From the very beginning of our Colonial life, our ancestors busied themselves with the sea and the building of ships. Sea-faring and ship-building occupied them as much or perhaps even more than the clearing of forests, the raising of corn, or the rearing of cattle. Whatever might happen to them, the great fishing seas of Nova Scotia and New Found-land brought to their very door not only food and nourishment, but also provided for them the beginnings of a commercial career, which was ultimately to build up the great Western Continent. All along the coasts of New England and Long Island the children of the Colonists took to the sea; and its adventures and tough, hardy life gave to our country a race of men of inestimable courage and sharp-witted worth.

Bermuda and the West India Islands were their markets, and from the beginning of the eighteenth century whole fleets of American sea-craft, mostly schooners, swarmed along the coasts of North America. But it was something more than trade and barter that was gained by this growing race of seamen. Every craft sailing to the West Indies, or the Spanish Main, was armed to the teeth. Every bight and bay and estuary of the southern coast and the shores of the

*A paper read before the Society of Colonial Wars, District of Columbia, March 12, 1900.
West Indies, swarmed with pirates and buccaneers; and the Colonial craft, sailing down to the Spanish Main, or the islands, fought their way there, and oftentimes fought their way back again to their own friendly shores. Thus it was, that sea-navigation became an instinct with these heroic men, and sea-fighting became a profession and a science to them.

About the year 1740, the French Government had drawn the lines of hostile operations so closely around the coasts and along the frontiers of the American Colonies, that there was universal alarm spread abroad from New England to Virginia, from Crown Point to Fort Necessity. But that alarm did not weaken the courage nor daunt the resolution of the Colonists. It was clearly seen that the fixed purpose of the King of France was to extingush the infant Anglo-American Colonies, to destroy the home of English liberty, and to fetter this western world with the feudal despotism of the Latin nations.

Three lines of invasion were converging slowly but none the less surely upon the devoted Colonies. The valley of the Alleghany and Ohio rivers was occupied by French military garrisons, and strong posts at Three Rivers, Crown Point and Ticonderoga kept the way clear to Lakes Champlain and George, and the valley of the Hudson. The third, and perhaps the most dreaded line, was from the seas of Nova Scotia and New Foundland, leading to the exposed coasts of New England and Long Island.

Along the shores of Acadia, Prince Edwards Island and Isle Royale, every bend and inlet, every naval and military position of value was occupied by French soldiery and their red-handed allies, the Indians. Already at Cape Breton Island, the frowning fortress of Louisburg had sent its ominous warnings to the settlements on the American coasts, for on that island was planted the strongest fortification in either the old or new world. It was built on the system of Vauban, by engineers trained and educated under that master, and for a quarter of a century the French Government had kept a garrison there, busy as beavers, and nearly as silent, adding bastion to bastion, redoubt to redoubt, and wall upon wall. Its spacious harbor, fitted for a base of naval operations,
was so completely fortified that the squadrons of Warren and Tyng did not dare to enter it. It was a vast arsenal of war, and intended to be to New England what Halifax is to-day. Isle St. John (Prince Edwards), Isle Royale (Cape Breton), the Bay of Fundy, the Straits of Canseau, and every adjacent river or estuary, and every coast line from New Foundland to Cape Sable, were so many centers of hostility, that lead up to the coast towns and harbors, from Maine to Sandy Hook, threatening the Colonies with fire and sword. All northern Acadia, the country of the murderous Micmacs, and bordering on the waters of the Bay of Fundy, was bristling with hostilities. These northern coasts and seas were swarming with privateers, pirates, armed transports, and ships of war. Every craft afloat at that period was armed to the teeth and fought its way over the ocean. Ships and their crews as well were all armed, and there was but little difference between the corsair, the buccaneer, the privateer, or the man of war.

It was upon this scene of the French and Indian war, that our Colonial Sea Captain makes his appearance.

About the year 1730, for exact dates cannot be had, there was born in or near the city of Boston, a child of modest but respectable parents, who received the name of John Rous. He was descended from an ancient Anglo-Norman family of rank, which at this writing is represented in England by Lord Stradbroke. The name is probably one of the bldest in Europe, reaching back, as it does, to the Norman invasion of England, back to the Norse invasion of Normandy, and then still farther back to the old Danish and Norse histories. The youth grew up on the shores of the waters of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, and like many of his companions, became familiar with boats, sea-craft, and seamen. No doubt he listened to many a tale of adventure and fight down the Spanish Main, and no doubt knew the story of his relative, who, in 1752, was one of Drake's confidential captains. Be it as it may, young Rous took to the sea, whether from a fondness inherited from the old Vikings, or from association with the seamen and fishermen of Boston, it matters not.

Each of the Colonies maintained its own little navy.
armed vessels for the protection of their harbors and the convoy of their traders. Rous, as a native of Massachusetts, put himself under the order of Governor Shirley, the "War Governor" of that period of "storm and stress" of our youthful nation. For several years Rous made it his object to carry fire and ruin into the enemy’s lines. His command was a little squadron of two, and sometimes three or four armed craft, sailing together. He ravaged the waters of the Bay of Fundy and the coasts of the Micmacs and Abanakes. He swept the Straits of Cansseau, the shores of St. John, Isle Royale, and the ocean as far north as New Foundland, of the French fishing fleet, of armed transports, and of privateers, making his name a terror throughout those northern seas. Wherever he found an outlying military post, an earth-work, or a French garrison, there was work for Rous. He had trained and disciplined his sailors to fight on land as well as on sea. To land his men, march them into the interior by night, and then sweep away an outpost of French and Indians, leaving to the morning light a scene of smoking ruins, such was his work on shore, and by such means he made the French soldiers weary of their lives. No French forts or batteries could be erected along the coasts and escape the sharp eye and midnight attack of Captain Rous.

Fighting at sea and harassing the enemy whenever he could find him, was the work and pastime of this heroic seaman during the years of his early manhood. By his aggressive naval life on the enemy’s coasts, he was nobly defending all of New England from attack. So long as he was afloat the Colonists felt themselves safe from French pirates or from French invasion by sea; and it may be truly said that this one man was the guardian and defender of New England on the ocean for nearly twenty years. In 1745, when, at General Shirley’s suggestion and entreaty, the extraordinary resolution was taken by the New England people to fit out an expedition of land and sea forces to besiege and capture the dreaded fortress of Louisburg, Captain Rous was selected by Governor Shirley as second in command under Captain Tyng. The Governor gave him the "Shirley" galley, a frigate of twenty guns. As this little vessel bore the name
of the Governor, we may well suppose the command of her
was a special compliment to Captain Rous. Captain Edward
Tyng was in chief command of the Colonial Squadron, with
the frigate “Massachusetts” as his flagship, and Captain
John Rous was second in command. The Colonial Squadron
consisted of the “Massachusetts,” of twenty-four guns; the
“Shirley,” of twenty guns; the “Caesar,” of twenty, another
of sixteen, another of twelve, and two others of eight guns
each. There were two sloops from Connecticut of sixteen
guns, a Rhode Island privateer of twenty, the Government
sloop “Tartar,” of fourteen guns, and twelve swivels, and a
sloop of fourteen guns of the New Hampshire navy—thir-
teen vessels in all, armed with 172 guns. What was the
calibre of these guns is not well known, but they probably
ranged from six pounders to twenty-four, or even thirty-two
pounders. The small craft were armed with six pounders
and swivels. Such was the squadron commanded by Tyng
and Rous at the siege of Louisburg, one of the most mem-
orable sieges on record. This squadron convoyed the ex-
pedition under General Pepperell to the Strait of Canseau,
aiding to complete its organization and prepare for the stub-
born work at hand, not many leagues from Louisburg.
From this point Tyng and Rous shaped their course for the
harbor of Louisburg, there to blockade and cut off supplies
and reinforcements, and to entrap the French transports and
ships of war.

In the meanwhile, Commodore Warren, commanding a
British squadron of three ships in the West Indies, at the
urgent request of Governor Shirley, had been ordered by the
British Government to rendezvous at Cape Breton, promptly
obeyed his orders, and at the appointed time, made his junc-
tion with the Colonial Squadron, already awaiting him.
Commodore Warren commanded three regular ships of war
of the Royal Navy, the “Superb,” the “Mermaid” and the
“Launceston,” all frigates of the first or second class. When
the expedition appeared in Gabarras Bay, about a league to
the westward of Louisburg, the two squadrons were at their
stations. Then boats and men assisted the expedition to
land, but dared not venture inside the harbor for fear of the
guns of the shore batteries. It required over one hundred years of naval training and experience before our navy was willing to undertake such a task.

In the midst of heavy firing by the batteries of the besiegers and besieged, when the combatants were in the very hottest of their work, the ships at Louisburg harbor saw out at sea, standing in for the port, a large sixty-gun frigate of the French Navy. Rous, ever alert and vigilant, was the first to put to sea to overhaul the stranger. He boldly stood out on the port tack, close-hauled, until he came within range of the frigate's fire, then suddenly he went about, stood on the other tack and headed in for the harbor; meanwhile keeping up a rapid fire from his stern chasers. Captain Maisonforte, of the "Vigilant," a sixty-gun frigate, excited by the chase, allowed himself to be lured to his destruction, while the tactical Rous led him farther and farther on, until suddenly the French captain found himself in the midst of the allied squadrons. The running fight that had been maintained showed the strategy and skill of the clever seaman. In the heavy fight that ensued, Rous was ever first and foremost, sailing round the big frigate, taking up positions ahead, and then astern, pouring in his broadsides, and raking the decks of the doomed ship.

The "Vigilant" lost no less than eighty of her crew in this sea fight before she hauled down her colors. She was laden with heavy reinforcements of men and munitions of war, and an immense amount of gold and silver—nearly enough to pay the expenses of the expedition. The capture of this ship not only utterly demoralized the garrison of Louisburg, but it aroused the enthusiasm and excited the courage of the besiegers to renewed and fierce activity.

After the battle and the fall of the great fortress into American hands, Commodore Warren and Captain Tyng gave great praise and high commendation to Captain Rous for his engagement with the "Vigilant," and especially for the masterly and seaman-like manner of his running fight with the French frigate. Rous was at once given an appointment as a post-captain in the King's Navy and assigned to the command of the frigate "Superb."
After the fall of Louisburg and down to the peace of 1748, Rous, in his new command, continued his operations against French warships, privateers and transports. He made havoc among the French fisheries; at one time bringing in no less than eight, and at another five good French ships with seventy tons of oil. Here and there we gather scraps of information of his career during his famous cruises in this frigate throughout these northern, stormy, foggy seas. He swept them clear of French commerce, and from the Banks of New Foundland to the waters of the Bay of Fundy, and from the region of the St. Lawrence and the coasts of Maine, all privateers disappeared before him.

Subsequent to the peace of 1748, Rous went to England on several occasions, still, however, retaining command of his English frigate, and on each return he was given a change of ships. He is recorded as having the sloop-of-war “Albany;” then, in 1755, that year which was the turning point in the desperate struggle between England and France for the dominion of our Continent, he was ordered to command the “Success,” a twenty-two gun ship, with which he returned to his old familiar haunts along the coasts of Nova Scotia—ever the watchful guardian of his native shores. Then, he commanded at one time three twenty-gun ships and a sloop on the St. Johns river, which raised him to the noble rank of a commodore in the Royal Navy; and it was when cruising with this command that the fear and terror of his name caused two captains of French frigates of thirty-six guns each, to blow up their magazines and destroy their ships. That was not the kind of victory, however, that was over-pleasing to our sea captain.

Two years later, in the year 1757, we find Captain Rous in command of the English frigate “Success,” under Admiral Holbourne’s flag at Halifax. He was then transferred to the command of the frigate “Winchelsea,” of twenty-four guns, still on the Halifax station. At the end of the year 1757, he again returned to England and was promoted to the “Southerland,” of fifty guns, and in this command he came back to America, where he renewed his warfare against the
King of France, the mortal enemy of both his paternal and native countries.

Captain Rous continued his life of warfare on the sea, as he began it, until he heard of the work of Wolfe and Amherst, and the glorious victory on the heights of Abraham. He then recognized that the power of the French King in America was forever broken. He knew that America henceforth was to be free from the long impending doom of feudal despotism, as was illustrated under Louis XV. in France, and was forever won as the home of liberty, and the personal sovereignty of the English-speaking race. He knew that the knell of the doom of feudal kings had sounded, and that his own life's work was ended. Wearied in body and soul, broken in health by twenty years of active service at sea, he returned to England in 1758, and on the 3d day of April of that year he died in Portsmouth.

Unfortunately, not a scrap of his writing, not even a description of the personal traits or appearance of Captain Rous has come down to us. Here and there in official papers and letters only, do we find the record of his heroic deeds that gleam forth through the fogs, the mists, the swirling tides and snow and sleet of our northern seas, preserving forever the ancient name and lineage of one of the bravest champions, whose career forms one of the proudest pages of American history.

It is safe to say that no man of New England, who lived throughout the stirring and stormy years from 1740 to 1758, rendered more valuable and heroic service to the American Colonies than Commodore John Rous, of the American Privateer Service, who won his way to the appreciation of England and her King, and became a flag officer in the Royal Navy.

The period of his life was the turning point and the crisis in the history of the long suffering nations in their deadly struggle for human liberty in conflict with organized feudalism of every monarch in the world. It was a conflict not only for the dominion of this Continent, but for the very life of human liberty itself. While Washington and Armstrong were beating back the line of French invasion in the Ohio
Prize Medal Awarded by Mary Washington Chapter.
Valley; while Sir William Johnson and the gallant Colonel Lyman were defeating the French Army under the many-titled Commander-in-Chief Dieskau, bringing him to their camp a prisoner of war; while the glorious Wolfe was fighting his way up the banks of the St. Lawrence to the Heights of Abraham, this sea lion of the north, amid sleet and storm, current and mist, fog and danger, held the ocean free, and for nearly a quarter of a century kept at bay the sea forces of invasion, bidding defiance to the mighty King of France.

Such was the fisher-boy of Boston, the privateer of New England, a captain in the Massachusetts Navy, then passing to and fro on the deck of an English frigate across the Atlantic, flying the broad pennant of a Royal Commodore of the great British Navy!

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 14, 1899.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION AS A CRISIS IN THE INDIVIDUAL FREEDOM OF MAN.*

WHITMELL P. TUNSTALL.

Individual freedom and liberty having been rooted out, practically, from every spot of ground in both Asia and Europe by absolutism, despotism or tyranny, beaten down after innumerable attempts to rise and proclaim itself, a final and determined stand was made on the northern continent of the New World, for those "certain unalienable rights" of man. It was that revolution known as the American; American in the sense that it primarily affected America and that the stand

*My Dear Mrs. Lockwood: It gives me pleasure to send the American Monthly this prize essay, for which the Mary Washington Chapter, N. S. D. A. R., has awarded a gold medal to Whitmell P. Tunstall, a graduate of the Washington High School, 1899. This Chapter will annually offer a medal to the High Schools of Washington for the best paper on the history of the American Revolution, but we cannot expect a more philosophical and finished production than this, the first to claim the distinction.—ELIZABETH BRYANT JOHNSTON. Chairman of Essays.
for liberty was made by the Americanized Anglo-Saxon race, which asserted itself against the oppressions so long inflicted upon them by George III. of England, the monarch noted for his failure to profit by Patrick Henry’s examples of Caesar and his Brutus, and Charles I. and his Cromwell.

And yet, individualism had attained some temporary prominence previous to this revolution. As Italy emerged from the dark ages, in which ignorance was so prevalent, and no one, not even in the highest classes of society, thought for himself, a governmental reform was being enacted within its borders. Sovereignty was distributed among cities and petty principalities in which the people had by degrees obtained considerable power, due mainly to the weakness of the lords of the land, who had enfeebled each other by bloody and lasting feuds. This liberal government system, some ably contend was the cause of the Renaissance in Italy; because “the history of the renaissance is not the history of arts, or of sciences, or of literature, or even of nations. It is the history of the attainment of self-conscious freedom to the human spirit manifested in the European races.” It was during the period of “self-conscious freedom” that Italy alone produced more geniuses in each branch of art and science than the entire world can boast of during the centuries from the time Christianity was first preached on Mt. Calvary to the time of which we speak. Is not this weighty evidence of the importance to man of a government free from autocracy? The Roman Catholic Church was at this time in its corruptest state; it had lost its dominion over those who were near enough to see the true condition of affairs. What was the result when the lost power was regained? Did the same country produce another set of men such as Michael Angelo, Dante, or Savonarola? Perhaps a man or two at great intervals; but nothing to compare with the masters of the Renaissance in quantity of quality. Italy had lost her freedom, self-conscious freedom, of individuals.

The only other world-influencing country in which the individual’s prerogatives were at any time recognized was England. But England had no such renaissance, unless, in fact, the separation from or the denial of an allegiance to an
outside power, in the reign of Henry VIII., might be called such. Her first step, however, in governmental reform was made in the reign of John, a little earlier than Italy’s Renaissance. The nobles of the kingdom demanded from the crown that important document of English liberties, Magna Charta, in which is put down in black and white what limits the king shall not exceed. But this alone was not sufficient to prevent the king from over-riding his rights as some of the stronger ones did. In the reign of Henry III. another advance in the same direction was made; from then forward, a Parliament representing the whole nation, to which the king’s ministers should be responsible, was the ideal at which the statesman of that country aimed.

Things were still far from being in such a condition as to insure the people’s rights, for the assembling of Parliament rested with the king, as he could convene, adjourn or dissolve it at his will. Charles I. made such use of this power that his rule became despotic; the individual was more oppressed than at any other time in England. But even here only a temporary redress was obtained through Cromwell and the Protectorate. Other privileges were wrung one by one from the crown in manners similar to these. The most important being: those obtained by means of the revolution of 1868, involving the Declaration of Rights, which, among many others, stated that “Levying money by pretence of prerogative without grant of Parliament is illegal;” that subjects have a right to petition the king, that election of members of Parliament ought to be free and that freedom of speech and debate in Parliament ought not to be questioned in any court or place out of Parliament; second, those obtained in the Mutiny and Toleration Acts, the former requiring that money for the army should be voted for one year only, thus giving Parliament the control of the army, and the latter giving freedom of worship to Protestant Nonconformists; third, the liberty of the press and the Triennial and Septennial Acts which limited the duration of Parliament to first three and then seven years.

Nearly all of the essential elements for the people’s rights had now been obtained; but there was one important one
left, without which the others were almost useless. The assignment of districts from which representatives should come to Parliament was the same that had existed centuries ago when Parliament was first instituted. Thus large modern communities, such as Manchester, Birmingham and others, whose representatives might have had great influence, were not represented at all, while on the other hand places of very few inhabitants often were. George III. had entire control over the members from such districts, and always commanded their votes for or against a measure as he desired its passage or not. Unless this rotten borough system could be done away with, England was, with such a despot on the throne, about to have her well-earned rights made void, to have her Parliament made into an instrument of the king by means of which he would become an autocrat such as the kings of France and other countries of the Old World then were, and the condition of the English people became much more unbearable to them than was the abject and wretched situation in France to the common people of that country. But this could never have lasted for any length of time and bloodshed and civil strife would have been the result. The English people had experienced more liberties than any other people on earth and those in America more than those in the mother country. Their liberties were being infringed upon by having the principles on which they rested attacked. "If the revolution had not come in America it would have come in England itself." Perhaps not so as it did, certainly with more bloodshed and with a far less widespread influence upon the world. The letters of "Junius," the resolutions of Burke against the increasing power of the crown, the rising demand for Parliamentary reform, the growing hostility to the corrupt system of bargain and intrigue, by which the great families parcelled out offices and seats and controlled Parliament, all pointed in the same direction, all were signs of an approaching reform in England to be fully accomplished many years later, peaceably, but only so because of the American Revolution, which crippled the power of the king and the Tories and placed the Whigs in power in England.
When the English Colonies in Congress assembled declared that they were, and of right ought to be, free and independent States, and that they were absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, they propagated in their declaration theories that have had immeasurable influence on the history of the world. They maintained that governments derived their just power from the consent of the governed. This was indeed a new departure, considerably in dissonance and at variance with the views of the European monarchs who thought that the people were only to be governed at the pleasure of the sovereign. And why did these Americans risk their all in a fight against the strongest nation on earth, and they, themselves, not quite three millions in numbers and so poor that at times it was impossible to obtain clothing or accoutrements of any kind whatsoever? Because they thought that "when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and provide new guards for their future security." This long train of abuses is summed up in the Declaration of Independence, but long chapters have been written on the causes of the Revolution. A mere list of the intolerable acts of Parliament would cover pages. Some of the remoter restrictions placed upon the colonies, which, through their attempt to make them dependent upon England, only exasperated them and made them desire independence all the more, were trade restrictions. The Navigation Acts compelled the American farmer to send his products across the ocean before they could be sold elsewhere and to buy his goods in British markets. This is considered nothing short of tyranny and yet it was far from being the most unbearable. American manufactures were prohibited. Iron works were denounced as "common nuisances." Even William Pitt, the great friend of the oppressed, declared that she had no right to manufacture even a nail for a horse shoe, except by permission of Parliament. The exportation of hats from one colony to another was unlawful and an establishment for the manufacture of hats was restricted to two apprentices at a time. "To print an Eng-
lish Bible would have been an act of piracy." By means of
the "Writs of Assistance" any petty custom house official
could enter a man's house or store and search it at pleasure.
A man's house was not his castle then. When this odious
matter was brought before the advocate general, James
Otis, he exclaimed, "to my dying day I will oppose, with all
the powers and faculties God has given me, all such instru-
ments of slavery on the one hand and villainy on the other."

"Then and there," said John Adams, "the trumpet of the
Revolution was sounded." Then and there a trumpet,
whether the only one or not it matters not, was sounded that
was to call into play those of Samuel Adams, Patrick Henry
and many others whose notes were to be heard around the
world and to call to arms the European against despotism,
before the century was completed, and the South and Cen-
tral American against a still worse tyranny before the next
century was a decade old. It was with thousands of others
in unisonance, from over the thirteen English colonies, to be
a call to arms against measures for taxation without repre-
sentation and others of similar unlawful encroachment upon
a free people. It was to start a cry of "Liberty or Death"
which after a long and bloody fratricidal struggle would ac-
complish its desired end. The impulse for liberty which it
started would keep steadily on advancing and conquering,
although its work is still incomplete even among the nations
of Western civilization. Yet, no one in Europe heeded it, at
that moment, and they failed to see that it meant not simply
a colonial quarrel, not simply the coming of a new nation,
but the rising of the people to take their share in the govern-
ment of the earth. The cry was to be taken up in Spanish
America by such men as Bolivar, San Martin, Sucre,
O'Higgins, Hidalgo and Santa Anna. The cause was in the
end to be universally victorious because—

"Thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just;
And he but naked, though lock'd up in steel,
Whose conscience with injustice is oppress'd!"

Look around us now and see what has been wrought by
the movement then started in America. Consider the present
condition of the New World and what it owes to the Revolution. As a direct result we see the United States, a country with a model republican form of government, under which freedom knows no bounds; a country grown so strong in less than a century and a quarter that the oldest and strongest governments of Europe respect its decrees; a country which promulgates a Monroe Doctrine and has expanded until it has possessions in the Old World, taken from an Old World monarchy that was the ruler of much the larger part of the world at so short a time ago as a hundred years. Then consider the indirect results in the New World: the English colonies suffer not now as they previously did; they are as free as the mother country and the individual has not the slightest cause for complaint. Could the Spanish colonies in America have attained their present condition without the previous independence of the United States? No; never! Material support and aid was never given them to throw off the Spanish yoke. But moral support there was and plenty of it. They knew that if they could once get the yoke off, it would never be allowed to be replaced. The attempt to do so in Mexico proved futile owing to the part the United States took in the affair. Were it not for the American Revolution, freedom would have come to the inhabitants of Spanish America one by one, as it always had done, only as they died, one by one. There are now in America about nineteen free republican governments, built after our own, where freedom and liberty reign.

What effect has the movement had in Europe? On the continent, the French Revolution owes more of its possibility to the American than has ever been attributed. Many of the French soldiers, both officers and men, had seen and felt freedom in America. They learned its desirability and took home with them their impressions and spread them abroad among their friends and relatives. The Frenchman aspired to the same rights that his ally the American enjoyed. An impetus was given which has not stopped yet, and which has broken out twice since that memorable time in the reign of Louis XVI, ending in the Reign of Terror; once in 1830 and again in 1848. In England all did not then, as they now do,
recognize that the revolution was the overthrowal of George III. and his Tories and made it possible for the great reform of 1832 when the old rotten borough system was abolished. Still, however, there were some Englishmen who did realize the concern which England had in the movement of reform. There were members in Parliament and many literary men who realized it. One of these, writing in 1785, says, "with heartfelt satisfaction I feel the revolution in favor of universal liberty which has taken place in America; a revolution which opens a new prospect in human affairs, and begins a new era in the history of mankind; a revolution by which Britons themselves will be the greatest gainers, if wise enough to improve properly the check that has been given to the despotism of their ministers, and to catch the flame of virtuous liberty which has saved their American brethren."

England has caught the flame, the whole world has caught it and profited by it. Governments have been and are being established that know their province. As a result not only can the American nation be rightfully proud of being the means by which autocracy has been and is being destroyed, but it can likewise glory in being the first to establish that "peace which passes all understanding," and the first to institute a liberty hitherto unknown—the liberty of discussion; the liberty of religion and thought by means of which the permanency of its other works is insured.

It was once a common opinion that there are some doctrines so sacred, and others so dangerous in their tendency that civil power should be resorted to, to prevent discussion upon such topics. In fact this was so done until the time of the Revolution, the American Government having the distinguished honor of being the first to declare that interference in such affairs is entirely out of the province of civil laws, in other words, the first government ever established favorable to universal liberty. All the experience of past time proves that the consequence of allowing civil power to judge of the nature and tendency of doctrines must be making of it a hindrance to the progress of truth and an enemy to development. The threats of bigots and the fear of persecution were hindrances which prevented the world from making the pro-
gress which Capernicus, Galileo and many others might have assisted it to. See the advance since the American Revolution instituted a new order of procedure. Not only was this done, but by the introduction of a wise and liberal plan of education, the revolution was perpetuated and made to have the greatest effect upon the improvement of the world. Education previous to this had taught what to think rather than how to think, so that the powers of the mind had not been, as they now are, assisted to gain their just bent and force by cool and patient investigation.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION, HISTORICAL.*

The foundation of the American Commonwealth as laid by Divine Providence is a romance of real life. It is broader and deeper than the average writer of our national history seems to have perceived. Our country is not a new England. It is a new and better Europe, dominated by the kind of Christianity all the purer from being free from political control. To the making of the nation many peoples contributed by sending their sons and daughters with varied gifts of race and temperament, as well as with faith, moral fibre, ideas and experience.

The romance of American colonization, omitting military matters, the story from Sir Walter Raleigh to July 4, 1776, is briefly told, having little to do with kings and princes, but with the work of the people themselves. It is not to be forgotten that Swiss, Germans, Dutch, French, Walloon, Scandinavian, Welsh, Irish and Scotch, as well as English, helped to make our country. Christian and Jew, Catholic and

*RACINE, April 4, 1900.

Dear Mrs. Lockwood: I enclose you a paper written for and read before the Racine Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, by its author, Mrs. Thomas Emerson, at our meeting in March, 1900. She is a little over 90 years old, and we think it is a very remarkable article, written by a woman of that age. Mrs. Emerson is an old and honored resident of Racine, and a woman of great ability.

MRS. MARIETTE T. OLIN.
Protestant, political and free churchman, Puritan and Lutheran, believers and skeptics, the Indian and the negro, have borne each his part in the making of colonial America.

Our fathers took most of their political precedents from a republic and not from a monarchy, as well in the middle region as in the Eastern and Southern; that our general precedence is adapted from democratic, rather than from aristocratic communities, our religion from free rather than political churches. The emigration of the Scotch-Irish exerted an influence second to none other; the Catholics too have been a conservative force. This American composite of the varied elements has been a potent leaven for freedom and righteousness.

What is a colony? The real root of a colony is a company of people from their old home, who are cultivating the soil. True colonists are first of all farmers. There were not a few colonies in the ancient world. Asia and Europe were colonized as well as America. The mythology of many nations teaches that their ancestors grew out of the soil, but history shows that they came from other countries. The story of the colonization of Corea, Japan and India is quite well, and that of China fairly known.

The most ancient voyage mentioned by the classic poets and myth-makers is that of the ship Argos, before the Trojan war. Under the command of Jason, the Argonauts sailed to Colchis, on the Euxine Sea, to recover the Golden Fleece which was guarded by a sleepless dragon. The adventures of Hercules, Theseus, Castor, Pollux and Orpheus, and of the famous heroes in the crew, how they tamed the fire-breathing bulls, slew the dragon, sowed its teeth, won the fleece, and escaped the sirens, is told in the lovely Grecian fairy lore. In plain prose all this means that after a rough voyage and many adventures a band of colonists broke up the hard soil with the plough, sowed their seed, suffered many terrors, but persevered until the golden fleece in the form of a harvest of ripe grain covered the landscape. They succeeded in colonization, and then began trade. Our American history, though real, is a much more wonderful story, and the golden fleece of our national prosperity a thousand fold richer.
AMERICAN COLONIZATION.

The Romans developed colonial enterprise on a large scale. From them we get the word colony; or a collection of farmers on a new land. In modern times we must award the first honors to the Portuguese and Spaniards, for the former had planted colonies, some a century old, in Brazil, Africa and Asia, and the latter in South America, Mexico and the West Indies, before the Englishmen obtained a foothold on any continent beyond Europe. Yet let us note at once how different these were—the Spanish and Portuguese from the English and Dutch methods and results.

The King of Spain, considering America as his private property, wished to establish a great empire in Europe and another beyond the Atlantic, so that when united under his own crown, these should be grander in area and splendor than the old Roman empire itself. With this purpose in view he sent out noblemen of high rank, with princely salaries, who led their personal followers after them. So also did Portugal in Brazil and the East, and France in Canada and Louisiana. It was the old way over again, without any improvement. In the case of the British and Dutch colonists the spirit and method were entirely different. The people went first. The dignitaries followed afterward.

The colonies which now form the United States were, for the most part, the results of movements among the English, Scotch, Irish, Welsh, Huguenot, Walloon and German people, who were dissatisfied with the kind of government under which they lived, and the religion which politicians forced upon them. They were not contented, for the very good reason that their conscience had been enlightened. They could not live happily under the sort of church and state which then existed. They longed for more freedom. Coming to the new continent of America they obtained what they sought. Some indeed—Dutch, Swedes, Swiss, English—without any grievances at home, were moved by a love of adventure, or were tempted by hopes of wealth to be got in the fisheries, the fur trades, the supposed gold mines, by rearing silk worms, or in developing the resources of the new land.

English colonization was begun by the English people. At first these pioneers who had crossed the sea were ignored or
neglected by their government. Only when the colonies began to prosper did royalty pay much attention to them. Becoming rich, they offered a tempting field for taxation and the filling of the British coffers. Then king and Parliament joined in a scheme to tax the American colonists in the old Roman way, which was something which men of Dutch and British descent would not stand. The ancient doctrine first formulated by the Netherlanders and later by the English, was "No taxation without consent." "They who pay taxes must first vote them."

It was not until after the Revolutionary War that the British Government fully formulated a colonial policy like that of the ancient Roman empire, but with modern improvements added because of experience with America. Such a policy, wisely carried out, has been best for both the colonists and aborigines. Having learned wisdom from mistakes in dealing with the American colonies, Great Britain has become the mother of many nations.

In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the first object of a patriotic Englishman or Dutchman was to humble Spain. The monarchy that then owned America was the dominating power threatening all Europe. The two small countries which crippled and impoverished Spain became the two most successful colonies the modern world has seen. In American history the term "colony" has come into our speech from the Dutch. In Virginia, the Carolinas and Massachusetts the settlements were called "plantations," but in New Netherlands "colonies."

Sir Walter Raleigh led the way in awakening the English mind to colonial enterprise and even in attempting himself to plant colonies in the region of Virginia. Although these first ventures failed, Raleigh will not be forgotten by Americans.

Woman's aid helped mightily to make America. As Isabella first encouraged Columbus, so Queen Elizabeth favored Raleigh. In 1578 she granted the first charter for the English colonization on the American Continent. The name Virginia, which she gave, though now restricted to a single State, included all the land which on July 4, 1776, became the
United States of America. In that first charter the number of the councillors was thirteen, as many as the States that formed the Union. "How often does Divine Providence unite human superstition in making great events rich in happiness for mankind, occur on Friday, and how often is the number thirteen honored!"

Although the Cabots sailed and made landfall under the Tudors, yet these rulers were not destined to plant the Germanic race or the English people in America. This honor was reserved for the worst dynasty that disgraced the throne of Great Britain. On the 10th of April, 1606, King James Stuart put his signature to the patent which chartered two companies, the London and the Plymouth, bestowing on them in equal proportions the territory in America, including adjacent islands, lying between the thirty-fourth and forty-fifth degrees of north latitude. For the first five years the people were to live together, holding common land, property and food. One may wonder why Englishmen could be tempted to leave home. Their little country had then only about four millions of people, most of whom lived in the southern tier of counties, from which a majority of the settlers came.

In the year 1606, however, times were hard and food was dear. It was not dreamed that England could ever support a population of forty millions of souls, which is now done through improved agriculture and commerce. Queen Elizabeth in 1585 took up the cause of the United States and sent an army to help the Netherlanders against Spain. The war being over thousands of British soldiers were thrown out of employment. When paid off and discharged at home they were idlers waiting for a job.

Not only had the military business, with its contracts and trade, helped to make England rich, but the one hundred thousand people, mostly skilled workmen or intelligent business men, driven out of the Belgic Netherlands by Alva, had introduced those manufactures that were to make England rich. There was temporary distress, however, for the supply of breadstuffs had fallen short, because the land owners were turning their fields into sheep pastures, to raise wool instead
of wheat. On account of this great change in agriculture, from plough land to meadow, which left harrow and hoe rusty for want of use, a large army of farm laborers found themselves with nothing to do. But all eyes were turned toward America as a continent where work was not only plenty, but gold was abundant. The common notion, as shown in the popular plays of the time in the theatre and in the books, was that the American rivers "ran down their golden sands," that nuggets were as plentiful as marbles and the yellow metal more common than red copper in England. Furthermore, lively young men believed that among the "diggings" there was no more law than conscience, and not too much of either.

In our time Klondike explains to us the eagerness of these seventeenth century Englishmen to try their fortunes in the American wilderness. The London company had no trouble in getting men to go out as "planters," and in this enterprise of 1606 there were neither wives nor children. It was a company of bachelors, like a military battalion. Of the one hundred and five colonists, more than half called themselves "gentlemen," that is, men without any manual trade, or skilled employment, younger sons who had inherited property and were not accustomed to handle tools, or do the downright hard work necessary in all first attempts to make soil produce food. The others were laborers, tradesmen and mechanics, with two surgeons and a chaplain.

On the 19th of December, 1606, three ships moored at Blackwell, London, where are now the East India docks, took on their human cargo. The "Susan Constant," of one hundred tons; the "Godspeed," of forty tons; the "Discovery," of twenty tons. The tonnage of these three little ships was less than that of the "Mayflower" of later days, and of many a canal boat of to-day. There were thirty-nine men in the crews, and one hundred and five colonists.

Farewells and salutes being over, the little squadron sailed down the Thames, but when in the English Channel contrary winds detained them until New Year's Day. Then they moved westward across the Atlantic, along the old route to the West Indies and up the coast into Chesapeake Bay.
After a nearly four months' voyage, with their new home in sight, they opened the box of royal instructions, finding that the councillors named were Wingfield, Gosnold, Smith, Newport, Ratcliffe and Kendall.

Three days after they landed and planted a cross, naming the place after the Prince of Wales, Cape Henry. The other cape at the mouth of Chesapeake Bay, they called Cape Charles, after the future king of that name. Anchoring the next day they gratefully named the place Point Comfort. This was the beginning of our country.

THE LOST COLONY OF SIR WALTER RALEIGH.

MYSTERY SURROUNDING THE FATE OF THE UNHAPPY COLONISTS PERHAPS SOLVED.

In the House of Representatives, recently, a speech was made, by a member from Eastern North Carolina, in behalf of the Croatan or Hatteras Indians, whom he claims are the descendants of the last colony of Sir Walter Raleigh.

Universal interest has been awakened in the subject, and it is possible the mystery surrounding the fate of those unhappy colonists may be at last solved.

While this evidence is merely conjectural, the subject justifies investigation by our brightest minds, as he has unquestionably proven his conjectures to be well founded. Lawson, in his history of Carolina, written in 1714, says:

“The Hatteras Indians, who lived on Roanoke Island, or much frequented it, tell us that several of their ancestors were white people, and could talk in a book as we do; the proof of which is confirmed by gray eyes being found frequently among those Indians and no others. They value themselves extremely for their affinity to the English, and are ready to do them all friendly offices. It is probable that the settlement miscarried for the want of timely supplies from England, or through the treachery of the natives, for we may reasonably suppose that the English were forced to cohabit
with them, for relief and conversation, and that in process of time they confined themselves to the manners of their Indian relations, and thus we see how apt human nature is to degenerate." The names of the colonists are still preserved and from this list we find another proof in support of the claim—the similarity of names. From the most remote times many of these names have been borne by members of this tribe, namely: John Sampson, Henry Berry, Robert Wilkinson, William Berden and many others. These facts, together with a total absence of the nomadic habit, all suggest an infusion of white blood. The blue eyes are still found among them, and the tradition handed down that their ancestors were white, "could talk in a book and were driven across the river," all strengthening the theory of their descent from the colonists.

It is said that many of them served in the Revolutionary War, and it is an established fact that they sent two companies to the War of 1812. The colonists finding themselves forgotten by their countrymen, harassed by hostile Indians, what more natural hypothesis than that they fled for protection to this friendly tribe, kinsmen of Manteo.

These were the first colonists to come to the New World, sent by the brave and intrepid Raleigh, who thus inaugurated the pioneer movement, which resulted in the development of one of the mightiest countries on the face of the globe. The reign of Queen Elizabeth is one of the brightest and most stirring in English history, and in all the brilliant throng surrounding the capricious queen, none excelled Sir Walter Raleigh, the bravest and most accomplished knight of his age, who when only seventeen years of age fought under the brave Coligny, whose attempts to found a Protestant colony in America may have been the means of first turning Raleigh's attention to this subject.

Up to this time, England had taken no interest in the New World, except the fisheries, when as early as 1527 an English captain in a letter to Henry the VIII. from St. Johns, Newfoundland, says he found in one harbor "eleven sail of Normans and one Breton engaged in the fishery." Believing this to be Asia, no thought of or attempt at colonization was
dreamed of until this conception was entirely dissipated. After the untiring search for a Northwestern passage, the fruitless search for gold occupied every mind, and finally came the higher motive—planting Christian colonies. England once freed from her political connection with Spain, entered boldly on her course upon the high seas. Her maritime superiority began with the ascendancy of Protestantism, and having among her seamen some of the most daring and adventurous of the age, her flag was soon to be seen in every port, and upon the high seas in every clime. If we are indebted to Columbus for the discovery of America, then assuredly are we indebted to the persistent efforts and self-sacrifice of Sir Walter Raleigh for its colonization—whose calm judgment clearly saw the importance of permanent occupancy of the land. His bold aggressive spirit here saw an opportunity of extending and enriching the domains of his sovereign, as well as adding lustre to his own fame. Obtaining letters patent from the crown, an expedition, consisting of two vessels, was fitted out, commanded by Captains Philip Amados and Arthur Barlow. They sailed on the 27th day of April, 1584, reaching the Carolina coast in July. “The 2nd day of July we found shoal water, where we smelled so sweet and so strong a smell as if we had been in the midst of some delicate garden abounding with all kinds of odoriferous flowers by which we were assured the land could not be far distant.” They passed through what is now known as New Inlet, and landing on Roanoke Island took “possession of the same in the right of the Queen’s most Excellent Majesty, as rightful Queen and Princess.” They returned to England in September, and so great was their enthusiasm, and such glowing accounts were given of the beauty and richness of the newly discovered land, a second expedition was fitted out in April of the next year, comprising seven vessels, and commanded by Sir Richard Grenville. Many men of note accompanied this expedition, among the number Cavendish, White, Hariot and Ralph Lane. They returned having been absent only one year, but so great was Raleigh’s desire and determination to plant a colony in the New World, a third expedition was sent in 1586 under the command of
John White, who was commissioned "Governor of the City of Raleigh," which was to be established on the island. Two hundred years passed before his dream was realized, and that fair city arose perpetuating the name of the noble Raleigh in this country, a fitting tribute to one far above his contemporaries in moral worth and intellectual stature. His ignominious death must ever remain a blot upon the pages of a country's history, whose loyal and faithful subject he ever remained.

This last expedition consisted of one hundred and seventeen men, women and children. Among the number was the Governor's daughter, Eleanor, wife of Ananias Dare, one of his assistants, and it was she who became the mother of Virginia Dare, the first white child born in America.

White returned to England, leaving the colonists on the island. At this time England was vigorously engaged in a war with Spain, and all her resources were needed to meet the Invincible Armada which was at hand. The statesmanship of Raleigh was needed in the councils of his Queen, so the colonists were neglected until 1590, when vessels laden with supplies were dispatched to their relief. Although a diligent search was made, no trace of them was found except the word "Croatoon" graven in bold letters on a tree. Mr. White says: "I greatly joyed that I had safely found a certain token of their well being at Croatoon, which is the place where Manteo was born and the savages of the islands our friends. * * * * The next morning it was agreed by the Captain and myself with the masters and others to weigh anchor and go for the place at Croatoon where our planters were." Had they done so, their fate would not now be shrouded in mystery. Instead of fulfilling the mission upon which they were sent, they sailed for the West Indies, more intent upon capturing Spanish prizes than in finding their countrymen whom they were sent to relieve, and among the number White's own daughter and grandchild. Thus ended Raleigh's fruitless attempts at colonization, and all that is known with certainty of the unfortunate colonists. His ambitious designs, his dream of colonial principalities came to naught, his vast wealth expended in vain!
North Carolina is rich in historical associations. To her shores came the first colonists. On her soil was born the first child of English parents in America. Here was performed the first Christian sacrament in the New World, in the baptism of the child Virginia Dare, and the converted Indian Chief Manteo. On her soil was poured the first blood, as a libation to liberty. Her Provincial Congress was the first to vote explicitly for complete separation from Great Britain. In Mecklenburg county was written the first Declaration of Independence, and at Moore's Creek bridge was won the first victory of the Revolutionary War. With all these historic events, not one lays hold of the imagination and excites the sympathetic interest, as does the picture of the forgotten colonists watching and waiting from day to day, from month to month, until, giving up all hope of succor, either voluntarily, or driven by hostile tribes, they were compelled to abandon their village, and seek protection among the friendly Croatans. The absence of the cross which they were to carve above their place of refuge in case they were in distress suggests the theory of friendly adoption into the tribe, all trace of them finally disappearing except a few inherited traits still to be found among their descendants.

No one disputes the fact of the moral obligation imposed upon our Government to care for the Indians whose lands we have taken, whether rightfully or not, and if the fact can be established that the Croatans are the descendants of Raleigh's lost colonists, should they not be considered peculiarly the wards of the Nation? If this can be done, a question which has baffled our historians will be forever settled, and there may yet arise "some gifted American writer who will perpetuate in song and weave in fiction the story of the Croatan Indians, descendants of the Indian Chief Manteo, created the first Lord of Roanoke, and of Virginia Dare, the first white child born on American soil."

MARY LOVE STRINGFIELD.
A RELIC OF COLONIAL FASHIONS.

A BUSK BOARD CARVED BY BENJAMIN SUMNER, A PRISONER IN THE CASTLE OF PENDENNIS, ENGLAND.

After the surrender of Fort Ticonderoga in the "name of the great Jehovah and the Continental Congress" to Ethan Allen, May 10, 1775, an expedition later in the same summer marched by way of Lake Champlain to invade Canada.

Colonel Ethan Allen, who served in the expedition, gives an account of the experience of himself and the men under him, among whom (upon authority of his own daughter) was Benjamin Sumner.

Colonel Allen in a narrative of his captivity from the time he was taken by the British near Montreal, September 25, 1775, till his exchange, May 6, 1778, printed at Walpole, N. H., 1807, gives an account of the advance into Canada under General Montgomery.

On September 24, 1775, with 110 Americans and 80 Canadians he attacked Montreal, the English having 500 against him.

Allen finding his communication cut off and his Canadian contingent fled, was forced to surrender the next day, having but 31 effective and 7 wounded men of his original command with him.

In this number of effectives was Benjamin Sumner.

The prisoners were conducted to a barrack yard in Montreal.

Thence Allen was taken aboard the British schooner of
war "Gaspee" in irons. His comrades, also ironed, were conveyed aboard other vessels. At Quebec Colonel Allen, with the prisoners taken with him, was placed on an armed vessel lying off the city.

Colonel Benedict Arnold, who had advanced by way of the Kennebec, on another luckless expedition against Canada, had not yet appeared in front of Quebec.

Anticipating this attack, however, the British commander ordered the transfer of Allen and the prisoners to an English merchantman, in which they were transported to England. They were landed at Falmouth a few days before Christmas, 1775, and confined in Pendennis Castle, one mile outside of that town.

At this time Benjamin Sumner was nineteen years of age. During the year he passed in the castle as a prisoner, having obtained a piece of English oak, with a penknife he "whittled" away the hours of his captivity carving a busk board for his American sweetheart, Ruth Palmer, whom he married a few years after the close of the Revolutionary War.

The busk board, a stiffening bone or plate fastened in the front of the corset to keep it in shape around the waist, was in vogue among the ladies of fashion during colonial, continental and later days down to the middle of the present century, the latest styles before going out of vogue being of whalebone, steel or brass.

The oak board carved by Benjamin Sumner is an exquisite piece of work with so simple an implement as a penknife.

The illustration which we give will convey an idea of the chaste design and delicate workmanship.

The board is about twelve inches in length and two and one-half inches in width, tapering to one and three-quarter inches.

Ruth Palmer, who became the wife of Benjamin Sumner and fortunate possessor of this relic of her husband's privations for his country, was the daughter of Dr. Joseph Palmer, of Wilmington, Connecticut, a physician of high repute in the country round about. During the latter period of the War for American Independence he was a surgeon in the Con-
nectic peace, and on the staff of the Governor of Massa-

The daughter of Benjamin and Ruth (Palmer) Sumner, Maria Sumner Vinton, a real daughter of a revolutionary hero and member of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, lived till 1898, when she was within two months of her 96th year.

Her sister, Parmela Sumner, became the wife of Silas Owen, of Windham County, Connecticut, and the mother of Galusha Owen, of the same county, who married Betsey Parmela Denison, who was the mother of Jane Sumner Owen, who married deB. Randolph Keim, author and journalist, of Reading, Pennsylvania, and Washington, District of Columbia.

This treasured relic is now owned by Mrs. Keim, national number 48, Daughters of the American Revolution, who received it from her great-aunt, Mrs. Vinton.

It may be added that Mrs. Vinton at the age of 93 knitted two shell-pattern bed spreads of cotton of most exquisite handiwork, one for each of her grand-nieces, Elizabeth Randolph (Keim) Kutz, wife of First Lieutenant Charles Vallauer Kutz, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, and Harriet Virginia Keim, a younger daughter of Mrs. Keim.

As to the sequel of the imprisonment of Allen and his com-
rades in Pendennis Castle:

The friends of America contemplating asking a writ of habeas corpus, the prisoners were ordered on board the frigate "Solebay." On January 8, 1776, the "Solebay" and fleet of men of war left the harbor of Falmouth, touching at the "Cove of Cork," Ireland, for supplies.

The prisoners were distributed among the ships, and on February 22, 1776, this fleet of four vessels weighed anchor and put to sea for America.

On May 3d, they dropped anchor in the harbor of Cape Fear, North Carolina. Admiral Sir Peter Parker in his flagship of fifty guns anchored in the same harbor at the same time.

Colonel Allen and his fellow-prisoners were taken aboard
the frigate "Mercury" and sailed north for Halifax on May 20, 1776.

At the same time Sir Peter Parker sailed with his fleet and the land forces under General Clinton to reduce Charleston, South Carolina.

On June 28th he opened on Fort Moultrie in that harbor, while General Clinton landed to take the fort in the rear. Between the Americans behind the guns of the fort and those behind the rifles on the land the British were badly routed in their first encounter and sailed away.

In June the "Mercury" frigate anchored with Allen and his companions off Sandy Hook, New York, for supplies. Pursuing the voyage, the frigate arrived at Halifax in the middle of the same month, where the prisoners were lodged in jail.

In October following they were again on ship-board bound for New York, landing in November, 1776.

Colonel Allen was admitted to parole. The privates were crowded into a filthy church with other prisoners taken at Fort Washington, on the Hudson, above New York, which had been captured by the Hessians after a stubborn battle on November 16th.

On the second night after, through the daring and ingenuity of a sergeant, Roger Moore, all the prisoners, including Benjamin Sumner, taken with Colonel Allen, except three, who had been exchanged, and two died, escaped.

Colonel Allen remained on parole in New York for about two years.

FAMILY TREES.

"He who careth not whence he came, careth little whither he goeth."

Is it not a recognized fact that, in the three learned and most serious professions, the church, law and medicine, amongst the most distinguished members are found those who have the keenest sense of humor, the appreciation of the fact that there exists in the most solemn scenes and in dealing with the most abstruse questions the inevitable element of the
ridiculous? To this fact the social world is indebted for innumerable good stories told by the most profound scholars, and sometimes by those who have verified the words of a celebrated man that "we are none of us infallible, not even the youngest of us."

Have we not in the profession of experts in "Genealogy" another mine of wealth, whilst they "deal with their eras of a thousand years with a magnificent assurance and marshal kings and dynasties in complete chronology and exact succession."

Quite recently, the writer, who is but a Tyro in the pursuit of ancestors, and who has often found himself laboring in the dim space where records fail, was present at a gathering of genealogists where were assembled a body of men and a bevy of ladies, who greeted each other with subdued and chastened feelings. Whilst bearing the scars of many past battles and some victories, the honored veterans who had seen much service were asked to tell what they were willing to state of their successes and defeats, and the difficulties which they experienced in their efforts. Don Quixote alone could have surpassed them in their adventures, and their disappointments were only equalled by those which he encountered. It occurred to me that it might not be uninteresting nor yet be revealing "state secrets" if I were to write down for those who may have realized the fascination of the study an account of my own limited experience and observation, and indeed the number of those who find this fascination is very great and decidedly varied.

First may be found the amateurs—generally ladies—who admit in moments of relaxation from the severe mental strain that it is "most bewitching," and their delight in finding "another ancestor" is often unbounded. Then there is the "kind enthusiast," who enters on the task for a "very dear friend," and who proclaims a victory with as great delight and pride as could be realized by the dove which returned to the ark bearing the welcome olive branch. The expert genealogist forms another element and is to be seen anxiously plodding his weary way through the vast intricacies by which the pursuit is surrounded, and examining "with eagle eye and
gigantic brain" voluminous records, like Diogenes trying to find a man, or like Darwin—the missing link.

Some of the curious and peculiar difficulties which have to be encountered may be pointed out as well as some features of interest which occur in the endeavor to have a pedigree. An attack on "windmills" appears trivial in comparison!

One great obstacle is to be found in the endless variety of the spelling of names, that of "Ellis" being given in no less than twenty-three forms, whilst "Ruddoch" can only boast of twelve, and the descendants of four Brothers use the name in as many ways. These are given as instances of variety, but enough to alarm any one engaged in the work.

The histories of counties where families are known, or are supposed by the somewhat doubtful doctrine of "tradition," to have been settled either in colonial days or at the time of the War of the Revolution, involve most careful perusal, and whilst serious enough in the whole the genealogist must not allow himself to be tempted to tread "the primrose path of alliance" and stay to enjoy the sense of humor so often seducing him from stern realities. One such instance may be cited, that of a much-married man, who with a view to clearing up matters and placing them on record, makes the following confession: "My first wife was a pious, sensible and affectionate woman; my second was a most distinguished and delightful woman, and my third a worthy and eminent woman. But I have had no issue by my present wife, nor has any uneasiness arisen in consequence of it."

Ancient records of wills present a feature of great interest and assistance, beginning, as was the practice in early days, with the usual preamble as to sickness of body and vigor of mind, and as to the committal of soul and body, to which we refer in a spirit of reverence. Even here humor sometimes prevails and an example may be given of a will in 1744 in which after bequests of "one shilling" each to his four children the testator bequeaths to a daughter £20 and the colt that is named of her and a good cloth side-saddle and bridle, provided she marrieth with the consent of my executor and that she behaveth herself soberly and Christly, and if it please God she dies before marriage my executor to have the £20."
Another: "To son William my large oak chest for 'antickety' sake," and a third: "I have consulted no law character in making my will." These often assist whilst they frequently confuse the searcher. What can more thoroughly suggest the feeling of being "losted" than the arrival of the genealogist at a country town where he knows not a soul and where he has to find the records—if not the ghosts—of departed forebears, and where he must rely upon wills and parish registers of baptism, marriage and death, friendly talks with antiquated sextons or with the "oldest inhabitant," and as a special feature interviews with "our old Aunt Miss Finefrock," who remembered everybody and knows all about it. Alas! Parish registers are not to be counted upon, and in these are many grotesque entries worthy of note, although they only seem to serve to make "confusion more confounded." (This applies to the registration, not to events recorded!) In the registers at a village in Essex, England, as the following:

"1597. mem. For gotten until now that Edmund Denmark and Alice Smyth were married on 25 May, 1584." The cause of the thirteen years delay in the record of this ceremony—important in the lives of at least two persons, is not apparent.

In no less celebrated place than the chapel of Lincoln's Inn, London, is the entry:

"— 1722. This day were married by Mr. Holloway, I think, a couple whose names I could never learn, for he allowed them to take away the license."

Surely this might serve to establish missing links and prove marriages of ancestors of those who had in their possession a marriage license which would always serve to show the good intentions of the parties.

England must not be thought to surpass all rivals in its recognized love of humor (?) and it has apparently taken centuries for the appreciation of the above. Philadelphia is entitled to her share of curious records, and these are unencumbered with any dates as to their perpetration: "A poor old man and Mr. Anderson, both pretty old, but no impediment."

"......... and ........ names forgotten."
How many tears may have been shed by reason of these imperfect entries can never be recorded. The inhumanity of man is forgotten in the feelings which induced the recorder of events of supreme importance to make the following note after the entry of a marriage:

“N. B.—The lady was a Quaker, but I was assured all was right. Turned out to be a happy match. Valde lene.”

The ludicrous and uncertain features in the above entries leave the genealogist somewhat bewildered in his efforts to trace the line of descent, and it is with a feeling of relief that he finds interest in the following brilliant account:

“On Thursday last F. H. was joined in the velvet bonds of Hymen to Miss N. B., a lady amiable both for her internal as well as external accomplishments, and in the words of a celebrated poet—

‘Without all shining, and within all white.
Pure to the sense and pleasing to the sight.’”

We have written down as they occur incidents which pleasantly force themselves into notice, and yet proving the troubles which follow upon the heels of “fascination.” But whilst he or she approaches and follows the intricacies of investigation it is not with the genealogist alone that anxiety as to the result is experienced. The client often waits with some foreboding of coming events (or rather their discovery), and of the shadow which they have the pernicious habit of casting. It is not given to every one to exhibit the tact of Sidney Smith, who says “When Lady L. asked me about my grandfather I told her he disappeared about the time of the assizes and I asked no questions.” He could well afford to answer thus a question which he may have deemed impertinent. An anxious client recently wrote after an interview to the effect that he had wished but had been afraid to say that if anything derogatory to his ancestors were found he would not desire its suppression, unless on discussion it were found better that it should be omitted.

The anxiety and apprehension which this sensitiveness evinced is, however, to be appreciated and contrasts favorably with the ignorance which sometimes is shown with
reference to a family tree and may justify reference to a supposed conversation which was some time ago given in the "Chicago Post" as having taken place between Mrs. Croesus and her husband—the latter with "proper" pride asserting that "they can't any of them fly higher than we can, and if it comes to a question of trees, I'll buy a whole orchard for you." Poor Mrs. Croesus at length said: "I don't know just where to go for anything in that line. Where do they keep family trees and all such things?" "What do you suppose I know about it?" he exclaimed. "You're running the fashion end of this establishment, and I don't want to be bothered with it."

I cannot conclude better than by quoting Edmund Burke: "Those who do not cherish the memory of their ancestors do not deserve to be remembered by posterity," and the assertion of Plutarch: "Thus it is indeed a desirable thing to be well descended, but the glory belongs to our ancestors."

R. WILBERFORCE.

PHILADELPHIA, April, 1900.

EARLY DAYS IN PENN’S WOODS.

Of the American colonies none foreshadowed so much of our own nineteenth century America as the one founded by the gentle English Quaker, William Penn, and were we to return to those far-off days of nation-making, in no other place could we find ourselves so comfortably at home, as in the fair city that he built on the Delaware and fondly named the City of Brotherly Love. That name shows the ideal for which the Quakers stood, which differentiated them from their neighbors, for while the colonies generally represented civil liberty, Pennsylvania pre-eminently stood for intellectual liberty, religious freedom, the brotherhood of man, making these the dominant principles in its policy, welcoming the oppressed, regardless of creed or the lack of creed. The natural consequence was that while the others remained largely of one race and faith, this colony of Penn's became
the home of English and Welsh Quakers, Dutch Mennonite, German Lutheran, Scotch-Irish Presbyterian, Church of England men and French Huguenot, who dwelt together for the first time, acting and reacting upon one another and forming a cosmopolitan population somewhat like the one with which we are familiar to-day. Nor did the good will and brotherly love of the Quakers exclude the simple natives. For many years, until outside influences had effected the attitude of the Indians towards them, the colonists were at peace with them.

Carlyle said, "It was an important day in the history of the world when George Fox decided to make himself a pair of leather breeches," and the more we learn of the lesson that the Quaker taught to his day and generation, the more will we agree with Carlyle, for it is doubtful if any sect has more influenced modern thought than the one which that vigorous leader did so much to establish and extend it. It was most radical in the revolt against the medieval dogmas, giving up all the sacraments, teaching absolute freedom of conscience, giving women the same voice in church affairs as men, making no distinction between them. They had no hired ministry and no vestige of church ceremony. They taught that the voice of God could be heard in every human heart, if one would listen for it; that the more one was freed from the distractions of worldly occupations and pleasures, the more clearly could that still small voice be heard. Therefore, they disapproved of all that would excite the mind or inflame the passions, or interfere with the calm repose of spirit that fostered meditation. On this account they even had a great dislike for politics and hated political and religious arguments of all kinds, in strong contrast with the Puritan, who was never happier than in a political debate and to whom religious controversy was the breath of life.

They were opposed to war and force of all kinds, and regarded religious persecution with horror. They emphasized the quiet virtues of gentleness, serenity, loving kindness, as never had been done before. It was among them that the modern ideas of philanthropy, which may be said to dominate our own age, first became living forces. They had put
into practice in their own prisons in Philadelphia the very reforms Beccaria advocated, long before his treatise appeared offering his ideas as new and originating with himself. Years before the other colonies thought them worth while, hospitals were established in Philadelphia. As early as 1736 they began to agitate against slavery, and they have always taught that women had the right and duty of suffrage.

And if we required any proof that the message of peace and good will which the Friends taught was needed in that age of cruel bigotry we could find it in the fact that everywhere they were fined, imprisoned, even hung. Some of them in the early days had indulged in excesses that account for part of the hostility they excited, but in the account given by Mr. Fiske of their first arrival in Massachusetts, he says expressly, that “Persecution began immediately, before the newcomers had a chance to behave themselves well or ill. Their mere coming was taken as an attack on the Puritan idea.” In England and on the Continent hundreds were killed. At one time there were over four thousand in English prisons. It was not strange then, that William Penn, seeking a refuge for his persecuted friends, eagerly seized the opportunity given him with the grant of a large tract of land in America, with almost kingly powers.

America was at that time truly the “Land of Promise” to every unhappy sect in Europe and fair were the visions of quiet, peaceful homes beyond the wide Atlantic, that cheered their fainting hearts and turned their fleeing footsteps westward. What seers of visions, the great builders of our nation were! What fond dreams of ideal communities, what high hopes of impossible perfection, of holy blameless lives gave the many pilgrims courage to leave all the known and familiar and begin life anew, in a strange, far-off land, peopled with savage foes!

Among the lofty aspirations and bright dreams none were higher or brighter than those cherished by the people who came to found the colony in Penn’s Woods, and there never was a stranger gathering of refugees than was to be seen there. Some of the sects that came were little known even in the State they helped to make, and many were absolutely
unknown outside of it. Each brought some truth, some error. All brought intense love of church and of freedom. It was a day of theories and experiments, and besides making their mighty principle of religious toleration the cornerstone of the colony, the Quakers here tried to realize another of their dreams, the practice of absolute non-resistance, the most impossible theory that ever Utopian dreamed. In their old home in England the Quakers could avoid any share in the government, and by submitting to much injustice and enduring persecution with patience, live up to their theory and satisfy their ideal, but when they found themselves away from all authority, with the duty of establishing and maintaining civil government themselves, the impossibility of literally following their precepts became at once apparent, and it is amusing to see the expedients to which they resorted in the attempt to avoid the use of force.

As a result of these principles, the laws under which the colony developed were, in their extreme liberality, far in advance of their time. The form of government was popular, and so great was Penn's dread of the abuse of power that he renounced all the authority the king had given him. He said: "I have left myself and my descendants no power to work mischief." There was a mild criminal law and murder was the only crime punished by death in Pennsylvania, when in Massachusetts there were fifteen capital offences, among which were heresy, presumptuous Sabbath-breaking, idolatry, witchcraft, cursing parents. The Quakers also tried to make their prisons institutions of reform and discipline rather than places of punishment, and aimed at the very ideals toward which our most enlightened penologists direct their efforts to-day.

Another feature that Penn tried to impress on his settlement was the kind treatment of the Indians, and in this he set the colonists an irreproachable example. Not an acre of land was taken from them that was not paid for to their satisfaction and no settlements were made without their approval and consent. On the Indians Penn made such an impression that his name was one to conjure with, among them, their children and their children's children. Penn's opinion of
them is shown in a letter of that time in which he says: "In liberality they excel, nothing is too good for their friend. Give them a gun, a coat or anything, it may pass twenty hands before it sticks. Some kings have sold me, others presented me with several portions of land. The pay or presents I gave them were not hoarded by their particular owners but the neighboring king and their clans being present, the parties chiefly concerned consulted what and to whom they should be given. To every king then a portion is sent. Then that king subdivideth it among his dependents, hardly leaving himself an equal share. If they are ignorant of our pleasures, they are free from our pains. They are not disquieted with bills of lading nor perplexed with chancery suits. We sweat and toil to live, their pleasures, hunting, fishing and fowling, feed them."

From time immemorial the high ground between the Delaware and Schuylkill, on which Penn chose to build his city, had been the meeting place where the Indians had come from the west and south to build their council fires and talk over affairs with the Six Nations. Penn hoped that the Indians would continue to resort there to hold their councils and reserved a tract of land for them for that purpose, on Second street, near Walnut. Mr. Fisher says that it is still there, "vacant, in the midst of one of the greatest cities of the world, held in trust for its owners, who will never come."

Along the Delaware there had been several attempts made by the Swedes and Dutch to make settlements, with more or less success, and at the time of the arrival of the Quakers in 1682, there was a scattered population along both sides of the river with good farms, stocked with fruit and cattle that had been introduced by the settlers. Near the site of Philadelphia there were about three thousand people, ready to help the newcomers and care for them. Vegetables were plenty, the woods were full of game and the rivers of fish. The Indians were friendly, the soil fertile, the climate genial. The newcomers were charmed with all they saw. Their early days were not darkened by the sufferings that made the first years in New England a tragedy. Philadelphia grew with astonishing rapidity. Although started long after Boston, New York
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and Baltimore, it soon surpassed them all in size and beauty. The Quakers had long since given up the excesses that had characterized them in their earlier days, and as a rule belonged to the thrifty, well-to-do middle-class in England. The ones who came to Pennsylvania possessed much more wealth than those who had gone to New England thirty years before. Their religion debarred them from nearly all worldly pleasures, and all ostentation, but was little restraint on comfortable, even luxurious living and a very generous hospitality.

We get an amusing picture of Philadelphia in its early days in an outburst of song to which Mr. John Holmes was inspired. It is probably the first metrical composition written in Pennsylvania. He called it

A TRUE RELATION OF THE FLOURISHING STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

INTRODUCTION.

Good people all, who dwell far or near,  
And do desire the truth from whence to hear,  
Mark well the things which to you I relate,  
They will inform you of our happy state.

All those of you who hither do resort  
Will find the truth of what I do report;  
Nay, when you come and have our country seen,  
Then you will be like unto Sheba's queen,  
Who when to Solomon she did resort  
To know the truth of what some did report,  
She did confess that what she did behold  
Was more by half than had to her been told.

I know there's many things which I omit,  
There may be many more that I forget,  
All which to add, would make a book so large,  
The purchase of it, would be too much charge.  
My matter in short compass I will bring,  
Observe it well for now it doth begin.

Then follow over a thousand lines praising the soil, climate, gardens and orchards, fruit and vegetables; describing the people in the different villages; their occupations; telling of
many new and surprising things such as the habit the Indians
had of drinking the sweet sap of the maple trees that grew
in great abundance. In concluding he says:

If any think we are such fools
As not to care for any schools,
Or that we say we have no need
To bring our boys and girls to read,
'Tis for want of right information,
By pen or verbal declaration.
Here we have schools of divers sorts
To which our youth daily resorts.
Good women who do very well
Bring little ones to read and spell
Which fits them for writing and then
Here's men to bring them to their pen,
And to instruct and make them quick,
In all sorts of arithmetic.
Divers good schools are to and fro,
Almost in each place where I go,
And here in Philadelphia be
Some men so liberal and free,
That they a free school have set up
And do maintain the same, as yet
Without assistance from the poor,
Whose children, notwithstanding more
Experience and good learning gain,
Than their grandfathers could obtain.
Whose founders are so very kind,
That all persons who have a mind,
May freely have their learning still
In Latin, Greek, or what you will.

Then follows such high praise of the Friends that he fears
he will be mistaken for one and adds:

If those who know me not by name,
Do say what fellow is this same,
Where doth he dwell, is he a Friend?

This answer unto such I write:
In Philadelphia I do dwell,
And this is truth, which I do tell.

I am no Quaker, nor can I
With their mistakes at all comply.
We see that he thought it necessary to defend the Friends against their reputation for not valuing education. Some of their leaders certainly did waste time trying to prove the uselessness of Latin and Greek and the higher mathematics, but they were always zealous in having every child taught the lower branches, and fortunately either the Friends did not believe as their leaders did on the subject, or else they did not live up, or down, to that belief, for they soon had higher schools established and have continued to have better and better ones, from those earliest schools where little was taught but the three "R's," up to Bryn Mawr of to-day.

The record of the arrangements made for their first school is interesting:

"The Governor and Provincial Council having taken into their serious consideration the great necessity there is for a schoolmaster, for the instruction and sober education of youth in the town of Philadelphia, sent for one, Enoch Flower, an inhabitant of said town, who for twenty years past hath been exercised in that care and employment in England, to whom having communicated their minds, he embraced it, upon the following terms, to learn to read English, 4 shillings by the quarter; to learn to read and write, 6 shillings by the quarter; to learn to read, write and cast accounts, 8 shillings by the quarter. For boarding a scholar, that is to say, diet, washing, lodging and schooling, ten pounds for one whole year."

Surely these were not exorbitant terms for the sober education of youth. But this does not seem to have satisfied the intellectual aspirations of the citizens, for the very next month we find a law proposed for the making of several sorts of books for the use of persons in this province and also for "the care and instruction of youth, to wit, a school of arts and science," and in a few years there is a petition presented to the council, that a school be set up and upheld where "poor children may be freely maintained, taught and educated in good literature until they are fit to be put out as apprentices, or capable to be masters or ushers in said school."

Mr. Holmes' poem gives a fair sample of the tone of the reports sent back to the old country from the new colony. The letters were full of extravagant praises of the new surroundings, and they had their natural result in the shiploads
of Welsh, English, German, Scotch and Scotch-Irish that came in such numbers as if the whole of the Old World had accepted Penn's invitation to the new. These newcomers were divided into Quakers, Presbyterians, Lutherans, Dutch Reformed, Episcopalians, Huguenots, and a few Catholics, besides so many of other sects, that Goldwin Smith says Pennsylvania was a religious museum, and Muhlenburg, the leader of the Lutherans, bemoaned the fact that even Deists and Atheists were among them, until he thought every sect in the world was represented there.

Of the multitude of German sects that came, the first to arrive and the most important were the Mennonites and Dunkards. Their doctrines were so much like the Quakers, that they were often called German Quakers. George Fox and William Penn had visited them in Holland and Germany, and Penn had urged them to come to America. They had been persecuted with a ferocity that appears almost incredible. No Christians were ever treated with more relentless and ingenious cruelty. Thousands of them had endured all that the inhumanity of man could devise. They began to come to Pennsylvania as soon as the Quakers and soon made their new home at Germantown a charming village. They built substantial stone houses, planted large gardens, with a great variety of fruits and flowers, many of them growing for the first time in American soil, and lined their sidewalks with fruit trees, from which the passerby might help himself. Their leader, Francis Daniel Pastorius, whom Whittier immortalized as the "Pennsylvania Pilgrim," was an interesting character. He had studied at the great German universities, traveled extensively, had carried on public disputations in several different languages, on science and jurisprudence, and was a lecturer at Frankfurt when he fell under the charm of the mystic Spener, and afterwards devoted himself to the relief of his fellow-Protestants and led them in their migration to America. In the "Pennsylvania Pilgrim" Whittier has beautifully described the life of tender benevolence he led in Germantown, and the quiet days of its thrifty, pious villagers. It was from these Germantown Mennonites that the first public protest against slavery was made. They sent
a touching petition to the Quakers in 1688, to do all they could to procure the freedom of the slaves. The Quakers adopted the idea and never ceased their efforts till the slaves were free.

Another interesting and influential member of the community was Christopher Sauer, who set up a printing press and book bindery. He made his own type and ink and sent out books and magazines, tracts and almanacs, devoted to holding the Germans together as a distinct race and keeping up their language, customs and traditions. He published the first Bibles that were printed in this country. Probably his work that is most interesting to us is a book on education, giving the method of teaching followed by the quaint schoolmaster, Christopher Dock. Sauer persuaded him to write the treatise, as his school was successful in training the hearts as well as the heads of the pupils, and Dock consented on condition that the book should not be published during his life, as people might think he desired fame were it to appear while he lived. To his treatise on education, in which he describes his own methods of luring the children tenderly along the paths of industry and study, he added one hundred rules of conduct for children, which are well worth reading, both for their own sake as well as for the strong light they throw on the domestic habits of the village. The gentle schoolmaster had a horror of the rod in the home and school, which was a rare state of mind in those days. New sects were forming almost daily among the Germans at that time, emphasizing some point of doctrine deemed important, and soon Conrad Beissel left Germantown to found what was known as the Monastery of Ephrata, where he was joined by about three hundred men and women who desired to live monastic lives. They lived on vegetables solely, and slept on wooden benches, and attended worship four times in the twenty-four hours. Their clothes were all white, of linen in summer and wool in winter. They covered their faces with cowls when in public. Always regarded with great curiosity, they were often visited by outsiders and Philadelphians frequently drove out to see them, from one of whom we get this description of them:
"They sat with their heads inclined, their faces pale and emaciated, from their manner of living, their clothing exceeding white and quite picturesque and their music such as thrilled to the soul. I almost began to think myself in the world of spirits and that the objects before me were ethereal."

The sisters employed themselves in copying music, to which the community was devoted, and illuminating manuscripts. Ephrata was probably the last place in the world where this mediaeval art was practiced. Their books are much admired for the excellence of their printing and binding, and are prized by collectors. The noblest specimen of colonial bibliography was printed at Ephrata in 1749. It was the Martyr Book of the Mennonites, cherished by them next to their Bible. It contained a history of the persecutions in the Netherlands and the records of thousands of the martyrs, many of whose descendants had come to Pennsylvania. The Mennonites of Germantown wished to rear their children in familiarity with their history, and were hampered because the copies of the Martyr Book, published in Holland, were rare and expensive, and were in Dutch, while most of the Pennsylvania Mennonites spoke German. The Ephrata community agreed to translate the large work and publish it and faithfully was the work performed. It was printed leaf by leaf, on a hand press, a folio of fifteen hundred pages, in large, clear type, on heavy paper and strongly and artistically bound. It required the work of fifteen men for three years. It was a colossal undertaking for them, and so well done, that in 1780 it was reproduced in Germany. This strange community lasted until after the Revolution, and its buildings were used as a hospital after the battle of the Brandywine.

The most interesting and important communal settlement was that made by the Moravians at Bethlehem, 1741. These people had been almost destroyed by persecution in Moravia and Bohemia, when they were rescued by Count Zinzendorf and sent to America. They shared the Quakers' opposition to war, but resembled the Church of England very closely in other respects. The succession of the Moravian bishops has long been recognized as apostolic by the Church of England,
and the two churches are in communion. The Moravians adopted the communal life at Bethlehem to economize time and strength, in order that they might leave as great a number as possible free to carry on their missionary work. The church held all the land, managed all the industries, thirty in number, and gave to each member all he needed. They never adopted celibacy, but urged marriage as a duty. They did not cling to their own language and customs but quickly learned English. They studied the language and habits of the Indians and established several successful missions among them which lasted till the French and Indian War.

The products of their industries soon became famous and Bethlehem was a prosperous, beautiful village. Like the Mennonites of Germantown they planted large gardens with vegetables, fruits and flowers and lined the streets with fruit trees. As it was on one of the main lines of travel between New England and the Southern colonies, Bethlehem became celebrated for its fine inns, The Nazareth, The Rose and The Crown, were all admired, but the best of all was The Sun, which enjoyed a high reputation for a hundred years. It had private suites, consisting of two bedrooms and a sitting room, with a special servant. An Englishman, who was there in those early days, tells how he was received, conducted to his own private rooms, given a key to them and a special servant. He says that he felt as if he were in his own home. The Moravians raised a great variety of vegetables and fruit; game, trout and shad were abundant and the guests feasted on all the delicacies. The foreigners who stopped there always said it was equal to the best in Europe. The Sun had had beneath its roof nearly all the signers of the Declaration of Independence, most of the members of the Continental Congress, and all the Presidents of the United States down to Lincoln. During the Revolution the Moravians gave the houses of the brothers and sisters to be used as hospitals. Lafayette was taken there wounded and spent several weeks very pleasantly he tells us, charmed by the people and their village. Congress made Bethlehem its refuge and it was often the chief hospital for the army. Their school for girls was very popular for many years with the people of the Middle and Southern States.
The history of the Moravians is like a romance. Count Zinzendorf, the nobleman who sacrificed his estates in rescuing them from extinction is one of the strangest characters in history. It is pleasant to know that recently the Moravians have repaid to his descendants all he had given for their church, with every cent of interest.

The Germans generally shared the Quakers' opposition to war and it is strange that Pennsylvania was always able to furnish so many soldiers whenever the need arose. It would not have been able to do so had not another mighty force come to make the story of the colony—the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians.

Scotch-Irish was a term applied to the Scotch and English Presbyterians who went to Ireland early in the seventeenth century and took possession of the estates confiscated by James I. They took the land on long leases, were thrifty and intelligent and soon made the north of Ireland blossom like the rose, but when Charles I. renewed the old persecution in the attempt to force the Presbyterians of Scotland and Ireland to conform to the Church of England, and the native Irish, at the same time, rose against them and killed several hundred of them, many came to America in search of that peace and freedom they could not find at home. They came to all the colonies and generally pushed westward and it is said they were along the frontier from New Hampshire to Georgia, but by far the greater part of them came to Pennsylvania and it was there that the first American Presbyterian was established and that their church became large and powerful. They were as resolute and vigorous a set of pioneers as could be found. Sturdy, energetic, jealous of their rights, impatient under even the appearance of injustice, brave to the point of recklessness, careless of danger, they formed a wall of defense between the peaceful Quakers and Germans of the eastern settlements, and the Indians, during the French and Indian War. Although many remained in and near Philadelphia, the greater number wishing plenty of room, and disliking the Germans, pushed beyond the settlements already made to make their homes in what is known as Cumberland Valley, in the central southern part of the
State. Intensely religious and with the Calvinist's love of an open Bible and an enlightened intellect, they brought with them their pastors and their schoolmasters and built their churches and schools as soon as they had their own roofs over their heads. The churches were invariably built in shady groves beside the beautiful streams and springs with which the valley is richly blessed, and the churches were named for them, so we have Rocky Spring Church, Crystal Spring, Falling Spring, Clear Spring, and many other churches with such lovely, suggestive names to this day.

It shows what manner of men and women they were who had come to people this wilderness, that the best records we have of them are in the annals of their Presbytery. Their lives centered in their church. Unlike the Quakers who disliked argument, they gave their surplus time to the study of the Bible and religious controversy. As each one had his own ideas about minor points of faith and felt called to convince his neighbor of his error, there was never any lack of topics. Conviction was no lightly won achievement either, as stubbornness was a prominent characteristic and there was good cause for the petition of the elder who prayed, "Grant, O Lord, that I may be always right, for Thou knowest I am unco hard to turn." Their pastors were their leaders in peace and war, and one of the loudest complaints of the colonists was of the difficulty in getting men of piety and university training to minister to their many congregations. Their pulpits were nearly all filled by men of ability and often graduates of the University of Edinburgh. The demand for more ministers and the refusal of the congregations to be content with those of limited education caused the Rev. William Tennant, with the help of his wife, to open what was known as the Log College, near Philadelphia, in 1726. It was a small beginning but it grew to Nassau Hall, at Elizabeth, New Jersey, and that is now Princeton University.

Out in the Cumberland Valley, classical schools and academies were opened in several villages and everywhere the schoolmaster was second in importance only to the pastor. An amusing anecdote comes down to us in the records of the Carlisle Presbytery showing how the minister's will was a
law. Dr. Cooper of the Middle Spring Church had a custom of calling the roll every Sunday morning, and visiting the absentees next day. He also required the members to sing one of the Psalms in order each Sunday morning at home. On a certain communion Sabbath, solemn days were those, David Herron's name was called, and though he was one of the most godly men of the session, there was no response. The clerk rose at his desk and called again, "David Herron." Still no answer. Early next morning Dr. Cooper was seen hurrying up to David's house. He hastily entered and meeting his parishioner just inside the door he abruptly asked, "Not at church yesterday. What is your excuse?"

"Well, doctor, you know the rules. Yesterday morning I rose earlier than usual, after breakfast I read a short chapter and offered prayer, and then with my family, we commenced to sing the Psalm as you require of us every Lord's Day, the one in course being the 119th. We could not violate your rule, we did our best but were not able to finish it until afternoon."

Whereupon the doctor, adjusting his wig, and placing his hand on the shoulder of his faithful elder, said solemnly, "David, your excuse is a good one. I am perfectly satisfied."

In their hopes for the blessing of peace the newcomers were sadly disappointed. They had not been long settled in their new home before the Indians began to trouble the frontier settlements. The effect of the French influence over them was beginning to show, but it was impossible to make the Quakers in the safe eastern settlements understand the danger and sufferings to which the exposed frontiersmen were subjected and the retaliation on the Indians, by them, was sharply criticised by the Quakers. Little or no attention was paid to the appeals from the Cumberland Valley for help in its defense against the repeated raids of the Indians. The Quakers resisted every attempt to raise militia, refused to take any measure of precaution and condemned the Scotch-Irish for what they did, until the full horrors of the French and Indian War were upon them, and they must have congratulated themselves many a time, on the fact that the Pres-
byterians, who could fight as well as pray, stood between them and their savage foes.

Like a wall of fire, one historian says, they stood, during those terrible years. To the army, the Valley gave thousands of its best, both as officers and privates, and every man and boy at home was a soldier on guard. The whole region was desolated. In those days the ministers were not backward in the struggle. The Rev. John Steele fortified his church at Mercersburgh, raised a company of militia in his own congregation and was their captain both then and in the revolution that followed. For when peace did come, it lasted only long enough to give them a short breathing space, before the struggle for Independence called upon the Valley to again give up its best. Nobly did it respond. It is said there never was a tory known among the Scotch-Irish, and in all the colonies they were among the foremost advocates of complete separation from the mother country. Bancroft says, "The first public voice in America for dissolving all connection with Great Britain, came not from the Puritan of New England, the Dutch of New York, nor the planters of Virginia, but from the Scotch-Irish." Nor were they backward in the sacrifice to bring about that Independence. On every battle-field they poured their blood, and in the councils of the colonies took such prominence that the Quaker domination which had lasted in their colony till then, gave way to theirs.

The Quakers had not retained their control of the colony without many a struggle, and doubtless they often regretted the presence of so many different elements, that their own liberality had brought together, but while these peculiarities complicated all their problems, they also worked to the advantage of Pennsylvania and especially of Philadelphia. Conspicuous for its liberality and philanthropy, it attracted men of liberal thought from the other colonies as well as from Europe, and the men who became famous in the colony for scientific discoveries and enjoyed world-wide reputations were not a few.

First among them, of course, was Franklin, who found a congenial home there and made an invaluable member of the community. Next to him was David Rittenhouse, a mathe-
matical genius, whose discoveries in Astronomy were of supreme importance. Joseph Priestly, the discoverer of oxygen, came to Pennsylvania as a refuge. The first scientific society in America was established there in 1744. Dr. Rush, Philadelphia’s great physician, is called the father of American medicine. During the colonial period and for many years after, Philadelphia was the center of medical education with its hospitals and medical college. The prosperity of the young city gave great delight to European scholars, who called it the “Home of the Philosophers.” Voltaire pointed to the achievements of its scientific men with rapture to show what the human mind could accomplish when allowed its free development, in congenial surroundings. He wished to come over and end his days there and regretted that his infirmities made the long voyage impossible.

Doubtless, however, his regrets were not shared by the Quakers, whose hospitality and patience were tried almost beyond endurance already by the many distracting elements in their beloved city. Society soon outgrew the simplicity desired by its founders, and was distinguished by a gaiety and luxury that amazed the members of the Continental Congress, when it met there. An extract from the diary of the Hon. Jonathan Mann, of Massachusetts, who visited Philadelphia, gives us a glimpse of its fashionable set that is interesting.

“Dined with Mr. Harrison. Again reminded by the presence of many lovely women of their superiority—and beauty, affability and manners, to those of New York. A man would suppose that where so much worth was so visible there would be more matrimony but the reverse is true, and one cause is the dress and extravagant ideas of the ladies themselves. The generality of the young men are not able to support the rank and grade which the ladies assume. There are innumerable pretty ones but not all of them are accomplished. To do common justice there are many and more than enough to make society happy and sought after,—many more than in any other city of America.”

In sharp contrast with the life of the city, life throughout the rest of the colony was serious and strenuous enough to
suit the most sober-minded friend. Along the frontier settlements this was especially true and the women in the Cumberland Valley needed all the heroic virtues to sustain them through years of almost incessant terror.

Even in so long a paper as this, it is possible only to glance at the men and women who came to make Pennsylvania, but I hope that we have seen that they served their day and generation with stout hearts and loyalty to the best they knew.

ELIZABETH T. ARNOLD.

WASHINGTON AT MONMOUTH—THE TESTIMONY OF AN EYE-WITNESS.*

While I was a student at Hampton Sydney College, in the years 1839, '40 and '41, I took my meals in the house of Mrs. Anne Rice. She was the widow of the Rev. John H. Rice, D. D., the most distinguished clergyman of the Presbyterian Church (in his day), who had been the founder and President of the Union Theological Seminary (which was located very near the Hampton Sydney College). She was also the daughter of Major Jacob Morton, of Cumberland County, Virginia, a revolutionary soldier who enjoyed the veneration of the public not only for his gallant services in the Revolutionary War, but for his high personal character, his courage, his modesty and his veracity and integrity. I had often heard of him. In the war he had acquired the sobriquet of "Solid Column."

General Lafayette (in 1825) visited Virginia and held a re-

*Mrs. Lockwood: It gives me pleasure to send to the American Monthly what Professor John Fiske calls "eye-witness testimony" in regard to Washington's swearing at Monmouth. Like the rest of the world I accepted the legend, and in "George Washington Day by Day" repeated the oft-told story. This is the only authentic statement I have met, and I hope to see it widely circulated. For this well-told narrative I am indebted to our clever Vice-President General, Mrs. Albert H. Tuttle, of Virginia, for which I return sincere thanks. Fraternally.—ELIZABETH B. JOHNSTON.
ception in the Capitol at Richmond, at which many distinguished persons, especially the surviving veterans of the Revolution, were presented to him. When Major Morton's turn came to be presented, and some one pronounced his name—"Major Jacob Morton"—General Lafayette said: "Ah! you need not introduce my old friend 'Solid Column,' I recollect him well."

In the year 1840, Major Morton came to visit his daughter, Mrs. Dr. Rice. Several other students of the College and of the Theological Seminary were also (table) boarders at Mrs. Rice's. Major Morton was still in the full possession of all his mental faculties, although upward of 80 years old.

At dinner the conversation turned upon the Revolutionary War and General Washington, and, among other battles, Major Morton mentioned having been in the battle of Monmouth. After dinner, when nearly all of the boarders had left the table, I lingered and the following dialogue occurred between Major Morton and myself. Said I: "Major, is it true (as has been written and said) that General Washington, at the battle of Monmouth, cursed and swore at General Charles Lee?" "No, sir! No, sir!" said Major Morton, with great animation, bringing down the palm of his hand to the table. "I'll tell you how it was, for I heard and saw all that passed between General Washington and General Charles Lee on that occasion. Their meeting occurred on the flank of my company not farther off from me than from where I sit to the corner of the room. I was then the orderly sergeant of my company. We were marching rapidly by platoons of companies. The day was very warm and the road heavy and sandy. From time to time—frequently—I had reason to face about while marching, in order to keep my platoons in line,—myself marching backwards while doing so at one of these times. I saw General Washington riding rapidly forward, from the rear of the column, at the right flank of the column. My eyes were fixed upon him for I saw he was violently excited. I never saw such a countenance before or since. It was like a thunder cloud just before the lightning flash. His features 'worked' convulsively. While I continued to look at him with awe and astonishment he had advanced as far as to
be almost immediately on the flank of my company, and not more than eight or ten feet from me. He then reined in his horse, suddenly, and (raising his right hand high above his head) he exclaimed in a loud voice: 'My God! General Lee, what are you about!' Until that moment I was not aware (marching backwards) that General Lee was near at hand. Turning my head then, a little to the left, I saw General Lee. He saluted General Washington and began some explanation, but General Washington impatiently interrupted him, and, with another wave of his hand above his head, exclaimed: 'Go to the rear, sir!' and spurring his horse rode rapidly forward. This is all that passed between him and General Lee at their meeting on that occasion.'

Although it is now more than fifty-nine years since this conversation with Major Morton occurred, it made a profound impression upon my attention and memory. I have frequently revived that impression by repeating the conversation to friends, and I can vouch for the substantial accuracy of my account of it as above written. As to the more important part of it, I have given the very words of Major Morton.

(Signed) H. ROBERTSON.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA, January 25th, 1900.

P. S.—About four years ago Professor John Fiske, the distinguished historian and author, of Harvard University, delivered a lecture at the University of Virginia on General Charles Lee's life and character.

After the lecture I met Professor Fiske at a reception held in his honor at the house of Professor A. H. Tuttle, of the University of Virginia, and I told Professor Fiske my recollection of the above conversation with Major Morton. He seemed to be much interested and requested me to put in writing what I had narrated. I did so soon afterwards and the MS. was forwarded to Professor Fiske at Harvard. In acknowledging the receipt of the paper, he expressed his intention to incorporate the paper in his next edition of his work relating to the Revolutionary War. Whether he has
done so I do not know. I retained no copy of the paper I sent to Professor Fiske. But my memory of the conversation had with Major Morton is so fresh and clear that I am quite sure what I have written above is substantially the same as what I put in writing at the request of Professor Fiske.
WHAT WE ARE DOING AND CHAPTER WORK.

NEW JERSEY CONFERENCE.

The Spring Conference of the New Jersey Daughters of the American Revolution met in Atlantic City, April 28. The sky and sea perfect. The welcome extended by the Regent of the General Lafayette Chapter, Miss Doughty, was fitting, bright and cordial, as was the response by the State Regent, Miss Batcheller. The assemblage of about two hundred beautiful women was honored by an address from our beloved President General, Mrs. Daniel Manning, whose name is an inspiration, linked as it is with noble deeds of true womanliness. She alluded to the name of the entertaining Chapter, saying that it was indeed like the distinguished man for whom it was named, that its valor was not alone expressed in words, but deeds. She also referred to our great privileges as Daughters. Following Mrs. Manning came Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, one of the founders of the Society, whose subject was “The official ceremonies in Paris, July 4, 1900, and the object of the Paris meeting.” Mrs Walworth spoke of the distinguished honor so unusual, bestowed upon our President General, Mrs. Manning, by the United States Government; of our nearness to the Government and the progress made. The State Regent emphasized this by reminding the Daughters that their organization is the only body of women ever incorporated by Act of Congress. Mrs. Washington Augustus Roebling, Vice-President General from New Jersey, next spoke on the “Ninth Continental Congress.” She told most interestingly of all the business done, and made all realize that in one brief week much could be accomplished. She incidentally brought in the subject so dear to all, “The Continental Hall.” And was assured by the State Regent, that the Daughters of
New Jersey had enlisted in the cause and would never strike their colors. The following resolutions were then passed enthusiastically:

"That this body of New Jersey Daughters of the American Revolution in State Conference assembled, do with one voice adopt the resolutions of the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, of New York, which were as follows:

"Resolved, That this Chapter enthusiastically indorses Mrs. Daniel Manning, President General of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, as presiding officer of the Ninth Continental Congress, and hereby testifies its high appreciation of the rare ability, judicial fairness and unvarying courtesy displayed by her in discharging all the duties of that arduous and important position.

Resolved, That the dignity of character and zeal for the best interests of the Society with which she has adorned the high office of President General, together with her exceptional qualifications as the presiding officer, richly entitle her to the unqualified support and commendation and hearty loyalty of every Daughter of the American Revolution, and that we add thereto a testimonial of our appreciation and entire confidence and trust in the National Board—their fidelity and conscientious discharge of every duty—their tact and discretion, used always for the best interests and advancement of our whole organization well merits all the honor we can give them.

Mrs. Knott, of Maryland, extended cordial greetings. Letters of regret were read from Miss Forsyth, of New York, Vice-President General, and Miss Mary VanBuren Vanderpoel, Regent of the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter. Miss Batcheller spoke of patriotic work in the Chapters throughout the State. Mrs. Oliphant presented the cause of the "Trenton Barracks," used by soldiers of the Revolution, and built for them. The idea to interest all patriotic societies and use the rooms for meetings. The meeting then adjourned to the banquet hall, which was most artistically decorated with palms and flowers, violets predominating, that being the Chapter's colors. After enjoying a beautiful luncheon, toasts and expressions of appreciation were heartily given, and we parted, feeling that the joys and benefits of the day were lasting, riveting more securely the links in the mighty chain that binds us in peace and harmony, and with renewed determination to work for the further advancement of our noble Society.—E. E. B.
INDEPENDENCE HALL CHAPTER.—December 13, 1899, is a day that will long be remembered by the charter members of Independence Hall Chapter, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, for on that day, in historic Independence Hall, they received their charter from the National Society.

The old Supreme Court room, where the ceremonies were held, was tastefully decorated with the flags which are emblematic of the cause characterizing the American Revolution, the National principles, and the individuality of the order, and by eleven o’clock, the hour fixed upon, was filled with friends of the Chapter.

The exercises were opened by the singing of our National hymn, “America,” followed by a prayer by the Right Reverend Bishop Whitaker. Then our Regent, Miss Baird-Huey, gave a brief and exceedingly interesting history of the Chapter, touching upon the great work done by it during the summer of 1898 before its organization. She predicted a bright future for it and said our motto should be “work done, not work talked of.”

Mrs. Thomas Roberts, the State Regent, was then introduced. She called attention to the fact that there are three uses to be made of membership: “First, the individual Daughter could feel she was on a pedestal; second, the Chapter could make use of its position as a peg upon which to hang all social events; and third, the members would experience an awakening and would come to a realization that their Chapter is co-ordinate with every forward movement of humanity, as this Chapter has done.”

Then on behalf of the National Society, Mrs. Roberts presented Independence Hall Chapter with its charter, which Miss Baird-Huey accepted in the following words:

“Madam State Regent: I accept from your hands the charter of our Chapter, pledging you in the name of Independence Hall Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, loyalty and fidelity to the National Society, and to the National Board of Management, from whom we receive the charter presented by you to us.” Then turning to the Chapter: “Members of Independence Hall Chapter, I present to you
your charter, my personal gift to the Chapter, framed in wood taken from Independence Hall. And in presenting to you this charter, it is my earnest hope that the harmony of purpose, the unity of action and the uniform courtesy which have characterized the first year of our existence, may characterize each succeeding year, and that as we grow in numbers, and our influence in the community broadens and deepens, our name will be a synonym for loyalty to each other, to our Chapter, to the National Society, our country and our flag.”

The charter was received on behalf of the Chapter by Mrs. Quinton. It possesses the especial distinction of being framed with wood originally utilized in the construction of Independence Hall, and is therefore doubly precious.

After the singing of the “Star Spangled Banner,” the Hon. Hampton L. Carson, the orator of the day, delivered an address. He spoke as follows:

“The time and place of this meeting are very appropriate. The time is the one hundred and twelfth anniversary of Penn’s ratification of the Constitution of the United States. The day happens to be just before the one hundredth anniversary of the death of Washington. The place of this meeting is eminently suitable, because it is immediately opposite the hall in which the Constitution of the United States was framed.”

Dr. Carson then referred to the famous women of history and said that the same love and care which supported our forefathers in their struggles, was now being shown by mothers, wives and sisters, to encourage the young warriors in the Philippines, and elsewhere. Continuing he said, “I was deeply impressed by your Regent’s statement of what had been done in a brief year. I rejoice that American women are everywhere joining in the patriotic work and research of the men. That flag belongs to American women as well as men. A woman stitched those inextinguishable stars in their place. It was a woman who told of Howe’s intended surprise; it was a woman that George Washington depended upon for sympathy, advice and help.”

At the close of Dr. Carson’s remarks, Miss Huey presented him with a cane made of some of the same wood which framed our charter, and which, therefore, was taken from
Independence Hall. The cane was mounted in silver on which was inscribed, "Independence Hall Chapter, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, December 13, 1899"—and was Miss Huey's personal gift to Dr. Carson.

Mr. John H. Converse was to have delivered an address, also Lieutenant Colonel McCauley, but, unfortunately for us, both were prevented from being present.

"Hail Columbia" was then sung by the audience, after which Bishop Whitaker pronounced the benediction in place of the Rev. Dr. Snively, who also was prevented from being with us.

Thus were the exercises connected with our charter presentation closed. We are now members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, and as such, may Independence Hall Chapter grow in strength and unity of purpose, so that "with malice towards none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the Nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphan—to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting place among ourselves and with all nations."

Immediately following our charter presentation we held our first annual luncheon at the Stratford. Covers were laid for forty-six. Our guests were the State Regent, Mrs. Roberts; the State Regent of New Jersey, Miss Batcheller, and Mrs. Abner Hoopes, ex-Vice-President General of Pennsylvania.

The luncheon took the form of a progressive affair, the ladies changing their places three different times, so that every member of the Board had the opportunity of meeting and talking to the guests, and the other ladies becoming better acquainted than they otherwise would.

Mrs. Quinton was first called upon and responded by a toast to our fore-mothers, to be drunk standing.

Mrs. Roberts was then asked to speak upon "Our Pride and Strength, the National Society," which she did in a most interesting and entertaining manner. Mrs. Roberts said she
could not close her remarks without a few words about Continental Memorial Hall, towards the erection and completion of which she hoped that Independence Hall Chapter would use all its strength.

Mrs. Hoch then kindly sang for us, after which Miss Emily R. Perkins read an original poem, the theme being the history of the Chapter.

Mrs. Atwater spoke on American history. Following the conclusion of Mrs. Atwater's remarks, Miss Huey presented the Chapter with a beautiful banner of satin in the National Society colors, bearing the insignia of the National Society, the name of the Chapter and the date of its organization, January 3, 1899.

It was not only a great and agreeable surprise, but contributed no little to the patriotic spirit permeating and characterizing the occasion.

A unique feature in the table decoration was the insignia of the Society copied in silk and flowers. The wheel was made of blue liberty silk, the spokes being worked out with gold colored ribbon, while thirteen white carnations formed the stars. The flag was of silver paper twisted around the distaff, a gilded stick, the whole forming a very pretty and original design. After the luncheon, each of our three guests was presented with a souvenir consisting of one of these decorations, and so terminated the first annual luncheon of our Chapter.—Agnes Trevette Beates, Historian.

Louisa St. Clair Chapter (Detroit, Michigan).—The annual meeting of this Chapter was held on January 8, at the Russell House with a large attendance.

The following officers were elected: Regent, Mrs. H. H. H. Crapo Smith; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Richard H. Fyfe; Recording Secretary, Mrs. S. E. Pittman; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Charles Larned Williams; Treasurer, Miss Harriet Raymond; Registrar, Miss Mary Farquhar Chitten-den; Historian, Mrs. Emory Wendell.

In addition to the regular business an interesting paper was read by Mrs. Bertram C. Whitney, Assistant Historian. The annual banquet was held on January 22, at the Russell
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House, and was the most brilliant and enjoyable of any since the first one held in 1895, when only fourteen members were present. On this last occasion there were one hundred and ninety-eight. We have now two hundred and forty Chapter members.

The honorary guests were Mrs. Donald McLean, Regent of the New York City Chapter; Mrs. Wm. Fitzhugh Edwards, State Regent for Michigan; Mrs. Henry M. Skinner, Governor General, Order of the Descendants of Colonial Governors in Michigan; Mrs. Henry F., Le Hunte Lyster, President of Colonial Dames of America, in Michigan; Mrs. E. B. Gibbs, President Mount Vernon Society; Mrs. John V. Moran, Vice-President of State Society of United States Daughters of 1812; Mrs. Geo. Wm. Moore, President Children of the American Revolution; Mrs. John P. Holley, Real Daughter, Daughters of the American Revolution; Mrs. Angell, Regent, Ann Arbor Chapter, and wife of President Angell, of the University of Michigan; Mrs. W. H. H. Smith, Regent, Toledo Chapter, Ohio.

The banquet was all that could be desired. "The Introduction of our Guests," by our Regent; the responses to toasts by the several members, the addresses by our guests, the music, all were delightful, and the appreciation and enthusiasm of those who had the pleasure of listening and no responsibility of taking any further part, was most heartily expressed. Mrs. McLean "capped the climax" in a brilliant and hearty speech which stirred the patriotism in every heart. She was most happy in her remarks and showed a most wonderful tact and memory in aptly quoting from every speech and response which she had listened to during the evening. It is quite unnecessary to say that we enjoyed Mrs. McLean's visit, and I am sure she must have learned to know all the officers and many of the members as the time was filled with breakfasts, luncheons, receptions, teas. We have our own charming Mrs. Donald McLean, and the two ladies were old friends, having made acquaintance at a meeting of the Clan McLeans in Scotland some years ago, which was an added pleasure to the occasion.

I am in receipt of many letters asking "what do you do at
your monthly meetings?" I think it would be interesting to know what the programs are for the different Chapters. Our program for the year has, so far, been very satisfactory. The first part of each meeting is, of course, devoted to the usual business, after which we have the following program:

October—A social meeting at the residence of the Regent; November—Literary meeting, "Glimpses of the Past," by Mrs. R. H. Fyfe; December—Literary meeting, "Our Diplomatic Relations During the Revolution," by Mrs. Henry W. Skinner; January—Business meeting and election of officers; February—"Some Personal History of Arthur St. Clair" (father of our Louisa), by Miss Rorison, a lineal descendant of General St. Clair; March—Report of the delegates to the Ninth Continental Congress; April—Old Letter Day (conducted by Mrs. Emory Wendell); May—"The Story of Frances Slocum, Colonial War," by Mrs. Elizabeth Slocum Nichols, a descendant of Frances Slocum.

Another question frequently asked me by letters from all parts of the country: "What are the duties of the Historian?" "Do you simply give the history of your own Society, or do you write up general revolutionary history?" One lady said "I don't find anything to do!" This is something I can't understand, as I never find time for half I would like to do! From the beginning of our Chapter I have kept what I call my "Historian's Book." In this book I have the photographs of all the charter members, those of all the officers for the different years, those of all members taken from us by death, those of the Real Daughters, with letters written to me by their own hands; the first paper written for and read before the Society, a portrait of Louisa St. Clair, General Arthur St. Clair, the ancestors of General and Mrs. St. Clair, an autograph letter of Dolly Madison, a photographic copy of the original letter written by Ethan Allen to the Commissioners at Albany after capturing Fort Ticonderoga, and many other interesting local documents. The photographs of the granddaughter and great-granddaughter of our patron saint, Louisa; that of the silver tea set she used, the home of the St. Clairs, "The Hermitage," exterior and interior,
sent me by a descendant. There are so few landmarks in this part of the country that it is difficult to find anything interesting. I often envy the Chapters of Eastern cities where the landmarks are to be met at every turn. I fear they do not always appreciate their privileges.—Mrs. Emory Wendell, Historian.

Colonel Timothy Bigelow Chapter, of Worcester, Massachusetts, takes great pleasure in presenting its first formal report to the national headquarters. In submitting this report for your approval we beg to express to the officers of the National organization our deep appreciation of the courtesy and kindness extended to us during our process of formation.

Our charter members, June, 1899, numbered fourteen. At present we have twenty-four active members; one honorary, Mrs. Alice Morse Earle, and two Real Daughters, Mrs. Harriet S. Cady, of Westboro, and Mrs. Clara B. Walker, of this city. Four additional names have been accepted by the Chapter and are now before the National Society awaiting official recognition. Our membership roll includes several who are descendants of the immortal band of Mayflower Pilgrims.

November 27th last, Mrs. Baldwin, our Registrar, presented to us a gavel made from the wood of a tree planted by George Washington at Mount Vernon. We have placed upon it a plate of silver suitably inscribed. This precious relic we hold as a treasure of great value.

I would also report that on the afternoon of December 19, 1899, the Bancroft Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, of this city, gave a very charming reception in honor of the local Sons of the Revolution, Sons of the American Revolution and Daughters of the American Revolution. It was a gracious courtesy and called forth a general expression of warmest appreciation.

During the year our Regent, Mrs. Chenoweth, has prepared and read before us a scholarly biographical sketch of Colonel Bigelow. The Historian has written and read a paper on Mrs. Eliot Winship Crafts, born at Lexington, and
one of Worcester's revolutionary heroines. Three other members have prepared and read biographical sketches of the ancestors upon whose records they base their claim to membership in this Society. These papers have been a source of much satisfaction and profit and will be continued.

A year ago we decorated with flags, palms, wreaths and flowers, in memory of Worcester's revolutionary soldiers, the monument which marks the grave of Colonel Bigelow. Upon one of the wreaths, which was something more than three feet in diameter and several inches in width, on a background of pure white flowers, were the figures "1775-1783," in immortelles. This was the first time in the history of Worcester any attention had been given on Memorial Day to our revolutionary dead—those heroes who with their blood made it possible for this beautiful city, "the heart of the Commonwealth," to reach the proud position that is hers to-day. Such neglect would be unpardonable were it not for the fact that life in this rapidly growing country has been so filled with the rush of crowding events as to cause a momentary forgetfulness of the magnitude of the debt we owe to the past. In any case it is a matter for sincere regret and immediate atonement.

The work of completing a roll of the soldiers enlisting from Worcester in the Revolutionary War has been faithfully continued by Mrs. Dodge, our Secretary. She has searched through the State House archives at Boston, and from records found there, together with such others as are authentic, gives as the result of her labor thus far a list aggregating three hundred and sixty-three names. Ten of these are reported as killed or died in the service. Mrs. Dodge has also generously undertaken the arduous task of locating the graves of all those who were buried in Worcester. To the present time she has succeeded in finding seventy-three. It is comparatively easy to locate some twenty-three of these seventy-three graves. After that the proper identification of the personality of each man and the location of his grave has presented difficulties well-nigh insurmountable. We rejoice that to us has fallen, not only the duty, but the high privilege of this work of resurrection. The death dates of
twenty-eight others have been ascertained from old records, nearly all of whom are buried here, but the exact location of their resting place has not as yet been determined.

During her investigation at the State House Mrs. Dodge made the following interesting discoveries: A company of fifty-three men, who were enrolled under Captain William Gates, Colonel Jonathan Holman's regiment, in Chelsea camp, New York, September 4, 1776, and who marched from Worcester July 17th, of that year, are not recorded; so that twenty-one men whose only enlistment this was have no recorded record as revolutionary soldiers. It is believed that in 1876 the original roll of this company was in the possession of the American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, and we are endeavoring to find it. There was also a company of seventy-three men who marched under Captain David Chadwick to Hadley, on an alarm at Bennington, August 28, 1777. This is on record at Boston, but the men are not credited to Worcester.

It is the intention of our Chapter when this labor of love is completed; when all the graves have been located which it is possible to locate with absolute certainty, to have them suitably marked. The Worcester Society of Antiquity has recently warmly commended our endeavor in this direction and expressed a desire to share, when the time comes, in the expense of marking the graves.

It is our purpose within a twelve month from now to issue a year book. Mrs. Chenoweth has long desired it and a short time since spoke to us regarding it. The Chapter voted unanimously to adopt her suggestion. The book will contain biographical sketches of the revolutionary ancestors of each member and an extended notice of our Real Daughters and their patriot sires.

The March meeting, held at the residence of Mrs. Forbes, was of unusual interest. Both Mrs. Walker and Mrs. Cady were expected. Mrs. Walker was prevented by illness from joining us. Mrs. Cady was present and addressed us informally. It was an occasion long to be remembered by those who were so fortunate as to hear her.
There is much enthusiasm noticeable in our Chapter and we look forward to a bright future, enriched by valuable work.—GEORGIA TYLER KENT, Historian.

ONEIDA CHAPTER (Utica, New York).—The past year has been one filled with much of interest, but no Spanish War or great event has stirred to its very depths the heart of the Nation, no calling for action, devotion and self-sacrifice on the part of the Daughters. A large number of Italians have found their way into the Empire State. Their children are having every advantage in the public schools, but the parents, many of whom can neither read or write, know little of the country of their adoption, or the principles by which it is governed. In order, if possible, to instill loyalty and patriotism into their lives, thus making better citizens, a series of lectures was inaugurated a year ago by the Buffalo Chapter and delivered to the Italians in their own loved tongue. The Oneida Chapter procured the same lectures, three of which have been delivered in Utica.

The first evening a brief history was given of the colonization of Virginia, Maryland, Georgia, Pennsylvania, New Netherlands and New England, the most striking facts being emphasized both in words and by a stereopticon. The second lecture conveyed the story of the Revolution from Concord and Lexington to the surrender of Lord Cornwallis to General Washington. Several distinguished foreign generals who fought at our side were specially mentioned.

The third and last evening, to be given to the Italians this winter carries them with word and picture from the firing upon Fort Sumter to the surrender of General Lee to General Grant. The Oneida Chapter Glee Club inspired much enthusiasm in its rendering of National songs.

The year book, compiled and edited by a committee appointed by the Regent, deserves unqualified praise. A copy has been presented not only to every State Regent, but to each Chapter in the State.

The Chapter has contributed $200 in addition to $50 given
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by Mrs. Louisa Schantz, for the Continental Hall in Washington.

The sum of $40 has been appropriated and awarded to the pupils of the Utica public schools for the best essays on revolutionary topics.

Receptions have been frequently given at different residences offered for that purpose. Music, recitations, delightful papers, teas and talks, have made the social side of the Chapter most successful.

The Children of the American Revolution have been helpful and attractive in the assistance they have rendered as entertainers.—HELEN MILLARD HUMPHREY, Historian.

OGLETHORPE CHAPTER, of Columbus, Georgia, has made a report to its State Regent, Mrs. Robert E. Park, that a monument or marking stone has been erected, a description of which our Regent desires shall be sent to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE for publication.

In 1896 a committee was appointed to locate, if possible, the spot where General James Oglethorpe crossed the Chattahoochee river and signed a famous treaty with the Creek and Uchee Indians. Four well authenticated histories of Georgia, and one of Alabama, were carefully studied, and it was found that “General Oglethorpe, in order to accomplish a complete alliance with the brave chiefs, resolved to attend the Great Council of the Nations, which was to assemble at Coweta, in July and August following. It was a long and perilous journey. Coweta Town lay upon the west bank of the Chattahoochee river, three miles below the falls, at which the City of Columbus is now situated, and within the limits of Russell county, Alabama. The distance from Savannah to that point was not only considerable, but lay over extensive pine forests, dismal swamps and rapid and dangerous rivers, while the solitary trail was not infrequently beset by Indian banditti. However, when the time came, he who had so courageously fought under Prince Eugene upon the frontiers of Hungary, was not to be dismayed by obstacles like these. He crossed the Ogechee, Oconee, Ocmulgee and Flint rivers.
Finally he halted upon the banks of the Chattahoochee river. Crossing the river (at the spot where the tablet now stands at the southwest end of Oglethorpe street), he arrived at Coweta Town, making it his headquarters.

In the meantime, the chiefs and warriors from the Indian towns of Coweta, Cusseta, Usaula, Hitchitte, Ositche, Chehaw and Oconee assembled in the great square. After many ceremonious preliminaries, they made a treaty of alliance with General Oglethorpe. This famous treaty reads as follows:

"It is declared that all the lands between the Savannah river and the St. Johns river, and from the latter to the Apalachee Bay, and thence to the mountains, by ancient right, did belong to the Creek Nation; that neither the Spaniards, nor any other people, excepting the Trustees of the Colony of Georgia; should settle them." "The chiefs again reserved all the lands from Pipe Maker's Bluff to the Savannah, with the Islands of St. Catharines, Osabow and Sapelo." After signing the treaty Oglethorpe left with the chiefs, for the protection against English encroachments, the following singular paper:

"By James Oglethorpe, Esquire, General and Commander-in-Chief of all his Majesty's forces in South Carolina and Georgia, &c., To all His Majesty's subjects to whom these presents shall come—Greetings:

"Know ye, that you are not to take up or settle any land beyond the limit; settled by me with the Creek Nation, at their estates; held on Saturday, the eleventh day of August, Anno Domini 1739, as you shall through me at your peril."

General Oglethorpe then departed from Coweta Town, traveling all the way, with his staff of officers, on horseback, and after a most disagreeable journey reached Savannah, Georgia, where he assisted at the funeral ceremonies of Tomochichi, his Indian friend, and had him buried in Percival Square amid the sound of the minute guns.

This famous treaty prevented a war between the French settlers, Indians and English Colonies, which might have lasted for years, and deluged the land with blood.

This tablet, or monument, reads as follows:
(North Side)
"Kenards Trail
or
Ferry,
Where Gen. Oglethorpe
crossed the river
And signed a famous
Treaty with the
Indians.
Aug. 21st, 1739.
Erected by the
Oglethorpe Chapter,
D. A. R.,
Columbus, Georgia.
1898.

(South Side)
Treaty signed
At Coweta Town,
South west of
This point.

Catherine Schuyler Chapter.—The April meeting of
the Catherine Schuyler Chapter, Daughters of the American
Revolution, of Allegheny County, was held at Friendship,
April 21st, at the residence of Mrs. Joseph Rice. This was
the first meeting for 1900.

This is an enthusiastic county Chapter, numbering at pres-
ent sixty-five members; meetings are held in different towns
of the county, and so far some one of the Chapter members of
the towns visited have opened their hospitable homes and
charmingly entertained their sisters from other villages.

Each meeting since the organization in June, 1897, with
nineteen charter members, Mrs. Hamilton Ward, Regent,
has been noted for its interesting literary exercises and the
desire of the members to scatter the seeds of patriotism and
develop research of the revolutionary ancestors. What
work has been done has been well done and we are never be-
hind in any patriotic duty.

The present work of the Chapter is in finding and marking
the graves of revolutionary soldiers buried within the county.
The literary work of the Chapter for the coming year is based
upon period IV, of the American Revolution, and genea-
logical papers of the different members, which with the so-
cial hour or two spent with the hostess of the day, makes 
these monthly gatherings of the patriotic Daughters of Alle-
gheny one of genuine interest and pleasure.—MRS. ENOS W.
BARNES, Secretary.

COLUMBUS CHAPTER (Columbus, Ohio).—The organiza-
tion in Columbus of a local Chapter of the Daughters of the 
American Revolution had been a matter long considered and 
long postponed. Finally, in January, 1898, a certificate of 
appointment as Chapter Regent for Columbus was sent from 
Washington to Mrs. James Kilbourne. But a coming war was 
even then throwing its dark shadow across our land, and 
from that black cloud came a clear call to every daughter of 
the United States to do the duty of the day and hour. The 
less was lost sight of in the greater, and while many of our 
present members labored with willing hands to meet the 
needs of wounded soldier or weary nurse, we labored as 
daughters of America of to-day.

Not until May, 1900, did we hold our preliminary meeting, 
Mrs. M. M. Granger, our State Regent, being present with 
us. Our definite organization was effected in November last. 
Our charter, bearing the date of November 9, 1899, enrolls 
thirty-four members and the following officers: Regent, Mrs. 
Anna Bancroft Kilbourne; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Mary Craig 
Dunlevy Kelley; Recording Secretary, Miss Helen Wright; 
Registrar, Mrs. Sarah Buckingham Sloane; Treasurer, Miss 
Louise Deshler; Historian, Mrs. Mariette Amanda Barnes 
Knight.

Perhaps it is unavoidable that even so small an event as 
the organization of a Chapter of the Daughters of the Ameri-
can Revolution should take the tone of the time. At any 
rate, the keynote in all our discussion of plans has been "how 
to serve." Our soldiers in foreign lands and at frontier posts, 
our public schools with their army of oncoming citizens, fit 
library and reading room facilities for American children, 
reverence for our flag and for the great ones of our history,
these are among the subjects to which we expect to give patriotic and helpful attention.

The one social meeting of our year was on February 22d, at the home of our Vice-Regent, Mrs. Alfred Kelley. Delightful as this meeting was in its social aspect, it was more noteworthy still on account of its truly patriotic character. As an outcome of the meeting our Chapter has purchased a handsome portrait of George Washington, to be hung in the public school library of the city.

Other meetings have been occupied with the details of organization, with reports of committees, and reports from our delegates to the National Congress. Among work accomplished has been the visiting of our public schools, and the sending to the Philippines of more than a thousand magazines and illustrated papers. These included complete files of all the foremost English and American magazines for the year 1899.

Three of the meetings of our year have been given to self-culture. It does not seem to be the present wish of our Chapter to lay the chief emphasis upon study, yet we realize that a knowledge of State and National history is most necessary to wise patriotism. In our study we have begun at the bottom of things. As Ohio is the richest archaeological field in America, and one of the richest in the world, it seems well that her daughters should be informed about these treasures which she has hidden away for us until we should be interested to try to read their story. On February 1st, on the eve of his departure on his Siberian expedition, Professor G. Frederick Wright, of Oberlin College, gave us a most interesting and scholarly lecture on the mound builders. On February 26th, Professor J. P. MacLean, curator of the Cleveland Historical and Archaeological Society, delivered us a second lecture on the same subject, showing us some archaeological specimens of great value. Pursuant to these lectures our Chapter visited the museum of the State Archaeological and Historical Society, at the State University, under the guidance of its curator, Dr. W. C. Mills. The study for the year closed with a lecture by Professor George
W. Knight, of Ohio State University, on the French in the Northwest Territory.

In May the Chapter plan to make a pilgrimage to Fort Ancient with the State Historical Society. This fort is the most extensive prehistoric fortification in the United States. It is a treasure which has made Ohio famed among the archaeologists of every country. We know we shall do well to visit this legacy of a vanished civilization.—Mariette Amanda Barnes Knight, Historian.

Sequoia Chapter celebrated Lexington Day, 1900, by its annual breakfast at the Occidental Hotel, San Francisco.

The dining room, artistically decorated with flags, shields and palms, was filled by the members of the Chapter and their guests at 12 o'clock, Mrs. C. T. Mills, Regent, presiding.

The color scheme was carried out in corn flowers, with snowballs and white roses, while leaves of the redwood, "sister to the Sequoia," were laid upon the cloth, tiny flags being placed at each plate.

During the discussion of an elaborate menu, the orchestra of Mills College, consisting of ten young ladies, delighted all present with its charming music.

After a few well-chosen words of welcome, Mrs. Mills read greetings from the California Society, Sons of the American Revolution, and Valentine Holt Society, Children of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Amelia W. Truesdell responded to "The Day we Celebrate," stirring our hearts with her glowing presentation of the deeds of our forefathers, after which all joined in the singing of "America," standing.

"Paul Revere's Ride" was recited by Miss Gura Hawley.

Mrs. Lovell White and Mrs. Sharon, of the California Club, were introduced, and Mrs. Geo. W. Percy, Regent of Oakland Chapter; Mrs. Bigelow, of Puerta del Oro Chapter; Mrs. Fletcher, of Lexington, Kentucky, Chapter, gave greetings from their Chapters.

After a vocal solo by Miss Beulah George, Mrs. A. S. Hubbard, first State Regent of California, responded to "The Children of the American Revolution," giving an interesting
account of the organization of the National Society, and of the work of Valentine Holt Society, of which she has been President since its organization four years ago.

In responding to "Sequoia Chapter," Mrs. Alvord, the first Regent, expressed the wish that our Chapter might live as long, and grow as large, as the trees from which it takes its name. The toast was drunk standing.

"Our Mothers" was given by Mrs. Mills, and with the singing of "Praise God from Whom All Blessings Flow," the celebration of the 124th anniversary of the battle of Lexington came to an end.—MRS. CHAS. W. MOORES, Historian.

PHEBE GREENE WARD CHAPTER (Westerly, Rhode Island).—Here in the south county of Rhode Island this Chapter was formed November 12, 1896, by Miss Mary A. Greene, then State Regent. She was materially aided by Mrs. Nathan F. Dixon, who kindly received names and forwarded them to Washington. Phebe Greene was the eldest daughter of William Greene, Governor of Rhode Island, from 1778 to 1786, and granddaughter of William Greene, Senior, who was Governor at three separate periods from 1743 to 1758.

Phebe Greene married Colonel Samuel Ward, son of Samuel Ward, of Westerly, Governor of Rhode Island from 1762 to 1763, and 1765 to 1767. Colonel Ward was major in the regiment of Colonel Christopher Greene, in the brilliant repulse of the Hessians at Fort Mercer in 1777, having been taken prisoner in the attack on Quebec, made by Arnold in 1775. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe is a granddaughter of Phebe Greene Ward.

We organized with fifteen charter members, choosing Mrs. Edwin R. Allen, wife of Lieutenant Governor Allen, as Regent, and Mrs. Nathan F. Dixon, wife of United States Senator Dixon, as Honorary Regent; Mrs. James M. Pendleton, Vice-Regent; Secretary, Miss Mary E. Pendleton; Treasurer, Mrs. A. L. Chester; Registrar, Mrs. Albert B. Collins; Historian, Mrs. John P. Randall. Our charter was received in February, 1897, when we gave a reception entertaining seventy-five of our friends. The frame for the charter was made of oak from the old homestead of Phebe Greene.
Ward, located in this town. The following May we entertained Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, who gave us a delightful lecture, the proceeds of which went to our treasury. The next day we drove to the house now built on the site of the old Ward homestead, where Mrs. Howe charmed the company with her conversation, and also played for us the "Star Spangled Banner" on the piano.

The following August we entertained our new State Regent, Mrs. Susan A. Ballou, having a banquet at the large hotel in our town, and making an excursion by trolley to the nearby watering place, Watch Hill, rich in Indian reminiscences. Before the close of our first year we contributed twenty-five dollars to Pembroke Hall, the woman's annex to Brown University. In token of organizing the Chapter, Miss Greene presented us with a record shield. When the call came for aid to our soldiers in the Spanish War, we at once became deeply interested. In June, that year, we gave a "Patriotic Tea," the proceeds of nearly one hundred and sixty dollars going to the various calls for assistance. We also united with the Rhode Island Sanitary Commission in making garments and sending supplies to hospitals and camps. In October, 1898, we again entertained Mrs. Ballou at the home of our present Registrar.

Having contributed ten dollars to the George Washington Memorial Association the Chapter is now a charter member of the same. We also gave ten dollars to the Lafayette Memorial in Paris. We have assisted the Sons of the American Revolution in marking graves of old soldiers, and have marked six such on our own account in this vicinity. An annual prize of five dollars is offered to the High School girl writing the best essay on revolutionary history. In February, 1899, our Registrar gave twenty-five dollars to the Continental Hall fund in the name of the Chapter. We furnish the AMERICAN MONTHLY to the public library.

At our second annual meeting Mrs. Allen, our Regent, presented us with a silver bound block and gavel, the former made of oak from her own home, noted for revolutionary associations, also from the homes of Phebe Greene Ward and Joshua Babcock, who was major general of militia in the
Revolution. He entertained Lafayette and was a personal friend of Benjamin Franklin, who put the lightning rods on the house now standing in an excellent state of preservation, occupied by Miss Julia Smith, one of the Vice-Presidents of the National Society, Children of the American Revolution. The gavel of wood from Sabin Tarem, Providence, where the plot was formed for the destruction of the British schooner Gaspee, the handle being composed of strips of wood from Valley Forge, alternated with bands of silver suitably engraved.

At the same meeting we presented Mrs. Allen with a Daughters of the American Revolution pin, in token of her untiring and faithful services. We also adopted our motto, “Ubi libertas, ibi patria,” the words of Lafayette, and our colors, red and white. Mrs. Pendleton retiring was made Honorary Vice-Regent, and Mrs. Frank Pagan was elected Vice-Regent in her place.

In April, 1899, true to our custom of entertaining our State Regent once a year, we gave a large reception to our friends in the spacious parlors of the Dixon House, at which Mrs. George N. Thornton was the guest of honor. We have met every month since we organized, and now number forty-eight, but mourn the death of three of our charter members. At our last annual meeting, our Regent retiring was made Honorary Regent. We elected in her place Miss Minnie Taylor, the other officers being Mrs. George N. Burdick, for Vice-Regent; Mrs. Albertus Stillman, Secretary; Miss Fannie Holmes, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Albert H. Langworthy, Treasurer; Mrs. Harriet Langdon, Registrar; Mrs. Gilbert Johnson, Historian.

ASTEROGENE Chapter (Little Falls, New York), a few months since passed another milestone in its history, and I think each member would have been pleased could a red letter have been recorded thereon, as so much of enthusiasm had prevailed throughout the year, and so much good work been accomplished. A marked increase in the attendance at meetings has shown itself. Very many good papers have been read, and much, both of pleasure and profit, enjoyed.
Our Chapter day was celebrated right royally. In the spacious home of our Regent, Miss Petrie, were gathered many guests, some of whom we hope soon to number among our members. We have one Real Daughter, with the prospect of soon enrolling another.

Two prizes were given in the High School for the best essays on a subject that obliged the competitors to look back upon our Nation's birth with the hope of awakening in them a spirit of patriotism and now our ever loyal Daughter, Mrs. Schuyler Ingham, has donated five dollars in gold to be given by the Chapter for the best essay written in our three schools, subject: "The Indians in the Mohawk Valley during the Revolution."

We have also been able from time to time to add our mite to various funds being raised for the erection of monuments to perpetuate the memory of those brave men who fought and bled for us. Fifteen dollars has been given toward the Continental Hall fund, making a total of forty dollars given by Astenrogen Chapter for that purpose. A sum of money has also been raised to procure suitable markers for the graves of the revolutionary soldiers, whose last resting places, in many instances, can only be located by a generation fast passing away. An address was given in the High School on the centenary of Washington's death, under the auspices of the Chapter. We have also donated a revolutionary picture to be hung in one of the rooms of the High School building.

For a long time some of our progressive citizens have felt the need of a public reading room, yet it remained for the Daughters to institute the good work. One hundred dollars has been contributed by private individuals; fifty more was added by the Daughters, which was raised by the giving of lectures, two at the home of the Regent and one at the home of the Vice-Regent, the subjects, Whittier, Longfellow and Lowell, and soon we expect to open in the High School building a public reading room in the name of the Daughters.

One of the most pleasant features of the present year has been the celebration of Washington's birthday at the home of the Vice-Regent, Mrs. Lamb, whose house took on a very
WHAT WE ARE DOING AND CHAPTER WORK.

patriotic look for the occasion. Beautiful hand-painted souvenirs were given each guest by one of our members, Mrs. Stewart Lansing.

Thus as the year opens before us, we see both work and pleasure combined and feel that, whatever comes to the Chapter to be done, there will be no lack of true hearts and willing hands to accomplish it.

LANSING CHAPTER.—Never was a banquet held under more auspicious circumstances than the function of Lansing Chapter at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Donovan, 210 Capitol avenue, North, and though many entertainments have been given by the Daughters, the banquet of 1900 surpassed by far every previous effort. The soft graceful appointments of the rooms were enhanced by the quantities of beautiful flowers and greens, while the Stars and Stripes were everywhere used in decoration.

Mrs. B. F. Hall rapped for order, and introduced in a few pleasing remarks the toast mistress of the evening, Mrs. Della Miles Bertch, who appeared as the spirit of Martha Washington, gowned as in her famous picture by Woolson. The toasts were as follows: “Discourse, the sweeter banquet of the mind;” music, Mrs. J. P. Edmonds; “Our Country—Distinct like the billows, but one like the sea,” Rev. W. H. Osborne; “The Daughters of the Eighteenth Century—Thy spirit is around quickening the restless mass that moves along,” Mrs. Minnie Bush; “The Daughters of the Nineteenth Century—A creature fond and changing, fair and vain, the creature woman, rises now to reign,” Mrs. Jessie Turner; “The Daughters of the Twentieth Century—I ought to have my own way in everything, and what’s more, I will, too,” Mrs. Lucy F. Andrews; music, Mrs. J. P. Edmonds; “Ancestry—I hope you will all love me none the less for anything I have told you,” E. C. Chapin; music, “America,” Daughters and guests—“And everywhere from main to main the old flag floats and rules again.”

It was late when the last number was rendered, yet the guests lingered in anticipation of the social hour. The function proved one long to be remembered by those who en-
joyed it, and it passes into society's record book as one of the most enjoyable events of the year.—Clara L. Westcott.

Sunbury Chapter.—This Chapter now numbers 22 members, with several pending applications. Our efforts in behalf of the preservation of the remains of Fort Augusta seem to promise some success. Hon. Rufus K. Polk, member of Congress from this district, whose wife is a member of Colonel William Montgomery Chapter, is taking a great interest in the purchase of the site of the fort by the General Government. The petition we sent out to the other Chapters urging this matter have been largely signed.

In accordance with our custom we asked the graduating class of the Sunbury High School to write essays upon the following subjects: 1. Northumberland County in the Revolution; 2. Home life of Colonial women and the part which they took in the War of Independence; 3. Colonial Forts.

There were eight competitors and the essays were of such excellence that three prizes were awarded: First prize to Miss Hawthorne; second prize to Earl Roush, the same subject; third prize to Reno Slear, Colonial Forts. The superintendent of the schools arranged to have the prizes presented on the 23d of February, when the entire school was assembled in the High School Auditorium and a patriotic program carried out. In the absence of our Regent, Miss Donnel, through illness, the prizes were awarded by the Historian.

This year we invited the Senior Class in the Northumberland High School to write essays on the same subjects, the prize being awarded to Miss Margaret K. Colt, with honorable mention to Miss Laura Taggart. We were unable to arrange with the school authorities for a public presentation of the prize so the Northumberland members of our Chapter, Mrs. J. E. Colt, Mrs. H. W. Burg and Mrs. G. R. Van Alen, gave a tea to the Chapter, at the residence of Mrs. G. R. Van Alen, to which the successful competitors were invited and the prizes awarded. A successful program was arranged which tended to make it a delightful occasion.

We are assured that the annual offering of these prizes has
done much to stimulate the study of American history among our young people, and is developing a strong patriotic sentiment.—Alice Withington Clement, Historian.

OLD GLORY CHAPTER.—On the morning of the 22d of February, the Court House at Franklin, Tennessee, was filled with an expectant and patriotically inclined audience, as it was known “Miss Susie Gentry (first and ex-Regent of Old Glory), would award the medals to Companies B and M, of the First Tennessee Regiment,” who saw service in the Philippines.

These medals were of sterling silver, and a gift “of the women of Tennessee to her gallant soldier boys.” Miss Gentry being a member (and the only member in the county), of the “Tennessee Army Comfort Circle,” the order which gave these medals, Mrs. Henry F. Beaumont, President of the “A. C. C.,” requested her to present them, under the auspices of Old Glory, as this Chapter had in 1898 (while she was Regent), sent a donation of hospital supplies to the Tennessee boys in Cuba. Mrs. Loulie C. Perkins, the present Regent, being in Washington in attendance on the Continental Congress, Miss Gentry cheerfully assumed the honor of “Chairman of the Day.” On the platform with her were both the orders of the Daughters of the American Revolution and “The Confederate Daughters.” The exercises were opened by an excellent and appropriate prayer by Rev. J. S. Foster, of the Presbyterian church. Miss Hettie Farr and her mandolin club followed with a spirited overture on the piano and mandolins. Miss Gentry then introduced Hon. D. E. McCorkle, the speaker of the day, who in his address surpassed even himself—the object and the day being his inspiration. “America” was sung after this fine oration by all present. Mrs. Pattie Johnson (Old Glory’s sweet songstress), sang as a solo “Star Spangled Banner” in a superb voice and spirited manner and much enthusiasm.

Miss Gentry then addressed the “Soldier Boys” seated just in front of the rostrum in these words:

“Comrades and friends: I did not expect to address you, for I had hoped your brave and loved commander, Major W.
J. Whitthouse, to whom I had written, would have that honor and pleasure; but he wrote me it would be impossible for him to be with you. I am not here as a 'stump-speaking woman,' I detest such! What I shall say will be from my inmost heart and soul. Yes, comrades, and I call you justly so; for in this little body is as martial a spirit and patriotic a heart as thrills and beats in your manly bosoms! Nature debarred me from shouldering a musket, and going to the front with you as a volunteer, but—she gave me the desire to want to go! and had it not been my parents were both aged and feeble, and I their only child, I would gladly have offered my services as a nurse to you, gallant heroes.

"I am a patriot three-fold—by ancestry, inheritance and inclination. These badges bespeak for me the fact: This, the "Colonial Dame," shows my ancestry (on both sides), as early as 1600 were soldiers in the Colonies; this one, "The Daughters of the American Revolution," shows later down they were still patriots—fought at the battle of the Alamance;" and this one, "The Daughters of the Confederacy," shows my father (and all my male relatives), were like yourselves—volunteers in the time of their country's need. My father was one of the first in his county to volunteer for the "Provisional Army of '61," and honorably discharged his duties as surgeon until peace was declared, and he came home with his parole in his pocket, to live a loyal citizen to 'the Union.' I fell heir to this parole and other relics, which I treasure most sacredly.

"This, the least conspicuous one, is the only one I merit in my own right—'The Army Comfort Circle.' The only way we women could take part in the Spanish-American War was by lovingly carrying you in our hearts, and giving such aid and comfort as could be found in clothing, hospital supplies and literature 'from home,' while you wearily marched, or restily sat in camp waiting the welcome summons of 'forward, march!' or tossed upon a fevered couch. I but tell the truth when I say, this is one of the happiest and proudest days of my life, in that I, your county woman, am privileged to award medals to you, brave, gallant volunteers of the First
Tennessee Regiment, who were willing, if necessary, to lay
down your very lives for your country!

"May you ever be faithful to duty in whatever phase it may
appear. May your watchword ever be, for 'God, home and
native land!' and when that sable-robed drummer Death,
sounds 'taps' for each one, and you appear at Heaven's gate
to answer the last roll-call, may each answer 'Here!' and have
the Captain of our Salvation say: 'Well done, good and faith-
ful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord.' God bless
you every one, I love you!"

Major Whitthouse’s entrance into the hall was announced
by long and continuous applause. Being offered a seat on
the rostrum by Miss Gentry, he gracefully declined, choosing
rather to sit with "the boys" he had walked with on the bat-
tlefield as their commander. Miss Gentry pinned on his
medal first (his being sent with his companies), then asked
him to pin on the "boys'." After they were all given, he re-
sponded in a most happy speech, to numerous calls of "Old
Whit." He highly complimented the Williamson County
boys on their bravery, citing many instances of their valor
and chivalry. All present sang feelingly "God be With You
Till We Meet Again," after which a heartfelt prayer and
benediction was pronounced by Rev. Hall Calhoun, of the
Christian Church. Thus passed a notable day in the history
of Williamson County.

Ten graves of revolutionary soldiers have been located by
Miss Gentry, appointed to this work by the Regent of Old
Glory. They hope soon to send a piece of silver to the
Tennessee room at Mount Vernon. They will, as usual, cele-
brate Flag Day appropriately, and are much interested in all
matters of the Daughters of the American Revolution.—
Susie Gentry, Historian.

Molly Reid Chapter (Derry, New Hampshire).—It has
been the yearly custom of the Molly Reid Chapter to cele-
brate February 22d by holding a reception to the general
public. This year the reception was very interesting and
much enjoyed by the friends who were present. It was held
in Hildreth Hall, which was beautifully decorated for the oc-
occasion with the National colors. The receiving line stood opposite a fine portrait of George Washington, which was prettily framed with red, white and blue rosettes, and small silk flags.

The lights in reception and dining halls were shaded in red, white and blue. A dainty lunch was spread in the dining hall, and upon the tables were tall wax candles. Red and white carnations, with violets carried out the patriotic color scheme.

On March 10th we departed from our usual revolutionary topics and gave a very enjoyable musical program. Our Regent, Mrs. Clark, read an able paper, giving pen pictures of the musicians of the present century. Mrs. Shepard read an interesting sketch of Joseph Haydn, also sang very pleasingly one of his songs.

The following Chapter officers were elected for the year 1900: Mrs. Mary Latham Clark, Regent; Miss Mary N. Parsons, Vice-Regent; Mrs. Lizzie F. Hill, Secretary; Miss Ellen Cochran, Treasurer; Mrs. Etta Nise Bell, Historian; Mrs. Harriet L. Pullen, Registrar; Mrs. Mary U. Bingham, Chaplain; Board of Management, Mrs. Elizabeth G. Prescott, Mrs. Mary L. Chase, Mrs. Harriet L. P. Mack.

At the beginning of the year we had fifty-one members; since then the angel of death has taken two of our Real Daughters. We have one remaining, Mrs. Allen, of Nottingham, whose hand we were proud to take at one of our last summer’s meetings. At our April meeting we welcomed three new members.—Etta Nise Bell, Historian.

Peoria Chapter (Peoria, Illinois).—At the fourth annual meeting held on the 24th of April, the following officers were elected: Regent, Mrs. Louise D. Elder; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Isabella Mansfield; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Mary Beasley; Registrar, Mrs. Carrie Rowcliffe; Treasurer, Mrs. Frances Wittick; Historian, Mrs. Esther T. Ellis; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. W. H. McLaughlin; Chaplain, Mrs. Lucie B. Tyng; Executive Board, Mrs. Louise W. Hanna, Mrs. C. C. Lines, Mrs. Ellen McRoberts.
Eight new names have been added to the roll this year, making our membership thirty-two, of whom four are non-resident. At our regular meetings held monthly, very interesting and valuable papers have been read by Miss Julia Johnston, Mrs. Helen Lines, Mrs. W. H. McLaughlin, Mrs. Lucie B. Tyng, Mrs. Kate Rosseau, Miss Laura Bryner, Mrs. Carrie Rowcliffe and Mrs. Esther T. Ellis.

In October the Chapter took part, through its Regent, in the exercises at the unveiling of a beautiful monument to our soldier dead, towards which they had contributed fifty dollars.

In January, a request was received from Mrs. Gen. Lawton in Manila, for hospital supplies; a box was immediately sent containing 16 sheets, 24 pillow cases, 2 dozen tablets with pencils, six packages of envelopes and games, books, magazines and papers.

Early in February, one of our members, Mrs. W. A. Binnan, gave twenty-five dollars, in the name of the Chapter, to the fund for the Memorial Hall in Washington, District of Columbia. On the 22d of February, a steel engraving of Stuart's portrait of Washington was given by the Chapter to the Peoria High School, with appropriate exercises.

Thus far we have had a prosperous history. No death has occurred to diminish our number since the formation of the Chapter. Our book ancestry contains many chapters of unusual interest, several of our number tracing back to an ancestor who came over in the Mayflower, and many are eligible to membership in the Society of Colonial Dames. While we look upon this record with pride, we realize that to us belongs the duty of keeping alive the spirit of loyalty, integrity and patriotism, which is our best inheritance from our forbears.—Mrs. Esther T. Ellis, Historian.

Fort Massachusetts Chapter, of North Adams, Massachusetts, was very pleasantly entertained on February 22d, at the home of Mrs. Cutting, Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. Parmlee and Mrs. Burbank also receiving. Whist was played and the score cards were in the form of hatchets. The prizes and souvenirs were pictures of Washington and of events in his
life. Refreshments were served and the occasion was a most enjoyable one.

The Chapter was entertained on the afternoon of April 19th at the home of Mrs. Dickinson, Mrs. Wright and Mrs. Darby assisting the hostess. Music was enjoyed and a very pleasing literary program rendered. Refreshments were served and a delightful social hour followed.

OLD SOUTH CHAPTER.—A business meeting of Old South Chapter was held at the home of Mrs. Flora E. Barry, Chandler Street, when reports of the various officers and committees were given. The Regent, Mrs. Laura Wentworth Fowler, presided. Letters were sent to members who were ill, and the announcement of the death of one of the "Real Daughters" of the Chapter, Mrs. Adeline Goulding, was received with deep regret. The Regent and several members attended the funeral, for which the Chapter, as usual in such events, sent flowers. The Old South Chapter has voted to have its annual meetings in April, hereafter, beginning next year. In Social Hall, Tremont Temple, the Chapter again met, when reports of the Continental Congress, given by the Regent and by Mrs. Rose Harkins and Mrs. F. F. Favor, were fully discussed. Mrs. Fowler reviewed the historical events, the anniversaries of which come this month, among them the meeting of the first Continental Congress, the fortification of Dorchester Heights, signing of the Articles of Confederation, the Boston massacre, the repeal of the Stamp Act, evacuation of Boston by the British, Washington's triumphal entry into Boston, and the memorial of gratitude to Washington tendered by the Massachusetts Legislature. Vocal selections were given by Miss Miriam Ballinger, of Washington, District of Columbia, daughter of Mrs. Francis F. Ballinger, Regent of Manor House Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Miss Ballinger has sometimes served as page, when the Continental Congress has been in session in Washington. Her accompanist was Mrs. Daniels. Miss Mary Ellis played several violin numbers, and after this there was an informal reception and tea. There were many guests present, including Regents of other Chapters.
SPRINGFIELD (Ohio) CHAPTER.—The Daughters of the American Revolution were royally entertained on Washington’s birthday, 1900, by the committee appointed for the February meeting, viz: Mrs. J. W. Murphy, Mrs. Henry C. Dimond and Mrs. W. H. Blu. The meeting was held at the residence of Mrs. J. W. Murphy. An interesting program was given, in which Mrs. Henry C. Dimond, Mrs. J. B. Cartwell and Mrs. J. W. Murphy took part. After the program refreshments were served. The decorations were unusually pretty. The Continental colors were effectively used. The souvenirs were tiny round boxes, filled with cherries, with a medallion of “George Washington” on the lid. Among those present were: Mrs. Asa S. Bushnell, Mrs. H. C. Dimond, Mrs. J. B. Cartwell, Mrs. J. F. McGrew, Mrs. W. H. Blu, Mrs. Chandler Robbins, Mrs. E. W. Ross, Mrs. O. H. Anderson, Mrs. W. S. Thomas, Mrs. S. F. McGrew, Mrs. Elizabeth Ludlow, Mrs. J. K. Black, Miss Cassily.

The March, 1900, meeting, celebrating the “Evacuation of Boston,” was held at the residence of Mrs. S. F. McGrew. Mrs. J. W. Hulick, Mrs. J. K. Black, Mrs. H. H. Keys and Miss Juliet Webb, of Louisville, Kentucky, took part in the program, which was unusually interesting. Mrs. Keys read a very clever paper. A five-minute paper on “The Boston Tea Party,” by Mrs. George Weaver, of Urbana, Ohio. At the conclusion of the program, tea was served. A number of invited guests were present who signified their intention of joining the Chapter. Among those present were: Mrs. J. B. Cartwell, Mrs. Oscar T. Martin, Mrs. J. K. Black, Mrs. W. H. Blu, Mrs. C. E. Thomas, Mrs. J. W. Hulick, Mrs. Elizabeth Ludlow, Mrs. J. S. Elliott, Mrs. D. H. Anderson, Mrs. Robbins, Miss Cassily, Mrs. W. O. Thomas, Miss Crigler, Mrs. Carl K. Mourn, Mrs. J. H. Heffelfinger, Mrs. H. H. Moores, Mrs. J. A. Blount, Mrs. Rachel Baldwin, Mrs. Ingram, Mrs. J. F. McGrew, Mrs. Baldwin McGrew, Mrs. John Webb, Miss Webb, of Louisville, Kentucky, Mrs. H. H. Keys, Mrs. E. O. Bowman, Mrs. Frank C. Clarke, Mrs. John Ingram, Mrs. H. S. Bradley, Mrs. Thomas F. McGrew, Mrs. J. H. Rabbitts, Mrs. Alexander Wilson.—MARY CASSILLY, Historian.
The Jacques Laramie Chapter met at the home of Misses Morse, Money and Hebard in honor of Washington's birthday. The Chapter now has twenty charter members, of whom the following were present: Mrs. F. A. Blake, Mrs. R. E. Fitch, Mrs. Fred. George, Mrs. George W. Fox, Mrs. A. E. Holliday, Miss Louise Morey, Miss Lucy George, Miss Grace Davis and Miss Grace Hebard. The following program was given: "Account of the National meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution, now in session at Washington, District of Columbia," Miss Morey. "The Revolutionary record of the ancestors of the members of the Jacques Laramie Chapter," Mrs. Fitch, Registrar. "Some Memories of the Revolution as told by my grandmother," Mrs. Blake, Historian. Selection from Whittier Mrs. George. Lowell's "Under the Elm," Miss Davis. A sketch of Washington, his earlier and home life, Miss Hebard.

This Chapter is to present to the Laramie public schools some pictures or books with special reference to the times of the Revolution, and in this way will carry out one of the objects of the Society by helping to perpetuate the memory of the founders of the Constitution.

Stars and Stripes Chapter was entertained at the home of Mrs. John G. Foote and Mrs. F. R. Dunham, North Sixth Street, at a Washington birthday banquet and exhibit of colonial relics. The members appeared in the quaint and elegant garb of their ancestors, in some cases the original garments and in others fac-similes thereof. The parlors were hung with flags and the emblem of the Order, a spinning wheel and distaff, with appropriate legend, was placed above the door between the parlors. In the dining room the table had for center piece a long, narrow mirror, bordered with smilax; red, white and blue flowers filled the vases and the room was decorated with blue and white, the colors of the Chapter. The menu cards were double, the under one of white containing the bill of fare, and the upper and smaller one of blue having the portrait of Washington and the legend in gold letters, "1732 February 22, 1900." The following was the attractive bill of fare: Columbia, the Gem of the
WHAT WE ARE DOING AND CHAPTER WORK.

Ocean; Croquette del American Eagle; General Green Salad; Lafayette Dressing; Revolutionary Cannon Balls; Syllabub Washington Pie; Liberty Cake; Old Government Java; Fourth of July Crackers; Washington Punch.

When the punch had been reached, which, by the way, was compounded according to a favorite recipe of Washington, the toasts were in order. The first of these was to the revolutionary ancestors of the members, and passed around the table, starting with the Regent, who toasted the ancestors of the member on her right, and so on around the board. The succeeding toasts were: "To our inspired Regent," "Peace, progress and prosperity of our Chapter," "George Washington," "To our entertainers," "To committee of arrangements," etc. During the afternoon Miss Robbins read a paper on "The Daughters of Liberty, 1775." Mrs. Seymour H. Jones sang a Washington birthday song, also a favorite song of Washington's, "Derby Ram," and the ballad of "Ben Bolt." "An Old World Idyll," by Austin Dobson, was read by Mrs. Thomas Wilkinson, and the formal exercises closed with a grand march to the banquet table, the music being a favorite march of Washington.

On returning to the parlors one of the most enjoyable features of the entertainment was presented. This was an exhibit of colonial and other relics contributed by members or by friends through them. The collection was one of extreme interest and value, and the pleasure of examining and talking about each one was greatly enjoyed.

CAMDEN (New York) Chapter.—The March meeting of the Camden Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was held at the home of Mrs. Mary Harvey Harding, on Main Street, Friday, March 30th. After the regular business meeting of the Chapter, Mrs. Harding served supper. The house and table decorations were of the National colors. She was assisted in entertaining by Mrs. Caroline Harvey, Mrs. William F. Stoddard, Mrs. Joseph Stark, Miss Mildred Harvey and Miss Huldah Stoddard.

The ten ladies who took part in the program were gowned in costumes of colonial style, some of which were relics of colonial days. The essay of the evening, "The
Daughters of the Republic," by Mrs. Conant, was one of the most entertaining papers ever read before the Society. Altogether it was one of the red letter days of the Chapter.

**California Chapter** held its monthly meeting on March 28th at the home of Mrs. Timothy Hopkins. The principal business was the nomination of officers for the coming year. Miss Catlin, the Historian, spoke at some length of the services rendered to churches and schools during colonial and revolutionary times by various ancestors of the family. After the usual singing of "America," the members gathered in the dining room to enjoy the dainty refreshments and the dear old-fashioned New England flowers solavishly offered by the hostess.—A. G. Catlin, Historian.

**Elizabeth Kenton Chapter**, of Covington, Kentucky.—The Chapter held its regular monthly meeting at the home of its Regent, Mrs. John Wortham Hall. It was the first meeting of the Chapter since the return from the recent Congress of our Regent and delegate, Mrs. Harry Quackenbush, and as might be expected their reports were eagerly awaited, Mrs. Hall giving us the business part of the program and Mrs. Quackenbush, in a charming manner, peculiar to herself, touching upon the social side of the eventful week. The reports were both so excellent as to call forth the request that they be incorporated in the minutes of the meeting. The musical and literary entertainment, which followed the business meeting at Mrs. Hall's, was of the highest order of merit, whilst during the intermission delicious refreshments were served in the daintiest manner possible. The Chapter is preparing for a beautiful colonial entertainment by children, under the direction of Professor Bagby and Miss Helen Mercie Schuster, in honor of Washington's inauguration day. But more of this at a later day, fearing to trespass too much upon your space.—Cora Updegraff Nock, Historian.

**Genesee Chapter**, of Flint, Michigan, met with Mrs. John Clarke on the afternoon of February 8th. A very delightful
paper on the "Battles of the American Revolution," given by Mrs. Keeney, was heard with interest. A carefully prepared map enabled all to exactly follow the movements of the opposing armies. The Chapter decided to continue to keep the public library open one evening each week for the benefit of those unable to take out reading matter during the day time. Several new members will be in attendance at the March meeting, which indicates a steady growth of the Chapter.

DONEGAL CHAPTER (Lancaster, Pennsylvania).—The regular meeting of the Chapter was held on Wednesday afternoon, February 14th, at the home of Miss Holbrook, and was entertained by Miss Susan M. Holbrook and Miss Armstrong. The meeting was opened by singing "America," and the usual business transacted. It was decided to give the annual prize of five dollars for the best written essay by the girls' graduating class of the High School. Subject: "Molly Pitcher." Miss Susan R. Slaymaker played an instrumental solo, "The Norwegian Cradle Song," which was much enjoyed, followed by a very instructive reading, "Old Land and Young Land," by Mrs. William D. Stauffer. Miss M. Louise Rohrer sang in her usual charming style, "The Battle Hymn of the Republic." The essay for the month was written by Mrs. M. N. Robinson, "Glimpses of Lancaster County in the last Century." The essay was most interesting and Mrs. Robinson's clear, well-modulated voice added much to the pleasure. The program was concluded by singing the "Star Spangled Banner." An elegant luncheon was served.

A regular meeting was held at the home of Mrs. J. L. Steinmetz on Wednesday, April 11th. The scene was one of beauty, rare palms and blooming flowers filling the air with their fragrance and decorations of red, white and blue bunting and flags. The meeting was of unusual interest, as Mrs. deB. Randolph Keim, of Reading, Pennsylvania, formerly State Regent of Connecticut, and Vice-President General of the National Society from 1894 to 1896, now chairman of the civic department of the Women's Club in Reading, was the guest of the hostess, and addressed the Chapter on "The Origin and
Aims of the Society. Vocal solos were given by Miss North, of Witness Tree Chapter, of Columbia, and Miss Rohrer. During the meeting it was announced that the prizes offered to the graduating class of the Girls' High School for the best essay on "Mollie Pitcher" had been awarded. First prize, five dollars, offered by the Chapter, Miss Elsie Gertrude Book. Second prize, given by the Regent, Mrs. J. Harold Wickersham, five dollars, divided between Misses Jessie E. Schendle and Mary Belle Guthrie. Luncheon was served.—MARGARET SLAYMAKER, Historian.

MIRIAM DANFORTH CHAPTER, of Washington, District of Columbia, has received two very valuable presents recently. One is a piece of wood for a gavel, taken from the old Daggett Mansion in Nantucket, Massachusetts. This is given by the State Regent of Massachusetts, Miss Sara W. Daggett, of Boston. The other, given by Mrs. Laura W. Fowler, Regent of the Old South Chapter, of Boston, is a piece of the old South Meeting-house, the scene of so many historic events connected with Massachusetts and with the entire country.

CATHERINE GREENE CHAPTER (Xenia, Ohio).—The past winter gave this Chapter two days that were especially bright and interesting. The 16th of December, the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the Boston Tea Party, and the fifth anniversary of the organization of the Catherine Greene Chapter, was celebrated at the home of the Regent, Mrs. S. M. Allison. Most of the resident members were present. Annual reports were read and officers were elected for the following year. The birthday nutcake occupied a prominent place, decorated with holly and surrounded by five lighted candles. The cake was cut by the newly-elected Regent, Mrs. William Wilson, and genuine American tea, grown in North Carolina, was served in the daintiest of old-fashioned china. Each member received a tiny silken flag as a souvenir.

Mrs. George Cooper sent out quaint little hatchets with invitations to a reception on February 22, 1900, which was a charming affair, and thoroughly enjoyed by those present.
The regrets sent by those who could not come were quite unique in design. The house was profusely decorated with flags, and red, white and blue candles, while the cherry tree and hatchet had their share of attention. Colonial refreshments were served. A guessing contest of the heroes of the Spanish-American War was indulged in, and Mrs. L. Brundage recognized the greatest number of pictures, won as first prize a beautiful silk flag and staff, while Mrs. A. S. Messenger won second prize, a medallion of Washington. Mrs. R. D. Adair read an instructive paper on “The Women who Influenced Washington.”—Marybell Hawkins, Historian.

Chemung Chapter has accepted, with sincere regret, the resignation of its distinguished Regent, Miss Mary Park. As it is the unanimous wish of the members to express their sympathy in the bereavements that have made this step necessary and their appreciation of the time and untiring efforts given to the forming and upbuilding of the Chapter, therefore, be it

Resolved, That Chemung Chapter is desirous of testifying to Miss Park’s efficient service during the critical period of its organization and the three years of its existence.

Resolved, That her withdrawal is felt as an irreparable loss to the Chapter. That her personal acquaintance with the national workers and their methods has been of the greatest benefit to it; while her kindly hospitality and interest have endeared her to all the members, particularly to those most closely associated with her in its management.

Resolved, That the members wish to assure her of their heartfelt sympathy in the sorrows and anxieties that have come to her the past year.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Chapter; that a copy be sent to Miss Park and to the American Monthly.

Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter, of Portland, presented the Deering High School with a handsomely framed copy of the Declaration of Independence, on February 16, 1900. The presentation speech was gracefully made by Mrs. A. A. Kendall on behalf of the ladies of the Daughters of the American Revolution, who accompanied her. Principal W. M. Marvin
responded very gracefully on behalf of the school. The students, after the brief remarks of Mr. Marvin, sang several patriotic selections appropriate to the occasion. The event was largely attended and proved very interesting throughout.

An American flag was also presented by Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, to the Portland Fraternity February 14th. Appropriate exercises were held at the Fraternity House. President Edward C. Jordan was present, as were also many of the Board of Directors of the institution, many of the Daughters of the Chapter and the most of the children. After the singing of "America" President Jordan introduced Mrs. A. A. Kendall, who is the Regent of the Chapter. Mrs. Kendall spoke as follows: "Mr. President, Directors of the Fraternity, Friends and Children: This is a pleasant occasion for which we are gathered here to place over this institution the flag of our country. First we would thank the men and women who have made it possible for us to raise our Star Spangled Banner over such a broad philanthropic enterprise as we know the Fraternity work to be; the men and women who are giving their time, brains and heart to make useful and valuable men and women of these little men and women who are doing their work on the broadest lines without regard to creed or color, party or politics. It is most fitting that our Stars and Stripes should always float over work of such a character. As the representative of the Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter, it fills me with pride to know that we can place our flag in your keeping, that it will be each day flung to the breeze to represent such a cause." Mrs. Kendall then told the story of how the first flag was made and related how men had risked their lives in battle to save it from dishonor. "Our flag is dear to us," she said, "because we have a part in it wherever it floats. We hope that as it waves, every day over your own Fraternity House it will stimulate you all to try to be good men and women; that you will appreciate your opportunities and that it will serve to bind you more closely together and make possible the results that the most cordial supporter of this philanthropy could desire. We trust that every time you enter this house you will remember that
the Stars and Stripes are floating over you and you will try to be faithful and thus honor your flag and those who have your welfare so sincerely at heart."

Major Sidney W. Thaxter, of the Board of Trustees, accepted the flag in a few words, heartily thanking the Daughters of the Chapter for the marked interest that they had manifested and assuring them that the gift was one that would be much appreciated. The flag is eight feet long by twelve feet wide and is a beauty.

GENESEE CHAPTER.—Wednesday afternoon, March 21st, witnessed a notable and representative gathering at the home of Mrs. R. C. Durant. The Daughters of the American Revolution with numerous guests invited by them, were there to give a fitting reception to Professor E. Sparks, whose lectures in the University Extension Course have been so much enjoyed this season. Only two gentlemen were present at the reception, viz: Professor Sparks, the guest of honor, and his best man, the gentleman who presented him to the audience of ladies.

The distinguished lecturer favored them with a most delightful informal talk upon that portion of American history which he deemed most appropriate to the occasion. It would be impossible to do justice to this effort without overstepping the limits allowable to this writing. In this address to an organization of ladies whose ancestors performed brave deeds, side by side with the men who made our Nation, the Professor having already in his public lectures spoken at length about the men, in his address before the Daughters, told his hearers many things about the noble women of those times, some of whom doubtless did as much to make the men of the Revolution what they were as the men themselves did to make the Nation what it is to-day.

After the address, which though of considerable length, left the appreciative audience feeling like Oliver Twist when he said to Beadle Bumble, "Please, sir; I want some more"—after the address, logical from start to finish and lit up from time to time with humorous illustrations, refreshments were served, and those who know the home in which they were
served, will readily understand that environment always adds a charm to what is intrinsically excellent.

The writer of this is quite certain that Professor Sparks has carried away with him pleasant memories of the people of Flint, and of none will he have pleasanter memories than he has of the Daughters of the American Revolution who gave him and who themselves enjoyed a pleasant hour in one of Flint's most beautiful homes. That he will not be forgotten by this community was proved by the vote of the Center at his last lecture, instructing the committee to secure his services for season after next, if possible.

IRONDEQUOIT CHAPTER.—At the annual meeting of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs, held in Rochester, November 7-9, 1899, one-half hour on Tuesday morning was given up to "Patriotic, Historical and Genealogical Societies," chairman, Mrs. G. E. Wentworth, of New York. The papers were limited to five minutes and were on the following subjects: a. "Women's Patriotic Societies in America." b. "Our Naval Wars." c. "Genealogical Societies and their work." d. "The Patriotic Inheritance we leave our Children." The first paper was given by Mrs. Henry C. Brewster, a member of my Chapter, and I know the Chapter members would be very glad to have it appear in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. It is as follows:

When it was learned that there was an effort being made to establish patriotic societies among women, the idea was looked upon by many as a fad that would yield no practical results.

We suddenly realized that we knew but little of our forefathers and, as time passed, it would grow very difficult to find facts and dates necessary to confirm us in the knowledge that the first Governor of New York, or maybe one of the dear old pilgrims who stepped off from the deck of the "Mayflower" might be one from whom we could trace our descent. (Would that the vessel had accommodated a few more that others of us might lay claim to one of them as our ancestor), but, alas, it was not in the time of the "Oceanic."

The first society formed was the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union, in 1853, for the purpose of caring for the Washington estate at Mount Vernon, Virginia. It has Vice-Regents from thirty-two States.

As our societies became established we accomplished such work as publishing Lineage Books, collecting and preserving relics, manu-
scripts, traditions and mementoes of the War of Independence, placing tablets upon historical buildings all over our country; restoring and caring for historical places, such as Independence Hall, Meadow Garden Farm, the Van Cortlandt mansion, Fort Pitt, etc.

Large sums have been contributed towards the Lafayette and Washington monuments.

Stones have been placed at the heads of our revolutionary heroes, and our battlefields have been marked and kept sacred to our unknown dead.

The Prison Ship Martyrs’ Association was formed to erect a monument in Brooklyn upon the spot where eight thousand men and boys were buried, who perished on the prison ships during the War of Independence, their only request being that a monument should be raised to their memory.

During the Congress of the Daughters at Washington, when they were raising a fund for the Continental Hall, it was most gratifying to see the friendship which developed between the Daughters of the North and South, while endeavoring to secure the largest amount for that object.

Until the time of our Civil War there had been but one patriotic society for women, but in 1861 the Women’s Relief Corps was organized to aid the Grand Army of the Republic, and to assist the widows and orphans of the fallen heroes. It has a membership of about 145,000.

When Sergeant Anthony calmly reported with a salute, to Captain Sigsbee, “Sir, the Maine has exploded and the ship is sinking,” we felt from that moment that war with Spain was inevitable, and, when it quickly followed, we were so well organized that we were able to offer immediate and practical aid in numberless ways. Large sums were raised to send boxes of food and wearing apparel. Trained nurses were sent through a hospital corps, who were able to give us full assurance of their fitness for the work. This corps also distributed many of the supplies sent by the Daughters.

Needy families of our heroes were visited and cared for. Sterilizers were provided for hospital ships, and a launch, costing $25,000, was purchased for the hospital ship “Missouri,” and proved of the greatest service in transferring the wounded on litters from the shore to the ship.

The societies which accomplished these results were the Colonial Dames of America, which was organized on the 23d of May, 1890, and has Chapters in many States.

The National Society of Colonial Dames, a society quite distinct from the last mentioned, was organized soon after, and whose aims are the same, composed of delegates from the thirteen original States, the District of Columbia and associate societies in non-colonial States, all being incorporated with a membership of 3,500. This society is the sole custodian of the Colonial Museum of New York.

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The Daughters of the American Revolution, comprising a membership of 30,000, was organized October 11, 1890, and has Chapters in forty-four States and the District of Columbia, presided over by Regents.

The Daughters of the Revolution, organized August 20, 1891. The aim and object of this society is the same as the one mentioned above, and it is hoped they will soon be united.

The Daughters of the Holland Dames, formed by descendants of the early Dutch colonists of New York, to erect a memorial to commemorate the Dutch period of New York's colonial history. It has no connection with The Holland Dames Society, of which Lavinia Dempsey is queen.

The National Society of New England Women. This was more of a social organization until the necessities of the recent war knocked at its doors, when it responded most generously.

The United States Daughters of 1812 will be referred to in another paper.

The Society of Mayflower Descendants was organized December 22, 1894, for lineal descendants (men or women) of the "Mayflower" pilgrims.

The object of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, which was organized in 1894, is the same as that of the Women's Relief Corps, and to preserve a record of the achievements of their ancestors during the struggle for Southern independence. It has 400 Chapters, North and South, with about 8,000 members.

In 1889 Amelia R. Waite wife of Chief Justice Waite, organized a society called National Mary Washington Memorial Association, which built the first monument ever erected by women to a woman, in place of a monument begun by Mr. Silas Burrows, of New York. The corner-stone was laid by President Andrew Jackson in 1833 but was never completed, and during the battle of Fredericksburg was totally destroyed. The society has built a custodian's house and provided an endowment fund to secure the future care and preservation of the monument.

The George Washington Memorial Association is endeavoring to erect a memorial building in Washington, to be used by the university for which our first President left a bequest, he realizing that it would become the center of research, where advantage could be taken of the libraries, museums and scientific institutions, and thus secure for our beloved land her place among the nations in the educational world.

The National Society of the Spanish-American War was organized in 1898, its purpose being to build a monument to the heroic dead of that war. The motto on its badge is, "Lest we forget."

Mention could be made of many other results which have rewarded the efforts of our patriotic societies, and we feel well repaid when we see about us the fruits of the labor which we have put forth.
The Gouverneur Morris Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, gave a reception at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Charles B. Hawley, Thursday evening, February 24th, and the affair is declared to have been one of the best planned and most successfully executed functions of its kind ever given in Gouverneur. The evening chosen for the entertainment was most opportune, the night of the birthday of the greatest of the revolutionary characters, George Washington. The manner of entertainment possessed many of the colonial features, but still partook of the modern methods to an extent that rendered it agreeable for those in attendance. The committee of ladies having the entertaining features in charge was made up of Mrs. Everett Peck, Mrs. George E. Pike, Mrs. Andrew Irving and Miss Sarah Parker. The long drawing room in the Hawley home was decorated with red, white and blue flags, and streamers of the Nation's colors stretched down from the center of the ceiling in festoons to the four sides of the room. The effect of the banners, flags and streamers was indeed pleasing to one entering the room.

The early portion of the evening was spent in social conversation. Many of the guests improved the opportunity of ascertaining what commands the forefathers of Gouverneur's men and women were connected with. The town makes a good showing as a home of the descendants of the revolutionary soldiers, and ladies of the local Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution are daily making efforts to investigate the early military records of the ancestors of the townspeople. The committee on entertainment had arranged a very attractive method of testing the knowledge of the guests of patriotic songs. Each individual present was given a small card bearing the first line of some well known song of National reputation and of patriotic sentiment. About the room, pinned upon the ribbons which hung from the ceiling, were bits of paper having succeeding lines of the song written upon them. The guests went about from one part of the room to another endeavoring to get a sufficient number of lines to complete the song that the first line upon the card started. Miss Anna Tum-
powsky was successful in securing the greatest number of stanzas of the song which her card called for, and the first prize, a copy of Winston Churchill's "Richard Carvel," was awarded to her. Don Williams won the second prize, a copy of Paul L. Ford's "Janice Meredith." After the awarding of these prizes a few games of whist were played. Small cards were given to the different gentlemen who desired to play, and upon the card of each individual was written the name of some man identified with revolutionary times. Cards of the same size, but bearing the names of the wives of these famous patriots, were given to the ladies. The gentleman then sought the lady whose card bore the surname indicated on the card, and that lady acted as his partner. After the whist had been played, luncheon was served. One of the features of the refreshments was a birthday cake made from the same recipe by which Washington's wedding cake was made. Thirteen candles, representing the thirteen original States, burned upon the cake. Dancing followed. The dances upon the dance card were mostly of the old type employed in the colonial days. The Virginia reel seemed to be a favorite, and this, with other dances as old fashioned, was danced for a short time, after which the guests departed.

Norwalk Chapter held a most interesting open meeting. The day was the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, when the first blood of the Revolution was shed. As though to honor this important occasion the weather man had provided a lovely afternoon and the pleasant assembly room of the Central Club House was thronged with charming women in beautiful array. The guests of honor were Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, State Regent, and Mrs. Washington A. Roebling, Vice-President General of the National Society. The Regent, Mrs. Samuel Richards Weed, presided.

The meeting opened with the singing of "America," followed by a short business session. The minutes of the last meeting were read by Mrs. Kate P. Hunter. Mrs. Robert Van Buren announced papers presented for four new members. Mrs. Raymond, a Real Daughter, was introduced by the Regent. It was announced that forty essays on "Nathan
Hale" had been received from school children. A letter was read in reference to a stereopticon lecture, which will shortly be given for the benefit of the Hale fund. A resolution of condolence and sympathy upon the death of the venerable Mrs. Sally Mallory was passed. Three vocal selections were then charmingly rendered by Mrs. Wheeler, accompanied on the piano by Mrs. Jelliffe, both of Westport. The latter afterward gave piano solos which were very favorably received. A felicitous resolution was passed upon the selection of Mrs. Daniel Manning, President General of the National Society, to represent the Society at the Paris Exposition. The Regent then introduced Mrs. Roebling, with a complimentary reference to her great work in the assistance she rendered to her husband in the building of the Brooklyn Bridge. Mr. Roebling, engineer of the Brooklyn Bridge, was stricken in the midst of his work by a disease which utterly incapacitated him from personal exertion. He was able, however, to instruct Mrs. Roebling and she completed his plans so well that it was said, "His work was hardly missed, so magnificently was it done by his wife." Mrs. Roebling is a very attractive woman and presented quite an official appearance, through the array of badges and honorary decorations which she wore. She made a charming speech, taking occasion to highly compliment the Daughters for their behavior in Continental Congress. Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, the State Regent, has frequently been the guest of the Norwalk Chapter. She gave an impromptu talk upon the month of April in American history which was interesting and instructive in a high degree. Mrs. Kinney's address was heartily applauded, and Mrs. C. A. Quintard introduced a motion, which was unanimously adopted, congratulating Mrs. Kinney and the Society upon her official position as representative at the Paris Exposition. The meeting closed with a salute of the flag, and was followed by refreshments and a pleasant social half hour.

St. Louis Chapter.—A meeting of the St. Louis Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was held Thursday afternoon, March 22, 1900, at the residence
of Dr. H. N. Spencer, No. 2728 Washington Avenue. The hostesses for the afternoon were Miss H. N. Spencer, Mrs. Wallace Delafield, Mrs. De Fequeiredo and Mrs. Westline Bascome. A business meeting was first held, at which were read the reports of the delegates to the National Daughters of the American Revolution Congress, held in Washington, in February. Under Chapter work, the Manila committee, Mrs. Philip Hale, chairman, reported sending on February 19 seven boxes, weighing 1,554 pounds, of reading matter, including twenty-three dozen writing tablets and 3,000 envelopes. The stationery was the donation of Mr. H. P. Knapp, of Butler Bros. The committee also reported the donation of five dollars from Mrs. Bradford, and a like amount from Mrs. Howard Blossom. Through the courtesy of Colonel D. D. Wheeler, Deputy Quartermaster United States Army, the boxes were shipped to Manila free of charge. Colonel Wheeler also relieved the women of all care in the matter of carting and shipping the boxes. The work of this committee was done in response to a letter commenced by Mrs. Lawton, wife of General Lawton, just before the death of her husband, but finished by Mrs. Liscum, in which a request was made to the Daughters of the American Revolution for reading matter and stationery for the soldiers in Manila. Mrs. George H. Shields, of St. Louis, was again reelected State Regent for Missouri, this making the fourth time this honor has been conferred upon her.

The Louisiana Purchase Committee drew up and presented to the Congress a resolution that the World’s Fair Committee be requested to place upon its Board of Management one of the 31,192 members of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The resolution was adopted. Upon this committee was Mrs. Wallace Delafield, St. Louis, chairman; Mrs. A. H. Thompson, Topeka, Kansas, secretary; Mrs. Wiles, Illinois; Mrs. Jewett, Minnesota; Mrs. Gard, Oregon; Mrs. Griggs, Washington, and Mrs. William A. Talcott, Rockford, Illinois. Many receptions were given to the delegates during their visit to the Capital. Among them one by the President of the United States, one by Admiral
Dewey and Mrs. Dewey, given at the McLean residence; one by the Washington Daughters of the American Revolution at the Corcoran Art Gallery, and one by Mrs. Major Goodloe to the Missouri delegation. At the close of the business Thursday afternoon the Chapter adjourned to the parlors, where the singing of several numbers by Mrs. George Carry was thoroughly enjoyed. Refreshments were served in the dining room by a bevy of charming young Daughters.

STARS AND STRIPES CHAPTER (Burlington, Iowa).—"Forefathers' Day" was most fittingly observed by a charming social afternoon at the home of the Regent, Mrs. Cate Gilbert Wells, West Jefferson Street. The house was in patriotic dress for the occasion. The "Stars and Stripes" were used for graceful draperies throughout the house and a magnificent vase of the stately American Beauties with potted plants, ferns and palms, lent their fragrance throughout the home. Mrs. Wells, Regent, and Mrs. Wilkinson, Vice-Regent, opened the afternoon entertainment with a delightful piano duet by Schubert-Liszt, admirably executed and appreciated by the guests. During the afternoon Miss Ednah Dow played the "Spanish Dances," by D. Alard, in such a fascinating, artistic manner that the guests begged an encore. Miss Brobst gave an effective rendition of Edward Baxter's "Loreli" on the piano, which was very much enjoyed and well executed. The Regent introduced the Rev. R. L. Marsh to the guests, who gave the address of the afternoon, his subject, "From Cromwell to Washington," dwelling on the landing of the Pilgrims. A greater portion of the address was of an historical nature, showing the origin of the Puritans and Independents. In a very lucid and interesting manner Mr. Marsh traced the departure of the Independents from England to Holland, and then the trip of the small and brave company across the Atlantic to Massachusetts. He showed the relation that all these previous bitter experiences had to their future career. He spoke of the new Nation which had been established in the cabin of the "Mayflower." Mr. Marsh discussed the Pilgrim and
Puritan from the independent and dependent standpoints, and rose to heights of eloquence and many of his fine passages were highly appreciated and inspiring. He closed his remarks with a few of the fine verses from Lowell's tribute to Washington in his memoriam. Another pleasure of the afternoon was a short talk from Rev. Dr. Salter, about his recent visit to Plymouth Rock, in company with five hundred Pilgrims, and singing the Forefathers' hymn, each Pilgrim being allowed to place their foot on the historical rock. Mrs. Wilkinson read Mrs. Heman's beautiful poem of "The Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers," after which the Regent caused a flutter of consternation among the Daughters by saying they would be asked to answer twenty-four historical questions (very easy and simple little questions) on patriotic tablets, the prizes for which were awarded to Miss Ruth Sherfey, a silver model of Miles Standish's sword, Mrs. Edwin Carpenter, a plate with likeness and coat-of-arms of Washington, and Mrs. Bernard received a copy of the Battle Axe of John Alden for her efforts. The Chapter is in a flourishing condition and the list of membership is increasing monthly. Mrs. Burt Copp was elected delegate to the Continental Congress, which convened in February.—ABBIE MACFLYNN, Historian.

PAWTUCKET CHAPTER.—On December 14, 1899, the Pawtucket Chapter united with the city of Pawtucket, Tower Post, Grand Army of the Republic, the Flint Lock and Powder Horn Chapter, and observed the one hundredth anniversary of Washington's death by memorial services at Music Hall. Nearly a thousand people were present, including Governor Elisha Dyer and staff. The following persons occupied seats upon the platform: Governor Elisha Dyer and staff, Adjutant General Sackett, Quartermaster W. Howard Walker, Colonel Samuel Nicholson, Colonel Anthony Dyer, Mayor Kenyon, E. L. Freeman, Rev. J. J. Woolley, Rev. Charles Goodell, of Brooklyn, New York; Mrs. George Thornton, State Regent; Judge Tillinghast, and members of the committee of arrangements. The other guests were Mayors John W. Davis, Almon Goodwin, and
Henry E. Tiepkin; Mrs. Susan A. Ballou, ex-State Regent; members of the city government, school committee, Tower and Ballou Post, Grand Army of the Republic; Pawtucket Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution; Flint Lock and Powder Horn Chapter, and Women's Relief Corps and others. The decorations of the hall were beautiful in their simplicity. The National colors were gracefully arranged upon the balconies and stage, while in front of the speakers was a large portrait of Washington, emblazoned with "Old Glory" and a wreath of holly. Over the portrait, as though for protection, was a large American eagle, the emblem of the United States. One hundred and twenty-five school children, seated at the rear of the stage, added to the decorations. The services were impressive and interesting, and were opened by a selection from Hawes' Orchestra, singing of Washington's Ode by the school children, and invocation by Rev. J. J. Woolley. Comrade Tracey, of the Grand Army of the Republic, introduced E. L. Freeman as the chairman of the evening. After a brief speech, he introduced Mayor Kenyon. Amidst great applause, he welcomed the patriotic organizations in behalf of the city. After a selection by the orchestra, Governor Dyer arose amidst cheers and gave an interesting and patriotic address which was heartily applauded at its close. Rev. Mr. Goodell then delivered an oration on Washington. It was carefully prepared, patriotic and instructive, and delivered in the speaker's well known style. The orator was frequently applauded, and the sentiments so eloquently expressed, evidently appealed to the minds of the audience. The exercises closed with the singing of "America" by the children and the audience. The effect of this thrilling outburst of song was thrilling. This successful service was arranged by Commander W. H. Tracy, Mayor John Kenyon, Henry Henry and William Carghill, Elhanan Moury, Captain Henry Jencks, Colonel Alonzo Pierce, of the Grand Army of the Republic; Mrs. William H. Park, Mrs. Ida E. Beede, Miss L. L. Hill, Miss E. LeB. Goodrich, Pawtucket Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution; Mrs. S. M. Conant, Mrs. S. F. Fisk, Mrs. J. L. Chase, of Flint Lock and Powder
Horn Chapter, and Mr. Eugene Barker and Mr. S. M. Cont, of the Sons of the American Revolution.—Emily LeB. Goodrich, Historian.

La Puerto del Oro Chapter.—By invitation of La Puerto del Oro Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, the sister Chapters around the bay were invited to meet with them in a union meeting in January as their guests. They were received in Century Club Hall, Mrs. Isidore Burns, the Regent, presiding. On the platform with her were the State Regent, Mrs. John Swift, ex-State Regent, Mrs. Maddux, Mrs. Mills, Mrs. Moody, visiting Regents and others. The afternoon opened with the singing of "America," followed by much discussion on local matters. A matter of interest to all was the decision to hold a State Conference in November, so that the delegates might be unanimous in their opinions at the Continental Congress, and thoroughly conversant with measures pending. It was also decided to hold a Chapter celebration as usual on February 22d. This year it took the form of a reception, and was held in the pleasant home of the "Sorosis Club." George Washington's picture, framed in flags, quantities of beautiful greens, with which California is so lavishly adorned, made the rooms beautiful. Flowers in abundance, a cloudless sky, served, if one were given to retrospect, as a sharp contrast to the weather endured by the hero of the day and his brave soldiers during the winter they spent at Valley Forge. An orchestra that played patriotic airs, caterers that served dainty refreshments, and, best of all, the presence of many friends, Sons of the Revolution, and representatives from many other patriotic societies made an informal and pleasant afternoon. The program rendered was brief. Two charming sixteenth century songs, by Mrs. Louise Humphrey Wright, two inimitable recitations by Miss Bender and venerable "Uncle" George Bromby addressed the ladies in a happy vein, closing with a recitation. The hearts of all present were touched by a telegram from our State Regent, Mrs. Swift, at Washington, containing the announcement of the conferring of a medal of honor on Mr. Louis Dorr, the son
of one of our members, who had just returned from Manila. So, in a social way, must we keep alive the interest in our organization, as we have no historic spots of revolutionary fame to visit.

CAROLINE SCOTT HARRISON CHAPTER has taken much interest in the building of the Continental Hall, and as a contribution to it a number of the members of our Chapter, and of new members, have taken life memberships, which sum added to the proceeds of a lawn fete, given in the summer, made us quite a good showing when the amount was given at the National Congress. After the Revolutionary War many of the soldiers located the grants of land they had received from the Government for services in Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky, and hundreds of these soldiers lie buried in neglected country graveyards, in family burying grounds on farms and in well appointed cemeteries. The directors of the beautiful cemetery here have given us a handsome lot adjoining that of the Civil War soldiers, and the work of removing, when necessary, has begun. The first interment was that of John Morrow, whose grave was being destroyed by the opening of a street through a long unused graveyard in the suburbs of our city. Our Regent, Mrs. Sloan, has sent to the Government his name and rank that the marker promised by them may be placed on the grave instead of the broken, crumbling one torn up. For the coming year the following officers were elected: Regent, Mrs. James M. Winters; Vice-Regent, Mrs. J. R. Carnahan; Secretary, Miss Mary Foster; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Dorothea Van Camp; Registrar, Mrs. H. G. C. Balls; Historian, Mrs. E. E. Rexford.—MRS. MARY BARBOUR JACKSON, Historian.

ISRAEL HARRIS CHAPTER, of Granville, New York, was organized in May, 1899, with fourteen charter members. Since that time one member has been added. Much credit is due our Regent, Mrs. Lucy B. Henry, for perseverance and energy in bringing about the organization, and we hope to grow in numbers and enthusiasm for patriotic work as
our knowledge of it increases. A large number of ladies who were eligible for membership were invited to meet with us on Washington’s Birthday. I quote from local paper:

The Washington Birthday reception, given by Mrs. G. W. Henry, Regent, to the members of Israel Harris Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Thursday afternoon, was a very delightful event. The house was beautifully decorated with the National colors. In the hall, where the hostess received, assisted by Mrs. D. D. Woodard, Vice-Regent, also the Misses Ethel Woodard, Carrie Baker, Harriet Monroe and Ada Bromley, was an easel on which was a picture representing Washington’s parting with his generals, over which was an etching of Washington’s birthplace. Flags were draped between the parlors, in the center of which were pictures of George and Martha Washington. The following program was presented: Chapter opening by repeating the Lord’s Prayer in concert; roll call responded to by an anecdote or some saying of or in regard to Washington; piano solo, Miss Carrie Baker; reading of an eulogy on Washington, Mrs. Henry; recitation, “Mary’s Ride,” patriotic, Miss Ethel Woodard; duet, Misses Ada Bromley and Carrie Baker; essay, “Martha Washington,” Miss Marion Monroe; reading, “Martha Washington,” Mrs. Stevens; solo, Mrs. Burtis; patriotic recitation, Miss Hattie Monroe; reading of letters from the Treasurers of the Continental Hall, Lafayette Monument and Washington Statue funds, thanking the Chapter for its contributions to same, by Mrs. Monroe, Treasurer; Chapter closed by the singing of “America.” Although the day was one of the stormiest of the season, yet the pleasant company assembled to honor the hero of the Revolution. The members responded to the roll call with anecdotes or important facts concerning the life of Washington. Very choice refreshments were then served and a time spent in a social way. Altogether the afternoon proved a thoroughly enjoyable one and reflected great credit upon the hostess, who also fills the position of Regent very acceptably. We believe if the American Magazine was taken by every Daughter, a greater and more intelligent interest in the work of the Society would be de-
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developed. Hoping this will soon be brought about in our own Chapter, I am yours.—O. H. Jewett, Historian.

HETUCK CHAPTER, of Newark, Ohio, celebrated Washington's Birthday at the home of the Regent, Mrs. William W. Neal, by giving an entertainment to which the husbands were invited. Mrs. Neal's home was handsomely decorated with flags of all sizes, with silk and bunting, and an American eagle, standing among the Stars and Stripes, occupied a prominent position. After supper, which was served at 6.30 o'clock, the evening was spent in an exhibition of the artistic talent of the guests, each one drawing on a blackboard the picture of a bird or an animal, and the guests guessing the name. Score cards in the shape of animals were provided, and Miss Grace Wright, of Lancaster, won the ladies' prize, a colonial souvenir spoon, and Mr. Townsend the men's prize, a case for calling cards.

JOSEPH SPENCER CHAPTER (Portsmouth, Ohio).—During the early part of 1898, there were but two members of the Order of the Daughters of the American Revolution living in Portsmouth, but there were others desiring to become members, and some talk of organizing a Chapter of the same. Mrs. Rathbone, the State Regent, wrote to Mrs. Cotton, who was the first one in Portsmouth to become a member, she having been admitted to the Cincinnati Chapter on January 31 1896. This correspondence resulted in thirty-five ladies uniting with the National Society, with the intention of having a Chapter in Portsmouth. On the 13th of May, 1898, twenty-four of these ladies met at the home of Mrs. Cotton, the founder of the plan, and organized, naming the Chapter "The Joseph Spencer Chapter of Portsmouth, Ohio," after an ancestor of Mrs. Cotton's.

Mrs. Cotton was appointed Chapter Regent, by the State Regent, and the other officers for the first year were as follows: Vice-Regent, Mrs. McCall; Registrar, Mrs. Hutchins; Historian, Mrs. Leete; Treasurer, Mrs. Sanford; Secretary, Miss Ross.
The Board, consisting of Mrs. Harsha, Mrs. Overturf and Mrs. Hutchins, was elected at the first meeting.

There were 37 charter members. Three have been dropped from membership. Two have been transferred to other Chapters. Four have been elected to membership, which makes a membership at date of 36, with four names waiting action of the National Board. The first elected to membership was Mrs. Laura B. Lloyd.

During 1898 there were six meetings, with an average attendance of fifteen members. Perhaps it is but just to add, in regard to the average attendance, that we have had ten members living outside of the city.

At each meeting a program was given and a social hour enjoyed. The Chapter, during 1898, sent help to the soldier boys of Company H, both financial and material, and sent a sum of money to the Army and Navy League, and celebrated "Flag Day" with due ceremony.

During 1899 there were nine meetings held, average attendance, 134. During the same year, we helped to make Mrs. McKinley a life member of the Mary Washington Memorial Society. Gave a Martha Washington reception on April 6th, and helped to erect a monument to Reubena Hyde Walworth. Took part in the services of memorial Sunday and Decoration Day. The Chapter was represented at the Continental Congress by delegates, and also at the State Conference at Zanesville by the Regent. Became subscribers to the *American Monthly Magazine*.—Anna Randall Ross, Secretary.

Lucy Knox Chapter of Gloucester, Massachusetts, has forty-one members, one of which is an honorary member, Mrs. Judith Lane and a "Real Daughter, with whom the Chapter enjoys its annual outing every July. We hold our meetings every month from September to May inclusive, at the homes of the different ladies of the Chapter. Our meetings have been largely attended and very interesting.

Contributions have been given to the Reubena Hyde Walworth monument; flowers for the Dewey reception held in Boston and to the Continental Hall fund. As the study of
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the Revolution and Colonial periods had been previously taken up, it was decided to have some outside talent for the coming year.

We have had several very interesting lectures, one from Miss Mabel G. Foster on "Revolutionary Times," and Mrs. Haywood from Marlborough on "Plymouth, Ancient and Modern," both of which were very much enjoyed. Our January meeting was held at the home of the Regent, Mrs. George H. Newell and was honored by the presence of the State Regent, Miss Sara W. Daggett. This meeting was held in the afternoon from 4 to 6 o'clock and was largely attended. After the opening exercises, Miss Daggett addressed the members in behalf of the Continental Hall fund, which was followed by a very inspiring paper delivered by her on "Inheritance," which was very interesting and much enjoyed. During the social hour which followed, Miss Daggett received informally. A fine collation was served, which concluded one of the most enjoyable meetings of the Chapter.—

Lillian A. Tarr, Secretary.

Montana Daughters.—A dainty red breakfast was given at high noon on Thursday, forefathers' day, to the Daughters of the American Revolution by Mrs. Walter Tallant. This was to celebrate their second anniversary. The dining room was decorated in red and from the chandelier was suspended holly tied with bright bows of red ribbon. In the center of the table was a red Bohemian vase containing a ball of smilax studded with holly and on one corner drooped a bunch of holly tied with ribbon, and with the red light the effect was very pretty. After the breakfast a short business meeting was held and officers elected as follows: Mrs. Tallant, Regent; Mrs. A. J. Davis, Vice-Regent; Mrs. Kern, Secretary; Mrs. Wethey, Treasurer; Mrs. Harper, Historian; Mrs. Moore, Registrar. Mrs. Harper then read a very interesting history of the Chapter and the afternoon was delightfully spent in a social way.

Saratoga Chapter has ended a very active year. In October, the monument to Reubena Hyde Walworth was un-
veiled in the Saratoga cemetery. The Chapter then had the pleasure of welcoming many who had generously contributed to the memorial. Miss Walworth and Mrs. Walworth had so many friends, that the monument fund which originated in their home Chapter in Saratoga, soon became National; all Daughters of the American Revolution who visit Saratoga in the years to come, should make a pilgrimage to the beautiful cemetery on the hill and see the monument erected to one of their numbers, who gave her life for her country. Fifteen members of the Chapter make their home in New York during most of the year, and are known as the New York Contingent of the Saratoga Chapter. These members on March 27th, gave a reception at the Hotel Majestic, in the “rose parlors” to Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, who had recently been appointed a member of the Paris Committee to assist at the official ceremonies of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Paris, July 4th, 1900. All of the officers in the six Chapters in New York City had been invited and all were represented. There were also many other distinguished women present: three Vice-President Generals, the State Regent of New York, Mrs. Verplanck. The New York City Regents present were: Mrs. Vanderpool, Mrs. Donald McLean, Mrs. Sylvanus Reed, Mrs. Hasbrook and Mrs. Chas. Terry. Mrs. Cairns received the guests and introduced them to Mrs. Walworth and the Saratoga Regent, Miss Brown. After an interchange of cordial greetings, there were short addresses of welcome by the Regent and Vice-Regent, and Mrs. Walworth was then called upon to speak of the proposed meeting in Paris. She said in part:

A great honor has been conferred upon this organization by President McKinley in selecting Mrs. Manning as a Commissioner to represent the United States at the unveiling of the two statues presented by this Government to France. We are peculiarly fitted to represent this Government there, because we are the descendants of those who were so closely associated with the French during the War of the Revolution, and because the statues go from this country to indicate and perpetuate the friendship between the United States and France. This Society must show what thirty-one thousand
women with one great purpose can accomplish, and at the same time live up to its highest ideals.

I want to have Chapters of our Society formed in France, where there are many descendants of French officers and soldiers who helped us in that great struggle for freedom.

Mrs. Washington A. Roebling was enthusiastic in urging all Daughters to put forth their best efforts for an occasion of such importance as that in which they will be represented. She said:

Through the appointment conferred on Mrs. Manning we have had an honor that has never before been bestowed upon any body of women. Our great reputation was made through our magnificent war work, when an immense sum was raised for the relief of our suffering soldiers and sailors, and we showed what our Society by concentration of effort could accomplish. We must never lose sight of the National character of our Society. Every member should feel a sense of personal responsibility in upholding its best interests. I want to emphasize the importance of personal responsibility in this matter and urge every member to realize how much depends upon her individually to give her best effort to the work.

The following minute, offered by Mrs. Charles H. Terry, of the Fort Greene Chapter, was unanimously carried:

NEW YORK, March 27, 1900.

Mrs. Daniel Manning, President General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Arlington Hotel, Washington, D. C.:

The officers and friends of the Chapters of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Greater New York, informally assembled at Hotel Majestic to meet Mrs. Walworth, founder, and a member of the committee you appointed to assist you at the official ceremonies in Paris on July 4, 1900, by unanimous vote send to you loyal and affectionate greeting and congratulations on the trust reposed in you by the President and Congress of the United States, and the honor conferred by our Government, an honor which is reflected on our National Society and on
American womanhood. We regret your absence to-day, and wish you a beautiful voyage to the land of our “sister republic.”

The Chapter has grown largely the past year. They have had markers placed on the road leading from Saratoga to the battlefield. An effort is being made in the county by the Daughters of the American Revolution to have the church records of revolutionary days more carefully taken care of than at present.—ANNA MAXWELL JONES, Historian.

WISCONSIN DAUGHTERS.—The Daughters of the American Revolution were pleasantly entertained with their husbands, at the home of the Regent, Mrs. L. B. Caswell, Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, on the 22d, the occasion being the first anniversary of their organization. The hour named in the invitations was six thirty p. m., and upon arriving each lady and gentleman was presented with a diminutive hatchet, upon which was written the name of the historical personage that he or she was to represent. Much mirth was experienced in the search for partners, but at last all being mated, the company, led by George and Martha Washington, repaired to the dining room. The rooms and tables were decorated in the patriotic colors, and the souvenirs for the gentlemen were red carnations, and those for the ladies small silk flags.

When all were seated, Mrs. G. A. Pratt, in behalf of the Chapter welcomed the gentlemen in a pleasing address, which was heartily responded to by Mr. J. F. Schreiner.

After a bountiful repast, daintily and beautifully served, the guests were conducted to the parlors and the remainder of the evening was spent in social enjoyment. First, each one was given a silhouette of George Washington, on which was written questions relating to revolutionary history, interspersed with such hard problems as these, “On what day in the year do the Daughters of the American Revolution talk the least?” and “What is the difference between a revolutionary soldier and an Irish potato?” Much laughter was occasioned by the answers but to the credit of those present let it be said, that several gave correct replies to nearly all the questions, the head prize being carried off by Mistress
Nellie Custis in the person of Mrs. Edward Rankin. Next on the program was a beautiful solo by Miss Grace Rogers, after which dancing was the order of the evening, and stately Martha Washington, demure Priscilla, bashful John Alden, dignified Samuel Adams, General Nathaniel Greene and other distinguished personages went through the mazes of quadrille and Virginia reel, not perhaps with staid colonial propriety, but with much enjoyment to themselves and the spectators.

As the hour of parting came, all present coincided with one of the speakers of the evening in the wish, "that there were more heroes born, more battles fought and won, that we might enjoy more occasions of this kind."—LILIAN STAIR SCHREINER, Secretary.

PRUDENCE WRIGHT CHAPTER (Pepperell, Massachusetts).—On February 22d, 1900, a reception was given the Chapter, by the Registrar, Mrs. Nellie Blake Appleton, at the residence of her father, Mr. Henry Blake. The rooms had been prettily decorated with red, white and blue ribbons, bunting and potted plants, and presented an attractive appearance, which was afterwards photographed by a member of the Chapter's Camera Committee.

Fifteen ladies braved the downpour of rain, several walking to be present. One gentleman, Mr. C. S. Parker, who lately joined the Sons of the American Revolution, was present. The usual business formula was gone through with, also a musical program, but not as long as usual, that the members might enjoy a longer social afternoon, which all who were fortunate enough to be present, report as being very pleasant and jolly.—LUCY BANCROFT PAGE, Historian.

OMAHA CHAPTER under the leadership of its earnest and popular Regent, Mrs. A. C. Troup, has been having very pleasant and instructive meetings this year. The programs are little booklets, bound in blue and white with the spinning wheel on the cover. The Chapter has been arousing an interest in colonial times and customs by the collection of heirlooms loaned by the members of our Chapter to the public
library museum of this city. Already three show cases have been filled with old books, china and household articles, and there is a promise of much more to be added.

The gold medal offered by our Chapter to the boy or girl in the eighth grade of the public schools presenting the best essay on colonial manners and customs, was received by Miss Violet Patten. Her clever, well written paper brought forth a great deal of favorable comment at the time of its publication in one of our daily papers.

Mrs. S. D. Barkalow entertained the Chapter on the one hundredth anniversary of the death of Washington. In response to the roll call, quotations from Washington were given. Webster's Eulogy of Washington was read, and a very fine paper on "Washington before the Revolution," was given by Mrs. J. W. Griffith. Several musical numbers were added during the evening. The house was charmingly decorated with flowers and flags. Gilt framed portraits of George and Martha Washington were placed against a large flag draped over the entrance to the library.

Mrs. George C. Fowler, State Regent for the Society, served in the dining room. The whole affair was delightfully planned, and will be long remembered as one of the pleasantest in the history of the Chapter.—NANCY M. BATTIN, Historian.

JANE McCREA CHAPTER (Fort Edward, New York).—The first year of the life of the Jane McCrea Chapter has been a season of benefit and pleasure to all its members.

Since the report sent to your Magazine of our celebration of Washington's birthday, 1899, many interesting meetings have been held; new members have been added from each of the three sister villages, Glens Falls, Sandy Hill and Fort Edward; and the study of historical events has inspired all with a more ardent spirit of patriotism.

On May 10th the Chapter was again entertained at the home of the Regent, Mrs. J. E. King. The literary program was of a high order of excellence. The day was the anniversary of the capture of Ticonderoga, and Mrs. R. O. Bascom read an able paper on that subject. Miss Taylor gave
an interesting account of the early settlement of Fort Edward and Argyle, and Mrs. Grismer's paper on "The Stars and Stripes in Song and Story" was greatly enjoyed. Miss Cheesman and Miss Atwood furnished the musical part of the program very acceptably. A vote of thanks was extended to Mrs. J. C. Foote for historical pictures presented by her to the Chapter. Refreshments were served at the close of the entertainment.

On June 22d, the members of the Chapter were entertained by Miss Elizabeth Taylor, of Argyle. The party drove to the scene of the massacre of the Allen family in 1777, where Mrs. Alexander Barclay gave an interesting account of the tragedy. After the return to the residence of Miss Taylor, elaborate refreshments were served. Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, of Saratoga, the guest of honor, gave a sketch of the history of the National organization, and Mrs. King appropriately expressed the gratitude of those present to the speakers of the afternoon, and to the hostess, for her gracious hospitality.

On July the 27th, the anniversary of the death of Jane McCrea was commemorated. The members of the Chapter with their husbands and other invited guests, assembled near the Jane McCrea spring. Mrs. J. E. King presided in her usual graceful manner. Mrs. Kellogg read extracts from a letter written by a revolutionary soldier, telling of his stay at Fort Edward and the excitement caused by the murder of Jane McCrea.

Dr. E. R. Sawyer, of Sandy Hill, and Hon. J. Townsend Smith, United States Consul to, Siam, both members of the New York State Historical Association, addressed the Chapter. Mr. R. O. Bascom delivered an eloquent speech on Jane McCrea, and as a fitting climax to the literary program, an original poem on our heroine was read by Dr. J. E. King.

The picnic luncheon which followed was also voted a great success.

The invitation of the Saratoga Chapter to be present at the unveiling of the Reubena Hyde Walworth monument on October 18th was accepted, and nearly all the members attended.
The memorial services at the cemetery were most impressive, and the opportunity given of meeting the State Regent, Mrs. Belden, and other representative members of the Society at the reception afterward, made the occasion one long to be remembered. As a tribute of respect to the memory of Miss Walworth, the Chapter contributed ten dollars to the monument fund.

At the annual meeting in January, 1900, it was decided to assist in purchasing the history of Washington County, to be sent to the Genealogical Society at Washington, District of Columbia. The sum of thirty-five dollars was contributed to the Continental Memorial Hall at Washington, and Mrs. John Derby and Mrs. George Underwood were named as alternates to attend its dedication.

Washington's birthday was again patriotically celebrated at the residence of the Regent. Mrs. Bascom and Mrs. Kellogg read articles relating to Washington. Miss Atwood sang "Barbara Freitchie." A committee was appointed to arrange the year book. The Chapter color was chosen,—the colonial buff,—and other subjects of interest were discussed. This last meeting sees the Chapter well started on its second year of work, which promises to be even more profitable than the first.—Grace Kellogg Paris, Historian.

Huntington (Indiana) Chapter celebrated the birthday of the Father of our Country at the palatial residence of the Registrar, Mrs. E. T. Taylor, who, with her sister, Miss Dessie Moore, entertained the Chapter and a large number of guests. The recipients of the invitations expected a social affair above the average, but the "functions" so far exceeded their expectations, that they were delighted and surprised with the novelty and grandeur of the affair. Thirty-one ladies and gentlemen were arrayed in apparel modeled after the costumes worn by the founders of our country. The costumes were rich and expensive and very becoming to the wearers. It was frequently said during the evening that the fashions of the present day could not compare with them in beauty and elegance.

George Washington and Martha, Charles Arnold and Miss
Dessie Moore; Nellie Custis, Miss Prudence Kenner; Robert Morris and wife, Mr. H. D. Shideler and Mrs. E. T. Taylor; John Jay, Chief Justice, J. M. Saylor; and the Duke of Kent, E. B. Heiney, the receiving party, stood in the rotunda of the beautiful reception room. The guests were admitted to the house by a colored footman and conducted to the dressing rooms by two pages costumed in knickerbocker suits. The guests names were announced at the door of the reception room and the master of ceremonies, Colonel Humphreys, and H. M. Purviance introduced them to the receiving party, who greeted them with the courtly bows and courtesy used by the knightly men and grand women of the early days of our Republic. Martha Washington's and Mrs. Morris' costumes were rich and beautiful, and the snow white wigs arranged as their great proto-types wore their hair, gave to their faces an august and lofty air that made them beautiful to look upon. The comment, that if the Widow Custis looked as lovely as her representative that they did not wonder that George Washington fell in love with her at first sight and forget to pursue his journey, was general. Miss Moore wore a white satin dress in which her mother was married fifty-seven years ago. It had fine hemstitching and delicate embroideries in the trimming which were specimens of Mrs. Moore's own skill with the needle. Miss Moore was handsomely complimented on her appearance. Washington seemed as deeply in love as ever, and sweet Nellie Custis, the grave Chief Justice and the Duke of Kent, all sustained their parts to perfection. Colonel Humphreys was clad in yellow satin small clothes, a rich military dress coat and wore a peruke. He performed his duties in a courtly manner that won the admiration of everyone. After those who were costumed had paid their respects to the receiving party, they took their places around the room and the guests were presented to them in the characters which they represented. The guests soon acquired the courtly salutations and the rooms presented an animated and attractive scene. The Regent and her escort, as the English minister and lady, attracted a great deal of attention by the ease with which they sus-
tained their part, as well as by the richness of their costumes. James Monroe and wife, John Adams and wife, Alexander Hamilton and wife, Mrs. Charles Carroll, General Knox, Edmund Randolph and Mrs. Van Rensselaer, and indeed all the characters were tastefully and appropriately costumed, and the parts they represented were well carried out. The quiet and retiring Mrs. Franklin was there clad in a quaint, rich black lace dress, with a black lace head dress. The following were the several characters: "George Washington," Charles Arnold; "Mrs. Washington," Dessie Moore; "John Adams," (Vice-President), R. D. Smith; "Mrs. Adams," Mrs. W. S. Kelley; "Thomas Jefferson," (Secretary of State), Frank Felter; "Alexander Hamilton," (Secretary of the Treasury), B. F. Biliter; "Mrs. Hamilton," Mrs. Frank Felter; "John Knox," (Secretary of War), Herman Klein; "Edmund Randolph," (Attorney General), J. H. Hackett; "Mrs. Charles Carroll," Mrs. E. L. Griffith; "Mr. Janet," (French Minister), W. W. Hawley; "Mrs. Janet," Mrs. E. B. Heiney; "Mr. Hammon," (English Minister), Luther Smith; "Mrs. Hammon," Mrs. W. W. Hawley; "Duke of Kent," E. B. Heiney; "John Jay," J. M. Saylor; "Mrs. John Jay," Mrs. Luther Smith; "Robert Morris," H. D. Shideler; "Mrs. Morris," Mrs. E. T. Taylor; "Mr. Monroe," Morton Tuttle; "Mrs. Monroe," Mrs. Morton Tuttle; "Colonel Humphreys," H. M. Purviance; "Mrs. Livingstone," Miss Edith Machan; "Mrs. Franklin," Mrs. J. Z. Scott; "Mrs. Van Rensselaer," Mrs. J. T. Alexander; "Mrs. Mercy Warren," Mrs. N. Sessions; "Nellie Custis," Miss Prudence Kenner; "Mrs. Maxwell," Mrs. J. W. Ford; "Mrs. Montgomery," Mrs. Allie Purviance; "Miss Chen," Miss Belle Wright; "Mrs. Rupe King," Miss Eliza Wright. If the Chapters could realize how much interest such an entertainment excites, and what an educator it is, there would be more of them given. United States history has been studied by people in general as it has never been before. Our Chapter was surprised to find how little they knew about the manners and customs of those days. They have learned more about the private life of the great historical characters of our early history than they would.
have ever known had they not striven to personate them. It was the most elaborate and nicest affair ever given in our city.—Mrs. Sarah McC. Sessions, Historian.

_Beloit Chapter_ has given two entertainments this winter of special interest. On January 15th Miss Sutliff, President of Rockford College, gave a lecture before the Chapter and invited guests, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. John Paley, on the subject, "Why France came to our aid in the War of the Revolution." This was a question upon which Miss Sutliff had spent much time and research, having had access to important documents in Paris, and her lecture was of great interest to all. The Washington birthday celebration, always with this Chapter a delightful occasion, was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Keeler. They were assisted in receiving by Mrs. Hansen, Chapter Regent. Their home was artistically decorated with the National colors, the beautiful silken flag of the Chapter being a conspicuous ornament. The program was opened in a very pretty manner by a cake walk, executed by six little children in colonial costume. Then came a series of tableaux representing different colonial and revolutionary scenes. These were explained and the characters introduced as they appeared, in a very charming manner, by Mrs. Yates. The representation of Penelope was preceded by the reading of the poem. Dolly Madison making her escape from the White House with the Declaration of Independence, during the War of 1812, was a striking picture. The Father of his Country appeared twice. Once in a very pretty scene with his much loved Nellie Custis, and again with Mrs. Maxwell, the bride whom he selected as his partner in the minuet at the Inauguration Ball. The tableaux were interspersed with patriotic songs, by Miss Pearne Peake, in a costume of the olden time, closing with "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean." Columbia, with her flag draped dress, personified by another young lady, and the audience joining in the "Red, White, and Blue." The Beloit Chapter now has forty-six members, although it is not yet four years since its organization. This spring it will offer its second prize to students of the High
School for an essay on an historical subject.—Eliza S. Sherwood, Historian.

Santa Ysabel Chapter, of San Jose, California, was charmingly entertained on Washington's birthday by the Chapter Regent, Mrs. Samuel Franklyn Leib, at her residence. The reception was from three to six o'clock. The wide piazzas and spacious rooms of this most beautiful residence were more than usually inviting on this perfect afternoon of spring. The violets, carnations and fruit blossoms filled the rooms with fragrance. Daylight was excluded, and the softened light of candles beautified the colonial costumes and powdered hair of the Daughters. The hostess, with her daughters and sister, received the many friends of the Chapter in the large reception hall, where fruit punch was served. During the afternoon the Historian of the Chapter read an original paper on Washington, and later refreshments were served in the dining room, which is a room of grand proportions in Dutch colonial style. There is a delightful inglenook, and the many leaded glass windows of the room gave charming views of the picturesque grounds. The new officers of the Chapter are: Mrs. S. Franklyn Leib, re-elected Regent; Mrs. Petro Merlin Lusson, Vice-Regent, and also Registrar; Mrs. J. Q. A. Ballou, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Adelaide M. Gates, Treasurer; Miss Lida Leib, Corresponding Secretary, and Mrs. Leigh Richmond Smith, Historian. Five new members have recently come in, and more are expected.—Mrs. Leigh Richmond Smith, Historian.

Oshkosh Chapter was organized February, 1897, and our charter was granted December, 1897. We have a membership of about fifty. Held seven regular meetings during the year and aside from our regular Chapter work, have done some outside work. During the war with Spain we sent a tent to Chattanooga, where the Wisconsin soldiers were quartered, for the use of the sick boys, which proved a great source of comfort to the afflicted ones. At the close of the war a Peace Jubilee was held in the Opera House, at
which time the Daughters had charge of the decorations, which were very pleasing and patriotic. We also had a bazaar in connection with a benevolent fair during the winter following, the proceeds of which were devoted to charity. During the past summer, in response to a call from Porto Rico, we sent a nice large box, which has been acknowledged with much appreciation. Our attendance is not as large as we would like, or as large as might be anticipated in view of the fact that those present have a most enjoyable afternoon. The programs arranged are of a patriotic nature and are both pleasing and profitable. Our November meeting was held with our Regent, by invitation, and a very delightful time was had. During the evening slips of paper and pencils were passed, with a request that each one write "America," the result of which demonstrated to most of us that a little study on that particular poem would benefit us. Washington's birthday is to be kept by holding our February meeting with one of our Daughters, by invitation. Several new members have been recently added, and we soon expect to welcome Mrs. Sarah B. Atwater Ward, who is a Real Daughter.
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.]

This number closes the XVIth volume of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. With its close the present Editor retires and gives place to the newly appointed Editor.

Before closing the editorial pages, the Editor has one last word to say. During the ten years that she has been in close touch with many of the members of this Society as its Historian, as compiler of the first Lineage Book, and for the last six years as Editor of your Magazine, she has many times lifted her voice in behalf of the Society she loves, and if she knows her own heart it has never been with any other motive than to add what influence she might have toward holding up the strong arm of this Society. For six years she was a member of “The Board,” for two years she edited the Magazine without a salary, for the last four years she has been Editor with a salary. When she has plead before the Congress for the continuance of the Magazine it has been because she was in a position to know what the Magazine was doing for the Society through the Chapters. And we trust that in the hereafter, before anyone raises a hand against the publishing of the Magazine, that they will duly consider what it means to Chapters in the rural districts that have no other means of knowing what this great Society is doing. We assuredly have a propaganda to maintain, and how can it be done without an official organ? I plead in all earnestness for the liberal maintenance of the Magazine, not in money alone but in matter. Remember your Editor is but the agent to carry out and place what you present. If there are faults right them, for you make the
policy of the Magazine, and when you go back upon it it is against your judgment, not the Editor's. She feels so free now to plead with you, for no other motive could affect her but the well being of the Society. To you who have so generously, in the years past, held up the Editor's hands, she bespeaks the same generosity for your new Editor. She knows from experience that you will not leave the garner empty of material to aid her in her work. What you have done for her, do for the new Editor more abundantly. We all have one end and one aim. Let us work unitedly toward its accomplishment. The years of work since October, 1890, have resulted in magnificent attainments, and the perplexities and disappointments that have come are but for a day, and should be counted as naught compared with the object and the results of the years. Every one that has had a hand in this patriotic work needs no congratulations. It is enough to know history and that you were a part of it, and no act can take it from you.

When the Continental Hall arises in magnificent proportions it will not only be a monument to this Society but to each and every woman who is enrolled as a Daughter. Let us join hands in a closer fellowship, forming an unbroken circle, that we may hasten the day of its grand dedication!

To you, Members of this Society, whose universal thoughtfulness and kindness that through the years has been extended to your Editor she gives thanks from her inmost heart, and while life goes on she will not forget you or the names that have become to her as familiar as a household friend.

And so we part.

We had hoped to be able to present a new cover to the Magazine, but it still must be delayed a little longer. Yet there is promise of it in the future.

There is an accumulation of "Chapter Work" and "In Memorians" that have accumulated during the months of the printing of the proceedings and State Regents' Reports of the Congress, which are necessarily held over.
NAMES OF REPRESENTATIVES IN THE PICTURE OF THE FIRST CONTINENTAL CONGRESS:

Mrs. Benjamin Harrison.
Mrs. William D. Cabell.
Miss Eugenia Washington.
Mrs. Marshall McDonald.
Mrs. R. Ogden Doremus.
Mrs. Maria Devereaux.
Mrs. Edward Roby.
Mrs. Jacob Cilley.
Mrs. Hugh Hagan.
Mrs. Henry Jackson.
Mrs. Frederick Kendall.
Mrs. Thomas H. Alexander.
Miss Lillian Evans.
Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood.
Mrs. Donald McLean.
Mrs. Rosa Wright Smith.
Mrs. Margaret Hetzel.
Miss Mary Isabella Forsyth.
Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey.
Miss Mary Desha.
Mrs. F. O. St. Clair.
Mrs. Eli Whitney Blake.
Mrs. J. Robinson.
Miss Mella Everhart.
Mrs. A. Leo Knott.
Mrs. George H. Shields.
Miss Susan Riviere Hetzel.
Mrs. E. Berger Moran.
Mrs. B. O. Wilbour.
Mrs. Frank Stewart Osborn.
Mrs. Florence Montgomery Taylor, whose obituary notice is in this number of the Magazine, had been a member of this Society but one month. She was here looking up genealogies in behalf of her Chapter, when she was suddenly stricken and survived but a few days. She was carried back to her home in Illinois for interment.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"Sandown," 31 March 1900.

My Dear Mrs. Lockwood: I am deep in a memorial to "Elder William Brewster," and am desirous of getting my circular to each and every descendant of the name. Can you help me through the American Monthly? for many of the Daughters surely are Brewsters. When it was my good fortune to represent the Chapter "Spirit of '76" Daughters of the American Revolution formed in Louisiana, by Mrs. Cuthbert Harrison Slocomb, I saw a number of "Mayflower" insignia in the house. Do please help me in this work by aiding to spread the information. Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee is a Brewster, I think, as well as a claim to Bradford lines. Then, too, I have worked like Israel in Egypt, trying to make bricks without straw, but I have succeeded in forming a Daughters of the American Revolution Chapter here on the sands, with the promise of two Real Daughters, so don't you think I deserve a reward? I have issued over twelve hundred circulars to Brewsters, and the interest thus stirred up is surprising and we are beginning to have a little nest egg in bank. Can I say any more to arouse your sympathy and good will? These are the days I long for the pen of a ready writer. With kind regards, believe me, yours very truly,

Margaret Lennig Oglesby,
Chapter Regent Tempe Wicks, D. A. R.

SEA GIRT, NEW JERSEY.

EXTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, March 24, 1818.

NATIONAL FLAG.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Desha in the Chair, on the bill to alter the flag of the United States, "providing that from and after the fourth day of July next, the flag of the United States be thirteen horizontal stripes, alternate
red and white, that the union be twenty stars, white, in a blue field, and that, on the admission of every new State into the Union, one star be added to the union of the flag and that such addition shall take effect on the 4th day of July then next succeeding such admission.” — Richmond Enquirer, March 31, 1818.

The following is an extract from a letter received by Mrs. James M. Head, Regent of Campbell Chapter, from Colonel Gracey Childers, relating to the travels of the flag presented to the First Tennessee Regiment:

It is exceedingly gratifying to myself and our regiment that your noble Society of Tennessee's charming women honored us with such a token of esteem and confidence, and it is the source of great pride that we are able to return it to the people of the State after an honored and glorious campaign in which it has been carried by the gallant First Tennessee, ever symbolic of American liberty, patriotism and advancement.

Its history is equaled by the colors of no other regiment in the service, being carried through the States of Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama, floating to the breezes in the Sandwich Islands' capital, Honolulu, in Nagasaki, Japan, through the Inland sea and at Yokohama, Japan, and last but not least, seeing active service in Luzon, Panay and Cebu, three of the principal islands of the Philippines, twice crossing the broad Pacific Ocean.

I am very respectfully,

GRACEY CHILDERS,
Colonel 1st Tennessee Volunteer Infantry.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES, YEAR BY YEAR.

1515.—Velasquez founds San Cristobel in Cuba.
1516.—Diego Miruelo, a Spanish sea captain, of Cuba, begins traffic with the natives of Florida.
1517.—Francisco Hernandez de Cordoba sails from Cuba, discovers Yucatan, touches Florida.
S. Cabot discovers the inland sea, afterwards called Hudson Bay.
1518.—Juan de Grejalva sails from Cuba, explores the coast from Yucatan to Panuco, and calls the country Mexico.
1519.—Hernando Cortez founds Vera Cruz and conquers Montezuma and appropriates Mexico.
1520.—Spaniards from Hayti, under Lucas Vasquez de Ayllen, explore the coast of Chicora and Gualdape (South Carolina and Georgia).
1521.—Ponce de Leon returns to Florida, but is mortally wounded by the natives and his party driven off.
1524.—Verrazzano sails from France, explores the coast from Florida to New Foundland, sights the Chesapeake Bay, discovers the Cape St. Mary (Sandy Hook), and the mouth of Grand River, the Hudson, the coast along Long Island and discovers Luisa Land (Block Island, R. I.), discovers Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and the coast of Maine.
IN MEMORIAM.

MRS. FLORENCE MONTGOMERY TAYLOR, of Canton, Illinois, member of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, died in Washington, District of Columbia, March 7, 1900. In the death of Mrs. Taylor the Daughters of the American Revolution have lost an earnest, gifted member, one who was ever ready to devote her talents and to lend a helping hand in promoting every good work.

MRS. MARY J. CLARK.—An old and respected resident passed quietly to her reward in the death of Mrs. Mary J. Clark. Mrs. Clark has been a patient sufferer from heart disease for some time, yet her death was quite unexpected. The burial took place from the home of the deceased, Rev. Dr. Biddle, of Brookline, officiating. Music was furnished by the Beethoven Quartette, of Cambridge. The floral remembrances were many and beautiful, showing, in a small way, the love her many friends felt for her.

MRS. ADALINE GOULDING, a Real Daughter of a revolutionary soldier, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Daniel W. Phipps, 41 Beacon Street, Hyde Park, at the advanced age of eighty-nine years and three months. She had been ill for some little time, and death was due to a general breaking up incident to old age. Her maiden name was Adaline Hildreth, and she was a daughter of General William Hildreth, of Dracut.

MRS. CHARISSA B. OATMAN.—Entered into rest, at her home in Arlington, Vermont, November, 1899, Mrs. Clarissa Beebe Oatman, in her ninety-seventh year, a Real Daughter of the Brownson Chapter. Flowers were sent by the Chapter.
IN MEMORIAM.

MISS ELIZABETH R. LOVELAND.—

WHEREAS, Tuscarora Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, is for the first time called upon to mourn the loss of one of its members, Miss Elizabeth R. Loveland, who died in New York, January 15, 1900, and

WHEREAS, By the death of Miss Loveland, the Chapter loses one of its youngest and most gifted Daughters.

Resolved. That we extend to Mrs. Morley and to the family of Miss Loveland our sincere sympathy in their great bereavement.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Chapter, that copies be sent to the bereaved family and to Mrs. Morley, and that they be published in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

MRS. ABBOTT.—

WHEREAS, Since the last meeting of Tuscarora Chapter we are, with exceeding sorrow, called upon to chronicle the death of one of our members, the second of our number to enter into the eternal life; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we convey our deep sympathy to the griefstricken family in the loss which they are called upon to experience; and be it also

Resolved, That while we join in expressing our loss in the death of Mrs. Abbott, we at the same time rejoice that we have had the privilege of pleasant and helpful association with her in the work of the Chapter; and be it also

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family so sorely stricken.

MENA IRWIN ALLEN, born January 13, 1855, fell asleep March 29, 1900, Chaplain of Nova Caesarea Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

MRS. ELIZABETH H. ELLSWORTH.—The Abigail Wolcott Ellsworth Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Windsor, Connecticut, has met with the loss of its eldest member, Mrs. Elizabeth H. Ellsworth, widow of Frederic Ellsworth, grandson of Chief Justice Oliver and Abigail Wolcott Ellsworth. Her death occurred at the Ellsworth homestead, "Elmwood," April 13, 1900, in her eighty-seventh year. Although she was unable to attend the Chapter meetings, her interest was with its members in their work.
Mrs. Dana McD. Roberts.—Once more our fraternal chain has been severed by death. The dreaded messenger has again crossed our threshold and removed another member from our Society, Mrs. Dana McDonald Roberts, of Chicago. The sad news was received with a feeling of profound regret, and we deem it right to extend to those upon whom the blow falls heaviest the sincere sympathy of the members of Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the expression of regret which we feel in the loss of this member be transmitted to the griefstricken family, from whom wife, mother, sister and daughter has been called away, and whose lives will no longer be blessed by her sweet and loving presence.

"The clouds of earth forever cleared away,
The life which here began matures with God,
Smiles back to us through endless day,
Illumes the footprints where she trod."

Mrs. Mary D. Wotring.—Resolutions of the Hetuck Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Newark, Ohio, on the death of Mrs. Mary Dille Wotring, which occurred December 21, 1899.

Whereas, We, the members of the Hetuck Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, desiring to give expression to our sorrow at the death of one of our charter members and former Assistant Historian, Mrs. Mary Dille Wotring, and to manifest our respect for her memory; therefore be it

Resolved, That as a Chapter and as individuals we express our sorrow at this sad event, which has taken from us one who was in full sympathy with the aims and interests of this Society, and for whose sterling qualities of mind and heart we entertain the highest appreciation, and

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy to the family, especially the daughter in her great bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to her daughter, and that they be spread upon the records of the Society, also be sent to the American Monthly Magazine.

Mrs. Jane D. Niles.—Died in Portland, Maine, February 8th, Mrs. Jane Dyer Niles, aged ninety-five years and three months. She was born in Durham, Maine, in October, 1805, and came to Portland when seventeen years old, and soon
after married Mr. Eben Niles. After a few years she was left a widow with two sons, Daniel and Stephen R. Niles. Soon after coming to Portland she became a member of the Chestnut Street Methodist Church, and at the time of her death was the oldest member, both in years and membership.

Whereas, Mrs. Niles was the daughter of Mr. Paul Dyer, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary War,

Resolved, That in the death of Mrs. Niles the members of Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, do deeply regret the loss of one of its six Real Daughters, and wish to extend to her relatives and friends our sincere sympathy.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records and sent to the American Monthly Magazine.

Mrs. Altana Barnum Davidson.—

Whereas, God in his beneficence and infinite love has called unto himself Mrs. Altana Barnum Davidson,

Resolved, That in her death the Otsego Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, sustains the loss of a member whose interests have been with us from the formation of our Chapter.

Resolved, That we extend to the family our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in their great bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased and to the American Monthly Magazine.

Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer, a member of Valley Forge Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, died February 2d, at her home in Sanatoga, Pa., after a short illness. She was one of the first and most enthusiastic members of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and was one time Historian of Valley Forge Chapter. Her interesting talks will long be remembered by those members of the Chapter who were privileged to hear them. Her chief interest, in later years, was her literary work. Among her literary productions are "Women of the Reformation," "Women's Work for Jesus," "Jeweled Ministry," "History of the Temperance Crusade" and "W. R. C. Red Book." She was also a contributor to magazines. "Under the Guns," a work descriptive of experiences on the battlefield as a nurse, has for the introduction these words by General Grant: "I used to look upon this brave heroic woman with
profound respect and admiration, which, if it were possible, has grown greater with the thirty years that have passed since then.” Mrs. Wittenmeyer was buried at her home, in Sanatoga, on February 6, with impressive services. A hymn, “In the Valley of Blessings,” written thirty years ago, by Mrs. Wittenmeyer, was sung. “Though dead she yet speaketh.” A movement was started for the erection of a monument over Mrs. Wittenmeyer’s grave. By her own deeds she has made an enduring memory in the hearts of the humanity she has benefited. We, her co-workers in the Daughters of the American Revolution, testify our appreciation of her worth in the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the death of Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer the Valley Forge Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, has lost a valuable member. One whose ability, unselfish devotion to duty, earnest patriotism and zeal for the good of humanity will cause her to be long remembered.

Resolved, That we, as members of the Chapter, extend our sympathy to her son and members of her family.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to her son; that they be published in a Pottstown and a Norristown paper, in the American Monthly and spread upon the minutes of the Chapter.

MRS. EUNICE P. DAVIS.—Anne Brewster Fanning Chapter are deeply affected by the death of Mrs. Eunice Palmer Davis, a charter member of their Chapter, and a daughter of a revolutionary soldier. The Chapter will miss in their meetings the gentle, dignified presence of one whom it was their delight to honor, and whose influence was an inspiration to noble living. The principles upon which the Society was founded strongly appealed to her patriotic spirit. To the family and the sister the Chapter extends tenderest sympathy in this bereavement.
OFFICIAL.

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

National Board of Management
1900.

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Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.
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Vice-Presidents General.
(Term of office expires 1901.)

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MRS. A. L. BARBER,
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MRS. S. B. C. MORGAN,
Savannah, Georgia.

MRS. WILLIAM A. SMOOT,
1111 Orinoco Street, Alexandria, Virginia.

MRS. JULIUS C. BURROWS,
252 Drake Block, St. Paul, Minnesota.
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MRS. PERSON C. CHENEY,
Manchester, New Hampshire.
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MRS. ALBERT AKERS,
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Alaska, ......... MRS. HUGH H. PRICE, Phoenix, P. O. Box 236.
Arizona, ......... MRS. HILLEN M. NORTON, 923 Scott Street, Little Rock.
Arkansas, ....... MRS. JOHN F. SWIFT, 824 Valencia Street, San Francisco.
California, ....... MRS. W. F. SLOCUM, 24 College Place, Colorado Springs.
Colorado, ....... MRS. SARA T. KINNEY, 1162 Chapel Street, New Haven.
District Columbia, Mrs. CHARLES H. ALDEN, 2020 R Street, Washington.

Term of office expires 1902.

Chaplain General.
MRS. WILLIAM A. SMOOT,
1111 Orinoco Street, Alexandria, Virginia.

Secretaries General.

Recording Secretary General.
MRS. ALBERT AKERS,
Nashville, Tenn., 1322 Vermont Ave., and 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Corresponding Secretary General.
MRS. ALBERT AKERS,
Nashville, Tenn., 1322 Vermont Ave., and 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Registrar General.
MISS SUSAN RIVIRRE HETZEL,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

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

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

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

Librarian General.
MISS JULIA TEN EYCK McBLAIR,
2099 I Street and 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

State Regents.
Alabama, ....... Mrs. J. MORGAN SMITH, South Highlands, Birmingham.
Alaska, ......... MRS. HUGH H. PRICE, Phoenix, P. O. Box 236.
Arizona, ......... MRS. HILLEN M. NORTON, 923 Scott Street, Little Rock.
Arkansas, ....... MRS. JOHN F. SWIFT, 824 Valencia Street, San Francisco.
California, ....... MRS. W. F. SLOCUM, 24 College Place, Colorado Springs.
Colorado, ....... MRS. SARA T. KINNEY, 1162 Chapel Street, New Haven.
District Columbia, Mrs. CHARLES H. ALDEN, 2020 R Street, Washington.
Florida, Mrs. DENNIS EAGAN, Jacksonville.
Georgia, Mrs. ROBERT E. PARK, Macon.
Idaho, Mrs. WILLIAM A. TALCOTT, 436 N. Main Street, Rockford.
Indiana, Mrs. JAMES M. FOWLER, Lafayette.
Indian Territory, Mrs. WALTER A. DUNCAN, Tahlequah, Cherokee Nation.
Iowa, Mrs. CHARLES E. ARMSTRONG, 355 Fifth Ave., Clinton.
Kansas, Mrs. KATHARINE S. LEWIS, 1501 Fairmount Ave., Wichita.
Kentucky, Miss LUCRETIA CLAY, Lexington.
Louisiana, Mrs. BENJAMIN F. STORY, "Saxonholme," Chalmette P. O.
Maine, Mrs. HILTON FREE WHITE, 457 Main Street, Lewiston.
Maryland, Mrs. J. PINEBROOK THOM, 828 Park Ave., Baltimore.
Massachusetts, Miss ALICE Q. LOVELL, Natchez.
Missouri, Mrs. GEORGE H. SHIELDS, 4426 Westminster Place, St. Louis.
Montana, Mrs. DAVID G. BROWNE, Park Hotel, Great Falls.
Nebraska, Mrs. GEORGE C. TOWLE, 124 South 24th Street, Omaha.
New Hampshire, Mrs. JOSEPH CARPENTER, Manchester.
New Jersey, Miss E. ELLEN BATCHELLER, Somerville.
New Mexico, Mrs. L. BRADFORD PRINCE, Palace Ave., Santa Fé.
New York, Mrs. SAMUEL VESPLAND, Fishkill-on-Hudson.
North Carolina, Mrs. EDWARD DILWORTH LATTA, "Dilworth," Charlotte.
North Dakota, Mrs. S. A. LOUSEBERRY, Fargo.
Ohio, Mrs. MOSHS M. GRANGER, 140 Muskingum Ave., Zanesville.
Oklahoma, Mrs. CASSIUS M. BARNES, Guthrie.
Oregon, Mrs. J. W. CARD, 380 3rd Street, Portland.
Rhode Island, Mrs. GEORGE M. THORNTON, 103 Clay Street, Central Falls.
South Carolina, Mrs. CLARK WARING, 1428 Laurel Street, Columbia.
South Dakota, Mrs. ANDREW J. KELLY, Hot Springs.
Tennessee, Mrs. JAMES S. PILCHER, Addison Ave., Nashville.
Texas, Mrs. SIDNEY T. FONTAINE, 1004 Market Street, Galveston.
Utah, Mrs. CLARENCE E. ALLEN, 234 10th East St., Salt Lake City.
Vermont, Mrs. JULIUS JACOB ELLER, Brattleboro.
Virginia, Mrs. HUGH NEILSON PAGE, 212 Granby St., Norfolk.
Washington, Mrs. GEORGE W. BACON, 512 Tenth Avenue, South Seattle.
West Virginia, Mrs. JAMES SYDNEY PECK, 5 Waverly Place, Milwaukee.
Wyoming, Mrs. FRANCIS E. WARRIN, Wyoming Ave., Washington, D. C.

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER.

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

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

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

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

The application must be endorsed by at least one member of the Society. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to "Registars General, D. A. R., Room 52, 902 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C."

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

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

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

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

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

Monday, February 26, 1900.

A special meeting of the National Board of Management was held on Monday, February 26th, called at the close of the Ninth Continental Congress by the President General, Mrs. Daniel Manning.

The meeting was opened at 10:30 a. m. by the President General. After prayer by the Chaplain General, Mrs. William A. Smoot, the President General requested all the newly-elected officers present to hand in their names, with addresses, to the Recording Secretary General.

Members present: Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Sternberg, Miss Forsyth, Mrs. Moss, Mrs. Burrows, Mrs. Tuttle, Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. Crosman, Mrs. Sperry, Mrs. Griscom, Mrs. Roebling, Mrs. Wm. P. Jewett, Mrs. Hull, Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Darwin, Miss Hetzel, Mrs. Seymour, Miss McBlair, Mrs. Hatcher, Mrs. Akers, and of the State Regents:
Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, of Alabama; Mrs. Swift, of California; Mrs. Kinney, of Connecticut; Mrs. Churchman, of Delaware; Mrs. Alden, of the District of Columbia; Mrs. Park, of Georgia; Mrs. Talcott, of Illinois; Mrs. Armstrong, of Iowa; Mrs. Edwards, of Michigan; Miss Batcheller, of New Jersey; Mrs. Granger, of Ohio; Mrs. Verplanck, of New York; Mrs. Estey, of Vermont.

The President General extended a welcome to the new Board. The Recording Secretary General read the minutes of the previous meetings, viz: the regular meeting of February 7th and the special meeting of February 17th.

On motion, the minutes were accepted.

The President General stated that the regular business would be waived in order to give the State Regents an opportunity to present any matters they might desire to the Board.

Mrs. Granger, State Regent of Ohio, inquired what was the final decision in regard to distributing the surplus Lineage Books, and suggested that in the event of their being sent to the Chapters, the State Regents may be permitted to receive them, in order to make an even distribution of them among the Chapters of their respective States. Mrs. Granger said, however, that she considered it a bad precedent to establish, to give out these books to Chapters which would anticipate the gift in future, and thus prevent them, probably, from subscribing to the books.

Mrs. Peck, State Regent of Wisconsin, stated that the committee on Officers' Reports had accepted the report of the Historian General, but in regard to the recommendation for the distribution of the Lineage Books among the Chapters, the committee reported that if the Congress saw fit to authorize the publication of these books in such a way as to justify the giving away of them, it would be well to do so.

Mrs. Moss, of Ohio, suggested that the Chapters purchase the Lineage Books and present them to the public libraries in their respective States.

Mrs. Edwards, State Regent of Michigan, said that the objection to disposing of the books in that way was in the fact that the small Chapters, in many instances, are located where there are no public libraries.

Miss McBlair, Librarian General, suggested that the public libraries, instead of receiving the Lineage Books as gifts, be requested to exchange them, as heretofore for desirable books for the library of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

No definite action was taken on this matter.

Some statements were made by several of the State Regents in regard to investigating the resignations of members of the National Society occurring in their respective States.

Miss Batcheller, State Regent of New Jersey, said that in compliance with the instructions of the Board on this point, she had in-
quired into the causes of these resignations in New Jersey and in most cases had received very courteous replies, but the reasons assigned were not always definite, and in other cases, no answers came at all.

The State Regent of Alabama, Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, and the Vice-President General from Georgia, Mrs. S. B. C. Morgan, reported the result of their efforts in regard to ascertaining the causes of resignations of members and expressed the hope that in some cases the resignations would be reconsidered.

The Recording Secretary General read the following:

WHEREAS, God, in His infinite wisdom and mercy, has called into eternal rest Mrs. Fannie Campbell Bonner, one of our charter members and former efficient Treasurer,

Resolved, That as members of the Campbell Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, we have sustained in her death an irreparable loss, not only in the ability and faithfulness with which for years she assisted us in our patriotic work, but as a woman of rare qualities of character, high ideals and pure motives, and who has exemplified in her life and death the loftiest type of Christian womanhood,

Resolved, That our heartfelt sympathy is extended to her bereaved husband and family, especially to her sister, our honored State Regent, to whom we offer our personal condolence in her affliction and the consoling thought that—

"For her are no storms, no noise,
But silence and eternal sleep."

Resolved, That these resolutions be placed on our records, also that they be sent to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

(Signed)

MRS. ROBERT MORRIS,
MRS. A. J. WHEELER,
MRS. T. W. STEWART,
MRS. W. K. PHILLIPS,

Committee.

Mrs. Park, of Georgia, moved: "That the National Board extend to the State Regent of Tennessee its sincere sympathy for the sorrow she has sustained in the loss of her sister." Motion carried.

Some of the details of the Congress were discussed, and in connection with these matters suggestions were made in regard to the seating of delegates and alternates; the advisability of State Regents announcing to their representation in advance the place and time of meeting of their respective delegations after arrival in Washington and other interesting matters connected with the Continental Congress.

Mrs. Churchman, State Regent of Delaware, announced that she desired to present a matter to the Board, for the consideration of which it would be necessary to go into a Committee of the Whole.

As the hour for adjournment had arrived—1 o'clock p. m., Miss Forsyth moved to take a recess until 2.15 p. m. Motion carried.
Monday Afternoon, February 26th.

The Recording Secretary General announced that the President General had been detained a short time and that the meeting would be called to order.

Upon motion, Miss Forsyth was elected to the chair.

At 2.30 p.m. it was moved and carried to go into a Committee of the Whole.

At 3 o'clock the Committee of the Whole arose and reported through its Chairman, Mrs. Roebling.

Mrs. Churchman moved: “That the salary of our Chief Clerk and Stenographer, Mrs. Cahoon, be raised to one hundred dollars per month.” This motion, receiving many seconds, was voted on and carried.

A long discussion was held in regard to the method of nominating and electing State Regents; the advisability of State Conferences as a preliminary measure in connection with the election of State Regents, etc. Mrs. Peck, State Regent of Wisconsin, suggested that in cases where the State Regent cannot be nominated at a State Conference, the trouble could be obviated by the Corresponding Secretary of the Chapter being authorized to notify the Corresponding Secretary General of the choice of the Chapter.

Mrs. Darwin stated that the National Board had always recommended these State Conferences, as a means of bringing the Chapters together and securing harmonious action, especially previous to the Continental Congress.

Mrs. Sternberg suggested that while so many State Regents were present it would be an excellent opportunity to hear from them on these subjects.

The Chair requested an expression of views from those present.

This was done in an informal way, some accounts being given of Chapter meetings in the different States.

The President General arriving, took the chair.

Mrs. Darwin, Treasurer General, stated that some action was necessary to be taken to-day on her bond as Treasurer General.

Mrs. Park, State Regent of Georgia, moved: “That the President General be empowered to appoint a committee to decide upon securing bondsmen for the Treasurer General.” Motion carried.

The Treasurer General requested that the President General also appoint a committee to vise the bills which will be presented to her for payment.

Mrs. Howard moved: “That the President General appoint at this meeting a committee to secure a hall for the Tenth Continental Congress.” Motion carried.

Mrs. Hatcher brought to the attention of the Board the matter of the new certificate plate, which had been adopted for the certificates of life membership, stating that there had been a misapprehension on the part of the firm printing these certificates; their offer being made on the basis of a larger number than the Board desire to order at one time, and this would make the price of the certificates somewhat
higher. Mrs. Hatcher asked for instructions on this point, in order that the demands for life membership certificates might be fixed, as the applications for them seem now to be coming in.

In consideration of the cost being greater than had been supposed, it was moved and carried that the motion made at a former meeting fixing the price at $3.00 be rescinded. Motion carried.

Mrs. Swift, State Regent of California, moved: "That the price of the life membership certificates be $5.00." Motion carried.

Miss Forsyth requested that the matter of the date of Board meetings be decided at this time.

Mrs. Smith, of Alabama, moved: "That the meetings of the National Board be held, as last year, on the first Wednesday of each month." Motion carried.

The President General announced as the committee appointed to act on the Treasurer General's bond: Mrs. Darwin, Miss McBlair and Mrs. Sperry. This committee was unanimously elected by the Board.

Mrs. Park, of Georgia, moved: "That the Treasurer General keep the amount given to her by Mrs. Porter King, Chairman of Meadow Garden Committee, until deeds are perfected to the property." Motion carried.

Mrs. Henry moved: "That the National Board buy the pennant which was approved and accepted by the Congress." Motion carried.

Mrs. Hatcher asked permission to purchase a copy of the application papers of Mme. de Corcelle which had been photographed for the Daughters of the American Revolution exhibit at the Paris Exposition, this photograph being for the Lafayette Chapter in Indiana, named for General de Lafayette, the ancestor of Madame de Corcelle.

Upon motion, this request was granted.

The President General inquired of the State Regents if there were any matters they wished to bring forward.

Mrs. Edwards, State Regent of Michigan, spoke of the organization of Chapters and the advisability of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters notifying the State Regents when new Chapters are proposed to be formed. It being the duty of the State Regent to organize Chapters, this cooperation with the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization would greatly assist the State Regents and prevent possible complications in the formation of new Chapters.

Miss Forsyth moved that it is the decision of this Board that State Regents shall be conferred with before the matter of the organization of Chapters is decided upon.

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

Mrs. Tuttle, of Virginia, informed the Board that permission had been granted the Albemarle Chapter by Mr. Downing L. Smith, of Virginia, to erect a granite boulder on the piece of ground which is the place of Thomas Jefferson's birthplace, and requested that some recognition of this courtesy on the part of Mr. Smith be made by the Board.
Mrs. Seymour moved: "That a vote of thanks be extended Mr. Smith for permission given by him to the Albemarle Chapter to mark, with a granite boulder, the birthplace of Thomas Jefferson." Motion carried.

Miss Forsyth moved: "That an adjourned meeting of the National Board of Management be held on Thursday, March 1st at 10 a.m." Motion carried.

The report of the Printing Committee was presented:

Madam President and Ladies of the National Board: In making a final report of the year's work, the Printing Committee begs to state that, with the growth of our Society and its increasing needs, the work of the Printing Committee has been somewhat altered since the early days of the Society and some of its duties have been transferred to another committee.

In order to facilitate the work at headquarters, supplies are generally ordered from local printers, and while care is taken to economize as far as possible, good taste and judgment are not sacrificed entirely in the selection of materials and work, as an organization such as ours must necessarily take pride in the printed matter which is issued in its name.

In some cases committees are authorized, either by the Congress or the Board of Management, to attend to their own printing, in order that it may come under their immediate supervision, and in this way the Printing Committee possesses no record of such printing; consequently the account which accompanies this report is not a full statement of all printing done during the last year.

The Printing Committee has reported each month to the Board, and after bills were properly endorsed by the Chairman of the Printing and Finance Committees, respectively, they were paid by the Treasurer General, who has accounted for the same in her report.

The following statement shows the amount paid for printed supplies ordered by the committee from March 1, 1899, to the present date:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>W. F. Roberts, Washington, DC</td>
<td>$221.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. B. Nichols, Washington, DC</td>
<td>141.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. E. Caldwell &amp; Co., Phila.</td>
<td>169.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McGill &amp; Wallace, Washington, DC</td>
<td>474.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Harrisburg Publishing Co., Harrisburg, PA</td>
<td>14.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postoffice Department, Washington, DC</td>
<td>521.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total, ........................................... $1,540.65

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

Georgia Stockton Hatcher,
Chairman.

B. McG. Smoot,
Katharine L. Alden,
Kate Kearney Henry.

February 26, 1900.
It was moved and carried that the report of the Printing Committee be accepted.

Miss McBlair announced the receipt of a book, presented to the library by Mrs. S. V. White, of Brooklyn, entitled The Prison-Ship Martyr, being a fac-simile of the diary of Jabez Fitch and a very interesting volume.

It was moved and carried that this be received with thanks.

At 5.30 p.m. it was moved and carried to take a recess until Thursday at 10 a.m.

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

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

The committee appointed to inquire into the bond of the Treasurer General reported that after due investigation of the subject it was deemed best to renew the bond with the same company as last year, and that upon request of the committee a slight reduction was made in the commission, it being put at $50.

Miss McBlair, Librarian General, read a letter from Mr. Wm. O. McDowell, containing information in regard to the project of a National University, and requesting the cooperation of the patriotic societies throughout the country in the erection of the proposed university, the special object of the letter being to solicit the aid of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The President General asked the opinion of the Board as to what action should be taken on this letter.

After some discussion, Mrs. Morgan moved that the Board receive the communication from Mr. McDowell as information, with thanks. Motion carried.

The Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters presented the following report:

Madam President and Ladies of the National Board of Management:
I present for confirmation, through the appointment of the State Regent of Wyoming, Mrs. Emily A. Patten, of Cheyenne, Wyoming, to be Chapter Regent at Cheyenne.

The names of the following State Regents are presented for confirmation by the National Board of Management, having been received too late for confirmation by the Ninth Continental Congress: Mrs. Helen M. Norton for Arkansas; Mrs. Dennis Eagan for Florida; Mrs. L. Bradford Prince for New Mexico; Mrs. Clarence E. Allen for Utah.

The above names were unanimously confirmed by the Board, and upon motion, the report was accepted.

Miss Forsyth moved: "That all committees reporting to the next Congress be requested to have duplicate reports, one to be given to
the Recording Secretary General and one for the use of the official
stenographer.” Motion carried.

The Treasurer General called attention to the recommendation
made in a recent report of the Auditor relative to the necessity of the
Treasurer General having a retired room in which to attend to her
work, at the same time stating to the Board certain details of the
rooms and that best adapted to her purposes.

The President General requested that some action be taken on this
recommendation, in order to render the work of the Treasurer Gen-
eral less arduous.

Miss McBlair moved: “That the Library be moved to Room No.
50, and the Historian General continue to occupy Room 44.” Motion
carried.

Mrs. Sternberg moved that the Room No. 58 be taken for the use
of the Treasurer General. Motion carried.

Miss Forsyth moved: “That the Treasurer General, National So-
ciety, Daughters of the American Revolution, shall have the assist-
ance, for this year, of one or more of the Vice-Presidents General, to
be named by the President General. Also, that every Chapter be
communicated with and asked to use in sending in dues or other con-
tributions the blanks sent out by the Treasurer General; and, so far
as possible, to send Chapter dues and contributions at one time, as
recommended in the report of the Treasurer General, every check to
be paid to the order of the Treasurer General.” Motion lost.

Mrs. Smoot moved: “That ten dollars, apiece, be paid extra to the
four clerks detailed for services incidental to the Ninth Continental
Congress.” Motion carried.

The Treasurer General spoke of the work of her department being
made very irksome by Chapters not sending in their dues, as much as
possible at one time.

Mrs. Card, State Regent of Oregon, moved: “That the Chapter
Regents be requested to read the Constitution of the National So-
ciety, Daughters of the American Revolution, to their Chapters at
least twice a year, and that this motion be printed in the Magazine,
under the heading, “Advice to Chapter Regents.” Motion carried.

Miss Forsyth moved: “That, in order to relieve the pressure of
work during the summer, Chapters be requested, as last year, to send
dues, applications and all communications before June 1st, or after
September 1, 1900.” Motion carried.

The President General appointed the following committees: Com-
mittee on Continental Hall, Executive Committee, Finance Commit-
tee, Auditing Committee, Printing Committee, Committee on Lineage
Book, and Committee on Smithsonian Report; also a committee to
secure hall for the Continental Congress.

These committees were unanimously elected by the Board.

The Treasurer General stated that there was a bill before the Con-
gress of the United States for the publication of a new edition of the
Report of the National Society to the Smithsonian Institution, and offered the following: “Moved that a copy of the reprinted first Report of the National Society to the Smithsonian Institution be sent to each State Regent, each Chapter and each National Officer after the bill authorizing the reprint passes the Congress of the United States.” Motion carried.

Mrs. Hatcher moved that a copy of the photograph of the National Board of 1899 be procured and hung in the Board room. Motion carried.

The President General read a letter from Mrs. Dewey, expressing the pleasure afforded herself and the Admiral in receiving the members of the Continental Congress of 1900.

At 1.30 p.m. it was moved and carried to adjourn.

Alice Pickett Akers, Recording Secretary General

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

Wednesday, April 4, 1900.

The regular meeting of the National Board of Management was held Wednesday, April 4th, the President General, Mrs. Daniel Manning, in the Chair.

The meeting was opened at 10.15 a.m.

Roll-call by the Recording Secretary General.

Members present: Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Sternberg, Miss Forsyth, Mrs. Sperry, Mrs. Hull, Mrs. Roebling, Mrs. Moss, Mrs. Burrows, Mrs. Barber, Mrs. Crosman, Mrs. Smoot, Mrs. Henry, Miss Hetzel, Mrs. Darwin, Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Hatcher, Miss McBlair, Mrs. Akers, and of the State Regents: Mrs. Granger, of Ohio; Mrs. Estey, of Vermont; Mrs. Thom, of Maryland, and Mrs. Alden, of the District of Columbia.

Mrs. Howard asked that the regular order of business be suspended for the purpose of sending to Miss Daggett, State Regent of Massachusetts, an expression of sympathy on the part of the Board for the loss Miss Daggett has recently sustained in the death of her mother.

This being granted, the following was offered by Mrs. Seymour: Resolved, That it is with the most sincere regret the Board of Management of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution have learned of the severe bereavement which has come upon Miss Sara W. Daggett, State Regent of Massachusetts, in the recent loss of her beloved mother, who has passed away since our last meeting. We extend to our sister this testimonial of our remembrance of her in the great sorrow which has come into her home, and we commend her to the grace of our Heavenly Father, from whom cometh comfort and support in all the trials and afflictions of this life, for all who devoutly put their trust in Him. Unanimously carried.
Mrs. Hatcher rose to a question of privilege and said: Madam President and ladies: I take pleasure in calling your attention to this wreath of blue and white immortelles which I had made in accordance with the action taken by the Ninth Continental Congress, upon the recommendation made in my report as Assistant Historian General, that our Society should place a wreath upon the tomb, in Caracas, Venezuela, of General Francesco de Miranda, the Venezuelan patriot who fought in our Revolutionary War as a lieutenant colonel on the staff of Washington. As you see, the colors of our Society are represented by the immortelles and broad white ribbon, and our official ribbon helps to hold the palm leaves in place. The wording in gold on the white ribbon reads: “To Miranda, the friend of Washington. Presented February, 1900.” The wreath will be placed upon the tomb in the name of our Society, by the Hon. F. B. Loomis, United States Minister to Venezuela. The Chargé d’Affaires, of Venezuela, and other South American diplomats have expressed to me much gratification upon the action of our Society in thus remembering a hero whom all South America loves to honor. This wreath is now ready for shipment and I take pleasure in announcing, that through the courtesy of the Hon. T. C. Platt, Senator from New York and President of the United States Express Company, and Mr. Ernest Bliss, of the firm of Boulton, Bliss & Dallett, of the Red “D” Line of steamships, the transportation of the same will be made without expense to the Society. I therefore move that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to thank these gentlemen in the name of the National Society for their very great courtesy to us in this matter. Motion unanimously carried.

The regular order of business was taken up, and the reports of officers called.

REPORT OF THE RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL.—Madam President and Ladies of the National Board: With the beginning of the new official year, I have to report that I promptly notified the committees appointed at the special meeting of the Board on February 26th, as follows: Executive Committee, Finance Committee, Auditing Committee, Printing Committee, Committee on Lineage Book, Committee on Smithsonian Report, and Committee on Continental Hall; and have received acceptances from the following: On the Executive Committee, Mrs. Burrows, Chairman; Mrs. Fairbanks, Mrs. Sperry, Miss Forsyth, Mrs. Griscom, Mrs. Alden and Mrs. Hatcher. Mrs. Lindsay sent regrets at being unable to accept the chairmanship of this committee. Finance Committee: Mrs. Sternberg, Chairman; Mrs. Thom, Mrs. Hull, Mrs. Alden and Mrs. Darwin. Auditing Committee: Mrs. Sperry, Chairman; Mrs. Burrows, Miss McBlair and Mrs. Morgan. Mrs. Page, State Regent of Virginia, declines, with regret, her appointment to this committee, stating that owing to the distance from Washington, it will be impossible for her to attend the meetings of the committee. Committee on Lineage Book: Mrs. Darwin,
Chairman; Miss McBlair, Mrs. Alden. Committee on Smithsonian Report: Mrs. Darwin, Chairman; Mrs. Kinney and Mrs. Swift, accept. Miss Daggett, State Regent of Massachusetts, replies she is obliged to decline, as her duties as State Regent require all her attention. Those appointed to the Committee on Continental Hall, seventy-nine in number (as this committee includes the State Regents), have all consented to serve, with the exception of Mrs. Hanna, Mrs. Frye and Mrs. Alger, who decline with regret, expressing their appreciation of the appointment by the President General.

More recently the following committees have been named: Committee on National University, Committee on Prison Ships, Committee on Revolutionary Relics, Committee to prevent Desecration of the Flag, Magazine Committee, Purchasing Committee, and Committee on Supervision.

I have notified the members of these committees and have received replies from the following: Mrs. Newcomb and Mrs. Cheney have accepted on the National University Committee. Mrs. Kinney regrets that she will be unable to serve. Revolutionary Relics: Mrs. Barber, Mrs. Roebling and Miss Batcheller, State Regent of New Jersey, have accepted. Committee on Prison Ships: Mrs. S. V. White will act as Chairman, Mrs. Hull and Mrs. Kinney have also accepted the appointment to this committee. Committee on Supervision: Mrs. Alden, Chairman; Miss McBlair asks to be excused, as other duties prevent her acceptance.

As the notifications to these last named committees have been so recently sent out, I have but a few replies to report at this meeting.

Following the instructions of the Ninth Continental Congress, I transmitted to the Président of the United States, on the part of the Congress, a vote of thanks for his appointment of our President General, Mrs. Daniel Manning, as the representative of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution at the Paris Exposition of 1900.

I wrote to the State Regent of Tennessee, Mrs. James S. Pilcher, as directed by the Board at the special meeting of February 26th, conveying a resolution of sympathy for the loss sustained by Mrs. Pilcher in the death of her sister, Mrs. Fannie C. Bonner; also a letter to Mr. Smith, of Virginia, extending to him, on the part of the Board, a vote of thanks in recognition of the courteous permission granted by him to the Albemarle Chapter, of Virginia, to mark with a granite boulder the birthplace of Thomas Jefferson.

Number of letters and postals written the past month, 221; notifications to committees, 149.

I have signed all certificates and commissions to date

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ALICE PICKETT AKERS,
Recording Secretary General.

Report accepted.
OFFICIAL.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL. From February 7th to April 4th.—Letters received, 342; letters written, 174; application blanks issued, 2,146; Constitutions issued, 853; membership circulars issued, 472; Caldwell circulars issued, 160; officers' lists issued, 156; Continental Hall circulars issued, 125.

Respectfully submitted,

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

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL.—Applications presented, 738; applications verified awaiting dues, 101; applications on hand not verified, 97; daughters of revolutionary soldiers presented, 6; badge permits issued, 281; resignations from the Society, 5; deaths, 18.

(Signed) SUSAN RIVIERE HETZEL, Registrar General.

Mrs. Moss, Vice-President General from Ohio, rose to a point of privilege, to request that the name of a certain applicant from Ohio be passed upon without delay, as this lady expects to go abroad and desires to be a member of the National Society before leaving the country.

This request being granted, it was moved and carried that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for the names presented for membership.

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

It was moved and carried that the resignations be accepted and the announcement of the deaths be received with regret. Upon motion, the report was accepted.

REPORT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION OF CHAPTERS.—Madam President and Ladies of the National Board of Management: The name of Mrs. Benjamin F. Story is presented for confirmation as State Regent of Louisiana.

It is with pleasure that the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters appoints Mrs. Carrie Louise Griffin Chapter Regent at London, England; and through their respective State Regents the following Chapter Regents are appointed: Mrs. Florence Montgomery Taylor, Canton, Illinois; Miss Stella Florine Broadhead, Jamestown, New York, and Mrs. Effie B. McO. Holcombe, Washington, District of Columbia.

Fourteen members living in Atlanta, Georgia, request formal authorization by the National Board of Management to organize a Chapter, to be known as the Thomas Jefferson Chapter.

Charter applications issued, 5; charters in hands of the engrosser, 3; charters issued, 6, General Richardson, Pontiac, Michigan; Lady

Both the Ancestors’ and Members’ Catalogues are up to date in every particular.

Respectfully submitted,

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

Report accepted.

REPORT OF TREASURER GENERAL, Feb. 10—March 31, 1900.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CURRENT FUND.—RECEIPTS.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amount on hand at annual report, $15,026.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blanks, $3.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual dues ($9,524.50, less $99.50, refunded), 9,425.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certificates, 7.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initiation fees, 692.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life certificates, 3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refund of Credential Committee Ninth Continental Congress, 2.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actual income of the 49 days, 10,133.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total receipts of current fund, March 31, 1900, $25,159.85</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CURRENT FUND.—EXPENDITURES.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>General Office.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent for March, $11.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curator’s salary, 75.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Six quarts ink, 4.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office expenses for part of February and for March and April, 80.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office flag, 5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Six bolts of ribbon for sale, 27.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On account of the $500 voted by Congress for Smithsonian report, 30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indexer’s salary for March, 30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stationery, 7.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,000 stamped envelopes, 86.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office supplies, 1.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage for President General, 10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stationery for President General, 17.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stationery for Assistant Historian General, 3.65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

409 42
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Official</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Recording Secretary General.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent</td>
<td>$11.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerical service</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two cases for files</td>
<td>8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Corresponding Secretary General.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent</td>
<td>$11.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerical service</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Record book</td>
<td>3.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two cases for files</td>
<td>8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage on application blanks</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Treasurer General.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent</td>
<td>$23.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500 revenue stamps for checks</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engrossing and alphabeting ledger index</td>
<td>12.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerical service (regular)</td>
<td>125.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerical service (extra)</td>
<td>34.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two dozen tablets</td>
<td>1.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four cases for files</td>
<td>16.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index for ledger</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bond for Treasurer General</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stationery</td>
<td>15.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mimeographing</td>
<td>1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent of box in separate deposit vaults, 1 month</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auditing accounts, Nov. 1, 1899—Feb. 10, 1900</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent</td>
<td>$23.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Record book</td>
<td>3.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two cases for files</td>
<td>8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engrossing ten charters</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stationery</td>
<td>6.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parchment for charters</td>
<td>22.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerical service</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Card Catalogue Clerk</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Registrar General.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent</td>
<td>$23.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerical service</td>
<td>150.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Record book</td>
<td>3.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Binding three volumes of records</td>
<td>9.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stationery</td>
<td>7.92</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Engrossing 275 certificates, ........................................... 27 50
Postage on certificates, ............................................. 30 00

Historian General.

Stationery, .......................................................... $3 33
Two cases for files, ................................................. 8 00

Librarian General.

Rent, ................................................................. $11 62
Binding, nine volumes, ............................................. 7 05
1,000 index cards, .................................................. 2 25
Two volumes archives, ............................................ 8 00

Ninth Continental Congress.

Rent of Opera House, ............................................ $1,500 00
Official Reader, ..................................................... 100 00
Parliamentarian, ..................................................... 150 00
Postage on reception invitations, ................................. 25 00
House Committee expenses, ...................................... 25 00
Stenographer for Committee on Warren Chapter, ............. 10 50
Carriage hire, ....................................................... 8 00
Music, ............................................................... 135 00
Floral decorations, ................................................ 110 00
Attendance for reception, ......................................... 89 67
Awnings, rugs, chairs, &c., for reception, .................... 39 00
6,400 admittance and invitation cards, ........................... 60 85
3,000 patriotic song leaflets, .................................... 14 50
Postage, stationery and typewriting, Ways and Means Committee, .................................................. 1 45
Extra clerical service, .............................................. 40 00
Stationery, .......................................................... 33 68
Badges, .............................................................. 216 86
2,500 programs, ..................................................... 77 50
Ballots, placards, &c., .............................................. 18 50
Printing 1,500 Treasurer's Reports, .............................. 37 25
Ice, ................................................................. 5 00

State Regents' Postage.

Alabama, ........................................................... $7 00
Georgia, ............................................................. 5 00
Kentucky, ............................................................. 5 00
Maine, ............................................................... 3 15
Wisconsin, ......................................................... 6 90

Total ..................................................................... 2,697 16
**State Regents' Stationery.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Price</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>$4.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>2.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District of Columbia</td>
<td>6.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>1.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>1.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>2.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>1.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>1.76</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Spoons for Real Daughters.**

Mrs. Elizabeth Cobb Avis, St. Louis Chapter, Missouri;  
Mrs. Mary F. Gans Cobb, Vanderburg Chapter, Indiana;  
Mrs. Mary P. B. Elliott, Eunice Farnsworth Chapter, Maine;  
Mrs. Margaret K. Hare, Quaker City Chapter, Pennsylvania;  
Mrs. Emeline D. T. Hilton, Elisabeth Wadsworth Chapter, Maine;  
Mrs. Mary A. Kirk, George Clinton Chapter, Ohio;  
Mrs. Sabia A. Mussey, Geneseo Chapter, Ohio;  
Mrs. Catharine J. Pulliam, St. Louis Chapter, Missouri;  
Mrs. Charlotte K. Raymond, Norwalk Chapter, Connecticut;  
Mrs. Harriet K. Schroeter, Quaker City Chapter, Pennsylvania;  
Mrs. Harriet W. Sherman, Narragansett Chapter, Rhode Island;  
Mrs. Jane A. Walker, Waupun, Wisconsin;  

**Lineage Book.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Price</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rent</td>
<td>$11.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerical service</td>
<td>120.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 half-tone group plate</td>
<td>7.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Magazine.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Publishing February number</td>
<td>$337.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,000 leaflets</td>
<td>7.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent</td>
<td>11.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500 postal cards</td>
<td>6.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 illustrations</td>
<td>24.57</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Publishing March number, .................................. 251 77
Binding two volumes, ...................................... 2 50
Auditing accounts, Nov. 1, 1899—March 31, 1900, .......... 15 00
Editor, ..................................................... 83 33
Business Manager, ........................................ 50 00
Copyrighting for 1900, .................................... 6 00
Office expenses, Feb. 11—March 28, .......................... 16 97

Total expense of Magazine, Feb. 10—
March 31, .................................................. $812 85
Less receipts from sales, ................................... 364 38

Net expenses of Magazine, Feb. 10—March 31, ............ 448 47
Preliminary expenses of Exhibit at Paris Exposition, ...... 87 97

Total expenditures for the 49 days, ......................... $4,832 63
Current cash balance, March 31, 1900, ...................... 20,327 22

CURRENT FUND—INVESTMENT.
2 Registered 4% U. S. bonds of 1907, face value, ........... $2,000 00

CURRENT FUND—ASSETS.
Cash in Metropolitan Bank, .............................. $2,406 13
Cash in Washington Loan and Trust Co., ................. 17,921 09
Bonds, as above, ........................................ 2,000 00

Total assets of Current Fund, March 31, .................. $22,327 22

PERMANENT FUND.
Cash Receipts.
On hand Feb. 10, 1900, ................................... $5,366 07

Received from Charters.
Cateechee Chapter, South Carolina, ......................... $5 00
Jacques Laramie Chapter, Wyoming, ......................... 5 00
John Adam Treutlen Chapter, Georgia, ....................... 5 00
Jonathan Bryan Chapter, Georgia, ........................ 5 00
Nancy Hart Chapter, Georgia, .............................. 5 00
Sarah Williams Danielson Chapter, Connecticut, ......... 5 00
Thomas Jefferson Chapter, Georgia, ......................... 5 00

Received from Life Memberships.
Mrs. Minnie F. S. Allen, Moline Chapter, Illinois, ....... $12 50
Miss Caroline M. Anthony, Liberty Bell Chapter, ......... 12 50
Miss Carrie F. Bailey, Old North Church Chapter, Massachusetts, .......... 12 50
Mrs. Louisa E. Blount, District of Columbia, ................................. 25 00
Miss Sallie Barbour, Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, Indiana, .......... 12 50
Miss Martha J. Brady, Jonathan Dayton Chapter, Ohio, ....................... 12 50
Mrs. Henry W. Booker, Great Bridge Chapter, Virginia, .................... 12 50
Mrs. Albert Carhart, Dolly Madison Chapter, District of Columbia, ...... 12 50
Miss Keziah L. Carhart, Dolly Madison Chapter, District of Columbia, ... 12 50
Mrs. Mary Louise Crowell, Gaspee Chapter, Rhode Island, ................. 12 50
Madame La Marquise de Chambrun, General de Lafayette Chapter, Indiana, ...................... 12 50
Mrs. Ira W. Dennison, Dolly Madison Chapter, District of Columbia, ... 12 50
Miss Ella A. Dickerson, Rochelle Chapter, Illinois, .......................... 12 50
Mrs. Stella Merit Duerr, Captain Jonathan Oliphant Chapter, New Jersey, 12 50
Mrs. Elisha H. Flinn, Louisa St. Clair Chapter, Michigan, .................. 12 50
Miss Clara Funk, Piankeshaw Chapter, Indiana, ............................... 12 50
Mrs. Bertha L. Gifford, Chicago Chapter, Illinois, .......................... 12 50
Mrs. Helen B. Griggs, Irondequoit Chapter, New York, ...................... 12 50
Mrs. Sue T. Henning, Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, New York, .... 12 50
Nancy Jennings Howe, Framingham Chapter, Massachusetts, ................. 12 50
Mrs. Mary B. Jackson, Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, Indiana, ......... 12 50
Miss Harriet de B. Keim, Pennsylvania, .................................... 25 00
Mrs. Josephine V. Lincoln, Washington Heights Chapter, New York, ........ 12 50
Miss Mary M. Lincoln, Washington Heights Chapter, New York, ............. 12 50
Mrs. Caroline C. Little, Irondequoit Chapter, New York, .................... 12 50
Mrs. Francis Ward Longstroth, Boudinot Chapter, New Jersey, ............... 12 50
Miss Florence McAlpine, Irondequoit Chapter, New York, .................... 12 50
Mrs. Ella Rice Paxton, Los Angeles Chapter, California, .................... 25 00
Mrs. Sarah M. Riggs, *Irondequoit Chapter*, New York, 12 50
Mrs. W. D. Reese, *Western Reserve Chapter*, Ohio, 12 50
Mrs. Emily W. Roebling, New Jersey, 25 00
Mrs. Harriet Wells Smith, New York, 25 00
Miss Ella D. P. Van Camp, *Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter*, Indiana, 12 50
Mrs. Jessie Peck Vollmer, *Hannah Caldwell Chapter*, Iowa, 12 50
Mrs. Mildred L. Williams, *Bristol Chapter*, Rhode Island, 12 50
Mrs. John A. Wilson, *Venango Chapter*, Pennsylvania, 12 50
Miss Mary A. Whiting, *Jacques Laramie Chapter*, Wyoming, 12 50
Miss Harriet Wright, *Western Reserve Chapter*, Ohio, 12 50

**Continental Hall Contributions.**

**ALABAMA—**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Light Horse Harry Lee Chapter</td>
<td>$20 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter Forney Chapter</td>
<td>5 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martha Wayles Jefferson Chapter</td>
<td>5 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrew Jackson Chapter</td>
<td>2 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frederick William Gray Chapter</td>
<td>2 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Sumter Chapter</td>
<td>12 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Margaret Love, of Frederick W. Gray Chapter</td>
<td>3 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CALIFORNIA—**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>California Chapter</td>
<td>$25 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. T. J. Butler</td>
<td>10 00</td>
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</table>

**COLORADO—**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zebulon Pike Chapter</td>
<td>50 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CONNECTICUT—**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Antoinette E. Wood, of Abigail Phelps Chapter</td>
<td>$1,100 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Clark Hull Chapter</td>
<td>100 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dorothy Ripley Chapter</td>
<td>30 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. W. A. Conover, Freelove Baldwin Stowe Chapter</td>
<td>10 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucretia Shaw Chapter</td>
<td>10 33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. R. Trowbridge, Mary Clap Wooster Chapter</td>
<td>10 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norwalk Chapter</td>
<td>35 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter Name</td>
<td>Amount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Official</td>
<td>1,375.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orford Parish Chapter</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Putnam Hill Chapter</td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torrington Chapter</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuba—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah M. Stevens</td>
<td>24.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caesar Rodney Chapter</td>
<td>55.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonel Haslett Chapter</td>
<td>40.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Cook Chapter</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Pettigrew Chapter</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District of Columbia—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dolly Madison Chapter</td>
<td>20.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Chapter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army and Navy Chapter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbia Chapter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constitution Chapter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continental Chapter</td>
<td>333.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dolly Madison Chapter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Jackson Chapter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manor House Chapter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martha Washington Chapter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Washington Chapter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Mary Butterworth</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. W. Francis Thomas</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Augusta Chapter</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Mary A. Washington, “Real Daughter,”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of Macon Chapter</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oglethorpe Chapter</td>
<td>30.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Piedmont Continental Chapter</td>
<td>5.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Illinois—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Rogers Clark Chapter</td>
<td>22.75</td>
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<tr>
<td>Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter</td>
<td>101.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Moline Chapter</td>
<td>50.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rockford Chapter</td>
<td>121.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Mary’s School, Knoxville</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter</td>
<td>237.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paul Revere Chapter</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vanderburg Chapter</td>
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AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

IOWA—
Abigail Adams Chapter, ................... $25 00
Council Bluffs Chapter, ................... 50 00
Elizabeth Ross Chapter, ................... 10 00
Francis Shaw Chapter, ................... 25 00
Hannah Caldwell Chapter, ................... 12 50
Martha Jefferson Chapter, ................... 5 00
Spinning Wheel Chapter, ................... 10 00

KENTUCKY—
Miss Lucretia Hart Clay, State Regent, ................... $10 00
General Samuel Hopkins Chapter, ................... 25 00
Madison Chapter, ................... 20 00

MAINE—
Frances Dighton Williams Chapter, ................... $20 00
General Henry Knox Chapter, ................... 36 00
Koussinoc Chapter, ................... 13 00
Mrs. Marion Longfellow O'Donoghue (redeemed pledge of 1899), ................... 5 30

MARYLAND—
Baltimore Chapter, ................... $100 00
Lord Baltimore Society, C. A. R., ................... 30 00
Mrs. J. Pembroke Thom, State Regent, Baltimore Chapter, ................... 25 00
Frederick Chapter, ................... 50 00
Mrs. Sarah A. D. Hodgden, ................... 10 00
Mary B. Thompson, ................... 5 00
Maryland Line Chapter, ................... 35 00

MASSACHUSETTS—
Bunker Hill Chapter, ................... $20 00
Miss Julia Goddard, of Hannah Goddard Chapter, ................... 50 00
Mary Draper Chapter, ................... 10 00
Old Colony Chapter, ................... 67 40
Old North Bridge Society, Children of the American Revolution (redeemed pledge of 1899), ................... 30 00
Miss Margaret M. Lathrop, first member of Old North Bridge Society, Children of the American Revolution (redeemed pledge of 1899), ................... 25 00
Mary A. Matthews, of Old North Church Chapter, ................... 2 00
Mrs. C. A. Pierce, of Old North Church Chapter, ....................... 2 00
Miss Marion Brazier, of Paul Jones Chapter (redeemed pledge of 1899), 5 00
Sarah Bradlee Fulton Chapter, ........................................ 5 00
Warren and Prescott Chapter, ........................................ 67 00

**MICHIGAN—**
Miss Charlotte Holmes, ............................................... $5 00
Mrs. William Holmes, .................................................. 5 00
Mrs. James McMillan, .................................................. 50 00
Louise St. Clair Chapter, ............................................. 100 00

**MINNESOTA—**
Charter Oak Chapter, .................................................. $7 00
Mrs. James F. Wade, of St. Paul Chapter, ......................... 25 00
Wenonah Chapter, ..................................................... 25 00

**MISSISSIPPI—**
David Reese Chapter, ................................................ 5 00

**MISSOURI—**
Jefferson Chapter, ..................................................... $5 00

**NEBRASKA—**
Deborah Avery Chapter, .............................................. $25 00

**NEW HAMPSHIRE—**
Milford Chapter, ....................................................... $10 00

**NEW JERSEY—**
Broad Seal Chapter, .................................................. $40 00
Mrs. Anderson, of Broad Seal Chapter, .......................... 5 00
Mrs. Breese, of Broad Seal Chapter, .............................. 5 00
Mrs. Hagemeyer, of Broad Seal Chapter, ......................... 25 00
Mrs. Hook, of Broad Seal Chapter, ................................ 10 00
Mrs. W. S. Stryker, of Broad Seal Chapter, ..................... 5 00
Camp Middlebrook Chapter, ......................................... 13 00
Colonel Lowrey Chapter, ............................................. 30 00
General David Forman Chapter, ................................... 53 00
General Frelinghuysen Chapter, .................................... 35 00
General Lafayette Chapter, ......................................... 44 00
Haddonfield Chapter, ................................................ 43 00
Nassau Chapter, ....................................................... 18 00
Paulus Hook Chapter, ................................................. 41 00
Miss E. Ellen Batcheller, State Regent, .......................... 25 00
Mrs. Washington A. Roebling, ..................................... 1,000 00

**TOTAL** ................................................................. $1,392 00
NEW YORK—
Baron Steuben Chapter, ........................................ $45 00
Benjamin Prescott Chapter, ...................................... 10 00
Catherine Schuyler Chapter, .................................... 25 00
Deborah Champion Chapter, ..................................... 25 00
General Nicholas Herkimer Chapter, .......................... 50 00
Mohawk Chapter, .................................................. 80 00
Mohican Chapter, .................................................. 7 00
New York City Chapter (redeemed pledge of 1899, in memory of Reubena Hyde Walworth), ........................... 100 00
Oneida Chapter, .................................................... 200 00
Owahgena Chapter, ............................................... 48 00
Patterson Chapter, ................................................ 30 00
Quassack Chapter, ................................................ 31 00
Saranac Chapter, ................................................... 25 00
Mrs. Samuel Blatchford, ......................................... 250 00
Anna L. Ford, ....................................................... 5 00
Mrs. George Hyde Clarke, ....................................... 5 00
Miss J. Hoyer, of Buffalo Chapter, .............................. 5 00
Mrs. James Lockwood, ........................................... 5 00
Mrs. Daniel Manning, President General, ..................... 100 00
Miss Clara Randon, of Astenrogen Chapter, .................... 1 00
Mrs. Sabine, ......................................................... 250 00
Charlotte A. Ward, ............................................... 10 00
Mrs. S. V. White, ................................................ 100 00
Mrs. Alvine Young, ................................................ 5 00

NORTH CAROLINA—
Dorcas Bell Loose Chapter, ...................................... $25 00
Mrs. Edward D. Latta, State Regent, ............................ 25 00

OHIO—
Miss Alberta D. Hogg, Cadiz Chapter, ........................... $5 00
Mrs. Clara D. Hogg, Cadiz Chapter, .............................. 5 00
George Clinton Chapter, ........................................ 10 00
Urbana Chapter, .................................................... 15 00
Ursula Wolcott Chapter, ......................................... 166 00

OKLAHOMA—
Mrs. M. A. Brooke, ................................................ $1 00

OREGON—
Multnomah Chapter, .............................................. $50 00
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**SOUTH CAROLINA—**
- Catawba Chapter                                | $5.00  |
- Cateechee Chapter                              | 5.00   |
- Columbia Chapter                                | 25.00  |
- Cowpens Chapter                                | 25.00  |
- Mrs. Henderson, Regent, Esther Marion Chapter  | 5.00   |
- King’s Mountain Chapter                         | 17.00  |
- Rebecca Motte Chapter                           | 30.00  |

**Total**                                         | **112.00** |

**SOUTH DAKOTA—Collections of Mrs. Andrew J. Kel- lor, State Regent:**
- From Army and Navy Chapter, District of Columbia | $2.35  |
- From Akron, Ohio                                  | 1.50   |
- From Mrs. Barnes and Mrs. Bricker, of Oklahoma    | 2.00   |
- From Piqua Chapter                                | 1.80   |
- From Soldiers’ Home, South Dakota                 | 10.00  |
- From Ursula Wolcott Chapter                       | 3.50   |
- From various persons                              | 6.65   |

**Total**                                         | **27.80** |

**TENNESSEE—**
- Campbell Chapter                                | $30.00  |
- Chickamauga Chapter                              | 50.00  |
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<td>Old Glory Chapter, Franklin, Tennessee</td>
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<td><strong>Texas</strong></td>
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<td>Mrs. K. Smither, Jane Douglas Chapter</td>
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<td><strong>Vermont</strong></td>
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<td>Ann Story Chapter,</td>
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<td>Brattleboro Chapter,</td>
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<td>Ethan Allen Chapter,</td>
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<td>Miss Sarah Howard,</td>
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<td>La Crosse Chapter,</td>
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<td>Oshkosh Chapter,</td>
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<td>Wau Bun Chapter,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. James Sidney Peck, State Regent,</td>
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<td>Mrs. Edward Y. Mix,</td>
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Mrs. Theodore Yates, ........................................ 1 00
Mrs. Arthur C. Flanders, .................................... 1 00
Mrs. A. K. Fletcher, .......................................... 1 00
Miss Flora B. Ginty, ......................................... 1 00
Mrs. Maria O. Kalk, .......................................... 5 00

Wyoming—
Jacques Laramie Chapter, .................................... 5 00

Total cash of Permanent Fund March 31st, ............... $14,498 35
The actual increase in the Permanent Fund February 10—
March 31 was, ............................................. $9,132 28

Permanent Fund—Investments.
Eleven Registered 3% United States bonds of 1918, face value, $11,000 00
Eighteen Registered 4% United States bonds of 1907, face value, 27,000 00
Six Registered 5% United States bonds of 1904, face value, 6,000 00
Two American Security and Trust Company 4% bonds, face value, 1,000 00

Permanent Fund—Assets.
Cash in bank as above, ...................................... $14,498 35
Bonds, as above, ............................................. 45,000 00

Total assets of permanent fund March 31, 1900, .......... $59,498 35

Combined Assets of Both Funds.
Current cash, .............................................. $20,327 22
Current bonds, .............................................. 2,000 00
Permanent cash, ............................................ 14,498 35
Permanent bonds, ............................................ 45,000 00

Total assets of the National Society, Daughters of the
American Revolution, March 31, 1900, ................... $81,825 57

Special Funds.
Fort Crailo Fund, previously reported, .................... $42 11
War Fund, previously reported, ............................ 72 51
Meadow Garden Fund, previously reported, ............... $11 50
Collections of Meadow Garden Farm Committee, .......... 253 85

Total ........................................................... 265 35
Lafayette Monument Fund, previously reported, $1,810.91

Narragansett Chapter, Rhode Island, 5.00
Pulaski Chapter, Georgia, 2.00
Mrs. E. H. Park, State Regent of Georgia, 1.00
Ann Story Chapter, Vermont, 15.00

Washington Statue Fund, previously reported, $70.53

Miss Julia Goddard, of Hannah Goddard Chapter, Massachusetts, 5.00
Colonel Thomas Lothrop Chapter, Massachusetts, 5.00
General Benjamin Lincoln Chapter, Massachusetts, 5.00
John Adams Chapter, Massachusetts, 10.00
Old Concord Chapter, Massachusetts, 25.00
Submit Clark Chapter, Massachusetts, 1.00
Lucy Knox Chapter, Massachusetts, 5.00
Mercy Warren Chapter, Massachusetts, 25.00
Martha’s Vineyard Chapter, Massachusetts, 5.00
Bunker Hill Chapter, Massachusetts, 5.00
Molly Varnum Chapter, Massachusetts, 5.00
Warren and Prescott Chapter, 10.00
Quequechan Chapter, Massachusetts, 5.00
Faneuil Hall Chapter, Massachusetts, 5.00
Peace Party Chapter, Massachusetts, 5.00
Old South Chapter, Massachusetts, 5.00
Miss Sara W. Daggett, State Regent, Massachusetts, 10.00
Mrs. H. S. Cutler, Massachusetts, 5.00
Mrs. E. H. Parke, State Regent, Georgia, 1.00
Ann Story Chapter, Vermont, 10.00

Total Special Funds, March 31st, $2,436.41

Respectfully submitted,

GERTRUDE B. DARWIN,
Treasurer General.

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

At the conclusion of the reading of this report, the President General said: “As chairman of the Committee on Continental Hall, I would like to extend to every State in the Union our sincere thanks for the earnest manner in which they have interested themselves in the work of the Continental Hall during the past year.”

Mrs. Roebling made some interesting statements of the work done in New Jersey for the Continental Hall.
REPORT OF THE HISTORIAN GENERAL.—Madam President and Ladies of the Board: In the department of the Historian General, the opening of the new year of 1900 finds the workers upon the Lineage Book completing the eleventh volume, which is now in the hands of the printer. In the four years since the Lineage Book was first issued upon its present plan nine volumes have been published, averaging a little more than two volumes per year. These volumes have had a limited circulation, but they have been welcomed as an epitome of the history of our unique historical society. However, no work of human origin approximates perfection in its earlier stages. Experience teaches the needs and requirements which must be met, in order to benefit those who are interested in a work of a genealogical nature, like our Lineage Book. Most valuable suggestions have been made to me by genealogists and librarians, and the few in our own Society who have considered the subject whereby this publication may be improved, in order that it may rank where our ambition would place it, in the highest class of works of its kind.

It is with peculiar pride and pleasure that I bring to the notice of this Board the fact of the introduction of a bill in the Congress of the United States, consequent upon a memorial to the Senate and House of Representatives, in Congress assembled, from the Executive Committee of the Andrew Jackson Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of Talledega, Alabama.

To the above named Chapter, as a Chapter, belongs the honor of first memorializing Congress to pass a bill for the express purpose of fulfilling one of the objects of our patriotic Society, as recorded in Article II of our Constitution, viz: "To perpetuate the spirit of the men and women who achieved American independence by the acquisition and protection of historical spots and the erection of monuments."

The bill is as follows:

FIFTH-SIXTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

H. R. 9704. March 19, 1900.

Mr. Aldrich introduced the following bill, which was referred to the Committee on the Library, and ordered to be printed.

A BILL

To erect a monument at or near Talledega, Alabama, to commemorate the battle of Talledega, fought by Tennessee volunteers, under command of General Andrew Jackson, November ninth, Eighteen Hundred and thirteen, and to appropriate ten thousand dollars for the erection thereof.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of
the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the sum of ten thousand dollars be, and the same is, hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, in erecting at or near the city of Talledega, Alabama, a monument to commemorate the battle of Talledega, fought by Tennessee volunteers, under the command of General Andrew Jackson, November ninth, Eighteen Hundred and thirteen.

SEC. 2. That the design for said monument and such inscription, emblems and memorial tablets to be placed thereon as will properly commemorate the gallant deeds of General Andrew Jackson and his brave Tennessee volunteers, and preserve the memories of those who gave up their lives in defense of the early settlers of Alabama from their savage foes, shall be approved by the Secretary of War before any part of said sum of ten thousand dollars shall be available for the purpose of constructing or erecting said monument.

SEC. 3. That the Andrew Jackson Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution and citizens of Alabama shall procure the site for the location of the said monument at or near the city of Talledega, Alabama, without cost or expense to the Government, before any part of said sum of ten thousand dollars shall be available for the purpose aforesaid."

Respectfully submitted,

MARY JANE SEYMOUR,
Historian General.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN GENERAL.—The Librarian General has the honor to report since the February meeting of the Board of Management, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, the following books and periodicals:


wood; 13. Sheet of additions and corrections to Austin's Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island—purchased.

I wish to call especial attention to the number of really valuable genealogies, both bound and unbound, which we have been fortunate enough to receive in the past months. The importance of such works corroborating the statements in the application papers and in editing the Lineage Book, cannot be too highly estimated.


Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JULIA TEN EYCK McBLAIR,
Librarian General.

Report accepted.

Miss Hetzel moved: "That the thanks of the Librarian General, the Registrar General and the Historian General be tendered to the Rhode Island Sons of the American Revolution for the volume presented by them to the National Society." Motion carried.

REPORT OF THE PRINTING COMMITTEE.—A meeting of this committee was called for Wednesday, March 7th. The following matter has been ordered by the committee since February 26th:

From F. B. Nichols & Co., 10,000 Application Blanks, $83.65; Charters, 60 cents.
From McGill & Wallace: Notification Registrar's Department—2,000 cards, "I have the honor," etc., $7.00; 1200 Badge Permits, $6.50; 1,000 postal notification cards, $12.50.
From Bailey, Banks & Biddle, ten Life Membership Certificates.
From Caldwell & Co., Certificates of Membership, 1,000.
Curator's Department: 4,000 stamped envelopes, $36.40.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) B. McG. SMOOT.

Chairman.

KATE K. HENRY,
EMILY WARREN ROEBLING.

Report accepted.

The chairman of the Auditing Committee reported that the reappointment of the Auditor of last year was entirely satisfactory to the committee.
Report of the Finance Committee was made through its chairman, Mrs. George M. Sternberg, and upon motion accepted.

Mrs. Hatcher read several communications to the Board in regard to the securing of a hall for the Continental Congress of 1901.

After a short discussion of this matter, it was moved and carried at 1 p.m. to take a recess until 2 o'clock.

Wednesday Afternoon, April 4th.

The adjourned meeting was called to order at 2.30 p.m. At the request of the President General, Mrs. Sperry took the Chair.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from Mrs. Elroy M. Avery, accepting the editorship of the American Monthly Magazine, to which she had been elected at the Ninth Continental Congress.

It was stated by the Chair that Mrs. Avery was at the Rooms, and upon motion, Mrs. Avery was requested to appear before the Board.

Pending the arrival of Mrs. Avery, the State Regent of Vermont, Mrs. Estey, spoke of the advisability of the Chapters holding their annual conferences at the same time, asking for instructions from the Board regarding these State Conferences.

The Chair said: "Is there anything to be said or suggested relative to these conferences occurring at a uniform time in the year? This will make matters more simple, I think, for the work here at headquarters."

The consensus of opinion of the Board was that this would be advisable and should be recommended to the Chapters.

Mrs. Roebling stated that she had been requested to inquire if any arrangements had been made for Chapter Regents going to Paris; that is, if any special place will be assigned them or the State Regents for the Daughters of the American Revolution ceremonies at the Paris Exposition.

Mrs. Roebling made this inquiry, she stated, in the absence of the State Regent of New Jersey, having been asked to obtain all information on this subject by several State and Chapter Regents.

Mrs. Hatcher replied that arrangements had been made for the seating of a small committee, appointed to represent the National Society, at the unveiling ceremonies of the Lafayette statue, but that this did not extend to the ceremonies of the Washington statue.

The President General stated that the arrangements would no doubt all be made after the arrival of the committee in Paris, and suggested that the ladies from New Jersey or other State or Chapter Regents attending the Exposition, send in their names and addresses to the President General, though it was clearly brought out in the discussion of this matter that nothing definite could be promised the visiting Daughters in the matter of being seated at the unveiling ceremonies, and Mrs. Roebling was authorized to answer all inquiries to this effect.

Mrs. Avery was presented to the Board and received a cordial greeting.
After acknowledging with appropriate remarks this introduction Mrs. Avery, at the suggestion of Mrs. Moss, Vice-President General from Ohio, gave a general outline of some of the work proposed to be done in connection with the editing of the Magazine.

Touching the matter of the new cover, Mrs. Roebling inquired if it had not been deemed necessary that something be done without delay in obtaining a new cover for the Magazine.

Mrs. Avery stated that she had learned from Miss Lockwood, the Business Manager of the Magazine, that the plate was worn out and that it was important to select designs for a new cover, and that a number of designs had already been submitted.

Mrs. Avery then withdrew and the regular order of business was resumed.

Mrs. Granger, State Regent of Ohio, announced that the second State Conference, Daughters of the American Revolution, would be held in Ohio the first week in October, when it was proposed to make a strong appeal to aid the work of the Continental Hall Committee.

Mrs. Granger asked permission to state to the Board that a letter had come to her in the closing days of the Ninth Continental Congress, being a strong appeal in regard to marking the neglected grave of Elizabeth Zane. In the press of work incident to the closing of the Congress, an opportunity had not been found to present this matter and the State Regent of Ohio desired now to lay it before the Board, asking for instructions in replying to the communication on this subject.

It was answered that the Board is not empowered to make any expenditure of money in this way, but the matter might be brought to the next Congress, unless the Chapters in West Virginia decide to take the matter up and mark the neglected grave.

Mrs. Hatcher displayed to the Board the design for the tablet to be placed on the Lafayette statue by the National Society; the same to be cut in stone, while the statue will be in bronze, and the pedestal in marble.

The Registrar General asked permission to offer a supplementary report. This being granted, it was moved and carried that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for the new applicants.

The Recording Secretary General announced that in accordance with the instructions of the National Board of Management, the ballot had been cast for the names presented by the Registrar General and these applicants were declared duly elected members of the National Society.

At 3.15 p.m. it was moved and carried to go into a committee of the whole.

At 3.50 p.m. the committee arose and reported through its chairman, Mrs. Burrows.
Mrs. Thom moved the adoption of the recommendation of the chairman of the Supervising Committee. Motion carried.

Mrs. Alden moved: "That the services of the clerk of the Corresponding Secretary General be dispensed with June 1st." Carried.

Mrs. Granger moved: "That when the Board adjourns at the May meeting, it adjourns to meet the first Wednesday in October." Motion carried.

The Treasurer General brought up the matter of change of rooms which it had been proposed to make at the last meeting of the Board, and stated that in looking at Room 58, assigned to her at that time, it was found not sufficiently large for the work of the Treasurer General's department. In consideration of this and other reasons the Treasurer General asked permission to close the doors of her room and put up a grill, separating these rooms from the others, in order to insure more privacy and retirement in her work.

Mrs. Sternberg moved: "That the Treasurer General be permitted to move her office to more convenient quarters." Carried.

Mrs. Alden suggested that all the surplus articles in these rooms be placed in storage, in order to give more room for the work of the different departments, and stated the cost of storing the same, which was but small.

The Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters asked for instructions in regard to making corrections where there are found to be inaccuracies in regard to the services of ancestors given in the application papers.

Mrs. Alden moved: "That the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters make the necessary corrections on the Card Catalogue, and the Registrar General those in the application papers, in red ink." Motion carried.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from the Congressional stenographer, Miss Millward, enclosing bill for shorthand work done at the Congress, and requesting payment of same.

Mrs. Burrows moved: "That the Congressional stenographer be requested to send the rest of the proceedings without further delay, and on receipt of same, the Treasurer General be authorized to pay the full amount for services rendered." Motion carried.

Mrs. Alden called the attention of the Board to the fact that the tenth anniversary of the organization of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution would occur in October, and suggested that some celebration be made on that date.

At 5:30 p.m. it was moved and carried to adjourn till Thursday at 10 a.m.

THURSDAY MORNING, April 5th.

The adjourned meeting was called to order at 10 a.m. by the President General, Mrs. Manning.
After prayer by the Chaplain General the Recording Secretary General read the motions of the previous day.

Miss Forsyth moved: "That the minutes accepted yesterday be reconsidered on one point, in accordance with the wish of the Historian General." Motion lost.

Permission being granted the Registrar General to present a supplementary report, the Recording Secretary General was, upon motion, instructed to cast the ballot for the new applicants to membership.

The Recording Secretary General announced that in accordance with the instructions of the National Board, the ballot had been cast for the members presented for membership and they were hereby declared duly elected members of the National Society.

Mrs. Roebling was requested to take the chair.

Miss Lockwood, Business Manager of the Magazine, presented the following report:

**American Monthly Magazine, per Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution, in account with Lilian Lockwood, Business Manager:**

**February 1 to March 31, 1900:**

- Subscriptions, as per vouchers and Cash Register, $340.75
- Sale of extra copies, 14.63
- Advertisements, 6.00
- Cut, paid for, 3.00

**Total (amount delivered to Treasurer General),** $364.38

**Bills presented to Treasurer General for payment:**

- Printer's bill, including postage, February number, $337.84
- Printer's bill, including postage, March number, 251.77
- Printing 2,000 Magazine folders, 7.00
- Salary, Editor, two months, 166.66
- Salary, Business Manager, two months, 100.00
- Joyce, cuts, bill for October, not before presented, $14.00
- Joyce, cuts, bill for January, not before presented, 10.57
- McGill & Wallace—500 receipt postals, furnished and printed, 6.25
- Hodges, binding volumes XIV and XV, 2.50
- Copyright fees for 1900, 6.00
- Auditing, 15.00
- Office expenses (itemized account rendered and attached), 16.97

**Total,** $934.56

**Office Expenses.**

**January 1 to March 28, 1900:**

- Mailing extra copies, 2nd class matter, as per vouchers, $5.16
- Postage, 4.34
- Expressage, 6.00
Freight and cartage, February numbers, .......................... 1 38
Freight and cartage, March numbers, .............................. 1 28
Refunded, Western News Co., ........................................ 80
Refunded to Chapter, commission on ten subscriptions. ........ 2 00
Telegram, ........................................................................ 25
Messenger service, ......................................................... 26
2 Falcon files, ................................................................... 80

Total, .............................................................................. $16 97

As it will be necessary for me to send out the specifications for printing and ask for bids this month, that they may be considered at the next meeting, I shall be glad to request bids from publishers which any member of the Board may suggest. Mrs. Avery has given the names of several.

Mrs. Avery also suggests that I bring before you again the matter of the cover design.

Is it your wish that we work with a view to changing for the first number of the new volume, July?

Mrs. Avery has seen the design which has been before you and feels that it will be very satisfactory when softened by reduction and the stiffness taken out of the central figures.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) LILIAN LOCKWOOD.

April 5, 1900.

Report accepted.

The Corresponding Secretary General called attention to the two pictures presented to the National Society recently, viz: A portrait of Paul Jones, from the “Paul Jones” Chapter, of Boston, Massachusetts, and a picture of Washington’s Headquarters at Valley Forge, from the “Valley Forge” Chapter, of Pennsylvania.

It was moved and carried that the Corresponding Secretary send, on the part of the Board, grateful thanks for these pictures, to the donors thereof.

Mrs. Hatcher moved: “That the Board of Management give a vote of thanks to Mr. Rudolph J. Bodnet for his kindness in presenting the National Society with a photograph of Mrs. Harrison, taken from the portrait of her which hangs in the Blue Room of the Executive Mansion and for permitting us to use the plate for the same, in our first report to the Smithsonian Institution, and that the Recording Secretary General be requested to notify him of this action.” Motion carried.

The name of Mrs. Hatcher was presented as a member of the Committee on Smithsonian Report, and upon motion unanimously confirmed by the Board.

The Corresponding Secretary General spoke of the recommendation contained in her report to the Ninth Continental Congress in regard to pensioning “Real Daughters,” and stated that she had received
letters from different States on this subject, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts agreeing to pension the "Real Daughters" at their own expense.

This announcement was received with interest by the Board.

The President General resumed the chair.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from the State Regent of Georgia, Mrs. Robert E. Park, relative to remarks made by her at the recent Continental Congress on the subject of the Meadow Garden Farm, and requesting that a foot-note be printed in the Magazine explaining the discussion, as it occurred in the Congress.

It was the consensus of opinion of the Board that this be referred to the Committee appointed on Congressional proceedings.

Miss Forsyth moved: "That all questions and requests regarding the proceedings of Congress be referred to the committee appointed to edit these proceedings of Congress." Motion carried.

The Treasurer General stated that there was now on hand about $8,000 of the current fund and about $14,000 of the permanent fund uninvested, and asked for instruction of the Board in the matter of investing this money.

The President General requested the members present to give some suggestions in deciding upon the best way of investing this money.

The matter was discussed in full, when the following was offered by Mrs. Smoot: "I move that the Treasurer General be instructed to invest the $14,000 belonging to the permanent fund of the Society and the $8,000 belonging to the current fund in the new 2 per cent. Government bonds." Motion carried.

Mrs. Hatcher asked permission for Mr. Steele, the engrosser, to engross a card to accompany the wreath for the Venezuelan patriot.

Mrs. Sperry moved that a card be properly engraved to accompany this floral tribute from the National Society. Motion carried.

Mrs. Estey moved: "That the Board express to our President General our most earnest wishes for her health and happiness during her approaching trip to Europe, and while meeting the duties devolving upon her, as the official representative in Paris of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and of the Government of the United States." Motion unanimously carried.

The President General cordially acknowledged this expression of kindly feeling on the part of the Board.

At 12.30 it was moved and carried to take a recess until 1.30 p. m.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, April 5th.

The adjourned meeting was opened at 1.30 p. m. by the President General, Mrs. Manning.

The Historian General, Mrs. Seymour, informed the Board that she had made application to a genealogical society in Boston for suggestions in regard to exchange with the Lineage Books and presented the formula received by her for the inspection of the Board.
OFFICIAL.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON INTERESTS OF LINEAGE BOOK.—The Chairman of the "Committee on the Interests of the Lineage Book" has examined the manuscript of the eleventh volume, now going through the press, and finds that several numbers have necessarily been left vacant, owing to errors in the original papers in regard to the service, or the genealogy. At the time these papers were accepted, the officers of the Society had no means of discovering these errors. As an offset to these vacancies, however, Mrs. Johnston, the editing clerk, has been able to add several numbers of the records of ancestors not known to their descendants when the papers were presented for verification. In many cases she has also been able to prove additional service. As our library and ancestry catalogue increase, it becomes more and more possible to detect errors and to make these additions, for in the multitude of counsels there is wisdom.

When the second volume of the Lineage Book was issued, it was thought best that the lettering on the title page should be as follows: "Lineage Book, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. (Name of Historian General), Historian General, Washington, District of Columbia (date). That, with the seal, was deemed sufficient. Through an error of the printer, a slight change was introduced in the third volume, and has since been perpetuated. In the judgment of the Committee, it would be well to return now to the original formula.

In order to expedite the work of the office, the Committee would recommend that the mail intended for the business of the Lineage Book be addressed to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. It could then be opened by the Curator, and there would be no delay in securing replies to the questions which the editing clerk is frequently obliged to have answered before she can complete a record. Much valuable time would thus be saved to the Historian General.

On the issue of each new volume, it has been customary to send to each number whose lineage it contained therein the following mimeographed postal card:

"Headquarters Daughters of the American Revolution. The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution has directed me to notify you that — volume of the Lineage Book, which contains your record, is just published. The edition is limited to one thousand. Libraries are now subscribers for the series, and should you or your family wish this valuable volume, please send your orders within three months. The books are carefully edited, handsomely printed and contain illustrations of National Officers. Price $1.00, postpaid.

SARAH B. MACLAY, Curator,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Much time of the second clerk engaged on the Lineage Book is required for the mimeographing, and the result is far from satisfactory,
as the paper of postal cards does not take a clear impression, in many cases. The Committee, therefore, recommends that a large number of these cards be printed. The expense will be no greater than it is now, if the time of the clerk be counted. With this relief, the work on the books could progress more rapidly.

A sample of blue paper for the cover of the eleventh volume is herewith submitted. The Committee deems this an improvement in color and texture on that used on the last volume, and would recommend its adoption, with lettering in silver.

Several letters from noted genealogists to the Historian General have been submitted for the consideration of the Committee, and we would request a little more time to decide upon the changes proposed, with power to act upon them.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

Gertrude B. Darwin,
Chairman.

Julia T. E. McBlair,
Katharine L. Alden,
Committee.

Mrs. Sternberg moved: "That the report of the Committee on the Lineage Book be accepted with its recommendations." Motion carried.

The Historian General objected to letters on the subject of the Lineage Book being addressed to the clerks instead of to the Historian General.

After some discussion of the matter, Mrs. Alden moved a reconsideration of the vote on the "acceptance of the report of the Committee on Lineage Book with recommendations." Motion carried.

The President General said: "The report of the Committee on the Lineage Book is now open again for your consideration. What action will you take on it?"

Miss Forsyth moved: "That we accept the report of the Committee on the Lineage Book and its recommendations, except with regard to the opening of the mail. As to that, that we ask the Historian General to make such arrangements as will facilitate the work of the Lineage Book." Motion carried.

Mrs. Hatcher offered the following: "As Chairman of the Franco-American Memorial Committee, I move that this Board empower the Treasurer General to transfer all funds in her possession, up to date, for the Washington statue fund, to the Treasurer of the "Association of American Women for the presentation of a statue of Washington to France," as this organization desires to make immediate use of all money subscribed to this memorial." Motion carried.

At 3 p.m. it was moved and carried to go into a committee of the whole.

At 3:20 p.m. the committee arose and reported through its Chairman, Mrs. Sternberg.

The Registrar asked to present a supplementary report. Permis-
sion being granted, it was moved and carried that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for the new applicants.

The Recording Secretary General stated that in accordance with the action of the National Board, the ballot had been cast for the applicants presented by the Registrar General and they were hereby declared duly elected members of the National Society, D. A. R.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter, acknowledging on the part of the President of the United States his appreciation of the communication addressed to his Excellency by the National Society, said communication conveying a vote of thanks of the Continental Congress for the honor bestowed in the appointment of Mrs. Daniel Manning, President General of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, as a representative of that Society and of the Government to the Paris Exposition of 1900.

A letter was read from Miss Wilmuth Gary, submitting to the Board a picture of "Rodney's Ride" (the same being a copy of a painting composed by Miss Gary), with a proposal for the sale of this picture in connection with the Continental Hall fund.

Mrs. Hull moved: "That the proposal of Miss Wilmuth Gary in regard to the sale of her picture, "Rodney's Ride," be deferred until the May Board meeting." Motion carried.

Also a letter from Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee, calling the attention of the Board to a complimentary notice in a leading editorial of the New York Medical Journal, of March 24, 1900, of the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution Hospital Corps during the Spanish-American War.

It was moved and carried that a vote of thanks be tendered Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee for her letter and the interesting information it contains, and that the Recording Secretary be requested to write Dr. McGee to this effect.

Miss Forsyth was requested to take the chair.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from Mrs. Jewett, of Chicago, inquiring about the publication of the Constitution of the National Society, with the amendments adopted by the Congress.

It was decided that inasmuch as there was but one amendment adopted by the Congress, this slight change be inserted in writing in the copies of the Constitution now on hand at headquarters, the correction to be made by the clerk sending out the supplies.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter addressed to the President General, from Mrs. Margaret Campbell Pilcher, State Regent of Tennessee, acknowledging the expressions of sympathy extended by the National Board to Mrs. Pilcher on the death of her sister.

Mrs. Hull was requested to take the chair.

Miss Forsyth stated that as the Magazine Committee had just been formed, there was, of course, no report to make at this time, but
spoke of the advisability of considering the new cover for the Magazine, asking that the Board decide this matter.

The Chair requested an expression of opinions from the members in regard to the proposed cover, with a view to coming to a decision as soon as possible.

Mrs. Estey moved that the design for Magazine cover shown by the Business Manager of the Magazine be accepted with a few changes such as have been suggested by the Board." Motion carried.

After a discussion of this matter, Mrs. Sperry moved a reconsideration of the vote on Mrs. Estey's motion with a view to such alterations as may meet with the approval of a majority." Motion carried.

The Chair called for a rising vote on the motion of Mrs. Estey, which was again read. This resulted in seven voting in the affirmative; eight in the negative. Motion lost.

The motion was amended by Mrs. Burrows as follows: "Moved that the design for cover of Magazine shown by the Business Manager be accepted, with a few changes such as are or may be suggested by the Board." Motion carried.

Mrs. Burrows suggested that the President General appoint a committee to arrange for a design for the Magazine cover.

The Chair stated that the matter was open for discussion, and it was desirable to have it settled as soon as possible, the proposed new cover having been under consideration many months.

Mrs. Sperry moved: "That the President General appoint a committee to make suggestions and alterations, this committee to report at the next meeting of the Board." Motion carried.

The President General appointed Mrs. Akers and Mrs. Alden to act with the Magazine Committee in accepting suggestions for correcting design of cover, with instructions to the Recording Secretary General to communicate with the designers, Caldwell & Co., of Philadelphia, for the purpose of obtaining a satisfactory design.

In accordance with the suggestion of the President General, the changes desired were handed to the Committee during the session of the Board.

Information was asked in regard to storing some articles used at the recent Continental Congress.

Mrs. Darwin moved: "That the matter of arranging for the storage of the bulletin boards and steps used at the Congress be left in the hands of Mrs. Hatcher and Mrs. Hull." Motion carried.

Miss Forsyth moved: "That the committee that has been trying to secure the Congregational Church for the use of the next Congress be added to the committee to secure hall for that purpose, and that the committees be given full power." Motion carried.

At 5.30 p.m. it was moved and carried to adjourn.

(Signed) Alice Pickett Akers, Recording Secretary General.
REPORT OF TREASURER GENERAL, DECEMBER 31, 1899,
TO JANUARY 31, 1900.

CURRENT FUND.

RECEIPTS.

On hand December 31, 1899, ........................................ $5,939.52
Annual dues, ($4,907.00, less $94.00 refunded), ...... $4,813.00
Initiation fees ($550.00, less $2.00 refunded), ......  548.00
New certificates, ......................................................  2.00
Directory sales, .......................................................  1.00
Rosette sales, .........................................................  7.90
Ribbon sales, ..........................................................  3.10
Statute Book sales, ....................................................  7.00
Blank sales, ...........................................................  3.27
Lineage Book sales, Vol. IV, .....................................  1.00
Lineage Book sales, Vol. VII, .................................  1.00
Lineage Book sales, Vol. VIII, ...............................  2.00
Lineage Book sales, Vol. IX, ................................. 14.00
Lineage Book sales, Vol. X, ................................. 32.00

50.00

Interest on Current fund in bank, .........................  55.40

Actual income of the month, ..............................  5,484.37

Total receipts, January 31, 1900, ......................  $11,423.89

CURRENT FUND.

EXPENDITURES.

Office of Recording and Corresponding Secretaries General.
Stenographer and chief clerk, for January, ..........  $83.33
Rent of office room, .............................................. 23.25
Stationery, ..........................................................  4.74
Postage on application blanks, January and February, ....  20.00
500 portfolio envelopes, ........................................  1.20
Clerk's salary for January, ....................................  50.00
Postage on Continental Hall circular, No. 2, ..........  6.00
1,000 Continental Hall circulars, No. 2, ............  6.50
500 National University petitions, ....................  4.00

199.02

Office in General.
Report book for Curator, ......................................  $4.50
5,000 application blanks, ....................................  49.50
Office supplies, ....................................................  8.43
Rent of office room, ........................................ 23 25
Office expenses for January and February, ........ 80 00
Salary of Curator for January and February, .... 75 00

**Office of Treasurer General.**
Records Clerk and Book-keeper for January, ... $75 00
Second Clerk, ........................................... 50 00
Mimeographing 200 letters, ................................ 2 25
Eleven days extra clerical service, ...................... 11 00
Rent of office, ........................................... 23 25

**Office of Vice-President General in Charge of Organisation of Chapters.**
Repairs to typewriter, ................................... $6 00
Clerk’s salary for January, ................................ 50 00
Rent of office, ........................................... 23 25
Card Catalogue Clerk, for January, ...................... 50 00

**Office of Registrar General.**
500 postal cards for notices, ............................ 6 25
Engrossing 213 certificates, ............................ 21 40
Salaries of three clerks for January, ................... 150 00
Rent of office, ........................................... 23 25
Binding two volumes records, ............................ 6 00

**Office of Historian and Librarian General.**
Salary of Editing Clerk for January, .................... $70 00
Salary of Second Clerk for January, ..................... 50 00
Publishing Vol. X. of the Lineage Book, ............ 550 00
Postage and expenses on Lineage Book, January and February, ...................... 30 00
Postals for notices for Lineage Book, .................. 10 00
Engraving one group plate, .............................. 7 50
Rent of office, ........................................... 23 25
Vestry Book of Bristol Parish, Virginia, ............... 5 00
History of Scituate, Massachusetts, ....................... 3 15
Massachusetts in the Revolution, (Bradford), ........ 1 00
Salary for Indexer for January, ......................... 50 00

**State Regents’ Postage.**
Virginia, ................................................ $5 00
New Jersey, .............................................. 5 00
Wyoming, ................................................ 5 00

**Total** .................................................. 240 68

**Office of Vice-President General in Charge of Organisation of Chapters.**
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Clerk’s salary for January, ................................ 50 00
Rent of office, ........................................... 23 25
Card Catalogue Clerk, for January, ...................... 50 00

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History of Scituate, Massachusetts, ....................... 3 15
Massachusetts in the Revolution, (Bradford), ........ 1 00
Salary for Indexer for January, ......................... 50 00

**State Regents’ Postage.**
Virginia, ................................................ $5 00
New Jersey, .............................................. 5 00
Wyoming, ................................................ 5 00

**Total** .................................................. 206 25

**Office of Registrar General.**
500 postal cards for notices, ............................ 6 25
Engrossing 213 certificates, ............................ 21 40
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Rent of office, ........................................... 23 25
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Salary of Second Clerk for January, ..................... 50 00
Publishing Vol. X. of the Lineage Book, ............ 550 00
Postage and expenses on Lineage Book, January and February, ...................... 30 00
Postals for notices for Lineage Book, .................. 10 00
Engraving one group plate, .............................. 7 50
Rent of office, ........................................... 23 25
Vestry Book of Bristol Parish, Virginia, ............... 5 00
History of Scituate, Massachusetts, ....................... 3 15
Massachusetts in the Revolution, (Bradford), ........ 1 00
Salary for Indexer for January, ......................... 50 00

**State Regents’ Postage.**
Virginia, ................................................ $5 00
New Jersey, .............................................. 5 00
Wyoming, ................................................ 5 00

**Total** .................................................. 206 25

**Office of Historian and Librarian General.**
Salary of Editing Clerk for January, .................... $70 00
Salary of Second Clerk for January, ..................... 50 00
Publishing Vol. X. of the Lineage Book, ............ 550 00
Postage and expenses on Lineage Book, January and February, ...................... 30 00
Postals for notices for Lineage Book, .................. 10 00
Engraving one group plate, .............................. 7 50
Rent of office, ........................................... 23 25
Vestry Book of Bristol Parish, Virginia, ............... 5 00
History of Scituate, Massachusetts, ....................... 3 15
Massachusetts in the Revolution, (Bradford), ........ 1 00
Salary for Indexer for January, ......................... 50 00

**State Regents’ Postage.**
Virginia, ................................................ $5 00
New Jersey, .............................................. 5 00
Wyoming, ................................................ 5 00

**Total** .................................................. 206 25
State Regents’ Stationery.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Price</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>$2.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>4.84</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Spoons for Real Daughters.

- Mrs. Julia A. M. Barnes, *Santa Rosa*, California,
- Mrs. Tiressa L. Caross, *Pittsburg Chapter*, Pennsylvania,
- Mrs. Sarah C. Hurlbutt, *Little Marsh*, Pennsylvania,
- Mrs. Caroline M. Hypes, *Lebanon*, Illinois,
- Mrs. Harriet Newell Moore, *Samuel Grant Chapter*, Maine,
- Mrs. Samantha S. Nellis, *Astenrogen Chapter*, New York,
- Mrs. Sarah D. Marden, *Paul Jones Chapter*, Massachusetts,
- Miss Elizabeth Smith, *Mercy Warren Chapter*, Massachusetts,
- Mrs. Ellen M. Strayer, *Hetuck Chapter*, Ohio,
- Mrs. Sarah M. L. Stevens, *General Nicholas Herkimer Chapter*, New York,
- Mrs. Anna M. Stribling, *Columbia Chapter*, South Carolina,
- Mrs. Elizabeth S. Switzer, *Judge Samuel McDowell Chapter*, Kentucky,
- Mrs. Mary H. Waddell, *Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter*, Maine,

Ninth Continental Congress.

- 2,200 Credential Certificates, $23.50
- 2,500 copies amendments, 27.50
- Postage on R. R. circulars, 6.00
- Credential Committee expenses, 10.00

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ninth Continental Congress</td>
<td>67.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Magazine Expenses</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stationery</td>
<td>$3.80</td>
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<tr>
<td>Publishing the January number</td>
<td>256.29</td>
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<tr>
<td>Engraving 3 plates</td>
<td>9.45</td>
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<tr>
<td>Editor’s salary for January</td>
<td>83.33</td>
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<tr>
<td>Business Manager’s salary for January</td>
<td>50.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total expenses Magazine for month</td>
<td>402.87</td>
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<tr>
<td>Less receipts from sales</td>
<td>328.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net expenses of Magazine for January</td>
<td>74.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total expenditures of Current Fund for the month</td>
<td>$1,934.86</td>
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</table>
Balance on hand (in Metropolitan Bank, $1,012.98; in Washington Loan and Trust Company, $8,476.05), 9,489.03

**CURRENT FUND.**

**INVESTMENTS.**

2 Registered U. S. 4% Bonds, of 1904, 2,000.00

**CURRENT FUND.**

**ASSETS.**

Cash in bank, as above, 9,489.03
U. S. Bonds, as above, 2,000.00

Total assets of Current Fund, Jan. 31, 1900, 11,489.03

**PERMANENT FUND.**

**RECEIPTS.**

On hand, Dec. 31, 1899, 2,863.55

**Charters.**

1, 5.00
2, 5.00
3, 5.00
4, 5.00

**Life Memberships.**

Miss Carrie Atkins, Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, Indiana, 12.50
Miss Sarah Frances Atkins, Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, Indiana, 12.50
Miss Emma Louise Atkins, Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, Indiana, 12.50
Miss Marie Louise Ballou, Woonsocket Chapter, Rhode Island, 12.50
Miss Sallie Virginia Browne, Atlanta Chapter, Georgia, 12.50
Miss Annie B. Clapp, Peace Party Chapter, Massachusetts, 12.50
Miss Julie B. Dickinson, Chicago Chapter, Illinois, 12.50
Mrs. Frank W. Eddy, Louisa St. Clair Chapter, Michigan, 12.50
Mrs. Florence G. Estey, Brattleboro Chapter, Vermont, 12.50
Miss Frances M. Fox, Chicago Chapter, Illinois, 12.50
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Chapter, Location</th>
<th>Contribution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Letitia Fletcher Gales</td>
<td>Abigail Phelps, CT</td>
<td>12.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. Mary D. Atkins Gladding</td>
<td>Caroline Scott, IN</td>
<td>12.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss Grace Raymond Hebard</td>
<td>Jacques Laramie, WY</td>
<td>12.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Fannie I. Helmuth</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>25.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miss Harriet J. Baird Huey</td>
<td>Independence Hall, PA</td>
<td>12.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Anna S. Hunter</td>
<td>Rockford, IL</td>
<td>12.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. R. Freeman Macartney</td>
<td>Pawtucket, RI</td>
<td>12.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Caroline D. Marshall</td>
<td>Chester County, PA</td>
<td>12.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Elizabeth O. T. Olcott</td>
<td>Faith Trumbull, CT</td>
<td>12.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Mary T. Pettibone</td>
<td>Chicago, IL</td>
<td>12.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Clara G. Sanford</td>
<td>Rockford, IL</td>
<td>12.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. Jane Saunders</td>
<td>Mohawk, NY</td>
<td>12.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Helen T. Schlacher</td>
<td>Sequoia, CA</td>
<td>12.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miss Mary Myrtle Search</td>
<td>Council Bluffs, IA</td>
<td>12.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Mary B. Stanton</td>
<td>Decatur, IL</td>
<td>12.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Alice B. Wiles</td>
<td>Chicago, IL</td>
<td>12.50</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Interest.**

- Semi-annual, on cash deposit in American Security and Trust Company, $49.22
- Quarterly, on $6,000 Registered 5% U.S. Bonds, 75.00
- Quarterly, on $11,000 Registered 3% U.S. Bonds, 82.50

**Continental Hall Contributions.**

- Astenrogen Chapter, NY, 15.00
- Bronx Chapter, NY, 10.00
- Buntin Chapter, NH, 25.00
- Chicago Chapter, IL, 5.00
- Faith Trumbull Chapter, CT, 25.00
- Faith Trumbull Chapter, Mrs. Bela Learned, CT, 10.00
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Faith Trumbull Chapter, Mrs. Wm. R. Robertson, Conn.</td>
<td>5 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Atkinson Chapter, Wisconsin</td>
<td>$25 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, Indiana</td>
<td>50 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geneseo Chapter, Illinois</td>
<td>10 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hannah Woodruff Chapter, Connecticut</td>
<td>10 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Israel Harris Chapter, New York</td>
<td>5 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Marshall Chapter, Kentucky</td>
<td>25 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnstown Chapter, New York</td>
<td>25 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jane Douglas Chapter, Mrs. C. J. Henry, Regent, Texas</td>
<td>5 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jane Douglas Chapter, Miss Goodman, Texas</td>
<td>1 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jane Douglas Chapter, Mrs. A. R. Rutledge, Texas</td>
<td>1 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jane Douglas Chapter, Mrs. S. G. LeGrande, Texas</td>
<td>1 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jane Douglas Chapter, Mrs. Wm. T. Henry, Texas</td>
<td>1 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Keturah Moss Taylor Chapter, Kentucky</td>
<td>$20 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kewanee Chapter, Illinois</td>
<td>10 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lincoln Chapter, Illinois</td>
<td>25 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Little Rock Chapter, Arkansas</td>
<td>25 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Manor House Chapter, District of Columbia</td>
<td>20 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Paul Revere Chapter, Massachusetts</td>
<td>50 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Peggy Stuart Tea Party Chapter, Maryland</td>
<td>$10 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pilgrim Chapter, Iowa</td>
<td>5 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Princeton Chapter, Illinois</td>
<td>15 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prudence Wright Chapter, Massachusetts,</td>
<td>25 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Quaker City Chapter, Pennsylvania</td>
<td>50 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Samuel Grant Chapter, Maine</td>
<td>10 00</td>
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<td>Spirit of '76 Chapter, Louisiana</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sunshine Chapter, New Mexico</td>
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<tr>
<td>Waterloo and Cedar Falls Chapter, Iowa</td>
<td>15 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Merion Chapter (Mrs. J. F. Leak), Pennsylvania</td>
<td>3 00</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>AT LARGE</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Ruby B. Berg, Pennsylvania</td>
<td>5 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. J. C. Burrows, Michigan</td>
<td>5 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miss Maria G. Bradley, Massachusetts</td>
<td>5 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stella F. Broadhead, New York</td>
<td>25 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Louise C. Christy, New York</td>
<td>5 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>A. J. Cox, Virginia</td>
<td>1 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Amount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. George D. Eldridge, New York</td>
<td>5 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miss Helen M. Gould, New York</td>
<td>5 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Helgenstein, Pennsylvania</td>
<td>10 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. Susan A. Harding, Illinois</td>
<td>$5 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mary E. A. Hoffman, New York</td>
<td>20 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miss A. L. Hubbell, Pennsylvania</td>
<td>5 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Augusta Johnson, Massachusetts</td>
<td>5 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miss Susan E. Jones, Georgia</td>
<td>5 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. I. S. McIntosh, Alabama</td>
<td>5 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. John T. McConnell, Ohio</td>
<td>5 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. Louise M. Morehead, Texas</td>
<td>5 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. Lucy B. Platt, District of Columbia</td>
<td>5 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Carrie E. Peck, Indiana</td>
<td>3 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. Andrew Reid, Maryland</td>
<td>5 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miss Julia T. Ripley</td>
<td>$5 2 50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. Anna B. Rogers, New York</td>
<td>$5 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. Mary V. Schermerhorn, New York</td>
<td>5 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Molly C. Scott, Ohio</td>
<td>5 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harriet W. Smith, New York</td>
<td>10 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss Mary A. Smith, New York</td>
<td>5 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. S. F. Smith, Massachusetts</td>
<td>5 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mary S. Soper, New York</td>
<td>5 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. Grace W. Springs, South Carolina</td>
<td>5 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. Anna S. Stitt, South Carolina</td>
<td>2 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. Lena R. Strohl, Ohio</td>
<td>5 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. Chas. Stickney, New York</td>
<td>5 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Katharine Swineford, Pennsylvania</td>
<td>5 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Harriet Swineford, Pennsylvania</td>
<td>5 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. Robert L. Thomas, Pennsylvania</td>
<td>$5 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sarah Thurman, New York</td>
<td>25 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. W. C. Whittemore, District of Columbia</td>
<td>20 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Commission.

On Daughters of the American Revolution
Grand March, Jemima Johnson Chapter, Kentucky, $1 00

Total cash receipts of Permanent Fund, Jan. 31, 1900, $4,289 27

PERMANENT FUND.

INVESTMENTS.

11 Registered 3% U. S. Bonds, face value, $11,000 00
18 Registered 4% U. S. Bonds, face value, 27,000 00
6 Registered 5% U. S. Bonds, face value, ...... 6,000 00
2 American Security and Trust Company De-
benture Bonds, ........................................ 1,000 00

Total investments of Permanent Fund, Jan. 31, 1900, $45,000 00

PERMANENT FUND.

Assets.
Cash in bank, as above, ................................ $4,289 27
Bonds, as above, at face value, ....................... 45,000 00

Total assets of Permanent Fund, Jan. 31, 1900, $49,289

COMBINED ASSETS OF BOTH FUNDS.

Current Fund cash in bank, as above, .......... $9,489 03
Current Fund bonds, as above, at face value, .... 2,000 00
Permanent Fund cash in bank, as above, .. 4,289 27
Permanent Fund bonds, as above, at face value, 45,000 00

Total assets of the National Society, Daughters of:
the American Revolution, Jan. 31, 1900, ...... $60,778 30

SPECIAL FUNDS.

Fort Crailo Fund, previously reported, ........ $42 00
Interest, .................................................. 11
\[ \text{Total} = \$42 11 \]

Lafayette Chapter Fund, previously reported, ...
$1,791 71
Olea, Chapter, New York, ..................... 5 00
Miss Julia Goddard, of Hannah Goddard
Chapter, Massachusetts, ..................... 5 00
Interest, .................................................. 8 20
\[ \text{Total} = \$1,809 91 \]

Meadow Garden Fund, previously reported, ...
$10 20
Paducah Chapter, ...................................... 1 30
\[ \text{Total} = \$11 50 \]

War Fund, previously reported, .................. $72 11
Interest, .................................................. 40
\[ \text{Total} = \$72 51 \]

Washington Statue Fund, previously reported, ...
$74 13
Jemima Johnson Chapter, Kentucky, ........... 10 00
Interest, .................................................. 40
\[ \text{Total} = \$84 53 \]

Total of Special Funds, Jan. 31, 1900, ........... $2,020 56

Respectfully submitted,

GERTRUDE B. DARWIN,
Treasurer General N. S. D. A. R.