MISS EUGENIA WASHINGTON.
MISS EUGENIA WASHINGTON.

Among those who came out in the great migration in the days of the Commonwealth was John Washington, who with his brother Lawrence settled in the Northern Neck in Westmoreland county, where the Potomac ran strong and ample and there was easy trade with the home ports of London and Bristol. John Washington was of good old Norman stock, of a family that had served the king well in church and court and field. One that “had raised up dashing soldiers, stout polemical priors, learned lawyers, thrifty burghers, gallant courtiers, prosperous merchants—public spirited gentlemen all.” Two of his uncles had been knighted by the Stuarts. His father, the Reverend Lawrence Washington, had been a brilliant scholar at Oxford, a fellow and lector of Brasenose, rector of the rich living of Purleigh, loyal to his king when loyalty meant ruin, driven from his charge in the evil days which had come upon the established church and was now dead at Brixted Parva, an obscure parish. But his sons were left and in what direction could they more happily turn than to Virginia? So John Washington came out of Bedfordshire, in England, about 1656 and made his way to Bridge’s Creek, Westmoreland, where he presently married Ann, daughter of Thomas Pope. In 1656 he refused a call to an important meeting on the ground that it was the day set for the christening of his son. John Washington became a notable figure. He was a member of the house of burgesses and, having the martial spirit of his race, a colonel of militia. He lead a bold and dashing campaign against the Seneca Indians, earning from them the name of Cono-
tocarius or "destroyer of towns." Lawrence, for whose christening his father had forgone important business, married Mildred, daughter of Colonel Augustine Warner, and continued the fortunes of the family.

Augustine, the second son of Lawrence and Mildred Washington, was educated in England, received a younger son's portion in the distribution of his father's estate, and in 1715 married Jane, daughter of Caleb Butler, who bore him four children. Two died in infancy and when the melancholy days had come, "the saddest of the year," the mother went to join her little ones in the funeral vault at Bridge's Creek and Augustine Washington was left with two sturdy boys, Lawrence and Augustine. He soon wooed and wed Mary Ball, the "Rose of Epping Forest," "the belle of the Northern Neck." He took his bride to Wakefield, a plantation of a thousand acres which skirted the Potomac for a mile between Pope's and Bridge's creeks. From the wide piazza could be seen the beautiful river hastening to the broad bay below and beyond lay the wooded slopes of the Maryland shore. Here was born George Washington, the Moses of the new World, and here in quick succession came Betty, Samuel, John Augustine, Charles and Mildred.

Samuel Washington, the second son of Augustine and Mary (Ball) Washington, married Anna Steptoe, daughter of Colonel William Steptoe. Samuel Washington early cast in his lot with the patriots of Virginia. Bishop Meade in his "Old Churches and Families of Virginia" says of him: "The addresses and resolutions of the patriots of the Northern Neck, Virginia, in the year of our Lord, 1765, immediately after the passage of the stamp act, were drawn by Richard Henry Lee, whose name appears first on the list.....The fifth signature was that of Samuel Washington, then about twenty-one years old." When the Revolution came he entered the continental army, became colonel in the Virginia line and was a brave and gallant officer. His son, John Steptoe Washington, was also an officer in the continental army. He married Lucy Payne, the sister of the fascinating Dolly Payne. He inherited Harewood with its old colonial grey stone mansion to which he took his wife and here James
Madison came wooing the winsome sister, Dolly. He died at Augusta, Georgia, and the patriotic people of that state erected a monument to his memory.

William Temple, the son of George Steptoe Washington, married Margaret Calhoun Fletcher, a granddaughter of John C. Calhoun of South Carolina. Their daughter, Eugenia Washington, was born beneath the shadow of the Blue Ridge Mountains and near the romantic and historic Harper's Ferry. Her father, a graduate of William and Mary College, educated his daughters at home. About 1859 William Temple Washington moved to Falmouth, opposite Fredericksburg, the Rappahannock flowing between. On this debatable land between the contending armies of the civil war, the family suffered all the horrors and all the hardships. The end saw them deprived of all worldly goods. Mrs. Washington soon died and was followed in a short time by Mr. Washington. Miss Eugenia Washington was offered and accepted an honorable place under government and made Washington her home till her death.

On her mother's side, Miss Washington was descended from Charles Francois Joseph, Count de Flechir, born in France in 1755, who served in the war of the Revolution. He was the friend and kinsman of Lafayette and died in New York in 1815. His grandson, Thomas Fletcher, served in the war of 1812 on the staff of General Harrison.

Descended from such illustrious ancestry on both sides, closely allied with the Father of his country—George Washington, of lineal descent from so many who served in the war that made us a nation, it was fitting that Miss Washington should be identified with the organization
of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She was one of the founders, the first registrar, and her name is number one on the grand roll of membership, which now numbers thirty-five thousand. From the beginning the society which she helped to make has delighted to honor her.

Having served the society as registrar-general, secretary-general, vice-president-general, she was, in 1895, made honorary vice-president-general, which high position was for life. She was presented by the society with a magnificent jewelled badge, showing the high appreciation in which she was held and that they recognized in her one of the founders of the great and powerful organization.

Miss Eugenia Washington died in Washington, Thanksgiving day, 1900. From states and chapters, through the broad land, came resolutions of high appreciation and deep sorrow offered as tokens of respect and regret.

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**Patriotism in the Nursery.**

By Marion Hill.

A certain ten-year old boy came rapturously home from school the other day at noon time and announced to his mother that he had glorious news to tell her.

"The jolliest you ever heard!"

"Well, son, what is it?"

"Why, the mayor has just died,—whoop!—and we have a half holiday,—whooop!"

This mother, being a Daughter of the American Revolu-
tion, and, needless to say, an ardent patriot as well, winced at the boy's barbaric joyousness, but very wisely used no reproof except that which was delicately conveyed by her voice as she re-arranged his sentences for him.

"The 'glorious' part of the affair is your half holiday, is it not?"

"Yes'm."

"Of course my boy realizes that the mayor's death is a serious matter to the city?"

"Yes'm."

"And a tragically sad matter to his own family?"

"Yes'm."

The polite vagueness in the lad's tone warned his mother that he was finding it difficult to attach any human, personal attributes to the abstract term "mayor," so she slightly changed the drift of her questions.

"Why, do you suppose, does the death of the mayor cause the closing of the schools?"

"Well, I dunno exactly. It takes a big man to do it. A high-up man, I mean. Like Washington. Or Lincoln. But he has to be dead."

A little more questioning brought out the statement that not at all by their lives but simply and solely by their obliging deaths did heroes confer blessings upon young America. In the course of the conversation, one or two other interesting points were brought up. For instance,—

"Which is the greater day to you,—this one, or Washington's birthday?"

"Washington's birthday, of course."

"Why?"

"Because we have a whole holiday then, and have only a half a one to-day."

"Is not the Fourth of July the best day of all?"

"You bet,—I mean, yes'm."

"And why?"

"Because we make all the noise we want to, all day long, and nobody scolds us for it."

Dismissing the child, the mother found herself face to face with a grave situation of which she had never before
taken cognizance, and that is the utter insufficiency of home-
training accorded to young patriots. Most parents seem
to take it for granted that as children have bodies, and
internal organs and brains, so they must have the inevitable
accompanyments of hunger and pains and patriotism. It is
all very beautiful to say that children imbibe love of coun-
try from the sheer freedom of the air they breathe, but it is
not in the least true. Why is it not as rational to think that
children breathe in other virtues, gratuitously, such as love
of truth, hatred of bullying, courtesy to each other? Even
the most conscientious parent, who strives to make invulner-
able every least point in her child's moral armor, will either
shirk entirely the question of patriotic training or leave it
to the already overburdened school teacher.

Of course, the public schools are supposed to handle this
particular branch of education. There is
very little that is
not put upon them.
The watchful and
thoughtful outsider
is even now con-
sidering the advisa-
bility of having kin-
dergarten teachers
devote a few half
hours daily in lecturing their young charges upon the vital
subject of "How to be Happy though Married." It is a posi-
tive fact that many primary schools find themselves so bog-
ged up in ethics, as it were, that they have very little time
for instruction in the material branches of reading, writing
and figuring. It is not strange that the schools do but
inconsequential, surface work where they have to deal with
such extraordinary alien topics of instruction. There is a
primary school damsel of some six summers who every
month brings home a report card whereon she is marked
"Excellent" (or 100%) in a weird, study, broadly entitled
"Morals and Manners." Now, in private life, this particu-
lar maiden has execrable manners and is quite as immoral
as she knows how, but being blessed with a good memory and having a captivating if hypocritcal suavity of address for the taking in of strangers and school teachers, she is enabled monthly to obtain full credits in the fancy items of the curriculum. Such patriotism as the overworked teacher has time to impart must necessarily be of the same superficial order. Far from criticising them, sympathizing with them utterly, we can nevertheless see that teachers adopt every method best calculated to make children, boys especially, abhor the very names of patriots, whether living or dead. One method of patriotic instruction is to read a class a brief biographical sketch and then have the pupils re-write it in their own words. Now when a boy has broken his back, emptied his brain, cramped his fingers, inked his eyebrows, smeared his paper, lost his recess and generally wrecked his happiness in an attempt to write a composition upon a hero of whom he has a most insufficient knowledge, that hero is ever after ranked among the cut-throats and torturers of that boy’s unforgiving memory. If the teacher is merciful she allows the children to reproduce the sketch orally; and by that means is one method of soul-flagellation exchanged for another, for the ordinary bashful lad stands and wriggles and blushes and pales and stammers and stutters and marks every titter from his companions and gets through some sort of a biographical sketch with no other desire but to wind up with punching the head of the titterer, and of the teacher, and of George Washington too, if he could get hold of him. There is worse yet. What capital punishment is to the criminal offender, so is dramatic recitation to a school boy; and it seems to be an established notion in some schools that there is no course more calculated to instill patriotism into an urchin than by hounding him to a platform, impaling him upon the jeering glances of his mates, and by grinding out of him a desperate command to “tear the tattered ensign down, long has it waved on high?”

Theodore Roosevelt,—and if he believed as much in the strenuous life when a boy as a man, he must have been quite a handful for his teachers,—confesses to have been fairly
bereft of his senses every time that he was set to declaim before his school-fellows. There is told of him this story.

He was once under compulsion at a school-exhibition to recite the patriotic selection of Marco Bozzaris. He became so exceedingly agonized and confused, that at the lines—

"The Turk lay dreaming of the hour,  
When Greece, her knees in supplication bent,  
Should tremble at his power,"

he completely lost his memory and could only gasp at miserable intervals—"when Greece, her knees"—"Greece, her knees"—and collapsed utterly when a rural but encouraging voice in the audience vociferated, "Grease her knees once more, sonny, and mebbe she'll start." Surely the patriotism that is inculcated through the instrumentality of heart failure is bound to be of a very spasmodic quality.

There is in the United States a bright young man sane on every subject except the Declaration of Independence. When he sees that piece of literature, he has no other impulse but to rend it page by page and jump upon the fragments,—and all because he was forced to learn it, twenty-five lines at a time, after school, as a punishment for whispering. As he was a persistent whisperer, he is letter perfect in the Declaration,—and loathes it accordingly. Such a punishment cannot be too strongly condemned. It is on a par with a punishment devised by a western ranch woman,—she used nightly to put her baby girl out of doors, in sight of some howling coyotes, as a means of inclining the youngster to say her evening prayers.

Repeating the statement that the method of teaching patriotism prevailing in the public schools of to-day is not calculated to produce the highest results, repeating also that the teacher is to be wholly commiserated and not blamed, it is urged in these remarks that the home is the province where such instruction may be most successfully carried on. A few words spoken at prayer time by the mother to the child upon the sacred claims of his country,—a few words earnestly uttered, in moods of good-comradeship, by the father to the son upon the noble duties of citizenship,—and it would not be long before patriotism would be lifted above
the clap-trap of public oratory, and the flag would change from a gaudy decoration (often a mere advertisement) into a symbol of all that was unspeakably holy.

All honor to them, our dear boys need no teaching to tell them when to die for their land,—they are away at the first call; but when they learn that it is as noble and nobler to live daily in their country's service, surely there will be no wars to call them to foreign graves!

Perhaps, if patriotism were inculcated tenderly at the home fireside instead of being martyred upon a school platform, and then dropped entirely out of family conversations as if it were something,—as Silas Wegg puts it,—“not to be mentioned before ladies,” we might number among our citizens more patriots and fewer politicians, we might almost aspire to the hopes of a ballot that would really express the will of the people and not the strength of the “mighty.”

A DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
DEDICATION IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

By Mrs. Andrew J. Kellar.

The twenty-eighth of August, 1900, will be marked with a white stone in the state records of our noble order. On that day an impressive ceremony was held in wind cave, South Dakota, the great natural cave, twelve miles from Hot Springs. A beautiful chamber in that vast underground temple was dedicated to the Daughters of the American Revolution. The state regent, with a party of Daughters and Sons from this and distant states, was present and conducted the ceremonies. The baptismal fluid was pure mineral water from Hot Springs. “The Rescue,” a patriotic poem written by Philip Kellar, for a Daughter of the American Revolution luncheon last year, and afterwards published in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, was recited;
a patriotic address was delivered, followed by national songs; then the room was surrendered to the Daughters. This room, of supreme beauty and grandeur, is on the route to, and near the Gates of Pearl, an exquisite formation of frostwork forming large and perfect gates, that open into other wonders. Opening into the chamber on one side is the splendid Richardson Washington memorial hall, dedicated to Mrs. Ellen A. Richardson, the founder of the George Washington memorial association. Near by is the "Hall of the Tabernacle," an immense hall of magnificent proportions. On the routes to the "Fair Grounds" and "Garden of Eden," both of exceptional interest, are many chambers and halls dedicated to distinguished organizations and churches, and marked for immortality, but few equal this selected for the Daughters. It is a worthy spot for a worthy purpose. It is a mighty mystery of form and color, of marvelous conception and execution. A unique and exquisite formation called, for want of a better name, "boxwork," decorates the entire ceiling, while geodes, frostwork and aqua-marine minerals lend added brilliancy to the walls, which are of extraordinary height. One distinguishing feature of this room is a perfectly smooth space several feet square; a proper distance from the floor, as if left especially for the inscription. Did nature thousands of years ago foresee the Daughters' coming?

It is subject for congratulation that a chamber of such noble proportions and artistic beauty has been secured for this purpose. The distinguished visitors who assisted in the dedication were awed by the architectural grandeur extending to seemingly interminable distances in every direction. It was a wonderful new world under ground, of jewels, minerals, sculptured walls, decorated ceilings and regular lines of exquisitely colored frieze.

In this new state we are conscious of many irreparable needs. We lack the incentive of historic spots and memories, we lack the settled and developed wealth of older civilization, and the inspiring friction possible only in populous
communities. No amount of energy, or intelligence can take the place of these necessities, hence we cannot show practical results that an ambitious regent yearns for. But we must be the more intense, making up in sentiment our loss in essentials. This dedication adds neither new members nor wealth, yet it brings to the Daughters an imperishable honor. It gives them apartments more majestic and enduring than the rock temples built to honor the kings of Egypt—apartments erected, decorated and preserved, by nature's own hand centuries ago, with the promise of centuries to come, and far more splendid than is possible for man to conceive or create. Here nature's artists left their immortal touch in color and on stone. If the work differs from the rugged Moses and beautiful David of Michael Angelo, or the divine frescoes of Raphael, or the Greek touch of Phidias, still would the splendor of this mighty mystery compel admiration from those masters of the brush and chisel.

It is to this we invite the Daughters from every nook and corner of the republic. It is their inheritance. It bids them welcome for all time. Our society may change in the course of time, as all human work must; but this triumph of art is unchangeable. May we not exclaim with Emerson,

"Nature builded better than she knew,  
The conscious stone to beauty grew."

JANUARY IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

By Mary Shelley Pechin.

"For He that worketh high and wise,  
Nor pauses in his plan,  
Will take the sun out of the skies  
Ere freedom out of man."

January 1. Norfolk, Virginia, bombarded and burned by the British, 1776. General Washington ordered a flag, known as the "flag of the union," hoisted over his head-
quarters at Cambridge. It was tri-colored, with the crosses of St. George and St. Andrews on a blue field, 1776.

**January 2.** The second engagement at Trenton, New Jersey. The Americans retreated, 1776.

**January 3.** Battle of Princeton, Americans victorious, 1777.

**January 4.** General Clinton anchored in New York harbor, 1776. The treaty of peace ratified by congress, 1784.

**January 5.** New Hampshire formed a state government, 1776. Arnold burned Richmond, Virginia, 1781.

**January 6.** "Congress had commenced the war without adequate funds and with no power to impose direct taxes, finds itself in pressing need of money," 1780.

**January 7.** Benjamin Franklin had an interview with the king of France, 1776.

**January 8.** Washington asked congress for aid, "for my officers and men are starving," 1780.

"To suffer was the lot of the Revolutionary soldier."

**January 9.** British captured Fort Sunbury, South Carolina, 1779.

**January 10.** Engagement at Fogland Ferry, Rhode Island, 1777.

**January 11.** Washington reported to congress a mutiny among the troops at Trenton. The trouble was satisfactorily settled by Joseph Reed and a committee from congress, 1781.

**January 12.** Washington writes: "We are compelled by necessity to take the property of citizens for the support of an army on whom their safety depends," 1780.

**January 13.** General Washington proposed to Sir William Howe an exchange of five Hessian field-officers for Major-general Lee. He remonstrated on the barbarous treatment accorded to prisoners taken by the British, 1777.

**January 14.** General Tarleton passed the Enmoree and Tyger rivers above Cherokee ford, 1781.

**January 15.** Washington wrote to Mrs. Sarah Bache thanking her and the ladies of the "Philadelphia Association" for the soldiers' clothing. One item was two thousand
and five shirts. “The value of the donation will be greatly enhanced by a consideration of the hands by whom it was made and presented. Amidst all the distresses and sufferings of the army, from whatever source they have arisen, it must be a consolation to our virtuous countrywomen that they have never withheld their most zealous efforts to support the cause,” 1781.

**January 16.** Benjamin Franklin endeavored to have his plans for a confederacy heard, 1776.

**January 17.** Battle of Cowpens. Americans victorious, 1781.

“My angel—his name is Freedom—
Choose him to be your king;
He shall cut pathways east and west,
And ‘fend you with his wing.”

**January 18.** Washington received the news of the death of Montgomery, 1776.

**January 19.** Cornwallis moved his army to King’s Mountain. The defeat at Cowpens had taken him by surprise, 1781.

**January 20.** Battle of Somerset Court House, New Jersey, 1777.

**January 21.** Washington ordered “that all plunder taken from the enemy must be distributed among the scouting parties as a reward for the fatigue, dangers and hardships to which they are exposed,” 1777.

**January 22.** Washington wrote to congress, asking permission to retain his original commission—the only personal request he ever made of the government, 1784.

**January 23.** Washington congratulated the army on the evacuation of Charleston and the total liberation of the southern states from the power of the enemy, 1783.

**January 24.** The British surprised the picket guards at Elizabethtown, 1780.

**January 25.** Washington commanded all persons who had taken the oath of allegiance to Great Britain, to “take the oath of allegiance to the United States or forthwith withdraw themselves and family within the enemy’s lines,” 1777.

"Let not the land once proud of him
Insult him now,
Nor brand with deeper shame
His dim dishonored brow."

January 27. Andrew Jackson said: “Our Federal Union; it must be preserved,” 1776.

January 28. Cornwallis, by forced marches, reached the Catawba, 1781.

January 29. British captured Augusta, Georgia, 1777.

January 30. Greene took command of Morgan’s forces, 1781.

January 31. Washington at Valley Forge thanked Henry Laurens, for sending him the information concerning the “Conway Cabel,” 1778.

“But life shall on and upward go;
Th’ eternal step of progress beats
To that great anthem, calm and slow,
Which God repeats.”

REAL DAUGHTERS.

MRS. LUCRETIA MILLER.

Mrs. Lucretia Miller was born in Washington county, Kentucky, on the 4th day of March, 1814. Her father and mother, William and Tilly Wright, with their children, emigrated to Pulaski county, Missouri, when the subject of this sketch was eleven years old. Lucretia Wright became the wife of William Miller when but fifteen years of age. She was the mother of four children, all being dead but one, W. J. Miller, of Elsah, Jersey county, Illinois. Mrs. Miller came to this state about 1837, where she has since resided, her present home being in Browning, Illinois. She has seventeen grandchildren living, and fourteen great-grandchildren, and has been a widow twenty-two years.

Her father, William Wright, was born in London, Eng-
land, about 1761. He came to America with British troops under Gen. Gage in 1776, at the age of fifteen. Soon after the battle of Bunker Hill he deserted the British army and enlisted with the colonial army, from Berkeley county, Virginia, and reënlisted after two years, serving three years the last time of enlistment. He was always very devoted to his adopted country and when the war of 1812 broke out he was refused enlistment because of his age. So anxious was he to serve that he hired as a substitute.

He was married in Kentucky to Milly Malone, daughter of Simon Malone. Afterwards they moved to Missouri, where he died in 1834.

Mrs. Miller is a member of Warren Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Monmouth, Illinois, and is very proud of the fact that she belongs to the society. The above information has been furnished by her granddaughter,
Mrs. T. R. Willard, of Browning, Illinois, with whom she makes her home.—Lucy Mapes Kidder.

**MRS. MARY FORBES GANO BRYAN-COBB.**

The Vanderburgh Chapter has among its members a "real daughter" of the Revolution. Her name is Mary Forbes Gano Bryan-Cobb. She lives at New London, near Kokomo, Indiana, and on January 11, 1900, she completed her ninety-seventh year. Mrs. Cobb is a descendant of Francois Gerneaux, of France, who, to escape martyrdom after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, fled to this country and settled at New Rochelle, N. Y. When he learned that his property in France had been confiscated, he said: "I have been expelled from my birthplace, and my property has been taken from my family for only one aggression—a love for the Bible and its teachings. Let my name change with changing circumstances," and it has ever since been known and pronounced by Americans Gano.

Her great-grandfather, the Rev. John Gano, had the honor of immersing Washington in the Potomac river, and this old lady remembers hearing her father, Daniel Gano, tell of this baptismal ceremony.

She lived in Clark and Owen counties, Kentucky, near the home of Henry Clay, with whose family she was well acquainted. She tells of the visit of DeKalb to this country and of the respect paid him by the Revolutionary soldiers.

Mrs. Cobb's first husband was Louis Howard Bryan, the great-grandfather of William Jennings Bryan. Her second husband was Elisha Cobb, who died in 1884. Though eleven children were the result of the two marriages, but two of her children survive, a daughter in Kentucky and another with whom she resides in New London, Indiana.

Mrs. Cobb writes an interesting letter and seems to have a perfect memory of occurrences of long ago.

Last year, through the efforts of our enthusiastic regent, Mrs. Isaac Odell, the name and history of this venerable lady were sent to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, to be passed upon. In due time she...
REAL DAUGHTERS.

was accepted and became a valued member of our organization. A beautiful golden spoon inscribed with her name was presented her by the National Society.—EDITH HOWE REILLY, Historian.

MRS. HANNAH FOLLETT CLARK.

The Jonathan Dayton Chapter is honored by having two "real daughters" among its members. Mrs. Hannah Follett Clark, who lives at Hartford, Ohio, and Mrs. Anna Mathiot Dorsey, of Dayton. Mrs. Clark, the elder of these, lacks but three years of completing her century of life. Her remarkable vitality is an inheritance from a line of fighting patriots. Her father, grandfather and great-grandfather were all in the service of the American army. Her grandfather, Eliphalet Follett, was killed at the massacre of Wyoming, and (2)
her grandmother, who was a member of the famous Dewey family, in the first days of her widowhood, saw their home looted and burned.

In her destitution she started for her old home in Vermont with her family of six children, the eldest of whom, Martin Dewey Follett, then a lad barely old enough to be in service, was Mrs. Clark's father.

An old horse, too worthless for the ruffians to steal; a feather bed for a saddle, the family Bible and some concealed silver spoons were almost the only possessions left. The journey was one of great hardships, though all reached their destination in safety. Mrs. Clark's mother, Persis Farsett, was a daughter of Captain John Farsett, of the Vermont troops, and experienced all the hardships of the Burgoyne raid.

These sturdy ancestors bequeathed to those who came after them strength and endurance. Mrs. Clark possesses the gift of a rare voice that retained its sweetness and purity of tone until she had passed her eightieth year. Now, in her ninety-eighth she is still able to go about her home and enjoy the companionship of her friends.—SARA J. PATRICK.

MRS. ANNA MATHIOT DORSEY.

There are some names enshrined in our hearts which are to us like odors of blossoms, or the singing of birds, or the grateful summer zephyrs.

Among these cherished ones, the name of our dear revered Anna M. Dorsey is a sacred inheritance.

She was born in the romantic little village of Connellsville, Pennsylvania, on the banks of the Youghiogheny river.

Her father's family were Huguenots, and from them she inherited many sterling traits. Her father served in the "Patriot Army" from the time of his enlistment in 1776 until the close of the war.

In 1800 he was commissioned "Justice of the Peace" by Gov. Thomas McKean, "to serve as long as you behave yourself well." This office he held for forty years. He was designated as "a straight man, straight in character, straight in stature."
Mrs. Dorsey's mother was of English Quaker parentage, and was a remarkable woman. Members of her family say they "never saw her angry," though with her family of eleven children there must have been much to try her soul. All recognized her firm though gentle discipline. Her presence in the sick room was a benediction, with her cheery words and healing potions. Mrs. Dorsey inherited her mother's skill among the sick, so that in her large family a physician was seldom called.

Her maternal grandfather, Joshua Davies, was of the straightest and strictest of his most admirable sect, with a fund of humor that will crop out in his granddaughter today.

Ninety years ago there were no public schools, and the very best for girls afforded but poor facilities compared with
the present, but she hungered for knowledge, gleaning from every source. Her ideals were pure and high. When a little girl she would think “I belong to a noble family. I must do nothing of which to be ashamed.” At the foundation of her character was the most sensitive conscientiousness. She grew into a self-reliant woman of broad intelligence. She has always been abreast of the times and interested in the world’s work.

Married young and widowed early in life, she married a second time. On her husband’s plantation in Virginia, there was a large family of white people and many slaves, and her responsibilities were many and arduous. Bravely she met them all, and her refining touch and wise counsel left their impress everywhere. She moved about in her home as one having authority, ready with advice and counsel or words of sympathy or reprimand, as they were needed. Her large hospitality, her ready wit, her generous sympathies made her a most desirable acquaintance.

The war came on. She saw the slaves all freed, the stock and farm implements carried off, the harvests ruined, the fences burned; reduced in a few months from affluence to straightened circumstances. The prospect was enough to appall the stoutest heart, but down from the rugged summit of necessity this delicate, refined soul looked undaunted. Self-poised, firm and inflexible in the right, the darker the shadows the brighter the luster of her self-sacrificing character. Never once did her hands falter, never did the slender shoulders shrink from the burden laid upon them, but whether the winds blew rough or soft, she was ever the gracious lady, with her heart attuned to life’s harmonies. When I was a child I remember how her presence impressed me; her beautiful, soulful eyes, her loving words falling like dew in the thirsty flower’s cup.

Surely “she opened her mouth with wisdom, and on her tongue was the law of kindness.”

She is still with us, and for more than ninety years slowly and surely her life’s flowers have been burgeoning and blossoming into the “consummate flower” Heaven. Her noble life crowns all womanhood with glory.—Eliza Davidson Philips.
REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS.

This department is intended for hitherto unpublished or practically inaccessible records of patriots of the War of American Independence, which records may be helpful to those desiring admission to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and to the registrars of the chapters. Such data will be gladly received by the editor of this magazine.

OUTFIT OF A CONTINENTAL SOLDIER.

SOME PRISON SHIP MARTYRS.

THE REV. THOMAS ANDROS was born at Norwich, Connecticut; enlisted at the age of sixteen; was taken prisoner and confined on the "Old Jersey Prison Ship;" he escaped; studied for the ministry and was pastor of the Congregational church of Berkley, Massachusetts, for forty-seven years. He died there December 30, 1845.—REBECCA P. EASTMAN, Framingham Chapter.

JOSEPH KINNEY was born at Plainfield, Massachusetts; enlisted in 1775; was at Dorchester Heights; was wounded at Long Island and taken prisoner and confined in the "Old Jersey Prison Ship;" after his release he was at the battle of Saratoga. After the war, he married Sarah, daughter of General Simon Spaulding and moved to Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. He had a large family and many worthy descendants bear the name.—AMANDA KINNEY POWERS, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

CAPT. SETH CLARKE, of Salisbury, Massachusetts, was appointed commander of the brigantine "Congress," a privateer, June 6, 1781. He was taken prisoner and confined on the prison ship "Dartmouth." There he contracted consumption of which he died in Salisbury, Massachusetts, February 23, 1787.
CHRISTOPHER CRARY, of New London county, Connecticut, was on the prison ship "Halifax." He escaped with two companions named Elderkin and Kimball, both from Connecticut. His brother, Joseph, was a prisoner on board a prison ship in New York Harbor.—

Written down from her grandfather's lips many years ago by HELEN M. WHEPLEY.

GEORGE ROBERT TWELVE HEWES, the son of George and Abigail (Sever) Hewes, was bap. in Boston, August 25, 1742. In 1833 he was living near Richfield Springs, Otsego county, New York. This year he gave an account of the part he played in the drama of the Boston Tea Party. It was printed the next year, accompanied by a picture, showing him as he looked at that time. He was brought up in Boston and was early interested in all matters relating to the safety of the colonies. He remembered the many incidents clearly. There was a division of Indians for each ship. His division was commanded by Leonard Pitt. Hewes was made boatswain by Pitt, and on boarding the vessel was told to demand of the captain the keys of the hatches and a dozen candles. They were promptly furnished, but the captain begged him to do no harm to the ship. The men worked busily and quietly, without disorder till the last chest had been let down into the sea. Then they quietly disbanded. When the war opened, he went on a privateering cruise under Captain Thomas Stacy. They were gone three months and took many prizes. He then sailed under Captain Samuel Smedley, of New London, Connecticut, and they were equally successful in capturing the vessels of the British. From time to time he served in the militia. He helped to guard the Rhode Island coast under Captain Thomas George, and was at West Point under Captain Barney. He was a pensioner.

He married a daughter of Benjamin Sumner, of Boston, by whom he had fifteen children, and with whom he lived for seventy years. He had many grandchildren. He has descendants among the Daughters of the American Revolution.

LENDELL PITS.—He is, without doubt, the Leonard Pitt who commanded one of the divisions that emptied the tea as given by Hewes in his narrative.
It is hoped that others of the Reception Committee of the Boston Tea Party may be identified and proof of their services given.

NAMES OF PENSIONERS FOR REVOLUTIONARY OR MILITARY SERVICES LIVING IN MISSISSIPPI IN 1840.

From the Census of Pensioners.

Adams, David, Monroe Co.
Alexander, George, Panola Co.
Armstrong, Matthew, Panola Co.

Bateman, Thomas, Greene Co.
Bowsman, John, Marion Co.
Boyd, James, Newton Co.
Boydston, Samuel, Neshoba Co.
Brown, John, Oktibbeha Co.
Burke, J., Jefferson Co.

Campbell, Charles, Hinds Co.
Coleman, Charles P., Kemper Co.
Corbet, Edward, Marshall Co.
Cornelius, Charles, Pontotoc Co.
Courtney, James, Simpson Co.
Crane, Mayfield, Tishamingo Co.

Fairbanks, William, Copiah Co.
Finton, John, Clarke Co.

Gartington, Christopher, Amite Co.
Gillespie, William, Lafayette Co.

Harmon, Gideon, Monroe Co.
Harris, William, Newton Co.
Hawley, Daniel, Franklin Co.
Haws, Ezekiel, Kemper Co.
Hendricks, Hillary, Yalobusha Co.
Holland, Charles, Choctaw Co.
Hudspeth, Airs, Winston Co.

Johnson, Caleb, Madison Co.
Johnson, S., Jefferson Co.
Johnson, William, Monroe Co.
Jones, Harrison, Marshall Co.

Kitchen, John, Monroe Co.
McCaskill, Kenneth, Kemper Co.
McClenden, Shadrach, Copiah Co.
McIntosh, William, Noxubee Co.
Mangan, John, Itawamba Co.
Manow, David, Lafayette Co.
Meek, Alexander, Marshall Co.
Miller, Leonard, Lafayette Co.
Morgan, James, Tishamingo Co.
Morgan, John, Tippah Co.
Morse, Alexander, Greene Co.
Mullin, Thomas, Chickasaw Co.
Robinson, William, Noxubee Co.
Sibley, John, Sen., Amite Co.
Smith, Robert, Winston Co.
Stewart, John, Lawrence Co.
Stroud, William, Smith Co.

Tabor, William, Winston Co.
Tattan, John, Kemper Co.

Vance, William, Tippah Co.
Vaughn, Joel, Neshoba Co.
Walker, Thomas, Lafayette Co.
Watson, Simeon, Winston Co.
White, Christopher, Noxubee Co.
White, Sherwood, Winston Co.
Whitehead, James, Lauderdale Co.
Whittington, Grief, Amite Co.
Wigington, George, Monroe Co.
Wilks, Thomas, Monroe Co.
Williams, Robert, Monroe Co.
Wright, David, Monroe Co.
WORK OF THE CHAPTERS.

The Eschscholtzia Chapter (Los Angeles, California).—On the 6th of February we took possession of our new home in the beautiful woman's club building. It is in mission style, with large halls, parlors, assembly rooms, kitchen and everything needed for the uses of such a building. Our room is a front one on the second floor, opening out upon a balcony. We furnished it with old colonial mahogany. Our regent, Mrs. Abbott Kinney, presented the chapter with a handsome regent's chair. These, with our spinning wheel, pictures and "Old Glory" appropriately draped, render our room very attractive.

On the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, a reception was given by the chapter at Abbottsford Inn.

In California we have no colonial relics to preserve for the Daughters, and so have to devote our energies to other matters. The chapter have had in contemplation the erection of a monument to Gen. John C. Fremont, whose widow is an honorary member of our chapter. We hope to so interest the citizens of southern California in this work that we will have something worthy of the "Pathfinder." Several plans have been mentioned in regard to aiding in the erection of the Continental Hall, some of which will soon be acted upon.

At our last meeting the following officers were elected: Regent, Mrs. Wesley Clark; vice-regent, Mrs. H. T. Lee; registrar, Miss Alice J. Stevens; recording secretary, Mrs. Cameron Erskine Thorn; corresponding secretary, Mrs. H. T. Gooding; treasurer, Miss Adair; Historian, Miss Pepper.—Mrs. C. P. Bradfield, Historian.

The Abigail Phelps Chapter (Simsbury, Connecticut,) have been having gala times since the return of their regent, Mrs. Antoinnette Eno Wood, from Europe. During her absence the chapter arrived at the unanimous conclusion
that as she has done so much for them, giving money in the name of the chapter and otherwise advancing their interests, that it seemed fitting to make some demonstration of their sentiments. Accordingly she was welcomed with an enthusiastic reception October 18th at the Simsbury casino, which was beautifully decorated for the occasion. The ladies spared no efforts to make the affair a success. Among their guests were many distinguished Daughters from out of town, including the state regent, Mrs. Sara T. Kinney. Mrs. Wood received a handsome loving cup, which was presented to her by the vice-regent, Mrs. George C. Eno, in behalf of the chapter. Mrs. Wood arranged for four afternoon entertainments, under the auspices of the chapter, to which a general invitation was given.

The first was a lecture by Dr. E. P. Parker, of Hartford, on Oberammergau and the Passion Play, which he saw last summer for the second time. The second was a lecture by Louis H. Cornish, editor of "The Spirit of '76," on colonial life among the Puritans, and it was accompanied by music of ye olden tyme and illustrated by original stereopticon views. The third was a lecture by Webster Ellsworth, and was also illustrated. The last entertainment was a concert by the Asylum Hill church quartet, under the direction of Mr. S. Clark Lord. The entire concert was delightful. After each of these excellent and long-to-be remembered entertainments, tea was served and a social time followed.—P.

Norwalk Chapter (Norwalk, Connecticut).—Mrs. S. R. Weed conducted the meeting of the chapter, November 14th.

The usual essay prize of $5 in gold is to be offered to the children of Norwalk. Two additional prizes of $5 each are offered by Miss Cunningham to the intermediate pupils in the South Norwalk schools and by Mrs. Frederick Belden, to the intermediate pupils in the Norwalk schools. The committee on a voting contest among the organizations in town for the bronze figures offered by the chapter, reported that 276 votes have been cast, while 1,000 are necessary for an election. The Hale fountain dedication will be made in the spring or early summer. Mrs. Frederick Belden was
elected delegate to the continental congress. Mrs. W. H. Weed gave an interesting talk about the work of Silver Bow Chapter, of Butte City, Montana. The program of the afternoon included two beautifully executed piano solos by Miss M. Idella Campbell. Miss Kathryn D. Hunter recited a negro preacher's "Vindication" in a capital manner, and Mrs. Robert S. Van Buren sang two sweet ballads. November dates in the Revolution were given in a brief paper by Mrs. F. J. Bradbury, and the interest of the afternoon culminated in "Impressions of the Rummage Sale," by Mrs. A. Blanchard, whose humorous drolleries called forth continual ripples of laughter.

De Shon Chapter (Boone, Iowa).—October 13, 1900, will be memorable in the records of De Shon Chapter. The chapter convened at the home of Mrs. F. L. Paine, the regent, which was made bright and beautiful with patriotic decorations. Fifteen members responded to the roll call. Then Mrs. Paine introduced the guest of the occasion, Iowa's state regent, Mrs. C. E. Armstrong, who had come to present to De Shon Chapter its charter. Mrs. Armstrong spoke fervently and eloquently. She began with words of encouragement and well-merited praise to its regent for the work already accomplished. The history of the National organization was briefly reviewed. The main topic of the address was then taken up, the work of women during the Revolution, much of which is unnoticed in history. She spoke of Hannah Arnett, who, in the darkest days of the Revolution, revived the spirit of patriotism in the hearts of the men, who had nearly yielded to the insidious promises of Lord Howe and were about to desert their country and cause. Emily Geiger was eulogized, who made a far more perilous journey than Paul Revere, carrying important messages through territory held by the Tories. Lydia Darrah, Molly Pitcher and Molly Stark were mentioned, as well as those many unknown women who cheerfully endured privation and anxiety, while their husbands and sons fought for liberty.

In presenting the charter, she reminded the chapter of the
obligations it involved to celebrate patriotic anniversaries, to perpetuate the memory of the men and women who achieved American independence and to assist in maintaining and extending the institutions of liberty.

With a few well-chosen words, Mrs. Paine accepted the charter in behalf of De Shon Chapter, pledging the members to the fulfilment of its obligations.

Mrs. J. L. Stevens, the registrar, made a short address, welcoming the state regent and touching upon the subject of liberty, that priceless possession of the American people. A social hour then followed, with the serving of light refreshments, and the chapter adjourned, each member feeling that new inspiration had been given to all by the presence of Mrs. Armstrong and her glowing and patriotic address.

In the evening the residence of the vice-regent, Mrs. D. F. Goodykoontz, was thrown open for a reception given by the board of management of De Shon Chapter in honor of Mrs. Armstrong, the guests being the members of the chapter and the presidents of the various ladies’ clubs in the city. No effort was spared to make the occasion a delightful one.—HARMA L. BAKER KNOWLTON, Historian.

Pilgrim Chapter (Iowa City, Iowa), gladly responds to the request of the editor as to our work, in hopes it may be of help to other small chapters. Pilgrim Chapter is small, we have but twenty-three names on the chapter roll, yet our influence is far-reaching, for at present we have two Daughters sustaining our name in New York city, one in Manila, two in northern Michigan, one in southern Mississippi. Local conditions and environment must necessarily determine the policy of every chapter. Our little city is the home of the state university, and not so large but that the educational spirit is everywhere felt. Naturally, then, our chapter became a literary one. Our work has been the history of the American colonies. By next June we will have completed the course to the time of the Revolutionary war. After each program comes a social half hour, during which light refreshments are served.

As in this part of the country there are no historical spots
to be beautified or relics to be preserved, we have tried in our small way to foster the new patriotism; sometimes indeed by a pruning not always understood. Like many other chapters we have offered an annual prize for the best history work in the public schools; have placed suitable books in the libraries and hung pictures on the walls.

Our meetings come regularly upon the first Saturday of each month. The celebration of special days is generally left to the discretion of the chapter, but on each such day a flag is hung from the house of every Daughter.

During the Spanish-American war it was our good fortune to raise a considerable sum of money for our soldiers. We have also sent a box of books and magazines to the Philippines and are soon to send another.

The past three years has taught us much, but the greatest lesson of all has been the one that should be first learned by every organization, great or small, and that is, that it must be a recognized fact by the whole community that whatever business comes before the society will be done in a business-like manner. Parliamentary law was made to accelerate not to impede business. We wish some of the other small chapters in the different sections of the country would correspond with us in regard to their work, it would bring us much closer together than the pages of a magazine ever can expect to do.—Eleanor S. Briggs.

Kentucky State Conference.—The fourth conference of the Kentucky chapters was held at Louisville on October 17th and 18th in the rooms of the John Marshall Chapter, and from the time the state regent, Miss Lucretia Hart Clay, rapped for order with the historic gavel, made of wood taken from Independence Hall, the meetings were replete with interest. Portions of the same wood were furnished by Miss Clay to be incorporated in our own chapter gavel and to the various chapters throughout the state for the same purpose. The address of welcome was made by Mrs. Luke P. Blackburn. Miss Clay's paper, entitled "The difficulties of building up State Chapters," was an unusually able one, as was Mrs. Maxwell's "Experience of the State Regent."
graceful expression of Mrs. Henry L. Pope that she "loved all Daughters" surely found a responsive chord in the hearts of all present.

Danville Chapter requested the co-operation of her sister chapters in securing an appropriation from the legislature to purchase an historic building in Danville which was the first state house and jail in Kentucky, to be used for a museum. Miss Clay also put in a claim for Continental Hall, the building which the Daughters propose to erect in Washington, where they may keep the valuable relics now lodged in the Smithsonian Institution, and suggested that a small contribution from each member in the state would be a move in the right direction.

On the motion of Mrs. Jno. T. Bates, regent of John Marshall Chapter, it was decided to nominate the state regent at the annual meeting and have the nomination confirmed afterwards at the meeting of the National Society in Washington, District of Columbia.

In conclusion the "tea" given at the beautiful home of Mrs. T. L. Jefferson brought us into closer sympathy with our visitors.—Mrs. W. A. Hughes.

Miss Lucretia Hart Clay, in her address to the Kentucky Daughters of the American Revolution, said:

An old adage says that "an honest confession is good for the soul," and another, equally wise, that "troubles are easier to bear when shared with others." I will therefore proceed at once to ease my mind by telling you that now, when the time has come for me to garner in the harvest and to exhibit the fruits of my labor, I find, alas! thorns and thistles and nettles, where I fondly hoped for golden grain and fat ears of corn and all good things that satisfy the heart and soul of man.

I once had a small negro boy helping me to plant some flowers, and, seeing that he was interested in the work, I asked him if he would like to be a gardener? Mistaking the latter word, or perhaps I did not pronounce distinctly, he thought I meant God, and at once replied in the most emphatic way, "No, I would rather be a human." I was so impressed by his reply that I often find myself using the word "human" without the "being," which should naturally follow. When I heard that I had been elected to the high office of state regent, I showed most conclusively that I was a human. The very first thing that I did was to read the annual report of my predecessor, to see what she had accomplished during her two years of office, and.
I would not confess it, but that we are all human, I determined to accomplish even more.

With the whole state before me, like a new world to conquer, I planned my campaign and rushed madly on to what I thought would be an easy victory. Alexander and Caesar never felt braver, and, armed with authority from the National Society, I crossed the Rubicon without a misgiving. In anticipation, I already saw the new chapters, conquered by my pen, led in triumph to the august feet of the National Board, to be incorporated into the grand Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Alas, poor human! I found the enemy entrenched at every point. Bulwarks of indifference, as impenetrable as walls of adamant, confronted me, and often I had to retire from the field abashed. Sometimes I was led into ambush, and this was the hardest of all. I have followed an ignis fatuus for months, to find myself at last in a dismal swamp of disappointment, having wasted my strength, and the society's stationery and postage, on a forlorn hope.

I began my work in what I thought was a sensible, methodical way. I studied the geography of the state and wrote down the names of all the towns having a population of over one thousand. I extended my researches even farther, and along with the number of inhabitants I wrote the years in which the towns were established, thinking that in the older towns there would doubtless be many descendants of Revolutionary ancestors, and this would, of course, insure large, flourishing chapters. So much for my ignorance. My wisdom did not increase with my knowledge of geography. As the poet expressed it, "Knowledge comes, but wisdom lingers."

I will here remark that, in the first month of my novitiate, if I may so express it, I thought that I had nothing to do but to amuse myself by forming new chapters. In my delusion, I thought this would be as easy as gathering autumn leaves.

It would first, however, be necessary to appoint regents, and here my first difficulty arose. How could I appoint regents when, in nine-tenths of the towns of the state I did not know even the name of a single person. I determined, however, to overcome this obstacle; I was brave, you see, in those days and very young in experience. I made a list of the towns where chapters were to spring up like mushrooms, and asked a friend who, I knew, had quite an extensive acquaintance throughout the state, to give me the name or names of some of the representative citizens of the towns on my list. This friend happened to be a politician, and I am indebted to him for making me acquainted with the names at least of more judges, senators and congressmen than I thought our poor old commonwealth could furnish. I grew two inches taller in my own estimation; at the very thought of having so many distinguished names on my list. But it was not yet complete, and so I applied for assistance to another friend, a literary man this time, and some more names
were added. And now I felt that I was indeed on the road to victory, for only four towns remained where I did not know the name of at least one prominent man. I will say, before going any farther, that I could not, as you know, appoint these judges, senators and congressmen regents, for in our society they would be most decidedly in the minority, but I thought that they could possibly aid me in my work, by giving me the names of representative women in their towns and counties.

To return to the four places where the politician and literary man had failed to help me, I now had recourse to another profession, and, acting upon the impulse of the moment, I wrote four letters, very pleasant ones, I thought, and addressed them to clergymen residing at—well, I will not name the towns. From one I received a prompt, courteous reply, or rather his wife wrote for him and gave me the information I desired. From the other three, I will say this in a whisper, I never received one line. Possibly they were ignorant of the objects of the society, and felt that it would be incompatible with their peaceful calling to assist anyone who belonged to a Revolutionary organization, in this anarchistic age.

After my experience with the clergymen, I determined to confine my correspondence, as far as possible, to members of my own sex. I succeeded, after a long time, in getting the names of a good many representative women, and now came my real work. I spent day after day, week after week, month after month, writing letters. I exhausted myself, and the little eloquence with which Nature had gifted me, extolling the society. Being an enthusiastic member myself, I tried in every way to arouse the interest of others. I appealed to their ambition by offering to appoint them regents, to confer upon them the highest office in my gift, but often the honor I would have thrust upon them was slighted. I told them that it was one of the grandest organizations in the world, and was constantly increasing in numbers and importance, and that its influence, which was recognized by the foremost men of the nation, was fast becoming international. I spoke in glowing terms of the work that was done during the Spanish-American war, when thousands of women in every section of the country, worked in unison for the health and comfort of our heroic soldiers and sailors. I almost begged them, for the sake of themselves and their children, if they had any, not to throw away their birthright by neglecting to avail themselves of the privilege extended to them. I appealed to the social element, inherent in human nature, and told of the pleasures to be derived from attending the national congress, in our Nation's beautiful capital, and of the social features connected with the congress. I even had the temerity to write an article and send it to the editor of a newspaper in a town where, I had been told, there were many who were eligible for membership. In this article I exhausted my persuasive powers, and the readers of the paper, too, no doubt, in my efforts.
to interest them in the society. I told them, among other things, that, in the years to come, their descendants would find it difficult to prove their eligibility, for the older generation, the custodians of family history and traditions will have passed away and much of their knowledge would die with them. I dwelt upon the fact that our genealogies were not traced upon imperishable marble, but were written upon frail, perishable paper, and, if not carefully preserved, nothing would be left, in a few years, but torn illegible fragments of the once valuable family records. I explained that it was one of the objects of the society to encourage historical research and to preserve and publish the records of the individual service of Revolutionary soldiers and patriots. And in the end, to illustrate the widespread influence of the society, I repeated the words of a woman from another hemisphere, the wife of the Korean minister, who, a year or two ago, after being introduced to the members of the national congress by the president general, said: "I here see the Daughters of the American Revolution. When I return to my country, I will recommend a similar patriotic organization for Korea." What an object lesson that vast assembly of women must have been to an Oriental, and when she returned to her far-off country beyond the seas, she must have longed for a civilization that credits women with souls and allows them to call their lives their own.

I will now turn to a brighter side of the picture, and tell you that, among the thorns and thistles in my garden, there are many beautiful, fragrant flowers, that I hope are so firmly rooted to the soil that no nettles can crowd them out.

Of the chapters throughout the state, I cannot say too much in praise. With few exceptions they have been steadily increasing in numbers and have demonstrated by their good works that they fully appreciate the objects of the society. Where a lack of interest is manifested, I am persuaded that it is partly due to the fact that the members are not kept busy enough. And I will here suggest to the chapter regents, the expediency of undertaking some work in which all the members can be interested. If you merely have your monthly meetings, and there is nothing of special interest to call the members together, their enthusiasm will soon die out for want of fuel. Of the regents who have, as yet, been unable to complete their chapters, I will say that they are among the most interested and enthusiastic members of the society and are doing all in their power to arouse some of the interest that they themselves feel. I am confident that their noble efforts will be crowned with success and that they will soon have flourishing chapters. There are others, too, who deserve a word of praise, the would-be members of the society who have been unable, as yet, to prove their claims to membership, but who fully appreciate the privilege of which they are deprived.

How to arouse an interest in the society, especially among those
who are eligible for membership, is a question to which I have given much thought. The first thing that recommends itself to me is, that we should manifest more interest ourselves and bring the society more into evidence. This can be done only through the united efforts of all the chapters working in unison with each other and with the National Society, which is the nucleus of the whole. There is strength only in union and I suggest that the Kentucky Daughters of the American Revolution adopt as their motto, "United we stand, divided we fall." This venerable motto seems to be no longer heeded or needed by the state, and rather than it should perish from disuse, let us appropriate it and not let it be "cast as rubbish to the void."

With unity there must also come individuality as an organization. Should the society deteriorate into merely an historical society or social club, then let it perish, I say. Both are good in their different ways, but the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution should be on a plane far above the clubs and societies that are exhausting the energies of the modern world.

I am speaking to you to-day as representatives of an organization before which there are great possibilities. The society, as I have said, has attracted the attention of the foremost men of the nation, but it must do more than this, it must make itself felt as a power in the land. By all the rights of inheritance you are entitled to peculiar privileges, for you are the descendants of Americans. The Cavaliers of the South, the Puritans of New England, the Dutch of New Amsterdam, all were Americans and nothing more, and it remains for you, their descendants, to give prominence to this fact, so that there shall be a distinction between them, the men who proudly claimed to be Americans, unhyphenated, if I may coin a word, and the vast multitude that in after years flocked to our shores and, while enjoying all the rights of citizenship, still retain their national characteristics and band themselves into clubs and societies to proclaim their foreign descent.

Daughters of the American Revolution, the time has come for you to claim your descent, a glorious heritage, and then, in the strength of unity, you may be able to gain some of the prestige that our too modest forefathers lost, simply because they failed to assert themselves. They did not realize, perhaps, the magnitude and importance of their individual services. Is it nothing to be descended from men "who dismembered an Empire to give birth to a new Nation?"

A member of the society, writing from Paris, France, July 5th, says: "Our President General is the distinguished heroine of this patriotic week, and right royally does she carry herself, and right loyally does she stand by and for the great society which she has the honor to represent." I have copied the above from an article in the American Monthly Magazine, which you have doubtless seen, entitled "The Daughters of the American Revolution in Paris."

On the 4th day of last July, "United States Day," as it was called,
at the Paris exposition, five thousand persons assembled in and about the Carrousel du Louvre to honor the memory of a man who had been well-nigh forgotten by his own countrymen. I allude to the inauguration of the statue of the Marquis de Lafayette, presented by American women and American school children to the people of France. On the same day his grave was decorated with American Beauty roses, by members of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. And so, after the lapse of years, it remained for the American women and school children to show the people of France that in a quiet secluded cemetery in Paris the dust of a hero rests, waiting till the mortal shall put on immortality. And why, may I ask, has his memory been so honored? Was it because he was a marquis? Was it because he commanded the national guard that should have protected the august person of his king? No, No! There have been hundreds and thousands of marquises, and as for commanding the national guard, many historians have censured him for deserting the poor weak king in his last desperate hours. But there was a reason, and this you all know, he helped the struggling colonies to gain their independence. The Daughters of the American Revolution, the Daughters of the Revolution and the American school children, they and they alone have publicly recognized the services of a man who, for many years, had lain in an almost forgotten grave. I have mentioned this incident as an illustration of the work the society is doing. You have accomplished a great deal, but you cannot yet afford to rest upon your laurels. The work must go on and on until every woman in the United States knows what it means to be a Daughter of the American Revolution.

I trust that I shall live to see the day when those who are eligible to membership will come to us of their own accord, as a few have done, and that we shall not have to go out into the lanes and byways and importune them to come in. Then and not until then can we afford to rest upon our laurels.

Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter (Portland, Maine).—A delightfully informal reception and entertainment was given by the Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter on the evening of November 21st at the “Falmouth.” After an address by one of the members, the regent gave the guests a greeting, which was followed by a musical program interspersed by “readings.” These were highly enjoyed, particularly the fine solo “Palms,” which was delightfully rendered. At the conclusion refreshments were served, and a social hour enjoyed. This in turn was followed by a “Whist Party” of twenty-four
tables. Prizes were given to the successful.—S. M. Paine, Historian.

**Baltimore Chapter** (Baltimore, Maryland).—Peggy Stewart day, the 19th of October, the annual celebration of the Baltimore Chapter, an event which marks an epoch in the history of our chapter, was this year in the form of a charming afternoon at the home of our regent, Mrs. A. Leo Knott. It was a typical autumn day. The burning of the little brig in Annapolis harbor is full of pathos, its deed of daring, its romances are among the most important in the Revolutionary annals.

The drawing room was beautifully decorated; the flag of Maryland and the Stars and Stripes were draped together over the mantel. In the dining room, pink cosmos were used, which with the old silver and cut glass, the beautiful gowns of the ladies, combined with the work of our efficient chairman of entertainment, Mrs. E. Y. Thompson, was not only pleasing to the eye, but to the sense of taste also. Receiving with Mrs. Knott was Miss Mary Isabella Forsyth, one of the vice-presidents general of the National Society, who during the afternoon gave an interesting talk relative to the society since its formation. Another distinguished guest was Miss Octavia Williams Bates, of Detroit, Michigan, a member of the Louisa St. Clair Chapter, who told delightfully of the unveiling of the monuments to Washington and Lafayette at the Paris exposition. Miss Bettie Nicholas read a stirring poem on the "Burning of the Peggy Stewart," written by Mrs. R. H. Cantley. Mrs. John T. Pleasant sang first a patriotic song, and by request "Annie Laurie" from the heroine of which famous ballad she is descended. A handsome collation was served. Thus closed Peggy Stewart day of 1900.—Mary C. Beasley, Historian.

**Hanna Winthrop Chapter** (Cambridge, Massachusetts), has had a very busy and pleasant autumn. Three large pictures of historic subjects have been given to the public schools of Cambridge.

On October 25th last the chapter presented to the
Y. M. C. A. a beautiful fac-simile copy of the Declaration of Independence, handsomely framed in dark oak. The mayor of the city assisted the chapter on this occasion. Master Frederick Stanley Howe, the historian of the Cambridge Society, Children of the American Revolution, read the Declaration, and the Rev. C. N. Duane, rector of the historic Old North church, of Boston, presented the gift, which was received by Mr. Brown, president of the association.

Another pleasant occasion for the chapter was a successful loan exhibition held in the colonial club, Cambridge, on October 29th, 30th and 31st, the object being to increase the funds of the chapter, to be devoted to patriotic work. Many historic articles were shown, some dating back three hundred years. There was a fine collection of Revolutionary relics, an old-fashioned kitchen, a quilting bee, spinning and the making of cartridges, as taught by a British soldier to a Concord maid, all attracted much interest, as did a gown worn by Mrs. Roger Sherman to a dinner given to General Washington when he was in this vicinity. Miss Sarah Whitemore Daggett, state regent, formally opened the exhibition on the afternoon of the 29th. She was present on each day. Mrs. Washington A. Roebling, of New Jersey, and vice-president general of the National Society, was the guest of the chapter on October 29th and 30th, and spoke Monday evening and Tuesday afternoon. The regents of the chapters in this vicinity were invited to pour tea and coffee and nearly twenty-five regents assisted in this way. Many regents received, and Mrs. Holbrook delivered an address. Among the visitors to the exhibition there were representatives of ten states, fifty-four cities and towns, thirty-five chapters, one vice-president general, three state regents, one D. R. regent, one D. R. state regent and eight regents outside of Massachusetts. The president of the Children of the American Revolution and the president of the Sons of the Revolution both made addresses, also President Eliot, of Harvard College. Among others present were Mrs. Eliot, Mayor Champlin and Mrs. Champlin. Music every afternoon and evening added much to the pleasure of all.

Since last January ten new members have been admitted
to Hannah Winthrop Chapter, and several more names are now before the national board of management. Mrs. William H. Wentworth is the regent.

We have one "real daughter," Miss Hannah L. Manson, and we have just made Miss Alice W. Longfellow our first honorary member.—Marion Brown Fessenden, Secretary.

Lucy Jackson Chapter (West Newton, Massachusetts).—Under the auspices of the chapter, the first in a course of three lectures was given at the house of Mrs. James C. Melvin, October 24th, by Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson, on "American Orators." Col. Higginson divided the subject of his address into five periods; the colonial, the Revolutionary, the rise of the lawyers, the academic, the anti-slavery and the lyceum. After referring briefly to the colonial and Revolutionary periods, with a few masterly strokes setting the characters clearly before us, he spoke of being at one time in a large business house in Boston, when one of the clerks looked out of a window and shrieked: "Daniel Webster!" Thereupon every clerk rushed to the window to gaze upon this fascinating sight. He followed their example, and a glance showed that every window of every shop in the street was similarly filled with eager faces. The passers in the street were looking up at the Olympian face of this man in his farmer-like dress as if looking at a lighthouse, and he was a lighthouse. The lecturer under the head of academic spoke of Everett and his finished style, and of the anti-slavery period, when there was no time for studied form in composition. The lyceum speakers followed: Emerson, Curtis, Lucy Stone and others.

On October 30th the chapter met again at the house of Mrs. James C. Melvin to listen to a lecture by Mr. Lewis C. Elson on the history of our national hymns, which he illustrated by vocal and instrumental music. Mr. Elson began with the quotation, "Happy is the nation that has no history." History, he said, is too often only the record of the strife, injustice and oppression of mankind; yet of these evils beautiful music is born—music, the child of sorrow. Mr. Elson spoke of the sterile soil in which American music was
first planted and described the tempest of opposition that arose when the organ was introduced into divine service, Cotton Mather bursting forth in fierce diatribes and denouncing the wickedness of Boston.

If an American were asked the name of his national anthem he would probably pass by the rollicking Yankee Doodle and the bombastic Hail Columbia and acknowledge only the Star Spangled Banner. In Europe they have decided the matter differently. The European bands play Hail Columbia as homage to the United States.

We hope to possess a nobler national hymn than any of those we have mentioned, for America now boasts of a worthy band of composers. May God grant that the coming hymn be not born in the midst of carnage or desolation. May its music not be cradled in distress and baptized in blood!—E. L. Sargent, Secretary.

Distaff Chapter (St. Paul, Minnesota).—Some three weeks ago it was suggested that we work for the Galveston sufferers and send a Thanksgiving box to Mrs. Groce, regent of the Galveston Chapter, for distribution among the Daughters there, or as she sees fit. The suggestion was received with enthusiasm and we have been meeting two mornings every week at the residence of different members and have been plying our needles and distaffs, now called sewing machines, with energy and interest. We have been making flannel petticoats and gingham dresses for all ages. We will hold our last meeting just before Thanksgiving, at which we will pack the barrels, at the home of our regent, Mrs. F. E. Foster, and it has been suggested that we then have a "linen shower," each member bringing a towel or napkin or tablecloth for the box.

The great pleasure this work has brought to us as well as the comfort and delight that will follow the distribution of our garments has induced me to offer the idea to other chapters. Christmas boxes would be most delightful work. We intend to put in our barrels all that we can procure in the way of toys for children.—Lila Stewart Smith.
Molly Reid Chapter (Derry, New Hampshire).—Just before May 30, 1900, our regent, Mary Latham Clark, in behalf of Molly Reid Chapter, presented to an officer of the "Grand Army," sixteen markers to be placed over the graves of the Revolutionary heroes in Forest Hill Cemetery, East Derry.

On a beautiful October day, thirty members of Molly Stark Chapter were welcomed at the station by the reception committee of our chapter. The spacious home of Mrs. F. J. Shepard was given over to the Molly Reid Chapter. The members of the visiting chapter were presented to the officers and then conducted to the dining room. Then followed the program, songs by Mrs. Shepard, Mrs. Hardy; Mrs. Clark and Mrs. Plummer, and an able essay on "Uncle Sam," by Mrs. Helen T. Cochran. Words of fraternal greeting from the visitors were spoken by Mrs. David Cross, regent; Mrs. Arthur E. Clark, past state regent; Mrs. Henry Burnham, and Miss Betsy Shepard. Mrs. Shepard, the hostess, responded.

On the afternoon of November 3rd the members of Samuel Adams Chapter, Methuen, Massachusetts, were welcomed at the home of Mrs. F. J. Shepard by Molly Reid Chapter. In Mr. Shepard's old fashioned kitchen a chicken was roasting before the fire in the ancient tin-kitchen as in "ye olden time," and a cheese, pressed in the cheese press as of old, was cut and tasted, and it gave reality to the old-time collection. When assembled in the cheery hall of the mansion, Mrs. Clark, the regent of Molly Reid Chapter, gave an address of welcome. Mrs. Carrie E. Barnes, regent of Methuen Chapter, responded very appropriately. A vote of thanks was given by Samuel Adams Chapter to Molly Reid Chapter, and to the host and hostess, Mr. and Mrs. Shepard. There was singing by a quartet, a recitation by Mrs. Etta N. Bell, "Down by the Rio Grande;" duet, Mrs. Hardy and Mrs. Plummer; solo, by Mrs. Gabler, accompanied by Miss Emerson. Mrs. Shepard delighted all with the song by Hayden, "My Mother Bids me Bind My Hair."

At the annual meeting, November 10th, the following of-
ficers were elected: Mrs. Kate Plummer, regent; Mrs. Martha S. Stevens, vice-regent; Mrs. Lizzie F. Hill, secretary; Miss Ellen Cochran, treasurer; Mrs. Harriet L. Pullen, registrar; Mrs. Etta Nise Bell, historian; Mrs. Sarah D. Parsons, Miss Etta B. Dickey and Miss Samanthe Merrill, managers. — ETTA NISE BELL, Historian.

**Nassau Chapter** (Camden, New Jersey).—The annual meeting was held November 16, 1900, at the residence of Mrs. J. T. Bottomley. The reports rendered by the officers showed that although a small chapter, the work for the past year has been up to the average. Six new members have been acquired, while four have withdrawn to aid in the formation of two chapters near-by. This gives a membership of twenty-nine. The pilgrimage to the battlefield of Red Bank was a pleasantly remembered feature of the year; the teas were delightful occasions, and at the semi-annual meetings at Atlantic City and Somerville the chapter was well represented. The officers elected for the ensuing year are: Regent, Miss Mary McKean; vice-regent, Mrs. John T. Bottomley; secretary, Mrs. E. S. B. Godfrey; registrar, Mrs. C. K. Binder; treasurer, Miss Fanny Sanderson; historian, Mrs. Wallace McGeorge. A proposition to place a stone or tablet on the field at Red Bank was favorably discussed, and a committee consisting of Mrs. J. T. Bottomley, Mrs. Wallace McGeorge and Miss Benjamin was appointed by the regent to secure data, etc., and report at the next regular meeting. — ISABELLA CRATER McGEORGE, Historian.

**General Nicholas Herkimer Chapter** (Herkimer, New York).—At the fourth annual meeting, the chapter was entertained by Mrs. B. G. Loomis at her pleasant home. Mrs. Carrie Steele Bell submitted her third annual report as corresponding secretary, which showed that during the year five new members have been added. They are Mrs. Sarah M. S. Stevens (an original Daughter); Mrs. Lida L. Smith, Mrs. Martha H. Prescott, Mrs. May E. Thurston and Mrs.
Frances S. Rider. One member has passed away, Mrs. Juliette W. Earl.

The following were elected for the ensuing year: Regent, Mrs. H. G. Munger; vice-regent, Miss Jennie Earl; corresponding secretary, Miss Mabel Wood; recording secretary, Miss Augusta Batchelder; treasurer, Mrs. W. B. Howell; registrar, Mrs. Irving Steele; historian, Miss Grace Watkins. After the election of officers, Miss Mabel Woods stepped forward and said to the retiring regent:

"In behalf of the Gen. Nicholas Herkimer Chapter, I desire to thank you for your labors—zealous and untiring they have been. While we welcome the new regent, pledging her our loyal support, through the coming year, we nevertheless have an especially tender feeling and regret in severing the relations which have been ours since the organization of this chapter. Under your guidance none can say but that the four years have been fruitful, to prove which we need only recall the work done for the Spanish-American soldiers and the Monument fund, and while we anticipate your reply that the chapter has always stood with you, yet the burden has rested upon you to fire the flagging interest and keep discord from entering our midst. This you have done, and as a slight testimonial, the sentiment of which speaks to you and will speak to you in after years more affectionately than can any word expressed, I now have the honor of presenting this loving cup in the name of Gen. Nicholas Herkimer Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution."

That part of the program was a surprise to the retiring regent, but she gracefully responded in a feeling manner, thanking the chapter for their token of love and esteem.

The loving cup is of pewter, with the following inscription:

"Presented to Frances Cotton Prescott by General Nicholas Herkimer Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, in recognition of her faithful services as founder—and regent of the chapter, October 29th, 1896-1900."

The cup was then passed around, each Daughter taking a draught from the delicious nectar therein, after which lunch was served by the hostesses. When at length the meeting closed with the singing of "America," each Daughter agreed that the "Fourth Annual" was an occasion to be held in fond remembrance.—GRACE WATKINS, Historian.
Otsego Chapter (Cooperstown, New York), have given an order to prepare the foundation and erect thereon the boulder which is to mark the spot at the outlet of Otsego Lake, where, under the direction of Gen. James Clinton, a dam was erected in 1779, during Gen. Sullivan’s Indian expedition, which rendered valuable service in the passing of his army down the Susquehanna.

Tuscarora Chapter (Binghampton, New York).—On the 12th of October the Tuscaroras celebrated chapter day with a reception given by the regent, Mrs. Anna Cornelia Gregg, at which Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York City, was the guest of honor. Mrs. Gregg’s spacious and beautiful home was decorated in flags and masses of scarlet salvias, white and blue astors, relieved with palms and ferns. There was a large attendance, and the occasion was greatly enjoyed. From November 21st to 24th, inclusive, the chapter held a successful loan exhibition. Although nothing was loaned by any one outside of the chapter, the exhibits filled a large store. Many valuable collections of colonial and Revolutionary relics were shown, and seemed to be appreciated. The exhibits were beautifully arranged in show cases, while the walls of the room were effectively draped with flags and hung with numberless coverlets. The silken flag and pennant of the chapter was displayed in one window with portraits of Washington, while the other was fitted out as a colonial living room. Among the exhibits were parts of the flag of John Paul Jones, an original parchment of the Order of the Cincinnati, signed by G. Washington; a Dresden china tea set owned by Alexander Hamilton, a silver coffee urn out of which Washington had often poured his cup of coffee, the table upon which Washington and William Morris played cards, exquisite pieces of historical china, much of it having no duplicates, continental uniforms, old parchment deeds, with large seals attached; the Boston “Gazette,” of 1760, dainty embroideries of colonial date, silver, pewter and Indian relics, firearms of the Revolution, more dangerous to the man behind the gun than to the foe, and numberless other valuable and interesting articles. A table of fancy
work, a colonial tea room and a tent, wherein one of Elder Endicott's witches revealed the future to any one daring enough to try her magic, added to the financial success and the Tuscaroras were well pleased with the result of this enterprise, having pleased and instructed many people with the exhibit.—Marie Waterman, Historian.

Cincinnati Chapter (Cincinnati, Ohio).—Two special lines of work are enlisting the energy and enthusiasm of the members of the Cincinnati Chapter. The first is the effort to disseminate patriotic sentiments among the foreign born population of our city. A series of meetings called "Neighborhood Patriotic Meetings" have been successfully conducted among the foreign born women for the past year. These meetings, which are held once a month, have opened auspiciously for the second year.

The plan of work is to teach American history by simple talks, illustrated by maps and pictures. Patriotic songs make part of the program. A social half hour adds to the success of the meetings. The second line of work is the founding of a Daughters of the American Revolution fellowship in the University of Cincinnati. The legal documents were signed in January, 1900. Between February and June the chapter raised nine hundred dollars towards the endowment of the fellowship. The endowment will be a fund sufficient to produce when invested the sum of one hundred dollars annually.

The title, at present, is honorary, and was awarded in October, 1900, by the board of directors of the University to the Rev. Geo. W. Johnson, B. A., M. A., of Yale. Mr. Johnson's special line of study for the year will be "The Early American Congresses."

We appreciate the work of the Buffalo Chapter among the foreign born population and will be glad to follow the example in expanding our own work in that direction as soon as we have completed the fund for the fellowship.

Our chapter was the originator of the call to all the patriotic societies in the city to assist in the work of establishing a monument on the site of Fort Washington. The
Ohio conference of October voted to establish an Ohio alcove in the library in Manila. Mrs. S. C. Ayres, of the Cincinnati Chapter, was appointed a member. —ELLA S. HOLLISTER, Historian.

**Ursula Wolcott Chapter** (Toledo, Ohio).—The chapter was organized in January, 1895, with twelve charter members, with its members limited to fifty. At the annual meeting in March, 1899, this limit was removed, and since then our number has increased to eighty-six, including one “real daughter.” We have followed a systematic course of historical study. Beginning with the causes and the progress of the American Revolution, we have continued with character sketches of the pioneers and statesmen and are commencing this winter an exceedingly interesting program, “The Women of the Revolution.”

The social life of our chapter has been delightful, beginning each year with a luncheon on the birthday of our “Patron Saint,” Ursula Wolcott, and closing in the spring with a pilgrimage to some one of the points of historical interest in our vicinity. Our years have been marked by a reception at which were danced, in costume, “Ye olde time minuet” and Sir Roger de Coverley, by occasional teas and one or two lectures. This year our luncheon, given at the Toledo Club, on October 27th, was a particularly beautiful and interesting one.

Our officers for the current year are: Regent, Mrs. Helen Wolcott Dimick; vice-regent, Mrs. Ferdinand Welch; secretary, Miss Annie Hope Maher; treasurer, Mrs. Myra L. Dorr Dowling; historian, Mrs. Anna Beach Maclaren.

Our regent and six members of the chapter attended the state conference held this fall at Columbus, and returned to us full of enthusiasm from the pleasure and inspiration they had received at this gathering of the clans. —ANNA B. MACLAREN, Historian.

**Pennsylvania State Conference** was held in Wilkesbarre on the 18th and 19th of October, 1900. On the 17th a delightful reception was given by the Wyoming Valley Chap-
ter, where there was an opportunity for the delegates to meet and exchange greetings and opinions.

The Wyoming Valley hotel was the headquarters of the visiting Daughters, and its parlors and halls were filled with guests who were charmed by the beautiful patriotic decorations.

On Wednesday the 18th the conference was called to order by the state regent, Mrs. Thomas Roberts, and after the Lord's Prayer was repeated in unison and "America" was sung, the opening address was given by the state regent and responded to by Mrs. McCartney, regent of the Wyoming Valley Chapter.

The Harrisburg Chapter extended a cordial invitation for the state conference for 1901, which was accepted unanimously, and October 16 was the date decided upon.

The Philadelphia Chapter gave valuable information about the building of a club house in Manila for our soldiers and sailors in the Philippines, and the conference pledged its interest and as much support as possible to the enterprise.

The Quaker City Chapter presented its project for the acquisition by the state, for a public park of the grounds adjacent to Washington's headquarters at Valley Forge, and asked each chapter to appoint a committee of not less than three to urge upon members of the legislature from their own districts the necessity for the appropriation. This plan was adopted.

The question of seating alternates and visitors at the tenth continental congress was broached by the Pittsburg Chapter and freely discussed. This chapter presented the name of Mrs. James R. Mellon, of Pittsburg, for nomination for vice-president general from Pennsylvania.

There was an animated discussion on the general welfare of the society, and suggestions were made in the interests of reduction of dues and also reduction of representation at the continental congress.

The state conference treasurer reported $326.10 in the treasury.

On Thursday evening a brilliant gathering of Daughters
and friends were the guests of the Wyoming Valley Chapter, at the Wyoming Valley hotel.

On Friday morning there was a grand reunion at Forty Fort, under the auspices of the Wyoming Valley Chapter, to commemorate the day on which Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown. An oration was delivered by Dr. Everet T. Tomlinson, of Elizabeth, New Jersey, in the old Forty Fort church, which is the oldest church edifice in all northern Pennsylvania. His subject was the "Women of the Revolution" and was most interesting. At the conclusion of his address, the visitors adjourned to the site of Forty Fort, where a scion of the historic Charter Oak of Connecticut was planted and a monument unveiled with appropriate remarks by Mrs. McCartney. The Forty Fort band supplied appropriate patriotic music throughout the morning.

The conference was again called to order at 2.30 Friday afternoon by the state regent, and the report of the Julia K. Hogg testimonial committee was received. Mrs. Ammon, treasurer, reported that the committee now has in hand sufficient for an income of $25 a year for the purpose of the testimonial, said purpose being "the giving of an annual prize to the author of the best essay on American history in the women's colleges of Pennsylvania."

Mrs. Stanford, of Harrisburg, was elected state conference treasurer, and Miss Emma L. Crowell was re-elected state conference secretary.

The state regent announced her intention of retiring from office at the end of her term—at the continental congress—and a nominating committee composed of seven members—two from the eastern, two from the central and two from the western part of the state, with the state regent at the head—was authorized to select names of Pennsylvania Daughters eligible for the office of state regent, and to send the same to the chapters one month before the meeting of the continental congress in Washington.

The report of the committee appointed to draft resolutions was received and accepted. Hearty thanks were given to the entertaining chapter; to members of the First Presbyterian church in whose beautiful chapel the conference was
held; to the organist who gave a delightful recital; to the gentlemen of the Westmoreland club for the delightful reception tendered on Friday evening at their club house; to the members of the Forty Fort band, and to all who had contributed to the success of the conference.—Emma L. Crowell, State Conference Secretary.

Bellefonte Chapter (Bellefonte, Pennsylvania).—This chapter was organized October 10, 1895, and has a membership of thirty-nine. Since the last state conference ten new members have been admitted.

The chapter has given annually a prize of $10 to a pupil in the public schools who writes the best essay on some subject in American history, and it offers an additional one this year to the students of the Bellefonte academy.

It has contributed to the Mt. Vernon ladies' society and gave $72 to the division hospital at Chickamauga. It supplied comfort bags furnished with conveniences for company B, fifth regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers, in the late Spanish-American war, and largely aided in home work in supporting the needy families of the soldiers. It forwarded the names of two capable trained nurses, and contributed to the relief association for the soldiers, delicacies and clothing.

A granite monument has been erected by this chapter to mark the location of Potter's Fort in Center County. The fort was built during the Revolution to protect the inhabitants from the incursions of the Indians.

To the fund for our soldiers' club house at Manila, the chapter has appropriated five dollars and $25 to the army and navy committee in Washington.

The sum of $28 has been collected for the Continental Hall fund, and $23 towards the erection of a memorial statue of Andrew Gregg Curtin in our town.

Contributions were made to the Lafayette memorial fund and to the testimonial fund for Mrs. Hogg.

During the Centre County centennial, held in Bellefonte last July, our chapter organized an art and loan exhibition, which netted $150 toward a soldiers' monument.—Helen E. Overton, Historian.
Harrisburg Chapter (Harrisburg, Pennsylvania).—Report of the Harrisburg Chapter to Wilkesbarre Conference, October 12, 1900:

The Harrisburg Chapter, organized May 14, 1894, has in six years grown from a little band of twelve to a membership of eighty.

Interest and enthusiasm in chapter work has also deepened, and the hope of those most concerned in its welfare, that with added numbers there may be a steady intellectual and patriotic growth, is not without promise of fruition.

Five of our regular meetings are expected to be largely social, with a program rendered of a literary nature, with music.

The singing of patriotic songs gives brightness to the exercises and tends to inspire patriotic feeling.

At the annual meeting this year, the retiring regent, Mrs. Robert A. Lamberton, was presented by the chapter with the life membership and badge of the National Mary Washington Memorial Association, in recognition of her services as regent during the four years past; the chapter feeling that they could not more fittingly show their appreciation, than by making her a member of an association formed to honor a woman whose name must ever be an inspiration to the lover of her country.

A strong thread of connection has run through the original literary work of the last two years, work, which, since our organization has been under the direction of our able historian, Miss Pearson.

Beginning with a fine and logical paper by Dr. Jane Kimmell Garver, "The Principles Involved in the Revolution," there followed three papers on the great and earliest exponents and apostles of freedom in this country, Samuel Adams, Benjamin Franklin and Patrick Henry.

This brought us to the October meeting of 1899, when Miss Pearson gave us one of the best papers we have ever had on "The Declaration of Independence," commemorating the causes which led to its framing and promulgation; and giving graphic pictures of the scenes and actors of that great historic drama.
June 14th, the first meeting of the chapter year, Mrs. Gilbert Hassler read to a large gathering at the house of the regent, the great paper itself, and facsimiles were distributed as souvenirs.

Following these in logical sequence comes for this year, the lives of some of the signers, and it was considered by our historian to be eminently fitting, that the first paper should be upon Jefferson, whose many great services to his country have made his name illustrious, but whose crowning achievement is universally acknowledged to have been the writing of "The Declaration."

Mrs. Ira Shoemaker was eminently successful in her presentation of the subject.

The one hundredth anniversary of the death of Washington was commemorated December 14th, with an appropriate and impressive program.

A paper on "Mary the Mother of Washington," was read by Miss Alricks. Mrs. Ira H. Shoemaker gave an account taken from newspapers published at the time of the solemn funeral services held in all parts of the country.

Mrs. Levi B. Alricks read a paper prepared for the day, on the last years of Washington's life.

January 17th on the anniversary of the battle of Cowpens, two very interesting papers were read—by Mrs. Robert Snodgrass, "John de Kalb, Franconian, Peasant and Patriot;" by Mrs. Gilbert Hassler, "Count Pulaski," both of whom, gallant soldiers and lovers of their adopted country, offered up their lives in her holy cause.

The chapter has a life membership in the George Washington Memorial Association; also ten individual life memberships in the same, besides some held by children of members. Many belong to the Betsey Ross Association, and quite a number to the Society of the War of 1812.

The Harrisburg Chapter has contributed during the year to the Continental Hall fund, $160.00; by Mrs. Louis W. Hall, to the same, $100.00; total, $260.00; by three members to the Julia Hogg Testimonial, $25.00; High School prize, $10.00; charter membership, George Washington Memorial Association, $5.00; total, $300.00.
The chapter enjoyed through some of its members, the conference at Lancaster last fall, and the ceremonies attendant upon the unveiling of a memorial tablet by the Witness Tree Chapter of Columbia, Pennsylvania.

The conference at Washington was represented by three of our members, Miss Mary C. McAllister being the delegate.

At this congress Mrs. Louis W. Hail was nominated for vice-president general, having been cordially endorsed by the chapters at a meeting held January 12, 1900.

Officers for the year elected May 19th are: Regent, Mrs. Levi B. Alricks; vice-regent, Mrs. George D. Ramsay; recording secretary, Miss Martha C. Alricks; corresponding secretary, Miss Mary Jennings; treasurer, Mrs. Enoch Stanford; registrar, Miss Mary C. McAllister; historian, Miss Caroline B. Pearson; assistant registrar, Miss McCullough; governing board, Mrs. A. P. L. Dull, Mrs. Richard Haldeman, Mrs. Robert Snodgrass, Mrs. John C. Kunkel.

The work of the chapter in offering an annual prize to the girls’ graduating class of the high school was continued this year with results highly encouraging, twenty-two essays having been presented to the prize committee for their inspection and decision.

This work more than any other we could have done has interested the children and citizens of Harrisburg in our organization, and we cannot but feel that we have helped to inspire a deeper patriotism.—EMILY S. ALRICKS, Regent.

Pennsylvania day, October 28, was appointed for the presentation of the prizes. The large chapel of the Harrisburg high school was crowded with people to hear the essays on “Thomas Jefferson, Man and Patriot,” and to witness the award of the prizes and certificates offered by the Harrisburg Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and Mrs. John Y. Boyd. The following were the prize winners:

Miss Meta Gearhardt, “Ethel May Dandridge,” first prize, $10 in gold and a certificate presented by the Harrisburg Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.
Miss Catharine Drawbaugh, "Dorothy Devereaux," second prize, $5, presented by Mrs. John Y. Boyd.

The following received honorable mention and were presented with certificates to that effect: Miss Blanche Bickel, "Jane Randolph;" Miss Alice Gerhard, "Belinda," and Miss Dorothy Shertzer, "Christine Merwyn."

Mrs. Mabel Cronise Jones, chairman of the prize committee of the chapter, presented the prizes and certificates in a short speech.

The Rev. J. Ritchie Smith, pastor of Market Square Presbyterian church, made the address of the afternoon. He complimented the successful essayists and paid a tribute to the memory of Jefferson. Mrs. Levi B. Alricks, regent of the Harrisburg Chapter, then presented a framed facsimile of the Declaration of Independence to the school in a graceful little speech. The gift was received by Dr. S. A. Baer, principal of the high school, in a few well chosen remarks.

Virginia State Conference.—The fourth annual meeting of the Virginia Conference opened October 30, 1900, with Mrs. Hugh Nelson Page, state regent, presiding.

After prayer by Mrs. W. A. Smoot, chaplain-general of National Society, Miss Powell, of Mt. Vernon Chapter, was elected secretary for the conference. The state regent's report was read as follows and accepted:

My Dear Ladies: In opening this, our fourth annual state conference, I wish to express the genuine pleasure it gives me to meet you again and to congratulate you that our meeting should be held in this ancient and hospitable city. There could be no more appropriate place for the gathering of our organization, which has for its object the perpetuation of the events of the war of the Revolution. Around its history cluster memories, and with its association are entwined the names of some of the most illustrious heroes of that period, chief among which is that name which is indelibly stamped upon the fabric of our nationality, who lived and worshiped here, and who now sleeps so peacefully in that beautiful spot not far away, on the banks of the noble river which washes your shore, his spirit, perhaps, contemplating with joy that greatness of whose beginning he had so much a part. Of our work I can only repeat what I have said in former addresses—that in order to keep up our organization we must devote ourselves in our separate chapters to some local
objects, and in our state and national bodies to objects of wider interest. My only regret in leaving the office which you so generously bestowed upon me is the thought that I have been able to accomplish so little. I bespeak for my successor, whoever she may be, the same kindly sympathy and consideration which you have always shown me, and I am sure that under some one more worthy than I our state organization has a bright and prosperous future before it. I have been fortunate in having two new chapters to add this year—Hampton and Fredericksburg—and have every reason to expect two more, for whom I have appointed regents at Winchester and Suffolk, to be added soon. I feel sure we will find this conference as useful and helpful in our organization, and certainly as delightful socially as those which have preceded it.

Miss Hetzel, of the Mount Vernon Chapter, made the address of welcome, which was responded to by Mrs. Tuttle, of Albemarle Chapter. Both addresses were much enjoyed by all present.

Miss Hetzel spoke as follows:

To the Virginia State Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution I bring the welcome of the Mount Vernon Chapter. We welcome you to this historic town hallowed by memories not only of Washington, but of the Masons, the Lees and countless other patriots of the Revolution.

Here was framed and adopted in 1774, the Fairfax Resolutions, protesting against the closing of the Boston port and announcing that inflexible resolve: "If Boston submits, we do not." "What would they do if Boston did not submit?" said a carping critic. The reply was, "What they did; send the man to drive the British out of Boston."

In May, 1893, a handful of Daughters met at Mount Vernon, near the tomb of this greatest of men and organized the Mount Vernon Chapter. Two of the great-granddaughters of his beloved brother, John Augustine Washington, welcomed the other members of the chapter.

Now, the Mount Vernon Chapter welcomes the Virginia Daughters at their state conference. As at our organization, we are greeted by two of the Daughters of Mount Vernon. One is our beloved regent; the other our honored delegate, the last daughter born at Mount Vernon. She invites you to go with her to the tomb of her great uncle and the home of her fathers, and here we will visit the Washington lodge, the Carlyle house, dear old Christ Church and the Fairfax seminary so rich with treasures of the glorious past.

And may the Lord "who has been our refuge from one generation to another" be with this conference; guide their thoughts, inspire their tongues and prosper their handiwork.
Mrs. Tuttle of the Albemarle Chapter responded as follows:

It seems specially fitting that the response to the cordial welcome the Mount Vernon Chapter has just made to the delegates of the Daughters of the American Revolution, assembled here to-day, in this city so filled with Revolutionary reminiscences, should be made by the member from historic Albemarle. To you of the Mount Vernon Chapter has been given the honor of having for your hero "The Father of his Country," while we of the Albemarle Chapter dwell under the shadows of the home of the Sage of Monticello, and in the midst of his last great achievement—the University of Virginia. As Washington and Jefferson were life-long friends and co-workers for the cause of liberty and the establishment of this nation so we who have come from all parts of Virginia to accept your hospitality so generously given, will prove ourselves eminently worthy heirs to the heritage of the American home, which they and our Revolutionary ancestors made possible for us. It has been truly said, "A man's home is his castle." The home of every man is to him as his castle and fortress, as well his defense against injury and violence, as for his repose." If our many thousands of Daughters of the American Revolution guard well their castles through moral force and strength and teach their children to be patriotic to home and principle, the new times will excel the good old times of the chivalrous knights and battle-stained heroes. Indeed, "if hero means sincere man, why may not every one of us be a hero?" We are told that "brevity is the soul of wit," and with these few words I, in the name of the many Daughters assembled here to-day, thank you most heartily for your cordial old-time welcome to Alexandria.

At the meeting in the evening chapter reports were read, and the amendments to the national constitution were discussed and acted on.

On the evening of October 31, a reception was given by the Mt. Vernon Chapter, in honor of the Virginia state conference.

On the meeting of November 1, the present state regent was unanimously reelected.

The Mount Vernon Chapter offered the suggestion that all chapters interest the Masons in preserving the minute book of the Washington lodge, of Fredericksburg, which is rapidly dropping to pieces.

At one o'clock the conference adjourned and the rest of the stay was given over to pleasure.
EDITOR'S NOTE BOOK.

Some of those desiring to prove their claim to eligibility in the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution do not know how to proceed. If the ancestor was a pensioner, there will be little difficulty in securing proof of his service. The first general pension law was passed in 1818 and granted pensions to all those who could prove, at least, nine months' service in the continental line or the navy. It took no account of service in the militia. In 1820 congress restricted the operation of this law to those in needy circumstances. This "alarm act" resulted in the withdrawal of many names from the rolls. In 1832 an act was passed granting pensions to all survivors who had served at least six months in the line, militia or navy. Subsequently it was provided that pensions should be granted to the widows of soldiers who married before 1853. No account was made of service on the privateers. The following list of the publications of the United States is given, hoping that it will enable many to prove Revolutionary service by their ancestors. Possibly the Congressional library has the only complete collection of the original documents prior to 1814. Most of the government publications relating to the pensioners of the Revolution which were printed after 1814 are to be found in the large libraries.

The publications are as follows:


Navy Pension Fund (Executive Documents, Eighth Congress, first session), by R. Smith, Secretary of Navy, December 26, 1803.

Navy Pension Fund (Executive Documents, Eighth Congress, second session), by R. Smith, Secretary of Navy, November 14, 1804.

Navy Pension Fund (State Papers, Naval Affairs, Vol. 1, pages
250-252, Ninth Congress, first session), by Secretary of Navy, December 31, 1805.


Report on Invalid Pensions (Executive Documents, Tenth Congress, first session), by H. Dearborn, Secretary of War, January 18, 1808. This contains a list of applicants disabled by wounds in the Revolutionary war.


List of Pensioners (Executive Papers, Vol. IV, Sixteenth Congress, first session), by John C. Calhoun, January 20, 1820. This is the first extended alphabetical list and will be found in most large libraries.

Pension Rolls (Senate Documents, Twenty-third Congress, first session, Vols. 12, 13, 14, 1835). These volumes contain many thousand names, arranged by states and counties. They give the service, amount and date of pension and often other valuable information. These books are to be found in most of the large libraries.

Census of Pensioners for Revolutionary or Military Service, living June 1, 1840. This was published by order of congress as a supplement to the sixth census and is to be found in many libraries.

Report on Invalid Pensioners (House Executive Documents, Thirty-first Congress, first session, Vol. X), by Secretary Thomas Ewing, June 21, 1850. This contains the names of the few then surviving pensioners.

If the above books are not available, the "Honorable Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, District of Columbia," may be addressed. The facts and suppositions should be clearly set forth. He will reply within a few weeks. There is no charge for search or certificate.

In addition to the above, the war department has a card index of all available Revolutionary records, which is of untold value to descendants of Revolutionary sires. The department is now prepared to answer all reasonable inquiries. A letter addressed to the "Chief of the Record and Pension Office, War Department, Washington, District of Columbia" will receive courteous attention. The full name of the soldier asked about and the names of the states in which he resided must be given to secure the required information. The department cannot comply with requests based on insufficient data.
GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES

“There be of them that have left a name behind them that their praises might be reported. And some there which have no memorial. With their seed shall continually remain a good inheritance.”—Ecclesiasticus xxxiv.

Contributors are requested to observe the following regulations:
1. Write on only one side of the paper.
2. Give the full name and address of the writer.
3. Write, with great plainness, names of persons and places.
4. In answering queries, always give the date of the magazine, the number of the query and the signature.
5. Enclose a two-cent stamp for each query, and a stamped envelope when any communication is to be forwarded.

Direct all communications to:

Mrs. Lydia Bolles Newcomb,
Genealogical Department, American Monthly Magazine,
New Haven, Connecticut.

ANSWERS.

26. HEYWARD.—Mrs. F. M. J., of S. C., writes: “I am intimately acquainted with the descendants of the signer Thomas Heyward, and have had the family tree shaken to ascertain what I could to help the inquirer if possible. There is no such name as Shadrach in the family.”

30. ZANE.—Elizabeth Zane was born in 1766, on the south side of the Potomac, in the small town of Moorfield, Va. The day of her birth is not known, nor can it be obtained from her lineal descendants in Wheeling, W. Va., and Martin’s Ferry, Ohio. Her first husband was —— McLaughlin. They had five daughters. Mary married Edward Hadseill, of Marshall Co., W. Va.; Sarah married a gentleman by the name of Paul, in Natchez, Miss.; Rebecca married George Brown, of Martin’s Ferry, O.; Miriam married Mr. Morgan; Hannah married Ebenezer Martin, the founder of Martin’s Ferry, formerly Martinsville. Elizabeth Zane’s second husband was Jacob Clarke, of Martin’s Ferry. They had two children. Catharine married Edward Thomas and became the mother of the late Jacob Thomas, of Wheeling. Ebenezer married Hannah Hayward and had many children. Elizabeth Zane’s grave is in a little cemetery in Martin’s Ferry, O. A granddaughter, still living, remembers that
she bore the vicissitudes of life with great cheerfulness and that every one considered her always very unselfish.—M. V. E. C.

5—26. The addresses received for Nos. 5 and 26 are gratefully acknowledged, and have been forwarded to the querists.—L. B. N.

QUERIES.

38. HICKS.—Wanted the ancestry of Priscilla Hicks, b. at Rehoboth, Mass., July 23, 1743. She married Jonathan Wheeler and lived at Lanesborough, Mass.; died at Mannsville, N. Y., Jan. 6, 1832.—M. H. H. T

39. (1) CRAWFORD—CARR.—I would like to correspond with the descendants of Annie Crawford, daughter of Gideon and Freelove (Fenner) Crawford. She married, 1711, Peleg Carr, of Providence, R. I.

(2) CRAWFORD.—Wanted, name and ancestry of the wife of Gideon Crawford, b. 1736, son of Gideon and Mary (Bernon) Crawford.

(3) CRAWFORD—GREEN.—Would like to hear of descendants of Freelove Crawford, daughter of Gideon and Mary (Bernon) Crawford, married, 1779, Peleg Green.

(4) CRAWFORD—GREENWOOD.—Freelove Crawford, daughter of Jeremiah and Hannah (——) Crawford; married, 1755, in Providence, Nathaniel Green. Can I hear from descendants?

(5) CRAWFORD—TRIPPE.—Wanted, ancestry of Samuel Trippe, of Providence, who married, 1737, Mary Crawford, daughter of Gideon and Mary (Bernon) Crawford.

(6) CRAWFORD.—Would like the ancestry and name of wife of Robert Crawford, who lived in Argyle, Washington Co., N. Y., prior to 1811. Where did he live before going to Argyle?—J. S. N.

40. (1) PORTER—STEELE.—Wanted, the date of birth and the ancestry of Ruth Porter, daughter of Samuel Porter, of Hadley, Mass. She married the Rev. Stephen Steele, of Tolland, Conn., May 2, 1720; died at Tolland, 1759.

(2) TART—STEELE.—Also date of birth and the ancestry of Margery Taft, who married Elisha Steele, of Tolland, son of Elisha and Sarah (Wolcott) Steele, Jan. 20, 1791. Did Margery Taft live in Windsor, Conn., at the time of her marriage?—M. E. A.

41. (1) COX—LE GRAND.—I would like to learn the ancestry of John Cox, of Curdsville, Va. He married Lucy LeGrand. Had he any revolutionary record? Of what nationality were the Coxes of Va. and Ala.? Has any one a genealogy of the Le Grand family? Pierre or Peter Le Grand was burgess of Prince Edward Co., Va., during the time of Patrick Henry.

(2) FULTON.—Samuel Fulton died in camp the day of the battle of Brandywine. He was a Scotchman and married Margaret Monks, of Armagh, Ireland. They came to America between 1750-1760, and settled at Shephardstown, Va. Has any one records of the Fulton family?—A. B. P.
Young People's Department
EDITED BY
MARGARET SIDNEY.
NOVEMBER MEETING.

The regular monthly meeting of the National Board of Management, Children of the American Revolution, was held on Thursday, November 1st, at ten o’clock, in Columbian University.

Present: Mrs. Lothrop, national president; Mrs. Hamlin; Mrs. Cromwell; Mrs. Janin, and Mrs. Alexander.

The chaplain opened the meeting with prayer. In the absence of the national recording secretary from the city, the vice-president in charge of organization was requested to act as secretary. The minutes of the last meeting were read and, with two additions, accepted. The reports of the corresponding secretary and the treasurer were read and accepted. Twelve application papers were read and accepted.

The vice-president in charge of organization presented the following names for confirmation:

By Mrs. A. D. Slocomb, state director of Connecticut: Miss Alice Staunton as president of the Jonathan Brooks Society, New London, Connecticut; Miss Caroline Morgan Fish as president of the Belton Allyn Society, Gales Ferry, Connecticut.

By Mrs. Robert C. Talbott, state director of Kentucky: Miss Mattie B. Tucker as president of the Joseph Buckley Society, Louisville, Kentucky.

By Mrs. George H. Shields, state director of Missouri: Miss Daisy Marshall as president of the Monticello Society, Jefferson City, Missouri.

It was moved and seconded that the treasurer’s report should be printed in full and appear in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE with the minutes each month. Carried.

Instructions in various matters were given and at twelve o’clock the board adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

SALLIE KENNEDY ALEXANDER.

Treasurer's Report November 1 to 30, 1900.

November 1st—
Balance forward, .................................................. $90 49

Receipts.

November 1st to 30th—
From fees, ............................................................... $18 25
From badges, ............................................................. 15 00
YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT.

From certificates, ........................................ 2 00
Interest on Corson note, ................................... 22 50

Total, ...................................................... 57 75

Expended, ................................................... 9 10

On hand, .................................................... $148 24
Corson mortgage note, ...................................... 1,000 00
Invested in Savings Bank, ................................ 300 00
Continental Hall fund from Ensign Robert Nelson Soc. .... 10 00

Total, ...................................................... $1,449 14

VIOLET BLAIR JANIN,
Treasurer.

ANNUAL CONVENTION

National Society of the Children of the American Revolution, at
Columbian University, cor. 15th and H streets, Washington,
District of Columbia, February 16th to 23rd, 1901.

Saturday, February 16th, 9 a. m.—Reception. Members will register
and receive badges.
10 a. m.—Opening exercises of convention. Reports of national
officers and state directors to 12.30.
2 p. m.—Election of national officers. Reports continued.
Sunday, February 17th, 4 p. m.—Public patriotic service at Church
of the Covenant, cor. Connecticut avenue and N street.
Monday, February 18th.—Historic trips about the city. As usual,
a volunteer corps of ladies and gentlemen will conduct the members.
Tuesday, February 19th.—Historic trips. It is expected that Presi-
dent and Mrs. McKinley will receive the society on this date.
Wednesday, February 20th.—It is hoped that the Halls of the An-
cients can be secured for the day and evening at reduced rates. This
educational object lesson is now one of the famous sights of Washing-
ton, and gives as its name indicates, exact reproductions of Greece,
Rome, Pompeii, etc.
Thursday, February 21st.—Historic trips.

Friday, February 22nd, 10 a. m.—Public patriotic meeting at Columbia Theatre, in observance of Washington’s Birthday.

3 to 6 p. m.—Reception by officers of the national society to all visiting members and their friends, at Hotel Cochran, cor. 14th and K streets.

Saturday, February 23rd.—Annual field day at Mount Vernon, with exercises around the society tree.

It is hoped that each society will send at least one representative besides its president. All indications point to a most enthusiastic convention. No one who can possibly arrange for the trip should neglect this grand opportunity to provide a young person with an instructive and stimulating, and altogether delightful week in the capital of our nation. All those intending to come will kindly send information as early as possible, as to time of arrival and location in Washington, to National Secretary, Mrs. B. J. Cromwell, 1525 New Hampshire avenue.

HOW CHILDREN OF AMERICAN REVOLUTION MEET AND WORK PATRIOTICALLY.

Miss Martha Fort Brown made the following charming report during the Daughters of the American Revolution conference of the work of the Dolly Madison Society, of which she is president:

"The Dolly Madison Society is a kindergarten for the Atlanta Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. As we all know, kindergartens have outgrown the report system, so this is rather out of order.

"Dolly is a Mayflower—if she has chosen the white carnation for her flower—being organized by Mrs. William Dickson in May, 1896, less than a year after the organization of the national society by Mrs. Lothrop.

"As Dolly Madison is a miniature chapter of Daughters of the American Revolution—minatures are the fashion. She works along the same lines, marking them with more laughter and less deeply. She has grown since the last conference from quite a baby to the kindergartner who is interested in gifts of various kinds, diluted history as well as cake.

"Her chief need is to be impressed with a love of American history, especially Georgia’s history, which even the wise Daughters of the American Revolution sometimes neglect.

"After much straightening out of tangles the society now numbers twenty-nine members in most excellent standing. The personnel changes somewhat each season, for the Children of the American Revolution is not a lifetime affair like the Daughters of the American Revolution. Some are off at school, some have reached the age limit, while new members are added from time to time."
"This season we are studying early Georgia history, Oglethorpe being discussed at the November meeting. To prove that we are not getting too learned in history and neglecting the graces, we usually have some young musical wonder to give us one of the chef d'oeuvres of Mendelssohn or Beethoven—perish the thought of rag-time. Then we always hold aloft the flag and sing 'America,' more than the Daughters of the American Revolution do, for I have been to some of their meetings, and end up with sweets a la afternoon tea, every one looking very important, especially those whose feet miss the floor. This formality was broken up last time by a passing hand organ man and monkey, who were asked into the porch. This monkey, a very imp of a Red Coat, was enthusiastically received despite his politics. Then, too, I have given them a Christmas party each year—candies, holly and all that; and at Easter an egg hunt; for is it not important to keep up picturesque customs of one's country?

"It has been our earnest aim to teach these children, whose ancestors were Americans before that famous Declaration of Independence was written, not to beg even for patriotic purposes—too much of that comes later.

"We are on a sound financial basis—not millionaires exactly, but in that happy condition of living within our income and having money in the treasury.

"Puffing is heartily discouraged. While being proud of your bare-footed ancestors of Valley Forge and landed proprietors of early Savannah, we strive not to talk about them eternally, but to listen patiently without that bored expression to the glories of other people's families. We never, ah! never, say we are descended from kings, for it is usually false, and if unfortunately true had better not be talked about, as the foundation for such stories is generally a bar sinister, not an ancestral bar, to preserve in the amber of memory.

The meetings are sprightly—how could they be otherwise when we number among our members an Athena and a Dolly Madison in the very rosy flesh.

"One of the children confided to me that her chief ambition in life was to be a Daughter of the American Revolution. See, what enthusiastic members this kindergarten is training for the Atlanta Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution!"

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

The Bemis Heights Society, Children of the American Revolution, of Saratoga, New York, has adopted the following resolutions on the death of one of its most valued members, Marion Agnes Andrews:

The Bemis Heights Society, Children of the American Revolution, mourn with sincere sorrow the loss of one of its members in the death of Marion Agnes Andrews, November 19, 1900.
The first break in our happy society, her cheerful disposition, loving manner and sweet companionship will be sorely missed. The officers and members of the society tender their heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved parents and family, commending them to the loving care of Him who says, “My grace is sufficient for thee.” The society requests that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the parents; also inserted in the minutes of the society, and that a copy be sent for publication to the American Monthly Magazine.

Jeanne Lathrop Lawton,
President.

Carrie D. M. Finch,
Secretary.

Nellie L. Hayden,
Registrar.

The Moquuosoqua Society, of Wilkesbarre, Pa.

At the conclusion of the Pennsylvania exercises at old Forty Fort church on the anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis, the company adjourned to the site of Forty Fort, which was perhaps a quarter of a mile away. Here the exercises began with the planting of a scion of the historic Charter Oak of Connecticut, by the Children of the American Revolution, under the direction of Miss Martha Sharpe. The little tree is about four feet high, six or seven years old and is a grandchild of the original Charter Oak, which was blown down a half century ago. The scion is grown from an acorn of the Charter Oak, and was presented to the Children of the American Revolution through the kind offices of Mrs. Horace See and Miss Martha Maffet, by F. S. Whitemore, of Hartford, the home of the Charter Oak. The planting was by Master Charles Waller, descendant of Capt. Joseph Wadsworth, who hid the historic charter in the historic oak.

A brief but well prepared address by Mrs. Katharine Searle McCartney, regent of the Wyoming Valley Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, told the story of how Forty Fort came to be constructed and the part it played in the battle of July 3, 1778.

Mrs. McCartney explained that the reason Col. Zebulon Butler did not figure in the surrender of the fort was that being a continental officer he had been persuaded by Col. Denison to withdraw with his handful of men from the valley and thus escape from falling into the hands of the British. Col. Butler always said this act of Col. Denison saved his (Butler’s) life.

At the conclusion of the address, the flag which covered the monument was lifted off by the children, thus bringing it into view for the first time. The unveiling was done by the following members of the Children of the American Revolution:
Miss Esther Stearns, descendant of Elijah and Col. Nathan Denison.
Miss Rose Duncan Sharpe, descendant of Col. Nathan Denison.
Jo. Hand, descendant of Capt. John Lyman, a Revolutionary officer.
Percy Thomas, descendant of Seth Miner, whose son, Charles Miner, was the historian of Wyoming.
Ruth Johnson (not a member of the Children of the American Revolution, but present by invitation), great-great-granddaughter of the Rev. Jacob Johnson, who assisted in the capitulation and who drew up the articles for the surrender of Forty Fort to the British Col. Butler.
Miss Martha Sharpe took a snap shot of the group at the monument and then after the benediction and music by the Forty Fort band the company broke up, many of the visitors going to Queen Esther's Rock and the Wyoming monument.

A delightful function occurred at the Trocadero, Providence, Rhode Island, under the charge and through the direct instrumentality of Mrs. Charles E. Longley, of Pawtucket.

Mrs. Longley recently succeeded Mrs. Hezekiah Conant, of Pawtucket, as the director of the Rhode Island Society of the Children of the American Revolution and the affair was given by Mrs. Longley to enable the children of the various societies throughout the state to meet the national president, Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, of Concord, Massachusetts.

There were seven societies represented and about 150 children were present.

The meeting was called to order by Mrs. Longley who, after gracefully greeting the assembled societies, introduced Mrs. Lothrop in the following words:

"I will present to you the founder—and ever since its organization—the national president of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution, who, living in the very midst of the great historic battlefields of Concord and Lexington, can but be thoroughly permeated with patriotism herself.

"I am sure she will infuse into us all some of her own zeal and energy for our patriotic work."

Mrs. Lothrop received an enthusiastic welcome and spoke upon the subject of "Growth," as applied to the Children of the American Revolution Societies.

In this connection were emphasized the following points:
First, That each society should have a senior and a junior branch.
Second, That state societies should plan historic trips once or twice a year.
Third, That each society should have an executive board that shall plan trips and choose books relating to historical subjects, the same to be read at the regular meeting in turn.

Mrs. Lothrop further outlined three phases of work which she suggested should be taken up by the several societies of the state as follows:

First—Local work for the Nathaniel Greene statue; second—for the Continental hall at Washington, and third—the monument for the prison ship martyrs.

Among the societies represented were the Samuel Ward Society, of Westerly, Rhode Island, Mrs. John B. Randall, president; the L’Esperance Society, Bristol, Miss Evelyn Bache, president; Joseph Bucklin Society, of Providence, Miss Minnie Bartlett, president; Commodore Silas Talbot Society, of Providence, Mrs. Benjamin Jackson, president; Commodore Abraham Whipple Society, of Pawtucket, Miss Bessie C. Walker, president; Lucretia Allen Society, East Greenwich, Mrs. George Bailey, president; General James Varnum Society of Edgewood, Mrs. George C. Arnold, president.

The reports from these several societies were all interesting and showed decided growth.

The Westerly Society reported that they had sent the first contribution to the General Nathaniel Greene monument fund, the amount being $40.

The Pawtucket Society reported $70 raised, a part of which will be devoted to the monument fund and a part to the Continental Hall fund.

The Edgewood Society, composed of tiny tots, reported $2 raised for the monument fund.

Following the formal exercises a dainty luncheon was given.

Among those present at the luncheon were the following: Mrs. Charles Warren Lippitt, Miss Amelia Knight, Miss M. E. Whitman of Cowesett, Mrs. D. Russell Brown, Miss Hope Brown, Mrs. Beede, Mrs. William H. Park, Mrs. Stephen F. Fisk, of Pawtucket; Mrs. George C. Arnold, of Edgewood; Mrs. Benjamin Jackson, of Providence; Mrs. Charles Rockwell and Miss Rockwell, of Bristol.

Among the children present were the following from Pawtucket: Constance Spencer, Miles Spencer, Bessie Walker, Ethel Peverar, Louise Johnson Harriet Fairbrother, Rosalinde Longley, Louis Barker, Agnes Barker, Hope Fisk, Edith Thornton, Margery Thornton, Helen Hall, Helen Blodgett, Leonard Blodgett, the standard bearer; Darius Goff, Ronald Longley.

Also the following from Providence: Constance Arnold, Ira W. Knight, Maud Kittridge. Katherine Shedd, Ethel Tillinghast, Mabel Potter and others.

NELLIE B. PATTIS.
IN MEMORIAM.

MR. M. W. McALARNEY.—It is in sorrow that we announce to the readers of the American Monthly, the death of its publisher, Mr. M. W. McAlarney, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, one of the best known newspaper men of that state.

In his death the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution has lost one of its most devoted friends.

During the years in which he was connected with the magazine—his friendly council, his unselfish interest, his words of encouragement, his high business qualities, his unwavering honesty won for him our highest regard.

In his death we feel a personal loss, but far above that is the loss to our society of a firm friend and a wise counselor.

His promptness in complying to the wishes of the society by his presence and advice when difficulties arose will never be forgotten.

His admonitions and his council are a part of the recorded archives of the society; although he sleeps, his memory will be held sacred by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

As the years go by, time will not efface the name of M. W. McAlarney.—Mary S. Lockwood.

MRS. ELIZABETH ELLSWORTH SPERRY.—A charter member and historian of the Martha Pitkin Wolcott Chapter, of East Hartford and South Windsor, Connecticut, passed into the life eternal on August 3, 1900.

WHEREAS, Our Heavenly Father in his infinite love has seen fit to call unto himself one of our most gifted and valued members; be it

Resolved, That in the removal of Mrs. Sperry the chapter has
lost an earnest worker, whose loyal devotion was ever a pleasure and inspiration, one whose bright and cheery presence and noble qualities will be held in grateful remembrance.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to her family, to whom we extend our heartfelt sympathy in their great bereavement.—Harriet T. Kilburne, Secretary.

Mrs. Clara Hull Porter.—

Whereas, An all-wise Father has removed from Mary Clapp Wooster Chapter, of New Haven, Connecticut, Mrs. Clara Hull Porter, a loyal member, a woman kind and charitable and devoted in her friendships; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this chapter tenders its heart-felt sympathy to her stricken family and offers these resolutions, a copy of which shall be sent to the American Monthly Magazine.

Mrs. Mary Cheesborough Hunter.—Again the angel of death has claimed one of our members. A deep grief fills our hearts at the sudden vanishing from life of our beloved sister, Mrs. Mary Cheesborough Hunter.

Resolved, That in her death the Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter, Willimantic, Connecticut, has lost an honored and valued member, and one who has always been in sympathy with the aims and interests of the society.

Resolved, That we deeply regret the loss of one who appealed to us all by her sweet and gentle ways, yet while we grieve we know that her memory will keep green and abide with us to life's end.

Resolved, That we extend to her husband and sisters our sincere sympathy in the irreparable loss of a loving, faithful wife and affectionate sister.—Mrs. Sarah M. Hayden, Chairman.

Mrs. Thankful H. C. Smith.—Departed this life at Hammonton, New Jersey, October 5, 1900, aged seventy-nine years. Mrs. Smith was a charter member of Haddonfield Chapter, New Jersey, and was descended from Zebulon Haskell, of Steuben, Maine. Her Christian character was of the highest type, and we will cherish fondly her memory as a noble woman, whose home life was most beautiful. Let us not forget that there are two sides to dying—this earth-side and the heaven-side. The stars that go out when morning comes do not stop shining, only some other eyes in some other land are made glad by them.—E. L. D.

Mrs. Susan Garvin Cunningham.—Entered into rest, on July 24, 1900, after a long and painful illness. Mrs. Susan Garvin Cunningham, a charter member of the Vanderburgh Chapter. The following note of sympathy to the family best expresses the feeling of the chapter on this sad occasion:
IN MEMORIAM.

EVANSVILLE, INDIANA, July 25, 1900.

"The members of Vanderburgh Chapter have heard with sorrow of the loss of one of their much loved members, Mrs. Susan Garvin Cunningham. For the first time in their history death has visited them and has taken one who was held in affectionate regard, and one who was among the first to become enrolled in their society. At a special meeting, called to consider their own loss, the members of the chapter extend to the family of the deceased their sincere sympathy in their great bereavement."
—EDITH HOWE REILLY, Historian.

MRS. J. RIDER CADY, member of Hendrick Hudson Chapter, died September 3, 1900, at Hudson, New York.

WHEREAS, Hendrick Hudson Chapter is called again to mourn the death of one of its members, Mrs. J. Rider Cady; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of Mrs. Cady we have met with a loss which is felt also throughout the city and the state. Mrs. Cady was endowed with unusual gifts, which gave her prominence as a leader in social circles and philanthropic enterprises.

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved husband and children, trusting they may be comforted with many blessed memories and an abiding faith.

MRS. CHARLOTTE ROOT GODFREY.—We, the members of the Benjamin Prescott Chapter, Fredonia, New York, were called upon to regret the loss of one of our "real daughters," October, 1900, Mrs. Charlotte Root Godfrey, aged ninety-five years. She heard from her father narratives of the trials and sufferings that gave us our glorious country.

WHEREAS, God has called our beloved sister to rest with him,

Resolved, That we extend our sympathy to the relatives and friends and hold in grateful remembrance the patriotic services of those who upheld the rights of humanity.—MARY E. NEGUS, Historian.

MRS. DESIRE NORMAN PYNE died in Agawam, Massachusetts, October 13, 1900, aged eighty-three years. She was a daughter of John Norman, a Revolutionary soldier, widow of Deacon Thomas Pyne, and a member of Mercy Warren Chapter, Springfield, Massachusetts.

WHEREAS, The all-wise Father has summoned to her eternal rest one whose life formed a link with the early days of our republic,

Resolved, That as a chapter we express our sorrow and deeply regret the loss of a member and "real daughter," a woman of kind and benevolent disposition, and one who was for many years interested in church work. We extend to the relatives and friends our sincere sympathy.—MRS. H. K. WIGHT, Chairman of Committee.
MRS. ANNA DORSEY SKILLERN entered into rest, October 8, 1900. She was the wife of Dr. Penn-Gaskell Skillern. Through her father, Robert Ralston Dorsey, she traced her descent back to John Dorsey and Elizabeth, his wife, about 1725. And through her maternal line to Tobias Yonger and Anna Maria, his wife, about 1720. Mrs. Skillern was a member of the Board of Management, Philadelphia Chapter. The board passed resolutions of sympathy which were sent to her family, and ordered spread upon the minutes.

The death was a personal grief and an irreparable loss to the chapter. The memory of her sympathetic and gracious womanhood will be an inspiration to those left behind. Her nobility of character, her charms of mind and person, her unselfish kindness of heart, her labors in the church and the grace with which she moved in society has endeared her to all who knew her. —FANNIE PRICE RHODES, Historian.

MRS. MARIA CONNENHOVEN BENSOON BURKE.—During the past season the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, of New York City, whose active year commenced in gloom, owing to the death of its chaplain, seemed to be finishing its work under most propitious auspices, when the sudden death upon March 12th, of Mrs. Burke, daughter of Mrs. S. Vanderpoel Benson and niece of the regent, Miss Vanderpoel, cast a pall over all the members.

Mrs. Burke was a singularly interesting and beautiful young woman, of fine, generous nature, and noble instincts. She was also a member of the Colonial and Holland Dames, and counted among her ancestors some of the best of the old Knickerbocker, and English families. She was a descendant of the Hon. Nicasius de Sille, first counselor to Governor Peter Stuyvesant, and she was great-grand-niece of Richard Benson, first attorney-general of New York. Among her Revolutionary forefathers were Captain Keith and his son of Taunton, Massachusetts, who, on the Lexington alarm, marched all night to take part in that memorable fight.

A beautiful floral tribute was sent by the chapter, and the funeral was largely attended by the members from deep respect to her memory and in loving sympathy with her mother, and the honored regent, Miss Vanderpoel. —JULIA HUBBELL TREAT, Historian.

MRS. MARY TEVERS STEVENSON died at Lexington, Kentucky, November 19, 1900, after a brief illness. She was a member of the Lexington Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. This makes the fourth time death has broken our ranks. Her only daughter, Miss Eva Colgate Stevenson, is the regent of the Lexington chapter. — MARTHA C. LYLE, Registrar.

In accordance with the act of incorporation of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Gertrude B. Darwin, chairman of the committee on annual report, by direction of the national board of management, submitted to the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution the second annual report of the organization. It was by him transmitted to the congress of the United States, by whom it was referred to the committee on education and labor and ordered printed.

The book contains 340 pages and is well illustrated by fifty pictures, showing the launch given by the Daughters of the American Revolution to the hospital ship “Missouri,” the founders’ medal, the loving cup presented to Mrs. Adlai Stevenson, monuments, tablets, samplers, relics and many objects of interest commemorative of the work of the organization. It contains the articles of incorporation, list of officers and constitution.

Then follows the work of the society as a whole. That part is chiefly given to a clear, succinct account of the work of the Daughters in the war with Spain. In includes the correspondence with the secretary of war, the surgeons-general of the war and navy and other officials, the account of the method by which trained nurses were supplied promptly where most needed and an official status and recognition gained for them from the government. A glance at the account of the war committee shows that the society being already organized for patriotic purposes, hundreds of chapters in as many different localities were all ready and that city officers and common councils turned to them as the natural channels through which to send relief.
The work of the chapters is given next. Here also calls for help from Santiago to Manila, from Camp Thomas to Camp Merritt, met with a ready response. The detailed account shows shipping stations established, great quantities of supplies sent to hospital and camp, trains fitted out, diet kitchens fitted out and everything that was suggested for the comfort of the soldier promptly undertaken. In addition to this, monuments have been erected, tablets placed, cemeteries restored, flagstaffs raised, fountains dedicated, historic sites purchased, historic homes restored and made into chapter houses, Revolutionary graves marked, Revolutionary archives copied, printed and preserved, free libraries established at home and hundreds of books sent to Manila, soldier's families cared for "not as a public charity but as token of gratitude," scholarships have been endowed, lectures provided for colleges, prizes given in the public schools for the encouragement of patriotism—all these and many more of the deeds of the chapters are detailed in the handsome volume. It also contains a list of the names of the nurses sent out by the society with their residences and places of service. A good index completes the book.

No one can read this account without a feeling of pride and an honest conviction that the Daughters are worthy of their ancestors. Much, very much, is due to the indefatigable chairman of the committee, who out of the mass of material presented to her so wisely culled what would properly show the work of the society and be acceptable to the Smithsonian Institution and congress.

The committee is now finishing the third report. It behooves every chapter to be represented in the forthcoming volume. Each regent should see that a clear, sharp account of the work accomplished by her chapter between October 11, 1898, and October 11, 1900, is sent at once to Mrs. Gertrude B. Darwin, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Year Books received during the month: Plankeshaw Chapter, New Albany, Indiana; Miss M. E. Cardwell, regent; Gouverneur Morris Chapter, Gouverneur, New York; Mrs. Anna Belle Andrews Wolfe, regent.
The “Spirit of '76” has several interesting articles in the November issue. One is an address delivered by Rufus Choate in 1843 on the “Heroic Period of our History.” The editor of the paper, Mr. Louis H. Cornish, has prepared a lecture on “Colonial Life Among the Puritans,” which is a talk on the manners of our ancestors, made more interesting by colored views. He shows the old homes, the ancient graveyards, the old church and all the surroundings of a New England town. He has also prepared one on “Colonial Life Among the Dutch Around Manhattan.” The lectures are instructive, original and entertaining.

CORRECTIONS.

The compiler of the reports of our society to the Smithsonian Institution desires to correct some errors which appear on page 62 of the first report and pages 122 and 123 of the second report, just published.

The famous spring, at Bryan Station is located almost four miles from the town of Lexington, Kentucky. On August 15, 1896, the Lexington Chapter dedicated a beautiful memorial wall, built around this spring, in memory of the heroic women of Bryan Station. By a most unfortunate error, both our first and second reports give the credit of this work to “Bryan Station Chapter,” the second chapter at Lexington, instead of to the “Lexington Chapter,” where it properly belongs. The compiler can scarcely express her regret for this unintentional mistake.

On page 409 of the November number of the Magazine, the name of Mrs. McGeorge is given as Isabella Carter McGeorge. It should read Isabella Crater McGeorge.

On page 532, December number of the Magazine, in the sketch of Mrs. J. Heron Crosman, after the word “secretary” there should be a comma—not a period—and the sentence should read: “At the suggestion of his intimate friend, Edward Shippen, provincial secretary, he brought his bride to Dauphin county, then a wilderness.”
OFFICIAL.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

OF THE

Daughters of the American Revolution

Headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D.C.

National Board of Management

1900.

President General.

MRS. DANIEL MANNING,

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

MRS. ELEANOR WASHINGTON HOWARD,
Virginia, and 903 F Street, Washington, D.C.

Vice-Presidents General.

(Term of office expires 1901.)

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

MRS. WILLIAM LINDSAY,
Frankfort, Ky., 1771 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D.C.

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

MRS. CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS,
Indianapolis, Ind., and 1200 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D.C.

MISS MARY ISABELLA FORSYTH,
Kingston-on-Hudson, New York.

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

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

MRS. ESTES G. RATHBONE,
Ohio, Calzada del Cerro 547, Havana, Cuba.

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

MRS. CLEMENT A. GRISCOM,
313 S. Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
OFFICIAL

(Term of office expires 1902.)

MRS. WM. P. JEWETT,
252 Drake Block, St. Paul, Minnesota.

MRS. J. A. T. HULL,
Iowa, 1720 Twenty-first Street,
Washington, D. C.

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

MRS. PERSON C. CHENEY,
Manchester New Hampshire.

MRS. JAY OSBOURNE MOSS,
Sandusky, Ohio.

MRS. JULIUS C. BURROWS,

MRS. ALBERT H. TUTTLE,
Charlottesville, Virginia.

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

MRS. J. HERON CROSMAN,
Tarrytown-on-Hudson, New York.

MRS. S. B. C. MORGAN,
Savannah, Georgia.

Chaplain General.

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

Secretaries General.

Recording Secretary General.

MRS. ALBERT AKERS,
Nashville, Tenn., 1123 Vermont Ave., and 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

MRS. KATE KEARNEY HENRY,
2021 1 Street and 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Registrar General.

MISS SUSAN RIVIERE 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.

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

Assistant Historian General.

Miss Julia Ten Eyck McBlain,
2039 1 Street and 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Librarian General.

State Regents.

Alabama, Mrs. J. MORGAN SMITH, South Highlands, Birmingham.

Alaska, Mrs. HUGH H. PRICE, Phoenix, P. O. Box 236.

Arizona, Mrs. HELEN 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.

Connecticut, Miss SUSAN RIVIERE HETZEL,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Delaware, Mrs. ELIZABETH CLARKH CHURCHMAN, Claymont.

District of Columbia, Mrs. CHARLES H. ALDEN, 2020 R Street, Washington.
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 "Cor-
responding Secretary General" at headquarters, 902 F. Street, Wash-
ington, 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 Chap-
ter 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 "Re-
gistrars General, D. A. R., Room 52, 902 F Street, N. W., Washing-
ton, 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 ac-
cepted 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, mar-
rriages and all changes of addresses and list of officers.'"

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1900.

The regular meeting of the National Board of Management was
held on Wednesday, November 7th, the president general, Mrs.
Daniel Manning, in the chair.

The meeting was opened at 10.15 a. m.

After prayer by the chaplain general the roll-call was read by the
recording secretary general.

Members present: Mrs. Eleanor Washington Howard, vice-presi-
dent general in charge of organization of chapters; Mrs. Geo. M.
Sternberg, vice-president general, District of Columbia; Miss Mary
Isabella Forsyth, vice-president general, New York; Mrs. William P.
Jewett, vice-president general, Minnesota; Mrs. J. A. T. Hull, vice-
president general, Iowa; Mrs. Washington A. Roebling, vice-presi-
dent general, New Jersey; Mrs. Jay Osbourne Moss, vice-president
general, Ohio; Mrs. Albert H. Tuttle, vice-president general, Vir-
ginia; Mrs. J. Heron Crosman, vice-president general, New York;
Mrs. William A. Smoot, chaplain general; Mrs. Kate Kearney
Henry, corresponding secretary general; Miss Susan Riviere Hetzel,
registrar general; Mrs. Gertrude B. Darwin, treasurer general; Mrs. Mary Jane Seymour, historian general; Mrs. Robert S. Hatcher, assistant historian general; Mrs. Albert Akers, recording secretary general, and of the state regents: Mrs. Kinney, Connecticut; Mrs. Thom, Maryland; Miss Daggett, Massachusetts; Mrs. Churchman, Delaware; Mrs. Verplanck, New York; Mrs. Estey, Vermont, and Mrs. Alden, of the District of Columbia.

The recording secretary general read the minutes of the previous meeting, which with a few slight corrections, stood approved.

After the president general had greeted the board, Mrs. Hatcher rose to a question of personal privilege, and said: "Ladies of the Board: As this is our first meeting with our president general since her return from abroad, I move that the regular order of business be suspended in order that we may welcome her home, and have the pleasure of hearing from her in regard to her visit and work in Paris this summer."

Mrs. Alden moved to amend by deferring the address of the president general until after luncheon.

No action.

Mrs. Crosman was requested to take the chair.

Mrs. Henry moved to take a recess until 1:30 p. m.
Amended by Miss Forsyth, to take a recess until 1:45 p. m.
Motion, as amended, voted on and lost.

The Chair called for the reading of Mrs. Hatcher's motion.

This motion was again read. Seconded by Hiss Hetzel and unanimously carried.

The President General gave a most interesting account of her missions in Paris this summer. Possessing the happy faculty of being minute without tediousness, in a few well-chosen sentences she so graphically described the various public ceremonies in which she participated as the society's trusted representative, that each one was brought in such close touch with the unveiling ceremonies at the Washington and Lafayette statues, as to scarcely realize their actual absence from those memorable scenes.

In conclusion the President General stated that the $2,000 voted by the Continental Congress of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution for expenses incidental to our exhibit and possible meetings at the Paris Exposition, $1,500 of which the National Board authorized the Treasurer General to deposit with Munroe & Co., in Paris, has been returned to the Society untouched.

At a meeting of the State Regents and Vice-Presidents General in Paris, called by the President General, she expressed her unwillingness to use any portion of the fund appropriated for the expenses of the Daughters of the American Revolution exhibit and meetings in Paris, because of a misapprehension existing among the Daughters as to the purpose for which the money had been appropriated.
Some of the Daughters having communicated with members of the United States Senate, it had been stated on the floor of the Senate that the appropriation had been set aside for the personal use of the President General. This statement being untrue, the President General asked that the money be returned untouched to the Treasurer General of the Society.

Mrs. Tuttle moved that a vote of thanks be extended our president general for her delightful account of the Daughters of the American Revolution proceedings at the Paris Exposition.

Miss Forsyth moved an amendment: “That we also thank our president general for all she has done, and has not done while representing the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Paris.”

Unanimously carried.

Mrs. Kinney, state regent of Connecticut, being called on, responded in her characteristic happy vein, giving a most entertaining account of her stay in Paris and of the creditable way in which the National Society had been represented there.

The Chair said: “We have all listened to these addresses with more than gratitude, and the work of our society seems to give an added interest to life. The regular order of business will now be resumed, if there are no further resolutions to be offered.”

The recording secretary general asked permission to read a letter from the state regent of South Carolina. This being granted, the following was read to the board:

MADAM PRESIDENT AND LADIES OF THE NATIONAL BOARD:
While you, the more fortunate members of the executive branch of our great sisterhood, are assembled together in council, each beaming face a token of welcome to our president general, there is one member of your body who feels very forlorn and disconsolate, way down here in Dixie, one member absent from your deliberations through no disinclination to obey the pressing summons to come, but simply and solely through the force of adverse circumstances. But do you think I am not with you because absent from you? Far otherwise. For, in the mighty realm of thought one is free to go, even though obliged to stay. I am in your midst and most happy to unite my voice with you in doing honor to her who has borne a’oft the spindle and the distaff in a foreign land, and who now, in all the glory of a chivalrous performance, has happily come back to us from the city on the Seine.

I rejoice, Madam President, in your safe return, flushed with victory, crowned with success. I felicitate you, Ladies of the Board of Management and the National Society at large, for the part taken by our order in the greatest exposition of modern times. Busy as we are in conserving and perpetuating the glories of our country in the past, it becomes us to keep in close touch with the actual events of the world-wide endeavor. Never was our organization so strong as
it is to-day. We have risen in power; we are still rising; we have endowed the commonality of womanhood with a greater moral prowess. Women as we are, we do *ipso facto*, operate to extend the principles and doctrines of the Constitution of the United States, and, as an organization, we have now reached the point where "the individual withers," but the cause is more and more. If we continue in our widespread investigations, we shall eventually know more of the spirit and temper of the Revolutionary period than the period itself knew!

So far, I am most happy to believe we have used wisely our social and political influence in the development of the vital and economic interests of our own order and our own country. And when all our facts are so co-ordinated, all our memorials completed, all our historic spots rescued from the grave of oblivion, all our relics collected and catalogued, then, Madam President and Ladies of the Board of Management, we will realize that we have not organized in vain. Then, indeed, we shall have become one of the great powers of the world.

Yours, hand in hand, and shoulder to shoulder,

[Signed] MALVINA S. WARING,

*State Regent of South Carolina.*

Mrs. Akers moved a rising vote of thanks to the state regent of South Carolina for her very beautiful letter.

Unanimously carried.

At 1.30 p. m. Mrs. Jewett moved to adjourn until 2.30.

Carried.

**WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, November 7th.**

The adjourned meeting was opened at 3 o'clock p. m. by the president general, Mrs. Manning.

The reports of officers were called.

**REPORT OF THE RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL:** Madam President and Ladies of the National Board of Management: It is my pleasure to report that I sent out the circular letters ordered at the October meeting of the board, to the officers not present at that meeting, requesting their attendance at the November meeting; also a letter to Miss Desha, acknowledging on the part of the board, the invitation of Miss Desha to the National Board to an entertainment commemorating the tenth anniversary of the founding of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

In accordance with the action of the National Board, authorizing the recording secretary general to take the steps necessary for copyrighting the seal of the National Society, I have to report that I referred the matter to an attorney, who gave his opinion to the effect that since the seal was not used as a trade-mark for revenue,
or seal of commerce, he did not see what steps could be taken for the protection of the copyright against infringement.

I have signed all charters and certificates of membership to date. Number of letters written, 65.

Respectfully submitted,

[Signed]

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

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL: Madam President and Ladies of the National Board: Since the October meeting I have to report the following: Blanks issued, 1,874; constitutions, 337; membership circulars, 216; officers’ lists, 167; Caldwell circulars, 65. The number of letters received is 66; letters written, 40.

In accordance with the action of the board at the October meeting, my clerk has assisted with the work of the vice-president general in charge of organization of chapters, and has proven herself to be most efficient and willing. She also addressed eleven hundred envelopes for the circulars of the Credential Committee, the same to be issued to chapter regents and treasurers, which work involved the looking up of some four or five hundred addresses.

Respectfully submitted,

[Signed]

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

Report accepted.

Report of amount received and expended by the curator for October, 1900:

Office Expenses.

\[
\begin{array}{lcr}
\text{Amount received,} & \text{\$30 00} \\
\text{Amount expended,} & \text{\$25 00}
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{lcr}
\text{Postage on Application Blanks.} & \\
\text{Amount received,} & \text{\$10 00} \\
\text{Amount expended,} & \text{\$7 50}
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{lcr}
\text{Amount received for articles sold:} & \\
\text{Rosettes,} & \text{\$9 30} \\
\text{Ribbon,} & \text{\$3 20} \\
\text{Lineage Books, Vols. I-XI,} & \text{\$30 00}
\end{array}
\]

Total, \$42 50

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL: Applications presented for membership, 420; applications verified awaiting dues, 91; applications on hand not verified, 40; Real Daughters presented for membership, 10; badge permits issued, 119. Resignations, 8; deaths, 36.

Respectfully submitted,

[Signed]

SUSAN RIVIERE HETZEL,
 Registrar General, N. S. D. A. R.
It was moved that the report be accepted and the recording secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for the new applicants.

The recording secretary announced that in accordance with the instructions of the National Board of Management, the ballot had been cast for the applicants presented in the report of the registrar general, and they were hereby declared duly elected members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Upon motion, the resignations were accepted, and the announcement of the deaths received with regret.

REPORT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION OF CHAPTERS: Madam President and Ladies of the National Board of Management: The chapters of Wyoming have elected Mrs. Harriet A. H. Richards, of Cheyenne, Wyoming, as state regent of Wyoming, whose name is here presented for confirmation as state regent of Wyoming; also the following appointments by the respective state regents: Mrs. Anne Elizabeth Dismukes, Columbus, Georgia; Mrs. Eugenia Long Harper, Elderton, Georgia; Mrs. Mary Davis MacFadden MacHenry, Fort Madison, Iowa; Mrs. Mary A. Schenck Markley, Cedar Falls, Iowa; Miss Anna Blanche Skinner, Baldwinsville, New York, and Mrs. Charlotte J. Sink Cummings, Tidioute, Pennsylvania. The reappointments of Miss Annie M. Frye, Bethel, Maine, and Mrs. Ellen Peter-Bryce, Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

With regret the deaths are announced of Mrs. Janie D. Ashcraft, regent at Florence, Alabama, and Mrs. Alie E. Lockwood, regent at Rugby, North Dakota.


Respectfully submitted,

[Signed] ELEANOR WASHINGTON HOWARD,
V. P. G. O.

The appointments presented in the report of the vice-president general in charge of organization of chapters were confirmed by the board and upon motion the report was accepted.


CURRENT FUND.—CASH RECEIPTS.

On hand, Sept. 30th, ........................................... $3,786.73
Annual dues ($769.00, less $29.00, refunded) ........ $740.00
Initiation fees ($393.00, less $1.00, refunded) ........ 392.00
New certificate, ............................................... 1.00
OFFICIAL.

Current interest, ................................................. 60.00
Blanks, ......................................................... 1.45
Rosette sales, .................................................. 9.30
Ribbon ............................................................ 3.20

Actual income of the month, .................................. $1,206.95

Total cash receipts of current fund, ....................... $4,993.68
Average daily income of the 31 days, 38.93 12-31.

CURRENT FUND.—EXPENDITURES.

Office expenses for October, General Office, ...... $30.00
Taking down office awnings, " " ..... 3.00
4,000 stamped envelopes, " " ..... 86.40
Curator's salary for October, " " ..... 75.00
Indexer's " " " " " " ..... 50.00

Rent for October, .................................................. 139.50
Clerical service, Recording Secretary General, .... 60.00
Postage on application blanks, Cor. Sec. Gen., ...... $10.00
10,000 application blanks, " " " ..... 83.65
Clerical service, " " " ..... 28.00

Engrossing certificates, Registrar General, ...... $19.60
Clerical service, " " " " " " ..... 170.00

Box for Vice-Pres. Gen. Charge of Organization, .... $2.00
Clerk, " " " " " " ..... 60.00

Page Family Genealogy, Librarian Gen., ...... $2.70
Early Massachusetts marriages, " " ..... 2.00
North Carolina State Records, " " ..... 6.00

Lineage Book Expenses.

Postage and expressage, ...................................... $15.00
Packing and shipping 29 boxes from Harrisburg, Pa., ..... 57.25
Freight on the 29 boxes from Harrisburg, Pa., ..... 42.00
Clerical service, ............................................... 120.00

Total expense of Lineage Book for October, .......... $234.25
Less receipts from sales, .................................... 30.00

Net expense of Lineage Book for October, ............ 204.25
Ten Life certificates, ......................................... 20.00
State Regents' postage, Virginia, ......................... 5.00
1,100 envelopes, credential committee, Tenth Continental Congress, $2 31
Postage, credential committee, Tenth Continental Congress, 12 00
Auditing accounts, Treasurer General, $25 00
Repairing desk, " " 1 00
1,000 index cards, " " 2 25
Clerical service, 112 50

Magazine Expenses.
Office expenses, $45 24
Plates, 17 89
Auditing Magazine accounts, 15 00
Postage for Editor, 5 00
Publishing October number, 235 49
Envelopes, 2 00
Salary of Business Manager, 50 00
Salary of Editor, 83 33

Total expense of Magazine for October, $453 95
Less receipts from sales, 373 45

Net expense of Magazine for the month, 80 50
Total expenditures of current fund for October, $1,292 66
Balance on hand, October 31, 1900, $3,701 02

CURRENT FUND.—INVESTMENTS.
U. S. 2% and 4% bonds, as previously reported, $10,000 00

CURRENT FUND.—ASSETS.
Cash in bank, as above, $3,701 02
Bonds, as above, face value, 10,000 00

Total assets of current fund, October 31, 1900, $13,701 02

PERMANENT FUND.—CASH RECEIPTS.
On hand at last report, September 30, 1900, $3,615 89

Charter Fees.
Canadohta Chapter, Pennsylvania, $5 00
Cedar Falls Chapter, Iowa, 5 00
Cheyenne Chapter, Wyoming, 5 00
Colonel Lowrey Chapter, New Jersey, 5 00
Elder William Brewster Chapter, Illinois, .......... 5 00
Elizabeth Sherman Reese Chapter, Ohio, .......... 5 00
John Wade Keyes, Alabama, ....................... 5 00
Monmouth Chapter, New Jersey, ................... 5 00
Monroe Chapter, New York, ....................... 5 00
Nathan Hale Memorial Chapter, Connecticut, .... 5 00

Life Memberships.

Cayuga Chapter, New York:
Miss Mary F. Hall, ............................... $12 50

Col. Timothy Bigelow Chapter, Massachusetts:
Miss Rose P. Danielson, ......................... 12 50
Katherine F. Peckham, .......................... 12 50

Pawtucket Chapter, Rhode Island:
Mrs. Jennie W. Gooding, ......................... 12 50

Interest on the 2% bonds of permanent investment, $70 00
" " 4% U. S. bonds " 270 00
" " 4% Amer. Security bonds, " 20 00

Continental Hall Contributions.

Ann Story Chapter, Vermont, ........................ 50
Ascutney Chapter, Vermont, ........................ 10 00
Keturah Moss Taylor Chapter, Kentucky, .......... 20 00
Peace Party Chapter, Massachusetts, .............. 25 00
Sibbil Dwight Kent Chapter, Connecticut, ........ 50 00
Valentine Peers Chapter, Kentucky, ............... 25 00

Total cash of Permanent Fund, Oct. 31, 1900, .......... $4,206 39

PERMANENT FUND.—INVESTMENTS.

2%, 3%, 4% and 5% bonds, as previously reported, .......... $59,000 00

PERMANENT FUND.—ASSETS.

Cash in bank, as above, ................................ $4,206 39
Bonds, as above, ....................................... 59,000 00

Total assets of Permanent Fund, October 31, 1900... $63,206 39

SPECIAL FUNDS.

Paris Exposition Fund, previously reported, .... $310 59
Return of the $1,500.00 deposited with Monroe & Co., Paris, in May, less exchange both ways, $1,485.47

$1,796.06

Lafayette Monument Fund, previously reported, 1,854.14

Fort Crailo Fund, previously reported, 42.63

Total special funds, October 31, 1900, $3,692.83

In addition to the above special funds, there were $272.13 which had been contributed for Meadow Garden Farm. In accordance with the order of the Board at the October meeting this sum was turned over to the treasurer of Augusta Chapter, Georgia, in October, and the account is therefore closed.

Respectfully submitted,

GERTRUDE B. DARWIN,
Treasurer General.

November 7, 1900.
Report accepted, with thanks.

REPORT OF THE HISTORIAN GENERAL.—Madam President and Ladies: The Board of Management of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution offers its congratulations upon this occasion to our president general for her return in health and safety from her summer outing in lands across the sea. We also congratulate our chief officer upon her participation in the most unique historical events while in Paris, in four different capacities. She received her commission as a member of the United States Government to the Paris Exposition; she represented the women of America at the unveiling in Paris of the Washington Memorial; she was a representative of the United States Government at the unveiling of the Lafayette Monument, and last, but not least, she represented the Daughters of the American Revolution at the last named ceremonial.

Having congratulated our president general, we also congratulate ourselves, in that our society—the only one of its kind in the world—was so fittingly and royally represented by our president general in the various functions in which she bore so prominent a part.

While so much of interest has transpired abroad which has brought our unique society to the front ranks in the literary and historical organizations of the world at the Paris Exposition, through its participation in the historic pageants of the unveiling of the statues of Washington and Lafayette, and also its exhibits, the chapters at home have gone steadily on in their noble work. At the recent Pennsylvania state convention of Daughters of the American Revolution Mrs. Francis Howard Williams, of the Philadelphia Chapter, read her report of the club house for the United States soldiers at Manila. This club house is in response to an appeal from our sol-
The Philadelphia Chapter had collected $2,245 toward the project, as that chapter has taken the initiative in this movement. Its own contributions are munificent and other Pennsylvania Chapters are joining in this truly patriotic enterprise. During the Pennsylvania convention at Wilkesbarre the Philadelphia Chapter also introduced a resolution, requesting members of the legislature to secure an appropriation from the state for the purchase of the grounds surrounding historic Valley Forge. This resolution was adopted.

Steps have already been taken with this end in view. On June 16th there was a rally at Valley Forge, which was honored by the presence of the governor of the state and some of his staff, and representatives from several Daughters of the American Revolution chapters were assigned places upon the grand stand. The addresses upon this occasion were able and interesting. It is hoped this meeting will prove the entering wedge which will eventuate in the possession by the state of this sacred ground as a state reservation and park.

The Valley Forge Chapter is especially interested in establishing a fund for furnishing Washington's headquarters at Valley Forge. At a fair held for that purpose they raised over $103.00. This chapter has also sent to the National Society a framed photograph of Washington's headquarters at Valley Forge.

On September 20, 1900, the 123d anniversary of the massacre at Paoli, Pennsylvania, was celebrated, in which all the patriotic organizations in Chester and Delaware counties were invited to participate.

The McCall Post, No. 31, Grand Army of the Republic of the Department of Pennsylvania, will be held in lasting remembrance for having unfurled for the first time the Stars and Stripes upon the battlefield of Brandywine since the battle took place September 11, 1777. This post celebrated the 123d anniversary of the battle of Brandywine. Their historical committee makes the claim that Old Glory waved for the first time in its existence over a battlefield when it was carried by William Weston at the battle of Brandywine for an inspiration to General Washington and his army. The identical flag borne upon that memorable battlefield has been found and repaired, a highly-prized souvenir of McCall Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of West Chester, Pennsylvania. Col. F. C. Hooton and his historical committee have published a full report of their researches in connecton with the battle of Brandywine and its lines of battle, and the historian general and the library of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, are indebted for
copies of the same to Miss Mary I. Stelle, historian of Chester Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The state convention, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Virginia, held its sessions on October 31st, November 2d and 3d in the historic city of Alexandria, Virginia, and your historian had the privilege of being present through a part of its exercises. Our registrar general, having been the first regent of the Mount Vernon Chapter, to her was accorded the honor of extending a welcome to the convention, which was gracefully and fittingly executed. Mrs. Tuttle, vice-president general for Virginia, responded in her usual felicitous manner. It certainly was a pleasure to look into the faces of the delegates from the chapters of the State of Virginia and to listen to the story of their varied and most interesting work, also to be their guest at a brilliant reception given to the convention and their friends.

The hall where it was held was converted into a bower, with its flags artistically draped and its floral adornments most tastefully arranged. The most prominent device was the Daughters of the American Revolution insignia, in colored glass bulbs, above the dais, upon which stood the receiving party. The place of meeting itself was an inspiration, for memories of Washington seemed to be in the air, as we were assembled in a city so near his home at Mount Vernon, and Mount Vernon Chapter was our hostess—most appropriately named, for its members are natives, in many instances, of the quaint and charming city of Alexandria, which was especially noted for its fiery denunciation of the tyranny of Great Britain which led to the Revolutionary war.

On the 18th of July, 1774, a general meeting of the freeholders and other inhabitants of the county of Fairfax was held at the court house in the town of Alexandria. George Washington, Esquire, chairman, and Robert Harrison, gentleman, clerk. The underlying principle of the Revolutionary war, namely, “Taxation and representation are in their nature inseparable,” was asserted and maintained. It was also asserted that the right of withholding, or of giving and granting their own money, is the only effectual security to a free people against the encroachments of despotism and tyranny, and that when they yield to the one they must quickly fall a prey to the other.

The Parliament of Great Britain was denounced for abrogating the charter of the Province of Massachusetts Bay and for other acts of ministerial vengeance, under which the town of Boston is now suffering, and it is declared that the resistance of Boston to these tyrannical measures was the common cause of all British America. Suiting their action to the word, it was resolved that a subscription ought immediately to be opened and proper persons be appointed in every county in the colony to purchase provisions and consign them to some gentleman of character to be distributed to the poorer sort of
people in Boston. There were twenty-five signers to the resolution, including that of Washington and those of the Paynes, the Alexanders and others, among them being Charles Alexander, the ancestor of our vice-president general in charge of organization.

With such ancestry and antecedents, how could the chapters of the Old Dominion do other than most noble work? The Albemarle Chapter has for one of its objects to raise money to erect a monument to mark the birthplace of Thomas Jefferson, in the county of Albemarle.

A gold medal has been offered by three chapters for the best paper written in a certain number of words of some historic Revolutionary subject in the public schools and other institutions of learning. This gold medal has the coat-of-arms of Virginia on the obverse side and the names of the donors and of the recipient of the prize, respectively, on the reverse side.

I have had the pleasure of reading the prize essay of Miss Selden, one of the graduates of Hampden Academy, in June, 1900. The subject of the essay was Thomas Nelson, of Yorktown, who was the Revolutionary war governor of Virginia, a general in the Revolution and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Through the siege of Yorktown the ancestral home of General Nelson was the headquarters of Lord Cornwallis, and I have recently had the pleasure of visiting that historic, colonial mansion, especially the room in which Lord Cornwallis and his officers signed the Articles of Capitulation.

Like many other patriots of the Revolution, General Nelson was impoverished through his advances of money for the state of Virginia. The sole reward he has ever received from his government was the placing of his statue by Crawford in the Capitol Square at Richmond, while his body rests in the old graveyard at York, without even a headstone to mark the spot. The Virginia Daughters of the American Revolution convention of 1899 voted to memorialize the United States Congress to make an appropriation in money to purchase Temple Farm, a mile and a half south of Yorktown, the reason for this purchase being that Moore's house, where the commissioners of the British and American armies met to agree upon the terms of the capitulation of Lord Cornwallis and his army, is upon the Temple farm, so called from the fact that vestiges of a small temple or church, remains of a settlement, are there seen. Around the temple was a wall and within are several tombstones, one stone bearing the date 1665.

When Valley Forge and Temple Farm are the property of the government, then there will be the assurance that the ground which witnessed the darkest days of the Revolution, and that which gave the American patriots their final and decisive victory over their British oppressors will be forever preserved and never perverted from sacred to profane uses.
I wish to add as an appendix to my strictly historical report that, in pursuance of my instructions at the last meeting of the Board, I gave to the publisher of the Lineage Book an order to have the said books stored in his building, forwarded to the Daughters of the American Revolution rooms at his earliest convenience.

The publisher took an inventory of the books, boxed them according to the directions given him and forwarded them to the address of the historian general.

The Lineage Books to the number of eight thousand or more are now stored in Room 11, on the second floor of this building, and, I am happy to say that the room is of sufficient size to also store the boxes of Lineage Books which so greatly inconvenienced the librarian general and the historian general by their occupying so much space in their ante-room. Our hope is that this ante-room may now serve as a reading room for our library, which is so greatly needed.

Respectfully submitted,

[Signed]

MARY JANE SEYMOUR,
Historian General, N. S. D. A. R.

November 7, 1900.

It was moved and carried that the report of the historian general be accepted with thanks.

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT HISTORIAN GENERAL: Madam President and Ladies: I take pleasure in announcing that since submitting my last report to the board I have received many interesting and valuable accounts of work being accomplished by chapters, the character of which indicates an ever increasing interest in patriotic and philanthropic work and historical research. These reports, which in most cases are so carefully prepared by the chapter historians, constantly add interest to the history of the Society as it appears in our annual report to the Smithsonian Institution.

Respectfully submitted,

[Signed]

GEORGIA STOCKTON HATCHER,
Assistant Historian General.

Report accepted.

It was stated that the librarian general was absent owing to illness, and her report would be deferred a short time.

Reports of committees were called by the Chair.

REPORT OF THE PRINTING COMMITTEE: Ordered, October 3d, folders for business manager, from Harrisburg Publishing Company, 2,000; October 4th, postal cards for registrar general, "At a meeting of," 1,000; for registrar general, postal cards, 1,000; for registrar general, application papers of 1,000; notification cards, 2,000.

October 5th, certificates of membership from Caldwell & Co., 2,000.

October 6th, application blanks, Fred. B. Nichols & Co., 10,000.
October 7th, two books of receipt blanks for treasurer general.
October 10th, stamped envelopes, 4,000.
Respectfully submitted,

[Signed] B. McG. Smoot,  
Chairman.

E. C. Churchman,  
Kate K. Henry,  
Emily Warren Roebling,  
Kate A. Tuttle.

Report accepted.
The report of the supervising committee was given in a short verbal form by its chairman, Mrs. Alden, who stated that the official stenographer, Mrs. Cahoon, and the clerk to the treasurer general, Miss Semmes, had exceeded the time allowance for sick leave, and a deduction had been made accordingly from their October salary.

Mrs. Henry moved: "That the treasurer general pay Mrs. Cahoon and Miss Semmes the amount deducted from their October salaries on account of their absence when ill." Amended by adding "in view of their faithful services to the National Board."
The motion, receiving several seconds, was carried as amended.

Report of supervising committee was, upon motion, accepted.

Mrs. Sternberg moved: "That the treasurer general be instructed to report the fund for the Paris Exposition among the special funds of the National Society, as it was an appropriation for a special object by the Ninth Continental Congress."
Carried.

REPORT OF THE CREDENTIAL COMMITTEE: Madam President and Ladies of the National Board of Management: There has been one meeting of the credential committee this month to consider a change in the roll call. As a result of this consultation, the committee recommend that the names of the alternates be placed upon the credential list for the Tenth Continental Congress, but not called.
The instructions of the board were carried out, and on the 27th of October credential circulars were sent to all chapter treasurers and on the 30th of October credential circulars and credential certificates were sent to all chapter regents of organized chapters.
Respectfully submitted,

[Signed] ELEANOR WASHINGTON HOWARD,  
Chairman.

Martha L. Sternberg,  
Gertrude B. Darwin,  
Susan Riviere Hetzel,  
Katharine L. Alden.

The Chair called attention to the fact that this report contained a recommendation, and asked for an expression of opinion from the board in regard to the roll-call, credentials, etc., for the next continental congress.
Miss Daggett, state regent of Massachusetts; Mrs. Jewett, vice-president general, from Minnesota; Mrs. Hatcher, assistant historian general; Miss Hetzel, registrar general, made certain suggestions bearing upon these matters, speaking of the necessity of having the credential lists absolutely correct and the importance of expediting the roll-call.

Mrs. Roebling requested that these details be settled at once, in order that instructions may be given in time for the congress.

The Chair asked for action on the report of the credential committee.

Miss Daggett moved that the report be accepted with the recommendation.

Carried.

Mrs. Verplanck, state regent of New York, suggested that each state regent be notified to notify her delegation of the place of meeting upon arrival in Washington.

Miss Daggett moved: "That the recording secretary general send at once to every state regent notice of the action of the board regarding the credential list, and also to request them to notify every one of her several chapters and the chairman of the credential committee where she will meet her delegation in Washington at the time of the continental congress."

Carried.

Miss Forsyth moved: "That the plans proposed for facilitating the roll-call, by the state regents reporting the credential list for their respective delegations, be carried out at the approaching continental congress."

Carried.

Mrs. Crosman suggested that these various instructions be embodied in some formal way in sending out the notifications to state regents, in order to avoid the possibility of any misunderstanding of the same.

Miss Forsyth moved: "That the president general appoint a committee to formulate a circular explaining the methods for the roll-call and other notifications for state regents, submitting it to the board."

Carried.

The president general appointed as this committee Miss Forsyth, chairman; Mrs. Akers, Miss Daggett and Mrs. Howard.

At six o'clock p. m. Mrs. Hull moved to adjourn until Thursday at ten a. m.

Carried.

THURSDAY, November 8, 1900.

The adjourned meeting was called to order at 10.30 a. m., the president general, Mrs. Manning, in the chair.

The motions of the previous day were read by the recording secretary general.
The registrar general asked permission to present a supplementary report. This was granted, and upon motion the report accepted, with instructions to cast the ballot for the new applicants.

The recording secretary general stated that in accordance with the instructions of the board the ballot had been cast for the names presented in the supplementary report of the registrar general, and they were hereby declared duly elected members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The vice-president general in charge of organization of chapters presented the following supplementary report:

Madam President and Ladies of the National Board of Management: The appointment of Mrs. Mary T. Cuddeback Merritt, of Goshen, New York, is presented for confirmation as chapter regent, and Mrs. Julia Almira Davis Mason as chapter regent at Gladstone, Michigan.

Respectfully submitted,

[Signed] ELEANOR WASHINGTON HOWARD,
V. P. G. O.

These appointments were, upon motion, confirmed by the board. The registrar general stated that a request had come from a "real Daughter" that the words "real Daughter" be engrossed on her certificate of membership.

The president general asked if there was any objection to granting this request. There being no objection, it was so ordered.

The registrar general asked permission to order larger tubes for the mailing of the life membership certificates, those used for the regular certificates being too small. This request was granted and the registrar general authorized to order the necessary tubes.

Mrs. Moss, vice-president general, of Ohio, moved that the resignation of Mrs. Warren, state regent of Wyoming, tendered on account of ill health, be accepted with regret.

Carried.

Miss Hetzel moved that a vote of thanks be tendered Mrs. Josephine Quackenbush Carpenter for services rendered this office since her marriage and consequent resignation.

Carried.

The recording secretary general read letters from the following state regents, expressing regret at their inability to attend the November meeting of the board, and sending special greetings to the president general upon her return from Europe: Mrs. Page, Virginia; Mrs. Browne, Montana; Mrs. Smith, Alabama; Mrs. Lounsberry, North Dakota; Mrs. Latta, North Carolina; Mrs. Edwards, Michigan; Mrs. Pilcher, Tennessee; Mrs. Park, Georgia; Mrs. Kellar, South Dakota; Mrs. Norton, Arkansas; also from Mrs. Cheney, vice-president general, New Hampshire, and Mrs. J. C. Burrows, vice-president general, Iowa.
A letter was read from Miss Ruth Darwin, daughter of the treasurer general, thanking the National Board for the remuneration tendered her by the board for the plates furnished by Miss Darwin for the Smithsonian report.

The following letter was read from Mrs. Roberts, state regent of Pennsylvania:

To the Recording Secretary General:

My Dear Mrs. Akers: I regret that on account of my health I cannot be in Washington for the board meeting, more especially because I find by the July number of the American Monthly Magazine that the board hesitated in carrying out the action of the continental congress on the distribution of the surplus Lineage Books of past issues to the chapters, where such chapters are willing to pay expenses of transportation. Of course this action of the Ninth Continental Congress will now be carried out, as the board simply voted to defer the matter until the proceedings of the continental congress were published "in order to see the action thereon." That action, as given on page 802, of the April Magazine, at the close of the discussion which is given on pp. 796-802, inclusive, shows that the clause recommending the free distribution of the Lineage Books was adopted by the congress, and the report of the editing committee, on p. 977, of the same (April) Magazine, stating that the proceedings of the Ninth Continental Congress were carefully read over by the committee, and the motions as received from the official stenographer were verified by reference to the original and found to be correct (with one exception), seems to settle the question beyond appeal.

Pardon my adding that I would like to call the attention of the National Board to one phase of its legitimate functions which this delayed action, now to be rectified, has suggested, and that is the wisdom of an immediate codification of such instructions of congress as are intended to be carried out by committees of congress or National Board, as the case may be, and due notification of the same to the chairman of said committees, or officers of the National Board on whom devolve the duties embodied in the rulings, as soon as possible after congress adjourns. The manner of doing this, I mean the codification, is quite simple if arranged for during the daily sessions, as the orderings are made. One of the current complaints arises from just this enforced delay in carrying out the will of congress, owing to the lapse between meetings of the continental congress, and printing of proceedings. The promptness of the various editing committees is always a matter of surprise and admiration, for only those who know what it means to revise a great mass of manuscript for printing can appreciate the amount of personal labor required in handling our voluminous proceedings.

Pardon me for taking up so much of your time, and believe me
OFFICIAL.

with cordial greetings for yourself and the ladies of the National Board,

Faithfully yours,

[Signed]

E. H. B. ROBERTS,

Pennsylvania State Regent, N. S. D. A. R.

The president general said: "What is the opinion of the board in regard to acting upon this matter. I would like to hear from the members present as to what was their understanding of the order of congress in regard to the free distribution of the Lineage Books among the chapters."

Mrs. Kinney, state regent of Connecticut, said: "Madam President, I had taken it for granted that the recommendation contained in the report of the historian general had been carried out and the books distributed. It was, of course, the intent of the committee that the books should be distributed. But I find in looking over the report of the proceedings that there is a typographical error, which may make a difference in the meaning of our report. I was secretary of the committee to pass upon officers reports and drew up the report of the committee, and I am quite sure that one word has been omitted in the printed proceedings."

Mrs. Kinney read from the report of the Ninth Continental Congress the action in regard to the recommendation contained in report of historian general concerning distribution of the surplus Lineage Books among the chapters. Continuing, Mrs. Kinney said: "This includes the endorsement of that particular recommendation, and if the chapters are willing to pay the cost of transportation, I see no reason why they should not have the books, as far as they will go, and I have no doubt that a great many of the chapters would be very glad to have the books and would willingly pay for the transportation."

Mrs. Tuttle: "There is nothing said about where the board is authorized to give out these books. We feel that we are willing to pay the cost of expressage; but I would ask if there is anything in the minutes, or proceedings, of the congress which says we can give the books away."

Mrs. Kinney: "In the historian's report she recommends this, and we recommend that her recommendation be accepted. That will cover the ground."

Mrs. Seymour: "The question is, did the congress accept the report of the committee or not?"

President General: "Do you understand that the chapters have to ask for these books? How many have already requested them?"

It was answered that about 30 or 40 chapters had written for the books.

Mrs. Henry: "There is no doubt that the report of the historian general was accepted with the recommendation."
Mrs. Sternberg: "The librarian general is not here to-day. She has always asked that we hold the books for exchange, in order to procure books for the library."

Mrs. Tuttle: "Those proceedings simply say 'if the congress sees its way clear,' but there is no order given for sending out the books. The report of the committee was accepted."

Miss Hetzel: "At the close of the congress all the reports were accepted with their recommendations."

Mrs. Smott: "I should think the whole thing hinges on this, as to whether the recommendation must be carried out. It seems clearly to have been a recommendation."

Mrs. Henry: "If the congress saw its way clear to carry out the other part of the recommendation; that is, continuing the Lineage Book, why not carry out the part about distributing these books among the chapters?"

President General: "What is the opinion of the board? Shall these requests be granted and the Lineage Books be sent out?"

Mrs. Smott: "Madam President, it would seem that this is a case similar to the Meadow Garden Farm. It hinges on a technicality."

President General: "The state regent of Pennsylvania states that we are obliged to carry out the orders of the congress in regard to these books being distributed among the chapters."

Mrs. Seymour: "I have letters from all the members of the committee who approved my recommendation, to that effect."

Mrs. Kinney: "This was undoubtedly the intent of the congress, and it would seem advisable that the requests that have already come in should be granted and the books be sent out."

Mrs. Verplanck: "As the time of the next congress is so near at hand—only a few months—and as the Lineage Books have not yet been sent out, perhaps it would be advisable to wait and refer the matter to the next congress."

President General: "I would like to hear from all the members of the board, as this appears to be rather vital."

Mrs. Tuttle: "There was some objection made, I understand, to sending out the Lineage Books by the chapters who had already paid for them."

Mrs. Crosman: "I always have thought it was the intention of the congress that these books should be sent out; that was the spirit of the congress. It seems to me it was very clear what the committee recommended. I think that the state regent of Pennsylvania is very clear and forceful in the letter she has written to the board on this subject."

President General: "I think it would be a wise thing to have a committee to look over the proceedings of the congress in reference to this matter and report to the board this afternoon. I therefore appoint as this committee Mrs. Crosman, Mrs. Roebling, Mrs.
Churchman and Mrs. Akers. These ladies will go carefully over the congressional proceedings and compile all that bears upon the subject of the Lineage Book and report to the board at the afternoon session."

The second item in Mrs. Roberts' letter was read, viz: The suggestion in regard to immediately codifying such instructions of congress as are intended to be carried out by the committees of congress or National Board, as the case may be, and due notification of the same to the chairmen of said committees, or officers of the National Board on whom devolve the duties embodied in the rulings, as soon as possible after congress adjourns.

The president general asked the opinion of the board on this subject.

After some discussion, Miss Forsyth moved: "That Mrs. Hull be and is requested to secure full information as to the methods of national or state legislative bodies in codifying their laws, in order to facilitate the early carrying out of the orderings of the continental congress."

Carried.

Mrs. Estey, state regent of Vermont, inquired if it is permissible for a chapter to change its name.

This was answered in the affirmative.

The vice-president general in charge of organization of chapters stated that she had received a request from a chapter in Iowa to change its name.

It was stated that in view of the fact that a precedent had been established in regard to chapters changing their names, that it was permissible to do so, this matter to be left with the vice-president general in charge of organization of chapters.

The report of the committee to prepare circulars to be sent to state regents was submitted as follows:

The National Board of Management, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, has appointed a committee to prepare a statement of the following plans to facilitate the prompt working of the approaching continental congress.

1. Each state regent will please impress upon the chapters of her state the importance of sending to the chairman of the credential committee, according to blanks received, a full list of regents, delegates and alternates immediately after the election of such delegates and alternates to the continental congress of 1901.

2. If this plan be acceptable to the congress, regents, delegates and alternates will not be called by name at the opening of the congress. Each state regent will be responsible, and respond for the delegation of her respective state.

3. The badges for the delegations will be furnished to the state regents by the chairman of the credential committee at the Daugh-
ters of the American Revolution rooms, 902 F street, after 9 a. m., on Saturday, February 16, 1901.

4. Ballots for election will be cast, as heretofore, the name of each voter being checked on the credential list as she drops her ballot in the box.

5. State regents will kindly notify their delegations where and when to meet them in Washington. In order to avoid confusion and disappointment, it is absolutely necessary for the state regents to select a place of meeting other than the Daughters of the American Revolution rooms.

6. Seats for the delegations will be drawn for by each state regent, or her representative, at the January meeting of the National Board, [Signed]

MARY ISABELLA FORSYTH,
Chairman.

ALICE PICKETT AKERS,
SARA WHITTEMORE DAGGETT,
ELEANOR WASHINGTON HOWARD.

After the reading of this report a discussion followed in regard to the advisability of giving out badges for the congress, some of the members present suggesting that tickets take the place of the badges. Mrs. Henry moved that badges shall be issued for the congress as heretofore.

Motion carried.

At 1.20 p. m. it was moved and carried to take a recess until 2.30 p. m.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, November 8th.

The adjourned meeting was called to order at 3 o'clock, by the president general, Mrs. Manning.

The recording secretary general read a letter from Mrs. Amos G. Draper, applying for the position of reader to the next continental congress.

Mrs. Henry presented the name of Mrs. Walker for official reader to the congress. This was seconded by Miss Hetzel. No action was taken on the above application at this time.

Mrs. Alden offered the following: "In view of the great increase in the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and consequent increase of business, I move that a committee be appointed by the president general to consider if any changes are desirable in the methods of conducting the affairs of the society."

Carried.

Mrs. Darwin moved: "That the names of all members who have died or resigned, or who have been dropped, should be removed from the regular card catalogue and placed in drawers by themselves, so that we may really know how many members are now in the society."

Carried.
The report of the librarian general was read by the recording secretary general as follows:

*Madam President and Ladies:* I have the honor to report the following books and periodicals received since the last meeting of the National Board of Management:

**Bound volumes:** Year book of the New Jersey Society of the Sons of the Revolution, 92 pp., 4°, Trenton, 1898. From the society in exchange; year book of the Missouri Society of the Sons of the Revolution, 193 pp., 4°, St. Louis, 1900. From the society in exchange; year book of the Illinois Society of the Sons of the Revolution, 123 pp., 4°, Chicago, 1895. From the society in exchange; year book of the Colorado Society of the Sons of the Revolution, 128 pp., 4°, Denver, 1900. From the society in exchange; year book of the West Virginia Society, Sons of the Revolution, 75 pp., Wheeling, 1900. From the society in exchange. These year books and one mentioned later with the unbound volumes are most welcome additions to our library and will be of the greatest assistance in verifying the service of Revolutionary ancestors. All of the above books have been received in response to requests for exchange. Memorial of the town of Hampstead, New Hampshire. Compiled by Harriet E. Noyes, 469 pp., Boston, 1899. From the compiler in exchange. This is a complete history of the town from its incorporation to the time of publication. The military account is especially fine, giving lists of those who served in all the wars from the colonial down, and includes Captain John Calef's diary kept at Ticonderoga in 1775. Biographical and genealogical notes are likewise given. A good general index adds value to the work. In brief, it can be truly said a most excellent town history. Annals of Christ Church Parish, of Little Rock, Arkansas, from A. D. 1839 to A. D. 1899. Compiled by Ellen Harrell Cantrell, 390 pp., 8°, Little Rock, 1900. Presented by Mrs. Cantrell. The burning of the First Episcopal Church in Little Rock in 1873, whereby all the church records were destroyed, was the "raison d'être" of this volume, and well has the compiler accomplished her purpose of collecting in a permanent form all that could be gathered from outside sources relating to the church and parish. Many biographical sketches are also given of men and women prominent in Little Rock and elsewhere. Genealogy of the Page family in Virginia. By Richard C. M. Page, 2d edition, 275 pp., 8°, N. Y., 1893. Purchased. Meriwethers and their connections. By Louisa H. A. Minor, 180 pp., 8°, Albany, 1892. Received in exchange. Both of these genealogies are extremely valuable. Too much stress cannot be laid upon the importance of securing good genealogies for the library, as the need of them in our work becomes every day more apparent; History of Torrington, Connecticut. By Samuel Orcutt, 817 pp., 8°, Albany, 1878. A good town history containing muster rolls and genealogies; History of Danby, Ver-
mont. By J. C. Williams, 903 pp., 8°, Rutland, 1869. The last three volumes are from J. Munsell’s Sons, publishers, in exchange; Early Massachusetts marriages prior to 1800, as found in the official records of Worcester county. Second book. By Frederick W. Bailey, editor. 215 pp., 8°, New Haven, 1900. Purchased. The work previously done by Mr. Bailey in this most important department of genealogy is well known, and this volume, like the others, is a necessity in every genealogical library; North Carolina State Records, Vols. 16 and 17. Goldsborough, North Carolina, 1899. Purchased. In these volumes is contained the publication of the executive letter books of 1783-1785. In addition Vol. 16 contains the House Journal from April 16, 1782-May 18, 1782, and a roster of the North Carolina Line. Vol. 17 gives the Abstract of the Army accounts of the North Carolina Line, the Legislative Journals of 1871, and muster rolls of several militia companies; Public papers of George Clinton, first governor of New York. Military. Vols. 2 and 3. New York, 1900. From the University of the State of New York State Library in exchange; History of Western Maryland. By J. F. Scharf, 2 vols., 4°, Phila ’elphia. 1882. Purchased. An old but valuable work, which will be of great use; Historical celebration of the town of Brimfield, Massachusetts. With historical address, etc. Vol. I., 487 pp., 8°, Springfield, 1879. Published by the town. Purchased. This is practically the history of the town, contains genealogies and other matters of interest; Duplicate copy of New York in the Revolution as colony and state. By James A. Roberts, 2d edition, 534 pp., f., Albany, 1898. From the University of the State of New York State Library in exchange. Unbound volumes. 1. The Mohaws. By S. L. Frey, 48 pp., Utica. (Transactions of the Oneida Historical Society). From the Oneida Historical Society in exchange; 2. Col. Francis Faulkner and the battle of Lexington. 16 pp., 8°, Boston, 1887. From Mrs. Sanders Johnston; 3. Biographical sketches of the Bordley family of Maryland. By Elizabeth Bordley Gibson, 158 pp., 12°, Philadelphia, 1865. From Mrs. Sanders Johnston; 4. Slavery in New York. By A. Judd Northrup, 70 pp., 8°, Albany, 1900. (University of the State of New York State Library. Bulletin-History; No. 4), Exchange; 5. Year book of the Ohio Society of the Sons of the Revolution, 178 pp., 4°, 1897. From the society in exchange. Besides the register and ancestry of members two fac-simile lists of Virginia state pensions are given, one for 1788, the other for 1798, also list of Revolutionary pensioners who have resided in Ohio; Washington, the most distinctly American character that our country has produced. 14 pp., 8°. Presented by the author to Mrs. Eleanor Howard, who gives it to the library as a valuable contribution to our Washingtoniana. Periodicals: New England Historical and Genealogical Register for October; Essex Antiquarian, for October and November; Keim and Allied Families, for May; Publications of the Southern History
Association, for September; Annals of Iowa, for October; Williams and Mary College Quarterly, for October; New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, for October; Spirit of '76, for September; True Republic, for November.

Report accepted.

In the absence of the librarian general, Mrs. Sternberg moved: "That the librarian general be instructed to purchase a drop light, a table and some plain chairs, to be used in the ante-room by persons using the books in the library, the whole not to exceed in cost twenty-five dollars."

Carried.

The Chair asked for the report of the committee to consider the matter of the Lineage Book (i.e., to look over the proceedings of the congress on this point).

Mrs. Crosman, chairman of the committee, stated that the report had been prepared, but she desired to preface it by announcing that the entire committee was not unanimous in regard to the issuing of the Lineage Book.

The following report was submitted to the board:

Madam President: We find the first mention of the matter of the Lineage Book on page 504, in the historian general's report, viz: p. 504, AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, proceedings of the Ninth Continental Congress, April number, 1900.

The second mention is on page 784, viz: in the report of the committee on recommendations of national officers, see p. 784.

The third mention is (inadvertently), on p. 789, as to voting on this report, item by item (result of vote see p. 790, affirmative, 130; negative, 100).

The fourth mention is on p. 796, viz: the words “next action,” continued on p. 794.

The fifth mention is the result of this vote, given on p. 802, viz: 147 affirmative to 2 negative.

The Chair asked the committee for a fuller expression of opinion on this subject.

Mrs. Crosman said: "Madam President, my own personal view is that we have sufficient ordering from the congress to send out the Lineage Books to the chapters, as recommended in the report."

Mrs. Roebling: "No doubt congress intended to order the issuing of these books, but I find nothing in the language of that report that orders the issuance of them. There is nothing mandatory in that clause that I can see."

Mrs. Churchman: "I agree with Mrs. Crosman that congress ordered the issuing of these books."

Mrs. Tuttle: "After studying this over carefully four or five times, Madam President, I have come to the conclusion that congress did order the board to distribute these books among the chapters."
President General: "What is the decision of the board since the report of the committee had been brought in? All in favor of issuing the Lineage Books to the chapters will say 'aye;' those opposed, 'no.'"

A rising vote was called, which resulted in six voting in the affirmative, nine in the negative. Motion to issue the books, lost.

Mrs. Howard moved: "That the president general be requested to appoint at her convenience the various committees for the congress."

Carried.

Mrs. Tuttle was asked to take the chair.

Mrs. Alden moved an increase of salary for the chief clerk to the historian general. Seconded by Mrs. Darwin. Motion voted on and lost.

At 3.45 p.m. it was moved and carried to go into a committee of the whole.

At 4.30 p.m. the committee arose and the regular business was resumed.

Miss Forsyth moved: "That a complete list of all members be made, state by state, and hereafter kept up to date in order that a directory may at any time, ordered by congress, be rapidly made."

Motion lost.

Miss Forsyth said that she did not offer this motion with the intention of giving any additional labor to the officers; but that it seemed important to have such a list.

Mrs. Kinney moved: "That the reports of national officers which are to be submitted to the continental congress of 1901, shall be typewritten and made in duplicate, and that a copy of each shall be given the chairman of the committee on recommendations of national officers on the opening day of said congress."

Mrs. Hatcher moved to amend by adding that the recommendations be marked with a red line, on either side, in order to facilitate the work of the committee.

Motion carried as amended.

Mrs. Sternberg moved: "That the treasurer general be instructed to have the window leading from her office to the ante-room made available as a door."

Carried.

Mrs. Howard asked permission to purchase a platen for use in the card catalogue.

Mrs. Jewett moved: "That the vice-president general in charge of organization of chapters be empowered to purchase the platen necessary for use in connection with the card catalogue in her office."

Carried.

Upon inquiry as to whether the plan proposed at the October meeting for uniting the work of the card catalogue with that of the vice-president general in charge of organization, had proved satis-
factory, answer was made that so far it had succeeded and the work appeared to be accomplished as satisfactorily as heretofore.

The corresponding secretary general reported that her clerk had also proved herself very efficient and had assisted whenever possible with the work of the card catalogue.

The treasurer general asked permission to purchase two stools for her room. This was granted by the board.

REPORT OF THE MAGAZINE COMMITTEE: The magazine committee met November 8, 1900. The chairman read the report of the committee as previously given at the October board meeting. Discussion of the design for cover of magazine followed. No definite conclusion was reached, as the design is still unsatisfactory.

The business manager read various letters regarding advertisements in the Magazine; these being important she was requested to present them to the consideration of the board.

MARY ISABELLA FORSYTH,
Chairman.

Report accepted.

The business manager read the letters referred to the board. One contained a proposition to furnish a design for cover of Magazine. This was considered by the Board. A motion in regard to the acceptance of the same was voted on and lost.

The following letter from a "real Daughter" was read by the registrar general:

UPPER SANDUSKY, OHIO, November 3, 1900.

National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, 902 F street, Washington, District of Columbia:

Please excuse me for not answering you sooner. I was away nearly all the month of October, but my mail was in the post office; it came through all right. Thank you very much for your kindness in sending me the beautiful spoon. When I looked over it and viewed the beautiful wheel, I did not think when I spun flax in my younger days, that it would be presented to me in gold in my old age. I am glad to know that the Daughters of the American Revolution are so well remembered.

Yours truly,

[Signed] MRS. L. A. GUMP.

This letter was received with marked appreciation and much interest.

The president general brought to the attention of the board the publication of certain albums which are to contain pictures of prominent Americans at the Paris Exposition, and the proposition of the publishers to dispose of a number of these albums in the United States.

Miss Forsyth suggested that this matter be deferred until the next Continental Congress, when the Albums may be submitted for the
approval of the congress and some definite action taken. The president general was requested to ascertain the cost of the same.

Miss Daggett read from the American Monthly Magazine of May, 1900, a statement from the corresponding secretary general to the effect that several states had agreed to pension their "real Daughters," at the expense of the state. Among the states mentioned was that of Massachusetts. Miss Daggett stated that she desired to correct this, as it was a mistake. Massachusetts has not pensioned her "real Daughters."

The corresponding secretary general explained that this was an error in the report.

Mrs. Churchman, state regent of Delaware, presented the following on the part of the Col. Haslet Chapter, of Dover, Delaware:

We, the Daughters of the Col Haslet Chapter, of Dover, Delaware, enter a remonstrance against the admission of any but members, and reporters of reliable papers, to attend the business meetings of our congress.

The misrepresentations and criticisms of many non-members not only prove very detrimental to our society, but these persons also occupy seats which by right should belong to alternates and visiting Daughters.

Elizabeth K. Anderson,
Regent.

Sallie B. W. Holmes,
Historian.

Anna S. Wharton,
Secretary.

The matter was left to be taken under advisement.

The recording secretary general asked permission to order about twenty-five more nurses' certificates, in order to fill orders that had recently come in. This was granted by the board.

At 6.15 p. m. it was moved and carried to adjourn.

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

Report accepted.

Wednesday, Dec. 5, 1900.