A SUBLIME FAILURE.

By Bertha Palmer Attwood.

Paper read before the Nathan Hale Memorial Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, on September 22, 1900, at a meeting held in the Nathan Hale school-house, East Haddam, Connecticut.

"Life is a page of paper white,
On which each one of us may write
His word or two, and then comes night.
If thou hast time
But for a line,
Be that sublime!
Not failure but low aim is crime!"

One hundred and twenty-four years ago to-day, one of these sublime failures was consummated, and at this hour the fresh September breeze was blowing over a new and unmarked grave. The jesting soldiers, the lowering countrymen, the sobbing women, had scattered to their daily tasks. Not one of them dreamed that the hand which should plant a stone at the head of that unblest grave would perform a service for which our country would ever be grateful, and mark a spot to be visited by generations of pilgrims then unborn.

For who would deem it a kindness to mark for other eyes a failure? And who, of those who stood, in thought or fact, about the foot of that ladder-gallows but felt that he had looked that day upon the failure of a life?

Not Cunningham, brutally tearing up the letters which should have borne to loving hearts the assurance that this dying man had, at least, aimed high.
Not Howe, with courteous triumph writing to Washington the announcement, that his spy had lost all, and gained nothing.

Not the brother at home, who with aching heart and closed lips refused through life to mention the name of one who had promised so gloriously, and proved—a failure.

Not even Nathan Hale himself, who, unless he was gifted with a prophet’s eyes, must have felt that, when he lost his one life for his country, he lost all that makes life’s value to a noble man,—love—success—honor!

Did he lose any or all of these?

Love? Ask old Ashur Wright, his servant, living over in age the adventure of youth, mourning with useless repining for his lost master.

“He was too good-looking to go so! He could not deceive! Some scrubby fellow should have gone!”

Ask the sweet-heart, living for more than sixty years without him and murmuring with her dying breath: “write to Nathan!”

Yes, ask any or all of us!

Success? Well, to answer that question we must ask another. What did he attempt? From his words and from his life we know that his burning desire, his passionate endeavor, were to help his country.

“For a year,” he says, “I have been attached to the army and have not rendered any material service, while receiving a compensation for which I make no return. I wish to be useful and every kind of service, necessary to the public good, becomes honorable by being necessary. If the exigencies of my country demand a peculiar service, its claims to perform that service are imperative.”

By his great life-sacrifice we learn that he offered his service to his country without reservation, asking only that it might be of real use—asking it of his country, and asking it of his country’s God. For, ‘though denied a Bible during the long hours of his last night, can we doubt the prayer of one, of whom a brother officer exclaimed: “He is a gentleman and a scholar, and last, though not least of his qualifications, a Christian!”’ The country to which Hale looked for-
ward, in daring prophecy of independence, was a narrow line of thirteen states, shut in by the strait boundaries of the mountains and the sea.

Striving to help that little land to freedom, he failed, but in helping it to use its freedom—look abroad to-day!

Scattered over more than forty states are the broad and high successors to this little red school-house in which Hale began his life work.

In each one of these the name of Hale is a help and an inspiration to those who are carrying forward the work which he dropped at the call of wartime duty. These public officers of peace are they

"Who smooth the paths for the children's feet,
With love like the mother's deep,
While living the life the teacher lives,
Who sows, for others to reap."

And in the cities and villages of these states, from that New York where he died a felon's death, through the broad prairies and along the Pacific slope, of which he could have heard only through the reports of French and Spanish missionaries, are gathering lodges, chapters, societies,—little groups of American men and women like ours—American men and women who count it highest honor to call their companies by the name of Nathan Hale, the martyr spy, and are helped by thought of him to higher lives of patriotism. Is this success? And honor? Take the testimony of the great boulder which marks the town of Coventry as the place where Hale was born. Question any one of the thousands, gathering three months ago in this hamlet hidden among the New England hills, coming because Hale once taught a village school in a little old building standing here.

Look at the noble statue enshrined beneath the gilded dome of the capitol of his state which claims Hale as one of her noblest sons. Or that other, standing before the Atheneum, where are preserved the simple relics of a simple life made sacred by association with Hale—the arms, the rude camp basket, the yellowed diary where he recorded the incidents of merry, boyish days. Then visit a third statue,
unveiled a few years since, with stately ceremonial, in the center of the country's great metropolis. There it stands, as near as may be, upon the spot where he died a shameful, ignominious death, testifying, with bound arms and neck laid bare to the hangman's noose, how his country glories in the name of Hale, the spy. Is not this honor?

But it behooves our society, bound, in each of its members, to make our corporate life a living memorial to his life, to ask one other question.

How did Hale build the character which has won him such love, success and honor? What wonderful actions or remarkable words pointed forward to that last glorious act which ended in failure, and that last memorable speech of fourteen words from which he was swung from the gallows into another world? None. He never did anything remarkable. He lived just the same common life of the common day that you and I are living now. He worked conscientiously at college, and built up mind and body to his best manhood, but that best did not win him scholastic honors.

It was nothing great to be called to the daily drudging of a village teacher in this little town. Not much more to be offered a place in New London, then just incorporated as a city. He did his duty, fully, heartily, cheerfully. Dozens of teachers in these two places are doing theirs as well today. He did each day's work as unto God. That was all. You and I can do the same.

By doing his daily best he won the glorious right to fail in a good cause. No more, and yet as much, can any of us win. For such failures, in the end, always bring success. Remember Columbus, dying in obscurity, his eyes fixed upon the chains, which had once burned into his soul, still hanging over his bed; gloriously honored four hundred years later in this new world which he gave, not to Castile and Leon, but to all mankind.

Listen to the poet's requiem:

"The banishment was over long,
But it will soon be past,
The man who sang home's sweetest song,
Is coming home at last!"
But it was from long exile in a foreign grave that we brought home John Howard Payne.

Feel with Harriet Attwood Newell the failure of her mission, dying in the Isle of France before she had won one heathen soul to Christ. This year the “martyrs’ noble host” is filled with the fruits of those missions which she taught us how to plant.

Granted that such successes, belated though they be, are still the grapes of Canaan of which but few are known by us—to most, failure on earth means failure for earth. But earth is but the kindergarten of life!

“What shall I do to be forever known?
Thy duty ever!
This did full many who now sleep forgot.
Ah! never! never!
Callest thou them unknown
Whom thou knowest not?
By angel trumps in Heaven
Their fame is blown,
Sublime their lot!”

JAMES OTIS.

By Hannah Otis Staples.

“The past and present here unite,
Beneath time’s flowing tide,
Like footprints hidden by a brook,
And seen on either side.”

The rush of events at the present day is so vigorous that it seems almost a waste of time to read what transpired two or three hundred years ago. But what the foundation is to the superstructure, the early period and those who shaped its destiny are to the history of our country.

In a condensed form we desire to place before the readers of the American Monthly Magazine, many things unknown to the general public, regarding the life and services of James Otis, the patriot and statesman, during the most
critical time of our country's history—the era preceding the war of the Revolution.

He was the fifth in line from John Otis, the founder of the family in America, who, fifteen years after the "Mayflower" landed, had become one of the first settlers of Hingham, Massachusetts. He was one of the twenty-nine associates of the Rev. Peter Hobart, from whose journal we take the following entry: "I with my wife and four children came safely to New England, June 8th, 1635, forever praised, be the God of Heaven, my God and my King." John Otis was chosen in 1641 to serve on a grand jury at Boston, and the same year he was appointed one of seven, to order the prudential affairs of the town. He took the freemen's oath in 1635. His place of residence was at "Otis Hill," southwest of the harbor, a beautiful slope, then covered with forest trees. John⁶, the paternal grandfather of James Otis, was also deeply interested in the political affairs of the country. He was for twenty years representative to the general court, the commander of the county militia, and for thirteen years chief justice of common pleas and first judge of probate.

James⁴, father of the patriot, was a distinguished lawyer and chief justice, and served on many committees in the interests of the colonies. Doubtless, his influence and advice had much to do with the brilliant career of his son. His wife, the mother of James Otis, was descended from Edward Doten, who came over in the "Mayflower." It is said she was a woman of very superior mind and character.

James Otis was born in the family mansion at Barnstable, and was the eldest of thirteen children, several of whom, in a prominent way, were connected with the literature and politics of the day. His sister, Mercy Otis, next younger than himself, married General James Warren, and was one of the most prominent women of that age. James Otis studied law with Jeremiah Gridley, of Boston. After practicing awhile in Plymouth, he settled in Boston. In 1753 he married Ruth Cunningham, the daughter of a merchant, of whom history says, "She was very beautiful and possessed of a dower, which in that day was considered very large, and which her husband sacredly preserved, and after her death it was divided between her two daughters." They had three
children, the eldest a son, named James, enlisted as a midshipman and perished on board the Jersey prison ship, aged twenty-one. The elder daughter, Elizabeth, married Captain Brown, an officer in the English army, which alliance so displeased her father, that in his will he left her only five shillings. Mary, the second daughter, married Benjamin Lincoln, graduate of Harvard in 1777, son of General Lincoln of Revolutionary fame. They had two children.

The patriotic career of James Otis commenced about 1760. He earnestly sought to impress upon the minds of the sturdy yeomanry, the needs of their country, and to arouse their courage and independence of spirit to oppose the demands of an unjust and oppressive government, and, better than he knew did he open a way in which his successors followed with lustre to themselves, while he was prevented from having even a realizing sense of the success of his own labors in the cause for which he sacrificed his reason and his life.

Before the year 1776 no American, except Dr. Franklin, was so influential in the colonies and in England. His was the first name identified abroad with "American Independence."

In 1761, when at the age of thirty-seven, he made his great plea for the country against the "Writs of Assistance." With the vision of a prophet that could see far into the future, and with remarkable clearness and independence of thought, he so inspired his hearers, that he kindled a zeal in that immense concourse of people, which was never to die out until the American people were delivered from the tyranny of British rule.

President John Adams, always his devoted partisan, said, "then and there the child, Independence, was born, and in fifteen years he grew to manhood and declared himself free. I do say in the most solemn manner, the exertions of Otis at this time secured for him the popularity of all lovers of their country, and the sworn vengeance of enemies." The same year he was chosen to represent Boston in the legislature. In 1765 he was a member of the stamp act congress in New York. He served his country every way that was in his power. His genius, enthusiasm, wit, his resources and ability as a lawyer, his rich literary knowledge, his command-
ing, broad-minded views as a statesman were all freely and willingly given to this country to which he devoted his life, and for which he sacrificed it. He was, truly, one of the earliest and most efficient of the patriots, and I think we may call him the first martyr. In 1770 he was privately attacked by a royalist of the name of Robinson, cruelly beaten—his head cut open—was found bleeding and faint, a spectacle of ruin. His wounds, though not mortal, had destroyed his mind and he was no longer feared by his enemies—the enemies of freedom. He lived several years a monument of a ruined intellect.

When John Adams went to his daughter, Mrs. Lincoln, for one of his books on Greek prosody, she said to him, "Oh, sir; I have not a line from my father's pen." He asked, "Who has his papers? Where are they?" She replied that in one of those unhappy dispositions of mind, after his great misfortune, he collected all of his papers and pamphlets and committed them to the flames; he was several days employed in that manner. He himself having been cut off before the Revolution actually commenced, his name is not connected with the public documents familiar to the nation. It is owing to these circumstances that so little is known of one whose life was so valuable to the cause of his country, as that of James Otis from 1760 to 1770. The manner of his death was identical with a wish he had often expressed in his life to his sister Mrs. Warren, "My dear Sister, I hope when God Almighty in his righteous Providence, shall take me out of time into eternity, it will be by a flash of lightning." This singular desire was granted. On the 23d of May, 1783, as he was standing at the door of a house in Andover, he was instantly killed by a flash of lightning. Consolation and solemnity were blended in the manner of his death. Extraordinary in death as in life, he left a name and character that will live while the memory of the American Revolution survives, whose foundations he helped to place with so much energy and ability.

"When God in anger saw the spot,  
On earth to Otis given.  
In thunder, as from Sinai's mount,  
He snatched him back to Heaven."
From the Diary of the Rev. David Avery, Chaplain in Colonel Paterson's Regiment.

March, 1776.


2. Saturday. Prayed with Hutchinson's Reg't. Visited Mr. Fuller as a friend. Prayed with P's Reg't.

3. L's day. Prayed with H's Reg't. Preacht to Paterson's Reg't., Amos 4, 12. In ye Episcopal Chh. to H's Reg't. Exo. 15, 3. Prayed with P's Reg't. NB. Last night at 11°C. our men began the siege of Boston by casting a bomb into ye town—then from Roxbury, wh. a few cannon, wh. exercise continued all night. We flung about 5 or 6 bombs, & burst 3 mortars; one at Roxbury, & 2 at Leachmore's Point, where the fire first began. One of these was 10 Inch diamiter & ye other 13—The enemy in turn gave us several bombs & cannon shot. One of ye bombs came from Boston & came into ye fort on Prospect Hill, and went through one of ye Platforms, but hurt no man—a bit of one which burst in the air, fell through the guard house on Lechmore's P't., grazed a lad, but wounded no man. The enemy have cast a few bombs to-day, but their cannonading ceased by sunrise.

4. Monday. Prayed wh. H's Reg't. Visited General Hospital. Prayed with P's Reg't. NB. Last night our men fired the Congress & ye third time crackt it—also fired a large No. of cannon from Leachmore's Point & Roxbury.—The enemy fired a few bombs and cannon—but did no harm.

5. Tuesday. Accompanied Colo. Hutchinson's Reg't about two miles from college towards Roxbury—they marched half an hour before sunrise & expected to go into action. Had no opportunity of praying with them. Returned to Colo. Paterson's Reg't.

NB. Last night about 7 o'C. our men began a cannonade
from Roxbury, (which was to be the signal for the teams), flung a very few shells, but continued a brisk cannonade all night. The enemy immediately returned the fire, wh. they kept up incessantly all night, both from Boston and New Boston. In this fire they flung 87 bombs, one of which killed a molatto of Col. Sergeant's Reg't. in the fort at Leachmore's Point & wounded two other men. A cannon ball broke the thigh of a Lieut. at Roxbury, of which he died this forenoon.—Four hundred and fifty teams were employed last night at Dorchester, to carry on timber, screwed hay, fascines, &c., with which our men built two large forts & a Redoubt on the heights of Dorchester. It seems the enemy did not discover our works before light this morning. They have been remarkably still most all day—about noon they fired several cannon onto Dorchester hill from Boston neck & from a battery within the fortification. Four thousand men were drawn out of Heath, Green & Sullivan's Brigades & paraded ready to embark board the boats at Cambridge Bridge, in case they had made a sally at Dorchester as was earnestly expected. All necessary preparations for battle were made at Roxbury & Dorchester.—The enemy paraded their boats east side of Boston, upon a signal was given from Powderhorn hill, Chelsea, but nothing more.—Had the enemy sallyed at Dorchester, it was determined ye 4,000 should go in upon ye west side of Boston & make their way by storm & open a passage to Roxbury if possible. Never did I see men in better Spirits—all appeared eager for military glory and Renown. This the third challenge we have given them since Bunker Hill battle, that they have either cowardly or prudently declined, by which they declare their weakness. It had liked to have slipt my mind that our gunners brust a 10 Inch Mortar last night at Leachmore's Point. Mr. David prayed with P's Reg't.


9. Saturday. Mr. Plumb, my classmate prayed with P's Reg't.—Prayed with P's Reg't.

10. L's day. Prayed with P's Reg't. Preacht I. Tim. 1, 15. A. M. We hear ye king's ships beat our men off from Nook's hill, last night with the loss of 10 men & I wounded. —A very heavy cannonade continued all night—chiefly from the enemy's shipping. Afternoon walked to Roxbury to see Colo. Hutchinson. Find but four men were killed last night. About 20 of the enemy's ships & transports fell down below the castle.


12. Tuesday. Lodged last night with Rev. Mr. Sanford. A constant cannonade on Nook's hill last night, no one hurt. Returned to Charleston. Prayed with P's Reg't.


15. Friday. No prayers with ye Reg't. as they were preparing for march—about 10 o'C. our orders for marching were countermanded—we are told to hold ourselves in readiness to march early to-morrow morning. The regiment formed a hollow square at sunset, when I gave a word of exhortation and prayed with thm. Mr. David gave me a pair of cotton stockings.

16. Saturday. Last night one of our barracks caught fire & burnt down and destroyed about forty muskets, a number of packs & some cloathing. The Reg't. paraded at Cam-
bridge, but were not allowed to proceed on the march by reason of the Rain.

17. L's day. Regiment entered upon their march, but had counter orders and returned. About 10 o’C. yº morning the enemy all broke off from Boston, & our men took possession of Bunkers’ Hill & about noon they took possession of Boston.—The enemy came to anchor down by yº Castle & were there yº evening.—The flat bottomed boats were all manned & sailed down to Sewall’s point & lay there till an express went to and returned from Boston—upon which a number were detacht of those who had the Small Pox & they went in & took possession. This has been a most remarkable day. We have stood still and seen the Salvation of the Lord. Last night a company of volunteers opened an entrenchment on Nook’s hill.


19. Tuesday. Mr. David and I arrived at Providence.

20. Wednesday. Rev. Mr. Chapman preacht ye Evg. at Rev. Mr. Snow’s Mat. 5, 9—and I made the first prayer.

21. Thursday. Mr. Gladding finished my cloaths.

22. Inasmuch as my brother did not meet me with an horse at Providence I sat out on foot for Norwich. Marcht to Green’s in Coventry.

23. My brother met me with an horse in Newant about seven miles out of Norwich Town. The Reg’t. with Col. Greaton’s reacht Norwich Town & Webb yº landing.

24. Sunday. Mr. David preacht for Dr. Lord yº afternoon from Mala. 3. 16, 17, & I to the Brigade Exo. 32. 26.

25. Monday. Visited Mr. Judson.


27. Wednesday. Sat sail for N. York about 12 o’Clock.

29. Friday. Rode to Dr. Platt’s & the company went forward & I tarried.

30. Saturday. Dined at Dr. Prime’s.

31. L’s day. Preacht Ezek. 18. 31; Nehm. 4. 14.—Gave a word of exhortation to a No. of negroes at Rev. Mr. Prime’s.

AN INTERESTING COLONIAL DOCUMENT.

Ephraim Williams was born in Newton, Massachusetts, in 1715. He served in the war against the French in 1740-48 and became captain. In 1750 the government of Massachusetts granted him two hundred acres of land in the present townships of Adams and Williamstown, upon which he erected Fort Massachusetts, and was appointed commander of the whole line of frontier posts west of the Connecticut river. In 1755 he led a regiment of Massachusetts troops to join Sir William Johnson for the invasion of Canada. While at Albany, he made his will, leaving the bulk of his property to found a free school at Williamstown. On the 8th of September, 1755, while making a reconnoissance of Baron Dieskau’s advancing force he was shot at the head of his men. The funds he left accumulated for many years, when a free school was incorporated which became, in time, Williams College. In 1854 the alumni of Williams College erected a monument to him at Lake George, on the spot where he fell.

Seth Pomeroy was born in Northampton in 1704. He early entered the military service of the colony. In 1744 he was captain; at the capture of Louisburg he became major. In 1755 he was lieutenant-colonel of Ephraim Williams’s regiment, and, on the latter’s death, succeeded him in command of the force that defeated Baron Dieskau. He was an ardent patriot and served during the Revolutionary war, becoming a brigadier general. He died at Peekskill, February 19, 1777, having marched to the assistance of Washington at the head of a force of Massachusetts militia.

The following is a copy of a hitherto unpublished colonial document, the original of which belongs to Mr. John C. Williams, of Cleveland, Ohio:
Lake George Sept 13th 1755.
The following is an acct of the Killed, Wounded and missing
In the Late Col Ephraim William's Regiment.

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Note.—The names printed in italics are erased in the original document.

FEBRUARY IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

By Mary Shelley Pechin.

"Proofs of a people, whose heroic aims
Soared far above the little selfish sphere
Of doubting modern life."

February 1. The Massachusetts provincial congress met at Cambridge, 1775. Delaware ratified the confederation, 1779.

February 3. The whaling ship, Bedford, entered the Downs, with the national flag flying at the fore, 1783.

"Some future day shall crown us
The masters of the main,
Our fleets shall speak in thunder
To England, France and Spain."

—Old Ballad.


February 5. General Washington wrote of the spread of the small-pox in the army saying: "Love of country sustains the army under unparalleled hardships," 1776.

"There were brave hearts for Freedom's cause,
And hands for Freedom's blows."

Georgia adopted a constitution, 1777.


February 7. Lee engaged in fortifying the city of New York, 1776.

February 8. Parliament prepared an address to the king, declaring the existence of a rebellion in Massachusetts and pledging their support for its suppression, 1775.

February 9. Rhode Island ratified the confederation, 1778. General Greene reached Guilford Court House, South Carolina, 1781.

February 10. General Washington made an appeal to congress for the relief of his army, saying that many of his brave soldiers might be tracked by "the blood from their uncovered feet," 1778.

February 11. Lafayette reached Paris in the Alliance, 1779.

February 12. Connecticut ratified the confederation, 1778.

February 13. Franklin and Deane engaged four skilled French engineers for the service of the colonies, 1777.

February 14. Our flag flying from the mast of the Ranger, Paul Jones, captain, first saluted by a foreign power, Quiberon, France, 1778.

February 15. Congress advised the states to issue no more paper money, 1777. Cornwallis reached Guilford Court
House, South Carolina, only to find that Greene had escaped him, 1781.

**February 16.** Cornwallis moved toward Hillsborough, 1781.

**February 17.** Lafayette said of the American army at Valley Forge, “They had neither coats, hats, shirts nor shoes; their feet and legs froze till they were black, and it was often necessary to amputate them,” 1778. A British subject wrote of the southern campaign: “Every measure of the Americans was judiciously designed and vigorously executed from the Catawba to Virginia,” 1781.

**February 18.** A patriot woman warned Greene of Cornwallis’s movements by waving a white handkerchief, 1781.

**February 19.** New York ceded her western lands to the United States and congress, 1780.

**February 20.** Robert Morris became superintendent of finance, 1781.

**February 21.** General Wooster begged for money from congress for his troops, 1776.

**February 22.** Washington’s birthday first publicly observed at Winchester, Virginia, 1779.

> "I see the rolling years renew his fame,  
> I hear each varied language coin his name,  
> His deeds rehearsed where freedom’s soldier treads,  
> His shade invoked where freedom’s banner spreads,  
> His triumph boasted when the weak would dare,  
> His virtue cited when the good despair,  
> 'Till from the Niger to the frozen sea,  
> The joyous earth reëchoes—'Man is free!'"

**February 23.** Congress authorized Washington to arrange for the exchange of Lord Cornwallis, 1782.

**February 24.** Shelburne, the British prime minister, resigned, on account of opposition to the provisions of peace treaty with the United States, 1782.

**February 25.** George Rogers Clark captured General Henry Hamilton and reoccupied Vincennes, 1779.

**February 26.** Putnam escaped the British by a dashing ride at Horseneck, Connecticut, 1779.
February 27. Battle of Widow Moore's Creek Bridge; the power of the Tory Highlanders broken, 1776.

February 28. Russia declared for armed neutrality, 1780.

"Peace is the offspring of power."

HERALDRY AND ARMORY.

By Elizabeth Clifford Neff.

Before heraldry can be appreciated, at least a partial knowledge must be acquired of the principal terms used. The word escutcheon at once suggests a shield of some size or shape and the mind immediately reverts to the days of chivalry when for protection a shield was carried by the warrior into battle. The surface of the shield or escutcheon is called the field. On this field the honorable marks, termed charges, acquired for deeds of valor, are described. The relative position of the charges must be taken into account when reading a coat-of-arms. The following diagram is given to show the names of the different points of the escutcheon. It should be remembered that the warrior carried his shield on his left arm in front of his breast, and the right of the shield to him, was the left as viewed by another. The terms right and left in heraldry refer to the bearer of the shield not the beholder.

Points of the Shield.

The dexter or right hand of the shield.

The sinister or left hand of the shield.

The top part of the shield or escutcheon, marked A, B, C, is called the chief; the lower part, marked G, H, I, is called the base. A, dexter chief; B, middle chief; C, sinister chief; G, dexter base; H, middle base; I, sinister base; D, honor point; E, fess point; F, nombril point.
The colors used in heraldry are, red, blue, black, green, purple. These are called *gules*, *azure*, *sable*, *vert* and *purpure*, respectively. The metals, gold and silver, are represented by yellow and white, and are termed *or* and *argent*.

Colors and metals, when engraved, are known by points and lines. *Or*, or gold, is represented by small dots; *argent*, or silver, is white; *gules*, or red, is expressed by perpendicular lines; *azure*, blue, by horizontal lines; *sable*, black, by horizontal and perpendicular lines crossing each other; *vert*, green, by lines running from right to left diagonally; *purpure*, purple, by lines running from left to right diagonally.

Furs are also used in coats-of-arms and are represented in black and white in various ways. *Ermine* is shown by black spots on a white field; *ermines*, by white spots on a black field, and *erminois* by black spots on a gold field.
Vair is blue and white and is represented by small shields, ranged in a line, so that the base argent is opposite the base azure. Countervair is shown by placing shields or bells of the same color base to base and point to point. Potent means a field covered with crutch-heads.

TO MRS. PRUDENCE BARNARD SMITH AND MRS. MARIA AVERY DANIELS PIKE, REAL DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, COLRAIN, MASSACHUSETTS.

By J. Elizabeth Sheldon.

This thought is in my mind to-day,
Your fathers fought in seventy-six;
And from those conquests they essayed,
Our liberties to firmly fix.
Then they returned to till the soil,
To build them homes with comforts blest,
Their enemy at last was foiled,
And peace their well earned recompense.

They oft some warlike story told
Of what transpired when they were young;
How leaving plow shares in the mold,
They to their country's peril sprung.
Then when the evening shades stole on,
They played on flute or piccolo,
To martial step and martial song,
The children balanced to and fro.

As years stole on and they grew old,
And training days again had come,
They shouldered crutch and faintly told
How charge was made and victory won.
Our Pilgrim fathers they came here,
For liberty to worship God,
Your fathers cherished the idea,
"Who fights for country fights for God."

The curtains on the past we raise,
And view the change a century 's wrought,
Outgrowth and outcome of those days,
When such men lived and worked and thought.
They 're passed away—no more on earth.
Their green mound tents are leveled down;
But patriot fires at every hearth,
Of their brave sons have since been found.

And you, the daughters of those men,
To-day I clasp your hands in mine;
And look in eyes that once saw them,
And heard their voice in "auld lang syne."

We hope you'll both the century make,
And peaceful may your lives still be;
Yea, sanctified when you awake,
With His own likeness stamped on thee.

REAL DAUGHTERS.

MRS. MARY ANN KIRK.

Mrs. Mary Ann Kirk is a star member of the George Clinton Chapter, and they delight to honor her.
The Wilmington Library Aid Society met with Mrs. Simeon G. Smith on March 10, 1900. Mrs. Mary Ann Kirk being present, was presented with a gold souvenir spoon by the chapter regent, Mrs. John W. Wire, with a few suitable and touching remarks. Mrs. Haynes, the daughter of Mrs. Kirk, replied in a very feeling way. She said that her mother was always patriotic in feeling; that on all national days she displayed from her humble home the stars and stripes. Following this, little Helen Smith, the seven-year-old daughter of Mrs. Smith, stepped forward with a great bunch of carnations (eighty-two in number, each carnation representing a year in Grandma Kirk's life), and in behalf of the chapter presented them to Mrs. Kirk.
Mrs. Kirk was the daughter of William Davis. She was born on the 15th day of November, 1818, in Fairfield county, near Lancaster, Ohio. She came to Wilmington, Ohio, to live after the death of her parents, where she has lived ever since. She was married to James Kirk in 1835, and is the mother of four children, of whom three are living. She has been a widow fifteen years. Her father, William Davis, enlisted in the war of the Revolution, when only sixteen years of age, in January, 1777. He fought in the battles of Stony Point and Yorktown, and was discharged in June, 1783.—Althea Moore Smith, Historian.

Mrs. Lydia A. White and Mrs. Eliza A. Lee.

With a feeling of pride, Donegal Chapter, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, at a meeting held November 14th, 1900, at the hospitable home of Mrs. George N. Reynolds, received two
“real daughters,” Mrs. Lydia A. White, aged 73, and Mrs. Eliza A. Lee, aged 73 also.

Mrs. White is the daughter of George Leonard, a soldier of the Revolution, who died in 1847, aged 92 years. He served under Washington at the battles of Trenton, Germantown and Princeton.

Mrs. Lee is the daughter of Isaac Jones, a soldier of the Revolution, who served as drummer boy at the age of sixteen in Capt. John Reed’s company, fourth battalion, Lancaster county, Col. James Burd.

The golden spoons presented to every true daughter by the National Society were given them in July by the committee in charge and the regent, Mrs. J. Harold Wickersham. It afforded genuine pleasure to witness the feeling of gratitude with which they were received. The reception given them by the chapter was most cordial, and in numbering
them among our members all united in feeling that a connecting link between the past and present has been formed. At the close of the exercises, each was presented with a handsome bouquet of flowers by the chapter, and thus ended an occasion which will long be remembered with pleasure.—

SARAH BILLINGS CARPENTER, Chairman.

Mrs. EL'ZA A. LEE.

MRS. MARGARET WRIGHT BROWN.

Thursday, October 25th, in Topeka, Kansas, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Judge W. A. Johnston, Margaret Wright Brown died, full of years and honors.

Mrs. Brown was a remarkable woman, and the story of the years of her life read as a romance. She was born April 13, 1803, in Greene county, Pennsylvania, and while still very young went with her parents to southern Ohio, where her father bought a farm, upon a part of which now stands the great city of Cincinnati. Mrs. Wright remembers that
metropolis when its proudest boast in architecture was a group of log houses.

Her father was a young soldier in the Revolution and was also in the War of 1812, so that at the time of her death Mrs. Brown was numbered among the few surviving "Daughters of the American Revolution." Her husband kept a village store in Camden, Ohio, and afterward purchased a farm near that town. Mrs. Brown's mother took part in the American Revolution, as well as did her father, and their pewter dishes were melted into bullets for the patriot army.

Grandma Brown was ever bright and cheerful, zealous in good deeds, an ardent Christian and a strong temperance advocate. Until very recently she was quite active, thinking nothing of a long walk or drive or romp with children, whom she dearly loved.

Among her children who are well known there are, beside Mrs. Judge Johnson, John I. Brown, of Ottawa county, and Haney Brown, of Topeka.
REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS.

The 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.

THE BOSTON TEA PARTY.

Noah Barber, whose name appeared in the list of members of the Boston Tea Party, printed last December, was, in all probability, of East Windsor, Connecticut. He was a famous horseman, and when the news came by way of Springfield that the ships were on their way from England, he mounted his horse and rode away. Weary days elapsed before his family saw him again. He confided to them, on his return, that he had taken part in the famous brewing of tea in Boston harbor. Through many years his children and grandchildren heard the story from his lips. He told many of the particulars and some of the names of those who took part. Many of the details are now lost, but none of the family ever doubted that their ancestor assisted in the serving of the tea. For a long time the knowledge was confined to the immediate family, for danger was abroad. He entered the service of the colonies as sergeant and was soon promoted to captain. He was often on errands requiring secrecy and dispatch, his superior horsemanship having peculiarly qualified him for those duties. He has descendants among the Daughters of the American Revolution.
REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS.

ELIJAH BEARDSLEY was a member of the Boston Tea Party. He was afterward private in Captain Phineas Beardsley’s company, Colonel Heman Swift’s regiment, Seventh Connecticut regiment, January 1, 1777, to January 1, 1780. He is buried at Springfield, Ohio.—MRS. MARY CLARK, a great-granddaughter.

HEADQUARTERS WEST POINT, 1st April, 1779.
Field Officer Lt. Colo. Bassett.
Adjt. Francis.


SOME PRISON SHIP MARTYRS.

From Darien, Connecticut.—The Rev. Moses Mather, John Clock, Thaddeus Bell, James Bell, Joseph Mather, Gershom Scofield, Nathan Knapp, Eliasoph Whitney.

From Norwalk, Connecticut.—Captain Seth Seymour and Fountain Smith.

From Redding, Connecticut.—Daniel Chapman.


—FROM MRS. SAMUEL R. WEED, Regent of Norwalk Chapter.

GRAVES OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

The Milford Chapter, of Milford, New Hampshire, has designated with bronze markers, the graves of twenty-seven Revolutionary soldiers, buried in the town, as follows:

Jacob Adams, Nathan Hutchinson,
Jonathan Ball, Timothy Hutchinson,
Augustus Blanchard, Daniel Johnson,
Isaac Blanchard, Samuel Lovejoy,
Simon Blanchard, Nathan Merrill,
Andrew Burnham, Captain Joshua Moore,
John Burns, Stearns Needham,
Captain Josiah Crosby, Captain Moses Nowell,
Josiah Crosby, Josiah Osgood,
Sampson Crosby, David Scobey,
William Crosby, Daniel Smith,
Moses Foster, Lieutenant Jacob Taylor,
Benjamin French, David Williams,
Elisha Hutchinson,

### Names of Pensioners for Revolutionary or Military Services Living in Alabama in 1840

*From Census of Pensioners.*

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The list of the patriots who fought at King's Mountain and Cowan's Ford, published in the December number of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, was furnished by Miss Bell Bayless.

"Our ancestry, a gallant Christian race,  
Patterns of every virtue, every grace."  
—Cowper

"Walk about Zion, and go round about her: tell the towers thereof. Mark ye well her bulwarks, consider her palaces: that ye may tell it to the generations following." Psalms xlviii. 12, 13.
WORK OF THE CHAPTERS.

General Sumter Chapter (Birmingham, Alabama).—On fourth of July the chapter held the final meeting for the summer at the home of the state regent, Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, and it was of marked interest and pleasure.

The exercises opened with the singing of "America." The first verse was rendered with great heartiness, but, as the song progressed a number of the singers became silent, and it was very evident that many of them were ignorant of the words of our national hymn. This produced some merriment, but after it subsided, it was resolved that before another chapter meeting all would learn "America." All readily admitted it would be inexcusable for a Daughter of the American Revolution to remain ignorant of our glorious hymn. The historian had arranged an original and instructive program. Thirteen women gave interesting talks and papers on the thirteen original states in the order in which they were admitted into the union.

The hostess presented each guest with a picture of Revolutionary interest—a noted personage or historic battlefield. Each woman was able to relate an interesting fact or incident connected with the picture she received, and the interchange of views, opinions and items of information was helpful and instructive. Upon adjourning all felt that in celebrating the fourth of July, 1900, our love and veneration for our Revolutionary ancestry had increased and strengthened, and we had a more comprehensive view of the day and a better understanding of the meaning of the words "Declaration of Independence."

Judea Chapter (Washington, Connecticut).—Impressive ceremonies were conducted on July fourth, in erecting markers on the graves of Revolutionary soldiers in the old cemetery. A great gathering of people assembled and with the roll of drums, the singing of patriotic songs and the
speeches of descendants over the graves of their ancestors, honor was done to the memory of those who fought for freedom, and their last resting places will ever more be distinguished by the maltese crosses of iron, erected by the Judea Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. We all feel the success of the occasion was largely due to the efforts of our registrar, Miss Fanny Pomeroy Brown.

Martha Pitkin Wolcott Chapter (East Hartford and South Windsor, Connecticut), was organized December 6, 1898, under the supervision of the state regent, Mrs. Sara J. Kinney, and its present regent, Miss Anna M. Olmsted, choosing for its chapter heroine Martha Pitkin, wife of the colonial governor, Simon Wolcott.

The interesting story of her coming from England to this country in 1661, to visit her brother, William Pitkin, the progenitor of all of the name of Pitkin in this country, and of her marriage to Simon Wolcott, and later becoming the ancestress of a long line of illustrious governors and patriots, has been beautifully told by Mr. Charles Knowles Bolton in "The Wooing of Martha Pitkin," and in a character sketch which has been prepared by the late Mrs. Elizabeth Ellsworth Sperry for publication in the book entitled "Patriot Daughters and Patron Saints," soon to be issued by the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution.

The chapter since its organization has more than doubled its membership. Its meetings have been full of interest, entertaining and instructive papers have been prepared, national holidays have been observed and visits made to historic spots. It has contributed to the memorial annex of Connecticut's Monument House on Groton Heights battlefield, and now has a project in view for reclaiming and marking the site of the first meeting house built in East Hartford, known as the third Ecclesiastical Society of Hartford, and including all of Hartford on the east side of the Connecticut river. The earliest preserved record of action taken for the building of the ancient meeting house bears the date December 29, 1699.

Hitherto the chapter has been financially unable to accom-
plish much beyond establishing its own society on a substantial working basis, but with increasing membership, and a fuller treasury it will hope in the future to accomplish things worthy of the aims and objects of the organization.—HARRIET TREAT KILBOURNE, Recording Secretary.

The Nathan Hale Memorial Chapter (East Haddam, Connecticut), had the honor of entertaining the state regent, Mrs. Sara F. Kinney, at their meeting held on Thursday, December 13th, at the home of the secretary, Miss Lucy Gelston. Mrs. Kinney was abroad at the time this chapter was organized in June, and Mrs. Newcomb, state registrar, who is pleased to call herself "stepmother to the Nathan Hale Memorial Chapter," officiated at that time in her stead. Mrs. Kinney, however, had a scarcely less important duty to perform in this her first visit, viz: the official presentation of the charter in the name of the national organization.

The Nathan Hale Memorial is the forty-fourth chapter in Connecticut of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The first hour of this charter meeting was devoted to a business and literary program, in which letters were read from Mrs. Newcomb and Mrs. Richard Henry Greene, of New York, expressing regret at their inability to be present.

Mrs. Eugene W. Chaffee prepared and read a sketch of the interesting and pathetic history of the Old Cove burying ground, in which this chapter is deeply interested. In the year 1700 the first grave was made at this place on the east bank of the Connecticut river. Floating ice rendered crossing impossible to the cemetery on the other shore, and the little party of mourners turned back and buried its dead in the forest just back of the cove. A social hour followed the literary program, during which dainty refreshments were served and from china of so ancient a date as to most cordially befit a social event of this historic society.

Mrs. Kinney gave an interesting talk on her trip to Paris, and the celebrations which were held during the exposition, which were of special significance to the society.

The new charter of the Nathan Hale Memorial Chapter is
a gift to this chapter from Mrs. Norman S. Boardman, one of the seventeen charter members whose names are engrossed upon it. In the lower right-hand corner is a beautiful pen and ink sketch of the Nathan Hale school-house, the work of Mr. Eugene S. Boardman (the son of the donor). Judge Attwood, the former owner of the building, gave the wood for the frame, which was cut from the oak rafter of the old school-house, and Mrs. Boardman has had this piece of wood made into a most tasteful frame for this worthy document.—NELLIE E. CHAFFEE, Historian.

Norwalk Chapter (Norwalk, Connecticut).—The meeting of December 20th was of exceptional interest. The Rev. C. M. Selleck and Col. F. St. John Lockwood, president of the historical society, were guests of the chapter, and Mr. Selleck made an address on "Forefathers' Day" and what it means. S. V. White, of Brooklyn, who, with his wife, has been for several years the leader in a movement to erect a monument to the "Prison Ship Martyrs" of the Revolution, gave an address on the work of their organization.

The first fourth of July celebration took place on the "Jersey" six years after the great Declaration of Independence was adopted. When the wretched prisoners recalled the day they sang heartily some patriot songs. They were ordered below and the hatches closed; yet, undaunted, they continued to sing. A brutal officer then ordered a corporal's guard to go below and charge right and left with bayonets in those crowded quarters. It was done and no care was taken of the wounded. Such were the tortures endured by the prison ship martyrs.

At the close of Mr. White's address, $25 was voted by the Norwalk Chapter to the "Prison Ship Martyrs' Memorial."

Mrs. Weed gave the list of men, so far as known, from the vicinity of Norwalk, who suffered in the New York prisons in the Revolution. Mrs. C. W. Shelton, chairman of the prize essay committee, announced the subject chosen for the essay: "The Children of the Revolution; their Manner, Habits and Homes."
Sabra Trumbull Chapter (Rockville, Connecticut).—Although one of the smallest in the state, Sabra Trumbull Chapter has all the enterprise of the larger ones, and is untiring in its efforts to increase the interest in chapter work and the objects of the National Society. We hold monthly meetings at which original papers are read for mutual instruction in Revolutionary history.

In November the chapter conducted a successful rummage sale which netted a goodly sum. In December a sale and entertainment was held which proved successful. Several weeks before the chapter offered two prizes for the best two essays on "Lafayette and American Liberty," to be competed for by the pupils of the high school. At the entertainment the first prize essay was read and the prizes awarded by Mrs. Kinney, our state regent, who gave a brief and interesting address. An amusing farce and minstrel performance was given by local talent. The proceeds of the affair helped to swell the funds for chapter work. That the entertainment was so completely successful was due largely to the efforts of the regent, Mrs. Lizzie S. Belding.

Mrs. Kinney remarked in her address, "although one of the smallest, Sabra Trumbull is one of the bright stars in the constellation of Connecticut chapters."—Jessie A. Jackson, Historian.

Susan Carrington Clarke Chapter (Meriden, Connecticut). The fifth anniversary of the organization of the chapter was delightfully celebrated on October 10, 1900, by a reception given by Mrs. Nathaniel L. Bradley, in honor of the state regent, Mrs. Sara T. Kinney. Certainly no more charming reception has ever been held in the city. Many of the regents from the various chapters of the state were present. The spacious rooms, with their exquisite furnishings, needed no decorations, but the finishing touch was furnished by an artistic arrangement of cut flowers and potted plants. The receiving party consisted of Mrs. Nathaniel L. Bradley, Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, state regent; Mrs. Kate Foote Coe, regent of Susan Carrington Clarke Chapter; Mrs. Levi E. Coe and Mrs. H. Wales Lines. They were assisted by Mrs. E. J.
Doolittle, Mrs. C. B. Rogers, Mrs. Francis Stevenson, Mrs. C. F. Linsley, Mrs. Charles T. Dodd, Mrs. Isaac E. Beach and Miss Sallie Collins. Misses Mabel Coe, Ada Coe, May Castelow and Bessie Linsley presided in the dining room. During the reception Korn's orchestra rendered a program of choice selections.—Kate Howell Hamlin, Historian.

Xavier Chapter (Rome, Georgia).—During the year just passed the members of Xavier Chapter have raised money for the erection of a monument to the heroes who fought under Gen. John Sevier against the Indians and defeated them at the "Battle of Etowah," within the limits of the present city of Rome, burned their town, killed and captured many of them without the loss of a man. This was the last battle fought with the Indians during the Revolution.

This chapter is named in honor of him, taking the original French name, Xavier. Many of its members are his descendants.—Florence Underwood Eastman, Secretary.

Illini Chapter (Ottawa, Illinois), contributed 232 articles for the soldiers and nurses during the Spanish-American war. They also joined with the citizens of Ottawa in raising a fund of $1,100 for war relief work. In June, 1897, the chapter marked the grave of Henry Misner, a Revolutionary soldier from Pennsylvania, with a handsome tablet. Mrs. Mary J. Lansing, one of the members, is a "real daughter," aged 72. About two years ago these ladies took up the work of beautifying the school rooms of the city with pictures of historic incidents dear to every American heart. Twenty-one pictures, at an average cost of $10, have been placed in the school rooms, and the work is still going on. If the Daughters elsewhere could see the delight of the children in these pictures they would all go and do likewise.

Warren Chapter (Monmouth, Illinois).—The ladies of Warren Chapter celebrated the anniversary of the Boston Tea Party at the home of Mrs. Almon Kidder. The ladies did not know that they were to have a formal celebration. Mrs. A. H. Dean and Mrs. Arch C. Young were the host-
esses of the evening, and arranged a surprise. They did not appear in Mrs. Kidder's parlors, and the ladies wondered at their absence. At 9 o'clock the two ladies entered, gowned in garments a century old. Mrs. Young invited the others to the dining room, to destroy the tea just arrived from England. Before they were seated other ancient dresses were furnished them, and it was a quaint appearing party which surrounded the banquet table. Mrs. Dean explained the reason of the celebration in a witty little talk.

The table was the chief attraction. In the center was a fac-simile of the Dartmouth, the first British ship to enter the harbor bearing the obnoxious tea. At each plate was a miniature chest filled with tea and bearing the inscription, "East India Tea Company." Stands of flags were at either end of the table.

The table was covered with dishes, every one of which was a precious heirloom. One sugar bowl has a history of 150 years. The ladies agreed that it was one of the most pleasant affairs ever given in Monmouth.

The Keokuk Chapter (Keokuk, Iowa), starts on its third year with every evidence of prosperity. At the meeting in October new officers were elected.

Our regent, Mrs. Inez Singleton Howell, is a great-granddaughter of Benjamin Harrison, signer of the Declaration of Independence, and granddaughter of William Henry Harrison. The meeting was marked by a presentation of the society's badge to our retiring regent, Miss Cora H. K. Pittman, as a mark of our appreciation.

Our chapter was organized in October of 1898. We had already held several meetings and had shown our patriotism by working for our soldiers in the Cuban war, sending several boxes to the surgeons at Chickamauga and Jacksonville. Since our organization we have had several notable social gatherings. The first was held on Washington's birthday, 1899. It took the form of an afternoon reception, the Daughters receiving their friends dressed in colonial costumes. The second public reception was again held on
Washington’s birthday, for the purpose of welcoming the Sons of the American Revolution. It was held at the home of Mrs. Susie Collier, and was a brilliant affair. The address of welcome was made by our regent, Miss Pittman, and responded to by the president of the Sons of the American Revolution, Capt. I. A. Sawyer. Delightful music was furnished and refreshments served.

On the evening of the 19th of June Capt. I. A. Sawyer, president of the local chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, gave a reception to commemorate the battle of Bunker’s Hill. Captain Sawyer, in his address of welcome, alluded to the anniversary in eloquent words. Miss Pittman made a fitting response.

Our chapter has twenty-four members. As to our work, it is not all social entertainments. Living in this far-away Mississippi Valley, an unsettled, almost unknown wilderness at the time of our war for independence, we have no relics or monuments to preserve, so we have turned our attention to the public library and are trying to introduce books that will enlist our young people’s patriotism. “For the hope of the country is in its youth.” The librarian has kindly given us a corner and we are appropriating part of our funds toward securing the best literature. We keep the American Monthly Magazine on file. We hope to accomplish a good deal this year. Our vice-regent is an enthusiastic worker. The new year book, prepared under her supervision, promises a feast of good things.—Ruth Collins Canby, Historian.

Topeka Chapter (Topeka, Kansas).—The chapter has had many gala days, but it is doubtful if there is a single day so replete with interest as December 5, 1899, the date of the last annual meeting, and also that of the first Kansas state conference. The sessions consisted of a business meeting in the morning, a literary program in the afternoon and a reception for the state regent, the newly-elected officers and the Sons of the American Revolution in the evening. During the morning meeting Miss Zu Adams suggested that the chapters could have no more suitable work to engage their united
energies than the erection of a memorial on the site of Pawnee village, where the flag of Spain first gave place to the Stars and Stripes on Kansas soil. It was ordered that a committee be appointed to attend to this work. The site has been given to the state historical society, provided that they suitably mark and fence it. This society desires the cooperation of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Topeka Chapter has renewed its membership with the city, state and national federations of clubs, and delegates were appointed to represent us at the different meetings. A delegate was also sent to represent the chapter at the national congress. Mrs. M. M. Miller represented the chapter at the Ottawa Chautauqua on Daughters of the American Revolution day by reading a paper.

At one of our meetings the need of books for our soldiers in the Philippines was discussed. A number of books were pledged and a few days later our delegates brought the matter up at a meeting of the city federation, and soon a little traveling library case, with about seventy-five books inclosed, was sent across the wide waters to reach our boys. The distance is great, but in little more than four months the word came back that the library had been received and that nothing that we could have sent would have pleased the boys so much. Can we not send them another.

The Topeka Chapter was asked to help the famine stricken people of India, and by joining with another club, $26.25 was subscribed and sent.

We gave a birthday party in George Washington's memory, and on flag day had a social meeting, at which we heard Mrs. A. H. Thompson's excellent report of the national congress. At one of the recent meetings arrangements were made for the kindergarten training of two children. These are some of the things we have done and are doing for patriotism, humanity and good comradeship.

The following officers were elected at the annual meeting of the Topeka Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, held December 5, 1900: Regent, Mrs. A. H. Thompson; vice-regent, Mrs. Eugene Ware; secretary, Mrs. Luther Burns; treasurer, Mrs. T. J. Barkley; historian, Mrs.
December 5, 1854, was Topeka's birthday, and it is in honor of that event, the day upon which the Topeka Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution hold their annual meeting. This year the executive board of the Topeka city federation of clubs also felt inspired to celebrate the day. They arranged a program fitting the occasion and graciously asked the Daughters of the American Revolution to act as hostesses. By ten o'clock, the hour set for the business meeting, the little church looked like a veritable "Hail Columbia" bower. The beautiful blue, and white, and red, and white coverlets so jealously guarded from moth and fire by the daughters and granddaughters to whom they have been bequeathed, were put to uses never dreamed of by the young women whose fair fingers had spun and woven them.

The Topeka day historical program was entertainingly rendered, after which the folding-doors leading to the parlor were opened and all invited to take a cup of coffee. Guns and swords and historical pictures covered the walls of the room, and upon a large table were placed many interesting relics, while near by stood flax-wheels, reels, foot-warmers, &c. As we stepped out into the twilight, we realized with a start, when we saw an automobile speed by on one side and an electric car on the other, that we were up to the open door of the twentieth century.—Lucy B. Johnston, Secretary.

Massachusetts State Conference.—On a fair October morning from all over the state the regents and delegates of the various chapters made their way to the historic old meeting house in Hingham, where the fifth convention of the Massachusetts state conference of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was held.

As hostess, the Old Colony Chapter, of Hingham, won golden opinions for being gracious and hospitable. Mrs. J. H. Robbins, the regent, literally handed over the keys of the town to the enthusiastic women and made them one and all glad that they had come.
Miss Sara W. Daggett, state regent, presided. The color of the order was furnished by the blue ribbon around her neck, from which depended the patriotic decoration.

Mrs. J. H. Robbins made an address of welcome that was appreciated for its warmth and cordiality:

"It is with pride that we welcome you to this old historic town. Many of your ancestors went forth from here to the war. A more fitting place could not be found for Revolutionary daughters than this meeting-house that has resounded with the calls for freedom. How many prayers have gone up from here for the safety of the nation! How many mothers' tears have been shed over the sons that have died in battle!"

She gave an interesting synopsis of the historic town and church events, and called to mind that this church was for one hundred and seventy winters unheated in winter time.

Mrs. E. E. Holbrook, regent of the Paul Revere Chapter, made an eloquent response and paid tribute to the extended welcome that had so blended "courtesy, eloquence and historic interest." She spoke of the progress of the patriotic work, and said: "The charge given to the Roman citizens, 'See to it that the commonwealth receive no injury,' I would have given to the Daughters."

Greetings were sent by the former state regent, Lucy E. Fowler, and then Mrs. Thornton, state regent of Rhode Island, a guest on this occasion, spoke briefly on the significance of the meeting. After the roll-call the secretary read the minutes of the last convention, and Mrs. Edward S. Robinson, the witty historian, gave a report that called forth smiles and nods of satisfaction.

Mrs. Laura W. Fowler, regent of the Old South Chapter, the largest in Boston, made a plea for the preservation of historical records and relics that was so humorously and argumentatively put that she was at once made chairman of a committee of her appointment to negotiate in regard to the possibility of purchasing the old Province house in Boston and making it into state headquarters.

Patriotic work of the day was the next topic, and Mrs. Barnes, of Methuen, after paying a tribute to our present
chief magistrate and his wife, who is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, said:

"We should honor the President of the United States, the hero of Manila, the secretary of the navy, John D. Long; the French hero, Lafayette, of the Revolution, and also the present hero and martyr of France—Dreyfus—and his noble wife, whom all women in our land laud for her devotion."

Mrs. Shattuck, of Pepperell, regent of the Prudence Wright Chapter, emphasized the fact that children should honor the flag and know, when it was flying, why it was unfurled.

Miss Daggett here made a personal gift of state record books bound in blue and white. At 1 p. m. luncheon was served. From every Daughters of the American Revolution house flags were flying, and all the historic places were open for inspection.

His excellency, Governor Roger Wolcott, opened the afternoon session by a brief address recognizing the noble work that has been accomplished by the Daughters of the American Revolution. Some of the best-known singers in Boston furnished the music. Mrs. Alice Morse Earle, regent of Fort Greene Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Brooklyn, New York, spoke on the "Study of Colonial History." General W. W. Blackmar delivered an address that was stirring and entertaining. General Francis H. Appleton, president of the Massachusetts Sons of the American Revolution, made the closing address.

The Boston Tea Party Chapter (Boston, Massachusetts), celebrated the one hundred and twenty-seventh anniversary of the throwing over of the tea in Boston Harbor by a colonial tea drinking at the home of their regent, Mrs. Edmund B. Cowles, who had transformed her beautiful house into a colonial salon. Stately powdered dames in brocades and patches flitted about by "ye earlie candle-light," which lent fascination to the scene. Gowns in which their great-grandmothers had courtesied to George Washington or received the news of the lover's enlistment into loyal colonial regiments, priceless kerchiefs, jewels, wedding shoes, mantles
and plumes of some ancestress noted for beauty, thrift or patriotism adorned the fair forms of grateful and proud descendants. Old time music and readings entertained the guests. The invitations were unique.

**Fort Massachusetts Chapter** (North Adams, Massachusetts), held their second annual banquet on the evening of December 17th, to commemorate the Boston Tea Party. Mrs. Fowler, regent of the old South Chapter, of Boston, was the guest of honor. The table was in the form of the letter "T." At each plate was a miniature letter "T," stamped with the insignia, also a tiny flag and a red carnation. Mrs. Walker, the regent, gave the address of welcome with a brief outline of the work of her chapter since its organization. This has been varied and worthy of commendation. Large flags have been given the public schools of North Adams, a flag-staff and pennant have been placed upon Fort Massachusetts; generous contributions were made to the relief work during the Spanish-American war and also to the Cuban teachers' fund, as well as to various Daughters of the American Revolution interests. The chapter now numbers seventy-five members.

Mrs. Billings was the toastmistress, and the responses were as follows: "Leaders in the Nation's Crises, Washington, Lincoln and McKinley," Miss Pugsley; "Ghosts of the Night We Celebrate," Miss Parmlee; "Daughters of the American Revolution Work," Mrs. Fowler; "The Flag of 1776 and Where it Floats To-day," Miss Lund; a musical response was given by Mrs. Darby.

All the speakers were interesting. Mrs. Fowler gave a pleasing account of the work being done by the Old South Chapter. She presented Fort Massachusetts Chapter with one stanza of "America" in the handwriting of the author, S. P. Smith, a gift that will be greatly valued.

**Framingham Chapter** (Framingham, Massachusetts), held its regular meeting December 15th in South Framingham. Owing to the nearness of the day to the anniversary of the famous Tea Party, that historic event was taken as the theme
Lucy Jackson Chapter (Newton, Massachusetts), held the December meeting at the home of Mrs. J. L. Damon. The house was beautifully decorated with flags. The regent, Miss Allen, gave some account of the meeting of regents of Massachusetts. Mrs. A. Sherman, Mrs. Stuart Pratt and Miss Weber were appointed a committee on educational and patriotic work. After a musical selection by Miss Ethel Damon, the chapter listened to Miss Frances Emerson, the guest of honor, who gave a report of her trip to the Paris exposition, where she represented the Hannah Winthrop Chapter, of Cambridge, Daughters of the American Revolution. She expressed a hope that this joining of hands across the sea in tribute to Lafayette might presage peace on earth and good will between nations. After the singing of “America” the usual social hour was enjoyed in the dining room.

Old Newbury Chapter (Newburyport, Massachusetts).—This chapter reports a successful year with a membership of sixty-seven. Its meetings have been enthusiastic and the interest unabated. In November the attention of the chapter
was directed to the most interesting building in New England, the Old South Church of Boston, by Mr. Samuel Hoyt.

In December the chapter celebrated the centennial of the death of George Washington. Col. George A. Bruce, eminent for his military and civic services, delivered an eloquent address on Washington as soldier, organizer, statesman and orator.

At the January meeting Miss Emily A. Getchell, of the historical society, thrilled all with her portrayal of the character and services of Robert Blake, the first great admiral, whose naval successes are now the pride of our nation.

At the next meeting the Rev. Samuel C. Beane, D. D., gave the story of the Rev. William Bentley, the famous Salem divine.

At the annual meeting of the chapter, after the election of officers, the report of the continental congress was given by the delegate, Miss Mary Anna Toppan. A very entertaining ancestral paper was read by Mrs. Julia Hodgdon, of the local woman's club.

At the May meeting, Mr. N. N. Withington gave a sketch of his ancestor, Nathaniel Niles, who was distinguished as a preacher, statesman, justice of the supreme court of Vermont, and first representative in congress from that state. He preached probably the first abolition sermon in Massachusetts, from the pulpit of the North church, Newburyport. Music, both vocal and instrumental, was finely rendered at all these meetings.

Memorial Day was celebrated by the chapter by marking the graves of fifteen Revolutionary soldiers. The resident members of the Sons of the American Revolution lent the aid of their presence, and remarks were made by the Rev. John Webster Dodge and the Rev. Horace C. Hovey, D. D., of the Massachusetts and Connecticut state societies, respectively. The chapter acknowledges the aid of Messrs. Isaac Little and Moses Young in locating and marking the graves. The entire expense was borne by the chapter. It has also placed the American Monthly Magazine in the reading room of the library.—Alice B. G. Boynton, Historian.
Old South Chapter (Boston, Massachusetts).—October 8th celebrated the first fall meeting of the Old South Chapter in Tremont Temple. It was for members only, and was devoted to listening to reports and communications, election of delegates and alternates to the state conference in Lowell, October 16th, and to the discussion of plans of work for the winter. The recording secretary read an account of the three-field days at Quincy, Salem and Newburyport, a report of which appeared in the American Monthly Magazine for September. It was voted to send letters of appreciation to the regent and members of the Adams Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, of Quincy; to Mrs. Kate Tannatt Woods, of Salem; the Old South Historical Society, and the regent of the old Newbury Chapter, Newburyport, for courtesies shown the chapter, also to the regent of Paul Jones Chapter for her invitation to attend the Flag Day exercises, June 14, in the Old South Meeting House.

A goodly sum ($181) was reported by the treasurer, who stated that all bills were paid. The chairmen of standing and special committees gave interesting reports. Mrs. Rose E. Harkins, on behalf of the committee on cooperation in patriotic work, read the circular of the board of Pan-American exposition managers, soliciting historical relics for the exposition at Buffalo, opening in May, 1901. A letter was read from Mrs. H. C. Hodgdon offering a large and valuable collection as a loan, and to this additions will be made by other members—all to be sent in the name of the chapter. Mrs. T. T. Robinson, of Dedham, chairman of the flag committee, sent as her report a handsome flag, 12x20 feet, as a gift to the chapter. A rising vote of thanks was given her for the gift and the generous and unique method of making her report.

It was announced that flowers were placed upon the grave of Dr. S. F. Smith on Memorial Day. Mrs. Harkins gave an interesting account of the decoration by her in the chapter’s name of Lafayette’s grave in Paris.

A receipt of money for the Cuban teachers’ fund was reported from Mr. C. F. Adams, Jr., treasurer of the Harvard College fund. The registrar reported the receipt of the gold
spoon sent by the national society to Mrs. Abigail Harris Wood, of Cambridge, the chapter's latest "real daughter." A letter from Helen Gould acknowledged gift of flowers from the chapter during her visit here, sent to her as a valued member of the national society. It was stated that the chapter's first "real daughter" will reach her one hundredth birthday October 26, which will be suitably celebrated, minus the pension for which for years earnest appeals have been made to Massachusetts congressmen. The regent referred to many historic events which occurred in October, notably the surrender of Cornwallis and Burgoyne.

Dr. Sophronia Fletcher, of Cambridge, aged ninety-four, a "real daughter," was present to enjoy the exercises.

At the December business meeting of Old South Chapter, held at the residence of Mrs. Flora E. Barry, it was voted that the chapter give four lectures in the North End of this city some time this winter season. These are intended especially for the foreign population. The lectures will be translated into other languages and then given with appropriate stereopticon views. Two of the lectures will be given before adults and one for children. The fourth lecture, which will be delivered in English, will be by Hezekiah Butterworth. This chapter is to restore to proper condition the bronze tablet which marks the birthplace in Sheafe street of the Rev. S. F. Smith, D. D., the author of "America." At the tenth Continental Congress, the chapter will be represented by the regent, Mrs. Laura Wentworth Fowler, and the vice-regent, Mrs. Rose E. Harkins, as delegates, with Mrs. Vesta H. Richardson, Miss Helen R. Whitmore, Mrs. Georgiana J. Phipps and Mrs. Maria S. Porter as alternates.

Paul Jones Chapter (Boston, Massachusetts).—Mrs. Henrietta Paige was the hostess October 9, when Paul Jones Chapter and a few invited guests met in her apartments in Hotel Oxford. After the singing of "America," the regent welcomed the members and called upon the officers for reports, which were presented, approved and accepted.

The Paul Jones Chapter, named for the founder of the
American Navy, has admitted several new members of late, and is doing most excellent patriotic work.

A circular letter, sent by Mrs. Donald McLean, concerning the bazaar at the Waldorf-Astoria in aid of the Galveston orphans, was read, and it was voted to refer the matter of assistance to the board of management.

The regent and vice-regent, Mrs. R. M. Kirtland, were appointed delegates to the state conference at Lowell; Miss Ethel Brigham and Miss Bertha Jones, alternates.

Letters were voted sent to Mrs. William Lee for the gift of a piece of oakum from the frigate Constitution, and to Mrs. Galpin, of Somerville, for another relic from the famous ship. The new charter frame is the gift of a young attaché of the United States navy and is made of wood from the panels of Admiral Dewey's cabin in the Olympia. Imbedded in a panel of wood from Dewey's berth is a silver plate suitably inscribed.

A circular from the Pan-American exposition management was read calling for suitable articles of historic value for the Massachusetts loan collection at the exposition at Buffalo, to open in May, 1901. The matter was left for individual members to contribute.

Among the guests was Dr. S. M. Merrick, aunt of Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee, and one of the capable chaperones of the Cuban teachers at Cambridge. Dr. Merrick has entered application for membership in the chapter, and will be associated in it with Dr. Florella Estee.

Lansing Chapter (Lansing, Michigan).—December 12, 1800, was an important day in this land of ours, and Lansing Chapter duly celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of the seat of federal government in Washington, at the meeting held Thursday afternoon, December 13, 1900, at the studio of Miss Nella Hasler. Patriotism reigned, and the afternoon's entertainment opened with a song by Miss Lemon, "Ghosts," by Margaret Lang, and Nevin's "Serenade." Miss Hasler followed with Mendelssohn's "Concerto," in G minor, with orchestral accompaniment on second piano by Mrs. F. M. Thomas. The first literary pro-
dution of the afternoon was a paper by Mrs. John H. Stephenson on “Our New Possessions,” which was well received. Miss Lemon then gave further pleasure by another vocal selection.

Then came chapter four of the syndicate story, by Miss Mary C. Mott, who closed with Washington and his army giving thanks to an overruling Providence after the terrible winter at Valley Forge. The fortunes of Elizabeth Brewster, Mollie Barnard, John Dale and Richard Revere will be followed in chapter five, by Clara L. Westcott. Following this was a quartette for two pianos, by the Misses Emma Nottingham, Elizabeth Hall, Ethel Connor and Myrta Gunn. Little Margaret Campbell also gave instrumental solos, and her efforts were enthusiastically received.

—CLARA L. WESTCOTT, Press Correspondent.

Minnesota State Conference.—The 10th of October was set apart as a day for calling together the scattered bands of Daughters throughout Minnesota. In consequence, each Daughter in the state received an announcement of the conference to take place upon that day, and accompanying it, a personal invitation from their generous hearted regent, to a luncheon, just preceding the conference.

When the fair day arrived, with it came nearly three hundred Daughters.

Mrs. Monfort received her guests in the parlors of the Park Congregational Church, and was assisted by all the chapter regents present, the vice-president general from Minnesota, Mrs. W. P. Jewett, and Mrs. J. Q. Adams, ex-vice-president.

Here, while enjoying a luncheon, Daughters from all parts of the state met in the cordial presence of their hostess, and discovered that to be a Daughter gives one possession of many sisters, all interested in the same noble aims.

At 2:30 p. m. in this cordial frame of mind all repaired to the audience room where the regent had again supplied artistic decorations.

Mrs. Monfort presided and with her upon the platform, in the honored seats, were two “real daughters”—Mrs.
Jerusha Narrard Brown, of St. Paul, and Mrs. Nancy McDonald, of Minneapolis.

The exercises opened with the singing of ever dear "America" and a fervent prayer pronounced by the Rev. Dr. McGregor, pastor of the church.

The regent, Mrs. Monfort, gave a cordial greeting to all, saying, in part,

"Daughters of the American Revolution, it is with great pleasure that I bid you a hearty welcome. We renew former acquaintances, and meet new friends to-day. We shall receive help for our own works as we listen to the reports of others engaged in researches in genealogy, the study of American history, and—better than all—in work for our soldiers and sailors. As our eyes are turned toward the distant isles of the sea, we point with pride to the work of our society during the last two years. We trust that all we may hear in this hour may increase our patriotism, leading us with grateful hearts to give all praise to our Heavenly Father for his blessing upon our country and upon our society."

The roll call of chapters proved an enjoyable feature. Nine of the eleven chapters of the state were represented in person.

Mrs. James B. Beals, of the St. Paul Chapter, gave a graceful report, in which she stated that "in time of peace they had contributed nearly two hundred dollars to Continental Hall, and in time of war had responded promptly to the call of the national society for aid."

Mrs. H. A. Norton, regent, with nearly fifty members present, represented the Minneapolis Chapter. Mrs. Norton stated that the efforts of her chapter were concentrated upon brightening the life of the soldiers in the Philippines, to whom they are sending supplies, reading matter and holiday boxes.

A large delegation from the Colonial Chapter, of Minneapolis, reported prosperity and enthusiasm.

Mrs. John Kruppe, regent of the Nathan Hale Chapter, St. Paul, reported the special efforts of her chapter were bent upon raising a fund for a memorial to Nathan Hale. They had stimulated the study of history in the schools by offering prizes for the best essay upon a given historical sub-
ject, their first one having been the life of their special hero and martyr. Their chapter work is a continuous course of historical study, the topic for the current year being “The Women of Revolutionary times.”

The Liberty Chapter, of Duluth, represented by its vice-regent, Mrs. Page Morris, reported a continuous course of study of the womanhood of colonial and Revolutionary time.

The Greysolon du Lhut Chapter, of Duluth, sent a report giving for their line of study the lives of the presidents, and their intention to present a historical picture to their new public library.

The Anthony Wayne Chapter, of Mankato, was represented by its regent, Miss Severance, and five members. This chapter is a very new one and Miss Severance brightly stated had dared to organize with a membership of thirteen.

The Distaff Chapter, of St. Paul, organized at the opening of the war with Spain, was represented by its regent, Mrs. Foster, and twenty-five members. This chapter is noted for its timely aid, in all emergencies which cause wide-spread suffering. Its latest labors have been in aid of the suffering and bereaved of Galveston.

Mrs. F. A. Rising, of Winona, reported an accession of sixteen members during the year, two of their members being “real daughters.” Their course of study is exceptionally thorough and complete.

A report from the Charter Oak Chapter, of which Miss Stella Cole is regent, stated that they offer an annual prize for the best essay upon a submitted historical subject. They also send contributions to the Continental Hall fund, and preserve a course of historical study.

The Fergus Falls Chapter was not represented, but its report showed that they, too, are members in heart and hand of our great national band of patriotic workers.

A clear concise paper upon the “National University,” proposed by the “George Washington Memorial Association,” was presented by Mrs. Maurice Amesback.

A very complete sketch of the organization, and work accomplished by the national society, was read by Mrs. W. P. Jewett, vice-president-general. This would have convinced
the most skeptical of the extended fields of usefulness which the society finds ready for occupation.

An uplifting and soul-stirring address by the Rev. Dr. S. G. Smith, of the People's Church, St. Paul, crowned with yet greater dignity, the high thoughts of the day. This was listened to with breathless interest, and was followed by enthusiastic applause as the state regent presented the speaker with a great bunch of American beauty roses.

Before the adjournment, Mrs. Elizabeth J. E. Newcomb, of Minneapolis, made some graceful remarks, expressing the appreciation of the Daughters of Minnesota to Dr. Smith for his fine address and to the state regent for her hospitality.

The results of this heart-warming occasion are already apparent, in the number of inquiries regarding the means of joining the society, and the large number of new applications for membership in many chapters; so that it is easy to believe that an era of increasing prosperity has been inaugurated, for which we are largely indebted to the broad policy of the new state regent.—Julia P. C. Stevens, Secretary for State Conference.

Nathan Hale Chapter (St. Paul, Minnesota).—This chapter was organized on November 30th, 1895, with twenty members. Nine regular meetings are held during the year, and two of these occurring on the anniversaries of the birth and death of Nathan Hale are made special meetings to which each member may bring a guest.

The literary work has consisted of papers by the members on the “Lives of the Signers of the Declaration” and other subjects pertaining to colonial and Revolutionary history. The anniversaries observed as flag days are:

October 19, surrender of Cornwallis; November 30, Great Britain’s acknowledgment of the Independence of America; February 22, Washington’s birthday; April 19, battle Lexington; May 30, Decoration Day; June 6, Nathan Hale’s birthday; June 14, national flag day; June 17, battle of Bunker Hill; July 4, Independence Day; September 22, death of Nathan Hale.

The present officers are: regent, Mrs. John Knuppe;
vice-regent, Mrs. H. C. Eller; recording secretary, Miss M. Otis; corresponding secretary, Miss E. Brill; treasurer, Mrs. D. S. B. Johnson; registrar, Mrs. F. E. Rice; historian, Mrs. D. S. Elliott; chaplain, Mrs. H. R. Brill. At the home of the historian are preserved the archives, which consist of the Lineage Books, AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE and historic relics.

The study for the coming year will be the noted women of Revolutionary times, with extra papers on our new possessions.

The past year the chapter offered prizes to the pupils of the public schools for the best essay on the life of Nathan Hale, in response to which a large number were handed in, many of which were excellent and a few were illustrated with pen sketches from the life of our hero.

Our memorial fund is for the purpose of erecting in St. Paul a suitable memorial to Nathan Hale.—BELLE KNUPPE, Regent.

Bronx Chapter (Mt. Vernon, New York) has been singularly fortunate in securing an opportunity to issue facsimiles of the original draft of the Declaration of Independence. This document is of extraordinary interest, being in the handwriting of Jefferson, with changes and additions by Franklin, Adams, Livingston and Sherman.

As the Declaration itself is jealously guarded by the government, and is never allowed to be photographed, the value of this proposed reproduction can readily be seen. Copies suitable for framing may be secured on application to Bronx Chapter, at five dollars each.

Bronx Chapter has also issued a calendar for 1901, combining beauty and serviceableness, with quotations of “wit, wisdom, and patriotism” for each day, and with important dates in Revolutionary history especially marked.

The chapter now numbers twenty members, and its energies are bent upon securing a fund for the prize essay contest, a yearly undertaking which the community both profits by and appreciates. At the annual meeting on December 11th, the following officers were elected:
Regent, Mrs. Roger M. Sherman; vice-regent, Miss Susan M. Stone; registrar, Mrs. William L. Stone; secretary, Mrs. Harry Hudler; treasurer, Mrs. Frank Tichenor; historian, Mrs. Herbert L. Baker.


Appropriate papers have been read at these celebrations and also articles on "Jemima Wilkinson," "Massacre at Cherry Valley," "History of South Western New York," "Sullivan's Raid," "Washington County before Revolution," "Historic places on the Hudson," "Historic Saratoga," "Portage and vicinity" and the "Influence of Holland on our Inhabitants." In January, 1900, Dr. Griffis, of Ithaca, delivered a lecture on "Sullivan's Raid" under the auspices of the chapter.

Three of our members have joined state societies of Mayflower descendants, while nine of our nineteen charter members are descendants of the Pilgrims. Six claim ancestry from Elder Brewster, four from John Alden, twelve from Richard Cook.

The graves of thirty-one Revolutionary soldiers have been marked during the three years of the chapter's existence.—Frances P. Pratt, Historian.

Ohio State Conference.—The second state conference was held in Columbus, October 30, 31 and November 1, 1900, by invitation of the Columbus Chapter.

The conference opened with a reception by Mrs. James Kilbourne, regent of the Columbus Chapter, which was enjoyable in itself and afforded the Daughters an opportunity of becoming acquainted and of discussing informally matters
of interest to the organization. The business sessions were held in the stately senate chamber of the capitol, which was appropriately decorated with American flags of the various designs from early colonial days to our own time. Palms and flowers added their charm to these historic decorations, and the Daughters felt themselves greatly indebted to the state authorities who, through interest in our patriotic organization, had granted the use of the senate chamber.

The program included an address by Governor Nash, an address of welcome by Mrs. James Kilbourne, the response by Mrs. M. M. Granger, state regent, and a brief address by Mrs. Jay O. Moss, vice-president general.

The claim of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE was presented by the editor, Mrs. Avery, and resulted in many new subscribers. The Continental Hall received due notice, and the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution was ably set forth by Mrs. Kent Hamilton. A memorial to Commander Wood was the subject of an article from the Mansfield Chapter. Elizabeth Zane, Ohio's Revolutionary heroine, was eulogized in a delightful paper from Mrs. Cabell, honorary vice-president general of the National Society. A reception by Mrs. William G. Deshler and a cup of tea at the state university added to the charm of the week.

The chapter reports were suggestive and inspiring, and left upon the minds of all the clear impression that good work was being done by the Ohio chapters. The interesting and scholarly paper on a "Memorial to Commodore Perry's Battle at Put-in-Bay, Lake Erie," resulted in the adoption of a motion that "The Ohio Daughters of the American Revolution use their influence with the senators and representatives in congress from Ohio to secure the passage of a bill providing for the erection of a monument at Put-in-Bay, Ohio, commemorative of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry and those who participated in the naval battle of Lake Erie on the tenth day of September, 1813."

Thursday morning an enjoyable variation from the program occurred when Mrs. Perkins, historian of the Western Reserve Chapter, read a description of the simple but impressive exercises at the grave of Marquis Lafayette, on the
fourth of July last. Mrs. Perkins had been commissioned by
the Daughters of the American Revolution to decorate this
grave with flowers on the anniversary day of that independ-
ence toward securing which this gallant young Frenchman
rendered potent aid. The exercises were of a semi-literary,
semi-religious character, and the American Beauty roses
left in the old historic cemetery of Picpus fitly testified to the
ever-blooming love and admiration of the American people
for Lafayette, their friend in need.

The paper on the Manila memorial library bore a message
which ought to reach the ear of every Daughter in our
broad land. Mrs. Charles R. Greenleaf, wife of Colonel
Greenleaf, before leaving California for the Philippines,
began collecting money with which to establish an American
library and reading room in Manila. She raised $1,200, a
sum which has been somewhat increased by later donations.
Through the untiring efforts of a few persons an American
library is now established in the very center of the city of
Manila. Of this library Mrs. Greenleaf is director, and the
librarian is Mrs. Egbert, widow of Colonel Egbert, killed
in battle in the Philippines. Upon its shelves are some four
or five thousand books. It its reading room—are the files of
twenty American newspapers and many magazines. Through
this library as medium some thirty thousand mag-
azines and several hundred books have been distributed to
the troops in the field and to hospitals. The library rooms
are filled throughout the daylight hours with officers and
men—a band of interested readers. The library is closed at
night for want of funds with which to light the rooms. The
need of money for every purpose is now most urgent. Up
to the present time California has been the principal support
of this Manila library movement. Is it not time that the in-
terest should become more widespread? Ohio thinks so,
and in accordance with this belief, Mrs. Granger, our state
regent, appointed Mrs. Kilbourne, of Columbus, chairman of
a committee for an Ohio alcove in the Manila memorial li-
brary. Upon motion of Mrs. Moss, vice-president general
for Ohio, it was resolved that "the conference recommend
each chapter in Ohio to take up the matter of an Ohio al-
cove in the Manila memorial library, and urge each to open a subscription list for money and books." This library should be a memorial to our dead soldiers in the Philippines, a comfort and safeguard to our living army there, and a radiating center of American civilization among the Filipinos themselves. The report of the historic sites committee is given below.—Mariette Barnes Knight, Historian, Columbus Chapter.

Report of the Historic Sites Committee:

At a conference of regents and vice-regents of the Daughters of the American Revolution, called by the state regent, Mrs. Moses M. Granger, and held at Zanesville, June 9, 1899, a committee on historic sites was appointed. The duties of this committee were defined by this conference to be as follows, viz: "That this committee shall obtain a list of historic sites of interest in the state of Ohio, shall obtain proofs of their authenticity, also knowledge as to their present condition, and the probable cost of their acquisition and preservation."

As a means of obtaining necessary data for such a report, the conference decided that each chapter regent of the state should thoroughly investigate her county and vicinity for historic sites; should obtain proofs of their authenticity; also probable cost of their acquisition and preservation, and forward this information in writing to the chairman of the historic sites committee.

For better furtherance of the work of this committee, the chairman in June of same year sent out from Cincinnati a typewritten copy of this resolution to each chapter regent of the state, with a personal note requesting that information respecting her vicinity or county be forwarded the chairman in October of same year. Some chapters replied, but as there were still many unrepresented in November the chairman again sent out postals to chapters not replying. From the material thus obtained the committee has compiled the following report, which is now submitted:

CLEVELAND.—The board of management of the Western Reserve Chapter, after hearing the report of Mrs. O. J. Hodge, member of
the state committee on historic sites, and chairman of the historic sites committee of the Western Reserve Chapter, report as follows:

The graves of soldiers in the war of the Revolution are the only historic sites in Ohio which have a true Revolutionary significance, and which, therefore, under Article II, Section 1, of the National Constitution, are the duty of the Daughters of the American Revolution to care for. These graves the Ohio Societies of the Sons of the American Revolution have already undertaken to care for and mark appropriately. Therefore, the board of management of Western Reserve Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, recognizing the importance of preserving many historic sites of the Revolutionary period in the original thirteen colonies, which are of national importance, cannot recommend that the resources of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Ohio be expended to acquire, protect or mark other places of other historic interest in Ohio.

TOLEDO.—The Toledo Chapter reports, through Mrs. J. K. Hamilton, that the noteworthy sites in Lucas county, together with dates of the occurrences which render them memorable, are:
1st—Site of the first white occupation of northern Ohio, 1680.
2d—Site of first occupation of Toledo, 1700.
3d—Fort Miami, 1793-4.
4th—Battlefield of Fallen Timbers, 1794.
5th—Fort Meigs, 1812-13.

This excellently prepared report, giving descriptions of condition and cost of acquisition and preservation in full, together with detailed references to authorities, is quite exhaustive and lengthy.

SANousxv.—The Martha Pitkin Chapter, Sandusky, through Mrs. G. B. Moss, reports that in order to begin a report on collating and studying historic sites, a visit was made in June to the old city, Marietta. All the many historic spots were inspected—the Campus Martius, old houses, relic room, General Putnam's house, the markers for Fort Harmar, the original land office of the Ohio Company. These were thought worthy of the consideration of our association. Further investigations in the state were spoken of as projected.

AKRON.—The Akron Chapter reports, through its historian, Mrs. A. E. Himstelman, that the chief site of historic interest near Akron is the “Portage Path” from which the chapter takes its name. Before European occupation of this country, the Cuyahoga portage, known as Portage Path or Indian Trail, was the great highway between the Great Lakes and the Gulf of Mexico. This portage has always been an exceedingly important historical boundary. It is referred to in the Lancaster treaty between British and Indians in 1744; in the treaty of Fort McIntosh in 1785; in the treaty of Greenville in 1795. This portage was made a part of the eastern boundary of territory ceded to the United States by the Indians. It is referred to by Thomas Jefferson in his notes in 1801; also in the famous ordinance of 1787. A portion of this portage is still an open, traveled highway,
and is located partly within the city of Akron and partly west of the western boundary. The part of the portage which passes through Akron is now called Cobbs avenue, and this chapter begs aid in an effort to restore the old name. This historian could find nothing to report for Stark and Wayne counties, which were within her province. The authority cited is Howe's Historical Collections of Ohio.

TIFFIN.—The regent of the Tiffin Chapter, Mrs. Sneath, reports as follows: No historic sites of interest in her vicinity other than Revolutionary graves, which the chapter is making effort to locate.

TROY.—The Troy Chapter reports, through Mrs. Theodore Sullivan: "On historic sites we have nothing to report."

PAINESVILLE.—The New Connecticut Chapter, Painesville, through Mrs. Frank J. Jerome, reports no historic sites in this vicinity but some Revolutionary graves, which are cared for by their descendants in well-kept cemeteries.

XENIA.—The Xenia Chapter, through Mrs. S. M. Allison, reports 45 Revolutionary graves in Greene county, eight or ten of which are in the cemetery at Oldtown, or Old Chillicothe, as it is called, three miles from Xenia. This place was a rendezvous for the Indian tribes, the Shawnees and Miamis. Here Tecumseh, the greatest of Indian warriors, was born. Her authority is Mr. Robinson, who is writing a history of Greene county.

SPRINGFIELD.—Springfield Chapter reports, through Mrs. Oscar J. Martin, an historical site four miles from Springfield, in Bethel township—the battlefield where General George Clark, in command of one thousand Kentuckians, met and defeated the Shawnee and Mingo tribes at the Indian village called Old Piqua, August 8, 1780. Tecumseh was born near here. The authority quoted is Howe's Historical Collections of Ohio.

URBANA.—The Urbana Chapter reports, through its regent, Mrs. G. T. Jordan: No historic site of interest in this vicinity other than the grave of Simon Kenton, over which the state has already erected a suitable monument.

MANSFIELD.—The Mary Washington Chapter, through the secretary, Helen P. Weaver reports: No historic site in this vicinity other than ten Revolutionary graves in this county, of which four are in the Mansfield cemetery. The Mary Washington Chapter intends marking them suitably.

WASHINGTON COURT HOUSE.—The Washington Court House Chapter, through the regent, Miss Ogle, reports no historic sites in this vicinity, only seven Revolutionary graves. No report was made of their present condition or prospect of preservation.

ZANESVILLE.—The regent, Mrs. Brush, of the Muskingum Chapter, reports: "I find nothing of sufficient historic importance to be worthy a report to your committee."

PORTSMOUTH.—Mrs. Joseph Cotton, regent of the Joseph Spence
Chapter, reports that after diligent search and inquiry she finds no historic sites in her territory.

CHILlicothe.—The regent of the Nathaniel Massie Chapter reports that the town of Chillicothe, being one of the earliest settlements in Ohio, is in itself a most interesting site. Owing to the high character of its early settlers, it wielded a strong influence in determining the boundaries of Ohio, its constitution and the direction of its early public affairs. The sites which remain which are historically interesting are:

1st—The Station Prairie, where the founders landed, April 1, 1796.
2d—The site of the first Ohio state house, founded in 1800.
3d—Adena, the home of Governor Worthington, erected in 1806, the most elegant mansion in the west.
4th—The home of Gen. Nathaniel Massie, two miles west of Bainbridge.
5th—The home of Governor McArthur, later of his son-in-law, Governor Allen, now occupied by his great-granddaughter, Mrs. D. H. Scott.
6th—The first Episcopal church west of the Allegheny mountains, dedicated in 1821, now used as a residence.
7th—The site of the battle of Kaer's Crossing, now owned by D. M. Massie and W. T. Clintock, who will give sufficient ground upon which to erect a monument.

The home of Governor Tiffin was pulled down many years ago and the ground built over. Authorities used were: 1st. Historical Collections of Ohio, by Henry Howe; 2d. Life of Nathaniel Massie, by his grandson; 3d. A paper prepared by W. I. McClintock on the controversy between the governor of Old North West Territory and some of its younger citizens, read before the Ross County historical society.

This report is so rich in its reminiscences of early Chillicothe history and details of its sites, that it reaches the dignity of an excellent historical paper.

FINDLAY.—The Fort Findlay Chapter reports, through its corresponding secretary, Miss Josephine Firmin, that Fort Findlay, the principal site of historic interest, has disappeared, and the site built over. Eight miles from Findlay, on the river bank, are the remains of old earthworks and Indian cemetery. Nothing is reported of the probable cost of acquisition. The authority consulted was a history of Hancock, by D. B. Beardsley.

MARIETTA.—Marietta, though having no chapter, has sent through Mrs. Dana, a member of the Woman's centennial association, a large amount of printed matter taken from the best authorities, from which it is evident that Marietta possesses historic sites of the earliest date and perhaps of the greatest interest as state relics of any in Ohio. Some of them are still standing as when built by the early settlers, though not in best state of preservation. Among these are:
The Rufus Putnam House, home of the leader of the Ohio company of early settlers. This was lately offered to the Daughters of the American Revolution for $5,000.

The original land office of the Ohio company, a small building, much out of repair, has lately been bought by the Society of Colonial Dames, and will by it be restored and preserved.

CINCINNATI.—The regent of the Cincinnati Chapter reports: There are now no visible historic sites left in Cincinnati. There were up to a late period large Indian mounds within the city limits, from which it has sometimes been called the “Mound City.” These have unfortunately all been cut away to make room for building sites as the city expanded. The principal historic interest, however, centers about Fort Washington, the site of which is now covered by a block of houses and traversed by streets. A contention has long been going on about the location of this early fort, which was the real beginning of the city. Owing to the carelessness of the early city authorities no record of the government survey for the fort was preserved. Nor can it be found in the records of the land office in Washington. These circumstances have given rise to various theories and surmises and acrimonious discussions on the subject. The Cincinnati Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, now claim to have positively located this fort from researches made by the able chairman of the historic research committee, Mrs. Juliet Guthrie Wilson, and her colleague, Mrs. Ella B. Cadwallader. Mrs. Cadwallader found among books of her grandfather, one of the early settlers of Cincinnati, a book entitled “Doctor Drake’s Natural and Statistical Views or Pictures of Cincinnati and the Miami Country, published in 1815, which work was dedicated to Jared Mansfield, the then surveyor general of U. S. A. In this book was found a valuable map, showing the location of Fort Washington and the government reservation. From this map Mrs. Cadwallader had an enlarged map prepared by the city engineer of Cincinnati, and presented it to her chapter.

The researches of Mrs. Wilson are taken from reports of the abstract company, whose records are always used in transfers of property and establishing of deeds and mortgages. Mrs. Cadwallader’s information is corroborated by that found by Mrs. Wilson. Doctor Drake lived in Cincinnati at the beginning of the 19th century, and was present at the foundation of Fort Washington. Mrs. Wilson had prepared a copy of the first survey of Losantiville, the original village from which grew the city of Cincinnati, and presented it to her chapter.

PIQUA.—The regent of Piqua Chapter reports that Piqua is itself full of historic interest, being one of the early settlements of the state. The chief site of historic value is the battlefield in the near vicinity where was fought in 1763, the last battle of the old French and Indian War, which decided finally the problem “whether the
country now the United States should be French or English territory." Through the exertions of Mrs. Hicks, the Piqua Chapter bought a triangle of ground on this battlefield and erected on it a monumental stone to mark the spot. This was unveiled on June 14, 1899, with impressive ceremonies.

COLUMBUS.—Mrs. James Kilbourne, the regent of the Columbus Chapter, reports that there are no historic sites in her territory.

HILLSBORO.—The regent of the Wah-will-o-way Chapter, Hillsboro, reports as follows: "The celebrated pioneer and hunter, Simon Kenton, made a trace through this county, which passed near the site of Hillsboro, and designated now in various land titles as "Kenton's Trace." The fight between Simon Kenton with a party of Indians under Tecumseh took place in what is now Dodson township, south of Lynchburg. The latter is described in Howe's Historical Collections of Ohio, in the first volume, page 328.

WILMINGTON.—The regent of the George Clinton Chapter reports as follows: "Among the places of celebrity in Clinton county the Deserted Camp is perhaps the most conspicuous. It is situated on a high bank of Todd Fork, about three miles northeast of where Wilmington now is, on the spot now covered in part by Starbucktown. This place of encampment is high and rolling, was covered by a heavy growth of large oak and other trees, and was so convenient both as to wood and water it offered facilities for encampment unsurpassed for miles around. The name of the place was derived from a circumstance which occurred there several years prior to the first white settlement in this part of the state. An expedition in some force was fitted out in Kentucky, between the people in that district and the Indians to march against the Shawnee towns on the Miami or Mad rivers. It encamped on Todd's Fork. Sometime during the night a Frenchman belonging to Logan's army deserted to give notice to the Indians of the approach of the Kentuckians. His desertion was soon ascertained. The deserter had given notice of the approach of the Kentuckians, but not in time for the Indians to get away. Their towns were destroyed by fire, twenty warriors killed and seventy or eighty prisoners taken. On the county map it is named the Deserted Camp."

LANCASTER.—Received from the regent of the Lancaster Chapter, Mrs. Brooks McCracken, a volume entitled "Centennial Lancaster," to which she referred the committee for information. The chairman of this committee read the book carefully through, and while finding much interesting local history and reminiscences, could not find that Lancaster has any distinctive local historic site. The county history says that two or three thousand graves are discernible in one place, accurately arranged in straight lines.

WYOMING.—The Wyoming Chapter reports, through the regent, Mrs. M. H. Kinsey, that there are no historic sites in its vicinity of sufficient distinction, to justify a place in this report.
WORK OF THE CHAPTERS.

KELLOGGVILLE.—Mrs. R. B. Hickox, regent of the Kelloggville Chapter, reports that the only site of interest in her vicinity, is the east bank of Conneaut creek, where the surveyors of the Connecticut land company landed July 4, 1796, to begin surveying the country, and inaugurated their work by celebrating our national holiday at this place. There are many Indian burial mounds near this place, showing the existence of a much more powerful and more civilized race of Indians and of greater stature than any now known.

WOOSTER.—The regent of the Wooster Chapter, Mrs. J. R. Zimmerman, reports that as a city was settled there early in 1800, and the inhabitants were mostly of German and Irish descent, there are no real historic sites in her vicinity, and the only one historic association, which is that General Reasin Bealls, of the Revolutionary war, and also of the War of 1812, after the close of his army service, located at Wooster.

The following sketch of the history of Bloody Run, the scene of the massacre by the Indians in vicinity of Cincinnati, is submitted by Mrs. Martin, member of historic research committee, of Cincinnati Chapter.

The run rises in Section C. of Mill Creek township, and after traversing diagonally several other sections empties into Mill Creek. For protection to travelers and settlers going inland several United States stations had been built between the Ohio river and Fort Hamilton, situated about sixty miles inland from the river. These stations were log and picket defenses which closed with a sally gate, inside of which were log houses and a block house pierced with rifle holes. Without these stations it would have been impossible to have settled the country. These stations were called Ludlow’s, White’s, Caldwell’s. In 1795 three families met cruel deaths that ought to make memorable the spot where they were massacred? Going towards Caldwell’s station they had reached the ford of a little stream, where they paused to give their horses water. At this moment the Indians fell upon the party and massacred every one, men, women and children. John Ludlow and his family had taken refuge at Ludlow station near-by. That day his two daughters had started on horse back to visit some friends at Caldwell’s station. Nearing this ford and hearing the yells of the Indians they whirled their horses and dashed back to Ludlow station and gave the alarm, but too late to save the unfortunate company of emigrants. One of these girls became the wife of John McLean, of the supreme court of the United States. The stream where this took place ran red with blood that day, and has ever since been called Bloody Run.

In concluding the report of the Cincinnati Chapter, the chairman begs leave to state that at the call of her chapter there has been formed a union committee from various of the patriotic societies of Cincinnati, whose object it will be to take charge of and mark all sites in or near our city.
The greater number of reports sent to the chairman by the chapter regents omitted references to the probable cost of acquisition and preservation of sites, but in nearly all cases it was self-evident that acquisition was both impracticable and undesirable.—Caroline M. Murphy, Chairman.

Martha Pitkin Chapter (Sandusky, Ohio).—One hundred and twenty-seven years ago December 16, the "Boston Tea Party" was held. It was soon over; it took that band of "Mohawks" but a few minutes to leave the indignation meeting of citizens in Old South church, go down to Griffin's wharf and dump overboard the three hundred and forty-two chests of tea that lay in the British ships.

The act was not great in itself, but it led to the birth of the new republic of the United States. It was, therefore, especially fitting that Martha Pitkin Chapter should celebrate the event by a reception. Mrs. Charles E. Cooke had kindly tendered her home to the chapter. A committee from the chapter had charge of the decorations, and never were the national colors more effectively placed. In the archway, between the parlors, hung the log cabin silk banner, wrought by Sandusky ladies in the memorable hard-cider campaign of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," while about the rooms were many interesting relics of Revolutionary days. Among them was the sword which General Washington presented to Major General Heath in the fall of 1776.

The daughters of Martha Pitkin were in receiving line to greet their guests and what was still more delightful, many were in colonial costumes. The regent, Mrs. I. F. Mack, represented Mrs. John Jay.

Judge Sloane, who is vice-president of the Western Reserve Chapter, of Cleveland, Mr. John McKelvey and the Rev. C. G. Martin, represented the Sons of the American Revolution.

Delicious colonial refreshments were served and the old patriotic songs were sung by a quartet, led by Mrs. J. W. Andrews, Mrs. Frank Sloane accompanying at the piano. Martha Pitkin Chapter is prospering. The reception not only marked a brilliant social event, but awakened interest
in the chapter, which will be felt in its future work in the community.

**Pennsylvania State Conference.**—Report of the Committee appointed by the regent of the Philadelphia Chapter to consider the needs of the soldiers in the Philippines:

"Madam Regents, Ladies of this Convention: As the best and most succinct method of reporting the condition of the work in Manila, I beg to present the report of the committee on work in Manila, as submitted by Miss Anne Hampton Barnes, secretary, as follows: The committee on work in Manila was appointed by the regent in March, 1900, to investigate the possibilities for work offered to the Daughters of the American Revolution in our new possessions, the Philippine Islands. It was at first hoped that the committee would find it desirable and possible to recommend to the chapter the undertaking of some educational work among the children of these islands. This plan, however, proved, on investigation, to involve so large an outlay of money to found and maintain such a school that the idea was reluctantly abandoned. The latter part of March the chairman and one or two members of the committee had an informal talk with the Rev. Mr. Pierce, chaplain U. S. A., who has been in Manila with the American army for many months, and who has a thorough understanding of the situation. He interested the committee in his proposed work for the soldiers stationed in Manila, and it was arranged that Mr. Pierce should speak before the chapter of his experience and work among the Filipinos and among our own men. He placed before us very clearly the needs of our men in that far-off land, removed from every good influence and exposed to many new and dangerous temptations. Mr. Pierce proposed the erection and equipment of a soldiers' club-house, to contain library, reading room, gymnasium and assembly room, also a coffee room in which they may have wholesome food and any non-intoxicating drinks—providing a place for the men to read and write their home letters, to exercise their bodies and to keep them in clean and wholesome way of living.

'"Mr. Pierce showed to those present at this meeting the plans for this club-house, which had been proposed by an architect in New York, the estimated cost to be between ten and fifteen thousand dollars. It is intended that the club-house, when completed, shall be under the personal supervision of Mr. Pierce, who has now returned to Manila.

"At the regular chapter meeting in May the regent presented the question to the chapter, asking for an endorsement of our proposed work of aiding in the erecting of this club-house in Manila. The chapter voted in favor of taking up the work, and further authorized
the sending out of circulars of appeal to the chapter regents of Pennsylvania, explaining to them the objects of our proposed work and asking their sympathetic aid and cooperation in raising the money to carry the work to a successful end. This appeal to the chapter regents met with encouraging responses, and was followed by donations of money and promises of support. On June 9th a meeting was held of regents of chapters in and about Philadelphia, and the committee on work in Manila, the regent of the Philadelphia Chapter presiding. Eight chapters were represented, either by regent or vice-regent, and all expressed interest and intended cooperation. Circulars of appeal for money sent out by members of the committee or by the sub-committees appointed by the regent have, in many cases, brought generous contributions and a number of entertainments given by members of the committee and of the chapter have constantly increased the fund. During the summer the work has, of necessity, moved more slowly, but the committee hopes now to arouse new interest and sympathy for the work. The treasurer reports over two thousand dollars, now in hand, and the committee and the regent desire to thank all those who have so generously aided in this noble and patriotic work.

"Before concluding this report will you allow me a moment to appeal to your judgment and justice in regard to this movement? "We, the Daughters of the American Revolution, are pledged to patriotic work—that is our aim and end. The soldiers are our own people, many of them near and dear—for this scheme helps the officer as well as the subordinate, since if the common soldier is ill fed and cared for, his superior suffers as well as himself, and the country he represents more than all. The march of improvement has taught us that good can be accomplished by those who are fully equipped in mind and body. So the boys appealed to us. Every boy in the American army is some woman's son, husband or brother, and it behooves patriotic women to do what lies in their power to increase the comfort and alleviate the deprivations of those who are imperiling life and health for the nation.

"It is to be noted also that this work has nothing to do with the wisdom or unwisdom of the present foreign policy of the present administration. Opinions differ upon the question of nation-expansion; but all true Americans must wish to add to the comfort and happiness of our countrymen, who—whether for good or ill—are obliged to remain in the Philippine Archipelago.

"It is true that the work started with the Philadelphia Chapter; but it is by no means the intention of the members of that chapter to have it considered exclusively theirs in any particular. Our most earnest desire is for cooperation; we appeal to every chapter, from small to great, to participate in this movement; until we shall stand equals in our loyalty, care and consideration for the defenders of our country. The good work can be brought about with energy, good-
will, and a little spending of self. People are always ready and glad to be amused. Concerts, plays, euchre parties and silver offering teas, all bring in money—and almost every dollar brings another. To prove this we have only to recall the work done by the women during the Spanish-American war. If you will help us to raise this money an attractive substitute for home will be placed in that far-off land. Then when the duties of the day are over, the soldier, tired in body and mind, may turn from the monotony of camp life to the comforts and the diversions of the club-house, and the homesick lad may find a better place than the dram shops in which Manila abounds.

On the day that our flag flies over the club-house and our colors are put at the door, the Daughters of the American Revolution in Pennsylvania will have the splendid consciousness that they have proved again their patriotism and that they have done what they could."

Respectfully submitted,

MARY B. H. WILLIAMS,  
Chairman.

The Philadelphia Chapter (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania) held its annual meeting December 5, 1900, in Independence Hall. After the usual business, the election of officers, managers and delegates to the National Congress took place:

Regent, Mrs. Edward H. Ogden; vice-regent, Mrs. Frank H. Getchell; recording secretary, Mrs. Henry W. Wilson; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Henry C. McIlvaine; registrar, Mrs. Francis Howard Williams; treasurer, Mrs. Herman Hoopes; historian, Mrs. R. Somers Rhodes; managers (to serve two years), Mrs. Charles Custis Harrison, Mrs. Edward Lang Perkins, Mrs. Charles Williams; managers (term expiring 1901), Mrs. Josiah M. Bacon, Mrs. George Dallas Dixon, Mrs. Hood Gilpin.

There was much regret expressed that Mrs. C. C. Harrison, who has been the chapter regent for the past four years, would not again be a candidate; as her work has been wonderful and the good she has done far reaching. During her term of office, the chapter has more than doubled its membership. It was owing to her interest that the city councils gave permission to the Philadelphia Chapter to restore the second floor of Independence Hall to its original condition, and she has through her ability, knowledge and diplomacy,
become the recognized leader of all historic and patriotic work in the city of Philadelphia. We are to be congratulated that the regent’s mantle has fallen on the shoulders of Mrs. Edward H. Ogden, who has been our vice-regent and is in every way qualified to carry on the work. Mrs. Ogden is very prominent in the various patriotic societies and woman’s clubs of the city, and the head of many charitable institutions. She is considered an authority in parliamentary law. We feel thankful that she has consented to be our standard bearer in the coming year.—FANNIE PRICE RHODES, Historian.

The Colonel Crawford Chapter (Meadville, Pennsylvania), held its December meeting with Miss Cortazzo. After the preliminary business, a program was read which had been prepared for the meetings of next year from January to June.

Mrs. Frances Shippen Hollister read an elaborate paper on Peggy Shippen, who became the wife of Benedict Arnold, but did not share in his treasonable designs.

After the reading of the paper, the hostess, Miss Cortazzo, favored the company with several songs.

An effort is being made by Colonel Crawford Chapter to learn the number of Revolutionary soldiers buried in this county, and to locate their graves.

This chapter now numbers forty, with several others waiting for the formalities of admission. One of our charter members, who has been made a life member of the society, Miss Katherine Vincent Gridley, daughter of Captain Gridley, of Manila Bay fame, was recently married to Mr. Lewis Buddy, Jr., art editor of the “Chautauqua.”—S. J. B.

Columbia Chapter (Columbia, South Carolina).—The chapter held their November meeting at the home of the regent, Mrs. T. C. Robertson. The event of the occasion was presenting Mrs. Marion L. A. Cathcart with the gold spoon that is given to a “real daughter,” one whose father served his country during the Revolution. Miss Fanny McCants and Mrs. E. W. Screven were deputed to carry it to Mrs. Cathcart. Mrs. Cathcart is a fragile old lady. For
some time she has been blind. She was much pleased by
the thought and care of the Daughters, and held the beau-
tiful gift she could not see with loving fingers. Mrs. Cath-
cart's maiden name was Spann and she was born in Sumter
county in 1815. Her father was one of five Spann brothers,
four of whom were soldiers in the Revolutionary war.

The Columbia Chapter numbers six "real daughters" of
the Revolution. One is the grandmother of Lieut. Hobson.
—MARY P. SCREVEN.

Bonny Kate Chapter (Knoxville, Tennessee).—October
8th the first social event of the year, and at the same time
a brilliant entertainment, was given by the Bonny Kate
Chapter, in celebration of the battle of King's Moun-
tain. The regent, Miss Mary Boyce Temple, presided,
and read an inspiring address, referring to the services inci-
dent to the unveiling of the Washington and Lafayette monu-
ments in Paris, which ceremonies she was commissioned to
attend as a representative of the state of Tennessee. Judge
Neal, of the supreme court, made an address, which was
highly admired, and Dr. Dabney talked interestingly on
"Americans at the Paris Exposition."

The feature of the meeting of the Bonny Kate Chapter
at the residence of the regent, Miss Temple, November 8, was
a debate. The subject discussed was the retention of the
Philippine islands. Miss Helen Turner led for the affirmat-
ive and Mrs. Dr. H. O. Milton for the negative. The judges
decided in favor of the negative.

Resolutions of greeting to Mrs. Daniel Manning, presi-
dent-general of the Daughters of the American Revolution,
were passed, congratulating her on her safe return from the
Paris exposition.

The open meeting of Bonny Kate Chapter was enjoyed
at the home of the regent, Miss Mary Boyce Temple. An
address was delivered by Rev. Alonzo Monk, D. D., who
spoke interestingly of "Citizen Responsibility." He gave
credit to the Daughters of the American Revolution for its
great assistance in the improvement of social conditions.

Miss Temple announced that she had taken the responsi-
bility of making arrangements for a lecture during Christ- 
mas week to be delivered by Colonel W. A. Henderson on 
the subject "Old Fort Loudon." The proceeds will be for 
the building fund of the "Continental Hall." The entertain- 
ment committee, of which Mrs. Jonathan Tipton is chairman, 
tendered its services to assist in arranging for the lecture. 
It was recently suggested by Bonny Kate Chapter that the 
state organizations combine and buy a handsome silver tea 
service for the Tennessee room at "Mt. Vernon." A letter 
was read from Franklin Chapter, which stated its willingness 
to coöperate.

Lake Dunmore Chap’er (Brandon, Vermont).—Mrs. E. J. 
Ormsbee is regent of the chapter. The sixteen regents of 
Vermont chapters were invited by the Brandon Chapter to 
meet their state regent, Mrs. J. J. Estey, of Brattleboro, 
December 11th. Fourteen of the sixteen chapters were 
represented personally or by letter. The membership as re- 
ported last year is four hundred and sixty-two. The chapter 
locations are suggestive of wide interest, and scattered as 
they are from Montpelier and St. Albans in the north, to 
Bennington and Brattleboro in the south, with Windsor on 
the eastern boundary and Burlington on the west. The work 
of Mrs. Jesse Burdette, so long state regent, was wise and 
efficient. The conference proved helpful and interesting.

The report of the Poultney Chapter was especially inspir- 
ing.

The evening was chiefly given to Porto Rico, where the 
Brandon Chapter was represented in hospital service in 1898, 
by its vice-regent, Miss Julia A. C. Jackson, who volunteered 
early in the Spanish war as a nurse.

Her personal experience and observations were listened to 
by the chapters and a large company of guests with an in- 
tent attention, that was a flattering tribute to the paper read. 
Music, patriotic readings and light refreshments added to 
the enjoyment of the evening.

The Brandon Inn furnished a convenient and pleasant 
gathering place for the conference.—Mary L. Clement.
Esther Reed Chapter (Spokane, Washington).—The evening of November 15th, 1900, in the city of Spokane, state of Washington, Esther Reed Chapter, National Number 507, was given its charter with a fitting program.

The following are the chosen officers of the chapter prior to the presentation of the charter: Mrs. Augusta Plummer Foster, regent; Mrs. Lemuel H. Wells, vice-regent; Miss Inez DeLashmutt, recording secretary; Mrs. John G. Slayden, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Mary Amanda Ralston, treasurer; Mrs. Alonzo M. Murphy, registrar; Mrs. T. R. Tannalt, historian; Mrs. William L. Benham, librarian.

Mrs. Foster, regent, delivered a patriotic address, which was followed by Mrs. M. A. Phelps with a vocal solo. To Mr. Odell D. Thompkins, of New York, we are indebted for the sketch of Esther Reed's life which was read by Mrs. Lemuel H. Wells. Mrs. George W. James then favored the meeting with a contralto solo followed by Mrs. Esther Allen Jobs, reading the letter of presentation from the state regent, Mrs. Ellen D. Bacon. She also read the charter as engrossed, then formally presented the national charter to the Esther Reed Chapter in the name of the state regent.

Mrs. Foster followed, and in closing, called on the members to rise and said:

"In accepting this National charter, in your name, I would that as earnest women, we feel its responsibility. Gathered as we are from far away homes, many of us standing alone without kindred in this great west, let this be a bond of friendship, of helpfulness. Let us bear in mind that the opportunities for usefulness in a new country are great. Let us aim to be worthy descendants of worthy sires. The duties around us are many; let us aim to be equal to them.

As your appointed regent, I extend to you my cordial hand grasp, my thanks for all kindness received, my affectionate wishes for our mutual loyalty—our mutual helpfulness and usefulness. May the God of our Fathers be with us and may the influence of 'The Esther Reed Chapter,' emulating her high patriotism and faithfulness to duty, leave its impress upon this community."

Adjournment was then taken to the banquet hall.

Mrs. Foster is a lineal descendant of Richard Warren, a Mayflower Pilgrim. She claimed entrance into the Daughters of the American Revolution through descent from Wait
Atwood, of Plymouth, Massachusetts, of the "Lexington Alarms."

The chapter now numbers twenty-two members. Regular meetings are held each month, taking for the course of study colonial history. The first paper was assigned to Miss M. H. Tannatt. It was a world review of "Voyages and Discoveries."—MRS. ELIZABETH F. TANNATT, Historian.

**Wisconsin State Conference.**—The third annual reunion of the Wisconsin Daughters of the American Revolution was held in Milwaukee, December 7th and 8th, 1900. The Milwaukee Chapter issued invitations to the state and ex-state regents of Illinois, and to the regents and ex-regents of this state for a reception to be held at the residence of the chapter regent, Mrs. Edward C. Wall, on Friday afternoon, December 7th. Immediately preceding the reception, the guests of honor and a few resident ladies, thirty in all, were most delightfully entertained at a luncheon given by the state regent, Mrs. James Sidney Peck. The reception was an occasion of unusual interest, being preeminently a welcome to our honored state regent after a summer's absence abroad. Mrs. Edward P. Vilas, an ex-regent of the Milwaukee Chapter, expressed to Mrs. Peck, in a very happy manner, the congratulations of the chapter upon her safe return and concluded with the assurance that the earnest untiring work which Mrs. Peck had given to the grand society was most heartily appreciated by every member. The response of Mrs. Peck was most earnest, expressing her cordial thanks and her assurance of a never failing interest in the welfare of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. Walter O'Neil gave two songs in her usual pleasing manner. Among the distinguished guests were: Mrs. John N. Jewett, ex-president general; Mrs. Robert A. Wiles, regent, Chicago Chapter; Mrs. Alice Morse Earle, Brooklyn, New York, and Mrs. G. V. Kimberley, honorary state regent. The conference held December 8th, at the residence of Mrs. Peck, was attended by the regents and ex-regents.
Many are not aware of the facilities afforded by the original thirteen states to those who desire to learn concerning the Revolutionary deeds of the fathers. In some states it is comparatively easy to procure desired information while in others it is exceedingly difficult. In order that those in distant states may know the sources of information in New England the following brief account is given:

Massachusetts.—This state has a card catalogue of the names of all who engaged in military service from this colony. This catalogue it at the state house, Boston, in charge of the commissioner of Revolutionary archives and is accessible to the public. It includes not only the names of those who served from the now state of Massachusetts, but all, from Maine, many from Vermont; besides hundreds from the other New England states. No charge is made for a search and an official certificate of services with the seal of the state attached is furnished for one dollar. The state has begun the publication of these Revolutionary records and has already printed eight large volumes, which completes the work through the letter H. Another volume will soon be issued. Considering the low cost of this magnificent work it would seem that it should be in every library of any importance.

If the ancestor was a civil officer, member of the legislature, of congress, of the state council or committee of safety, write to the secretary of state, Boston.

New Hampshire.—This state has published four large volumes containing the names of thousands of her sons who engaged in the old French or the Revolutionary wars. This valuable work is found in many libraries and should be found in all. The secretary of state, Concord, charges nothing for search, but if a name is found a fee of three dollars for certificate of service is required.

Vermont.—The adjutant-general, Montpelier, charges nothing for search, but if a name is found a fee of two dollars is charged for the certificate of service.

Connecticut.—This state has printed its Revolutionary records in a large book called “Connecticut Men in the Revolution.” It contains about 28,000 names and is found in all large libraries.

Rhode Island.—The Revolutionary records of this state are in charge of the secretary of state, Providence. He will cause the records to be searched for two dollars and if the name is found will give the certificate for an additional dollar.
The French government has conferred the decoration of the Legion of Honor upon Mrs. Daniel Manning, the president-general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, who represented the United States at the Paris exposition. Mrs. Kinney wrote from Paris last July, “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.” Every Daughter will rejoice at the crowning distinction which has been bestowed upon Mrs. Manning.

Miss Mary Boyce Temple, ex-vice-president-general of the National Society and present regent of the Bonny Kate Chapter, was appointed by the governor of Tennessee to represent that state at the Paris exposition. Miss Temple not only honored her state by the way she performed the duties devolving upon her but the great order of which she is a member. Her letters from abroad were read with much pleasure giving, as they did, bright accounts of the great exposition.

The frontispiece this month is from A. M. Willard’s famous painting of the Minute Man. Mr. Willard delights to take for his theme some patriotic subject. He is perhaps best known by his “Yankee Doodle,” which was first exhibited to the public at the Philadelphia exposition, where it was greatly admired by all who saw it. Another picture which has received universal praise is his “Battle of Concord,” in which appear the minute men shown in our frontispiece.

Attention is called to another page to a review of a book on Virginia which will be of incalculable value to all daughters of the Old Dominion whose sires were in the Revolutionary war.

Many articles of general interest, some of them already in type, are crowded out by the unexampled activity of the chapters as shown by their reports. These reports have the right of way. Every chapter report received up to January 8, the date when the copy went to the printer, will be found in this issue, unless previously printed. Attention is called to these reports, as in no other way can the wonderful work that is being accomplished be ascertained.
GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES

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

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.


34. CLARK.—A well known genealogist and member of the Mayflower Society writes: “Richard Clark, of the Mayflower, was a single man, and died soon after his arrival in Plymouth, leaving no descendants.”
34. CLARK.—Richard Clark, who came in the Mayflower, died after March 21, 1621, at which date Winslow writes: "We got our carpenter of the Mayflower, who had been long ill of the scurvy, to fit our shallow to fetch all from aboard her." And Bradford records that he, with others, "dyed soon after their arrival in the general sickness that befell." Bradford also mentions "single men," and "men not married at time of death," which last term evidently was their fashion of denoting a widower. This expression was applied to Richard Clarke, who must have been a widower, as a second Richard Clarke existed, who was also a ship carpenter, and bore the same name as his father. He could have been named John, as John Clarke was mate or pilot of the Mayflower, or named Thomas, as Thomas Clark came in the Ann in 1623 and went to Boston, but among his descendants not one by the name of Richard can be found. Bradford says that "Richard Clarke left no posterity here," but does not say whom he left in England to come later. The second Richard Clarke was old enough in 1661 to be a married man with one child, and came to Easthampton, L. I., where "at a town meeting, Nov. 19, 1661, he had a grant of a first lott at Oyster Pounds, with 60 poles." (L. I. records). This grant evidently was an inducement to Richard Clarke to settle there, from where the records do not state, or else given him for work he could do on ships. April 20, 1662, it is recorded that for ten pounds Richard Clarke bought of John Cone Kelyne (the second husband of the second wife of John Salmar) "a lot in South Meadow, at Hog Neck and one-half the meadow at Oyster Ponds." July 8, 1679, Richard Clarke, then of Elizabethtown, N. J., sold to John Salmon all the lands he bought of John Concklyne, and May 22, 1683, Richard Clarke and Elizabeth, his wife, sold to Wm. Conklin all his first lot lying in Ochobague.

Richard Clarke was in Elizabeth in 1677, as in that year John Hinds is recorded as having 120 acres next to Richard Clarke in Elizabeth, N. J. Feb. 25, 1679, Richard Clarke obtained allotment of a grant of land "in right of himself, his wife and sons, Richard and John, and his daughter, Elizabeth, they being 14 yrs. old." The other children being under 14 yrs. could not receive a grant of land. Richard Clarke, the father, died in New York city, 1699. In a deposition, made March 22, 1741, by Richard Clarke (son of Richard, grandson of Richard, of the Mayflower), he, then aged 80 years, says he was born in South Hampton and came with his father to Elizabeth when 17 years old, and in 1678 lived midway between Elizabeth and Rahway, which place was called "Wheat Sheaf," now Linden, N. J.

Children of Richard Clarke and Elizabeth.—1. Richard, b. 1661 (17 years old in 1678), m. Abigail ————, 5 children; 2. John, b. 1663 (over 14 years old in 1678), d. 1705, 4 children; 3. Elizabeth, b. 1665 (if 14 years in 1678), m. Daniel Craig, 3 children; 4. Joshua (or
GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES.

Joseph) died 1714, 4 children; 5. Samuel, b. S. Hampton, d. 1715; 6. Ephraim, b. S. Hampton, d. 1717; 7. Thomas, b. 1677, in Elizabeth, 5 children; 8. Benjamin, b. 1699, in Elizabeth. One of the children of Thomas was Capt. Abraham Clarke, b. 1703, "Commander of the Troop." Another was Thomas Clarke, "Keeper of the King's Arms," whose only child was Abraham Clarke, signer of the Declaration of Independence. Thus "M. S. C." learns that Richard Clark, of the Mayflower, did not go to L. I., and thence to N. Jersey in 1641, as he died in 1621, but his descendants did go to N. J., and many of them still are living.—H. R. C.

QUERIES.

42. (1) ROYCE.—Was Ens. Nath'l Royce, who is mentioned in the "Records of Revolutionary Soldiers from Conn.," son of Sam'l Roys, of New Cheshire parish, Conn., b. May 20, 1734?
   (2) STEVENS.—Who were the parents of William Stevens, who is credited with Rev. service in the Hist. of Camden, N. Y., and whose children, possibly, by a 1st marriage, were born in Nangatuck, Conn.?—M. C. K.


44. (1) DE CAMP.—Wanted the first name of De Camp, a Revolutionary soldier; wife Mary, or Polly Voorhees, of Bound Brook, New Brunswick, N. J.; also date of their marriage and names of children.
   (2) MCKUNE.—Wanted, the names of parents of Robert McKune, of Goshen, Orange Co., N. J.; his father was a Revolutionary sol-
45. Richards.—Would like to learn the parentage of Jeremiah Richards, of Montville, Conn., and that of his wife, Eunice, also of his services in the Revolution. They had children: Jeremiah (or James), who settled at Lyons, N. Y.; Lester, who married Mary Baker, of Montville, about 1826, and located at Clyde, O., died in 1844; Abel, married Mary Smith, of Montville, went to Clyde, and later to Castalia, Iowa; Julia, married Daniel Pearce, later went to Iowa.—L. R. S.

46. Paine—Eddy.—Wanted, the parentage of Mary Eddy, who married, in 1785, Zattue Paine, of Rhode Island, son of Nathan Paine, grandson of Benjamin Paine, of Smithfield, R. I.—A. D. P.

47. Fitch—Kent.—Wanted, the parentage and name of the sister and brother of Elizabeth Fitch, of Lebanon, Conn. She, at the age of twenty, married, Nov. 4, 1781, Elihu Kent, Jr., of Suffield, Conn.—E. C. K.

48. Coe.—Can anyone give information of the ancestry of Phebe Ann Coe and Benjamin Coe, who lived in Morrison and Needham, N. J., 1762-1770? Was their father a Revolutionary soldier?—G. E. T.

49. Chadwick—Edgely.—Wanted, parentage of Hannah Chadwick, who married James Edgely, a Revolutionary soldier. She died in Perry, N. J., 1828 or 9.—M. A. S.

50. Thompson—Loomis.—Thompson Warren married, April 7, 1803, Redexa Loomis, of East Windsor, Conn. Who were his parents?—F. A. R.

51. Craig.—In Lineage Book, Vol. 4, page 51, Capt. Samuel Craig, of Penn., is said to have been one of five brothers who were officers in the Revolution. What were the names of the brothers and the names of their parents?—S. C.

52. Stoddard.—Were any of the descendants of Robert Stoddard, born in New London, Conn., about 1700, died in Groton 1771, in the Revolutionary War? A genealogy of some of the family says they shared nobly in the defense of Fort Griswold, but does not mention which ones, or the service.—E. S. S.
Young People's Department
EDITED BY
MARGARET SIDNEY.
The regular monthly meeting of the National Board of Management, Children of the American Revolution, was held at Columbian University, on Thursday, December 6th, at 10 o'clock.

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

The meeting was opened with prayer by the chaplain. The minutes of the last meeting were read and accepted. The reports of the vice-president in charge of organization, the corresponding secretary and the treasurer were read and accepted. Forty-three application papers were read and accepted.

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

By Mrs. Weston, state director of Massachusetts: Mrs. Josephine Williams, as president of Captain John Ford Society; Miss Minnie E. Davis, as president of General John Swift Society; both of whom were confirmed by the board.

Mrs. Weston also announced the resignation of Mrs. Mary J. Neale and Mrs. M. J. C. Neill, presidents of the societies named, which were accepted.

The program for convention week was outlined by the National President and concurred in by the board, and she was empowered to secure the hall of the Ancients for some time during that week.

It was moved and seconded, that five thousand programs for the week of the annual convention be ordered and a requisite number be sent to the state directors and presidents of societies, announcing date of convention and other important details. Also that the vice-president in charge of organization send instructions to state directors concerning reports. Carried.

A most interesting letter was read by the treasurer from the Ensign Robert Wilson Society, of Brookport, New York, enclosing ten dollars for the Continental Hall Fund. It was moved and seconded, that the corresponding secretary write a letter of appreciation and thanks to the Ensign Robert Wilson Society on behalf of the National Board, Children of the American Revolution.

There being no more business, the board adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

CAROLYN GILBERT BENJAMIN.
YOUNG PEOPLE’S DEPARTMENT.

TREASURER’S REPORT.—DECEMBER 1 TO 31, 1900.

Dec. 1, 1900. Balance brought forward, $139 04

Receipts.

Dec. 1st to 31st.—
From fees, $22 50
From badges, 41 00
From certificates, 8 00

Total, 71 50

Expended, 16 80

On hand, $193 84
Corson mortgage, 1,000 00
Invested in savings bank, 300 00
Continental Memorial Hall fund, 10 00

$1,503 84

Expenditures.

Dec. 1st. Stamps (treasurer), $1 00
Dec. 6th. Bailey, Banks & Biddle, 12 30
Dec. 26th. Revenue stamps (treasurer), 3 40
Paul A. Steele, engrossing certificates,

Total, $16 80

V. BLAIR JANIN.

ANNUAL CONVENTION

Of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution,
February 16th to 23d, Washington, District of Columbia, 1901.

PROGRAM FOR THE WEEK.

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

Saturday, February 16th, 9.30 a. m.—Welcoming reception by the
national officers. At this time all members will register and receive
their badges.
10 a. m.—Reports of national officers and reports of state directors.
2 p. m.—Business meeting continued.
Sunday, February 17th, 4 p.m.—Public patriotic service in the Church of the Covenant, corner Connecticut avenue and N street.

Monday, February 18th.—Historic trips around Washington and its environs, conducted by a corps of volunteer guides.

Tuesday, February 19th.—Historic trips continued.

It is hoped that President and Mrs. McKinley will receive the society on this day.

Wednesday, February 20th.—It has been arranged that the Halls of the Ancients, those splendid reproductions, as their names indicate, from Egyptian, Assyrian, Roman, Saracen and other nationalities, will be at the disposal and for the benefit of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution during the entire day and evening.

Thursday, February 21st.—Historic trips continued.

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

3 to 6 p.m.—Annual reception by the national officers to the members and their friends, at the hotel Cochran, corner Fourteenth and K streets.

Saturday, February 23d.—Annual trip to Mount Vernon, with the exercises around the society tree.

CHARTER PRESENTED IN LIBERTY'S HALL.

Children of the American Revolution, General Muhlenberg Society, Hold Exercises at the Old State House.—They are Descendants of Patriots.

The Society of the Children of the American Revolution opened a new chapter of history at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, to-day in the presence of nearly a thousand representative men and women. The one hundred and twenty-third anniversary of the crossing of the Delaware, at Trenton, by Washington, was celebrated by the presentation of a charter to the General Muhlenberg Society of the Children of the American Revolution. The hall was beautifully decorated with the colors of the nation, and draped around the speakers' balcony was the Porto Rican headquarter's flag, raised by General N. A. Miles, which was loaned by Mrs. Benjamin Thompson. Seated in the speakers' balcony were the state director of the National Society, Mrs. Benjamin Thompson; Mrs. David Meyers, president general of the local society; Mrs. George W. Kendrick, regent of the Quaker City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution; Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, founder and president general of the National Society, Children of the American Revolution, and Henry A. Muhlenberg, after whose lineal ancestors the local society was named.

Promptly at two o'clock the exercises were started by the singing
of “America” by all present, followed by prayer by Rev. Floyd Thompkins. A salute to the flag was given by the society, and a detachment of soldiers and sailors from the U. S. R. S. Richmond, with a bugler, were present, led by Captain Ried. This was followed by the recitation of “Our Flag of Liberty,” written by the national president, Mrs. Lothrop.

The presentation of the charter was made in the following well-chosen words by Mrs. Benjamin Thompson, state director of the National Society:

“It is my great pleasure to present to you your charter. It is the gift of the Quaker City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. I might state it is the first time a charter has been presented to a Children’s society in historic Independence Hall, and, Madam President, I wish you every success at the dawn of the twentieth century in your patriotic work, and trust you will respond as nobly in the future as heretofore.

“During the Spanish-American war, the General Muhlenberg Society, with others in Pennsylvania, responded to the call for help, sending money and supplies to the soldiers and sailors. After the war sending books to the schools at Cuba; also literature for the library at Porto Rico and Cuba for the soldiers. It was in recognition of the fact that this charter was presented to your society by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

“I desire that you respond to this courtesy by a rising vote of thanks.”

Mrs. David Myers, president of the General Muhlenberg Society, accepted the charter in behalf of her organization, and in her reply reviewed briefly the work accomplished by it during the year and a half of its existence. Every child is a son or daughter of a Daughter of the Revolution, and each group is associated with a chapter of their seniors. The Quaker City Chapter is the mother of the General Muhlenberg Society, which is the largest in Philadelphia, having a roll call of sixty-five.

The “Star Spangled Banner” was then sung. Mrs. Lothrop, the national president, was then introduced by the state director, receiving from her and the large audience the heartiest tributes of welcome. She gave much good advice to the young society, and spoke at length on the duty of the children to this great country.

Among the speakers was a great-grandson of the famous patriot, whose name the children have adopted. Henry A. Muhlenberg came down from Reading for the event, and led the young descendants of heroes into glimpses of the past as it appeared to General Peter A. Muhlenberg from the pulpit of the quaint old church at Trappe. A souvenir picture of the little hall was presented to every member of the chapter by its president, Mrs. David Myers. Each
card was accompanied by a little booklet, giving a sketch of Wash-ington and some of the scenes that he visited.

The church at Trappe, near Collegeville, stands in the shadow of a graveyard that tells the story of hundreds of forgotten martyrs in the dim inscriptions on its tombstones and monuments.

Mr. Muhlenberg also presented to the local society a pistol, a picture and a copy of "The Life of General Muhlenberg." It is related that one of the pistols was used in a battle to save General Washington's life by Muhlenberg, who was then a colonel. He stepped up just as a soldier of the opposing force was in the act of shooting General Washington, having his pistol within a few feet of the latter, when Colonel Muhlenberg took deliberate aim, fired, and killed the would-be slayer of the great general.

Miss Kate Murdoch, niece of the noted actor, was next on the program, and gave the recitation, entitled, "The Patriotic Parson; or, the Rising of 1776," by T. Buchanan Read. Mrs. W. W. Mears followed by singing most beautifully "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," the audience joining in the chorus.

Mrs. George W. Kendrick, Jr., regent of the Quaker City Daugh ters, delivered the closing address, paying a high tribute to the small patriots and the possibilities of their influence upon future events. She related several historical facts connected with the for-mation of societies by patriotic women, and also told of some of the great work done by the Daughters of the American Revolution, con-cluding with the prediction of a great future for the Children of the American Revolution. The interesting exercises closed with prayer and benediction by Rev. William E. Warden.

The officers of the society are: Mrs. Myers, president; Miss Eliza-beth Smaltz, vice-president; Miss Irene Massey, register; Miss Ella McElmo, treasurer; Miss Virginia Cowen, secretary, and Mas-ter Hunter Powell, color bearer.

Mrs. Lothrop, the national president, was the guest of honor at a beautiful luncheon, given by the state director, Mrs. Thompson. The national colors and patriotic designs in ices and favors were much in evidence.
IN MEMORIAM.

“Life’s race well run,
Life’s work well done,
Life’s crown well won,
Now cometh rest”

MRS. WILLIAM P. FRYE.—The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, mourn the death of Mrs. William P. Frye, vice-president-general of the organization and member of many of its important committees. She was the wife of Senator Frye, of Maine, president pro tempore of the senate. She was much loved and will be greatly missed.

MRS. ALICE HUNTINGTON KNAPP departed this life September, 1900. She was a daughter of the late George L. Huntington, a prominent citizen of Springfield, and a descendant of one of that band of choice spirits, who braved the winter ocean storms in the “Mayflower” to begin a life of freedom in the great wilderness of the West. Mrs. Knapp was a charter member of Springfield Chapter, and for a number of terms held the office of secretary. She brought to the discharge of her duties and to our membership a spirit of intelligent appreciation and of cheerful, courteous, efficiency which caused her to be held in high esteem by her sister members.

Resolved, That by the death of Mrs. Knapp this chapter has lost a valuable member, who will be sadly missed and deeply mourned. Our entire membership deplores the departure of a beloved companion and charming friend, whose memory will long be cherished with sincere affection.

Resolved, That we offer our heartfelt sympathy to her sister, Mrs. Thomas C. Henkle, in her sad bereavement, over whose household the gloom of a like sorrow but recently hovered.—MRS. C. M. B. KANE, Committee.

MRS. IDA STANLEY GOSS, wife of Mr. Charles O. Goss, died October 24, 1900.

MRS. SARAH K. CLARK LYMAN, wife of Henry M. Lyman, died October, 1900.—FLORA RIPLEY, Historian, Chicago.
MISS ELIZABETH WARD GREEN.—At the November meeting of the Wyoming Valley Chapter, the following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to take to himself our beloved friend and member, Miss Elizabeth Ward Green, who has been connected with our chapter since its organization, and who, as corresponding secretary, rendered valuable assistance to our work; be it

Resolved, That we greatly lament her early departure from a life of usefulness, and tender to her sorrowing mother our sincere sympathy in the great loss of her only and devoted daughter, with the hope that God may give her strength to bear this trial, and grace to say "Thy will be done."—SARAH R. WOODWARD, Chairman of Committee.

HELEN JOHNSON BRIGGS.—August 20, 1900, the angel of death again visited Lansing Chapter and claimed as his own, Helen Johnson Briggs, one of the early members of the chapter.—CLARA L. WESTCOTT.

MRS ELLEN LIVINGSTON WETMORE.—The Eagle Rock Chapter of Montclair, New Jersey, desires to express its sorrow at the death of Mrs. Ellen Livingston Wetmore, one of its charter members who died May 8, 1900. She was one of its most efficient members, and was deeply interested in all that pertained to the Daughters of the American Revolution. She was descended from Robert Livingston, third lord of the manor of Livingston. Her great grandmother at the time of Putnam's evacuation of New York, entertained Howe and Clinton so successfully for two hours that the Americans were enabled to escape with four thousand men.—GRACE M. HOOVER, Regent.

MRS. GENEVIEVE WEBSTER CROWELL.—

WHEREAS, Since the last meeting of Steven's Point Chapter, we are, with exceeding sorrow, called upon to chronicle the death of our sister Genevieve Webster Crowell, whom God in his infinite love has called unto himself; therefore be it

Resolved, That while in this first break in our membership we sustain the loss of one whose interests have been with us from the organization of our chapter, yet we feel it a privilege to have known her and the memory of her sweet and lovely character remains.—MRS. MARION RETON, Chairman of Committee.

MRS. MARY A. GEE.—At the meeting of the Steven's Point Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, on November 7, 1900, much sorrow was expressed upon the death of one of its members since its last meeting, and the following resolutions were passed:
Resolved, That in the death of Mrs. Mary A. Gee, the chapter has lost one of its estimable members.

Resolved, That we tender to the family our deepest sympathy.—Mrs. W. W. Mitchell, Chairman of Committee.

Mrs. Anne E. McLean.—With deep sorrow the Cincinnati Chapter announces the death of Mrs. Anne E. McLean, June 28th, 1900.

She was an inspiration to those about her. A devout Christian, deeply interested in the religious and charitable life of the city, she was always ready with willing hands and wise counsel to further all good works, and her loss is deeply felt by the Cincinnati Chapter.

Mrs. Angelina Mellen.—It is with sincere regret that the Cincinnati Chapter announces the death of one of its members, Mrs. Angelina Mellen, Hillsboro, Ohio, on July 16th, 1900.

Although not long a member of the Cincinnati Chapter, Mrs. Mellen's quiet and gentle manner had endeared her to many of the Daughters, and they feel that she was called away all too soon.

Mrs. Pauline Payne Maynard.—The following resolution was adopted by the Bonny Kate Chapter, November 8, relative to the death of Mrs. Pauline Payne Maynard:

Whereas, An ever wise Providence has removed from our midst, in the death of Mrs. Pauline Payne Maynard, August 28, 1900, a much beloved member and a valued friend; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we deeply mourn the loss of the bright, unselfish, loyal and beautiful spirit, so early called to rest, whose memory will ever be fondly loved and cherished by us.—Mrs. L. D. Tyson, Chairman.

Resolutions of respect to the memory of Miss Eugenia Washington have been received from the Cincinnati Chapter, the Saratoga Chapter, and the General Samuel Hopkins Chapter.

Mrs. Laura Elvira Moore Roberts.—The Brattleboro Chapter, Brattleboro, Vermont, has met with the loss of its first "real daughter," who died at Putney, Vermont, October 2d, aged 87 years. Mrs. Roberts was the daughter of Rufus Moore, who settled in Putney in 1769. He was a minute man of the Revolution. A short sketch of Mrs. Roberts' life appeared in the American Monthly Magazine for August.—Esther J. Pratt, Historian.

Mrs. Anna Peck Muller.—Died, on December 3, 1900, at Columbia, South Carolina, Mrs. Annie Peck Muller, a most beloved member of the Columbia Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Between the covers of this volume will be found the record of the Revolutionary service of thirteen hundred officers and soldiers. The increasing call for the Lineage Books for the genealogical and historical libraries shows that the work of the compiler is receiving due appreciation. Eleven "real daughters," that is women whose fathers rendered efficient service, are given a place in this number. The record of one Revolutionary heroine appears. Sally Clay Martin.


All who are familiar with Dr. Slaughter's book, will welcome this edition enriched as it is by many additions. "The History of St. Mark's Parish," however, forms but one part of the work. Part 2, entitled "Culpeper County History," contains copious notes from the will books of July 20, 1749, to March 19, 1821, the marriage records from 1781 to January 1, 1825, and many genealogies, making it of great value to the genealogists. A list of the Culpeper minute men from 1775 to the present time, lists of Revolutionary pensioners, rosters of Culpeper men in the Civil war and other historical data are also given. The arrangement of the mass of really valuable information, here collected, could be improved upon, but a good index makes it readily accessible.

We notice elsewhere, an announcement by the same publisher of a pamphlet containing a list of all the Virginia officers and privates of the Revolution who had not, in 1834, received bounty lands for their services; also a list of those officers, who, in 1833, had not received bounty lands. This list of seven or eight thousand names, will be out February 1, 1901. As all know the great lack of reliable information regarding the Revolutionary soldiers of Virginia, it is needless to state that such a work will receive a warm welcome.—JULIA TEN EYCK McBLAIR, Librarian General.

The book opens with the story of the hardy pioneers who left Waynesboro in 1748 to explore the unknown country beyond the Allegheny Mountains. It gives a sketch of the Scotch-Irish settlers of this region and an interesting account of the "West Augusta patriots, who were the first to resolve to resist the aggressions of England by force." Various early settlers are mentioned with delightful bits of local history and tradition. The book is a valuable addition to Virginia history.

Year Books, Daughters of the American Revolution, received during the month: Washington Court House Chapter, Ohio, Mrs. Mary S. Stetson, regent; Deborah Avery Chapter, Lincoln, Nebraska, Mrs. M. H. Everett, regent; Bonny Kate Chapter, Knoxville, Tennessee, Miss Mary Boyce Temple, regent; Cuyahoga Portage Chapter, Akron, Ohio, Mrs. S. W. Parshall, regent; Susan Carrington Clarke Chapter, Meriden, Connecticut, Mrs. Kate Foote Coe, regent.

The Patriotic Review is filled with bright and interesting matter each month. This periodical is not the organ of any one society but represents many patriotic organizations, including the G. A. R., W. R. C., the Cuban Orphan Society and the new unique society called the Floral Emblem Society. There is hardly a patriotic or historical society that will not find something bearing on the doings of their order.

Numerous letters expressing satisfaction with the departments of "Revolutionary Records" and "Genealogical Notes and Queries" have been received by the editor. Several newspapers have also made favorable comment. The Southern Historical Magazine for December has a discriminating notice of the American Monthly Magazine, noting particularly the Revolutionary records and the Revolutionary diary. It also comments on the epitome of the work of the Daughters given in the September issue of the magazine closing with the words: "In the way of accomplishing tangible results the corresponding union among men is utterly insignificant in comparison."
TENTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

There will be two sessions daily; one from 10 a.m., to 5 p.m., with a recess from 1 to 2.30 o'clock, and at 8 o'clock p.m.

None but members of the Congress admitted to the floor.

Ex-officers may occupy boxes.

All motions must be made in writing, signed by the mover and sent to the Recording Secretary General.

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

No nomination to be made unless the member nominating has authority to state that the nominee will serve if elected.

Notices will be read before the close of each session and posted on the bulletin board in the Pennsylvania Avenue entrance lobby.

It is recommended that synopses of the reports of National Officers, not exceeding five minutes in length, and of the reports of State Regents, not exceeding three minutes in length, be made to the Congress. Full reports thereof to be printed in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. The reason for this recommendation is that the Congress may hear of the various lines of Chapter work, thus increasing the general interest in the work and aims of our National Society.

Orders will be taken for the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, the Lineage Books, the Directory, and the Insignia, in the corridor of the Fifteenth Street entrance of the Opera House.

The headquarters of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, 902 F street, will be open from 9 a.m., to 6 p.m., from Monday, February 18th, to Saturday, February 23rd, 1901, inclusive, for the convenience of Daughters of the American Revolution.
PROGRAM.

Monday, February 18th, 1901.

Congress called to order by the President General, Mrs. Daniel Manning.
Prayer by the Chaplain General.
Music—"Star-Spangled Banner."
Address of Welcome by the President General.
Report of Credential Committee.
Roll call.
Report of Program Committee.
Announcement of the Committee on Codification of Resolutions of the Tenth Continental Congress.
Announcement of the Committee on Recommendations of National Officers.
Reception from 9 to 11 o'clock, p. m.
The Board of Trustees of the Corcoran Gallery of Art request the pleasure of your company to a private view of its collection.
Cards of admission will be given to the State Regents for their respective delegations, by the Chairman of the Invitation Committee.

Tuesday, February 19th, 1901.
10 a. m.

Congress called to order by the President General, Mrs. Daniel Manning.
Prayer by the Chaplain General.
Music—"America."
Reading of the Minutes.
Reports of the National Officers.
Report of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.
Report of the Recording Secretary General.
Report of the Corresponding Secretary General.
Report of the Auditing Committee.
Presentation of the reports of State Regents.
Report of the Editor of AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.
Report of Business Manager of the Magazine.
Report of the Magazine Committee.

Wednesday, February 20th, 1901.
10 a. m.

Congress called to order by the President General, Mrs. Daniel Manning.
Prayer by the Chaplain General.
Music—“Hail Columbia.”
Reading of the Minutes.
Reports of Committees—
Continental Hall.
Franco-American Memorial Committee.
Revolutionary Relics.
National University.
Prison Ships.
Desecration of Flag.
Unfinished Business.

Thursday, February 21st, 1901.
10 a. m.

Congress called to order by the President General, Mrs. Daniel Manning.
Prayer by the Chaplain General.
Music—“Red, White and Blue.”
Reading of the Minutes.
Announcement of the election of State Regents.
Nominations of National Officers.
Nomination of the Editor of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.
Nomination of the Business Manager of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.
Elections.
Report of the Committee on Recommendations of National Officers.
Consideration of Amendments to Constitution and By-Laws offered by Ninth Continental Congress.
Report of Committee on Insignia.
Consideration of Lineage Book.

Friday, February 22nd, 1901.
10 a. m.

Congress called to order by the President General, Mrs. Daniel Manning.
Prayer by the Chaplain General.
Music—"The Star-Spangled Banner."
Reading of the Minutes.
Reading of the Declaration of Independence by Bishop Satterlee.
Announcement of Elections.

2 p. m.

Music.
A Memorial Service in honor of Miss Eugenia Washington, one of the Founders of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.
Address by Miss Desha.
Address by Mrs. Walworth.
Music—Quartet, patriotic.
Members of the Society who served with Miss Washington on the National Board are invited to seats on the stage during the service.

8 p. m.

Music and patriotic addresses.

Saturday, February 23rd, 1901.

10 a. m.

Congress called to order by the President General, Mrs. Daniel Manning.
Prayer by the Chaplain General.
Reading of the Minutes.
Report of the Committee on Codification of Resolutions of the Tenth Continental Congress.
Unfinished Business.
New Business.
Adjournment of the Tenth Continental Congress.

CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEES FOR THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, 1901.

On Credentials and Badges, ... Mrs. Eleanor Washington Howard
On Hotels and Railroads, ..... Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry.
On Program, .................. Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks.
On Arrangements for Reception, Mrs. William Lindsay.
On Invitation, ................ Mrs. J. C. Burrows.
On Music and Decoration, ..... Mrs. George M. Sternberg.
House Committee, .............. Mrs. Robert S. Hatcher.
Press Committee, .............. Mrs. Albert Akers.
INSTRUCTIONS TO PERSONS ATTENDING THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY 18, 1901.

The following Associations have granted a reduction to a fare and a third to persons attending the Continental Congress, Washington, D. C., February 18-23, subject to extension to March 8th.

The Trunk Line Passenger Association, i. e., composed of the following companies:

Allegheny Valley.
Baltimore & Ohio (Parkersburg, Belair and Wheeling, and east thereof).
Baltimore and Potomac.
Bennington and Rutland.
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh.
Camden & Atlantic.
Central of New Jersey.
Central Vermont.
Chautauqua Lake (for business to points in Trunk Line Territory).
Chesapeake & Ohio (Charlestown, W. Va., and east thereof).
Cumberland Valley.

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

Boston & Albany. Providence Line.
Old Colony.
Fall River Line.
Norwich Line.

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

Southern States Passenger Association.—That is, the ter-
ritory south of the Ohio and Potomac and east of the Mississippi river, composed of the following companies:

Alabama Great Southern.  Georgia.  Pennsylvania.  (Lines south of Washington)
Alabama Midland.  Georgia Pacific.  (Lines south of Washington)
Atlantic Coast Line.  Jacksonville, St. Augustine.  Port Royal & Augusta.
Atlanta & West Point.  & Ind’n.  Richmond & Danville.
Brunswick and Western.  Louisville & Nashville.  Richmond, Fredericksburg
Charleston & Savannah.  (Lines south of the Ohio river)  & Potomac.
Central Railroad of Georgia, Memphs & Charleston.  Savannah, Florida & West’n.

The following directions are submitted for your guidance:

1. Tickets at full fare for the going journey may be secured within three days (exclusive of Sunday), prior to and during the first three days of the meeting. The advertised dates of the meeting are from February 18th to February 23rd, consequently you can obtain your ticket not earlier than February 14th nor later than February 20th.

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

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

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

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

You are advised of this, because if you arrive at the meeting and leave for home again prior to the special agent's
arrival you cannot have the benefit of the reduction on the home journey. Similarly, if you arrive at the meeting later than February 22nd, after the special agent has left, you cannot have your certificates validated for the reduction returning.

6. So as to prevent disappointment, it must be understood that the reduction on return journey is not guaranteed, but is contingent on an attendance of not less than 100 persons holding certificates obtained from ticket agents at starting points showing payment of full first-class fare of not less than 75 cents on going journey: Provided, however, That if the certificates presented fall short of the required minimum, and it shall appear that round-trip tickets are held in lieu of certificates, they shall be reckoned in arriving at the minimum.

7. If the necessary minimum is in attendance, and your certificate is duly validated, you will be entitled up to March 8th to a continuous passage ticket to your destination by the route over which you make the going journey at one-third the limited fare.

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

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

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

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

*Delegates and others availing of this reduction in fare should present themselves at the ticket offices for certificates and tickets at least thirty minutes before departure of trains.*
All persons coming to the Congress are requested to obtain certificates when purchasing tickets, whether they wish to use them or not, as one hundred certificates are necessary to secure the reduced rate.

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

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

Willard's Hotel (under the same management), F and Fourteenth streets (steam heat throughout), $2.50 per day up.

Arlington Hotel, $4.00 per day.
The Riggs House, Fifteenth and G streets, $3.00 and $2.50 per day.
Miss Garnett, 2009 G street, $1.00 and $1.50 per day.
Mrs. Mason, 1827 H street, $1.50 per day.

MRS. KATE KEARNEY HENRY,
2021 I Street, N. W.,
Chairman of the Committee on Railroads and Hotels.
Office of the D. A. R., 902 F street, N. W.
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. ELKANOR WASHINGTON HOWARD,
Virginia, and 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Vice-Presidents General.
(Term of office expires 1901.)

MRS. ELLEN M. COLTON,
San Francisco, Calif., 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 1800 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.
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. ALBERT H. TUTTLE, Charlottesville, Virginia.
MRS. A. L. BARBER, "Belmont," Washington, D. C.
MRS. J. HERON CROSMAN, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, New York.
MRS. S. B. C. MORGAN, Savannah, Georgia.

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

MRS. ALBERT AKERS, Nashville, Tenn., 1122 Vermont Ave., and 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.
MRS. KATE KEARNEY HENRY, 2021 I Street and 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

MRS. CHARLES CARLYLE DARWIN, (Mrs. Gertrude B. Darwin.) 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.
MRS. ROBERT STOCKWELL HATCHER, Lafayette, Ind., and 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

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.

MISS SUSAN RIVIERE HETZEL, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.
MISS JULIA TEN EVCK MCBLAIN, 2029 I Street and 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.


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

MISS SUSAN RIVIERE HETZEL, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.
MISS JULIA TEN EVCK MCBLAIN, 2029 I Street and 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Alabama, .... Mrs. J. MORGAN SMITH, South Highlands, Birmingham.
Alaska, .... Mrs. HUGH H. PRICE, Phoenix, P. O. Box 236.
Arizona, .... Mrs. HUGH H. PRICE, Phoenix, P. O. Box 236.
Arkansas, .... Mrs. HELEN M. NORTON, 923 Scott Street, Little Rock.
California, .... Mrs. JOHN F. SWIFT, 824 Valencia Street, San Francisco.
Colorado, .... Mrs. W. F. SLOCUM, 24 College Place, Colorado Springs.
Connecticut, .... Mrs. SARA T. KINNEY, 1162 Chapel Street, New Haven.
Delaware, .... Mrs. ELIZABETH CLARKE CHURCHMAN, Claymont.
District Columbia, .... Mrs. CHARLES H. ALDEN, 2020 R Street, Washington.
Florida,        Mrs. DENNIS EAGAN, Jacksonville.
Georgia,       Mrs. ROBERT E. PARK, 48 Merritt’s Ave., Atlanta.
Idaho,         Mrs. WILLIAM A. TALCOTT, 436 N. Main Street, Rockford.
Indiana,        Mrs. JAMES M. FOWLER, Lafayette.
Indian Territory, Mrs. WALTER A. DUNCAN, Tahlequah, Cherokee Nation.
Iowa,          Mrs. CHARLES E. ARMSTRONG, 355 Fifth Ave., Clinton.
Kansas,        Mrs. KATHARINE S. LEWIS, 1501 Fairmount Ave., Wichita.
Kentucky,      Miss LUCRETTA HART CLAY, Lexington.
Louisiana,     Mrs. BENJAMIN F. STORY, ”Saxonholme,” Chalmette P. O.
Maine,         Mrs. HELEN FYRE WHITE, 457 Main Street, Lewiston.
Maryland,      Mrs. J. PEMBROKE THOM, 828 Park Ave., Baltimore.
Massachusetts, Miss SARA W. DAGGETT, 116 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.
Michigan,      Mrs. WM. FITZ-HUGH EDWARDS, 530 Woodward Ave., Detroit.
Minnesota,     Mrs. D. A. MONTFORT, 282 Dayton Street, St. Paul.
Mississippi,   Miss ALICE Q. LOVELL, Natchez.
Montana,       Mrs. GEORGE H. SHIELDS, 4426 Westminster Place, St. Louis.
Montana,       Mrs. DAVID G. BROWNE, Park Hotel, Great Falls.
Nebraska,      Mrs. GEORGE C. TOWLE, 124 South 24th Street, Omaha.
New Hampshire, Mrs. JOSIAH CARPENTER, Manchester.
New Jersey,     Miss E. ELLEN BATEHLER, Somerville.
New Mexico,    Mrs. L. BRADFORD FRINCH, Palace Ave., Santa Fe.
New York,      Mrs. SAMUEL VERPLANK, Fishkill-on-Hudson.
North Carolina, Mrs. EDWARD DILWORTH Latta, “Dilworth,” Charlotte.
North Dakota,  Mrs. S. A. LOUNSBERY, Fargo.
Ohio,          Mrs. MOSES M. GRANGER, 140 Muskingum Ave., Zanesville.
Oklahoma,      Mrs. CASSIUS M. BARNES, Guthrie.
Oregon,        Mrs. J. W. CARD, 320 32d Street, Portland.
Rhode Island,  Mrs. GEORGE M. THORNTON, 103 Clay Street, Central Falls.
South Carolina, Mrs. CLARK WARING, 1428 Laurel Street, Columbia.
South Dakota,  Mrs. ANDREW J. KELLAR, Hot Springs.
Tennessee,     Mrs. JAMES S. PILCHER, Addison Ave., Nashville.
Texas,         Mrs. SIDNEY T. FONTAINE, 1004 Market Street, Galveston.
Utah,          Mrs. CLARENCE E. ALLEN, 234 10th East St., Salt Lake City.
Vermont,       Mrs. JULIUS JACOB ESTEV, Brattleboro.
Virginia,      Mrs. HUGH NELSON PAGE, 212 Granby St., Norfolk.
Washington,    Mrs. GEORGE W. BACON, 512 Tenth Avenue South, Seattle.
West Virginia, Mrs. JAMES SIDNEY PECK, 5 Waverly Place, Milwaukie.
Wisconsin,     Mrs. FRANCIS E. WARREN, Wyoming Ave., Washington, D. C.

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

WEDNESDAY, December 5, 1900.

The regular meeting of the National Board of Management was held Wednesday, December 5th.

The meeting was opened by the recording secretary general, who stated that the president general had sent a notification, saying that she would be detained a short time at a meeting of the Paris Exposition commissioners. In the absence of the president general, Mrs. Sternberg was elected to the chair.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the chaplain general.

Roll call by the recording secretary general.

Members present: Mrs. Eleanor Washington Howard, vice-president general in charge of organization of chapters; Mrs. George M. Sternberg, vice-president general, District of Columbia; Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, vice-president general, Indiana; Miss Mary Isabella Forsyth and Mrs. J. Heron Crosman, vice-presidents general, New York; Mrs. J. A. T. Hull, vice-president general, Iowa; Mrs. Person C. Cheney, vice-president general, New Hampshire; Mrs. N. D. Sperry, vice-president general, Connecticut; Mrs. Clement A.
Griscom, vice-president general, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Julius C. Burrows, vice-president general, Michigan; Mrs. William A. Smoot, chaplain general; Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry, corresponding secretary general; Miss Susan Rivière Hetzel, registrar general; Mrs. Gertrude B. Darwin, treasurer general; Mrs. Mary Jane Seymour, historian general; Mrs. Robert Stockwell Hatcher, assistant historian general; Miss Julia Ten Eyck McBlair, librarian general; Mrs. Albert Akers, recording secretary general; and of the state regents, Mrs. Thomas Roberts, Pennsylvania; Mrs. J. Pembroke Thom, Maryland; Mrs. Julius J. Estey, Vermont; and Mrs. Charles Alden, of the District of Columbia.

The chair asked for the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting.

After the reading of the same, it was decided that the corrections of the minutes be deferred until the arrival of the president general.

Mrs. Henry moved: "That the board suspend the regular business and take action in regard to the death of Miss Eugenia Washington, one of the founders of this society." Unanimously carried.

Mrs. Seymour moved: "That the president general appoint a committee to prepare resolutions of condolence upon the death of Miss Eugenia Washington, one of the founders of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, said resolutions to be perpetuated in the minutes of the national board and a copy thereof sent to the family of the deceased." Carried.

Mrs. Alden read the following resolutions from the Miriam Danforth Chapter of the District of Columbia:

WHEREAS, The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, has been called upon to part with one of its most valued members, Miss Eugenia Washington, founder, honorary vice-president general, No. 1 in our list of members, one who bore many posts of honor in the ten years of the existence of the society.

Resolved, That we, the members of the Miriam Danforth Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, respectfully request the National Board of Management to set a day in the near future when memorial services, under the auspices of the National Society, will be held.

After the reading of these resolutions, Miss Forsyth moved that the board arise during the consideration of this matter, as a token of respect to Miss Washington. All present arose.

Mrs. Hatcher stated that she, as a member of the executive committee, had been requested to order for the funeral of Miss Washington the wreath of flowers which was sent in the name of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Alden moved: "That the treasurer general be authorized to pay the bill for the wreath sent in the name of the National Society for Miss Washington's funeral." Carried.
Miss Hetzel read a letter from the Betty Washington Chapter, at Fredericksburg, Virginia, saying that the chapter met the remains there, and the interment took place at Fredericksburg—the old home of Miss Washington, every care and attention having been bestowed that loving hands and hearts could give.

The chair said: "It is exceedingly gratifying to know that the attention begun among the Daughters here was continued to the end, and we are very thankful that all has been conducted in so excellent a manner. We all desire to express our regret in every possible way."

Mrs. Griscom moved: "That the discussion of the subject of a memorial service in Miss Washington's memory be deferred until the president general is in the chair." Carried.

It was moved and carried that the regular order of business be resumed.

Reports of officers were called.

REPORT OF THE RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL: Madam President and Ladies of the National Board of Management: I have to report that in accordance with your action at the November meeting, I have transmitted to all the state regents a copy of the instructions formulated by the committee regarding the credential list and to facilitate the working of the Continental Congress of 1901. I have conveyed to Mrs. Josephine Quackenbush Carpenter a vote of thanks for gratuitous services rendered the society since her marriage and consequent resignation of her clerical position. I have also transmitted to Mrs. Warren the resolution of regret on her resignation as state regent of Wyoming. I ordered of Caldwell & Co., of Philadelphia, by your permission, the extra nurses' certificates.

All certificates of membership and charters are signed up to date. Number of letters and postals written, 137.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) ALICE PICKETT AKERS,
Recording Secretary General.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL: Madam President and Ladies of the National Board: Since the November meeting I have to report the following for the past month: Blanks issued, 2,616; constitutions, 644; membership circulars, 258; officers' lists, 244; Caldwell circulars, 129; letters received, 51; letters written, 87.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) KATE KEARNEY HENRY,
Corresponding Secretary General.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL: Applications presented for membership, 416; applications verified awaiting dues, 88; applica-
tions on hand not verified, 77; daughters of Revolutionary soldiers presented for membership, 3; badge permits issued, 132; resignations from the society, 14; deaths, 46.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) SUSAN RIVIERE HETZEL,
Registrar General.

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

Upon motion, the report of the registrar general was accepted and the recording secretary general instructed to cast the ballot for the new applicants.

The recording secretary general announced that in accordance with the instructions of the National Board, the ballot had been cast for the applicants presented for membership 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.

Mrs. Smoot stated that she had received a message from the vice-president in charge of organization of chapters, requesting that her report be deferred until tomorrow, owing to recent illness.

This request was granted, and the report of the treasurer general followed.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL.
October 31—November 30, 1900.

CURRENT FUND.—CASH RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand October 31st, .......... $3,701.02
Annual dues ($1,159, less $44 refunded), ..... $1,115.00
Initiation fees ($482, less $1), .......... 481.00
Blanks, .................................. 2.65
New certificate, .......................... 1.00
Cash from unknown sender in Columbia, Tenn., 4.50
Rosette sales, ............................ 5.70
Ribbon sales, ............................ 67

Actual income of the month, .................. 1,610.52

Total cash receipts of current fund, Nov. 30, 1900, .... 5,311.54
Average daily income for the 30 days, $53.68 7/15.

CURRENT FUND.—EXPENDITURES.

General Office.
Rent for November, ........................ $139.50
Office expenses for November, ............ 30.00
Cleaning office rugs, ........................ 11.00
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Curator's Office</strong></td>
<td>Salary for November</td>
<td>75.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Indexer's salary for November</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Recording Secretary General's Office</strong></td>
<td>To stenographer and chief clerk, amount deducted from October salary, for illness</td>
<td>40.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Engrossing resolutions of condolence</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Salary of stenographer and chief clerk, November</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Corresponding Secretary General's Office</strong></td>
<td>Postage on application blanks for November</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Clerk for November</td>
<td>30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Office of Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters</strong></td>
<td>Engrossing eight charters</td>
<td>4.00</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>One card platen</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Clerk</td>
<td>60.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Registrar General's Office</strong></td>
<td>Salaries of three clerks for November</td>
<td>170.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Postage on certificates</td>
<td>90.00</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Registrar General's record book</td>
<td>10.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4,000 printed cards</td>
<td>30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Binding three volumes records</td>
<td>9.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Librarian General's Office</strong></td>
<td>Balance on Scharf's History, West Maryland, Volume VII.</td>
<td>5.50</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Volume VII, Massachusetts Archives</td>
<td>3.25</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>History Brimfield, Massachusetts</td>
<td>2.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>William and Mary College Quarterly, July, 1900—July, 1901</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,000 index cards</td>
<td>2.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Treasurer General's Office</strong></td>
<td>Rent of typewriter, June 3—Nov. 3</td>
<td>30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Return of salary deducted from one clerk’s October salary, because of illness</td>
<td>12.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Two stools for accountants</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Two receipt books (1,600 receipts)</td>
<td>9.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Salaries of two clerks, for November</td>
<td>125.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Extra clerical service, 9 days</td>
<td>9.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Magazine Expenses.

Engraving fourteen plates, ........................................... $21 40
Publishing November number, ......................................... 235 86
Office expenses for October and November, .......................... 16 46
Salary of Editor for November, ....................................... 83 33
Salary of business manager for November, ........................... 50 00

Total expense of Magazine for the month, $407 05
Less receipts from sales, ................................................ 163 66

Net expense of Magazine for the month, ........................... 243 39

Lineage Book Expenses.

Rent of storeroom, one month, ........................................ $10 00
Salaries of two clerks, for November, ................................ 120 00

Total expense of Lineage Book for the month, $130 00
Less receipts from sales, ............................................... 23 00

Net expense of Lineage Book for the month, ....................... 107 00

Smithsonian Report Expenses.

Purchase of 100 copies 2d report, for sale, ......................... $50 00
Making three plates in India ink, ................................... 5 00

Total expense 2d Smithsonian report, for the month, $55 00
Less receipts from sales, ............................................. 2 50

Net expense of Smithsonian report, for the month, ................ 52 50

State Regent's Postage.

Kentucky, ................................................................. $2 50
Massachusetts, .......................................................... 15 00
Mississippi, .................................................................. 5 00
New Jersey, ............................................................... 5 00
Utah, .......................................................................... 5 00
Washington, ................................................................. 3 00

Tenth Continental Congress.

600 credential certificates and 1,200 circulars, ..................... 15 50

Total expenditure of current fund, Oct. 31—Nov. 30, .......... $1,528 67
Average daily expenditure, for the 30 days, $50.95 17/30.
Balance Nov. 30 in Metropolitan bank, $1,914 95
Balance Nov. 30, in W. L. & T. Co., 1,867 92

Current fund investments, previously reported, $10,000 00
Total assets, current fund, Nov. 30, 1900, $13,782 87

PERMANENT OR BUILDING FUND.

On hand at last report, October 31, 1900, $4,206 39

Charter Fees.
Amsterdam Chapter, New York, $5 00
Col. George Croghan Chapter, Ohio, 5 00
El Toyon Chapter, California, 5 00
General Mercer Chapter, New Jersey, 5 00
Mary Weed Marion Chapter (new charter), New York, 2 00

Life Memberships.
General Benjamin Lincoln Chapter, Miss Caroline Agnes Godbold, Massachusetts, $12 50
Irondequoit Chapter, Miss Clara O. Dake, New York, 12 50
Irondequoit Chapter, Mrs. John Alden, New York, 12 50
Mary Silliman Chapter, Mrs. Edith A. W. Cole, Connecticut, 12 50
Old North Church Chapter, Mrs. Louisa A. L. Morrison, Massachusetts, 12 50
Roger Sherman Chapter, Miss Charlotte B. Bennett, Connecticut, 12 50
Sequoia Chapter, Mrs. Clarise H. Ramsay, California, 12 50
Wyoming Valley Chapter, Mrs. Fanny L. Broadhead, Pennsylvania, 12 50
Mrs. Mary L. S. Fairchild, Connecticut, 25 00
Mrs. Margaret Roebling, North Carolina, 25 00

Continental Hall Contributions.
Ann Arbor Chapter, Michigan, $25 00
Dolly Todd Madison Chapter, Ohio, 15 00
Martha Pitkin Chapter, Ohio, 10 00
Merion Chapter, Pennsylvania, 13 00

Total $150 00
Permanent Interest.

On 5% U. S. Registered bonds, $75 00
On 3% U. S. Registered bonds, 82 50

Total cash of Permanent Fund, Nov. 30, $4,598 89

Bonds, as previously reported, at face value, $59,000 00

PERMANENT FUND.—ASSETS.

Cash in bank, as above, $4,598 89
Bonds of permanent interest, as above, 59,000 00

Total assets of Permanent Fund, Nov. 30, 1900, $63,598 89

SPECIAL FUNDS.

Paris Exposition fund, previously reported, $1,796 06
Lafayette Monument fund, previously reported, 1,854 14
Fort Crails fund, previously reported, $42 63
Elgin Chapter contribution, 5 00

Total special funds, Nov. 30, 1900, $3,697 83

Respectfully submitted,

GERTRUDE B. DARWIN,
Treasurer General.

Upon motion, the treasurer's report was received with a vote of thanks.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN GENERAL, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.—Madam President and Ladies of the National Board of Management: I have the honor to report the following books and periodicals received since the last meeting:

Bound Volumes.—Public papers of George Clinton, first governor of New York; Vols. II. and III., New York, 1900. From the University of the state of New York state library, in exchange. (Duplicate copies); Massachusetts soldiers and sailors of the Revolutionary war. Published by the state. Vol. VII. 4vo, Boston, 1900. This volume brings the record down to the letters Hix. Its value cannot be overestimated. Purchased.

Unbound Volumes.—Ancestry and descendants of Sylvanus Eaton, Jacob Swetland and Christopher Reynolds. Compiled by Jane Eaton Wight, 69 pp., 8vo, Springfield, 1900. From the compiler, in exchange; Year book of the Florida Society of the Sons of the Revolution. 40pp., 8vo, Jacksonville, 1899. From the society, in exchange; Lineage Book of the National Society Daughters of the American Revo-
olution, of Indiana, 1894-1900. Compiled by Mrs. Harriet McIntire Foster, first state regent of Indiana, and Miss Eliza Gordon Browning. 163pp., 8vo., Indianapolis, 1900. Presented by the compilers. As the name indicates, this volume is a record of the lineage and ancestry of the Daughters of the American Revolution resident in Indiana. All interested should possess a copy; Year Book of the Faneuil Hall Chapter. Compiled by the former regent, Mrs. Ida Farr Miller. From the compiler; Van Houten Family of Bergen, N. J. By Chas. L. Washburn, 11 pp., 1897. Reprinted from the New York Genealogical and Biographical Record for October, 1896, and January, 1897. From Mrs. Sanders Johnston; List of (Georgia) soldiers of the line. Compiled by Mrs. William L. Peel, regent Joseph Habersham Chapter. From the compiler, through Mrs. Darwin. This list contains the names of many thousand Revolutionary soldiers, gathered from original muster rolls and other papers on file at the capital. The first list ever published that gives any approximate idea of the number of men sent into the field by Georgia; The Milford (Delaware) Herald recently published a list of the Revolutionary soldiers of Delaware, compiled by Dr. George W. Marshall. Presented by Mrs. Annie Fisher Cahoon. But once before has an attempt been made to collect the names of Delaware soldiers, and this list gives the officers and privates of five companies, together with many biographical sketches.

Periodicals.—Connecticut Magazine, July, August number, 1900; Genealogical Quarterly, for July and October, 1900; Bulletin New York Public Library for November, 1900; "Old Northwest" Genealogical Quarterly, October, 1900; Essex Antiquarian, December, 1900; Spirit of '76, October, 1900; Avery Notes and Queries, November, 1900.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) JULIA T. E. McBLAIR.
Librarian General, N. S. D. A. R.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE HISTORIAN GENERAL.—Madam President and Ladies of the Board: We meet on this occasion "under the shadow of a great affliction," for one of the beloved founders of our society, Miss Eugenia Washington, has been taken from us and has entered into her eternal rest. Miss Washington was not only a founder, but one of our earliest national officers, and her name upon our records will hereafter recall her invaluable services to our society. She did conscientiously and faithfully what her hands found to do. She saw the seed which she had sown spring up and bear fruit beyond her highest anticipations. Her work was well done and she has gone to her reward.

In my last report I mentioned the claim made by the McCall Post, Grand Army of the Republic of the Department of Pennsylvania, to have unfurled for the first time the Stars and Stripes, since the battle
of Brandywine, September 1, 1777, upon which date they claim "Old Glory" was first borne as a battle-flag.

The State of Delaware claims a priority in the unfurling of the flag, on her soil at the battle of Cooche's Bridge, Sept. 3, 1777, eight days previous to the battle of the Brandywine. The British army, under Lord Howe, had sailed up Chesapeake Bay, landing at Elkton, Maryland, and was marching across the country, its objective point being Philadelphia, when it encountered the American army, which had marched out to prevent its advance at Cooche's Bridge, now within the state of Delaware.

In pursuance of this plan, the state regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of Delaware, Mrs. Elizabeth Clarke Churchman, and Miss Sophie Waples, regent of the Caesar Rodney Chapter, invited the Sons of the American Revolution and other patriotic orders in the state, to unite in a picnic at Cooche's Bridge on Septem-ber 22, 1900, to devise ways and means to attain the end in view.

There were eloquent patriotic addresses and songs, and the necessary committees were appointed, with Chief Justice Charles B. Lore, President of the Delaware Historical Society, as president, and Mrs. Elizabeth Clark Churchman as treasurer. It is hoped that September 3, 1901, the one hundred and twenty-fourth anniversary of the battle of Cooche's Bridge will witness that event suitably commemorated in enduring bronze or stone which will proclaim that on this spot Delaware proudly claims her country's flag was first unfurled in battle.

Turning now to the Lone Star state, the report of Mrs. Sydney T. Fontaine, state regent of Texas, herself a resident of the stricken city of Galveston, heroically writes: "Our beloved George Washington Chapter, of Galveston, owing to the great calamity which has visited our fair city has been scattered, but, so far as I can ascertain, has not lost a single member. Many of them have lost their homes and all their earthly possessions, and it will, perhaps, be months before the chapter will be united as in the beautiful days of the past."

Much interest has been expressed in the practical work of a few of our chapters in providing lectures on American history, in their own language to those of foreign nationalities, in our large cities, among whom are many naturalized citizens and voters, but who speak only in their own native tongue. The Buffalo Chapter and the Western Reserve Chapter, of Cleveland, Ohio, are notable examples of this work.

The old Bay state evidently has an abiding faith in the realization of our Continental Hall, for at her recent Daughters of the American Revolution state conference a vote was passed that "the state regent be empowered to appoint a committee for the selection of a suitable relic to be presented by the Massachusetts society to the Continental Hall."
The entertainments given by many of the chapters to raise funds to carry on their historical work, evinced the most marked ability and originality. One of the most unique of these presentations was that of the John Adams Chapter, on Thursday afternoon, November 22d, at Park Theater, Boston. Longfellow's dream was produced, under the direction of Mrs. Lulu S. Upham. The souvenir program presents pictures of Longfellow's birthplace, in Portland, Maine; of the Craigie house, in Cambridge, Massachusetts; a portrait of John Adams; a picture of the Hancock tavern, in Corn Court, and a portrait of Miss Floretta Vining, the chapter regent. Of her it may be remarked that her patriotism and fertility of resources are not surprising, when it is known that she is entitled to seven lines of proven descent from the Mayflower pilgrims, besides her Revolutionary ancestry.

Mercy Warren Chapter recently held a quilting party. The dames who plied their needles upon the quilt were habited in gowns of "ye olden time," adorned with antique jewels and laces. A spinning wheel was a conspicuous attraction. It was presented to the chapter by Miss Mary S. Cooley, one of its "real daughters." Mrs. Cooley was not able to be present, but the wheel was presided over by two other "real daughters," Mrs. Pauline Deyo and Mrs. Victoria E. Blanchard. At intervals the whirr of the spinning wheel came in as a refrain accompaniment to the voices of the quilters. At half past five an old-fashioned New England supper was served, and there was whist and dancing in the evening.

The famous cabinet of the Massachusetts Historical Society has recently been opened to the public for the first time. There are mementoes there of every epoch of our country's history. There is a collection of stamps which are tangible evidence of "taxation without representation," which so aroused the colonies. One may also see the first ball fired at Lexington, April 19, 1775. There is a flintlock pistol, once the property of Paul Revere, perhaps the one he carried on his midnight ride. There is a brass candlestick saved from the wreck of the "Bon Homme Richard," where she was sinking after her battle with the "Serapis." There is a group of Washington relics. An impression, in red wax, of Washington's seal shows clearly the Stars and Stripes which are acknowledged to have suggested the national emblem. There are gold epaulettes worn by Washington at the siege of Yorktown. There are a few gray hairs which were once Washington's, originally given to Alexander Hamilton. There are many other relics which will repay a close study of colonial and Revolutionary history.

There has been a series of three addresses to the Western chapters in the "Spirit of '76," which conclusively show that our colonial and Revolutionary history includes the whole of the North American continent. In most of the Southern states and those of the middle West, there were many Revolutionary battlefields, Ohio being lit.
erally dotted with them. All the Indians, east of the Mississippi, had been enlisted by the British spies against the colonies, and they were universally allies of the British. Thus it will be seen that our Revolutionary area is not confined to the thirteen original states.

The history of that period in the West and South is only just beginning to be studied. Upon the threshold of a new century we can hardly estimate the amount of knowledge which may be hereafter obtained from an intelligent study of the contest which freed our whole country from the rule of Britain and other nations of the Old World.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) MARY JANE SEYMOUR,
Historian General.

Miss Hetzel moved that the report of the historian general be accepted with thanks. Carried.

The treasurer general asked for instructions in regard to a check she had received from Kentucky.

Mrs. Thom moved: "That the treasurer general be given permission to arrange the matter concerning the check received from Kentucky." Carried.

The chair requested the state regents present to submit any matters they might desire to bring to the board.

Mrs. Roberts, Pennsylvania state regent, spoke of the recent calamity that had visited Texas, adding that she had written to the state regent of Texas directly after the terrible catastrophe, offering the aid of the Philadelphia chapters. In response, Mrs. Roberts had received a letter which she asked permission to read to the board. This being granted, Mrs. Roberts read the following:

"OAKLEIGH," GALVESTON, October 22nd.

My dear Mrs. Roberts: In addition to the vote of thanks sent you from our State Conference, and the recognition of your kindness by Mrs. Fontaine, I would express my very great appreciation of your generosity and humanity towards the "George Washington" Chapter. Any formal action in the matter is impossible, as my poor chapter is scattered until their homes can be rebuilt, partially or entirely. But we have hearts of oak,—something akin, I hope, to those that wintered at Valley Forge during the darkest days of the Revolution.

The coming winter will be a hard one for Galveston; her homes must be re-habilitated, her hungry fed, her naked clothed. You will readily see that our greatest need is money; but nothing in the way of warm bedding and clothing can come amiss.

I have answered your very kind, frank letter in the same spirit that prompted it. I will gladly and gratefully receive your any and all contributions. Many, many thanks from my chapter.

Yours most sincerely,
(Signed) CLIFFORD L. GROCE,
Regent, George Washington Chapter, D. A. R.
Mrs. Griscom suggested that the dues of the Galveston Chapter be remitted for the year 1901.

Mrs. Thom was requested to take the chair.

Mrs. Sternberg and Mrs. Crosman both spoke on this subject, expressing the desire that the board would take some action conveying to this afflicted chapter its sympathy and cooperation; at the same time, suggesting that no action be taken that in future could make complications for the National Board.

Mrs. Sternberg resumed the Chair.

Mrs. Griscom moved: "That in view of the terrible disaster which rendered homeless the entire 'George Washington' Chapter of Galveston, Texas, that we, the National Board of Management strongly recommend to the Continental Congress of 1901, the dues of said chapter be remitted for the year of 1901; and it is further moved, that the Tenth Continental Congress send a resolution of sympathy in the loss of their member, Miss Eugenia Washington."

Seconded by Mrs. Roberts and unanimously carried.

Miss Forsyth stated that at the first meeting in October, the board endorsed favorable action for the Galveston sufferers.

At 1.15 p.m. it was moved and carried to take a recess until 2 p.m.

**Wednesday Afternoon, December 5th.**

At 2.15 p.m. the meeting was called to order. Mrs. Sternberg in the chair.

The reports of Committees were called.

Mrs. Crosman was requested to take the chair pending the reading of the report of the finance committee, presented through its chairman, Mrs. Sternberg. Upon motion, the report of the finance committee was accepted.

Mrs. Alden, chairman of the committee on supervision, reported that the attendance at the office had been very satisfactory during the past month.

The corresponding secretary general read several letters, asking instructions of the board in replying to the same.

At this point the president general arrived and took the chair.

The recording secretary general stated that the approval of the minutes of the previous meeting had been deferred until the arrival of the president general, and read those portions which it had been deemed advisable should be submitted to the president general for her personal consideration.

These statements were, with the concurrence of the board, elucidated more fully, and upon motion the minutes stood approved.

Mrs. Sternberg was requested to take the chair and the president general announced the following committees for the Continental Congress of 1901, each committee being submitted to the board and separately voted upon and approved: **Program Committee**: Mrs. Fairbanks chairman; Mrs. Sternberg, Miss Daggett, Mrs. Griscom, Miss.
Forsyth, Mrs. Crosman, Mrs. Estey. Reception Committee: Mrs. Lindsay, chairman; Mrs. Hull, Mrs. Hugh Nelson Page, Mrs. Thom, Mrs. Roehling, Mrs. Churchman, Mrs. Moss, Mrs. Tuttle, Mrs. Sperry, Mrs. Sternberg. Invitation Committee: Mrs. Burrows, chairman; Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Crosman, Mrs. Akers, Miss Forsyth, Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. Jewett, Mrs. Sternberg. Committee on Music and Decoration: Mrs. Sternberg, chairman; Mrs. Sperry, Mrs. Barber, Mrs. Smoot, Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Hugh Nelson Page. House Committee: Mrs. Hatcher, chairman; Mrs. Akers, Mrs. Alden, Miss McBlair, Mrs. Sperry. Committee on Hotels and Railroads: Mrs. Henry, chairman; Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Hatcher, Press Committee: Mrs. Akers, chairman; Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Roberts. Mrs. Darwin, Miss Hetzel, Mrs. Hull, Mrs. Sternberg.

The president general resumed the chair.

Mrs. Alden brought to the attention of the board the fact that the January board meeting falls on the second instant and stated that she had been requested by some of the members living at a distance to ask that the board defer this meeting until the second Wednesday of the month, the 9th instant, in order to avoid the travel on New Year's day.

The chair stated that as the date of the meetings was arranged for at the beginning of the year, it seemed best not to make a change of date at this time.

Mrs. Alden moved that the office be closed on December 24th and on December 31st, the days preceding Christmas and New Year's Day. Carried.

The president general asked that suggestions be given by the board to the program committee.

The recording secretary general read a letter from Miss Daggett in regard to having a response to the address of welcome.

Mrs. Crosman read a letter from Mrs. Jewett, vice-president, general of Minnesota, relative to abolishing teas and some of the social functions given during the congress, which consumed much valuable time.

The recording secretary general read a letter from Miss Millward and from Miss Adams, of the treasury department, making application for the position of congressional stenographer at the congress of 1901.

In consideration of the fact that Miss Millward had the experience of three successive years of service in this capacity, she was re-appointed by the board as the congressional stenographer for the Tenth Continental Congress.

At 5 p.m. it was moved and carried to adjourn until Thursday at 9 o'clock a.m.
The adjourned meeting was opened at 10.30 a. m. by the recording secretary general, who read a message from the president general stating that an engagement with the Paris Exposition commissioners would prevent her meeting with the board for an hour or two. The recording secretary stated that nominations for the chair were in order.

Upon motion of Mrs. Smoot, Mrs. Fairbanks was elected to the chair.

After prayer by the chaplain general the motions of the previous day were read by the recording secretary general and approved.

The report of the vice-president general in charge of organization of chapters was presented as follows:

_Madam President and Ladies of the National Board of Management:_ The regency at Knoxville, Illinois, has expired by limitation, with Miss Emma P. Howard as regent.

The following chapter regents have been appointed through their respective state regents: Mrs. Callie Simpson Dean, Eufaula, Alabama; Mrs. Sarah Pickins McQueen, Eutaw, Alabama; Miss Lucy Talbot Ames, Machias, Maine; and Mrs. Alice McKinney Finch, Petersburg, Virginia. The following re-appointments are presented for confirmation: Mrs. Lillie C. H. Bamford, Plymouth, Wisconsin; Mrs. Lucy E. Morris, Berlin, Wisconsin; Mrs. Belle Dikeman Wing, Kewanee, Wisconsin; Mrs. Mary Ellen T. Cline, Hudson, Wisconsin, and Mrs. Elizabeth C. Hammond Hoffer, Pottstown, Pennsylvania.

Members living in Stockton, California, request formal authorization by the National Board of Management to organize a chapter there, to be known as "El Toyon" Chapter.


Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) ELEANOR WASHINGTON HOWARD.

Report accepted.

At 11 o'clock a. m. the president general arrived and took the chair. It was moved and carried to go into a committee of the whole. Mrs. Fairbanks in the chair.

At 11.20 a. m. the committee of the whole arose and the regular order of business was resumed.

Mrs. Roberts submitted to the board the following resolutions prepared by the committee to draft resolutions of condolence on the death of Miss Washington:

_Whereas_, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from our midst our dear fellow-member, Miss Eugenia Washington, of Virginia, one of the founders of the National Society of the Daughters
of the American Revolution; first registrar general, 1890-1892; recording secretary general, 1893; vice-president general, 1894; honorary vice-president general, 1895, which office she held at the time of her death, whose name stands first on the list of members, and whose unfailing interest and untiring devotion have been of inestimable value during the ten years in which the society has grown from its small beginning to its present strength and prominence; and

WHEREAS, Every member of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution deeply feels and mourns the loss of one whose unselfish service and noble character so endeared her to all who knew her; whose ardent patriotism and lofty ideals were worthy of the historic name she bore; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the Board of Management of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution at our stated meeting in the city of Washington on this sixth day of December in the year one thousand nine hundred, do recommend that during the meeting of the Tenth Continental Congress, a portion of the session on the 22nd day of February, 1901, be set apart for memorial services, to be held in honor of Miss Washington, as a formal recognition of the debt of gratitude which the whole society owes to her memory; and also, be it

Resolved, That the sympathy of the officers and members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution be, and is hereby extended to all Miss Washington’s near relatives and friends in this their personal loss and bereavement.

(Signed) ELIZABETH H. B. ROBERTS, JULIA T. E. McBLAIR, FLORENCE GRAY ESTEY.

It was moved and carried that these resolutions be accepted with thanks to the committee.

It was announced that the members of the board were invited to a requiem mass to be said by the Rev. Dr. Stafford, at St. Patrick’s, as a memorial service for Miss Washington.

The registrar general asked permission to present a supplementary report, which was granted.

Upon motion, the recording secretary general was instructed to cast the ballot for the names of the applicants presented for membership.

The recording secretary general announced 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 of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

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

Madam President General and Members of the National Board
of Management: Twelve members living in Brooklyn, New York, request formal authorization by the National Board of Management to organize a chapter to be known as "Women of '76" Chapter.

The appointment of Mrs. Fannie L. Helmuth as chapter regent at New York, New York.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) ELEANOR WASHINGTON HOWARD.

Upon motion, the above report was approved by the board.

Miss Hetzel called attention to the fact that the 12th of December had been made a legal holiday by the United States Congress, that being the anniversary of the removal of the seat of Government to the city of Washington. In consideration of this fact, Miss Hetzel moved that the office of the National Society be closed on that day. Carried.

The recording secretary general read the legal opinion obtained in regard to copy-righting the Seal of the National Society, as follows:

Any citizen of the United States or resident therein, who shall be the author, inventor, designer or proprietor of any book, map, chart, dramatic or musical composition, engraving, cut, print, or photograph or negative thereof, or of a painting, drawing, chromo, statue, statuary, and of models or designs intended to be perfected as works of the fine arts, and the executors or assigns of any such persons, shall upon complying with the provisions of this chapter, have the sole liberty of printing, reprinting, publishing, completing, copying, executing, finishing, and vending the same.

No person shall be entitled to a copyright unless he shall before publication, deliver at the office of the librarian of congress, or deposit in the mail addressed to the librarian of congress, at Washington, District of Columbia, a printed copy of the title of the book or other article, or a description of the painting, drawing, statue, statuary, model, or design for a work of the fine arts, or a photograph of the same.

Letters were read from the following state regents, expressing regret at their inability to attend the December meeting: Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, Alabama; Miss Ellen Batcheller, New Jersey; Mrs. Robert E. Park, Georgia; Miss Daggett, Massachusetts; and from Mrs. Tuttle, vice-president general, Virginia, and Mrs. Jewett, vice-president general, Minnesota.

Also a letter from Mrs. Martin, expressing thanks for the resolutions of sympathy sent by the National Board upon the death of her daughter, Mrs. Agnes Martin Dennison, a former prominent officer of the National Society.

The recording secretary general asked permission to read again a letter from Mrs. Lillian Pike Roome, which had been presented to the board at a previous meeting, but which, in the press of other business, had not been acted upon.
The letter contained certain suggestions in regard to the date of acceptance of resignations from chapters, and the consequent effect upon the representation of chapters in the Continental Congress from which members have resigned, according to the present ruling of the board on the subject of resignations.

At the conclusion of the reading of this letter there was some discussion, and Miss Forsyth moved: "That the National Board of Management express its thanks to Mrs. Roome for her able letter." Carried.

The president general requested the reports of the committees not yet presented.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LINEAGE BOOK: Madam President and Ladies of the National Board: In view of the fact that chapters and states issue lineage books in which records are given additional to those on file in our office, the Lineage Book committee would request that additional papers for all these records be filed here; otherwise, an unwitting injury is done to the Lineage Book of the National Society, since our volumes will necessarily lack the information contained in these chapter records.

Respectfully submitted,

GERTRUDE B. DARWIN,
JULIA T. E. McBLAIR,
KATHARINE L. ALDEN.

It was moved and carried that the report be accepted with the recommendation.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON REVOLUTIONARY RELICS was presented by Mrs. Roberts, in the absence of the chairman, Mrs. Lindsay.

Mrs. Roberts said: "Madam President, I have the honor to present to the National Society on the part of Mrs. Annie Fisher Cahoon, our official stenographer, an interesting old document bearing the signature of Caesar Rodney, the signer." The letter accompanying this relic was read by Mrs. Roberts, and upon motion a vote of thanks was tendered Mrs. Cahoon for this very interesting addition to the society's collection of Revolutionary relics. Report of the committee accepted.

The matter of the pages for the Continental Congress of 1901 and other details of the congress were discussed.

Mrs. Henry presented the name of Mrs. Walker for official reader, stating that it was the unanimous wish of the Mary Washington Chapter, to which Mrs. Walker belongs, that her name be put in nomination for this position. Miss McBlair and Miss Hetzel spoke strongly in favor of Mrs. Walker, Miss Forsyth and Mrs. Alden also endorsing the nomination.

The recording secretary general read a letter from Mrs. Morgan of Georgia, endorsing the appointment of Mrs. Amos G. Draper as
official reader. This was seconded by Mrs. Crosman, who stated that the members of the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter and other chapters in New York very earnestly recommended the appointment; Mrs. Draper's familiarity with the methods of the National Society, as well as the congress, giving assurance that she was well equipped for the duties required of the official reader. The name of Miss Janet Richards was presented by the recording secretary general.

The president general said: "You have these three names before you. We will now proceed to act upon them."

A rising vote was called, which resulted as follows: Voting for Mrs. Walker, 9; for Mrs. Draper, 3; for Miss Richards, 4.

It was announced that Mrs. Walker was elected official reader of the Tenth Continental Congress and the recording secretary general was instructed to send out the notification of this appointment.

Mrs. Crosman spoke in regard to the accommodations of the alternates at the Continental Congress, urgently recommending that some measures be adopted to give them greater advantages at the congress, and that the seats assigned them may be surrounded with all possible precaution.

Mrs. Burrows suggested that Mrs. Hatcher, chairman of the house committee, be authorized to prepare instructions on this point and submit them to the board. This suggestion was approved.

Mrs. Akers moved: "That the National Board of Management extends its hearty thanks to the president general for her valuable gift of photographs of the unveiling of the statue of Lafayette and Washington, presented on her return from Paris, and that the recording secretary general be authorized to have these pictures framed. Carried.

At 1 o'clock p. m. Mrs. Fairbanks moved to take a recess until 2.30 p. m. Carried.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, December 6th.

The adjourned meeting was called to order at 2.45 p. m., the president general in the chair.

The registrar general asked permission to present a supplementary report. This being granted, the recording secretary general was instructed to cast the ballot for the new applicants.

Announcement was made by the recording secretary general that in accordance with the instructions of the board the ballot had been cast for the members presented in the supplementary report of the registrar general and they were hereby declared duly elected members of the National Society.

Mrs. Sperry was requested to take the chair.

The treasurer general spoke of the necessity of having a typewriter in her department, and asked if it was the wish of the board
to continue the renting of the machine now in use there or to pur-
chase the same. After some consideration of the matter, it was
decided that the more economical plan would be to purchase a
machine.

Mrs. Alden moved that the treasurer general purchase a type-
writer, making the best terms possible. Carried.

The recording secretary general presented a request from Miss Wil-
muth Gary in regard to selling her pictures of "Rodney's Ride," in
the corridor of the opera house during the week of the congress.

It was stated that many similar requests had been made, and it
would probably cause confusion to comply with these requests.

Mrs. Howard moved "That only the Magazine, Lineage Book, and
the Insignia be on sale in the opera house during the Tenth Con-
tinental Congress." Carried.

The president general resumed the chair, and called for the read-
ing of the report of the program committee. This was given by the
chairman, Mrs. Fairbanks, and discussed in detail, section by sec-
tion.

The chair asked for suggestions from the visiting members. With
some few changes the program was approved by the board.

At 4.45 p. m. it was moved and carried to adjourn until Friday
morning at ten o'clock.

**FRIDAY MORNING, December 7th.**

The adjourned meeting was called to order at 10.30 a. m. by the
president general.

After prayer by the chaplain general the recording secretary gen-
eral read the motions of the previous day, which were approved.

Mrs. Sternberg suggested that in her opinion it is quite important
and should be granted that the president general be authorized to ap-
point the official reader for the Continental Congress.

This was endorsed by Mrs. Akers. Miss McBlair stated that be-
fore taking any action in this matter she had presented it to the
president general, who informed her that the official reader for the
congress was elected by the board.

Miss McBlair spoke of the communication that had been present-
ed at yesterday's session relative to the requiem mass and memorial
services to be held at St. Patrick's Church for Miss Washington, ask-
ing that some action be taken thereon.

Mrs. Smoot moved: "That in response to the invitation extended
to the board to attend the memorial service at St. Patrick's Church
in honor of Miss Washington, that a committee be appointed to at-
tend the services." Carried.

The president general appointed as this committee all the resident
officers of the society.

Mrs. Howard requested authorization from the board to procure
some extra assistance on the credential work. This was granted.
Report of the Magazine Committee: The magazine committee met at the Daughters of the American Revolution rooms on Wednesday, December 5th, 1900.

The chairman reported letters recently received from the editor of the magazine.

The editor had written of the importance of a new cover. No action was taken by the committee, as no new designs nor any further details had been offered since the report given at the November meeting. The editor specially asked advice regarding obituary notices, stating that owing to the large membership, these notices now come in such numbers as to demand many pages of space.

The committee suggested the advisability of a notice by the editor telling the chapters of this fact, and asking that hereafter obituary notices be limited to forty (40) words, thus rendering possible the prompt insertion of all such notices.

The committee following a suggestion given by the editor, strongly urges upon all members of the society the importance of individual effort in securing articles by well known writers for the magazine, also original articles from members of the society, in order to increase general interest and promote wider circulation.

The following letter from the editor of the magazine was read to the board:

Miss Mary Isabelle Forsyth,

Chairman of Magazine Committee.

Dear Madam: The following report and suggestions are respectfully submitted: 1. The work of the chapters. Special attention has been paid to the idea that the magazine is the organ of the chapters and their reports have been printed promptly. Every report on hand at present will appear in the January issue of the magazine. They comprise the reports received since November 8th. Every report received before that time has already appeared. As the matter is sent to the printer on the 8th of each month, the chapter work is made up to that date. To insure this promptness in the appearance of chapter reports, it has often been found necessary to cut them freely, eliminating some matter not coming strictly within chapter work. The editor has done this with hesitancy and not as freely as in her judgment ought to be done. She feels that it should be done more freely in the future and that matter not bearing on the work of the chapters or of general interest should be eliminated. Should the course followed in this respect meet with the approval of the committee, it will be continued with greater freedom and to a larger extent in the future.

2. Obituary notices: This matter has already been communicated to your chairman, and her suggestion in regard to the work seems to cover the ground so completely and to obviate the difficulties in
the way that the subject will not be enlarged upon. The editor had written to many whose reports have not appeared, explaining the crowded condition of the pages of the magazine, and stating that it would be some time before their notices could appear. She did this that the writers might not think her neglectful, or that their notices has not been received.

3. Literary matter: The editor has been successful in obtaining articles from several distinguished authors and has some material for future issues. For much of the material, however, it is right and proper that the magazine should depend upon the Daughters themselves. Many interesting articles have appeared from their pens. Members of the committee may have personal acquaintance with those of literary fame who might be induced by them to contribute to the pages of the magazine.

4. Circulation: At the recent conference of the Ohio Daughters the editor obtained twenty-five subscriptions without the slightest difficulty. If some one would speak of the matter in an impressive manner at each state conference, many subscriptions might be obtained. The committee might ask the state regent of each state to give the magazine a place on the program for the conference and ask some one who was really interested to make an appeal and to take subscriptions. Many of the state regents are much interested in the organ and would see that the matter was placed in the right hands should it be brought to their attention. Many subscribers could be obtained at the congress. The efforts of the leading magazines to obtain subscribers passes all belief. Thousands of dollars are spent in that direction alone. A circular letter sent to every chapter regent to be read to the chapter would have some effect. The editor will be glad to submit the draft of such a letter for your consideration should you desire.

5. Illustrations: It would seem that more money might be profitably spent on illustrations than at present. The leading magazines spend thousands of dollars each month on that one item and find it a good investment. A plan by which more attention might be paid to that branch is under consideration, and if it materializes, will be presented for our consideration. It will involve but a slight outlay of money.

6. Much of the most profitable advertising is done through advertising agencies. It takes an expert to make a success of that business, as it does of other business. Some advertisements could have been obtained if pay could have been taken in kind. The business manager could have taken a page advertisement for a year, if the tapestry, which it was proposed to pay for the advertisement, could have been sold. A good advertisement could have been placed for bicycles if pay could have been taken in bicycles; another one if pay could have been taken in books. The last, a large advertiser, stated
that pay was always taken in books. It would seem that a good business could be built up through a good advertising house. It is a matter that requires careful consideration, in order that the magazine makes a good bargain. It appears from an expert, who is in nowise interested in the matter except in a friendly manner, that a contract might be made which would build up a profitable business for us. He doubts if any one firm would be willing to take it up without a contract. They would not be willing to build up a business to "have it knocked in the head." They would probably insist on a three years' contract. The business manager is, it is understood, communicating with different houses, and all information obtained will be presented for your consideration. Should anything come of this plan, it would be wise to raise the price per page. There would be no difficulty in doing this, as under those circumstances the higher price could be obtained easily.

The editor is informed that railroads would often advertise if pay could be taken in transportation. It would be well to have the advertisements, as one brings another. They could be used to good advantage in the service of the magazine. The editor could often attend the conferences in the different states and make other journeys in the interest of the magazine. From interest in her work and a desire for the good of the magazine, the editor would be willing to pay out of her own pocket the other expenses connected with such trips.

The editor has not submitted a report to the committee since the first one. She has been learning the ground, that she might be able to think and speak intelligently. She feels now that frequent reports would be advisable.

In closing, the matter of the new cover is earnestly recommended for your consideration.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MRS. ELROY M. AVERY,
Editor.

Upon motion, the report of the magazine committee was accepted. The report of the business manager of the magazine was read, as follows:

AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, per board of management, Daughters of the American Revolution, in account with Lilian Lockwood, business manager.

RECEIPTS.

October 1 to November 30, 1900.

To subscriptions, as per vouchers and cash register, $238.46 To sale of extra copies, 22.20
American Monthly Magazine.

To advertisements, .................................................. 25 00
To cuts, paid for, ..................................................... 12 00

Amount delivered to treasurer general, .......................... $2 66

Bills Presented to Treasurer General for Payment.

Printer's bill, October number, .................................. $235 49
Printer's bill, November number (including 2,000 folders), .. 235 86
Salary, editor, two months, ........................................ 166 66
Salary, business manager, two months, ......................... 100 00
National Engraving Co. (partly repaid by individuals), ....... 39 29
Auditor, auditing books, February-August, ..................... 15 00
Postage, editor, ......................................................... 5 00
Box of long envelopes for editor, ................................ 2 00
Office expenses as per itemized account, rendered and attached, 16 46

$815 76

Office Expenses.

October 1 to November 30, 1900.

Mailing extra copies, second class matter, as per vouchers, .............................. $4 80
Postage, two months, ................................................. 6 00
Express, ................................................................. 1 05
Freight and cartage, October numbers, .......................... 1 34
Freight and cartage, November numbers, ......................... 1 27
Hodges, binding Vol. XIV, ......................................... 1 25
Janitor services, moving books, .................................... 75

$16 46

The books have been audited by the official auditor to date.
Report accepted.

(Signed) LILIAN LOCKWOOD.

Miss Lockwood announced to the board the death of Mr. McAlarney, the publisher of the magazine.

Mrs. Akers moved: "That the announcement of the death of Mr. McAlarney, publisher of the American Monthly Magazine, the official organ of the National Society, be received with regret, in appreciation of his great service to the society."

Amended that a copy of the action of the board be sent to the family of Mr. McAlarney. Motion carried as amended.

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

Respectfully submitted,

ALICE PICKETT AKERS,
Recording Secretary General.

Report accepted.

January 2, 1901.