. In addition to this amount twenty-five dollars' worth of delicacies for the ship "Relief" were donated through the Chapter and a large quantity of hospital supplies and twenty books were given. A few earnest women made about fifty garments and sent them for our soldiers. On October 12th Major General O. O. Howard gave a lecture, under the auspices of the Putnam Hill Chapter, for the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers. The subject of the lecture was "The American Volunteers."

Our Chapter has not been without its social features. On June 20th, by invitation of Miss Anna A. Marks, one of our charter members, a meeting was held at her hospitable home in Sound Beach. Besides our own members, there were guests from neighboring Chapters. The entertainment prepared by Miss Marks was a most enjoyable one. Miss Susan H. Mead read an interesting paper, entitled, "In Revolutionary Times." Professor Green, of New York, gave a lecture on "American Folk Songs" during the colonial period, the revolutionary period, and down to the present time. Two of his pupils illustrated his talk by singing various songs, showing how the songs of those days differed from the ballads of the present time. After refreshments were served, an hour was spent in social intercourse. On February 7, 1899, our Chapter gave a "Colonial Tea" in the parlors of the Lenox House. The guests were received in true colonial style by the officers of the Chapter, attired in gowns of ancient cut and form and with powdered hair. Many of the quaint costumes had been worn during the revolutionary days. The colonial costumes of the Daughters in charge of the tables added picturesqueness to the scene. Many quaint pieces of jewelry and ornaments that had been "handed down" in the family for
over one hundred years were brought out for the occasion. This function, both socially and financially, was a most brilliant and successful affair. The proceeds are to be used in erecting a monument and tablet upon the brow of Putnam Hill as a memorial to General Israel Putnam.

A very delightful social meeting was held at the residence of Miss Adele Louise Sayre, one of the charter members, on December 14th to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the death of George Washington. Our Chaplain, Rev. M. George Thompson, offered prayer for our country and gave an interesting address upon the character of George Washington. Miss Rogers, of the Norwich Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, read an account of the last days of George Washington and several patriotic poems were read. Refreshments were served by the gracious hostess, and a social half hour passed very pleasantly.

The Chapter has received a gift of three historic paintings, several books of historical value, and a pewter platter and porringer. Colonel Henry H. Adams has recently presented the Chapter with a beautifully framed picture of "The Birth of our Nation's Flag." It was presented to Colonel Adams by the American Flag House and Betsy Ross Memorial Association. The Chapter has recently been the recipient of a handsome flag from our Regent, Mrs. Henry H. Adams. Mr. Edward C. Converse has presented a steel flagpole and Mr. James McCutcheon has most generously offered to defray the expenses of setting up the pole and furnishing all the appurtenances. This flagpole will be erected upon Putnam Hill, the spot made famous by the daring ride of Major General Israel Putnam.

At the annual meeting, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Regent, Mrs. Henry H. Adams; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Lavinia Thorne; Treasurer, Miss Margaret H. Riker; Registrar, Miss Jessie Banks; Historian and Librarian, Miss Mary Tenney Hubbard; Recording Secretary, Miss Nannie O. Hyde; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Carrie Banks.—MARY TENNEY HUBBARD, Historian.

JEFFERSON CHAPTER (St. Louis, Missouri).—The initial meeting of the Jefferson Chapter took place December 5th at the residence of Mrs. Branch, mother of Mrs. Mary Polk
Winn, who had been appointed by the State Regent, Mrs. George Shields, Regent of the new Chapter. It is officered by Mrs. Winn, Regent; Mrs. Shreve Carter, First Vice-Regent; Mrs. Houston Force, Second Vice-Regent; Mrs. Norval Sharpe, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. W. C. Chappell, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Leroy Valliant, Treasurer; Mrs. Jessie Brennen, Registrar; Mrs. John Ralston, Historian; Directors, Mrs. M. P. Branch, Mrs. Hinman Clark, Mrs. James Y. Player. After the business of this first meeting was adjusted, Mrs. Winn invited the fourteen ladies who were present, to join her in a glass of punch, drinking success to the new Chapter. A dainty lunch was then served after the usual delightful manner of the hostess. A month later the Chapter was entertained by our First Vice-Regent, Mrs. Carter, the membership having grown during the month to thirty-one. The business of the Chapter was followed by a short discussion on the origin of the surname of John Paul Jones. Mrs. Ralston read Churchill's account of it, as given in "Richard Carvel." Mrs. Branch gave a most interesting history of this same event, as handed down to her through her family records, which account will be found in an article written by Mrs. Mary Polk Winn for "Putnam's Magazine," February, 1899. The literary entertainment on this occasion was followed by a very bountiful collation. I believe it is a received fact that the "breaking of bread" together reduces formality to a minimum. This meeting was no exception to the rule. Conversation flowed freely, high hopes were expressed for the future of the Chapter, and plans were suggested, which, if carried out, will enable us at once to take our place with the workers in the Daughters of the American Revolution organization. We can but feel that the Jefferson Chapter has started off with a fair wind and sails unfurled. May it speedily reach the port of large usefulness. —Lucy Boyd Lewis Ralston, Historian.

Ethan Allen Chapter (Middlebury, Vermont).—The year just closing has been devoted in the literary programs of the year to the study of women of the Revolution, a continuation of last year's work, when Abigail Adams, Kathe-
rine Schuyler and Ann Story were taken up and a paper prepared by the Historian on the "Characteristics of the Revolutionary Woman." This year, besides a meeting devoted to county and town history, we have studied Mary Washington, an original poem being read by the Secretary, Mary Otis Warren, and Eliza Lucas Pinckney, the Historian writing a sketch of the latter.

The Chapter gave their fellow townsmen the opportunity of hearing Ensign Edson, of the United States Gunboat "Gloucester," speak on the "Battle of Santiago," defraying nearly one-half the expense of securing this able lecturer. It also voted from its treasury $6.00 to the Cuban Provisional Red Cross (collecting $6.00 additional by subscription), and $4.00 towards the Continental Hall of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Private Little, of the Spanish War, lies buried in our village cemetery. The Chapter had his grave sodded and decorated it on Memorial day.

During the year our Chapter Constitution and By-Laws have been brought to perfection. Learning that the National Librarian was desirous of securing more town histories, Ethan Allen Chapter obtained by purchase and gift histories of the towns of Middlebury, Cornwall and Salisbury and of Addison County, Vermont, and of Norwalk, Connecticut, and sent them to Washington. They gratefully acknowledged the receipt of Lineage Books in return.

Our Chapter numbers now thirty-one. There were sixteen charter members three years ago. Among our number we can boast of two Real Daughters, Miss Jane M. Morton, of Salisbury, and Mrs. Abigail Rogers, of Middlebury, to whom we had the pleasure of presenting the National Daughters of the American Revolution souvenir spoon.—ALICE KING MCGILTON, Historian.

JOHNSTOWN CHAPTER (Johnstown, New York).—The first year of our organization as a Chapter has passed away, and while we have not done all that we hoped or intended to do, we feel, nevertheless, that it has been a year the experience of which we would not willingly part with. The work of the pioneer is as necessary as that of the later settlers, especially
if he sees to it that the foundations are laid broad and deep. So we call this our pioneer year in Chapter work, and trust that we have not toiled in vain. Our Chapter was organized with twenty-two charter members. We now have fifty-one, and the number is steadily growing. The regular monthly meetings were held at first in our historic Court House, and while that building is dear to us all for the memories that more than a century has gathered around it, still sunnier rooms seemed desirable, and now we meet at the homes of the members. No particular program was arranged for the first year. Articles were read from the American Monthly and other patriotic papers. But with the beginning of our second year we have laid out a program in American history, taking up the exploration period and intend to trace the history of our republic up to the present time. On August 31st we received our charter in the beautiful Baronial Hall of Sir William Johnson with appropriate ceremonies, an account of which was sent to the American Monthly at the time.

January 25th is our anniversary day, and our Regent, Mrs. Frances Fowler Van Vliet, remembered the day in a very fitting and characteristic manner. At the last regular meeting of the Chapter an informal invitation was given to the Daughters and their husbands to attend a reception given by Mr. and Mrs. Van Vliet at their beautiful home, in honor of anniversary day. With that calm deliberation and attention to parliamentary proceedings which mark the actions of the Daughters in session assembled, the acceptance of the invitation was put to a vote and the ayes and nays called for. The unanimity of the voting proved conclusively that the Daughters appreciated the invitation, patriotism proving no hindrance to the enjoyment of social pleasures. Mr. and Mrs. Van Vliet, assisted by the Vice-Regents, received the guests of the evening in the north parlor. About eighty were present, including the Chapter and friends of the host and hostess. On a table near the ladies receiving, in its beautiful case, was a silver salad dish, presented to the Regent by her Daughters, trusting thus to express in some slight measure their appreciation of her efforts in behalf of the Chapter through the year, and their indebtedness as an organization to her executive
ability, ready planning and untiring labors. As the guests entered from out the storm of the evening, the house presented a most inviting aspect. The hall was tastefully festooned with flags and red, white and blue bunting, the charter of the Chapter with its historic frame, was draped with the national colors, while through the rooms was added the beauty of cut flowers. The music of a fine orchestra increased the enjoyment of the guests and later in the evening, Mrs. Van Vliet, in her charming ready manner, welcomed her Daughters and gave a brief review of the first year’s spinning, congratulating them on the readiness and zeal with which they had met all her requests, thus demonstrating the fact that women can work harmoniously together for one year, at least. Also expressing, in a few earnest words, her appreciation of their beautiful gift. Patriotic songs were sung and the remainder of the evening passed in delightful social intercourse. Before the departure of the guests souvenirs of the occasion were distributed, these being diminutive silk reproductions of “Old Glory” to the welfare and honor of which the efforts of the Daughters of the American Revolution will ever be found loyal; and thus ended our first year. In the years that are to follow our reports may tell of broader aims and better work; of well planned projects carried to a happy consummation, but they cannot speak of happier hours or more united hearts.—JENNIE S. FOOTE, Historian.

ANDREW JACKSON CHAPTER (Tallahassee, Alabama) is on the eve of accomplishing an exceedingly appropriate undertaking—the removal of the dust of the victims of the battle of Talladega, fought by General Jackson, on November 9, 1813, from their resting place on the battlefield, west of the town of Talladega, to the city cemetery. The site of this cemetery was also a part of the battlefield. The old battlefield recently passed into the hands of the North Alabama Coal and Iron Company, and the Talladega Furnace stands on its site; consequently the burial ground, long marked by a pile of old gray stones, will become, in a few months, a waste of slag and cinders. Unless the remains of the soldiers are removed, their graves will soon be forever obliterated.
For more than a year the Chapter has contemplated this removal and several weeks ago applied to the City Council for aid. This was generously granted, and a sufficient appropriation was made to remove the dust of the valiant seventeen, who fell in the struggle of that long gone time. The Chapter furthermore has petitioned Congress to erect a monument to the memory of these heroes, and several days ago Senator Morgan, "the Tribune of our people, the noblest Roman of them all," who is ever ready to pay tribute to the immortal dead, introduced a bill in the Senate to that effect. It has been suggested that it would be eminently fitting to erect the monument on the battlefield, but the demands of the commercial and industrial interests of that South, which Jackson and his men helped to make, render this impossible. While it is true that in many loyal hearts these seventeen Tennesseans have built for themselves "monuments more lasting than brass," still we owe it, not only to ourselves, and to them who come after us—the future citizenship which shall some day constitute an ideal State in Alabama—to commemorate their valor. Almost eighty-seven years have passed since that November day when they laid down their lives for the progress of civilization—seventeen privates from the blue mountains of Tennessee—surely we are unworthy of the civilization which they, those nameless martyrs, have helped to secure to us, unless we are ready to pay back the debt with interest, well compounded in reverence and homage. On that Last Day when a final Reveille shall be sounded and the bivouac of the dead shall be broken up, who does not believe that these men who fell in the wilderness, battling for freedom and for country, will not be found side by side with our warriors of the Revolution "on Fame's eternal camping ground."—(Not signed.)

Thankful Hubbard Chapter (Austin, Texas), which was organized on January 16, 1899, met in regular session January 3, 1900, to elect officers for the year. The old officers were re-elected with one exception, in case of absence: Mrs. Ira H. Evans, Regent; Mrs. Lewis, Vice-Regent; Mrs. E. J. Smith, Recording Secretary; Mrs. John Claybrook, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. John Bumond, Treasurer; Mrs. Dora Fow-
The Thankful Hubbard Chapter comprises in its membership women of talent and enterprise, who will make its record worthy of the capital city of Texas. It has one parliamentarian and a brief drill at each meeting. This Chapter has invited a conference of Regents and delegates from all the Texas Chapters to meet in this city on the first Monday in February. We hope for the best results from the interchange of ideas, opinions and friendly greetings. Mrs. Arthur, the talented Registrar, and Mrs. James B. Clark, ex-State Regent, were chosen delegates to the Continental Congress. The prospect is flattering for a full representation of Chapters at our conference, and we trust that it will be the beginning of a series of annual conferences. We need to know each other better that we may love each other more.—**Edith Lanier Clark, Historian.**

**Colonel Crawford Chapter (Meadville, Pennsylvania),** resumed its meetings in October, 1899, after the summer vacation. The new officers elected were: Mrs. S. E. Sennett, Regent; Mrs. A. M. Fuller, Vice-Regent; Mrs. J. M. Larned, Treasurer; Mrs. J. W. Smith, Registrar; Mrs. S. P. Bates, Historian, and Miss Isabelle H. Brawley, Secretary. The Chapter is in a very flourishing condition, which is due in a great measure to the untiring efforts of the retiring officers, especially the Regent, Dr. Susan Fisher Rose, who, during the two years previous, served the Chapter with never-failing enthusiasm. At the October meeting the Chapter had the pleasure of making one of its charter members a life member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Miss Katherine Vincent Gridley, daughter of Captain Gridley, of Manila fame.—**Isabelle H. Brawley, Secretary.**

**Prudence Wright Chapter (Pepperell, Massachusetts).**—At the second annual meeting of the Chapter, held the first Monday in January nearly all the last year’s officers were re-elected to serve another year. Miss Mary L. P. Shattuck, as Regent; Mrs. William F. Heald as Vice-Regent; Mrs. Harry B. Shattuck, Recording Secretary, in place of Mrs. Heald,
promoted; Mrs. Henry Tarbell, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. N. W. Appleton, Registrar; Mrs. Alfred Boynton, Treasurer; Mrs. Walter B. Page, Historian; Mrs. A. D. Phelps, Auditor; Mrs. M. E. Swasey, Chaplain; Mrs. Merriam, Mrs. Hutchinson and Miss Harriet Parker were chosen to serve on the Board of Management with the officers. At that meeting, the Chapter voted to assume the traveling expenses of the Regent to and from Washington, that she might represent the Chapter at the coming Continental Congress. At a social meeting, held January 12th, of both old and new officers, Miss Shattuck expressed the wish that the amount voted her for the journey be added to that already voted by the Chapter to the building fund at Washington, as the Chapter, while very rich in historical matter, was in no condition to stand an assessment of $5.00 per capita.

Various reports from standing and special committees were read at the annual meeting, and show a large amount of work done since its organization, June 17, 1898. There have been one picnic, three receptions, two field days, the first, August 31, 1898, to Hollis, New Hampshire, our neighbor, just across the State line; the second, August 16, 1899, through our own town of Pepperell. Three money-making affairs to raise funds to erect a flagstaff have been held within the year, the last one being an art and antique loan, in Prescott Hall, four days and three evenings during the week of October 19th. It is safe to say that there must have been nearly one thousand different articles, perhaps more, on exhibition, so well did the Soliciting Committee do their duty. The evening of October 19th an open Chapter meeting was held, and October 20th a musical program was given. The loan was open an extra day (Saturday) that the school children of the town might have the privilege of attending. The hall had been elaborately decorated with bunting and streamers, which was left in place for the dedication of the memorial tablet, November 1, 1899, presented to the town, by Mrs. Edith Prescott Wolcott, a descendant of Colonel William Prescott, in the fifth generation, in memory of the Pepperell men killed in the
battle of Bunker Hill. The Chapter had charge of the decorations in and out of the hall, music, band, musical society and school children, and refreshments, which were served in the town hall to all visitors from the neighboring towns.

Monday evening, November 27, 1899, a party in commemoration of the birthday of Prudence (Cummings) Wright was held in the vestry of the Orthodox Church which event took place November 26, 1740.

The Chapter thus far has had a prosperous history and nearly doubled its membership since its charter day, October 19, 1898, having nearly fifty members, one of whom is a Real Daughter, and one honorary member, Mrs. Roger Wolcott. Six of the members are non-residents. No death has occurred since its formation to lessen its numbers, and but one severe case of sickness has been reported.

The Cemetery Committee completed their work in the fall, having copied all the stones, 456 in number, in the old cemetery up to the year 1850.

The Camera Committee are doing a good work in taking pictures of historical places, houses and trees, to be mounted in the historical album which was given the Chapter early in 1899 by the Registrar, Mrs. N. W. Appleton, in memory of her mother, Mrs. Henry Blake, a lady that was always interested in every good work.

The flagstaff is an assured thing and nearly funds enough are in the treasury to cover its expense. It was thought at first that a suitable tree could be found in the town, and very many were examined but none proved satisfactory, therefore it was voted to purchase of the Lexington Flagstaff Company and a contract has been signed by the Regent and Secretary with them for the erection of a pole 100 feet above the ground, on or before April 19, 1900, at a cost not to exceed $225.00.

The financial standing of the Chapter is good, having received into its treasury during the year $381.82, and after paying all liabilities, now has a cash balance of $182.54.—Lucy Bancroft Page, Historian.
MUSKINGUM CHAPTER (Zanesville, Ohio) is very proud of leading off in conjunction with our State Regent, Mrs. M. M. Granger, in our first State Conference. This Conference was held very fittingly in the Grand Army of the Republic Post room, June 9 and 10, 1899. The battle-scarred flags and the faces of the heroes of the War of '61-'65 adorned the walls and looked down upon us in the relief work as brought out during the Conference, which the Daughters of the American Revolution had accomplished during the year of the Spanish-American War, proved we have a true and apostolic succession of patriotism linked together by the daring bravery of these latest heroes. Link Yorktown, Saratoga, Vicksburg, Appomattox, Manila and Santiago. As for these heroes the fathers, sons and grandsons, we have an embarrassment of riches, too many to enumerate.

Mrs. E. C. Brush, our Chapter Regent, called the meeting to order and after the Long Meter Doxology, introduced the State Regent, Mrs. M. M. Granger, who welcomed the various Regents and Daughters in a charming manner, to which Mrs. M. A. Block, of Springfield, responded fittingly. Cincinnati, Columbus, Cleveland, Toledo, Springfield, Xenia, Dayton, Sandusky, Mansfield, Marietta, Rainesville, Lancaster, Wilmington and Portsmouth were represented. Mrs. Avery, of Cleveland, in ably telling “What the Daughters of the American Revolution have accomplished,” established the surprising fact that the first gun of the Revolution was fired in Ohio, where Piqua now stands.

Miss Buell, of Marietta, read an interesting paper on “Historic Spots of Ohio,” which the Conference voted to have printed in the AMERICAN MONTHLY for each Chapter to have it read at a Chapter meeting.

It was stated at the Conference “that more officers of the Revolution are buried in the Old Mound Cemetery, Marietta, than at any other place in the United States.”

Mrs. Dana, of Marietta, informed us that the first sermon in the presence of white men in Ohio was delivered on the banks of the Muskingum, July 20, 1788, by the Rev. Daniel Breck. Also, that at Marietta, on the east bank of the Mus-
kingum, July 15, 1788, Arthur St. Clair was inaugurated the first Governor of the Northwest.

Mrs. H. W. Dimmick, of Toledo, gave an interesting account of the "Battlefields of the Maumee Valley," introducing the beloved names of Generals Wayne, Proctor, St. Clair and Stickney, and the noted Tecumseh.

A motion was made for an Annual State Conference. This was finally sent down to the Chapters. If ratified by a two-thirds vote Ohio Daughters of the American Revolution will meet annually.

Two more excellent papers were read, one by Miss Ross, of Zanesville, entitled "Then and Now," another by Mrs. Kelly, of New Lexington, "Our Late War With Spain Presents New Problems for the American People."

There was given a tribute to the men who made the State of Ohio possible, and through whose efforts the great Northwest was dedicated to freedom, education and religion, and chief among these we find General Rufus Putnam. To add to the pleasure of the first Ohio Conference, Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. M. M. Granger gave a reception the first evening, and Mrs. T. F. Spangler the second of the Conference, in which the Sons of the Revolution participated.

The Committees on Historic Sites and Prison Ships are continued.

With the usual committee work and debates on pertinent questions our first Conference, adjourned sine die.—MARY LOUISE CRESAP STEVENSON, Historian.

CAESAR RODNEY CHAPTER (Wilmington, Delaware).—A most delightful affair was the fourth annual meeting of the Caesar Rodney Chapter, held Wednesday afternoon, December 7, 1899, at the home of the Regent, Miss Sophia Waples, 822 Adams Street, Wilmington, Delaware. A large number were in attendance. Annual reports from the Regent and Secretary were submitted. In her report Miss Waples said: "Last year's work had chiefly been given to the comfort and aid of our soldiers in the Spanish-American War. The greater part of this year's work was but a fitting sequel, as it was de-
voted to securing funds for a memorial to Lieutenant Clarke Churchman, one of the brave heroes who gave their life at San Juan. Nearly $1,000 has been raised, $500 of which will be expended for a monument at West Park. The remainder will be used for some appropriate perpetual and fitting memorial to him in his native State, Delaware."

Eleven new members have been added to the Chapter roll during this past year. At the close of the business meeting the Caesar Rodney Chapter presented to Miss Waples a Mary Washington Association hereditary life membership badge. In workmanship and design the badge is unique and handsome. It is a five-pointed star of gold, inlaid with white enamel, a gold medallion of Mary Washington in the center. The back of the badge contains an inscription in recognition of Miss Waples' faithful service and devotion as Chapter Regent ever since its organization.

Mrs. James Henry Hoffecker made the able presentation speech. Miss Waples' surprise and pleasure were so great as to render her for a short time almost speechless. She appreciated the kind thought as much if not more than the beautiful gift.

Mrs. Humphreys, of Overbrook, Pennsylvania, presented Miss Waples with an exquisite lineage plate with cup and saucer. Each piece bears the badge design of the Daughters of the American Revolution Society.

Presentations having became the order of the day, Mrs. George C. Hall, in behalf of Mrs. J. H. M. Cardeza, of Claymont, Delaware, presented to the Caesar Rodney Chapter a most beautiful gavel made of hemlock taken from the porch of "Harewood, the colonial homestead of Colonel Samuel Washington, of Virginia, eldest brother of George Washington. "Harewood" was modeled after the homestead of the Washingtons in England. A silver plate on the gavel is inscribed with the history of the wood from which it is made. Mrs. Cardeza is a descendant of the Washingtons, being a great-great-granddaughter of Colonel Samuel Washington. The Caesar Rodney Chapter will especially prize its handsome gavel on account of its historic associations in connection with one of her Daughters.
Regrets were expressed at the absence of the State Regent, Mrs. Churchman.

At the close of this meeting a delightful tea was served by Mrs. S. T. Turner and Miss Waples.

The one hundredth anniversary of the death of Washington was observed with commemorative exercises under the auspices of the Chapter and the Historical Society of Delaware, Thursday evening, December 14, 1899, in the New Century Club, Wilmington, Delaware. The drawing-room was beautifully decorated in the Daughters of the American Revolution colors and many handsome and artistically draped flags. Handsome palms, ferns and cut flowers added greatly to the beauty of the scene. Over the proscenium was a large portrait of Washington, surrounded with the Stars and Stripes. On the platform was a tripod of small flags, while on an easel, draped with a silken flag, was an engraving copied from a painting of Washington, made from life in 1794. The painting is now hung on the wall of Washington Lodge of Masons, Alexandria, and the copy exhibited is owned by Bishop Coleman. The original painting is by Williams and it one of the very few authentic paintings of Washington from life.

The bishop of Delaware pronounced the invocation, a beautiful paper appropriate to the occasion, and earnestly hoping for the betterment of humanity. Chief Justice Love presided and introduced the speakers. The Rev. George C. Hall, D. D., archdeacon of Wilmington, paid a glowing tribute to “Washington, the Christian.” He was followed by William Hills, Esquire, who made a strong plea for “Washington, the patriot and soldier.” Henry Conrad, Esquire, the last speaker, discussed “Washington, the statesman,” and showed him to be more of a statesman than a soldier. The speakers, who confined themselves to the divisions of the subject, were one and all impressive and earnest, handled their subjects masterfully, and held the attention of the audience from beginning until the end.

A double quartet from the High School sang “Our Country’s Flag” and “Tenting on the Old Camp Ground.” This last produced a sadness akin to pain as we felt that alas many
of America’s bravest patriots are still tenting to-night on the
old camp ground.

Miss Edna Turner Bradfield gave an entertaining violin
solo, and Miss Kathryn Garrett sang most charmingly Sousa’s
“Stars and Stripes,” accompanied by Mrs. Charles Griffith. Miss Emma Lore rendered “The Star-Spangled Banner” in
a manner that made every patriotic heart thankful that that
banner was their’s and still waved over America the land of
the free and the home of the brave. At the close of the exer-
cises the audience joined in singing “America.”—SOPHIE C.
HALL, Historian.

NOVA CAESAREA CHAPTER (Newark, New Jersey).—The
annual meeting of the Nova Caesarea Chapter was held January 18th in Newark.

Mrs. William H. Tracy, the retiring Regent, presided, with
the tact and charm which give her characteristic traits.

This Chapter has a membership of 150; being the parent of
many branch Chapters. Much good work has been done
during the past year in liberal contributions to patriotic ob-
jects and in work for the soldiers at Manila.

The election of officers was as follows: Regent, Mrs.
Henry L. Jenkinson; First Vice-Regent, Mrs. David A.
Depue; Second Vice-Regent, Mrs. Henry Atterbury; Hon-
orary Vice-Regent, Mrs. W. W. Shippen; Secretary, Miss
Anna B. Farrand; Registrar, Miss Grace L. Coe; Treasurer,
Mrs. Samuel Clark; Historian, Miss Mary S. Clark.—MARY
SHERRED CLARK, Historian.

DEO-ON-GO-WA CHAPTER (Batavia, New York).—The
second year of the Chapter was completed November 11,
1899, at which time the following officers were elected: Re-
gent, Mrs. Julia T. Fuller; First Vice-Regent, Mrs. Anna E.
Rice; Second Vice-Regent, Mrs. Amanda Seacord; Third
Vice-Regent, Mrs. Una R. Tomlinson; Fourth Vice-Regent,
Mrs. Mary M. Maxwell; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Eve-
line D. Smith; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Henrietta C. Lav;
Registrar, Miss Harriet M. Nobles; Treasurer, Mrs. Harri-
ett H. Wovel; Historian, Mrs. Elizabeth L. Tarbox. The meet-
ings of the Chapter have been held at the houses of the members and have commemorated some event in revolutionary history. In addition to papers upon these anniversaries, some time has also been given to the early history of the Indians in this locality, as there is very much of interest in connection with them. The programs have been varied and full of interest. We have gained our second Real Daughter in the person of Miss Jane Russell, of this place. Her father was Isaac Russell, who enlisted from Massachusetts. She is ninety-three years of age. The work of our Chapter the second year has been to mark the graves of revolutionary soldiers. We learned that there were more than thirty in this immediate neighborhood. To raise money for the markers, an entertainment was given. It was held with the Regent, the Daughters assisted in receiving. A musical program was rendered, refreshments served, and the proceeds were sufficient to provide the markers. The Land Office, erected here about 1800 by the Holland Land Company, is now the property of the Historical Society. This society offered our Chapter a room in the building. During the summer some of our number have been present each week to receive and serve refreshments to Daughters and visitors. With the money thus raised we have decorated the room in colonial style. Many things in our room, in the way of furniture and china, together with various objects of interest, date back to the time of the Revolution. During the year fifteen new members were received, and the present membership is fifty-two.—ELIZABETH LORD TARBOX, Historian.

GENESEE CHAPTER (Flint, Michigan).—The annual meeting of Genesee Chapter was held January 11, 1900, at the home of Mrs. McConnelly, and officers were elected as follows: Regent, Mrs. H. P. Thompson; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Annette Burr; Registrar, Mrs. Minnie D. Whitehead; Secretary, Mrs. Harriet C. Kelly; Treasurer, Miss Mabel Clarke; Historian, Mrs. Celia L. Clark. After the transaction of business, each one was furnished with a set of the following questions, the one giving the greatest number of correct answers to receive a prize:
1. Who purchased his freedom from the Indians with a copper kettle and two grindstones?
2. Who was the most famous orator of the Revolution?
3. When and under what circumstances did Discovery Day, Flag Day, and Liberty Day become national holidays?
4. To whom did an American soldier say, “If we should take you a prisoner, we would bury the leg wounded at Quebec and Saratoga with military honors, and hang the rest of you?”
5. What was the maiden name of Mrs. George Washington?
6. When was the columbine first proposed as our national emblem, and in what, besides name, does its appropriateness consist?

The following acrostic was contributed by Mrs. McConnelly, which was composed by General Washington in honor of her great-aunt, who was diminutive in size, being only thirty-six inches in height, and who was a frequent visitor at Mount Vernon or New Windsor, as it was sometimes called:

A pretty, charming little creature,
Neat and complete in every feature,
Now at New Windsor may be seen—
All beauties in her air and mein.

Birth and power, wealth and fame,
Rise not to view when her we name;
Every virtue in her shine—
Wisely nice, but not o'er fine.
She has a soul that's great, 'tis said,
Though small the body of this maid,
E'en though the casket is but small
Reason proclaims the jewels all.

CELIA L. CLARK, Historian.

BALTIMORE CHAPTER met at Colonial Hall, 417 North Charles Street, December 28, 1899. Our able Regent, Mrs. John T. Mason, who had so faithfully served us for two years, declined renomination, and Mrs. A. Leo Knott, our newly elected Regent, to whose efforts the Society in Maryland owes its existence, presided. The Regent proposed a study in par-
liametary law and that a good parliamentary lawyer be invited to meet with the Chapter at stated intervals for study and discussion upon parliamentary procedure. As most ladies were frightened on rising to their feet at hearing their own voice, it is desired that more open expression of opinion be made, and that increased knowledge of parliamentary usage will encourage confidence, freedom of speech, and increased order and system in expressing individual views. A committee was appointed by the Regent to procure an instructor. After the business of the day, Dr. Bernard Steiner, of the Pratt Free Library, and author of the Life of Robert Eden, the last Colonial Governor of the Colony of Maryland, who was a brother-in-law of the last Lord Baltimore, addressed the Chapter on “Maryland’s Attitude in the Revolution.” The historical value of the time was introduced, the causes which led to them and after consequences, and Maryland’s help to her sister Colonies. The address was delivered in a most interesting and entertaining manner.—MARY C. McVEY BEASLEY, Historian.

KEWANEE CHAPTER (Kewanee, Illinois).—After a vacation of three months Kewanee Chapter began its regular monthly meetings the first Monday in October with its charter membership increased from thirteen to twenty-five. Anticipating the difficulty this increase would bring of giving each member an opportunity to entertain at one of the eight meetings to be held this year, the following plan was adopted at our last June meeting: Each month was assigned to two or three members living in the same neighborhood, who may thus divide the honor, and also the labor of entertainment by having the program at the house of one Daughter and the tea at that of her neighboring sister. So far the arrangement has proved delightful. A pleasant feature of this year’s work was a loan exhibit of colonial relics held November 10th, 11th, and 13th, from which was realized a satisfactory sum. The townspeople were invited to loan any revolutionary relics that they possessed, and the Daughters were surprised and gratified at the response which came in the way of ancient costumes, toys, silver, china, furniture, linen, books, pictures,
WHAT WE ARE DOING AND CHAPTER WORK.

etc., many articles dating back as far as the middle of the seventeenth century. As originally planned, the exhibit was to close Saturday evening, November 11th, but the manifest interest of our citizens induced the Daughters to continue until Monday evening. The school children, invited at a low admission fee, attended in large numbers, and we feel sure that their bright eyes noticed many things that will prove helpful in history lessons. Of course “tea” was not overlooked, and one could get it hot for five cents, served in a dainty, old-fashioned china cup, with the privilege of drinking it at an old mahogany table once used by Washington and his staff. On the evening of the 11th the Daughters, attired in colonial costume, served a supper, consisting of New England fare, even to brown bread and cider apple sauce. A part of the proceeds of the exhibit has been forwarded for the “Continental Hall” fund. Last year our Chapter contributed five dollars to the “Lafayette” fund.—LETTIE H. NICHOLSON, Historian.

A PATRIOTIC EVENT.—Several hundred people gathered in the Court House Thursday evening in commemoration of the centenary of the death of Washington. The audience was a sympathetic and enthusiastic one, liberal in its applause and fervent in its patriotism. An interesting program of patriotic exercises was rendered. The band of the Government Indian School played several spirited selections, and the audience joined in the singing of three patriotic songs. The entertainment was under the joint auspices of the Washington Memorial Association, Sunshine Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Fifteen Club, and Carleton Post, Grand Army of the Republic. Hon. J. P. Victory, Commander of Carleton Post, was honored with the chairmanship of the meeting. Beside him was Rev. E. L. Eustis, pastor of the Church of the Holy Faith, who made the opening prayer. Hon. J. P. Victory made the address of welcome, and pronounced an eloquent and poetic eulogy upon George Washington.

Hon. George H. Wallace, Secretary of the Territory, then read Governor Otero’s proclamation, setting aside the 14th
of December as a holiday to commemorate the death of Washington.

Mrs. L. Bradford Prince, representing the George Washington Memorial Association in this Territory, read a highly interesting paper on the objects and methods of the Association, which is seeking to carry out the last will of George Washington in reference to the establishment of a national university at Washington, District of Columbia. George Washington, in his testament, had bequeathed twenty-five thousand dollars in stock for that purpose; the sum, if it had not been neglected, would amount to-day to $4,500,000. Mrs. Prince concluded with a pathetic and eloquent description of the dark days the Revolutionary Army spent at Valley Forge. She also exhibited a membership certificate of the Washington Memorial Association, and after the meeting distributed some of its literature. Mrs. J. E. Wood delivered a pleasing recitation, which related how a fair revolutionary maiden was instrumental in capturing a British force in the days of the Revolution. Colonel George W. Knaebel, Commander of the Department of New Mexico of the Grand Army of the Republic, made a most eloquent address. Mrs. Jacob Weltmer read in a charming manner an article from "Self-Culture" descriptive of the deathbed scene at Mount Vernon, and of the monument erected to Washington's honor at Washington, District of Columbia.

The entertainment proved that patriotism can be found in the capital of New Mexico as well as in other places which make a boast of their patriotism. The result of the meeting will probably be the formation of a George Washington Memorial Association in this city, which will work hand in hand with Sunshine Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, which consists of the following well-known women of this city: Mrs. L. B. Prince, State Regent; Mrs. George H. Cross, ex-Regent of Sunshine Chapter; Mrs. J. E. Wood, Regent; Mrs. M. A. Otero, Vice-Regent; Mrs. Jacob Weltmer, Secretary; Mrs. M. J. Warner, Treasurer; Mrs. Leah H. Harvey, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. I. H. Rapp, Historian; Miss A. A. Atkinson, Registrar; Mrs. J. Mills Kendrick, Miss Susan Mead, Mrs. H. H. Price, Mrs.
Eva Scott Fenyes, Mrs. W. H. Whiteman, Mrs. K. H. M. Wheelock, Mrs. W. T. Thornton and Mrs. K. K. L. McEwan. The Fifteen Club, which assisted in giving the entertainment Thursday evening, consists of the following members: Mrs. Arthur Boyle, Mrs. S. H. Day, Mrs. W. H. Gulliford, Mrs. N. B. Laughlin, Mrs. George Marsh, Mrs. R. J. Palen, Mrs. L. B. Prince, Miss Nellie B. Smith, Mrs. B. M. Thomas, Mrs. M. J. Warner, Mrs. J. E. Wood, Miss A. A. Atkinson; honorary members, Mrs. W. S. Harroun, Mrs. Jacob Weltmer and Miss Gulliford.—Santa Fe New Mexican.

Joseph Habersham Chapter (Atlanta, Georgia).—A new Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution has been organized in Atlanta.

Several prominent members of the Atlanta Chapter, feeling that new Chapters create new interest, and make a larger representation for Georgia in the National Congress, decided upon this movement.

The final meeting was held Saturday at the Executive Mansion with fifteen accepted members present and papers representing twenty-seven members.

Mrs. Loulie Gordon, State Director of the Children of the American Revolution, and one of the founders of this new Chapter, explained the object of the meeting, which was to organize a new Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Miss Junia McKinley, Honorary State Regent, presided.

An election of officers was held, which resulted as follows: Regent, Mrs. W. L. Peel; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Allen D. Candler; Recording Secretary, Miss Mary Katherine Bigby; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. J. M. Graham; Registrar, Mrs. Thomas Peters; Historian, Mrs. J. B. S. Holmes; Auditor, Miss Helen Prescott; Treasurer, Mrs. Vivienne Strong; Board of Managers, Mrs. Loulie M. Gordon, chairman; Mrs. Samuel Dinkins, vice-chairman; Mrs. A. B. Steele, Mrs. William Kiser, Mrs. Marian Lumpkin Nichols, Miss Sallie Cook, Miss Lillian King; Advisory Board, Governor Candler, chairman; Secretary of State Phil. Cook, Attorney General Terrell, William L. Peel, Captain McIntosh Kell, Clark

After many suggestions the charter was named for a Georgian, Joseph Habersham, the gallant young officer who, with others, captured the powder which was sent to Cambridge, and which was used in the battle of Bunker Hill.

After the battle of Lexington the American Army was out of powder. About this time young Joseph Habersham, son of James Habersham, the friend and companion of Oglethorpe, with two others, captured a British vessel filled with powder, which was at once sent in and reached Cambridge in time to be used in the battle of Bunker Hill. Afterward Joseph Habersham further distinguished himself by the capture of the notorious Governor Wright, as he sat at dinner with his counsellors about him. Boldly entering the Governor's mansion past rows of sentinels, alone and unarmed, Habersham advanced and said in a loud voice, "Sir James Wright, you are my prisoner!" Thinking he had an army at his heels, the attendants and guards fled precipitately and left the infamous Governor to his fate.

The matchless deed forms a fitting theme for song or story, and no State can boast a prouder deed.

In taking the chair Mrs. Peel said that she had always felt the greatest interest in the Daughters of the American Revolution work, being a charter member of the first Chapter organized, and having helped to organize the Piedmont Continental from patriotic motives, it now gave her the greatest pleasure to assist at the birth of this latest addition to the history clubs of Atlanta. She said:

"There are about five hundred Daughters of the American Revolution in Georgia, and of this number nearly two hundred and fifty live in Atlanta, being divided as follows: Atlanta Chapter, one hundred and fifty-three; Piedmont Continental, sixty-three; Joseph Habersham, twenty-seven. In other parts of the country it is not the custom to have such large Chapters, as it means less activity in the
membership, and also taxation without representation—a situation which caused the Revolutionary War.

"For instance, if the three Chapters were divided into five Chapters Atlanta would have ten delegates to the Continental Congress instead of five. Of course the States having the largest representation have the greatest prestige, and the intense desire to bring Georgia up to the average is felt by very many. For that reason four of us have decided to break old ties that were very dear and in the pioneer spirit of our forefathers, cast our lot with others who were anxious to come into this beautiful work.

"Our young Chapter with the grand historic name, has before it what seems to be an eventful future filled with large possibilities. With such eminent historians and genealogists as Miss Prescott, Miss Northen, Mrs. Thomas Peters and other scholars in embryo, we shall be in a position to let our light shine, and to accomplish great things for this dear old Commonwealth. Atlanta Daughters have, during the year just passed, accumulated sufficient original manuscript of revolutionary matters to complete Volume I, Georgia Archives. This matter will be pushed until the whole of our illustrious past is put on record. We invite all interested persons to cooperate with us in this laudable enterprise by sending to us all original documents of any kind before the date of 1800. These will be neatly copied and presented to the State and the originals returned to the owners. By this means Georgia will some day have a set of archives second to no State in the Union. But it is slow work, and we must not despise the day of small things. The finest Chapter of Daughters of the American Revolution in existence is the Merion Chapter, of Philadelphia. This little Chapter has seventeen members, but its voice is heard all over the land inciting everywhere to patriotic endeavor. The members are all descendants of the old Welsh King, Merion, and each is a fine historian and scholar of ability.

"What seventeen women in Pennsylvania can do, twenty-seven in Georgia can, and we confidently hope by this time next year to have rolled up to our credit a great amount of work. We all know that in the Cuban War Georgia furnished more troops than any State in the Union. We also know that from the very beginning Georgia has always nobly done her part. But we have got it to prove, and let this be the loving work of the Joseph Habersham, remembering that though the odds against our brave namesake were more than sixteen to one, he never faltered."

Miss Junia McKinley stated that the Atlanta Chapter sent the new Chapter love and greeting. A letter from Miss Nina Mitchell, Secretary of the Atlanta Chapter, stated that her Chapter sent good wishes for the success of the new Chapter.
The members of the Joseph Habersham Chapter are new members of the Daughters of the American Revolution organization and are not from other Chapters.

The Chapter will be represented in Washington by the Regent, who was instructed to cast the vote of the Chapter for Mrs. R. E. Park for Vice-President General, and Mrs. W. L. Peel for State Regent.

Mrs. Peel has secured the names of seven thousand Georgia revolutionary soldiers from hidden archives, thus enabling many Georgia women to secure proper data to join the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Joseph Habersham Chapter will assist any eligible applicant for membership to find the record of their Georgia ancestors in the Revolutionary War.

The great obstacle to Daughters of the American Revolution work in the South has been the want of records, as for many reasons we have not at hand and available necessary data.

The Atlanta Chapter at its last meeting expressed good wishes for the success of their four members who were going forth as pioneers. The members of Joseph Habersham Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, are Miss Katherine Bigby, Mrs. Allen D. Candler, Miss Sarah Lumpkin Cook, Mrs. Samuel Dinkins, Mrs. Loulie M. Gordon, Mrs. William M. Graham, Miss Fannie Fields, Mrs. W. R. Hammond, Mrs. J. B. S. Holmes, Mrs. Howell Cobb Jackson, Miss Lillian King, Mrs. W. H. Kiser, Miss Lillian Lochrane, Mrs. W. J. Northen, Miss Annie Northen, Mrs. Marion Nicholas, Mrs. Thomas Peters, Mrs. W. L. Peel, Miss Helen Prescott, Mrs. Richard Rush, Mrs. A. B. Steele, Mrs. Jack Spalding, Mrs. Joseph Terrell, Miss Katherine Wootten, Mrs. Summerfield Thomas, Mrs. Katherine Latham Tykes, Miss Lilly H. Smith.

Norwalk (Connecticut) Chapter.—The January meeting was one of the most interesting of the past year. The busy brain of the Regent is ever at work devising novelties for the meetings, but always in strict conformity to the patriotic ob-
j ect of the work. The Nathan Hale memorial received a new impetus from the contributions of the public school children amounting to $57. The Regent also announced that the Norwalk Historical Society has voted $50 to the same object and various individual contributions had been pledged, which in the aggregate amounted to nearly $200. The suggestion was made that the memorial consist of a public drinking fountain with a suitable tablet. The project will be urged upon the public early in the spring, and there is no doubt that the money for the memorial will be successfully raised. The Regent made an appeal on behalf of the Continental Hall, and it was voted to appropriate $25 to that object.

An interesting paper was read by Mr. Edward Olmstead upon the "The Colonial homes of Wilton," which was replete with historical interest, and gave much information of great value locally. Then the Chapter was entertained by the recital of the histories of the most noted patriotic songs, "America," "Yankee Doodle," "Darby Ram," "Columbia the Gem of the Ocean," "Battle Hymn of the Republic" and the "Star Spangled Banner," and the rendition of all the songs by a trained chorus of voices, composed of eight members of the Chapter. This was a great success and created a perfect furore of enthusiasm and calls for repetition.

This Chapter is very happy over the election of a Real Daughter whom they elected at this meeting. Her name is Mrs. Charlotte Keeler Raymond, of Belden Hill, a discovery of which the members are justly proud, as Real Daughters are becoming rare. Mrs. Raymond resides in the house where her grandfather, John Keeler, began housekeeping long before the Declaration of Independence. From the same home her young uncle, John Keeler, went to Canada to fight the French. Mrs. Raymond is in good health and it is hoped she will be able to be present at an early meeting of the Chapter.—Historian.

CALIFORNIA CHAPTER.—The monthly meeting of the California Chapter met on Monday, at the home of Mesdames Pierce and Walker. The large parlors were filled with members and guests. Among the latter Mrs. Swift, State Regent,
and Mrs. Wilcox from the Chapter of Meriden, Connecticut. After the usual business routine, Miss Catlin, the Historian, related several historical events and Mrs. Humphrey Smith recited "The Courtship of Miles Standish." In the home of the descendants of John Alden and Priscilla, the poem seemed to acquire a new beauty. After singing "America," the guests adjourned to the dining-room, and over the dainty refreshments enjoyed a delightful social hour.—A. G. Catlin.

CHICAGO CHAPTER.—At the December meeting of the Board of Management of the Chicago Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. James H. Walker suggested and made a motion that our Chapter collect and send books and magazines to the soldiers in Manila. The motion was carried, but owing to the stress of holiday times, few could assist in the good work. Whereupon Mrs. Walker generously undertook the whole responsibility. After inserting one notice in the various daily papers, and making only one appeal before the Chapter, literature by the ton came pouring in. Books, magazines and papers, novels, illustrated papers and comic periodicals all came hastening along to the number of 40,000. They came in boxes, barrels and bundles. People of Chicago and of towns in Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana and Michigan all responded. In the Columbus Memorial Building vaults three rooms were packed with donations, many ready for shipment. The repository for the gifts was loaned, also services given to arrange and pack the same. The city cartage was most cheerfully given by private companies. Five men were working four days packing and securing the boxes. Each box bore the stenciled marking, "From the Daughters of the American Revolution, Chicago." The Government took all of the responsibility of the 140 boxes after arriving at the Government warehouse and has transferred the gift to Manila free. Not one penny was spent in the undertaking. In the 138 letters received and answered by Mrs. Walker a spirit of loyal sympathy was so manifest that it would seem as though each contribution when opened in far-away Manila would emit the sweetest of all fragrance, "rosemary for remembrance."—FLORA RIPLEY WILSON, Historian.
SPRINGFIELD CHAPTER (Springfield, Ohio).—The evacuation of New York by the British was the first event celebrated in 1899. The Daughters were entertained at the home of Mrs. Asa S. Bushnell on November 28th, at 10 o'clock. A very enjoyable program was given, in which Mrs. Charles E. Thomas, Mrs. E. W. Ross, Mrs. Robert C. Bancroft and Miss Pretzman participated. Among those present were: Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Martin, Mrs. McGrow, Mrs. Black, Mrs. Cochran, Mrs. Ross, Mrs. John L. Bushnell, Mrs. E. B. Phelps, Miss Ludlow, Miss Crigler, Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. Anderson, Miss Pretzman, Mrs. Robbins, Mrs. Bancroft, Mrs. Cassilly and Miss Cassilly, Miss Black, of Zanesville.

The next event celebrated was the battle of Princeton. The meeting was held January 24th, at the home of Mrs. Chandler Robbins. Interesting accounts of the battles of Princeton and Cowpens were given by Mrs. Oscar T. Martin and Mrs. Joseph K. Black, and a sketch of Hannah Arnett was read by Mrs. Charles E. Thomas. Nearly all the Daughters of the Chapter and a few invited guests were present.

The officers for 1900 are: Regent, Mrs. Charles E. Thomas; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Joseph B. Cartmell; Recording Secretary, Mrs. H. S. Hulick; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Oscar T. Martin; Treasurer, Mrs. A. P. L. Cochran; Registrar; Mrs. Niles; Historian, Miss Cassilly. The resignation of Mrs. Henry Fowler and Miss Elinor Ludlow were received and accepted.

At the last meeting of the Chapter Mrs. Asa S. Bushnell was elected delegate to the Continental Congress.

The Chapter is in a flourishing condition and the membership is on the increase.

JANE RANDOLPH JEFFERSON CHAPTER (Missouri) were tendered a banquet at the home of their Regent, Mrs T. O. Towles, Saturday, January 6th, to commemorate the anniversary of Washington's wedding day and the third anniversary of their Chapter. After the Daughters had assembled the meeting was called to order by the Regent, who announced that the annual election of officers would take place. Mrs. Towles was then reelected Regent;
Mrs. H. C. Ewing, Vice-Regent; Mrs. S. Walters Fox, re-elected Secretary; Mrs Mary Gantt, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. A. S. Ferguson, Registrar; Mrs. S. C. Davidson, Treasurer, and Mrs. J. B. Gantt, Historian. The following delegates were elected to the Continental Congress, which meets in Washington City, February 22d: Mrs. T. O. Towles was elected delegate; alternates, Mrs. J. H. Cutten, Mrs. James B. Gantt and Mrs. F. J. Wildberger. The Chapter instructed the delegates to vote for the re-election of Mrs. George H. Shields for State Regent.

Mrs. W. S. Marshall and daughters, Misses Daisy and Letitia, were announced members of the Chapter, their names having been approved in Washington by the National Board. This closed the business part of the program, after which the ladies were invited into the dining-room, where a sumptuously-adorned table awaited them. Covers were laid for eighteen. At the conclusion of the many-course menu toasts were drunk, Mrs. Towles acting as toastmistress, and the following ladies called upon to respond to the toasts chosen by Mrs. Towles: “Mary, the Mother of Washington,” Mrs. A. S. Ferguson; “Washington as a Lover,” Miss McCarty; “Martha, the Wife of Washington,” Mrs. James B. Gantt; “The Jane Randolph Jefferson Chapter,” Mrs. S. C. Davidson. The toasts were very bright and beautifully responded to.

The next meeting of the Chapter will be held with Mrs. S. Walters Fox, on the second Saturday in February. “Important Events of the Revolution” will be the subject discussed.

DOROTHEA HENRY CHAPTER (Danville, Virginia).—Our Chapter was organized in the fall of 1894, with twenty charter members, by our first and only Regent, Mrs. James G. Penn. Under her efficient leadership we have increased and prospered until we have become one of the largest and most influential Chapters in the South. Three of our new members descended from ancestors who came over in the “Mayflower.” Our meetings are always well attended. Our members are the representative woman of the community. While our object is to acquire knowledge of and inspire zeal for revolutionary happenings, our social features are always most enjoyable.
We have had some most excellent papers, namely: "Our Flag," by Mrs. R. W. Peatross; "Mount Vernon," by the same; "Old Ruts," by Miss Richardson, and "What Virginia Did in the Revolution," by Mrs. George S. Hughes. Miss Starr gave a charming review of the "Life of Martha Washington" at one of our meetings. Mrs. Bruce James gave a comprehensive and exhaustive resume of "The Leading Events of the Revolutionary War" some months ago.

We have always been represented at the Continental Congress. Have given one hundred dollars to the Continental Hall. Also gave to the Cuban relief fund and to local charity. Have offered a gold medal in the public schools for the best essay on "The Causes and the Effects of the Revolutionary War."

We have had some notable social events. One of the most rarely enjoyable functions in the annals of our Chapter was the lilac fête given at Oak Hill, the country home of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hairston. The guests were conveyed there by a special train. The hostess, assisted by several young ladies, received on the veranda, where punch was served. The place itself is an ideal one for just such affairs. The beautifully-terraced lawn, the fine old shade trees, the exquisite rose garden, the wealth of lilac bloom, the large, airy rooms and spacious halls with their antique furnishings and air of bygone days contributing a most attractive whole. The lawn was gay with its burden of divans, chairs, cushions and daintily-arranged tables. Mrs. Wylie’s delightful rendering of "The Old North State" carried us back to the dreamy anti-Bellum days, while Miss Bethel’s amusing recitation and Miss Taylor's banjo solo were pleasing to an exceptional degree. The luncheon, a triumph of toothsome dainties, was served by the young Daughters. Each guest received an artistic menu card as a souvenir of the occasion. This pleasant outing will long be remembered by all who were fortunate enough to participate in it.

We celebrated "Flag day." It was a most noteworthy event. The prettily-decorated parlors and hall were a scene of artistic beauty. The parlors were a dream of flags, national colors
and pictures of our Nation’s heroes. The hall was a symphony of blue and yellow, our Chapter colors. The inspiring music, the entertaining and instructive paper, “Our Flag,” by Mrs. R. W. Peatross, and the faultless recitation of James Whitcomb Riley’s “Old Glory,” by Mrs. Bruce James, brought that part of our entertainment to a close. “Women Famous in American History” was next presented. It was a triumph of artistic skill and historical research. Twenty-five of our members representing in costume the women who made our Nation, the Nation of Nations. Isabella was represented by Mrs. John Crosby, a regal-looking woman, attired in white satin, ermine trimmings and diamonds; Elizabeth by Mrs. Samuel Hughes, a speaking reproduction, in satin and diamonds; Marie Antoinette by Mrs. James G. Penn, who looked “every inch a queen,” in a superb Parisian gown of brocaded satin, point lace and diamonds. She was an exact reproduction of the celebrated portrait by Lebrun. Mrs. Daniel Overbey, as Evelyn Byrd, arrayed in a wedding gown of white satin, worn by an ancestress a century ago, looked as quaint and lovely as ever did the sweet Evelyn. Mrs. W. D. Judkins personated Lettuce Lee, an ancestress. She wore a very handsome gown of blue satin, which had been worn in the family for over a century. Mrs. R. Hugh Thomas as Mrs. General Green was attired in a white brocaded satin profusely trimmed with lace. The gown was an heirloom, having been in the family one hundred and fifty years. It was worn by one of the family at a levee given by General Washington. Pocahontas was represented by Miss Ayers, in a genuine Indian costume. Polly Dandridge, portrayed by Mrs. Essie Cabell, a descendant, was a very pretty and attractive personation. She wore black lace over red with diamonds. Mrs. Walter Watson, as Priscilla, was an ideal Puritan maid looking very sweet and quaint in her garb of grey with the spinning-wheel by her side. All of the characters were so faithfully portrayed and looked so pretty, each one merits a description, but space forbids.

Dainty refreshments were served, carrying out the national color scheme. Thus bringing to a close one of the most
successful of our many functions.—MARGARET PENDLETON HUGHES, Historian.

ELIZABETH KENTON CHAPTER (Covington, Kentucky).—The Chapter held its regular monthly meeting on the first Tuesday of the month, at the home of Mrs. Harry Quackenbush, with our new Regent, Mrs. John Wortham Hall, presiding. The Chapter elected Mrs. Quackenbush delegate to the National Congress. The alternates are Madams Queen, Trimble, MacDonald and Duncan. Mrs. F. P. Wollowcott, Vice-Regent, is of course the Regent’s alternate.

After the business meeting, the usual social entertainment was enjoyed. These affairs partake of the nature of informal receptions, and are calculated to foster that broad democratic spirit which is necessary to the accomplishment of a common object. After a most delightful musical and literary program, which had been so artistically arranged by the hostess and her mother, Mrs. Helen McLain, the efficient Secretary of the Chapter, the members and invited guests had the pleasure of listening to the Historian, Mr. George W. Rouck, to whom Kentuckians point with pride. The spirit must be dormant that did not thrill with patriotism at his reference to the great tragedy of the last century, whilst contemplating the hardships to soldiers in those days. In defining the word "liberty," Mr. Rouck asked how many of us stop to think what it really means? and in illustration said that we belong to a Society which, were it in Russia, would send us to the salt mines of Siberia. How widely he portrayed the unflinching spirit of ’76 in oral pictures that showed in glaring colors what it meant to be a patriot in those days. It is to be regretted that such a charming little address, though the modesty of the speaker begged it should not be termed such, should be confined within the limits of a single Chapter.

Mrs. Quackenbush’s "afternoon" was typical of Kentucky hospitality, and after the program was ended she served most daintily and deliciously the tempting refreshments.—CORAL UPDEGRAFF NOCK, Historian.
ANCESTRY AND BIOGRAPHY.

LOOKING BACKWARD.

[Read at a meeting of Piankeshaw Chapter, New Albany, Indiana, January 27, 1900.]

BEING somewhat at a loss for a title for the simple story I have to tell, I have ventured to borrow one that, in its first public use, made a profound impression on the minds of the intellectual people of the day.

I can hope to claim no such distinction for these plain and unassuming annals of a family that has striven to do its duty, as shown by its patriotic defense of home and country.

Some of our Daughters are so fortunate as to have their family history so associated with the illustrious names of our country, as to have no difficulty in tracing their lineage beyond the shores of the thirteen original States.

Such is not my good fortune. Much to my regret I am compelled to begin my story on this side of the Atlantic. Our only link that binds us to England’s shores being our coat of arms, brought from the old home and handed down through generations of time that has made its reading a mystery, but still precious in its obscurity.

My story begins about the year 1690, when there came from England, seeking a home in the new world, three brothers named Hooper. The part of England from which they came we do not know, nor the reasons that led them to leave their native land.

Our first accurate knowledge of them is the fact that they settled on Cape Ann, in the year 1700, in the township of Manchester. Here they remained for some years, but finally two of the brothers decided to seek a residence in other parts of the country, one of them going to North Carolina, the other to Maryland. The third brother remained in Massachusetts. His descendants settling in Marblehead, Newburyport and Manchester. It is from the Manchester branch that we claim descent.
The other branches of the family are well worthy of special mention as it was one of the North Carolina Hoopers that signed the Declaration of Independence. A Connecticut Hooper was a drummer boy in the colonial army and several other members of the various branches of the family served valiantly in the Revolution, but that is another story.

To return to the Manchester family we find that on the 9th day of June, 1745, David Hooper first opened his eyes on this troubled world. The colonies were still struggling through the trials and tribulations of the French War, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that his young days were overshadowed by that long-continued conflict.

In the year 1768 he was married to Rachel Story, an aunt of the great jurist, Judge Story. Of his life from his marriage to the beginning of the Revolution we have no record beyond the fact that he followed the life of a farmer.

After the many difficulties between England and the colonies had terminated in a declaration of war, he enlisted in Captain Joseph Whipple's company. This company was organized in Essex County and was stationed in Manchester and Gloucester. The date of his first enlistment is not recorded, but it was prior to June 17, 1775, as he was one of the noble band of heroes who fought so hard at the battle of Bunker Hill. Probably he was a volunteer on that occasion, as the first official mention of his enlistment is dated July 13, 1775, more than a month after his first service. His first term of enlistment expired December 31, 1775; but he at once reënlisted, this time in Captain William Pearson's company, stationed at Gloucester.

From this time until the close of the war he was an active participant in the struggle. When the army was mustered out of service he returned to Manchester, but soon decided to remove to Freeport, Maine, where he resided until his death, February 19, 1835, at the age of ninety years. His wife survived him seven years, dying in 1842, aged ninety-one years.

Several children were the fruits of the marriage, the second son, Nehemiah Hooper, being my great-grandfather. He was born in Manchester, September 3, 1773. That he was a witness of many thrilling events during the years of his boyhood
we cannot doubt; but his youth prevented any participation in the exciting scenes that attended the birth of the infant republic.

After his marriage he removed to Durham, Maine, where most of his children were born; but in December, 1812, he decided to change his place of residence to the banks of the Kennebec River. Here he tarried until the latter part of November, 1815, when he again decided to move, this time to the province of New Brunswick, Canada, making the trip by water. The voyage was very stormy, causing the trip to St. John to last nineteen days when it should have been accomplished in four or five. Sometime between this date and the time of his death in 1840 he took up his residence on the Aroostook River. Portions of the family are still residing there.

Nehemiah Hooper's wife was Susannah Mitchel. She is the connecting link between the Hooper and Mitchel branches of our ancestry. Her grandfather, Colonel Jonathan Mitchel, being the second name on my list of patriotic ancestors through whom I claim my right to be a Daughter of the Revolution.

He was born in Hingham, Massachusetts, where he resided until after his marriage.

In 1748 he moved his family to North Yarmouth, Maine. It was about this time that the old disagreement, known as the French and Indian War, again began to trouble the English colonies, and many of the settlers had to take refuge in the numerous block houses. Among these refugees were Jonathan Mitchel and his family. With the other men of his neighborhood he was obliged to repel the attacks of their savage foes. Many of his friends and neighbors were killed or captured before his eyes. He escaped injury, but the terrible scenes and the many hardships endured by the little band of heroes made such an impression on his mind that they formed his principle topic of conversation during his old age.

At the beginning of hostilities between Great Britain and the colonies, he was one of the first to volunteer his services, and on February 7, 1776, he received his commission as colonel of the Second Cumberland County Regiment. March 29,
1776, the regiment was ordered to Falmouth to protect the seacoast. It remained at this post until May 29, 1776. On the 9th of May there was an engagement with the enemy, probably a mere skirmish, as we have no record of a battle fought on that date. However it was important enough to be considered worthy of record in the annals of the war, as it is from this source that we derive our information of this and other engagements of the regiment. On August 27, 1776, the regiment again met the enemy and July 1, 1779, the gallant colonel led his brave soldiers in battle. It was in such skirmishes and resistance to their advances that the Americans finally wore out the patience and broke the power of the British government in the United States.

November 27, 1780, the House of Representatives chose Colonel Mitchel muster master for Cumberland County. This choice was confirmed by the Senate November 29, 1780.

After the treaty of peace was made he returned to his home at North Yarmouth, residing there until his death at the advanced age of ninety-eight years, having lived through a century of the most momentous history of the Republic and served in two wars, in one as a subject of Great Britain against the French, in the other allied with France against Great Britain.

One of Colonel Mitchel's sons was a major in Colonel John Thomas' regiment and three of his other sons were officers in his own regiment. One of these, Bela Mitchel, was my great-great-grandfather.

Before entering the army he had followed the sea. As he was an officer in his father's regiment it is not necessary to go into any details of his career as a soldier. At the end of his service he resumed his sea-faring life, being a master's mate on board the ship "General Putnam." On one of his voyages the ship put in at Newburyport, where he met Susannah Sweat. As sailors' courtships are proverbially short and sweet they were married on the return of the ship from her next voyage. They made their home at Salisbury, a short distance from Newburyport. It was at this place that his daughter, Susannah Mitchel, was born June 22, 1783. Her father was at this time commander of a ship in the West Indian trade. In 1786 the ship put in at Martinique, where the yellow fever
was raging. The captain fell a victim to the dreadful scourge
and was buried at that place.

His daughter, Susannah, was adopted by her grandfather,
Colonel Mitchel, with whom she resided until her marriage
with Nehemiah Hooper, thus uniting the families of these
revolutionary veterans.

My grandfather, Dummer Mitchel Hooper, was born in
Durham, Maine, November 3, 1802. He remained with his
parents through their various flittings until 1827, when he
left New Brunswick to travel through Canada and the United
States. He arrived at Philadelphia November 23, 1828. He
embarked on a brig bound for New Orleans, but owing to a
mistake in the Captain’s reckoning, the brig was wrecked on
the island of Eluthera. The ship and crew were plundered
by the natives, but the men escaped on a fishing boat to
Nassau, where the American Consul took charge of them,
sending them, with another ship-wrecked crew, to Charleston,
South Carolina, from which place they made their way to New
Orleans.

In June, 1829, he started up the river to Louisville. The
first boat on which he embarked struck a snag and sunk when
only a few hours out. A passing boat rescued the unfortunate
passengers and crew and took them to the mouth of the Cumber-
land River, where she grounded on a sand bar. A third
boat picked up the unlucky voyagers and finally landed them
at Portland.

Taking up his residence in New Albany, Indiana, he was in
many ways identified with the history of the city. He served
as councilman for five terms, as street commissioner once, and
in 1863 was elected mayor.

In 1849 he went to California by the overland route. His
adventures during the trip were many and interesting, but too
long to narrate in a paper of this kind.

In 1832 he was married to Miss Annabellah Brown, formerly
of Baltimore. Her grandmother was Ruth Barney, a niece
of Commodore Barney, the revolutionary naval hero. Her
father was Absalom Barney, a revolutionary veteran, but we
know no particulars of his service.

It is through our relationship to Commodore Barney that I
trace my somewhat remote relationship to another naval hero, Richard Pierson Hobson, who is a great-great-great-grandson of Commodore Barney, while I am a great-great-great-granddaughter of Absalom Barney, his brother. Of course you can easily see the very close relationship. However remote the connection may be, no one can blame me for being proud of the fact that we are in some slight degree related to two such heroic characters.

Perhaps it will not be amiss to relate an entertaining little anecdote of my great-great-great-uncle.

During the Revolution the Commodore, then a lieutenant, was sent on a mission to Paris. His fame had preceded him and this, coupled with his dashing appearance, so captivated the charming Queen Marie Antoinette that she publicly bestowed a kiss upon him. The maids of honor were so eager to follow her example that the gentlemen of the court were much incensed. One of them, an officer in the Irish Brigade, composed a song entitled, "Barney, let the girls alone." Who can blame his valiant descendant for following such a gracious example.

But to return to my story. My mother, Mary Maria Hooper, married James Hogan Smith, a descendant of the famous Kentucky Logans. The grandfather Logan was a drummer boy in Clarke's army at the battle of Blue Lick. During the retreat of the army he was picked up by a mounted officer who carried him across the river, thus saving him from capture or death.

His home was near Harrodsburg, Kentucky, in what is now known as Shakertown. When he was about thirty-five years old a family named Denton, who were moving from Virginia to Indiana, camped near his home. One of the daughters so captivated him that he prevailed upon her to marry him. After his death his wife and three children removed to New Albany, where the oldest child, my grandmother, married a New Yorker, whose father was a revolutionary veteran. My grandfather was a soldier during the War of 1812. My father was an officer in the navy during the Civil War, and members of the family on both sides served with distinction in the army and navy.
We are very proud of our one representative in the Mexican War, and last but not least, we were again represented in the Spanish-American War by my cousin, Lieutenant Charles Edward Hooper, at the battle of Manila.

I have called this paper "Looking Backward;" perhaps a better title would have been "Our War Record." Who can blame us for being proud of it when it reads French and Indian, Revolution, 1812, Mexican, Civil, and Spanish-American? Is it not a matter of pride to know that there has never been a time of our country's need that one of us has not been ready to sacrifice everything for home and native land?

"Not honor they sought, nor life's shallow fame,
Nor glory, nor hope of renown.
They battled for God, their Country's fair name,
And the flag that never came down."

(Jean Hooper Page.)

MARY ANNABELLAH SMITH.

JAMES NOURSE AND HIS DESCENDANTS.

One of the histories compiled in the year 1900 by Mrs. Maria Catherine Nourse Lyle of James Nourse and his descendants reflects great credit upon the writer.

Mrs. Lyle is a descendant of James Nourse, and is a Daughter of our American Revolution, having served as Registrar for two years, and was then elected Regent of the Lexington Chapter in Kentucky, her native State. She also has two very interesting cultivated daughters who are members of the Daughters of the American Revolution—Miss Lizzie and Helen Lyle, who are ever ready and willing to serve the Chapter; one is Registrar, the other Treasurer. Mrs. Lyle has made every effort to secure the best results for this work. In the beginning it seemed a herculean task which loomed up before her, for genealogical research is always a tedious undertaking, but she says it proved a pleasure. It brought her into contact and acquaintance with some very charming relatives before unknown. The Nourse family are of English descent and she has secured beautiful illustrations of the old
ANCESTRY AND BIOGRAPHY.

ancestral homes, of the churches where they worshiped and of the Nourse coat-of-arms.

A former Registrar General of the National Society, Mrs. Hattie Nourse Brockett, is a relative of the writer, and a descendant of James Nourse. She was elected Registrar General in 1896, and in 1897 she was made Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters. She is also a member of the Virginia Historical Society. Her home is in Alexandria, Virginia; her residence being just across from the church where George Washington attended services, and her pew in that sanctuary is a few seats back of the original Washington pew. The Brockett homestead has belonged to the family for over one hundred years.

There are some lovely portraits in the book. The birthplace of James Nourse, called “Weston House,” Herefordshire, England, is a typical English manor-house, covered with English ivy running over turret and castle. Many of James Nourse’s descendants are living in Virginia and Kentucky, and there is a large relationship, and they constitute many of our best citizens.

Mrs. Lyle shows culture and has wonderful resources to have compiled such a satisfactory and beautiful history. It will be an ornament to any library, and of course those who are endeared by the ties of blood to James Nourse will value the book greatly. Mrs. Lyle is a widow; her husband was a Presbyterian minister, an intelligent scholarly man, and she has one son, Charles Nourse Lyle, who has reached manhood; he has fine traits of character, is handsome, devoted to business and a comfort to his mother and family.

Mrs. Hattie Nourse Brockett visited Kentucky and was with her cousin, Mrs. Lyle, in Lexington, since she had charge of the organization of Chapters, and was very much feted, being a brilliant, charming woman and made a favorable impression with all. Mrs. Lyle and daughter, Miss Lizzie, have been delegates and alternates to Washington at our National Congress, and they are all very much appreciated for their lovely Christian characters and womanly virtues.

SARA H. HENTON.
CURRENT TOPICS.

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

We give space for the article on Aaron Burr. We know a trend of public thought to-day is that there were aggravating circumstances in connection with Hamilton. We give both sides a hearing, and the public will be the judge.

To Regents of the Daughters of the American Revolution:

A complimentary copy of my booklet, “The Scotch Ancestors of President McKinley,” showing his descent from McDuff who killed Macbeth, has been mailed to the Regents named in the Directory of 1898, for the libraries of the Chapters. If any have failed to receive these, or if there are any new Chapters that desire it, I shall be pleased to forward a copy to them, on application.

Respectfully,

EDWARD A. CLAYPOOL,
Genealogist.

259 Dearborn Ave., Chicago.

Through the suggestion, zeal and energy of Mrs. William Lawson Peel, the names of seven thousand Georgia revolutionary soldiers have been rescued from oblivion, the record of whose claim to honor and gratitude of their countrymen was preserved by their native State on bits of faded paper, on the backs of envelopes and in moth-eaten memorandum books. These were collected and copied by means of the money furnished by the Atlanta Chapters and through the interest and cooperation of the Secretary of State, Hon. Philip Cook, they will appear in a volume of important State papers.

The numerous friends and admirers of Mrs. William Lawson Peel throughout the State will be glad to indorse the following resolutions which were adopted at a recent meeting of
the Atlanta Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution:

"WHEREAS, The records of revolutionary soldiers from Georgia were not available to those who desired to prove their ancestors' services in the Revolutionary War, thus debarring many who were entitled to membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution Association for lack of proofs.

"WHEREAS, Mrs. William Lawson Peel, at great personal expense and laborious research, with the truest spirit of patriotism and earnest desire to place the records within reach of those who should have membership in our organization, has secured the records of seven thousand soldiers from the hidden archives of Georgia, and two thousand names from Miss Harvey, of Pennsylvania, many of the same being names which Mrs. Peel had secured, thereby making it possible for a great many to prove their rights to membership, and bringing to light most valuable historical records; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the members of the Atlanta Chapter do unanimously express their appreciation of her splendid efforts in behalf of our State and our Atlanta Chapter and the grand cause of patriotism which we represent, and that the Secretary be instructed to send Mrs. Peel a copy of this resolution. Loulie M. Gordon, chairman; Mrs. J. M. Slaton, Mrs. J. S. Byers, Mrs. Samuel Scott, Mrs. Thomas Morgan, Miss Whitner, Miss McKinley, Miss Prescott, Mrs. George Boykin Sanders, Mrs. Thomas J. Simmons, Mrs. John B. Roberts, Mrs. William H. Collins, Mrs. Bernard Wolff, Mrs. W. E. Foster, Miss Ellen Hillyer, Miss Mattie Seaton, Mrs. D. Woodward, Mrs. A. H. Cox, Mrs. Hugh Hagan."

THE Jane Douglass Chapter, of Dallas, Texas, sent a beautiful floral offering to the Washington Centennial Ceremonies at Mount Vernon. It consisted of a large Texas star in white roses and carnations with the name "Texas" in deep blue across the center. It was prized by the Mount Vernon Association in proportion to the distance it came.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The following letter was read before Warren Chapter, Monmouth, Illinois, by Mrs. Marian B. Sexton, Registrar, at its regular meeting, January 5, 1900. Mrs. Sexton is a descendant of Robert Fletcher, who came over in 1630 with Governor Winthrop's company. LUCY MAPES KIDDER, Historian.
To Miss Ruth Fletcher,
Scrooby, England.

Most Dearly Beloved Sister.—Governor Winthrop has informed us that ye "Lyon" will soon sett sail for England, so I will give this letter to Richard Gardner, who will bring it to you when he comes to Scrooby—that you may know how we are faring in this New Land. While we have endured many hardships, no one repents that he has come hither or desires to goe back, for we count it happiness enough that we are free to enjoy God & Jesus Christ. We will shortly have a Church in a settlement near here—which is called Boston & there will soon be many others—for all do exult in ye escape from oppression & are happy to continue heare. You cannot think how full of courage these Pilgrims be. With ye help of ye neighbors Robert has built a fine house with one roome at which I do think you would smile—for it is made of logs with mud mortal between—to keep ye colde without. Ye glass was so deare that ye window is of oiled paper—which doeth verry well for light—& we will be verry comfortable. I cannot think how Beef or Veal or Mutton would taste, but we find ye Deare meat verry good & sometimes we have wild Turkey & with fishe & els we have plenty of meat.

Robert uses ye skins of ye Deare for jackets & breeches & they doe verry well. At first I could not eat ye bread made from the maise—but now I find it verry good. Ye only mill for grinding it is at Water towne—where Robert has to carry it. Ye maise is quite white & floury when parched in ye coals. It makes a verry wholsome porridge. Ye savage Squanto—whom you saw in England was ye first to show our men how to tend & dress it—and it makes a verry good food. Then we have berries of divers kinds & beanes—& have planted some punkins. There is a sugar tree here which yields a juice when ye tree is wounded & this juice boiled downe makes a verry good sweet. Since our candles gave out we have burned ye knots of a Pine tree. By reason of ye Pitche & Turpentine they give a light as cleare as a Torch. A most strange thing did happen to me in ye Spring which did give me a greate fright. You must know that our house is at ye edge of ye Forest. Well, one day I hearde a noise on ye roofe & looking up ye Chimney I saw two big eyes & a fur nose. Filled with feare I seized Joshua from ye cradle & sprang into ye big Cheste & none to soone—For there came down ye chimney—for ye fire was almost out—a big Beaste like unto a Lion. He walked about sniffing here & there & finally after a verry long time it seemed to me—he climbed back up ye chimney. I declare to you he was a most unwelcome visitor—

Next Thursday—Mr. Winthrop has appointed for a day of Thanksgivng on account of ye ggod news that ye privy council of ye King has passed favorable measures toward ye Colonies. We intend to goe to service at ye Boston settlement. There was a Thanks-
giving day ye first yeare we came—in February, when after Mr. Winthrop had given his last hand full of meale to a poore man—& no one had anything worth the speaking of & it seemed as if we must all die of ye cold & no food—a Ship came into ye harbor at Charlestown—laden with provisions—& was not that good cause for Thanksgiving—I believe this will grow into a custom of keeping days of thankfulness to God for away out here we feel how much we have to depend upon his good providence—& we do praise him that he has brought us safely through so many hard ways. Do you know how Governor Bradford, ye first yeare after coming to Plimouth, appointed a day of Thanksgiving in November—and had a fine dinner of game and Deare meat and fruit and many other delicacies and had for guests ye Indian Chief Massasoit & his warriors. had been guided by God across ye greate Ocean & had been supplied O but I think that was a time of realerejoicing for those pilgrims who with so manny good things & had been befriended by ye savages. I heard also that they sett apart another day—some time afterwards to give thanks—when after a long drought—which had made all nature to languish & they were in sore straits—a plenteous rain brought forth a fruitful harvest to their no small comfort & rejoicing. Robert made ye journey to Plimouth which is more than 12 leagues from here—hoping to find where ye body of our deare brother Moses is laid—But as you know the place was made into a field—so that ye savages might not know how many had died—& he could not find ye spot—but it mattereth not where ye body lieth when ye soul is with God. He sleeps by ye side of *James Chilton & his wife & *Mary Brewster & many others you used to know. Mary Chilton has grown into a fine woman—is happily wedded & has 3 children. Elder Brewster is in good health—but his haire is white like the snow. Love & Wrestling Brewster are both married—and are fine men.

Some say that many in this Plantation do discover to much pride—but I think a woman should always looke faire to her lord—So I pray that you will—if the chance cometh—send me my taffeta skirt & Roberts ruffles & cape, that we could not bring. You see I have writ a long leter for there is much to tell about this New Strange Land. I pray God we may be preserved & in ye enjoyment of this sweet libertie we will not forget him. Robert bids me to present his love—& William who is now a tall lad—kisses your hand. Praying for your health & happiness in this world & everlasting peace in ye world to come—

Yours with my best love
LYDIA BATES FLETCHER.

Concord in ye Plantation of Massachusetts, June 1, 1632.

The Regent of Warren Chapter is a descendant from Mary Chilton. The Vice-Regent, Mrs. Dean, from Elder Brewster.
Macon, Georgia, November 30, 1899.

My Dear Madam Regent.—I am endeavoring to investigate the condition of the homes of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, their locality, their present state, whether carefully preserved, sadly neglected, or beyond the possibility of restoration. If the house cannot be restored, the site may be suitably marked. In some States, I am aware that the matter has long ago received attention. Will you kindly undertake this investigation as to the homes of the signers from your home State?

It will be well to inquire as to the burial place, birthplace, and the home of mature years, which became identified with the personality of the founder. The collection and forwarding of this information as soon as possible will be a great favor to the undersigned. I hope this research commends itself as work worthy of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

With sisterly greeting.

Yours, working in the same cause,

Emily Hendree Park,
Georgia State Regent, N. S. D. A. R.

Address Mrs. Robert Emory Park, Macon, Georgia.
CURRENT HISTORY.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES YEAR BY YEAR.

1517.—Francisco Hernandez de Cordoba sailed for Cuba. S. Cabot discovers the inland sea now called Hudson Bay.

1519.—Hernando Cortez with eight hundred men sailed from Cuba to Mexico. Alonzo Alvarez de Pinda with three ships explores the coast of Florida to Mexico, passing the mouth of the "River of the Holy Spirit" (Mississippi).

1520.—Lucas basquez de Ayllon explores the coast of Chicora and Gualdape (South Carolina and Georgia).

1521.—Ponce de Leon returns to Florida; is mortally wounded by the natives.

1524.—Verrazzaro sails with two ships for France. Explores the coast from Florida to Newfoundland.

1534.—Jacques Cartier, under a commission from Francis I, enters the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

1535.—Grijalva's expedition, sent out by Cortez, discovers California.
NATIONAL

UNITED

OF

THE

CHILDREN

OF

THE

NATION

FOR GOD

AND COUNTRY

Young People's Department
EDITED BY
MARGARET SIDNEY.
YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT.

The regular monthly meeting of the National Board of Management, Children of the American Revolution, was held at Columbian University, Thursday, January 4th, at ten o'clock. No quorum present.

These are the twenty-one questions referred to in the account of the meeting of the Ephraim Sawyer Society in Boston, Massachusetts, February 3d.

*My Dear Mrs. Lothrop:* Say to your boys and girls that I do not think half of them know enough about the interesting places of the Revolution.

1. How many of them know where Fort William was?
2. How many know where Sam Adams's regiments were sent after the Boston Massacre?
3. How many know where the Boston Massacre took place? And how many know how the place is marked?
4. How many know where the tea was thrown over? And how that place is marked?
5. How many know where General Thomas built the forts which drove the English out of Boston?
6. How many have ever gone to the Fort which General Knox built in Roxbury to keep the English from going out by the Neck?
7. How many know where the English cannon were on each side of the Neck which were placed to prevent the Americans from coming in?
8. How many know where General Howe had his headquarters?
9. How many know where Lord Percy had his?
10. How many know where the coast was which General Haldimand's servant spoiled?
11. How many have ever read the inscriptions on the Beacon monument?
12. How many can repeat them?
13. How many have ever walked out to see one of General Putnam's forts?
14. How many know where Hogg Island was, where one of the American victories was won?
15. How many have ever been to the top of Bunker Hill Monument?
16. How many know where Lord Percy's brigade was encamped?
17. How many have ever walked to Lexington on the road by which
Lord Percy marched there? This would be a good thing to do on
the 19th of April.
18. How many have ever been to the Historical Society to see
Colonel Prescott's sword crossed with Captain Linzee's?
19. How many know where Paul Revere lived?
20. How many know where he hung out the lanterns?
21. How many have been in the church where they were hung out,
and how many have seen the bust of Washington there? and how
many have seen the plate which King George gave?
These are enough questions for to-day. When they have all seen
all these places and things, we will give them twenty-one questions
more. Give my love and good wishes to them and believe me,
Yours truly,

EDWARD E. HALE.

28 COLLEGE STREET, NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

Madam President, National Society, Children of the American Revolution:
I have the pleasure of informing you that the Amos Morris Society,
of New Haven, celebrated its first birthday, by giving an "Old
Fashioned Tea Party," to which an admission fee of fifteen cents was
charged. Warner Hall was donated by its owner for the occasion; the
hours of the party being from four until nine. The members of the
Society worked all the morning to make the hall as attractive as pos-
sible with flags and national colors. One long table was covered
with fancy paper boxes filled with home-made candies; while at small
tables, scattered about the hall, tea, chocolate and wafers were served
for an extra nickel. Ices in fancy forms were carried through the
audience by little boys in old time costume. All members of the
Society were dressed as ladies and gentlemen of one hundred years
ago, and a pretty picture they made with their bright young faces
under the powdered hair. A short program was given on the stage
both afternoon and evening, opening with the "Star Spangled Banner"
played on the violin by one of the older girls. A little ten year old
girl from a neighboring town, dressed also in old-fashioned costume,
recited several pieces in a most fascinating manner; one was "Olden
Days" with piano accompaniment, and some of the always pleasing
minuet-steps. Five of the smallest girls seated around a table, with
one of the small boys for a waiter, gave a little dialogue in rhyme,
called "Martha Washington's Tea Party."
After the guests left in the evening, the members of the Society
danced for a half hour. The entertainment was pronounced a great
success by those present, and the best part of all was the addition
to our treasury of $78.08, as the result of our efforts. Part of this
money will be used by the Society for its own benefit, a handsome
flag having been purchased, and it is also the wish of the Children
to buy a Society banner. They will frame their charter (a recent
gift) in some wood which has been given them by a great-grandson
of Amos Morris, taken from the house in which our hero lived during the Revolutionary days. Ten dollars has been sent through the State Director to the Lafayette Fund, and thirty-five dollars to the fund which is being raised in our own State to erect on Groton Heights, Connecticut’s greatest battlefield, a monument in memory of the heroes who fell in the Spanish-American War. In addition to this thirty-five dollars for the memorial building at Groton, the Children have sold ten dollars’ worth of “Yankee Dewey” leaflets and Connecticut flag buttons, contributed by the State Director to help in swelling the fund. Thus making fifty-five dollars, the total amount given by the Society for patriotic work at the end of its first year of organization.

We have now thirty-one members, two of that number having recently passed the age limit.

Hoping that you may find a place for this note in the Young People’s Department of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Yours very truly,

HELEN JOSEPHINE MERWIN,
President. Amos Morris Society.

January 20, 1900.

The Children of the American Revolution met at Veterans’ armory in Manchester, New Hampshire, Saturday, January 20, 1900, and under the direction of Miss Gertrude Burnham, who is the President of the Society, went through a very interesting program.

The meeting opened in the regular way with a salute to the flag and the reciting of the poem, “Our Flag of Liberty.”

There were three papers read, the subjects and authors being as follows. All were about New Hampshire:

“Conflicts with the Indians,” Clarence Garmon.
“Customs of Early Settlers,” Miss Carrie Clement.
“Early Schools and Meeting Houses,” Miss Jenny Cate.

The meeting closed with singing.

A meeting of the Lord Baltimore Society was held last night at Lehmann’s Hall. Mrs. Robert C. Barry, president, presided. It was decided to give a dance at Lehmann’s, February 16, for the benefit of the Continental Memorial Hall, in Washington. After the meeting there was a dance.

The Quaker City Society of the Children of the American Revolution was entertained last week at the home of Mrs. George W. Kendrick, the Regent of the Quaker City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Communications were received thanking the young patriots for the Christmas donations sent to the children in
Cuba. After a program composed of anecdotes from the life of Washington, the patriotic members were invited to the dining room, where a plentiful supply of ice cream and cake awaited their consumption.

The Washington Heights Society of the Children of the American Revolution was represented at the National Convention held at Washington, District of Columbia, from February 1 to February 24, by Mrs. Ferdinand P. Earle, president; Miss Cora T. Clifford, Miss Caroline M. Hoe, Miss Flora Draper Treat, Masters Ethan S. Allen, Pierrepont Davenport and Alvah T. Swords. The Society was organized on February 22, 1896, and has lost by death the following members: First Corporal Robert Gordon Everett, late of the Seventy-first Regiment, New York Volunteers, and Vice-President of the Society, and Royal B. Furnald, a student of Columbia University. The Society is composed of young people of both sexes, who are descended in direct line from patriotic ancestors of the Revolution.

The January meeting of the George Washington Society, Children of the American Revolution, was held at the Cairo, as usual. After the prayer came patriotic quotations, the minutes of the December meeting, salute to the flag, "Our Flag of Liberty," recitation, new business. The President recited a patriotic poem, patriotic songs were sung, after which the members adjourned from the Oriental room to the ball room and were entertained by Senator Thurston's sisters-in-law with instrumental and vocal music. Miss Helen Purman then gave four fine selections.

Very sincerely,

S. G. Hickey,
President George Washington Society, Washington, D. C.

January 26th.

The members of the Ephraim Sawyer Society, Children of the American Revolution, and adult guests met February 3, 1900, at Legion of Honor Hall, Huntington Avenue, for the first open meeting in the history of the organization in Boston.

Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, of Concord, National President of the Children of the American Revolution, presided, and the exercises were under the personal direction of Mrs. H. G. Weston, of Cambridge, the State Director of the organization. The exercises included the singing of several patriotic songs, such as "America," "The Star Spangled Banner," and other pieces of a similar nature, and there were selections by Miss Edna Pearl Brooks, pianist, and Master Shirley Foster Brooks, violinist.

It is of especial interest to note the patriotism of this lad, who gave up the championship game for 1900 of the Cambridge Manual.
Training School, to be played on Spy Pond, to be present and fulfill his promise to play at this meeting. He is a most faithful C. A. R. The ceremony, called the “Salute to the Flag,” also was performed, as always at these meetings; it is a pretty feature, including a march, recitation of a pledge of allegiance to the flag and the country and a salute to the Stars and Stripes, to the accompaniment of music. The poem, “Our Flag of Liberty,” written by Mrs. Lothrop, and adopted by the National Society for a feature of the flag salute in all the local Societies, was then rendered by Carroll Curtis.

Mrs. Lothrop spoke in an interesting way regarding the national emblem and its significance, explaining the principles for which it stands. She referred to the national emblem given each year to the Children of the State having the best record in point of Societies. This prize was established by her four years ago at Washington, and for two years Connecticut captured it, but for the past two years Massachusetts has held this beautiful flag, this State having at present twenty Societies of Children. Mrs. Weston also spoke, emphasizing the love which children should feel early in life for their country and its flag, urging them to stand firmly for its principles.

A letter was read from Rev. Edward Everett Hale, D. D., in which he propounded twenty-one historical questions to the members of the Chapter, with the promise that, when these were answered, he would ask twenty-one more. The meeting closed with the singing of “Star Spangled Banner” by the company. The use of the hall for the morning exercises was the gift of Mrs. Samuel Eliot, of Warren and Prescott Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. The Vice-President of the Society, Miss M. Louise Hastings, contributed largely to the success of the meeting, aided by the Secretary, Miss Esther W. Bates, and the Treasurer, John T. Locke.

The Isaac Wheeler, Jr., Society, Children of the American Revolution, held a business meeting and social in the Grand Army of the Republic Hall January 29th, which was well attended and proved very enjoyable. At the business meeting preceding the social, the following officers were elected: President, Josephine Dickenson; Secretary, Edna Wilcox; Treasurer, Edith Rathbun; Registrar, Mary Miner; Historian, Charles Mallory; Color Bearer, Lyston Morgan; Relic Keeper, Mason Manning; Board of Management, Benjamin Hewitt, Elijah Denison, Ellen Holmes, Lucy Ryley, Clifford Purdy, Abby Barber, Buelah Noyes. Immediately after the business meeting, the invited guests of the Children of the American Revolution began to gather for the social. Many parlor games were the means of making the evening an enjoyable one. Refreshments followed, consisting of cake, ice cream, coffee, etc. A social dance was indulged
in by the guests, after which they departed for home, expressing their thanks to the members of the Children of the American Revolution for their bounteous hospitality.

The Jonathan Thompson Society, Children of the American Revolution, observed the second birthday of the Society at its meeting February 3d at the home of Mrs. George H. Pendergast. W. S. Nourse, of Worcester, who was with Kitchener and Buller in Central Africa, who was one of the few men who escaped at the disaster that befell the force of General Gordon in the Soudan, and who has received decorations from Queen Victoria and the Khedive of Egypt, talked on "Heroes of the Soudan." There was music by a quartette, consisting of members of Bunker Hill Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.
IN MEMORIAM.

MRS. HELEN COLTON THORNTON.—The Board of Management of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution have learned with deep regret that Mrs. Helen Colton Thornton, a member of this Society, recently passed away, at Paris, France.

The Board resolved to hereby express their most sincere sympathy with Mrs. Ellen Mason Colton, one of their own number, a Vice-President General, in the loss of her elder daughter, Mrs. Thornton.

We commend our esteemed and beloved Sister to the grace of our Heavenly Father, who has said, "I am the resurrection and the Life; he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live; and whosoever liveth and believeth in me, shall never die."

MARY JANE SEYMOUR,
Historian General.

ALICE PICKETT AKERS,
Recording Secretary General.

MR. EDWARD JEWETT.—The Board of Management of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution have learned with deep regret of the great sorrow which has come to Mrs. Ellen Rountree Jewett, a charter member of the Society, and a recent Vice-President General from the State of Illinois.

Edward, the elder son of our beloved Sister, passed away very suddenly on the morning of October 6, 1899.

It is the united prayer of the members of this Board, that the Divine Comforter may speak peace to the parents bereft of their son, and to the wife and children, who mourn the loss of the husband and father.
"Thou will keep him in perfect peace, whose mind is stayed on Thee; because he trusteth in Thee."

MARY JANE SEYMOUR,
Historian General.

ALICE PICKETT AKERS,
Recording Secretary General.

MRS. LAURA BEECHER COMER has passed over on the other side to join the silent immortal throng. Mrs. Comer came from her New England home many years ago, and has ever since been closely identified with her adopted home and its interests.

In uniting herself with the Oglethorpe Chapter, her interests were ever with us, and at her last meeting with us in December, she expressed a heartfelt love, which awakened a deep sympathetic cord of unison and affection.

Mrs. Laura Beecher Comer was the wife of Mr. Henry Comer. Had she lived to see March 5th, next, would have been eighty-four years old.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That in the breaking of our fraternal chain, we have lost a liberal, broad minded, zealous member and have had taken from us a good counsellor. That we thank God for her long and useful life, spent in this home of her adoption. A life full of kind deeds, benefaction and charity, a life so lived that from it there radiates an ennobling influence which has left its impress upon us, and may it quicken our hearts to higher aims and holier purposes. That these resolutions be recorded in a memorial page in our book of minutes.

MRS. JOHN PARK WHITE.—Mrs. Ella Winters White, a member of Camp Middlebrook Chapter, died at Bound Brook, New Jersey, January 4, 1900, after a long illness. The following resolutions were adopted at the last meeting of Camp Middlebrook Chapter:

WHEREAS, God, in His infinite love and wisdom, has seen fit to take his own care, after a painful and lingering illness, one of our beloved members.

Resolved, That in the death of Mrs. John Park White, Camp Middlebrook Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, mourns the loss of a faithful member.
Resolved, That we extend our most heartfelt sympathy to her husband and family.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent the bereaved husband and a copy spread upon the minutes of the meeting.

MR. WALKER.—

We, as friends of our beloved Regent, would record these resolutions in sincere sorrow for her grief.

Resolved, That as a Chapter we sympathize with Alice Ewing Walker in the loss of her husband.

Resolved, That we respect her grief and that of her bereaved children.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Elizabeth Benton Chapter's meetings and a copy be sent to the American Monthly Magazine for publication.—(Kansas City, Mo.)

THREE DAUGHTERS.—The Berks County Chapter, of Reading, Pennsylvania, has during the past year lost three of its charter members:

Mrs. Levi B. Paxson, died March 22, 1899.

Mrs. M. Murray Weidman, the first Regent of the Chapter, died January 18, 1900. Through her efforts the Chapter was organized in 1894, and she held the office of Regent until ill-health compelled her to resign.

Mrs. Amos T. Phillippi, the Chaplain of the Chapter, died January 24, 1900.

MRS. STATIRA CHRISTIE.—It is with regret we record the first death of one of our members. We have lost our only "Real Daughter," Mrs. Statira Christie, who on the first day of the new year, in her eighty-eighth year, was called to her eternal rest.

Resolved, That Lycoming Chapter extend sincere sympathy to her sorrowing family.

Resolved, That this tribute to her memory be spread upon the Chapter minutes.

Resolved, That a copy of it be sent to the family of the deceased, to the American Monthly Magazine, and to the daily papers for publication.
MARY J. DEMING.—Wadsworth Chapter is again called to take note of the departure of one of its members; another link which has united us to the stirring days of the American Revolution has been broken.

Miss Mary J. Deming, whose father served in the Continental Army, entered into rest at her home in East Haddam, on the second day of December, 1899, aged ninety-three years. Though in feeble health she was to the last moment in possession of all her faculties, and took a lively interest in the Chapter and everything connected with it.

As a memorial of her worth and in sympathy with those to whom she was more closely bound by ties of relationship, we place upon our records this tribute to the esteem in which she was held by us.

Entered into rest at East Haddam, Connecticut, on the 2d day of December, 1899, Mary J. Deming, aged ninety-three years.

MRS. MARY J. BENNETT.—Died at Faith Home, East Providence, Rhode Island, September 27, 1899, Mrs. Mary Jane (L'Esperance) Bennett, aged seventy-four years, a member of Woonsocket Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

At a meeting held at the home of the Regent, Miss Larned, October 9, 1899, the following resolutions were read and adopted:

WHEREAS, The death angel has again visited our Chapter and called to the ranks of those at rest the most prominent member of Woonsocket Chapter, Mrs. Mary Jane L'Esperance Bennett; therefore, it is

Resolved, That while we mourn most sincerely the loss the Chapter sustains in the death of Mrs. Bennett, and while we shall miss the presence at our meetings of this venerable daughter of a revolutionary soldier, we feel that to her has come a happier life, and we rejoice with her in her reunion with the father whose memory we honor, with the dearly loved mother, the husband and the children who, for many years, have awaited her on the bright side of the river of death.

Resolved, That we tender our sympathy to the members of her family and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the grandchildren of the deceased, that they be entered upon the records of Woonsocket Chapter, and a copy be sent to the AMERICAN MONTHLY.
MISS FLORENCE M. DELABARRE.—Died April 25, 1899, Florence Mae Delabarre, aged twenty-one years, a member of Woonsocket (Rhode Island) Chapter.

The following resolutions were read and adopted at a meeting held at the home of the Regent, Miss Mary Cook Larned, May 4, 1899:

WHEREAS, For the first time in its six years' history, death has entered Woonsocket Chapter and called from us one of our most dearly loved members, Miss Florence Mae Delabarre; therefore, in testimony of affection for the dear child, the youngest of our Chapter, be it

Resolved, That Woonsocket Chapter suffers the loss of a member who will be sorrowfully missed and whose memory will be always cherished.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the members of her bereaved family.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, that they be entered upon the records of the Chapter, and a copy sent to the AMERICAN MONTHLY.

MISS MARY E. KILBOURN.—Once more it becomes our painful duty to record the death of a member of Louisa St. Clair Chapter, Miss Mary E. Kilbourn, July 4, 1899.

Though of necessity a silent and unobtrusive member, she was nevertheless always a loving, earnest and interested one. During the Cuban war no one was more untiring in her efforts and attendance at our meetings to make garments for our soldiers. Truly may it be said of her "She hath done what she could."

Therefore, Resolved, That we, as a Chapter, extend our deep sympathy to her two nieces, Mrs. James C. Smith, Jr., and Mrs. Lewis H. Paddock, who are also members of this Chapter, and that this testimonial be placed on our records.

MRS. GEORGE H. ROZET.—Chicago Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, has suffered the loss of a charter member, in the death of Mrs. Josephine Mandeville Rozet, which occurred December 30th, 1899.
Mrs. C. B. Oatman.—Entered into rest Monday, November 6th, 1899, at Arlington, Vermont, Mrs. Clarissa Beebe Oatman, in her ninety-seventh year, a Real Daughter of the Brownson Chapter. The Chapter sent flowers.

Mrs. Phoebe Doty Hedges.—In the same room where she was born, in July, 1798, died, January 25, 1900, Phoebe Doty Hedges.

Mrs. Hedges was a member of the Nova Caesarea Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Newark, New Jersey, and claimed descent from Edward Doty, a minute man in the War for Independence.

On her 101st birthday she said to a member of her Chapter: "I have seen four wars, but I do not see much change in men and women. They are about the same as when I was a girl." Thus another link is broken which bound us to the days of long ago.
OFFICIAL.

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OF THE
Daughters of the American Revolution
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1899.

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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."

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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.

Thursday, January 11, 1900.

A special meeting of the National Board of Management was held on Thursday, January 11th, for the approval of the minutes of the January meeting; the consideration of the report of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, to the Smithsonian Institution, and the selection of badges for the Ninth Continental Congress.

Members present: Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Darwin, Mrs. Alden, Mrs. Sternberg, Miss McBlair, Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Fairbanks, Mrs. Frye, Mrs Sperry, Miss Hetzel, Mrs. Hatcher, Mrs. Akers, Miss Forsyth.

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

Owing to illness the Chaplain General was absent, and the President General requested the members present to unite in the recitation of the Lord's Prayer.
The Recording Secretary General read the minutes of the previous meeting, which upon motion, were approved.

The Reader engaged for the Ninth Continental Congress was announced, and it was moved and carried that the regular business of the Board be suspended in order to give Miss Collins an audience.

The regular order of business was afterward resumed.

It was moved and carried that the reading of the Smithsonian report be suspended, that the details of the Credential Committee might be considered.

The matter of the badges for the Congress was presented and badges were adopted for all those provided for by action of the Board at January meeting.

It was moved and carried that the Credential Committee be allowed $10.00 for expenses.

Miss McBlair moved: “That the Working Committees: the House Committee, the Credential Committee, Railroad Committee and Floor Committee be furnished with the necessary badges.” Motion carried.

Mrs. Akers read a paper submitted by Miss Daggett, State Regent of Massachusetts, with suggestions regarding poll list for the Ninth Continental Congress. The suggestions were favorably received and the Recording Secretary General instructed so to inform the State Regent of Massachusetts.

Miss Hetzel requested that the name of Mrs. Granger, of Ohio, be added to the Committee on Revision of Application Papers. The President General presented this name and Mrs. Granger was unanimously elected by the Board.

The Treasurer General began the reading of the report to the Smithsonian Institution.

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

Thursday Afternoon, January 11, 1900.

At 2:45 p.m. the adjourned meeting was called to order by the President General, Mrs. Manning.

The reading of the report to Smithsonian Institution was continued. At 4:30 p.m. it was moved and carried to adjourn until Friday at 10 a.m.

Friday, January 12, 1900.

The adjourned meeting was opened by the President General, Mrs. Manning, at 11 a.m.

After the recitation of the Lord’s Prayer, the President General requested Mrs. Darwin to continue the reading of the report to the Smithsonian Institution.

At the conclusion, the President General said: “You have heard this report. What have you to say. and what action will you take upon it?”
It was moved and carried that the same be accepted with a rising vote of thanks.

All present arose. The President General said: "We have not words to express our admiration of this excellent work and feel that we cannot sufficiently thank our Treasurer General for all she has done."

Some minor details of the report were taken under consideration.

Miss Forsyth moved: "That the slight additions proposed in order to complete the report to the Smithsonian Institution, be submitted by the compiler to the President General before publication." Motion carried.

Mrs. Sperry moved: "That the President General and Mrs. Darwin decide as to the form of letter with which the report shall be submitted to the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution." Motion carried.

Miss Forsyth moved: "That the Treasurer General be added to the Credential Committee, as requested by the Chairman of that committee." Motion carried.

The President General nominated Mrs. Darwin as a member of the Credential Committee. This was voted on and Mrs. Darwin was unanimously elected.

It was then moved and carried to adjourn until the first Wednesday in February.

(Signed) 

ALICE PICKETT AKERS,
Recording Secretary General.

ERRATA.

In the January number, page 35, the name of the Regent of Mary Ball Chapter should read Mrs. H. M. Thomas.

In the Treasurer's report in the February number, page 236, the name of Miss Clara Damaris Coe, appears as Miss Clara Damaris, South Dakota.
Daughters of the American Revolution.

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