This spot was buried by his friend acting Governor St. Ange

PONTIAC

He great chief of the Ottawas
Killed at Cahokia Ill
April 1769

This memorial tablet erected in
Daughters of 1872.
THE HARRISONS OF BERKELEY.

By Sarah Hall Johnston.

The first Benjamin Harrison was clerk of the council in 1634; burgess in 1642; died in or before 1649; name of his wife is unknown. They had:

Benjamin Harrison, of Wakefield, Surry; born in that county, 1645; died January 30, 1712; member of the council; colonel; married Hannah ———. They had:

Benjamin Harrison, of Berkeley, Charles City county; born 1673; died 1710; buried at Westover. He was attorney-general, 1697-1702; speaker of the house of burgesses in 1705. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Lewis Burwell, of Carter's Creek. They had:

Benjamin Harrison, only son; of Berkeley; sheriff of Charles City county, 1728; many years burgess and died while a member of the house in 1744; married Anne, daughter of Robert Carter (King Carter), of Corotoman. They had:

1. i. Benjamin, signer of the Declaration of Independence.
2. ii. Charles.
3. iii. Nathaniel.
   v. Elizabeth; married Peyton Randolph, president of the continental congress.
5. vi. Carter Henry.
   vii. Robert, of Charles City county; married ———- Collier.
   viii. Anne; married William Randolph, of Wilton.
   They had:
   (a) Eliza; married Philip Grimes.
   (b) Ann; married Benjamin Harrison, of Brandon.
(c) Peyton; married Lucy Harrison, a cousin, the daughter of the signer.
(d) Lucy; married Lewis Burwell.

**Fifth Generation.**

1. **Benjamin Harrison**, of Berkeley, son of Benjamin and Anne (Carter) Harrison, was born in 1726; died in 1791; burgess for Charles City county, 1750-1775; member of the committee of correspondence, 1774; committee of safety, 1774-1776; member of congress, 1774; reelected four times; signer of the Declaration of Independence; member of the Virginia council, 1776; speaker of the house of delegates, 1776-1781; governor of Virginia, 1781. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Colonel William Bassett, of Etham, New Kent. Their children were:

6. i. **Benjamin**.
7. ii. **Carter Bassett**.
   iv. **Lucy**; married first Peyton Randolph, a cousin, the son of William and Anne (Harrison) Randolph, of Wilton. She married, second, Anthony Singleton, born in Williamsburg about 1750; died, 1795; a captain of artillery in the Revolution.
   v. **Anne**; married David Oshealds Coupland.
   vi. **Robert**.
   vii. **Sarah**; married John Minge, of Wyanoke; their children were:

   (a) John; married Margaret Adams.
   (b) Benjamin; married Jane Atkinson.
   (c) Collier; married Maria Ladd.
   (d) George; married Mary Harrison, a cousin, daughter of Benjamin Carter Harrison.
   (e) Eliza; married Hugh Nelson, of Petersburg.
   (f) Ann; married David Dunlop, of Petersburg.
   (g) David; married Elvira Adams.

2. **Charles Harrison**, son of Benjamin and Anne (Carter) Harrison and brother of Benjamin Harrison, the signer, was a brigadier-general in the Revolutionary war. He married Mary, daughter of Col. Augustine Claiborne, of Windsor. They had:

   i. **Charles**; an officer in the war of 1812; killed in a duel.
   ii. **Augustine**; died in infancy.
iii. Benjamin; twin, born 1775.
iv. Henry; twin, born 1775.
v. Mary Herbert; married John Herbert Patterson.
vi. A daughter, who married Matthew M. Claiborne.
viii. Susan.

3. Nathaniel Harrison, son of Benjamin and Anne (Carter) Harrison and brother of Benjamin Harrison, the signer, was born in 1741; of Prince George county; speaker of the state senate; sheriff of Prince George county, 1779-1780. He married first, Mary Ruffin, and second, Anne, daughter of William Gilliam. The children of Nathaniel and Anne (Gilliam) Harrison were:

i. Benjamin; married a Widow Osborne.
ii. John; died at college.
iii. A daughter, who married Brown.
iv. Sarah; married Donald McKenzie, a native of Scotland.
v. A daughter, who married a son of the Rev. Mr. Boyd, of Merton Hall, Scotland.
vi. Susan; married Robert Maitland, a native of Scotland.
vii. Jane; married John Osborne.

4. Henry Harrison, son of Benjamin and Anne (Carter) Harrison and brother of Benjamin Harrison, the signer, was of Sussex. He married Avery. Their children were:

i. Henry; died without issue.
ii. Anne; married Walter Cocke. They had:
   (a) Henry Harrison, commodore, U. S. N.
   (b) Martha Ann; married William Allen Harrison, a cousin.

5. Carter Henry Harrison, son of Benjamin and Anne (Carter) Harrison and brother of Benjamin Harrison, the signer, was of Clifton, Cumberland county; member of the committee of safety, 1774-1775; member of the house of delegates, 1784. He married Susannah, daughter of Isham Randolph, of Dungeness. Their children were:

9. i. Randolph.
   iii. Peyton, who moved to Kentucky.
   iv. A daughter, who married Bradley.
   v. A daughter, who married Captain Drew.
Sixth Generation.

6. Benjamin Harrison, son of Benjamin Harrison, the signer, was of Berkeley; member of Charles City county committee of safety, 1774-1775; member of the house of delegates; served in the Revolution as deputy paymaster general in the continental line; died 1799. He married first, Anne Mercer, and second, Susanna, daughter of Richard Randolph, of Curles. By his wife Susanna he had:

ii. i. Benjamin.

7. Carter Bassett Harrison, son of Benjamin Harrison, the signer, was of Prince George county; member of the house of delegates, 1784; member of congress, 1793-1799. He married Mary Howell Allen, of Clermont. They had:

12. i. William Allen.

8. William Henry Harrison, son of Benjamin Harrison, the signer, was born February 9, 1773; died 1841; major-general, U. S. A.; president of the United States. He married Anna, daughter of John Cleves Symmes, of Ohio. Their children were:

i. Betsey (1796-1846); married John Cleves Short, a cousin.
iii. Lucy Singleton (1800-26); married Judge David K. Este.
iv. William Henry (1802-1838); married Jane Irwin.
v. John Scott (1804-1878); married first Lucretia Knapp Johnson. His second wife was Elizabeth Irwin, by whom he had:

Benjamin Harrison, president of the United States.
vi. Benjamin; married first Louisa Bonner; second, Mary Raney.
vii. Mary Symmes (1809-1842); married John Henry Fitzhugh Thornton.
viii. Carter Bassett (-1839); married Mary Anne Sutherland.
ix. Anna Tuthill (1814—); married William Henry Harrison Taylor, son of Thomas Taylor and his wife, Lucy H. Singleton, a cousin.

9. Randolph Harrison, son of Carter Henry Harrison and nephew of Benjamin Harrison, the signer, was of Cum-
berland. He married Mary, daughter of Thomas Randolph, of Dungeness. He died September, 1839, aged 71. Their children were:

i. Thomas; died 1833, aged 43; married Elizabeth Cunningham.


iii. Archibald, of Carysbrook; died 1842, aged 48; married Kitty, daughter of Henry Heth.

iv. Jane; married William F. Randolph.

v. Randolph, of Elk Hill, Goochland; died 1844; married Henningham Codrington, daughter of Willis Wills.

vi. Peyton, the Rev., of Clifton and Baltimore; married first, Jane, daughter of Judge Dabney Carr; second, Ellen Smith.

vii. William.

viii. Mary; married William B. Harrison, of Upper Brandon.

ix. Susan; married the Rev. Daniel Blaine.

x. Catharine; married J. S. McKim, of Baltimore.

xi. Lucia; married Nelson Page.

xii. Williana; married Henry Irving.

xiii. Nannie; married Dr. Garrett.

10. Robert Carter Harrison, son of Carter Henry Harrison and nephew of Benjamin Harrison, the signer, was born 1765; died Sept. 9, 1840; moved to Kentucky and settled at Elk Hill, Fayette county. He married Ann Cabell. Their children were.

i. Susanna Randolph.

ii. Mary Hopkins.

iii. Joseph Cabell.


v. Ann Cabell.

vi. Robert Carter.

vii. Elizabeth Lewis.

viii. Sarah Randolph.

ix. Virginia.

x. Pocahontas R. B.

Seventh Generation.

11. Benjamin Harrison, son of Benjamin Harrison and grandson of Benjamin Harrison, the signer, was born 1787; of Berkeley; married first, Lucy, daughter of Judge William Nelson; second, Mary, daughter of John Page, of Pagebrook. By first wife he had:
i. MARY, who married the Rev. Francis Howe McGuire.
ii. LUCY.
iii. MERCER.

By his second wife he had:
iv. BENJAMIN, Dr., who married Matthevela, daughter of Matthew Page.
v. MARIA.
vi. EVELYN.

15. vii. HENRY.

12. WILLIAM ALLEN HARRISON, son of Carter Bassett Harrison and grandson of Benjamin Harrison, the signer, married first, Anna, daughter of Richard Coupland. His second wife was Martha Ann, daughter of Walter and Anne (Harrison) Cocke, a cousin. By his first wife he had:
i. CARTER.

The children by the second wife were:
ii. ANNA MARTHA; married Dr. William Albert Christian, of Richmond.
16. iii. WILLIAM ALLEN.

13. BENJAMIN CARTER HARRISON, son of Carter Bassett Harrison and grandson of Benjamin Harrison, the signer, married Elizabeth C. Minge, of Charles City county. They had:

i. ANN CARTER; married Richard Adams, of Richmond.
ii. MARY; married her cousin, George Minge, son of John and Sarah (Harrison) Minge.

14. CARTER HENRY HARRISON, son of Robert Carter Harrison, grandson of Carter Henry Harrison, a brother of the signer, was born 1796; died 1825. He married Caroline E. Russell. They had:

Carter Henry Harrison, born 1825; died 1893. He married Sophronisba G. Preston. He was mayor of Chicago as is his son after him.

Eighth Generation.

15. HENRY HARRISON, son of Benjamin, grandson of Benjamin, great-grandson of Benjamin Harrison, the signer, married Fanny, daughter of George H. Burwell, of Carter Hall. Their children were:
i. Henry H., who married Margaret, daughter of Dr. William Byrd Page, of Philadelphia.

ii. George.

iii. Maria.

iv. Agnes.

16. William Allen Harrison, son of William Allen, grandson of Carter Bassett, great-grandson of Benjamin Harrison, the signer, married Mary Stockdell. They had:

i. Charlotte.

ii. William Allen.

iii. John Henry.

iv. Virginia.

v. Anna.

vi. Mary.


viii. Robert Randolph.

In compiling the lineage book, I have found much confusion in the genealogy of the Benjamin Harrisons, of Berkeley. Having access to the family papers and records, I have made these notes, hoping they may prove valuable not only to all members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, but to all interested in genealogy.

MARGARET LOCKHART BRUCE.

By Lee C. Harby.

A prominent person has not been selected as the subject of this paper, but rather a character that receives no mention in books of history, and but few paragraphs from that chronicler of our Revolutionary times and manners—William Gilmore Simms. Turn to his "Forayers" and you will find there the character of Margaret Bruce portrayed in a few lines, yet with master touch. This seemingly unimportant lady has been taken as a topic because she may be considered as typical of the South Carolina woman; her traits may be seen reproduced in many of them at the present time, and it is pleasant to look back and note how, far away in the shadow
of the years, this lady, living in a new country and among trying circumstances, exhibited the traits of mind and disposition which still make her later day sisters the charming creations of their own special environment.

The first mention we find of Mrs. Bruce is in the diary kept by Isaac Hayne, the “martyr;” thus runs the entry: “Married in Orangeburg, Donald Bruce to Margaret Lockhart, spinster, February, 1774.” Here was a mating of good old Scotch stock—for what better lineage, in truth, than the Lockharts and Bruces of bonnie Scotland?

Donald Bruce was a Charlestonean and of some consequence, as one may imagine, or Hayne surely would not have made a special entry in his diary of this marriage. In Mr. Bruce’s early days he kept a store where the Charleston hotel now stands, or back of there, one may say, for Ellery street, its location, ran across from Pinckney street to Hayne street, just back of the present hotel building. He was then “Donald Bruce, merchant,” as we find him recorded in a deed to property he bought in 1773 from that John Fisher, of Orangeburg, who afterwards turning Tory, was attainted and his property confiscated by the state of South Carolina. But times must have been prosperous for Mr. Bruce and he must have retired from business when he removed to Orangeburg in 1774, for he had bought much other property and in another deed, where he had sold one of his holdings, we find him again recorded—but this time as “Donald Bruce, Gentleman.” The property bought from Fisher afterwards became Mr. Bruce’s horse lot and garden, these two lots lying on one side of the street and the plat where he built his house, upon the other. Simms tells us that this home was at that time “the most pretentious in the village.” It occupied a central position and “was a double house of two stories upon a basement cellar and faced with an ample piazza.” Simms goes on to say that “no traces of it now remain;” but in this he was mistaken, for the house still stands. “Many years after the Revolution,” says Salley’s History of Orangeburg, “Mr. Daniel Larey bought the house and moved it down on the Five-notch road, about two miles below
Orangeburg, where it still stands. It is now the property of Mrs. Lawrence S. Wolfe.

In writing of Margaret Bruce, Simms always used the appellation “the Widow Bruce,” and accuses her of being a loyalist. The error about her widowhood, as about her house, seems remarkable for a man as painstaking and as careful in his methods of gathering information as was Simms—for Donald Bruce was alive undoubtedly until long after the Revolution and represented his parish in the legislature several times during those eight years of struggle. He held many other positions of trust under the continental state government and was a member of the South Carolina convention which ratified the constitution of the United States. All this seems, too, to contradict the idea that his wife was or could have been a Tory who “believed devoutly in Britain and George the Third.” Perhaps this was Simms’s third mistake concerning her, though as he tells us she “was a Scotch woman,” she may have been after all “an honest Loyalist”—so honest and loyal and true that she compelled the admiration and friendship of Governor Rutledge himself—that man who was conceded to be “remarkable,” who “had no small passions” and who was essentially truthful and just; his friendship alone could be held as a sufficient tribute to her mind, character and attractiveness. In 1779 we find Governor Rutledge making his headquarters at Margaret Bruce’s home, for he had then formed a military camp at Orangeburg, which was growing stronger every day.

As to Mrs. Bruce’s character—it was quite in keeping with her mind and attainments that she should feel attached to her king and yet love the country where she had made her home—be a friend of the brilliant, brave, ardent Rutledge and yet believe that the Carolina patriots were rebels against their lawful sovereign. Certainly Mistress Margaret possessed, as was said before, many characteristics of the typical Carolina woman, for we are told that she “was fully assured of her principles, ready in their assertion, inflexible in their maintenance”—a woman of decided opinions and with a temper of her own. Lord Rawdon, too, made her house his abode when he was in Orangeburg—and so in turn did all the
American leaders who were in this section of the country, as well as Governor Rutledge. Her house simply yielded its hospitality to visitors of distinction; “only the magnates of the rival parties were welcome,” we are told, for she was—truly an aristocrat—“proud, high-spirited, lofty of bearing, delicate in consideration and tenacious of all the proprieties.” To this there must have been added the charm of a kind and gentle heart, for in her very old age we hear of her as a great friend of the children who attended the school opposite her house, petting them when they visited her and each day standing upon her piazza and throwing them crackers and apples. As the noblest are the tenderest, we can well imagine her acting the grande dame to the gentlemen on either side, charming them, doubtless, for she was of good face and figure and of stately carriage. At that time “she was between thirty-five and forty and did not feel herself too old” to cultivate a certain fascination of manner, always endeavoring to appear at her very best upon all great occasions. She was not a rich woman, merely in moderate circumstances, but her hospitalities were many and perhaps, because hers was the best and most aristocratic house in the village, certain it is that it was sought and frequented by the principal men on both sides.

The Bruce house came into rather unpleasant prominence when the siege of Orangeburg commenced. It stood immediately in the rear of the British fort, while in front of it were massed Sumter’s besiegers. The house was in the line of fire, but no harm seems to have resulted, though a dark red stain of some size, which was on the staircase until long after the Revolution, was said to be human blood, where a man had been killed during the siege; but those better informed, who claimed to have heard the tale from Mrs. Bruce herself, say that a stray bullet entered the store-closet built over the stair and broke a bottle of cherry bounce—and hence the “damned spot” which would not “out.”

Donald Bruce’s daughter when she arrived at young ladyhood and fell in love had an extremely difficult time with her aristocratic step-mother and her father, who seemed equally implacable. There was a Mr. Samuel Phillips Jones, who in
1784 left Hartford and came to Charleston, settling afterwards in Orangeburg. He brought with him fine letters of recommendation from people, both North and South, including General Christopher Gadsden, but the Bruces, Pere et Mere, would have none of him. They were haughtier and more impressed with their own prominence than they had been during even the Revolution; they did not care for an alliance with "a Yankee"—which really seems to have been the greatest fault they could find with Mr. Jones. But the daughter was desperately in love with him and would not give him up; she went through months of persecution and actual ill-usage on his account. Indeed, the affair had all the romance of a three volume novel—the mutual friend, the obliging tradesman who delivered their letters while selling his wares; the officious go-between; sighing maiden, ardent swain, irate father and obdurate mother. All this is fully shown by their love letters, which are still extant. Over a century old, they sound quaint indeed to our ears and seem somewhat lacking in sentiment and grace of expression; yet every now and then there is a phrase, a turn of a sentence evidencing a repressed but strong and true affection, as was afterwards proved—for at last, despairing of parental consent, an elopement was arranged and the pair were married by a justice of the peace in Orangeburg, November 13, 1786. Their first child was born in Camden, June, 1788. Even then they were still unforgiven, so "the Yankee" took his wife and child and hied him back to Hartford. Years passed and Donald Bruce was gathered to his fathers, and then—still in the style of the novel—sorrow had its effect and softened Mrs. Margaret Bruce's heart; she yearned to have the child come home. She wrote to her daughter asking that they would return. They came by vessel to Charleston in 1796, and Mr. Jones, true to his Eastern training, made the best of the opportunity that offered and loaded the ship with merchandise, which he easily and profitably disposed of in the city. Mrs. Bruce, in consonance with her character did nothing by halves; so she sent her servants down with her "chair," as all two-wheeled vehicles were then called, to
Charleston to meet them, and received them with rejoicing, and they resided ever after in Orangeburg.

Mr. Samuel Phillips Jones filled many offices of trust, and neither he nor his constituents seemed to have objected to a man holding more than one office at a time, for it is on record that he at one time filled five! He seems to have been a benefactor to his town in this, that he introduced Bermuda grass into Orangeburg, and from his garden plat came all that which now grows so beautifully there. He was a mason and secured the charter for the first lodge of that order formed in Orangeburg.

Mrs. Margaret Bruce died in 1815, but the family resided at the Bruce house until Mr. Jones’s death in 1836. Mrs. Bruce is buried at Orangeburg in the old Geissendanner churchyard—Episcopal—but, alas! no stone marks her resting place. Perhaps it will not take from the interest of this narrative to state that the father and mother of Mr. Samuel Phillips Jones are interred in “the Old Hartford burying ground,” and that their tombstones are among those which have recently been renovated by the Ruth Wyllis Chapter, of Hartford, Conn.

Although Mrs. Margaret Lockhart Bruce has long slept within her grave and left no descendants, still the Bruce blood flows on through the veins of many of our South Carolina families whose names are known everywhere in the state—for Margaret Lockhart Jones, daughter of that Miss Bruce who persisted in loving and wedding “a Connecticut Yankee,” married in Orangeburg and descended from her are Bellingers, Fishburnes, Maners, Guignards, Heywards, Du Rants and Salleys, through many branches and connections.
The Battle of Trenton.

From the unpublished diary of the Rev. David Avery, Chaplain in Colonel John Paterson's Regiment.

December, 1776.

1. L's day. Preacht vs afternoon in the Presbyterian Church for Mr. Ackley, Isa. 6. 3.—
3. Tuesday. Left Albany in Capt. Pride's sloop for Esopus—
5. Thursday. Arrived at Esopus—Gens. Gates and Arnold arrived also—
6. Friday. Waiting for Capt. Paterson to come up.—Find the People very kind and obliging.—Col. Poor arrived this day.—Part of Col. alias Brigadier, Reed's Regt. arrived last Evening.—
7. Saturday. Cols. Poor & Paterson, with Brigadier Reed's Regiments, (except some companies behind) marcht about twelve o.C.—& came to Rochester, about 18 miles.—We took refreshment in Marbltown, about 7 or 8 miles from Esopus. A blister on each little toe, & a corn on the joint of the great toe of my right foot, made it very tedious for me to march. Rode about 3 miles & half in the evening—Major Sherburne left at Esopus to bring up the Rear. People hitherto have been very kind & reasonable in their demands. A few of our men were left sick at Esopus.
8. L's day. Weather being fine, we proceeded to New-Canaan; about 16 miles. Had an opportunity of riding in a Waggon—Have been much unwell, sick at my Stomach—took cold, & was much fatigued, yesterday.—
9. Monday. Bought a Ponê for 14 dollars—Rode to Minnesinks, abot twenty-four miles—The Weather good, not tedious for riding or marching on foot.—
10. Tuesday. Paid the Waggoner ten shillings lawful
money—Lay by waiting the Genl’s orders. Genls. Gates & Arnold came up. We are put to much difficulty for flour—Goodrich and Reynolds very unwell—

11. Wednesday. Left Goodrich and Reynolds dangerously sick—& marcht to Montesque, about 15 Miles. The weather convenient for ye march. This town is in New-Jersey, about seven miles from N. York line, Ulster county, thro’ wh we have come. This county is Sessex & lies on Delaware River, East. Br. Reed’s Regt. came up yesterday.—Had ye misfortune to bruise my left great toe & foot by my Pone’s falling thro’ a Pole Bridge—

12. Thursday. Snow this morning about 1½ inch deep—Proceeded to Wallpack, about 12 miles. The rout is ordered over the mountains thro’ Sessex by the State house. Dr. Lee joined us ys evening. Brings news yt ye Enemy have got to Trenton, within about thirty miles of Philadelphia. Left Drummer Twiggle disabled for the march by the camp Itch.

13. Friday. The weather good, & it being dry overhead we proceeded to Sessex—State-house—about sixteen miles. The Genls. came on. Last night one Smith, a tory, was apprehended in this place, & carried to Genl. Gates—ys evening is under our guard. He was out buying provisions for the Enemy. We hear ye Enemy are in three grand divisions, at Princeton, Trenton & Berlington—yt Genl. Lee crost the Delaware yesterday. This town we now are in is noted for the No. of Tories it contains.—Some of them treat certain of the army with rudeness and indecency; & we are put to much difficulty in geting accomodations for the Troops.—We have marched over a very rough mt. & both ye rode and country thro’ wh we pased, are very poor.

14. Saturday. Ys morning Major Wilkinson returned from Genl. Lee’s army, & brings tidings yt yesterday morning about 70 of the light horse came upon Genl. Lee & took him Prisoner, & a French Colonel. The Genl. was about 2 miles from his army, & 18 from the camp of ye enemy, where he lodged ye night before. Information was given by some Tory—Genl. Gates, our Regt. & Br’. Reed’s came on to Jones’ ferry in Knowlton, except a number who lodge about
8 miles back. The weather very cold—yet we have come 20 miles. Col. Poor's Regt. & Genl. Arnold, tarried at Sessex Sta. house. We find yt Tories abound in this State of New Jersey.—

15. L's day. Proceeded on our march. Crost the ferry, & came to Mt. Bethel, Northampton County, Pennsylvania, about 5 miles from the ferry, on our road to Eastown. The weather has been clear, & more moderate than yesterday—Yet ye ice was considerable thick on ye edges of the Delaware.


18. Wednesday. The last of Genl. Sullivan's division came up & crost the Lahi,—& ye Genl. went forward.—Colos. Stark & Poor came up. The weather clear, & very fine for a march.

19. Thursday. The Regt. Crost ye Lahi, & marcht to Springfield, Buck's County, about 12 miles. The weather clear & good for marching.—We left several men sick, returned for the Genl. Hospital. Met several sick men going to the hospital.

20. Friday. Snow ys morning wh prevented the Soldiers' marching far. My cough was so heavy and severe last night yt I judged it entirely unsafe to proceed—therefore lay by all day. Am informed by the Inhabitants yt Genl. Sullivan's
men have stole most all the bees in this neighborhood, besides many fowls.

21. Saturday. Snow about 5 inches deep. Proceeded to Buckingham, about 14 miles. The weather warm & comfortable overhead—but the Snow chiefly gone by night. The north wing of Washington's army is on the River Delaware about 6 miles East. Sullivan's division went from here this day. The people inform us yt those men have done them great damage by stealing their bees &c. &c.— We now have 500 head of fat cattle in the rear, this side Bethlehem, which have followed Sullivan's Division, several of which came from Connecticut.

22. L’s day. Weather moderate, & very fine. Marcht to New-Town, about 10 miles. Here I met my brother Jabez, who is Sutler in Colo. Durkey's Regt.— We find ye people cold & indisposed to show kindness to the army. The Quaker Conscience will not allow of their treating those well who are engaged in war. Genl. Arnold with Col. Jno. Trumbull, sat off for Rhode Island.

23. Monday. Weather very fine. Major Sherburne came up with the rear, in good order, about noon. Genl. Gates sat off for Philadelphia. We hear yt our people had a skirmish wh the Enemy this day, some where in the Jerseys.—Genl. Orders for ye army to be equipt for battle on a moment's notice, as the Genl. expects an attack soon. Put out my horse at Mr. Christian Van Horn's—

24. Tuesday. About 17 Prisonrs lately taken were put into ye jail this day.—Hessns. Regls. & Tories. Took Quarters at Mr. Wm. Ashburne's about noon.—

25. Wednesday. Left ye charge of Majr. Sherburne's horse & mine with Mr. C. Van Horn, N. Town, as we expect to be gone upon an expedition, some time. Lelt a Shirt & Tenting Irons in a white holland handkerchief, in the care of Mr. Wm. Ashburn in New-Town, a little more than half quarter mile North of the Presbyterian Ch.— Genl. St. Clare's brigade formed & marcht out of town about sunset, on their way to Trenton, they stopt & took ammunition & flints at Wm. Keath's, proceeded to Yarley's Ferry, about 9 miles above Trenton—we made an halt—struck up fires, left
THE BATTLE OF TRENTON.

our Packs, & all got across the Delaware by 3 o.C. in the morning, when we proceeded to Trenton & arrived just before the action was over. Genls. Washington, Green & Sullivan with several brigadiers, and about 3000 men cross the river before us.

26. Thursday. Genl. Washington began his attack on ye Hessians about sunrise, by first taking & driving in their out-guards—in about 20 minutes the fire on & from the town became general when ye fieldpieces & musquetry played briskly on both sides—wh continued about 25 minutes, & then the Enemy left ye town, & soon surrendered Prisoners of war. We took 6 excellent brass field pieces, about 1400 stands of small arms, a waggon load of ammunition &c. &c. & about 1180 Prisoners.—among wh was a Col. acting as a brigadier. Near 60 were killed & wounded, among whom was a Col. mortally wounded, second in command. We had not more than 20 killed & wounded. The lower divisions not being able to cross the river by reason of ice, the Genl. ordered us to return immediately. We were greatly distrest with a very cold storm of rain, hail & snow, wh blew with great Violence from N. East from four o.C. 'till night. The Prisoners marcht up, & cross at Yarley’s Ferry.—the wounded officers were left on their parole. I had the good fortune to cross the river before night, wh was exceedingly difficult to cross by reason of the abundance of ice. I was extremely chilled, and came near perishing before I could get to a fire.

27. Friday. The Troops have been all day in crossg. ye Delaware.—The Regt. arrived in N. Town.

28. Saturday. We hear a Lt. Colo. of the Hessians was taken Yesterday with about 50 men—& yt Genl. Putnam has cross the Delaware wh 5000 troops. We are ordered to be ready for another tour.—Dr. Towner is sick with a Pleuracy—I am exercised wh a very great cold—

29. L’s day. We left N. Town this Eveng. & cross ye Delaware about 4 miles above Trenton, & marcht into town near midnight—

30. Monday. Our troops are now generally come over ye River.
31. Tuesday. Much pains taken to persuade ye continental troops to tarry Six weeks after yr Inlistment shall be out, wh will be tomorrow. Colo. Paterson’s Regt. agreed, generally, to tarry, havg. 10 dollars bounty each soldier.

MONTPELIER.

By Lydia Kendall Foster.

In the quiet, winter gloaming,
While the snow-flakes tap the pane,
In among the fire-lit shadows,
Fancy draws her pictures plain.
One of these, in softest colors,
Is of far-off, olden days,
Of a pleasant southern homestead
Kept in grand, colonial ways.

There, among Virginia’s hill-sides
Stands Montpelier’s mansion proud,
Ruling gently all the subjects
Which about her footstool crowd.
Pleasant slopes, grass-grown and sun-lit;
Valleys rich in wheat and vine;
Glinting rivers, winding roadways
Lost mid groves of silvery pine.

Round them all the Blue Ridge mountains
Stand like guardians stanch and brave,
Giving strength and peace and promise,
From their noble summits grave.
Tree-marked lawns slope down the hill-side
With their shrubs and hedges prim;
Gravelled walks, box-edged and fragrant,
Lead ‘neath orchard’s painted limb.

Fruits of many a clime and flavor
Ripen here to mellow glow;
While within the quaint old gardens
Many rare exotics blow.
Drooping willows, silver poplars
Arbors round the cabins weave,
Which, in garb of snowy whiteness,
Flash their greeting through the leaves.
Rose and jess'mine drape the columns
Of the porches broad and high;
While amid the perfumed blossoms
Humming-birds and bees do fly.
And within the shaded portal
Stately rooms their beauty lend,
Mirrored walls with noble portraits,
Costly gifts from many a friend.

Spacious halls, breeze-swept in summer,
Where the old clock softly calls;
Polished floors of oak and cherry;
Statues lining all the walls;
Banquet-room with flashing silver
Cherished well through seventy years;
Pictured forms of kings and prelates;
Faithful slaves beside their peers.

In and out, through hall and chamber,
Over lawn and terrace wide,
Pass the noble men and women,
Guests from all the country-side.
By the score, nay, fifties numbered,
Coming singly or in bands,
Thinkers, sages, belles and beauties
From our own and other lands.

Over all, as gracious hostess,
Making life a halcyon dream,
Winning hearts, dispensing favors,
Reigns Queen Dolly all supreme,
With her quiet rule and order,
With her beauty, wit and power,
With her patriot zeal and fervor,
With her love through sun and shower.

Gay and merry, blithe and sunny,
Faithful, patient, earnest, true,
Steadfast to the call of duty,
Hopeful e'en where hopes are few.
With the same sweet grace presiding
As of yore we saw her stand
Close beside her thoughtful husband
As “First Lady” of our land.

So there comes this pleasant picture,
While the night-wind stirs the trees;
And a grateful thought is with me
For such homes, such lives as these.
Mrs. Lucy Ann Reid, the first "real daughter" to join the Sarah Bradlee-Fulton Chapter, was born in Eastport, Maine, May 5, 1805. She was the daughter of Lemuel Spur and Lois Bullard, both of Dorchester, Massachusetts, who were married June 27, 1800. Lemuel Spur, son of John and Ruth, his wife, was born October 4, 1747, and died October 8, 1808.

Lemuel Spur (or Spurs) was a private in Capt. John Bradlee's company, Col. Lemuel Robison's regiment, which marched on the alarm of April 19, 1775, from Milton. His
name occurs on the pay-roll of different captains in Col. Benjamin Gill's regiment for sea coast defense, and also in a company that marched to reinforce the northern army.

Lucy Ann Spurr married Joshua Thomas Reid, March 10, 1829. Her husband and two of her sons served in the civil war. She receives a pension on account of her husband's services. She is a Swedenborgian, the oldest member of the Boston Society of the New Jerusalem.

Easter Sunday, which was very cold and rainy, she drove to Boston from her home in Belmont to attend communion at her church, it being a service especially interesting to her from the fact that two of her grandsons partook at the same table for the first time, having been confirmed at the morning service.

Mrs. Reid has eight grandchildren and six great-grandchildren. She is proud of being a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The gold spoon, which she highly prizes, was presented to her privately, but she attended one of the chapter meetings held in the afternoon and a little reception was given in honor of her presence.

On her recent birthday the chapter sent a bunch of roses to make the day a fragrant one.—ELIZA M. GILL, Historian.

MRS. ANNE MOREHEAD HOBSON.

The Columbia Chapter enjoys the distinction of having more "real daughters" than any other in the country in proportion to its number. It has the distinguished privilege of counting among its members Mrs. Anne Morehead Hobson, the grandmother of Richmond Pearson Hobson. Doubtless he inherits his bravery and intrepid courage from this daughter of a hero. Mrs. Annie Morehead Hobson is the daughter of John Morehead, a Revolutionary soldier who enlisted in the army at the age of eighteen and was in the battles of King's mountain, Cowpens, and Guilford court house in North Carolina. He lived in Richmond county, North Carolina. After his marriage he moved to Rockingham county, and there he raised a large family. There was born the subject of this sketch, February 15, 1811. She was married in 1831 to Samuel Augustus Hobson, with whom
she lived happily until his death, which occurred the second year of the Civil war. Mrs. Hobson has recently become blind, but enjoys excellent health, and the brilliance of her masterful intellect continues undimmed. She remembers three wars—the Mexican, Civil and Spanish. In the Civil war three of her sons, two of whom were officers, fought valiantly for their sunny Southland. Mrs. Hobson's immediate family have all passed beyond the gates. She and her husband moved to Jerusalem, North Carolina, and there she still resides at "Wildwood," the old homestead.

MRS. LOUISA CAROLINE GAILLARD.

Mrs. Louisa Caroline Gaillard is the second "real daughter" of the Columbia Chapter. She is the youngest child of Samuel DuBose, an officer of the Revolutionary army, and Martha Walter, his wife, and was born October 5, 1809, in Pineville, St. Stephens Parish, Charleston county, South Car-
olina. On the 10th of April, 1827, at Pineville, she was married to David Gaillard, of St. John's Berkeley.

Mr. Gaillard removed to Fairfield in 1835 with his wife and five children. He was a typical planter, managing with success his fine estate until his sudden death, March 4, 1855.

Mrs. Gaillard is the mother of thirteen children, of whom twelve (eight sons and four daughters) attained maturity. Left suddenly with heavy responsibilities, domestic and financial, this matron of "the olden time" rose to the full measure of duty, meeting every obligation with the fortitude so characteristic of the heroic Huguenot stock from which she comes. To the defense of the Confederate States she gave six sons. Surviving the loss of dear ones, serene, steadfast, and enduring in her Christian faith, through all that dreadful wreck and ruin, she lingers with us still, a gracious and revered presence, a shining example of the Carolina lady, wife and mother.

Samuel DuBose died during the infancy of his only surviving child, Mrs. Gaillard. He was the son of Isaac DuBose,
and was born in St. Stephens’ Parish, August 28, 1758. Entering the Revolutionary army a mere boy, he rose to the rank of adjutant in Marion’s famous brigade. His commission, signed by Governor John Mathews, and countersigned by General Francis Marion, is now in possession of one of his great-grandsons, the Rev. William Porcher DuBose, dean of the theological faculty of the University of the South, at Sewanee, Tennessee. Capt. Samuel DuBose died April 11, 1811, at Pineville, South Carolina, in the prime of a useful and happy life.

**MRS. SALLIE WALLACE.**

The third “real daughter” of the Columbia Chapter, is Mrs. Sallie Wallace, of Chester county, South Carolina. She is the oldest of the trio, having been born in 1803, in Scotland. Her father, Hugh Knox, came to America and was a soldier in the Revolution. His pension certificate was endorsed by John C. Calhoun, then secretary of state. Her 95th birthday occurred last July, and her descendants and neighbors held a festival in her honor at her home, “Pleasant Grove.” The tables were spread on a broad lawn at the foot of the hill. Although so aged Mrs. Wallace is not at all decrepit, and on that occasion walked nimbly up and down the hill and was as bright as if she had been sixty years younger. All of these “real daughters” have received a gold souvenir spoon from the National Society, which we hope they will enjoy using long after the 20th century has begun.—A. I. Robertson, Secretary Columbia Chapter.

**MRS. HARRIET ALLEN WEST.**

Mrs. Harriet Allen West is a “real daughter” belonging to the Camden Chapter, Camden, New York. Her father, Benjamin Allen, was a brother of Col. Ethan Allen, of Ticonderoga fame. The Camden Chapter is very proud of Mrs. West, who was 98 years of age February, 1901. She is remarkably preserved, very intelligent, with an excellent memory, and is able to relate incidents of the war of the Revolution as heard from her father. She well remembers of her
father's telling of his long tedious marches, and of the sufferings of the soldiers. Like his brother, Col. Ethan, he was a man of unflinching loyalty, and always spoke with pride of his soldier life. Mrs. West was born at Saugatuck, Fairfield county, Connecticut, February, 1803. Her husband, Leonard West, was a pensioner of the war of 1812. His death occurred October 2, 1888.—ELLA M. CONANT, Regent.

"Hold fast to your Puritan heritage But let the free light of the age Its life, its hope, and sweetness add To the sterner faith your father had."
REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS.

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

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS AND SAILORS, DRACUT, MASSACHUSETTS.

With a population of less than twelve hundred, Dracut sent three hundred and forty of her sons to the war of Independence. The Molly Varnum Chapter, of which Mrs. Ellen Straw Thompson is regent, has ascertained the names of many of these patriots. They are endeavoring to raise a fund for the Dracut library to commemorate the work of these heroes. The chairman of the committee having the matter in charge is Mrs. Hildreth Palmer. The names and services are given below, except those already printed in the “Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolution,” which is to be found in every large library.

Nathaniel Ingalls, Rhode Island, Saratoga; Daniel Jaquist, Northern army; Nehemiah Jaquist, Bunker Hill; Abraham Jaquith, Rhode Island; Samuel Jenners, Bunker Hill; Enoch Jewett, Saratoga; Ebenezer Johnson, Saratoga; John Johnson, Rhode Island; David Jones, Lexington, Northern army; David Jones, jr., Lexington; Hugh Jones, Lexington; Nathaniel Jones, Saratoga; Oliver Jones, Continental army; Solomon Jones, Lexington, Bunker Hill; Zebediah Jones, Saratoga; Zebulon Jones, Lexington.

George Kelley, Continental army; Timothy Kelley, Saratoga; Temple Kendall, Rhode Island; Phineas Kidder, Saratoga; Asa Kittredge, Saratoga; Daniel Kittredge, Saratoga; Nathaniel Kittredge, Bunker Hill, Saratoga.

Benjamin Lane, Saratoga; David Lane, Saratoga; S. Flagg Lanin, Rhode Island; Ebenezer Leman, Rhode Island; Brazillai Lew, Northern army; Reuben Lewis, Rhode Island; Seth Lewiston, Saratoga; David Lindsay, Lexington, Bunker Hill; Thomas Lindsay,
Lexington; William Lindsay, Lexington; James Louis, Rhode Island.
James Mansur, Lexington; Isaac Marshall, Saratoga; Jesse Marshall, Saratoga; Joshua Marshall, Saratoga; Samuel Marshall, Saratoga; Bartholomew Massey, Lexington; John Massey, Continental army; Oliver McCann, Continental army; David McLaughlin, Northern army; John Mears, Northern army; William Melenday, Saratoga; David Merrill, Rhode Island; Isaac Merrill, Lexington; Cambridge More, Saratoga; Amos Morse, Continental army.

Robert Nicklas, Lexington.
Joseph Osgood, Saratoga.

Christopher Page, Saratoga; Chester Parker, Rhode Island; Ephraim Parker, Rhode Island; Fletcher Parker, Lexington; Green Parker, Lexington; Isaac Parker, Northern army; Jonathan Parker, jr., enlisted 1780; Kendall Parker, Lexington; Matthew Parker, Lexington; Silas Parker, Saratoga; Simon Parker, Saratoga, Rhode Island; William Parker, Bunker Hill, Rhode Island; Jonathan Parkhurst, Lexington, Northern army; Samuel Parkhurst, Saratoga; Timothy Patch, Bunker Hill; John Perham, Rhode Island; William Perham, Rhode Island, Saratoga; Stephen Pierce, Saratoga; Joshua Pillsbury, Lexington, Northern army; Daniel Piper, Northern army; Samuel Piper, Lexington.

Porter Rea, Saratoga; James Reed, Lexington, Saratoga; John Reed, Saratoga; Peter Reed, Saratoga; Henchman Richards, Lexington; David Richardson, Saratoga; Jonas Richardson, Lexington; Jonathan Richardson, Lexington, Bunker Hill; Moses Richardson, Bunker Hill; Reuben Richardson, enlisted 1780; William Richardson, Saratoga; John Robb, Saratoga; John Robins, Rhode Island; Zebediah Rogers, Saratoga; John Roper, Lexington, Bunker Hill; Stephen Russell, Lexington, Saratoga.

Amos Sawyer, Bunker Hill; Caleb Sawyer, Lexington; David Sawyer, Northern army; Ebenezer Sawyer, Northern army; Francis Sawyer, Lexington; Reuben Sawyer, Lexington; Jonathan Shed, Saratoga, Rhode Island; Asa Spaulding, Rhode Island; Jonas Spaulding, Saratoga; William Spaulding, Rhode Island; James Sprague, Lexington; Benjamin Sprake, Saratoga; Abraham Stickney, Saratoga, Rhode Island.

James Tarbox, Saratoga; John Taylor, Lexington, Bunker Hill; Jonathan Taylor, Lexington, Northern army; Thomas Taylor, Lexington, Northern army; William Taylor, Lexington, Saratoga; William Tenny, Lexington; John Thissell, Lexington, Bunker Hill; Joshua Thissell, enlisted 1780; Hezekiah Thorndike, Saratoga; David Trull, Lexington, Northern army; Samuel Trull, Saratoga; Elijah Tuttle, Bunker Hill; Joseph Tuttle, Bunker Hill; Nathan Tyler, Saratoga.

David Walker, Saratoga; Sampson Walker, Saratoga; Isaac Warren, Saratoga; John Webber, Rhode Island; William Webster, Lexington, Rhode Island; Thomas Whitaker, Continental army; Jonas Whiting, Lexington, Bunker Hill, Rhode Island; Samuel Whiting, Bunker Hill, Saratoga; Christopher Williams, enlisted 1780; Abijah Wood, Lexington, Saratoga; John Wood, Northern army; Peter Wood, Lexington; Solomon Wood, Lexington, Bunker Hill, Northern army, Rhode Island; Stephen Wood, Lexington; William Wood, Lexington; Jonathan Woodward, Rhode Island; Ephraim Wright, Lexington; Isaac Wright, Saratoga; Oliver Wright, Saratoga; Thomas Wright, Lexington, Bunker Hill; Edward Wyman, Lexington, Rhode Island.

GRAVES OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS IDENTIFIED BY THE FITCHBURG CHAPTER.

The Fitchburg Chapter has identified the graves of fifty-one Revolutionary soldiers; properly marked all the unmarked ones and proposes to erect a suitable memorial in the near future. Below will be found the names of those heroes whose memories are being kept green through the efforts of this patriotic chapter.

Adams, Joseph.
Bennett, Abram; Boutelle, David; Boutelle, Kendall; Brown, Phineas; Burnap, Edward.
Carleton, Solomon; Cowdin, Capt. Thomas; Cowdin, Thomas, Jr.
Derby, Aaron; Dole, John; Downes, Joseph.
Farr, William; Farwell, Zacheus; Flint, Benjamin; Flint, Edmund; Fox, Joseph; Fullum, Jacob; Fullum, Oliver.
Garfield, Elijah; Gibson, Reuben; Goodridge, Abijah; Goodridge, John.
Harris, Daniel; Harris, Samuel; Hartwell, Benjamin.
Laws, Thomas.
McIntire, Elijah; McIntire, Jacob; Merriam, John.
Osborne, Ephraim.
Page, Jonathan; Perley, Eliphalet; Perry, Asa; Phillips, Seth;
Pierce, Joshua; Polley, Joseph; Pratt, David; Pratt, John; Putnam, Daniel.
Reed, James.
Sheldon, Amos; Stickney, Oliver; Stone, Luther.
Thurlo, William; Thurston, John; Thurston, Stephen; Thurston, Thomas.
Wetherbee, Paul; Willard, Abraham.
—ADELAIDE F. GIBSON CHASE, Historian, Fitchburg Chapter.

ARNOLD'S EXPEDITION TO CANADA.

In the pension office at Washington is an old orderly book filed with the claim of Anne, widow of James Smith, for a pension on account of her husband’s services in the Revolutionary war. The title reads, “Orderly Book of Expedition to Canada from Nov. 8, 1775, to Feb. 26, 1776. Frederick Weisensel, Brigade Major.”

The index contains the names and rank of all the officers. Unfortunately the Christian name is rarely given. These names have been copied for the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE through the kindness of Miss Alice Griggs, of Washington, and are given below.

Arnold, Benedict, col. and br.-gl.; Antill, Edward, chief engineer.
Bedel, Timothy, col. N. H. E.; Burr, Aaron, aid-de-c. to judge adv.; Bedloe, maj.; Brown, maj.; Bigelow, maj.; Benschoten, capt.; Brown, capt.; Babcock, capt.—Brown's det., apt. eng.; Brown, John, sergt., N. Y. rt.; Bailey, lt.; Bryan, capt. 3d N. Y. rt.; Bate-

man, q. mt., Livingston’s.
Clinton, col.; Cooper, capt.; Campbell, Donald, col.; Cochran, capt. in Maj. Brown’s det.; Cheeseman, capt.; Cross, lt. in Arnold’s; Chapman, capt. in Gen. Wooster’s detach.
Denton, capt. 3d N. Y. batn.; Dubois, maj. 3d N. Y. batn.; De-

witt, capt. 3d N. Y. batn.; Dubois, capt. 3d N. Y. batn.; Domine, lt. in Livingston’s; Dow, lt.
Fleming, Edward, dep. adj. gen.; Fisher, capt. 2d N. Y. rt.
Gould, James, 2d lt. in Bedel’s; Green, Christopher, lt.; Graham, capt. 2d N. Y. rt.; Gray, Silas, 2d lt. in Graham’s co., 2d N. Y.; Gansevoort, maj.; Goodrich, capt.; Green, adj.; Gano, lt.; Gregg, lt.
Hobby, lt.; Hotton (or Holden), conductor of stores; Halstead, commissary; Houston, lt.
Johnson, capt. 3d N. Y.
Livingston, col.; Lockwood, capt.; Livingston, maj.; Lanoir, capt. in Livingston’s; Livingston, capt.; Loisien, capt.; Lamb, capt. tr. major-artillery.
Moody, Andrew, adjt. 3d N. Y. bat. and lt. of art.; Meigs, maj.; McPherson, judge adv.; Mott, capt. 1st N. Y. rt.; Meninger, lt. in Livingston’s; Munson, lt.
Nelson, Charles, capt. in Bedel’s; Nichol, lt.-col. in Van Schaick’s; Nicholson, lt.-col.
Ogden, Matthias, judge adv.
Palmer, capt. 4th N. Y. rt.; Paulding, lt.; Platt, judge adv.; Pelton, lt. 1st N. Y.; Pixby, lt.; Pettihone, lt.
Shallow, sub. com.; Smith, capt. in Arnold’s; Sacket, capt. 4th N. Y. rt.
Ten Eyck, Barrent, capt. 2d N. Y.; Tetard, Rev., interpreter.
Van Schaick, col.; Vanderburg, lt. 3d N. Y.; Van Renselaer, capt. and pay-master; Varick, Richard, sec. to Arnold.
Zadwitz, maj.

Names of Revolutionary Soldiers Buried in the Western Reserve, Ohio.

Ashtabula—Noah Warner.
Aurora—Major Elijah Blackman, William Crooks, Benjamin Eggleston, Daniel Kenneday, Captain Abner Pease, Captain Ebenezer Porter, Julius Riley, Captain John Seward, Ebenezer Sheldon, Samuel Taylor.
Chardon—Seth Phelps.

From Gertrude V. R. Wickham, Historian Western Reserve Chapter.
WORK OF THE CHAPTERS.

The Mobile Chapter (Mobile, Alabama) was organized in January, 1901, with thirty members. Our regent is Mrs. Richard H. Clarke, wife of Congressman Clarke. She is endowed with rare tact and executive ability.

The other officers are women capable of filling their respective positions: Mrs. Rette Goode, vice-regent; Mrs. Charles S. Shawhan, recording secretary; Miss Metta Thompson, corresponding secretary; Mrs. M. D. Wickersham, registrar; Mrs. Thomas St. John, treasurer; Mrs. William Oscar Stephen, historian.

Many asked what the society means—what good did it accomplish? An able article from the pen of Mrs. Narcissa Taylor Shawhan, who quoted largely from the American Monthly Magazine, was sufficient to enlighten the uninformed.

The grand reception given April 19th was pronounced one of the most charming and impressive ever seen in Mobile. Mrs. McIntosh, wife of the physician of the Marine hospital, was hostess. The parlors and halls were profusely decorated. There were patriotic songs, ballads of the olden time, and music. Two original poems were read—“Lexington,” by Mrs. M. E. H. Ruffin, and “The Revolution’s Dawn,” by Mrs. Elizabeth Willison Stephen.

The Mobile Daughters of the American Revolution are enthusiastic over their success, and many new applications for membership have been made.

Emerson said, “Sculpture is history.” This society is history in a unique sense. It not only revives deeds of heroism of the past, but incites that patriotism which shall preserve precious memories, and cause our children to emulate the example of their forefathers.

“Let us draw their mantles o’er us
Which have fallen in our way:
Let us do the work before us,  
Cheerly, bravely, while we may,  
See the long night-silence cometh, and  
With us it is not day.”  
—ELIZABETH WILLISSON STEPHENS.

La Puerta del Oro Chapter (San Francisco, California).—
The pause of the summer’s holiday gives La Puerta del Oro Chapter an opportunity to glance over the calendar of the past nine months, and chronicle her record of privilege and achievement.  
The work of La Puerta del Oro Chapter is largely a relief one. As distance debars us from the privilege of perpetuating the memory of the historic dead, we seek our compensation in caring for the heroic living—our brothers, as they pass through our gateway of gold to and from the battlefields of the Philippine Islands.  
To the indefatigable efforts of one of our “daughters,” Mrs. C. F. Greenleaf, wife of Surgeon-General Greenleaf, U. S. A., the founding of the Manila library is largely due, and through her and the Red Cross Society the chapter has sent large contributions.

Our January meeting gave way to the first state conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution of California. This has served to solidify the interests of the chapters, to promote friendly feelings among the members, and to quicken enthusiasm for the purposes of the society. It was resolved that the conference should meet again in November.

The birthday of Washington is our chapter’s day of special patriotic observance, and a reception was chosen as being the form of celebration in which the society could entertain the greatest number of its friends. The meeting was eloquently addressed by Mrs. Isidore Burns, the regent, on the incalculable value of the life of Washington. The fine article of Mr. Walter Gilman Page, “Our Patriotic Societies,” was read by Mrs. John F. Swift, the state regent. Delightful vocal and violin selections were given, and the excellent string band from the Presidio played the national airs.

At our April meeting Mrs. M. H. Myrick read a paper on the “Genealogy of George Washington.”
In early May our chapter accepted with enthusiasm the invitation of the California Society of the Sons of the Revolution to meet the President of the United States, when the alarming illness of Mrs. McKinley compelled a hasty abandonment of the function, and for many hours all hearts trembled with painful concern for her safety.

The chapter year will close with a reception tendered by our state regent, Mrs. John F. Swift, to all the chapters at her beautiful home.—Susanna R. Patch, Historian.

Sequoia Chapter (San Francisco, California).—The pretty house of the Sorosis club presented a delightful scene on April 19th, the occasion being the annual breakfast of Sequoia Chapter.

Here, were the members of the chapter, with their friends, beautifully gowned, seated at tables, bright with flowers, being served with dainty viands—there, a few sturdy farmers, hastening from the plough, snatching their muskets to make a stand for freedom, "fired the shot heard round the world."

The same blood flows in our veins, the same spirit animates us here by this western sea—our heritage from the brave men who fought at Lexington and suffered at Valley Forge.

After an appreciative discussion of the menu all gathered in the flag-decked, vine-wreathed auditorium to listen to words of greeting from the regent, Mrs. C. T. Mills, with responses from regents of sister chapters. Earnest words suitable to the spirit of the day, with musical selections and the singing of "America," brought to a close a most enjoyable occasion.—Mary Brice Moores, Historian.

Connecticut State Conference.—The eighth general meeting of the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution was held with the Norwalk Chapter, April 19, 1901.

Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, regent of the state, presided. A cordial address of welcome was given by Mrs. Weed, in which she referred to the work being done by the Norwalk Chapter in erecting tablets and placing memorials, as well as bringing to light the history of many colonial homes.

The response was made by Mrs. Otis S. Northrop, of
Waterbury. This was followed by a contralto solo by Miss Amy Wood.

The state regent introduced the Hon. Jonathan Trumbull, president of the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and great-great-grandson of "Brother Jonathan." In the greeting, voiced by Mr. Trumbull from the "Sons" to the "Daughters," full credit was given the Daughters of the American Revolution for the noble work they have done. He commended the cooperation of the "Sons and Daughters" in the various patriotic interests common to both. The audience next listened to a violin solo by Miss Agnes Littlejohn, which was followed by a stirring paper on "Patriotism" by Mrs. Grace Brown Salisbury, of the Mary Clap Wooster Chapter. Mrs. Eugene Chaffee, of the Nathan Hale Memorial Chapter, then read a sketch of the life of Major General Joseph Spencer, one of Connecticut's Revolutionary heroes. Mrs. Chaffee said that a suitable memorial will shortly be erected to his memory, as the general assembly has recently appropriated $5,000, fifteen hundred of which is to be expended in a monument, and five hundred dollars for a portrait of General Spencer.

From this number nearly every paper assumed the nature of a Nathan Hale memorial. The title of Miss Dotha Stone Pinneo's paper was "Nathan Hale, Inspirer of Men."

The next business meeting will be held with the Hannah Woodruff Chapter, in February, 1902.

At 2.15 the afternoon session was called to order by Gen. Russell Frost. The audience listened to an address by the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, D. D., of Boston. Dr. Hale is the son of Nathan Hale, who was the eldest son of Enoch Hale, who was the brother of Capt. Nathan Hale, the martyr spy. After this address General Frost introduced the Rev. Charles M. Sellock, of Norwalk, who gave a glowing tribute to the character and achievements of Nathan Hale, and closed with a few congratulatory remarks to the Norwalk Chapter upon the completion of their beautiful memorial. The Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, D. D., of Brooklyn, also gave a stirring patriotic address. The assembled daughters then adjourned to the steps of the armory where the exercises
were held, attendant upon the unveiling of the "Nathan Hale Memorial Fountain," given by the Norwalk Chapter and their patriotic friends to the town and city of Norwalk.

The fountain was unveiled by Mrs. Kinney, state regent, and Mrs. Weed, regent of the Norwalk Chapter. Mrs. Weed, for the chapter, presented the fountain, and the Hon. Charles Glover, mayor of Norwalk, accepted the gift in a short speech.

The record of the eighth annual conference of the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution will add another chapter to the society's patriotic history.—MRS. CLARENCE E. BACON, Secretary.

Green Woods Chapter (Winsted, Connecticut), at the annual meeting, May 9, 1901, elected officers for the ensuing year as follows:

Regent, Mrs. Caleb J. Camp; vice-regent, Mrs. Charles L. Alvord; corresponding secretary, Mrs. John E. Clarke; recording secretary, Mrs. B. E. Moore; treasurer, Mrs. E. W. Jones; historian, Mrs. Harvey L. Roberts; assistant historian, Miss Phelps; librarian, Mrs. E. P. Wilcox.

At this meeting the Daughters dedicated a beautiful gavel, made of charter oak, and given to the chapter by Mr. Edward Clarke, of Winsted.

During the past year stones marking the graves of Revolutionary soldiers in the vicinity have been cleaned and reset, four new stones have been ordered, and the chapter intends placing markers in the near future.—JUDITH PHELPS, Assistant Historian.

Mary Clap Wooster Chapter (New Haven, Connecticut).—The annual meeting of the chapter was held May 21st. Mrs. Henry Champion, who has been the chapter regent for five years, tendered her resignation. Patriotism taken seriously as a trust has been her motto. Mrs. Champion was presented with a magnificent cluster of roses by the vice-regent, Mrs. Frank Benedict, accompanied by a few well chosen remarks and a sealed envelope containing the information that Mrs. Champion had been made a life member.
Mrs. N. D. Sperry, the national vice-president general, presented a resolution expressing the appreciation of the members of the chapter. Reports were made by the officers giving interesting accounts of every phase of the chapter work. Mrs. George Newcomb, who has been the chapter registrar for nine years, resigned and was made vice-regent. The officers for the coming year are:

Regent, Mrs. William Moseley; vice-regent, Mrs. George Newcomb; vice-regent, Mrs. George Barman; registrar, Mrs. Edward Beecher; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Frederick Street; recording secretary, Miss Florence Graham; treasurer, Mrs., D. T. Welsh; historian, Mrs. Grace Brown Salisbury; librarian, Miss Ellen S. Bartlett.—GRACE BROWN SALISBURY, Historian.

Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter (Litchfield, Connecticut).—April 20th the Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter held a meeting with Miss Minerva W. Buel in commemoration of Lexington.

The following vote was unanimously passed upon motion of Miss Buel, one of the members of the forestry committee:

"WHEREAS, An act to codify and amend the laws relative to the preservation of trees is about to come before the Connecticut legislature, and

"WHEREAS, We, the Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, believe that legislation for the protection and planting of shade trees on the highways, and for the preservation of our forests is most urgently needed; be it voted that the representatives of this town of Litchfield be, and they are hereby urged to use their influence in furthering this or any measure designed to save our trees from wanton destruction, and

"Voted, That a copy of this vote be sent to each of our representatives and published in the newspaper account of this meeting."

The chapter resolved to collect all names of Revolutionary soldiers who enlisted from Litchfield, to identify among them any who might have sacrificed their lives as martyrs on the British prison ships, and to erect to them some suitable memorial. The chapter begins the century with a work which it hopes will result in something worthy of old Litchfield and her famous past.
A deep interest in the society at large was shown by a vote to endorse a sweeping reduction of representation in our congresses, which have outgrown the wildest dreams of the founders.

The commemoration exercises were opened by the regent, who read the far-famed speech of Patrick Henry in the Virginia convention in March, 1775. This was followed by a stirring paper on the battle of Lexington by Miss Minerva Buel. Miss Buel concluded with a letter from Hannah Winthrop to Mercy Warren describing her escape from Cambridge after the battle. The program ended with Mrs. George Smith's fine rendering of Buchanan Read's "Revolutionary Rising," when the news of Lexington spread southward from the north.

At the May meeting the program was devoted to forestry. Each lady responded to her name with a quotation about trees. The paper, read by the chairman of the forestry committee, was printed and a copy sent to every chapter in the state. The paper touched upon the aesthetic and practical value of our forests and briefly stated the work done by the national government and in some states. The laws of Connecticut in regard to tree planting and preservation were cited and then the work of the chapter was told in the following words:

"In October, 1900, the Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter appointed a committee to form some plan for the preservation of our roadside trees. This committee has procured or had printed copies of the laws of our state, which have been distributed through the grange and mail to the land owners of the town.

"Articles have been published in the local paper. A bill creating the office of tree-warden, which is now pending in the legislature, was printed in the paper, and the chapter voted that our representatives be urged to vote for it.

"The chapter has put a marker on a large oak, one of the original forest trees which covered Litchfield hill when the first settlers came. Two members of the chapter have offered prizes of books to the school children of the town for the best essay on trees. We commend this work to every chapter. Next spring the department of agriculture proposes to send out free, young trees, as seeds are now distributed. Why could not every chapter in Connecticut apply through the congressman for ten of these trees?"
"That would mean four hundred and forty trees set out by the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution. Let the school children plant these trees in connection with their Arbor day exercises. After the trees had been growing three years they would draw the state bounty.

"Ten trees at ten cents a year would be just one dollar. This could be used to make some scholar a member of the state forestry association, or some book on trees could be given to the school. Take up this line of work, and ideas to suit the varying needs of the different localities will come to your committee and members."

—Miss Cornelia Buxton Smith.

Norwalk Chapter (Norwalk, Connecticut).—The annual meeting of the chapter occurred on May 16th. The work of the committee on the chapter's prize for the topic "Children of the Revolution," was presented in a letter from Mrs. C. W. Shelton, chairman.

The committee on marking the graves of Revolutionary soldiers reported that ninety-one markers had been voted to the Norwalk Chapter, by the Connecticut Sons of the American Revolution. A communication was read from the state secretary of the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution in regard to the book about to be issued called "Patron Saints and Patriots' Daughters," a book of Connecticut heroines of the Revolution. The Norwalk Chapter has contributed six pages and nine pictures to this work. The reports of the retiring board of officers were then read by Mrs. S. R. Weed, regent; Mrs. Jabez Backus, secretary; Mrs. K. P. Hunter, corresponding secretary; Mrs. F. Belden, treasurer; Mrs. Robert Van Buren, registrar, and Miss Angeline Scott, historian.

The Nathan Hale memorial treasurer, Mrs. E. H. Gumbart presented an itemized account of that fund. The fountain, costing in all $1,106.69, is entirely paid for. The new chapter hand-book was received from the printer, containing the history of the Norwalk Chapter, by-laws and list of members.

Augusta Chapter (Augusta, Georgia).—At a meeting of the chapter held June 5th, at the home of the regent, Mrs. Joseph B. Cumming, Mrs. Harriet Gould Jeffries, as chair-
man of the Meadow Garden committee, made an interesting report.

When the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution gave the Augusta Chapter an appropriation of $2,000 for the purchase of Meadow Garden, the congress made four stipulations, to which the state regent, Mrs. Robert Emory Park, acceded: That the chapter should have Meadow Garden put in thorough repair, the taxes and insurance paid and that as many meetings as the regent found practicable should be held there.

Mrs. Jeffries stated that it had been her intention to donate a money contribution to Meadow Garden, and as she had assumed the indebtedness, she would now give $286.75, to which her mother, Mrs. Harriet Glascock Gould, added $113. The members of the chapter were overcome by such generosity, and immediately a rising vote of thanks was tendered the ladies. Mrs. Jeffries is heart and soul in the work on Meadow Garden and in years to come it will stand as a monument to her untiring energy, boundless generosity and thorough patriotism.

Mrs. Charles Phinizy and Mrs. Withers gave generously to the Meadow Garden fund and were accorded a rising vote of thanks.

The following letter from Mrs. Dennis Eagan, state regent of Florida, was sent by Mrs. Robert Emory Park, state regent of Georgia:

"JACKSONVILLE, FLA., May 25, 1901.

"Mrs. Robert E. Park, 48 Merritts avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

"Dear Madam Regent—The necessity for help in the way of clothing and money in Jacksonville is very great.

"Will you not as state regent, make an appeal to the different chapters throughout your state in our behalf?

"We need money more than anything else in order to buy sewing machines, cooking stoves and things of this description, that cost too much to have sent.

"You cannot imagine anything like the condition that exists here among the people who tried to support themselves before the fire with their needles and machines. Everything gone, and many cases of sickness already here.

"If help was ever needed from the Daughters of the American
Revolution it is right now, and when this suffering can be remedied by a little immediate help.

"Very cordially,
"KATHRINE LIVINGSTON EAGAN (MRS. DENNIS EAGAN),
"State Regent, D. A. R., Florida."

Mrs. Park wrote:

"As regent of Georgia, I appeal to every chapter in the state to respond as promptly and liberally as possible.
"I know from the demands upon you for patriotic work that you can contribute very little from your chapter treasuries.
"But each chapter can raise money through some form of entertainment and each can furnish a box of clothing.
"I have not called upon you as a society until now, because as individuals the majority of you have contributed through your respective churches and through the Daughters of the Confederacy, to which great organization so many of you belong.
"But this moving appeal comes to you as members of a society, and as such you must respond. I am confident you will answer in a manner worthy of your patriotism and your humanity.
"I ask the regent to call her chapter together to consider this matter at once.

"MRS. ROBT. EMORY PARK.
"Georgia State Regent, D. A. R."

In response to this appeal a contribution was voted to the Florida sufferers.

Nancy Hart Chapter (Milledgeville, Georgia).—Mrs. J. Harris Chappell, regent; Mrs. O. M. Cone, vice-regent; Mrs. Laura Miller, secretary; Miss Mamie Andrews, treasurer; Mrs. J. L. Beeson, registrar; Miss Scott Whitaker, historian.

This chapter was organized February 7, 1900, with a small membership, but it has rapidly increased during the year. We took our name, "Nancy Hart," from one of the most remarkable heroines of the war. She stands out on the pages of history as rough and uncouth, but, by her many brave deeds, she rendered great help to the cause and endeared herself to all liberty-loving people. Georgia perpetuated her memory by naming a county after her, and we hope soon to mark her home in some appropriate way.

Another object of the chapter is to establish a library; great interest is being shown and we have already received a number of volumes.
To make each meeting interesting and beneficial, we have taken up a course in history, beginning with the earliest discoveries of America—through the Revolutionary war.—Miss Scott Whitaker, Historian.

The Oglethorpe Chapter (Columbus, Georgia).—The regent, Miss Anna Caroline Benning, keeps her chapter up to the mark in all patriotic work. The colonial reception, given at Wildwood park, for patriotic purposes, was very successful. The efficient committee were Mrs. Reese Crawford, Mrs. Henry R. Goetchius and Mrs. Richard Spencer. The colonial reception was tendered, so the quaint quotations ran, by “General and Mrs. George Washington in honor of the Marquis de LaFayette and Madame la Marquise.” Those distinguished persons were represented by bright little folks, Eugene Battle, Maggie Bedell, Gray Worsley and Martha Browne, while other colonial characters were charmingly impersonated.

The Piedmont Continental Chapter (Atlanta, Georgia).—As the 19th of April was the regular time of meeting of the chapter, as well as the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, the program for the afternoon included both the routine business and special commemorative features. Among these was an interesting description of the battle itself, read by the regent. “The Star Spangled Banner” was sung very sweetly by Miss Irah Cowan, and a patriotic reading by Mrs. Tupper was finely rendered.

The Piedmont Continental Chapter has distinguished itself during the year past for its good work along all lines of patriotic endeavor. Its members took an active and successful part in the twentieth century festival recently held in Atlanta for the benefit of the Continental Hall and Oglethorpe monument funds; beside which the chapter contributed a separate donation toward the former, at the last continental congress. Its membership list is growing and its future success and usefulness are assured.—Mary Brent Whiteside, Historian.
Chicago Chapter (Chicago, Illinois).—On March 21st was given the last lecture by Prof. Sparks, of the University of Chicago, in his course of six studies on "American History as Seen in American Literature," thereby closing the most enjoyable and successful series of literary meetings our chapter has known. On Saturday, March 16th, the Chicago Chapter celebrated the tenth anniversary of its organization, and gave a reception to our new state regent, Mrs. Robert H. Wiles, and the delegates to the tenth continental congress.

Mrs. A. T. Galt read a paper on the "Reminiscences of Early Days of the Chicago Chapter." Five-minute reports were given by the lately returned delegates from Washington, and music and refreshments closed the meeting.—FLORA RIPLEY WILSON, Historian.

The chapter held its annual meeting April 18th, at the Fine Arts Building. Mrs. J. A. Coleman was chosen regent. Mrs. Coleman has been closely identified with the active work of the chapter. She traces her ancestry through four families of Virginia, which includes the McCormicks and Steeles.

The other officers elected were as follows: Vice-regent, Mrs. C. H. Conover; recording secretary, Mrs. Carl Weber Preston; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Charles F. Millsbaugh; treasurer, Mrs. Frederick W. Lee; registrar, Mrs. H. A. Bogardus; historian, Mrs. Edwin Erle Sparks.

Several amendments were made to the by-laws of the chapter; one of the most important provided that "no member shall indorse more than two candidates for membership within a year."—KATHARINE COTTON SPARKS, Historian.

Piankeshaw Chapter (New Albany, Indiana).—A large party of ladies gathered in the flag-decked rooms of Mrs. Elwood Fawcett for the installation of the new officers of the chapter.

Greetings were sent to the new president general, Mrs. C. W. Fairbanks. The reports of the retiring officers were the main feature of the evening's work. Mrs. E. A. Maginness, vice-regent, spoke of the work done by the general society
and in fitting words referred to Miss Mary Cardwill, the first regent, and first woman in New Albany to become a member of the general society, and on behalf of the chapter presented her with the insignia of the society.

**Clinton Chapter** (Clinton Iowa), recently added materially to the fund for founding a public library under the efficient management of our regent, Mrs. Mary Pomeroy Ware. The chapter secured the Rev. Dr. Reilly, rector of the Episcopal church, to deliver his lecture on Mexico. The lecture was illustrated, the views being very fine. The audience was composed of the best and most intelligent of our citizens.—**Hannah Putnam Goodwin, Historian.**

**De Shon Chapter** (Boone, Iowa).—The annual meeting of the chapter was held at the residence of the regent, April 2, 1901. The officers for the ensuing year were elected. Having no historic spots to preserve, or local heroes whose memorials we might erect, De Shon Chapter has devoted its energies to hospital work. At the January meeting the chapter voted to furnish a room in the Eleanor Moore hospital, now in process of erection here. This hospital is named for the mother of Mr. S. L. Moore, a Son of the American Revolution, to whose generosity its existence is due.—**Hannah L. B. Knowlton, Regent.**

**Maine State Conference.**—The Maine state council was entertained in Portland, May 18th, by the Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter. There was a business meeting, banquet and reception. The business meeting was opened by an address of welcome by Mrs. York, of the Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter, responded to by Mrs. W. E. Youland, the state regent. Four topics were then discussed, “The Presentation of a Flag to the new ‘Maine,’” “Continental Hall,” “The Desecration of the Flag,” and “Are We Educating Our Children in Patriotism?” These were followed by the reports of the various chapters. The business meeting was followed by a banquet. There were four toasts: “Our Visitors,” Miss Belle Bickford; “Our Founder,” Mrs. John E. Palmer; “Our State Re-
gent,” Mrs. W. E. Youland; “Our Vice-President,” Mrs. Alfred Kendall. An informal reception was held from 2.30 to 3. An original poem was then read by Mrs. Nason, of Augusta, and musical selections were given by Miss Clementine Varney and the mandolin and guitar club. The meeting closed with addresses by the visiting regents.

**Maryland Line Chapter** (Baltimore, Maryland).—The Maryland Line Chapter met at the home of Miss Williams, April 19th, that day being the memorial day of this chapter, the anniversary of the battle of Lexington. Miss Lillian Giffen read Paul Revere’s Ride, and Miss Octavia Bates, of Detroit, gave a most interesting talk on the battle of Lexington, she being a descendant of one of the minute men mentioned in the account of that battle. Mrs. Wallace Bullock read a paper on the Bland family and spoke of some letters and papers which are interesting relics. Patriotic songs finished the afternoon. Mrs. J. Pembroke Thom, the state regent, was present. The chapter resolved to attempt some continued and more universal historical work during the coming year.—**Emma Stewart Roeity, Regent**.

**Betsy Ross Chapter** (Lawrence, Massachusetts).—The regular meeting of the chapter was held May 14th. It was voted to buy a bronze bust of George Washington, with pedestal, to be presented to the new Lawrence high school. It will be properly inscribed. The bust is from one made by a famous French sculptor, the cast having been taken from life 113 years ago.

A paper was read by Mrs. W. H. Sylvester regarding the finding of the grave of Nathaniel Greene, the Revolutionary hero.

The annual meeting of the chapter was held April 20th. The treasurer reported a balance on hand of $122.88, and the registrar that one new member had been admitted.

**Fitchburg Chapter** (Fitchburg, Massachusetts).—As American cities are rated, Fitchburg can be classed as one of the ancient ones. It was incorporated in 1764, and became a city
in 1872. The general court called it Turkey Hills, in its grant in 1719, probably from the fact that at that time it was the resort of immense numbers of wild turkeys. In 1748, it had six garrisons within its borders. That is, each family and its house was called a garrison, it being fortified against attacks by the Indians. To-day its 30,000 people are employed in fifty different industries.

But what should interest the readers of the American Monthly Magazine in this Massachusetts city of Fitchburg, is that within its borders lie buried fifty-one Revolutionary soldiers.

The Revolutionary war evinced the patriotism of the people in a way that the city may well be proud of. In 1768 the town united with Lunenburg, Massachusetts, in sending the Hon. Edward Hartwell, of the latter place, to a convention in Boston, to consider means to resist the oppression of the mother-country. In 1773 a town meeting expressed its determination to stand by Boston in its opposition. The representative sent in 1774 was instructed to move for a congress of all the provinces. This was one of the influences, though not the only or principal one, which led to the formation of the continental congress in September of that year. In November, 1774, forty men were enlisted in a company of minute men.

The eventful 19th of April found Fitchburg prepared for action. The alarm gun was fired and the minute men assembled, and being joined by several volunteers, about fifty men proceeded at once to Lexington, under the command of Capt. Ebenezer Bridge. A large baggage wagon filled with provisions was immediately sent after them, under the care of Thomas Cowdin, Jr.

Another company under command of Capt. Ebenezer Woods, immediately followed, with Kendall Boutelle, 1st lieutenant; Asa Perry, 2d lieutenant; Joseph Adams and Reuben Gibson, sergeants.

About thirty men were constantly in the army from Fitchburg. The only Fitchburg soldier killed during the war was John Gibson, at the battle of Bunker Hill. His body was never recovered.
Near the entrance of the Mount Laurel cemetery, lie the remains of Gen. James Reed, colonel of the Second New Hampshire regiment at Bunker Hill, his position at that fight being at the rail fence. From sickness contracted in the service, he became totally blind. In 1798 he came to reside in Fitchburg. General Reed died in 1837 and was buried with military honors. At the funeral procession the widow rode upon her horse, while the general's horse with empty saddle walked at her side, guided by his mate. A granddaughter a few years ago presented to the state of New Hampshire, a portrait of the general which hangs in the state capitol.

In October, the 31st, 1899, the Fitchburg Chapter was organized. It has succeeded in locating the graves of fifty-one Revolutionary soldiers; has properly marked all unmarked ones, and has taken as its work the erection of a suitable monument to the memory of these heroes.

The officers of the chapter are as follows: Mrs. Joseph Tufts, regent; Mrs. Fred. N. Dillon, vice-regent; Miss Kate Chaffin, recording secretary; Mrs. David F. Corey, treasurer; Miss Dora McMaster, registrar; Miss Alberta Haskins, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Herbert L. Chase, historian.

Mrs. Tufts, the regent, and Mrs. Chase, the historian, are great-great-granddaughters of Reuben Gibson, sergeant, known as Capt. Reuben Gibson, who went to the Lexington alarm.

Mrs. Dillon, the vice-regent, is great-great-great-granddaughter of Capt. William Thurlo, and Mrs. Corey and Miss Haskins are also descendants of soldiers buried within Fitchburg.—ADELAIDE F. GIBSON CHASE, Historian.

The Fort Massachusetts Chapter (North Adams, Massachusetts).—The chapter celebrated the evacuation of Boston by the British, March 16th. A paper on "Evacuation Day" was read by Mrs. Goodrich. Mrs. Boss gave a bright and interesting account of the official reports and of the exciting elections of the tenth continental congress. A delightful musical program was rendered by Miss Silvia Williams, Miss Gertrude Billings and Mr. Howard Billings. A descrip-
tive list of Revolutionary heroes was given to the ladies, the regent receiving the prize for the largest number of correct guesses.

The fall of Ticonderoga was celebrated on May 10th, at the home of Mrs. Clara Robinson. A paper on Fort Ticonderoga was read by Mrs. Hobbie. Mrs. Taylor gave an account of the battle, and Mrs. Sanford an interesting paper on our American government.

**Paul Revere Chapter** (Boston, Massachusetts).—Of special attractiveness was the silver loving cup presented by chapter members to Mrs. E. Everett Holbrook, who retires from the office of regent of Paul Revere Chapter. The cup is of a graceful colonial design and is twelve inches high. On one side is engraved in exquisite work the historical Christ church (Old North) with the date, April 19, 1775, in raised letters below it. On the other side the insignia of the society is found, with this inscription below it: “Isabel Norton Holbrook from the members of Paul Revere Chapter, D. A. R., March 7, 1901.” It stands on a raised base in the form of a shield used by Paul Revere on the silver made by him.

**Sarah Bradlee-Fulton Chapter** (Medford, Massachusetts).—We have had two social affairs in the way of whist and dancing parties, for the purpose of increasing our treasury. We have paid for a plate for reproducing the picture of one of our “real daughters” in the American Monthly Magazine. We have donated a year’s subscription of the American Monthly Magazine to the public library of our city, and given five dollars to the fund in memory of our late governor, Roger Wolcott. February 22d and May 30th are days which since our foundation we have publicly observed by appropriate celebrations. On the former we held an open meeting and listened to an interesting address by Mrs. Ida Farr Miller, past regent of the Faneuil Hall Chapter.

On Memorial Day we decorated as in previous years the graves of Revolutionary soldiers.—**Eliza M. Gill, Historian.**
Tea Party Chapter (Boston, Massachusetts).—"Favored by wind and weather," as our forefathers would probably write, we set sail on the third of June for Concord, Massachusetts. The occasion was the annual outing of our chapter, and our "goodly ships were train and trolley. Our place of meeting was the old Wright tavern, built in 1647, and used as headquarters by Major Pitcairn during his very short but highly interesting visit to Concord on April 19, 1775.

The famous battle ground, and indeed all the historic spots seemed so peaceful in the June sunshine that in spite of monuments and tablets we were half inclined to think that some one had made a mistake in locality. But if the war-like spirit was missing, the philosophical atmosphere was quite evident, and Concord, the dreamer's home, became very real to us.

Past the homes of Emerson, Hawthorne, Thoreau and the Alcotts, we drove, then followed the path by which they all were borne to rest in beautiful Sleepy Hollow.

Returning to the tavern we were served with lunch; a short business meeting followed, and a visit to the antiquarian rooms finished the program of a delightful day.—MAY HOLLAND, Historian.

Genesee Chapter (Flint, Michigan).—The chapter met April 11th with Mrs. Annette W. Burr. Mrs. Mollie Young read an exceedingly interesting paper on "The Inventions of the Past Century." This was followed by a talk on "Practical Discoveries Made by Aid of the Microscope Along the Line of Medicine the Past Century," by Dr. Rundell. The chapter is making a great effort to establish a library. The February meeting was exceedingly interesting, and while it is rather late to report it now, I would like to say a few words. The chapter met February 14th, with Mrs. R. C. Durant. A committee had prepared very dainty programs in the form of hearts. The entertainment consisted of music, both vocal and instrumental, and readings. Following the musical program valentines were again given out, this time white heart-shaped bits of cardboard, a picture of George Washington on each, with the words, "First in the
hearts of his countrymen." Each member was passed a slip of paper with one of the letters making up the name of George Washington. These slips were numbered and the person requested to write something characteristic of the great man, beginning with the letter on her slip. The result was a very good acrostic.

The secretary read a note from Mrs. H. H. Crapo-Smith, of Detroit, presenting the Daughters with a beautiful set of books, Hawthorne's Literature of All Nations.—ANNE STEVENS-RUNDELL.

Louisa St. Clair Chapter (Detroit, Michigan).—Regent, Mrs. R. H. Fyfe; vice-regent, Mrs. Leartus Connor; recording secretary, Mrs. H. B. Joy; treasurer, Mrs. E. W. Stoddard; corresponding secretary; Mrs. Charles Larned Williams; registrar, Miss Mary F. Chittenden; historian, Mrs. Talcott E. Wing.

Executive committee: Mrs. Truman H. Newberry, Mrs. Bertram C. Whitney, Mrs. Geo. Wm. Moore, Mrs. S. C. Stearns, Miss Madeline King.—MRS. CHARLES LARNED WILLIAMS, Corresponding Secretary.

St. Louis Chapter (St. Louis, Missouri).—The tablet to Pontiac, the first enduring monument of the St. Louis Chapter in commemoration of historic scenes and events, was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies at the Southern hotel, within a few feet of the spot where the famous Indian was buried.

Mrs. Wallace Delafield, regent, opened the ceremony by calling upon the Rev. Dr. S. J. Nicolls, chaplain of the Sons of the Revolution, to offer the invocation. Dr. Nicolls prayed for a spread of the sense of obligation to the weak, that by the commemoration of such events as the death of Pontiac this nation might be moved to a larger appreciation of the leniency and consideration due the remnant of that race whose heritage we now possess.

Mrs. Delafield then briefly sketched the history of the
movement which had resulted in the erection of the tablet. One of the objects of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, she said, was to mark historic spots and commemorate historic events. Missouri was not like Massachusetts and Virginia, which states were teeming with scenes and sites that were directly connected with colonial history and Revolutionary events. However, the society had decided to take some action that would commemorate a historic event, and a committee appointed for the purpose had recommended the erection of a tablet to Pontiac, who had played such an important part in the early history of the nation, and whose body lies buried near the present site of the Southern hotel. She called upon Mrs. George H. Shields, state regent, who removed the American flag, with which the tablet had been draped, and the enduring monument to Pontiac was unveiled.

Bishop Daniel S. Tuttle, president of the Missouri Society of the Sons of the Revolution, delivered the address of the day. The bishop acknowledged his pleasure at being selected to speak at the unveiling of the tablet, a tablet that promised to reclaim from obscurity and guarantee to future memory an event that belongs to the history of early days when St. Louis was a struggling settlement of the Lacledes and Chouteaus. He reviewed briefly the history of the Indian activity of the time when Pontiac was the leader of the opposition to the white man's march of progress.

There have been some famous men among the American Indians. Pontiac was one of these. He heads the list of names in which are those of King Philip of the Wampanoags, Black Hawk of the Sac and Fox, Sitting Bull of the Sioux and Geronimo of the Apaches.

Pontiac was an Ottawa, chief of one of the numerous tribes which originally lived upon the shores of the great lakes. He was truly a remarkable Indian. He combined with the statecraft of Black Hawk the fighting qualities of Sitting Bull and the cruelties of Geronimo. Bishop Tuttle said of him:

"We come not to bury Pontiac nor to praise him. He was a savage and the son of a savage. While we respect the old injunction
to speak no ill of the dead, truth compels us to admit and state that Pontiac embraced in his character all the elements of human weakness, qualified. His sagacity was the cunning of the savage. His intrepidity was strongly tainted with vanity, and his life ran easily along the current of self-indulgence, which found its culmination in a riot of drunken boisterousness. It is unfair to say he had no claim to any of the virtues. The four cardinal virtues are justice, fortitude, prudence and temperance. To the first and last of these Pontiac, in any light of history, could not lay claim. In fortitude and prudence he had a standing. Fortitude simply means determined resolution, followed by patient and firm endurance in the fulfillment of resolutions. This virtue Pontiac had in an emphasized form. All his life was filled with a strenuous effort to drive back the English who were making inroads upon the Indian possessions. He hated the English with a bitter, vindictive hate, while he was friendly toward the French. Prudence is but another term for foresight, and this Pontiac possessed. He saw in the persistent, stubborn efforts of the English a determination to overrun the country. He met this by an organization of all the Indians west of the Alleghenies into an army of defense, and fought stubbornly every onward step of the English. In this work of organization and inspiring of his forces he rose almost to the heights of statesmanship, and around his head rightly belongs the halo of patriotism. He gave his efforts, his life, for the protection of his country.

Pontiac's plan to save the country for the Indian is without a parallel in Indian history. In 1762-3 he organized 47 different tribes and villages of Indians, who, upon a given day, were to rise and crush the English. Pontiac himself undertook the capture of Fort Detroit. But he was betrayed by an Ojibway girl in love with Major Gladwyn, the English commander, and failed to capture the post. In the course of this war every other English post west of the Alleghenies fell into the hands of the Indians, but Fort Detroit was always held against him, and it was in his final failure to capture it that his Indian confederation collapsed.

Pontiac was a giant in stature and possessed of many good traits. His notes, given the French for supplies for his Indians during the attack upon Detroit, were redeemed at their face value and were the only sinews of war ever devised by an Indian. He was eloquent in council and crafty in war. He knew how to make the most of an opportunity. He was a skillful field marshal and a leader of more influence than any other chief. He organized all the tribes around the great lakes against the English save the Menominees on the Wisconsin peninsula. He fought fiercely almost all of the year 1763, and, even when he had been defeated in the North, came into Illinois and organized the Kickapoos and the Illinois Indians into a final effort against the English. He believed the Indian strong enough to hold his country against the Caucasian, and in the organization of
his people he displayed an ability beyond that of any other leader of
his race. He was cruel, to be sure, and a savage, but he was still
the great Pontiac, known in every Indian village and tribe, believed
in by his people and a patriot as defenders of their own are patriots.
When St. Ange de Bellrive, who afterwards became the acting
commander at Fort St. Louis, was in command at Fort Chartres, in
Illinois, Pontiac came to him and begged him to assist the Indians
in their efforts to destroy the English. St. Ange refused, and Pontiac
sent an embassy down the river to make a similar request of the
governor of Louisiana. It was not until this embassy returned from
New Orleans and reported failure that Pontiac abandoned his life's
cherished dream—that the Indian would arise in his might and drive
the English back whence they came. Though St. Ange refused him
in the day of his need, Pontiac never indicated resentment, and the
two men became fast friends. In 1769 Pontiac visited St. Ange at
St. Louis. The Illinois Indians were holding a festival across the
river at Cahokia. Pontiac insisted upon visiting them. St. Ange
warned him the English were in a mood to murder him, but the
strong-willed Ottawa chieftain would go. He was murdered while
intoxicated at the festival, a Kaskaskia Indian following him into
the wood and cleaving his skull. St. Ange brought the body to St.
Louis and buried it just where the Southern Hotel now stands.
There is nothing in the history of the American frontier more
frightful than the cruelties of the Indians during Pontiac's war. But
the odium of it all is not upon the great chieftain's name. He was
a savage, and that he should have attained to such achievements as
he did is so remarkable as to insure his name against all forgetting.
In studying the life and the great plan of Pontiac the ethnologist best
understands, perhaps, why he so signally failed. The Indians he or-
organized were all small tribes. In that very time the tribe of the
Sioux, in its many ramifications, was said to have 30,000 warriors
capable of service in the field. But Pontiac was without access to
this great fighting force. Himself an Ottawa, he belonged to a
people who for generations unnumbered had been the foe of the
Sioux. As political situations and party affiliations can defeat plans
of great men in this day, so did they defeat Pontiac and make his
end hideous.

Paulus Hook Chapter (Jersey City, New Jersey).—The
chapter celebrated its second anniversary April 20th, by a
reception and breakfast at Delmonico's, in commemoration
of the battle of Lexington. Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, na-
tional president of the Daughters, was the guest of honor.
Mrs. Althea R. Bedle, regent of the chapter, announced
that it is the chapter's intention to place a tablet at the spot
where Washington and Lafayette formed the plans which led to a signal victory.

Addresses were made by Mrs. Fairbanks, Mrs. J. Heron Crosman, Miss E. Ellen Batcheller, state regent of New Jersey; Mrs. Henry Clark Coe, Mrs. Jasper Cairns and others.

**Mahwenawasigh Chapter** (Poughkeepsie, New York), celebrated chapter day on the 30th of April, and opened for inspection the old Clinton house, the new home of the chapter. It was a great event for the local chapter. This was the executive mansion of Governor Clinton, and through the efforts of Miss Myra Avery, the regent, has been given to the chapter.

The day's program opened by a reception by Mrs. Taylor and the Vassar Chapter, given at the college. The exercises at the Clinton House began at 3 o'clock. The regent, Miss Myra Avery, spoke a few cordial words of welcome to the guests. She gave briefly the history of the chapter, and told why the 30th of April was selected. Referring to the name of the chapter and its pronunciation, she said if it were studied a little and the syllables noted, and if the last syllable was approached without a feeling of panic, the name would glide easily and musically off the tongue. She referred to what had been done to the house, and what was hoped to be done. It was desired to replace the insignificant present entrance with an ample veranda extending across the entire front of the building, and also to remove the conservatory on the east side, and it had been the hope to make these changes before chapter day, but it was impossible to do it, and the building was presented as it was. It was, she said, a great happiness to be the hostesses to guests whom it is a delight to honor.

Then Mrs. Charles H. Terry, the regent of Fort Greene Chapter, spoke about the proposed monument to be erected to the memory of the prison ship martyrs. It is hoped that all the chapters will contribute toward the fund.

Mrs. Samuel Bowne Duryea, of Fort Greene Chapter, read an eloquent paper, reviewing the achievements of the past
century, and woman's important duty in its events. She has had a heritage of patriotism, and so intensely has she been absorbed in the subject, as almost to have changed the character of the gray matter of the brain. If it could be revealed, it would probably be found to have changed to red, white and blue.

After the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" was sung, Miss Wheeler rendering the solo part, Mrs. Samuel Verplanck, state regent of New York, spoke of the state work. She referred to the condition of the chapters she had visited. They were prosperous and growing. She closed by thanking the members throughout the state for their love, patriotism and friendship.

The guests then deployed through the house and visited the several rooms, especially the Washington room upstairs; and thus ended a very interesting day's proceedings of Mahwawasigh Chapter.

Colonel George Croghen Chapter (Fremont, Ohio).—
Our chapter was organized November 17, 1900, with fifteen charter members, and named for Col. George Croghen, who so brilliantly defended Fort Stephenson in 1813. Our present membership is twenty-three. Our meetings have been very pleasant, especially so the one held February 22d, with exercises appropriate to the day. We have held but few meetings, and have no work to report, but for our age I think we are doing nicely.—MARY C. NORTON, Secretary.

Elizabeth Sherman Reese Chapter (Lancaster, Ohio).—
The Elizabeth Sherman Reese Chapter was organized April 23, 1900, but was not chartered until the 30th of the following October. In the interim there passed away the gracious and beloved woman for whom it is named, the daughter of a noted Revolutionary family, herself identified with the history of the town from almost its earliest days.

Under the leadership of our indefatigable regent, Mrs. Elizabeth Wynkoop MacCracken, the club entered upon its duties with a determination to work as well as to celebrate; to make its own, in a way that the members had never here-
tore done, the thoughts, deeds and hopes of those heroic ancestors who have built our great and happy country. The following program of study was adopted for the year:

The Discovery of America.
Spanish Explorations and Settlements.
The French in the New World.
English Explorations, the Settlement of Virginia.
Early History of New York and New Jersey.
The Settlement and Settlers of Massachusetts.
The Successive New England Colonies.
The History of Maryland.
The Settlement of Carolina. The Story of Georgia.
The Quakers and William Penn. Pennsylvania and Delaware before the Revolution.
The Tribal Distribution of the North American Indians. Their Dispersion.
American Literature before the Revolution.

—Maria Ewing Martin, Historian.

John Riley Chapter (Hamilton, Ohio).—Our genial and kind-hearted citizen, Mr. O. M. Bake, with loyal patriotism and generosity of heart, has made the daughters of the John Riley Chapter the proud and happy possessors of the magazine building, the only relic of old Fort Hamilton now in existence. It is built of squared timbers with hipped roof. After the abandonment of the fort it was used for a jail. This kind deed of Mr. Bake seems to have touched the pulse of patriotism of our people. Many kind offers of relics, portraits, &c., have been made to us to decorate the walls of our patriot home. But in the midst of our joy we fully realize that there is a struggle before us to secure a suitable spot within the site of the old fort for its last resting place. It
is our desire that it shall be eventually a twin monument to the one now in contemplation to be erected to the memory of the boys in blue who saved our Union. And this not builded, but preserved to the memory of the knee-pants patriots who made our Union.

We have remembered the Ohio alcove in the Manila library with five dollars in money and forty-three books. We most heartily endorse the effort to secure the possession of Valley Forge and thus preserve not only the most noted historical point on record, and the very defenses constructed by Washington’s heroes, but also to stay the hand of the woodman and give the people of the twentieth century an opportunity of following the very footsteps of the patriots, and there, surrounded by the beauties of Nature, may they not be led in spirit and in truth unto Nature’s God.—Mrs. W. C. Miller, Historian.

Piqua Chapter (Piqua, Ohio).—Piqua has so many historic associations that it is fitting that the great days marking epochs in American history be honored in an especial manner here. So the birthday of Old Glory was celebrated at the home of the regent, Mrs. Frances E. Edgerton Nelson. Interesting papers were read, after which Mrs. Nelson announced a guessing contest. Cards were distributed bearing in one corner the insignia of the daughters and containing a witty Revolutionary alphabet composed by Mrs. Nelson, in which each letter was given and a blank left to be filled as:

“A is for—who was shot as a spy.
B is for—who near Pittsburg did die.”

Miss Margaret McKinney for the greatest number of correct answers was given “The Head of a Hundred.”

Mrs. Frank Irvin announced the year books for the succeeding year. These are very unique and continue the study of historical residences.

The celebration of flag day has aroused the enthusiasm of those who have hitherto thought little of such things.

Piqua, where La Salle wandered, where George Rogers Clarke and William Henry Harrison stopped, where Mad Anthony Wayne marked a trail which Wayne street still.
WORK OF THE CHAPTERS.

commemorates, where Logan, Tecumseh and the Prophet loved to linger and where was fought the first and last battle of the famous French and Indian war that took this valley from France and gave it to England, must live up to her memories.

**Springfield Chapter** (Springfield, Ohio).—On January 29th, 1901, Mrs. Asa S. Bushnell entertained the daughters. The subject for the meeting was: “Old Colonial Days and Ways,” “What is the Daughters of the American Revolution?”

February 22, 1901, Mrs. Oscar T. Martin, Mrs. William White Keifer and Mrs. Elizabeth Ludlow entertained the Springfield Chapter at the home of Mrs. Martin.

**Donegal Chapter** (Lancaster, Pennsylvania).—The November meeting was memorable in the history of the chapter. The hospitable and beautiful home of Mrs. Geo. N. Reynolds was given up for the occasion, which was the inauguration of the new regent, Miss Susan Carpenter Frazer, and the reception into the chapter of two “real daughters,” Mrs. Eliza A. Lee and Mrs. White.

Many besides daughters were invited. The guests were received by Mrs. Reynolds, Mrs. Walter R. Breed, the regent, Miss Frazer, and Miss Daisy E. B. Grubb, a representative of the Philadelphia City Chapter.

Upon taking the chair the regent made an address, in which was outlined the work for the coming year. The “real daughters” were presented. The regent most cordially welcomed them into the chapter.

In December, Miss M. Louise Rohrer, corresponding secretary, entertained the chapter. Miss Daisy E. B. Grubb, whose summer home is Mount Hope, near Lancaster, was received into the chapter as an associate member.

The January meeting was at the home of Mrs. C. H. Locher. The delegates to the continental congress were elected—Miss Frazer, the regent; Miss Sarah Watson Mather, the delegate; Mrs. Wm. P. Brinton and Mrs. Charles H. Locher, the alternates. At this meeting two prizes (one from the chapter, the other from the regent), were offered.
to the graduating class of the girls' high school. Subject, "Lancaster in the Revolution." The essays were read at the high school before all the classes and the Donegal Chapter.

The Misses Spruher entertained the chapter at the February meeting.

In March Mrs. Ira W. Arnold entertained the chapter. It was unanimously voted to raise money to aid in the building of the Manila club house.

In April, Mrs. Wm. P. Brintz invited the chapter and many guests. Those from out of town were Mrs. Abner Hoopes, ex-vice-president general; Mrs. Rothrock, regent of Chester County Chapter; Mrs. H. Pennypacker, of Moore Hall. Several vocal selections were given by the members. Miss Emma Bolenius wrote a very fine historical paper on the stamp act and the causes leading to the Revolution.

Mrs. Charles L. Ehler entertained the chapter at her home at the May meeting. After the business is transacted at each meeting historical papers are read, music, both vocal and instrumental, given by members of the chapter, after which luncheon is served.

On April 16th for the benefit of the Manila club house, the Donegal Chapter gave a musical and progressive euchre party, at the Iris club. The citizens generously responded to the call. The sum of $125.10 was sent to the treasurer, Mrs. Edward Ogden.

Harrisburg Chapter (Harrisburg, Pennsylvania).—Since the organization of the chapter the June meeting has been held either on the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill or on flag day, but this year it was decided to commemorate the battle of Monmouth, the memory of which stirs the blood of every Pennsylvanian, for the reason that it was the valor of General Wayne and his Pennsylvania troops that did much toward saving the day so nearly lost by the treachery of General Charles Lee.

As the battle was fought on Jersey soil, the literary part of the program was devoted to a study of two interesting characters who were connected with the history of that state.

Mrs. Alricks, the regent, gave an interesting account of the services rendered by the "soldier-parson," telling graphically of the ruthless murder, by a British soldier, of the minister's wife. She concluded by a recitation of Bret Harte's poem which was founded on the stirring incident in the fight at Springfield, when, the wadding of a portion of the Jersey infantry having given out, Caldwell rushed into the Presbyterian church and coming out with his arms filled with hymn books, called out, "Now put Watts into them, boys."

Miss Pearson read a paper on Molly Pitcher, whose services, in firing her husband's cannon on the field of Monmouth won for her high praise from General Greene, the brevet of captain and the promise of half-pay for life from Washington, while her untiring zeal in carrying water for the thirsty soldiers of Knox's artillery gained for her the name which has become historic.

At the conclusion of her paper, Miss Pearson presented to the chapter a gavel made from one of the yellow pine beams in Molly Pitcher's house at Carlisle. Miss Pearson had had the gavel mounted in silver and engraved with an inscription telling of its association with that heroic woman. The gavel itself was the gift of Mr. Henry Spicer, who was too large-hearted to keep in his own possession such an interesting historical relic.

Mrs. Thomas M. Jones, who represented the chapter at the convention of the Daughters of the American Revolution at Buffalo, on flag day, gave an interesting account of the proceedings.

The state conference will be held in this city on the 23d, 24th and 25th of October, and there is no occasion to fear that the reputation for hospitality which our historic city so well deserves will suffer at the hands of the Harrisburg Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.—CAROLINE PEARSON, Historian.

Lady Washington Chapter (Houston, Texas).—The chapter has taken up the work of making a department of United
States history in the Carnegie library. Mrs. Sydnor has presented, for the purpose, a very valuable work, entitled "The Life and Writings of George Washington," by Jared Sparks, containing twelve volumes. Mrs. J. C. Hutcheson has followed this generous gift with another from Captain Hutcheson and herself of the congressional "Record of the Rebellion." This was received with delight, and the natural protest against the word "rebellion," against which the Southern woman promptly places herself.

**Brattleboro Chapter** (Brattleboro, Vermont).—While we have no great events to describe, no great deeds of which to boast, there are abundant indications that the chapter is in a healthy, growing condition, thoroughly alive to all interests and activities resulting from events which have so changed the destiny of nations, and brought our beloved land to its test of faithfulness to principles of civil and religious liberty. It has been marked by happy social occasions, by literary entertainments of a high order of merit, by patriotism manifested in having a share in the welcome home to the Nation's hero, Vermont's distinguished son, Admiral Dewey; by a generous response to an appeal to our order for material aid for the suffering and destitute in our new possession of Porto Rico, and by an observance, with appropriate public exercises, of the one hundredth anniversary of the death of the "Father of our Country."

The chapter received an impetus in enthusiasm for our order, consequent upon the attendance of the full quota of delegates and alternates upon the tenth continental congress.

On of the pleasantest functions of the year was a reception given by the regent, Mrs. Estey, at which the husbands of the daughters and the Sons of the American Revolution were included in the invitation. Reports of the congress were given in papers which covered the subject thoroughly.

The chapter meeting took the form of an outing at two different times during the summer months. The first of these was in July, when the daughters enjoyed a picnic supper at the home of Miss S. E. Clark.

A notable event of the year was the excursion to Deerfield
in September. The visitors were most cordially received by Mr. Sheldon, of the historical society. Memorial hall, filled as it is with ancient and antiquated treasures, most of them possessing interesting historical associations, would take hours of time and pages of manuscript to describe. Other points of interest visited were the old Unitarian church, which still retains its high pulpit and square pews; the old cemetery, where repose saints and soldiers of Revolutionary days.

Another one of the notable social events of our chapter year was the lawn tea given by Mrs. H. D. Holton. The golden light of the September afternoon made her little landscape like a bit of enchanted ground.

The November meeting of the chapter was supplemented by a pleasant social function when Mrs. H. H. Thompson threw open her pleasant dining-room to a large company of chapter members and guests.

The literary features of the year, as exhibited in the papers presented, have been entertaining to an unusual degree. We notice among them one given by Mrs. Williston Walker, of Hartford, upon "Old Colonial Days," which was a graphic picture of home life in Connecticut from 1640 to 1700. Another upon the "Spanish-American War," given by Mrs. D. H. Clement, of Brooklyn, was much appreciated. Two very interesting papers were those of Mrs. G. B. White upon "What Happened One Hundred Years Ago," and by Mrs. G. M. Love upon "The Part the United States takes in Defense of Cuba, and why this Step was Taken."

To the Brattleboro Chapter is due the credit of the idea of the expression of welcome from the Daughters of the American Revolution of Vermont to our gallant sailor and hero of Manila—Admiral Dewey.

The chapter has not been unmindful of interests and activities of the present day, and, with the whole sisterhood, have had a share in assisting in another hour of national need. With the coöperation of the people of the town, public sewing meetings were held in festival hall; new garments were made, and a barrel of them, together with fifty-four dollars in money, was sent to the sufferers in Porto Rico.
"The glory of children is their fathers" is a Scripture declaration which has had an apposite exemplification, as the chapter observed, by public exercises, the one hundredth anniversary of the death of Gen. George Washington. The service, with selections and addresses, proved eminently fitting to its purpose.

In closing the record of the year, we would bear loyal testimony to the untiring devotion of our regent.—Susan E. Clark, Historian.

Esther Reed Chapter (Spokane, Washington).—The outline of study for the chapter, as prepared by Mrs. Bedford Brown and Miss Putnam for the year, was as follows:

Voyages and Discoveries; The Coming of the Pilgrims, Founding and Federation of the New England Colonies; Puritans and Puritanism; The Real Autocrat of New England; The Southern Colonies; The Middle Colonies; French and Indian Wars; The Causes of the Revolution and Declaration of Independence; The Work of Patriotic Societies; Sketch of Gen. Joseph Reed; Colonial Women; Washington as Portrayed in Recent Literature; Statesmen and Noted Men; Abigail Adams and Our National Songs.

The chapter celebrated the anniversary of Washington's birthday in a social meeting at the residence of Mrs. James. A number of members appeared in colonial costumes. A letter from our delegate to the tenth annual congress was read.

The patriotic lines repeated by little Abby James caused some of the members to express a desire to form a children's society as an auxiliary to Esther Reed Chapter.

At the May meeting papers were read on "The Indian Wars in the Connecticut Valley," by Mrs. John G. Slayden, and "The Life of Abigail Adams," by Mrs. M. A. Phelps.—Elizabeth F. T. Tannatt, Historian.

Rainier Chapter (Seattle, Washington).—Our chapter is a live one, has a distinct object to work for, and has materially increased both in interest and membership. While the social feature of the chapter has not been its only aim, it has been
distinctively pleasant, especially noteworthy being the reception given at the home of Mrs. Phillips, when a short skit entitled “Not a Man in the House” was cleverly enacted. A musical given at the Rainier Grand was greatly enjoyed. The brilliant event of the year, however, was a colonial ball, given at the Lincoln on January 5th to commemorate George and Martha Washington’s wedding day. The powdered hair and patches of the women, and some real colonial gowns, made the grande dames of the colonies seem very real for the nonce, the effect being heightened by the stately figures danced.

The program, printed in a year book of buff color, combined with a deeper tone, outlined a study in colonial history. Besides this study, live meetings were given over to the hearing of lectures on parliamentary law.

The chapter has endeavored to keep in touch with the national by having full reports of the Daughters of the American Revolution at the Paris exposition read, as well as reports of the late congress at Washington. Among the papers read before the club, the regent’s, Mrs. Hardenbergh’s, in “What Led to the American Republics,” was notable, and went to the foundations of the causes underlying the Revolution. Colonial women are always interesting, but were made especially so in two papers, one on Margaret Shippen, and one on Rebecca Motte, which were ably written.

Among the courtesies extended to our chapter, may be mentioned Mrs. Bacon, our state regent’s buffet luncheon, at which reports of the congress were read in detail, also her luncheon for the officers of the Rainier and Mary Ball Chapters. Mrs. Hussey afforded the chapter a pleasant day by entertaining them at her summer home at Alki Point.

On February 22d the Sons of the Revolution gave a ball at the Lincoln, at which the Daughters of the American Revolution were among the guests. The stars and stripes, as well as pictures of the Washingtons, decorated the ball room, where a program was given before dancing began. One will not soon forget the stirring speech of Colonel Thompson, or the impassioned words of Mr. Rowell, who held up the incentive of a lofty ideal, in words so glowing as to have fired
the hearts of the most luke-warm with patriotism. In the supper room, a goodly collection of Revolutionary relics were on exhibition.

An organization that is self-centered will die; not so then our chapter, which is interested in whatever the national congress presents, has contributed to the continental hall by individual subscription, and desires to offer prizes for high school essays on subjects connected with the Revolution. For our further opportunity we may find many suggestions in the doings of other chapters; which include the giving of books to the public library, more correspondence with other chapters, in order to keep in closer touch with them; and a further research in colonial history. We are glad to have to record the loss of but a single member this year, who has taken her credentials to the Mary Ball Chapter of Tacoma. One other member has gone east to live, but desires to retain her membership with us.—JESSIE MURIEL REEVES, Historian.

"New occasions teach new duties; time makes ancient good uncouth; They must upward still, and onward, who would keep abreast with truth;
Lo, before us gleam her camp-fires! we ourselves must Pilgrims be,
Launch our Mayflower, and steer boldly through the desperate winter sea,
Nor attempt the future's portal with the past's blood-rusted key."
THE OPEN LETTER.

This department is open to all Daughters of the American Revolution for the discussion of important current topics which concern the whole National Society. Not more than four articles can appear in any one issue. All letters must be signed and limited to 300 words.

Litchfield, Conn., June 18, 1901.

To the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE:

The Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter, of Litchfield, has unanimously adopted the following resolutions calling for reform in our representative system. The preamble declares that the society's reputation depends on "sweeping reduction," that the constitutional unit of the society is not the chapter but the individual member, as attested by her national number, and that every member owes allegiance to her society first, to her chapter afterward; therefore,

"Resolved, That we call for such a constitutional reform as shall base our representation upon our membership in each state divided into congressional districts of an approximately equal number of members each, one representative to be elected from each district by the chapters of that district through their regents and delegates assembled in state conference or otherwise; or to be elected in any way the chapters see fit; but that we are also ready to consider all other methods based on membership that shall seem to us as direct and simple; and

"Resolved, That we hereby record our readiness to relinquish our present right of representation through our regent, and all other chapter rights and privileges that shall seem to be at variance with the highest interests of our society; that we repudiate the spirit that seeks to elevate the chapter at the expense of the society; that while upholding the integrity of the chapter, we insist that it ought to be maintained only so far as it remains in harmony with the national character of the great society of which each chapter is only a part; and that we call upon all chapters to unite in pushing a reform so vital to the welfare of all.

"ELIZABETH C. BARNEY BUEL, Regent."
EDITOR'S NOTE BOOK.

For nearly a century, from time to time, efforts have been made to determine the last resting place of General Nathaniel Greene, who died at his plantation, Mulberry Grove, a few miles distant from Savannah, June 19, 1786. Last year the society of the Cincinnati of Rhode Island appointed Colonel Asa Bird Gardner of that state to make search for the remains. Several gentlemen of Savannah coöperated with him in a systematic search. The names of several spots have been given as the supposed last resting place of the illustrious Revolutionary hero—Dungeness, Runaway Negro creek, the bank of a pond in Savannah and several different vaults in the cemetery. The remains were discovered in the Mossman vault in the Savannah cemetery. They, were identified beyond all question by the coffin plate, upon which was the following inscription:

NATHANIEL GREENE,
Obit June 19, 1786.
AGE, 44 Years.

Since the establishment of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, March, 1892, the minutes of the Board of Management and the proceedings of the congresses of the Daughters of the American Revolution have been regularly published. In this issue of the magazine appears the first book of the hitherto unpublished early minutes. They will be continued in succeeding numbers until all have been printed. It is believed that every member will be interested in the history of the beginning of our order.

"In what a forge and what a heat
Was shaped the anchor of our hope."
"Our progenitors need not to have been heroes and heroines to interest us—to have been hallowed by a blaze of glory in high spheres in war, or in the council chamber, for us to love them."—Lord Lindsay.

Contributors are requested to observe carefully the following regulations:

1. Write on only one side of the paper.
2. Give full name and address of the writer.
3. All proper names should be written with great plainness.
4. When possible give dates, and the places of residence of ancestors for whom the inquiry is made.
5. Enclose a two cent stamp for each query. When a personal answer on a doubtful point is desired send self-addressed envelope and extra stamp.

A special request is made for answers, or partial answers to queries that the value of the department may be enhanced to all subscribers. All answers will be inserted as soon as received.

Direct all communications to:

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

ANSWERS.

61. PARKE.—The wife of Capt. John Parke, of Preston, Conn., was Mary Witter. For proof address editor of this department.

65. RAWLINGS.—Wanted the ancestry of Col. Moses Rawlings, who was lieut. in a regiment formed in Berkeley Co., Vir. Also the names of his daughters, and something of his military record.—V. V. H.

66. BROUGHTON.—Information is asked of Nathaniel Broughton of S. C. He had a son John H. Broughton who married in S. C., Miss Dyer. After her death he moved to Savannah, and married Mary Jondine. Was this Nath'l a son of Thomas Broughton, governor of S. C. 1735-1739, and had he any Revolutionary service?—A. D.

67. (1) FULTON.—Can I learn the Revolutionary record of the Fultons of Shenandoah, Va.? Family tradition says the head of the family came to the colonies in the early part of the 18th century, from Edinburgh, Scotland, and that his wife was a Huguenot.

(2) SOUDER OR SOULTHIER.—Also the record of the descendants of
Molly Souder, or Soulthier, a widow from Holland, a resident of Philadelphia during the Revolution. She loaned Gen. Washington a large sum of money, “Silver dollars in iron-bound oaken chests right from Holland,” about the close of the war.

(3) Lynch.—Ancestry and Revolutionary record of Thomas Lynch, of Guilford, N. C., who was killed by his Tory neighbors while he was carrying supplies to colonial forces, in the vicinity, about the time of the battle of Guilford C. H.

(4) Wells.—The ancestry and Revolutionary record of two brothers William and Charles Wells, noted scouts and Indian fighters in the early settlement of Kentucky.—G. G. I.

68. (1) Bull.—Wanted the parentage and ancestry of Seth Bull, born in Conn., died Aug., 1828, over sixty years old. He married Sarah Selden.

(2) Selden.—Ancestry of Sarah Selden, born in Conn., died in Holley, N. Y., 1867, aged ninety-four years. Her mother’s maiden name was Mary Olcott. Relatives settled in Rochester, N. Y. Also the parentage of Mary Olcott.

(3) Lathrop.—Parentage and ancestry of John Lathrop and Lydia his wife. He died Sept., 1814, aged seventy-eight years. Lydia died Sept. 23, 1810, aged fifty-six years. Their daughter Lucy Lathrop was born in Norwich, Conn., Aug. 7, 1777. She married Thomas Southworth, May 26, 1800.

(4) Southworth.—The ancestry of Thomas Southworth who died Aug. 16, 1810, aged thirty-four years. He had a brother Constant. They were descendants of Constant Southworth, the eldest son of Alice Carpenter Southworth and Edward Southworth, of London, Eng. Constant Southworth married Elizabeth Collier, a daughter of Sir William Collier. They had six children, three sons and three daughters. Constant died about 1680. The connecting links between Constant and Thomas who died 1810 are very much desired.—G. M. P.

(5) Barlow-Stedman.—Parentage and ancestry of Lydia Barlow, wife of Thomas Stedman, son of Thomas Stedman and Mary Perry Stedman, of South Kingston, R. I. Thomas and Lydia Stedman moved from Smyrna, Mass., to western N. Y., early in 1800. Also the ancestry of Mary Perry, who married Thomas Stedman, son of Thomas and Hannah McKown Stedman, of So. Kingston, R. I. Mary Perry was sister of Commodore Perry’s grandfather.—G. M. P.

69. Green—Richardson—Mansfield.—Information is desired of Nathaniel Green whose name is given in the list of the reception committee of the “Boston Tea Party,” Dec. 16, 1773. Was he the husband of Keziah Richardson, and the father of Elizabeth Green who married Col. Samuel Mansfield, of New Haven, Conn?—A. E. L.

70. Harris.—William Harris, one of the founders of R. I., was born 1610; died 1681. He married Susannah ———. Can any one fill the blank, giving her ancestry, birth and death?—M. A. P.
71. BEVINS-CLARK.—Wanted the ancestry of Andrew Bevins, born at Lyndeborough, N. H., Aug. 18, 1775. Also the ancestry of Rebecca Clark, daughter of Thomas Clark, who married Andrew Bevins in Reading, Vt., Aug. 7, 1797.—H. L. B. K.

72. MARTIN.—Information of the ancestry of Joseph Martin, born in Albemarle Co., Vir., 1740. Was agent for the Cherokee Chickasaw, and Choctaw Indians. He died 1808 in Henry Co., Vir., and the county seat was named in honor of him. Can his grave be identified?—L. H. H.

73. LAMBKIN-SHERMAN.—Wanted the ancestry of Mabel Lambkin, who married David Sherman, of Huntington, Conn., about 1785. They lived and died at Tashua, Conn.—E. S. T.


(2) HILL-MONTGOMERY.—Wanted dates of birth and marriage of Ebenezer Hill and Margaret Montgomery, his wife. Their oldest child, William, was born July 12, 1784. Family tradition says they were from Conn. though for a time prior to 1803 they lived in Stillman, N. Y.—M. D. B.

75. CHANDLER-LORING.—Wanted the ancestry of Zebedee Chandler, and wife Lydia Loring, daughter of Caleb Loring. Zebedee Chandler held town offices in Plympton many years, was lieut. in Capt. Loring's Co. that marched from Plympton to Marshfield, April 19, 1775 (see Lexington Alarm, Vol. 12, page 183). He died Dec. 2, 1777, aged sixty-five years. His wife died April 2, 1760, aged thirty-eight years. Of which Caleb Loring was she the daughter?—W. H.

76. BARNES-ALEXANDER.—Information is desired of Richard Barnes (3) who married Penelope Manly (see Wythes, Vir. rep., p. 190). His will is dated July 15, 1754. His daughter Elizabeth (fifth child) married John Alexander. Who was John Alexander? Was Richard Barnes Alexander a son?

(2) CLARKE.—John Clarke, ancestry is desired. His wife was Nancy Hobson, who died in Manchester, Va., was buried in Cumberland Co., Va., the home of her son Francis James Clarke. The family say the muster roll of Capt. John Clarke was among the family papers until a few years ago when it disappeared. Of what company was he a captain? In what regiment?—H. F. C.

77. OSBORNE.—I wish to learn something of the Osbornes who lived near Valley Forge during the Revolution. The daughter Mary afterward married Isaac Dehaven. Tradition says she blew out
the candle to aid her brother Richard to escape in the darkness, and tell his father and other continentals in the vicinity that British officers were in the house. Was the father's name Richard? Who was his wife? In what regiment were father and son? Had they descendants?—A. E. J.

NOTE.

If A. D. W. F., No. 1, July, 1900, learned anything about Benjamin Maltby, will she kindly communicate with this department, as there is another query for the same man.—L. B. N.

The editor of the Genealogical department gratefully acknowledges the receipt of a file of "Avery Notes and Queries" from Mr. Elroy M. Avery, "Keim and Allied Families" from Mrs. deB. R. Keim, and a copy of "Town Records of Derby, Conn., 1655-1710," 500 pages, just published, from Mrs. M. W. Pinney of the Sarah Riggs Humphrey Chapter, Derby. These are all valuable for reference.

"Let us thank God for having given us such ancestors; and let each successive generation thank Him not less fervently for being one step further from them in the march of ages."

THE LIGHT OF LIBERTY.

By Julia Thurston Booker.

"Hang out the light." In Boston town
All eyes were raised to see
The light that burned in Boston's tower
To warn Oppression that the hour
Had come for Liberty.

It's glimmering thro' that night of gloom
Was Freedom's voiceless cry
That warned her sons of foreign hordes,
That called her sons for naked swords
And bade them "do or die."

And like a star, in storm and stress
It shone for men to see
The road that patriot feet have trod
Up Freedom's high-way unto God—
To God and Liberty.
It lit the way to Lexington;  
It vanquished Tyranny;  
It set the patriot-soul aflame;  
It flashed a kingdom's funeral pyre;  
It made a Nation free.

And like a star it still shall lead  
For aye in Freedom's van;  
Whenever Freedom cries in need,  
Wherever patriot hearts must bleed,  
And man can die for man.

THE OLD DISTANT HILLS OF THE PAST.

By Luella Hartt Soper.

How dear to our hearts are the names of our fathers,  
When the story of freedom is told to us here:  
The deeds of the brave and the lives they surrendered  
Are written in light, in our homes, we revere.  
The name of a Hale, with the life that he gave us,  
The words of our Henry, that flashed through the world,  
Still dwell in our hearts with the Star Spangled banner,  
The banner which never, please God, shall be furled.

O ne'er on life's path did our Washington falter,  
With high, lofty aims, he doth bide with us still,  
His footprints are clear on our own field of battle,  
And his voice ever speaks from the far distant hill.  
The old distant hills of the past is my story:  
O, stay with us memory, and weave in our lives  
The courage, the zeal, the love for our country,  
And every high aim of the brave that survives!

THE REVOLUTION'S DAWN.

By Elizabeth Willisson Stephen.

Why left our pilgrim fathers, England's hawthorn-scented lane,  
And braved the treacherous ocean, a barren shore to gain?  
Why to the far Carolina, the Huguenot had strayed,  
Far from his land of vintage, and a forest home had made?
Not for love of gold, our fathers crossed the dangerous sea—
It was from man's oppression, that, at least, they might be free.

They toiled 'mid untold dangers, braved the famine and the snow;
And oft they fell the victims of a cruel, savage foe.

So they strove—these dauntless spirits, the weary years along,
Till they grew into a nation, proud, prosperous and strong.

They loved their grand old mother—England fair across the sea;
They asked for simple justice; not as slaves to treated be.

The flame is fiercer, stronger, which has smouldered, pent up long;
So burned in patriot-bosoms, England's tyranny and wrong.

Can we stop the sea's wild raging, the storm-fiend on its track?
Can hands that loosed the blood hounds, in their fury hold them back?

So as bootless tried the British, to quell the storm at last;
Desperate men would die for Freedom—the doubtful die was cast.

What meant those wild bells ringing—clanging far into the night?
What meant that breathless riding, as swift as the wings of light?

The tocsin had been sounded—for great Lexington was fought;
'Twas the first blood of the conflict—blood, that was dearly bought.

O mothers, teach your children of the brave of long ago—
Worthy scions of such fathers, to manhood they shall grow.

O daughters, of such sires, let us never fail to keep
A sacred trust their story, with a reverence warm and deep.

"By that Revolution the English nation was divided. It was still one race, but two nations, an instance where to divide was to multiply, and with that event Anglo-Saxon civilization entered upon the conquest of the world."

"Great were the hearts, and strong the minds
Of those who framed, in high debate,
The immortal league of love that binds
Our fair broad empire, state with state."
Young People’s Department

EDITED BY

MARGARET SIDNEY.
YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT.

CONVENTION OF 1901.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME BY MRS. LOTHROP TO THE NATIONAL PRESIDENT, MRS. STERNBERG.

I have the honor and the joy to stand here to-day to speak from the depths of my heart what I can barely trust my tongue to utter, for the memory rushes backward over the past six years without one cloud to dim the brightness of that perfect union and accord my board of national officers and I have experienced. These noble women who have been all that a national board of officers could be, who have helped and sustained me—who have been true and loyal to me and to the great cause—who have loved it with a great and unswerving affection because they saw that the cause of the child and the youth of our land was the cause that should be uppermost in our hearts and our souls—and whose affection for me I no more doubt as I stand here to-day than I doubt the rising of the sun or the going down of the twilight ray of each day. I cannot speak of it here and now—only these few words. At some future time I may more fittingly voice it.

And now, my heart lifts with very joy. As I leave the office of national president of the society which I founded, I leave it in the very hands to whom it should most safely be confided. One whose aims for it will carry it onward and upward on the same principles upon which it was founded; one whose faith in God and whose life, constantly harmonize; one whose example will be a daily incentive to the young people over whom she will preside, toward all that is the truest and the best. Her name stands for all that is noblest and highest; those of us who have been associated with her cannot help but love and admire her. She will achieve great results where I have so imperfectly and unworthily accomplished my work, and she will be the leader of this great cause onward to a grand and brilliant future. I see it all with prophetic eye; and I rejoice that into her hands is committed this great trust. Together—her husband, the surgeon general of the army of our great republic, and she will do all in their united power and influence to further this cause of the child and the youth of our country. And I beg for her, my dear, dear Mrs. Sternberg, members of this society, that you will render to her your constant and hearty support; your affection and your loyal trust; that you will as never before, put all your energies to the work and sustain her.
in every endeavor for your welfare and progress. This I pray you to do and you will be richly blessed for I can think of no one who will so grandly lead you on to the best success.

Members of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution, will you rise and give your national president the white salute of welcome!

RESPONSE TO MRS. LOTHROP'S ADDRESS OF WELCOME BY THE NEWLY ELECTED PRESIDENT, MRS. GEORGE M. STERNBERG.

Madam President, Children of the American Revolution, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I highly appreciate the honor of being elected president of this patriotic organization, which, although still in its infancy, already gives promise of vigorous development and may in time equal the mother society to which it owes its existence, if not in material resources, at least in numbers and in devotion to the patriotic ideals which it is our common object to foster. I fear, however, that neither my strength nor my ability may prove equal to your reasonable expectations, and I should not have ventured to assume the responsibilities of the office of president of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution had I not felt assured of the kind support of the ladies who will constitute the National Board of Management, and especially of your retiring president, Mrs. Lothrop, who as founder of the society can never fail to take a deep interest in its continued success, and upon whose advice and assistance I am sure I may rely.

The rapid growth of the various patriotic societies which have come into existence during the past few years is sufficient evidence of the vitality of the spark of patriotism which should be present in the heart of every man, woman and child in this broad land; and also of the fact that this spark, although often dormant, may become a glowing flame when fanned by the influences brought to bear upon it by such an organization as this. The association of individuals actuated by common and ennobling emotions, together with the influence of patriotic music, patriotic speeches, and the presence of the national flag, cannot fail to stimulate love of country and respect for the flag—a reverence which must depend upon a due appreciation of all it stands for. And what does it stand for? It is not only the flag of a great and prosperous nation, which commands the respect of the civilized world and floats over every ship of war, every fort, and every public building belonging to the United States, but it is the symbol of liberty and of the rights of man. And for us it is much more than this. It is the flag which our patriotic ancestors followed in the war for independence. It wit-
nessed their sufferings in the camp at Valley Forge, and on many a hard fought battlefield; it floated proudly over our victorious troops when Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown. From that day to this, with an ever increasing galaxy of stars, it has been present whenever American soldiers or sailors have been called upon to meet the enemies of their country and has served to inspire them with patriotic valor. As it floats before us we have visions of General Jackson and his brave soldiers behind their breastworks of cotton bales at New Orleans, of the famous victory achieved by the frigate "Constitution" in her encounter with the "Guerriere" in 1812, of the storming of the castle of Chapultepec during the Mexican war, of the great battles of the Civil war, and of the more recent events in our history in Cuba and the Philippines. Every victory gained and every drop of blood shed by our patriotic ancestors in securing American independence, or by our brave soldiers and sailors who have since defended the flag on land or at sea, has served to add to the sacred memories which cluster around "Old Glory" and to make it for us the cynosure of our patriotic impulses and the symbol of our country's glory.

This society, which is but five years old, has already attained a membership of more than 5,000 and I doubt not will continue to grow in numbers and in usefulness. For this every member should constantly strive; existing chapters should endeavor to enlarge their membership, and new chapters should be organized wherever the sons and daughters of revolutionary ancestors reside in sufficient numbers to make it practicable. The stronger we are the greater will be the laudable pride of each member in the national organization and in the achievements of his ancestors during the war of independence, the memory of which it is the object of our society to perpetuate. In the chapters interest in American history, and especially in the events of the war for independence, should be maintained by visiting historic localities, by study of books and documents relating to this momentous period in our nation's history, and by the reading of papers concerning the deeds of our patriotic ancestors.

At the annual meeting of the national society in this city delegates have an opportunity to become acquainted with the national capital, to appreciate the wisdom of its founder in the selection of a site and the laying out of a plan for the future city, and beyond all the privilege of visiting that sacred spot where the remains of Washington now rest. Returning to their homes inspired by their visit to Mount Vernon and by the patriotic exercises in which they have been participants they cannot fail to carry with them a more ardent love of country, a higher appreciation of its present greatness and of the vast interests involved in the struggle for American independence, and a firm resolve to show themselves worthy citi-
zens of this glorious republic; ready if need be to defend the flag upon the field of battle, or if deprived of that privilege on account of their sex, to make those sacrifices which patriotic women must make when their sons, husbands, and brothers, respond to their country's call and to do whatever may be in their power to alleviate the sufferings of the sick and the wounded and to assist the widows and the orphans of those who fall in the defense of their country. This last mentioned patriotic duty does not always command the attention it deserves. These helpless victims of war too often have to bear the burden of poverty in addition to the sorrow of giving up their loved ones, and I desire to commend to all Children of the American Revolution these widows and these orphans as having a special claim to their sympathy and practical assistance.

MARCH MEETING, 1901.

The regular monthly meeting of the National Board of Management, Children of the American Revolution, was held at Columbian University on Thursday, March 7, at ten o'clock.

Present: Mrs. Sternberg, national president; Mrs. Lothrop, Mrs. Field, Mrs. Heth, Mrs. Hamlin, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Fleming, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Catlin and Mrs. Benjamin.

The meeting was opened by prayer by the chaplain general, followed by the reading of the minutes for February and for the special meeting in February, which were accepted by the board. The minutes of the convention held on February 18th were also read, and the following correction was made. Mrs. Hamlin moved "that in view of the fact that the recording secretary was out of the room when the motion given by Miss Dodge was put to the congress, be it resolved that we declare that the congress was not in order to put the motion according to parliamentary ruling, and therefore the action is void." Seconded by Mrs. Lothrop and carried.

It was also decided that the names of Warren Shaw Fisher, of the General Muhlenberg Society, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Scott Dudley Breckinridge, of the Capitol Society, of the District of Columbia, be inserted in the convention minutes.

The reports of the vice-president in charge of organization, the corresponding secretary, and the treasurer were read and accepted. Fifteen application papers were read and accepted.

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

Miss Helen Hill Ward as president of a society in Butte, Montana; Miss Thompson as president of a society in Pennsylvania; both of whom were confirmed by the board.
The resignation of Mrs. Emma L. Jaynes, state director of Nebraska, was accepted. The board decided after deliberation that the name of Nathaniel Greare must be retained by the society of that name, unless the registrar finds that no application papers have been signed and passed. Mrs. Lothrop moved that Mrs. Taylor be authorized to order more constitutions, putting in the list of new officers of the national board and such other printed matter as she requires. Seconded by Mrs. Field and carried.

Mrs. Hamlin moved that in case the book for permits for stationery is not found, the corresponding secretary be authorized to procure another. Seconded and carried.

Mrs. Hamlin moved that the national president consult with the treasurer and arrange for auditing the yearly report of the treasurer. Seconded and carried.

Mrs. Lothrop moved that Mrs. Sternberg, national president, be chairman of editing committee for the Monthly Bulletin, Children of the American Revolution, when Mrs. Lothrop has finished the editing, Mrs. Sternberg to appoint her committee. Seconded and carried.

Mrs. Hamlin moved that the board adjourn. Seconded and carried.

Respectfully submitted,

CAROLYN GILBERT BENJAMIN,
Recording Secretary.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

March 1 to 31, 1901.

1901.

March 1st. Balance (including $43 Continental Memorial fund), $180 60

Receipts.

March 1st to 31st—
From fees, $46 75
From badges, 21 00
From certificates, 2 00

For Continental Memorial Hall Fund from District of Columbia societies (Halls of the Ancients entertainment), 26 28

Total, $276 63

Disbursements.

Bailey, Banks & Biddle (badges, etc.), $32 51
R. C. M. Barton (decorating Columbian Uni-
versity and Theatre, Feb. 22). .................. 20 00
S. M. Mayer (ribbon, badges, etc., Feb. 22), ... 10 39
Sol. Minster (orchestra Columbian Theatre and
rehearsal, Feb. 22), ......................... 40 00
Treasurer (revenue stamps), ..................... 20
Treasurer (Stamps), .......................... 1 00
Registrar (clerical assistance), .................. 17 00
Continental Memorial Hall fund transferred to
Savings Bank, ............................. 69 28

Total, ........................................ 190 38

On hand, ...................................... $66 25

Investments.
Corson mortgage note, ........................... $1,000 00
In Savings Bank, ................................ 500 00
In Savings Bank (Continental Memorial Hall fund), 69 28

$1,566 53

VIOLET BLAIR JANIN,
Treasurer.

APRIL MEETING, 1901.

The regular monthly meeting of the National Board of Manage-
ment, Children of the American Revolution, was held at Columbian
University on Thursday, April 11, at ten o'clock.
Present: Mrs. Sternberg, national president; Mrs. Lothrop, Mrs.
Field, Mrs. Janin, Mrs. Hamlin, Mrs. Paul, Mrs. Fleming and Mrs.
Benjamin.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the chaplain, after which
the minutes of the March meeting were read by the secretary, and
with a few corrections adopted. The reports of the vice-president
in charge of organization, the corresponding secretary, and the
treasurer were read and accepted. Forty-four application papers
were read and accepted.

The following names were presented for confirmation by the
board:
By Miss Wise, state director of Virginia, Mrs. Elizabeth Smoot
Fuller as president of a society in Alexandria, Virginia, to be named
the Anne McCarty Ramsey Society; Mrs. Lillie Goodwin Griggs as
president of a society to be organized in Petersburg, Virginia.

By Mrs. William Cummings Story, acting state director for New
York, Mrs. William Tod Helmuth as president of a society in New
York.
By Mrs. Baird, director for the District of Columbia, Miss Bradley as president of the Nellie Custis Society; Mrs. Walker as president of the Red, White and Blue Society; all of whom were confirmed.

Mrs. Osborn, of Milton, Pa., announced to the board, through the vice-president in charge of organization, that her society had chosen the name of Flying Camp Society.

Mrs. Cottles announced that her society would be named the Becky Bates Society.

The board received the announcement of the resignation of Mrs. George P. Lawton as president of the Bemis Heights Society, Saratoga Springs, with much regret, and the secretary was instructed to write Mrs. Lawton to that effect.

Mrs. Fleming contributed $5.50 to be added to the Continental Hall fund, which was received with much appreciation.

The secretary was instructed to write to Mrs. A. L. Barber that it is the earnest desire of the board to retain her name as one of its vice-presidents. Mrs. Paul moved that Mrs. Benjamin order 25 charters from Bailey, Banks & Biddle. Seconded and carried. Mrs. Hamlin moved that the recording secretary be instructed to procure suitable books for her records. Seconded and carried. Mrs. Hamlin submitted to the judgment of the board designs for a badge to be presented to the honorary president, Mrs. Daniel Lothrop; and some slight changes in the design being deemed desirable, Mrs. Field thereupon moved that a committee of three be appointed with power to carry out the instructions of the national convention of February 19th with regard to the purchase of a badge for the honorary president. Seconded and carried. The national president named as that committee Mrs. Hamlin, Mrs. Janin and Mrs. Benjamin.

There being no further business, the board adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

CAROLYN GILBERT BENJAMIN,
Recording Secretary.
IN MEMORIAM.

"Brief time we wait,
For soon or late
Death ope's the gate,
Then cometh rest."

MRS. ELIZA WARFORD HALL, the state regent of Pennsylvania, widow of the late Louis W. Hall, entered into rest Saturday, March 23, 1901.

MRS. RACHEL ELTING FERGUSON, a "real daughter" of the Hendrick Hudson Chapter, died April 17, 1901, aged 95 years.

MRS. REBEKAH ROSE PACKARD, a "real daughter" of the Joseph Habersham Chapter, Atlanta, Georgia, died April 30, 1901, Covington, Pennsylvania, aged 106 years.

MRS. MARY ANN KIRK, a "real daughter" of the George Clinton Chapter, Wilmington, New York, died March 7, 1901.

MISS MARY ELIZA WHITCOMB, Samuel Ashley Chapter, Claremont, New Hampshire, died October 1, 1901.

MRS. POLLY CLOUD GRAVES, Lexington Chapter, Lexington, Kentucky, died March 13, 1901.

MRS. ELVIRA D. MATHER BARCLAY, died March 21, 1901, Huron, South Dakota.

MRS. MARTHA HILL GIBSON, Chicago Chapter, Chicago, Illinois, died February 19, 1901.

MRS. ANNA WAKEFIELD BALDWIN, Chicago Chapter, Chicago, Illinois, died September 13, 1900.

MRS. JAMES L. CHANCE, Chicago Chapter, Chicago, Illinois, died May 25, 1901.

MISS HARRIET A. ADAMS, Boston Tea Party Chapter, Boston, Massachusetts, died March 20, 1901.

MRS. HARRIET ANTONETTE TERRY, FRAME, Deborah Champion Chapter, died April 29, 1901.

MRS. SARAH FLETCHER WHITCOMB, Deborah Avery Chapter, Lincoln, Nebraska, died 1900.

MRS. FANNIE LOUISE WITHERSPOON HARRISON, Martha Wayles Jefferson Chapter, Opelika, Alabama, died September 25, 1900.

MRS. ANNA MORRIS HOLSTEIN, Valley Forge Chapter, Norristown, Pennsylvania, died December 31, 1900.

MRS. MARTHA BENNITT, Roger Sherman Chapter, New Milford, Connecticut, died February 10, 1901.

MRS. FANNY CROSBY RICE, Brattleboro Chapter, Brattleboro, Vermont, died March 16, 1901, at Washington, D. C.
MRS. JULIA I. CORNELL CALDWELL, Mahoning Chapter, Youngstown, Ohio, died April, 1901.
MRS. FLORA JACOBS THOMPSON, Mahoning Chapter, Youngstown, Ohio, died May 1, 1901.
MRS. SUSAN DONALDSON SLOSS, Saint Paul Chapter, St. Paul, Minnesota, died March 18, 1901, Woodburn, Kentucky.
MRS. NELLIE A. GLADWIN, Fanny Ledyard Chapter, Mystic, Connecticut, died April, 1901.
MRS. ELIZABETH FARRAND, Louisa St. Clair Chapter, Detroit, Michigan, died April, 1901, at Port Huron, Michigan.
MRS. FRANK O. DAVENPORT, Louisa St. Clair Chapter, Detroit, Michigan, died March, 1901.
MRS. STEPHEN SANFORD, Amsterdam Chapter, died March 22, 1901, at Aiken, South Carolina.
MRS. MARY L. FANNING OLDS, Anne Brewster Fanning Chapter, Jewett City, Connecticut, died April, 1901.
MRS. VIOLA SEYMOUR McAFFIE, Rockford Chapter, Rockford, Illinois, died at her home March 4, 1901.
MRS. ABBIE HOBART COMINGS, Rockford Chapter, Rockford, Illinois, passed away with the dawn of the present century.
MRS. HELEN SCHWARTZ, Harrisburg Chapter, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, died May 15, 1901.
MRS. G. L. ADAMS, Genesee Chapter, Genesee, Illinois, died May 26, 1901.
MRS. SARAH WHITING COWNE THAYER, Mary Fuller Percival Chapter, Van Buren, Arkansas, died December 31, 1900.
MRS. CLARA HOYT BURLIEGH, Hannah Winthrop Chapter, Cambridge, Massachusetts, died June 8, 1901, at Athol, Massachusetts.
MRS. MARIA STEVENS NORRIS, Fort Findlay Chapter, Findlay, Ohio, died April 17, 1901.
MRS. CATHERINE EWING HOPKINS, John Marshall Chapter, Louisville, Kentucky, died in 1901.
MISS HARRIETT SCOTT, Norwalk Chapter, Norwalk, Connecticut, died December, 1900.

"Ah, when the heroes of that time
Are numbered on God's book sublime,
High 'n the roll of that true fame
Many a gentle woman's name,
Which earth had cared not to record,
Shall stand writ 'Valiant in the Lord.'"
JOSEPH HABERSHAM HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS, Vol. I.,
Atlanta, Georgia.

This book will contain all the notes of the genealogical and historical department conducted by the Joseph Habersham Chapter in the Atlanta Constitution, from April, 1900, to April, 1901. It will be carefully indexed and bound in the colors of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

This book of 500 pages 6x9 contains upward of 600 sketches and pedigrees, some of them introducing many other collateral lines, and many of the families being mentioned more than once. It is not a dry, dull reference book, but exceedingly sprightly and delightful, from the fact that each contributor preserves his own individuality, and the records proper are interspersed with much anecdote, incident and tradition. The records given, where they are records, are authentic and would stand in any court. This volume will form one of the most valuable and interesting contributions to historical literature.

The price is one dollar; sold only by subscription. The edition is limited, so that it is necessary for all who wish the collection to send their names immediately to Mrs. J. B. S. Holmes, 15 East Cain street, Atlanta. Below will be found the principal families written up, some being the subject of as many as six articles:

Barry, Baird, Bainbridge, Balum, Baker, Ball, Barnett, Barnes, Beall, Benton, Bedford, Blake, Blount, Boyd, Box, Boswell, Bryan, Brantley, Brown, Bridges, Broughton, Brooks, Bright, Burroughs, Bulloch, Burrows, Butler, Buck, Byrd.
Catlett, Calloway, Capers, Caldwell, Cannon, Calmes, Campbell, Cahill, Carter, Carleton, Chenault, Chapman, Chipman, Chauncey, Clarke, Claiborne, Clark, Coffee, Cook, Cody, Cooper, Collins, Colonial Records, Colonial Dames, Cobbs, Colley, Collier, Colgate, Cox, Crutchfield, Cuthbert.
Dabney, Daniel, Davis, Dancy, Davidson, Darrow, Delaney, DeGraffenreid, Dickson, Dooley, Dortch, Downs, Drake, Dudley.
Early Georgians, Early County Records, Earle, Ellis, Elbert, Elliott, Embry, Everard, Everett.
Farrar, Farrow, Fannin, Fleming, Florence, Floyd, Fort, Fox, Fowler, Franklin, Fryers.
Gaston, Gibbs, Gilbert, Gilmore, Goodall, Greene, Graves, Green,
Grant, Griffin, Gunn, Georgia Archives, Georgia Society of Cincinnati.


Inman, Ingraham, Indian Missions, Ingram, Ingham, Iverson.

Jack, Jeter, Jones, Jordan, Johnston.

Kenon, Kennon, Keith, Kirkpatrick.


Marshall, Martin, Marion's Men, Mays, Mathis, Malone, Mercer, Meadow Garden, Marrimoon, Mitchell, Milner, Milledges, Milton, Montellet, Morgan, Moore, Murphree.

McCool, McIntosh, McNair.

Napiers, Neufville, Neville, Nicholls, Noble, North Carolina Records.

Order of the Crown, Owens.

Parker, Parkhursts, Pace, Pearson, Pearre, Persons, Pendleton, Perkins, Phillips, Pickens, Pittman, Powell, Pope, Postell.

Rabun, Randolph, Raiford, Raines, Ragland, Reade, Reynolds, Rockenbaugh, Ross, Rogers, Rose.

Sage, Sasnett, Sayle, Shackleford, Shivers. Sims, Smith, Sorrells, Spencer, Spurlock, Stubbs, Stevens, Starke, Steele, Stiles, Strickland, Stone, Summerline.

Tarvey, Taylor, Terrell, Thompson, Thweatt, Thomas, Tigler, Torrence, Towns, Townsend, Trapp, Turner, Tucker.

Updegraff.

Vaughn, Vaughan, Virginia.


Young.

The Year Books received from the Chapters are as follows: Francis Shaw Chapter, Anamosa, Iowa, Miss Helen L. Shaw, regent; Paulus Hook Chapter, Jersey City, Mrs. Althea R. Bedle, regent; Ethan Allen Chapter, Middlebury, Vermont, Miss Katharine E. Wright, regent; Williard's Mountain Chapter, Greenwich, New York, Mrs. Annie D. Scoville, regent; Ursula Wolcott Chapter, Toledo, Ohio, Mrs. Helen Wolcott Dimick, regent.
1890.

OFFICIAL

Minutes of the Meeting of Organization of the

National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution

(Copied from original Manuscript in archives at D. A. R. headquarters.)

A. E. C.

Book No. 1.
MINUTES OF THE EARLIEST MEETINGS OF THE NA-
TIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT, PRIOR TO THE
PUBLICATION OF THE AMERICAN MONTHLY
MAGAZINE.

MEETING OF ORGANIZATION.

October 11, 1890.

A meeting for the organization of the National Society of the
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION was called
by Mrs. Flora Adams Darling, and held at the Strathmore Arms, 810
Twelfth Street, Washington, D. C., at half past two o'clock in the
afternoon of Saturday, October 11th, 1890.

Mr. W. A. McDowell called the meeting to order and made an in-
teresting historical statement.

Upon the motion of Mrs. Cabell, Mr. McDowell was elected
Chairman of the meeting, and Miss Desha was chosen Secretary pro
tem.

The Constitution was then read by Mr. McDowell.

It was moved and seconded that the Constitution be adopted, sub-
ject to revision by a committee appointed to consider it. The mo-
tion was carried.

Mrs. Darling, Mrs. Cabell and Miss Desha were appointed on this
committee.

On the motion of Miss Pauline McDowell the following officers
were nominated and unanimously elected:

President General: Mrs. Benjamin Harrison.

Vice President General in Charge of Organization:

Mrs. Flora Adams Darling.

Vice Presidents General:

Mrs. David D. Porter,
Mrs. Wm. D. Cabell,
Mrs. H. V. Boynton,
Mrs. A. W. Greeley,
Mrs. F. O. St. Clair,
Mrs. G. Brown Goode,
Miss Desha,
Mrs. Wm. C. Winlock.

Secretaries General:

Mrs. E. H. Walworth,
Mrs. Wm. Earle.
Official.

Treasurer General:
Mrs. Marshal Mac Donald.

Registrars General:
Miss Eugenia Washington,
Mrs. A. Howard Clarke.

Historian General:
Mrs. M. S. Lockwood.

Surgeon General: Miss Barton.

Chaplain General: Mrs. Teunis S. Hamlin.

Executive Committee:
Mrs. Wm. D. Cabell, Miss Desha, ——— Mrs. Walworth,
Mrs. Mac Donald, ——— Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood,
Miss Eugenia Washington, Mrs. Hetzel.

Advisory Board:
Mr. G. Browne Goode, Chairman; Prof. W. C. Winlock;
Mr. Wm. O. McDowell; Gen. H. V. Boynton; Gen. Marcus J.
Wright; Mr. W. L. Gill, Sec'y.

It was then moved, seconded and carried that the election of National Board of Managers be deferred to adjourned meeting.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the following resolutions be adopted:
(See pages 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, for Resolutions entire.)*

The button worn by Mr. McDowell was presented by him to Miss Eugenia Washington, amid the applause of the Association.

Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth then gave an account of the Monument at Saratoga and the marking the battle field at Beemis Height with tablets.

The date of the annual meeting was discussed, but the subject was left open for further consideration. October eleventh, February the twenty-second and other dates were considered. The Constitution was then signed by those present, and the Association then took a recess till Oct. 18, at half past four.

Signed by

MARY DESHA,
(Sec'y pro tem)
by S. P. B.†

*These page numbers refer to the original manuscript minutes.
†The initials S. P. B. signify Miss Sophonisba P. Breckenridge.
RESOLUTIONS,

Adopted at meeting for Organization of National Society of

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION:

I. RESOLVED, That at this, our organizing meeting, we initiate that important part of our work,—the securing and preserving of the historical spots of America, and the erection thereon of suitable monuments to perpetuate the memories of the heroic deeds of the men and women who aided the Revolution and created Constitutional Government in America,—by undertaking to do what we can towards completing the monument to the memory of Mary Washington, mother of George Washington; And we hereby call upon every patriot to send in a contribution, large or small, to our Treasurer, Mrs. M. Mac Donald,* 1514 R. St., Washington, D. C., for this purpose.

II. RESOLVED, That the ribbon of our badge and rosette be red with white edges.

III. RESOLVED, That a Committee on Certificate and Badge be appointed as follows:

Miss Breckinridge,
Mrs. Cabell,
Mrs. Goode,

with power to act.

IV. RESOLVED, That, whereas, Hon. Mr. Sherman, M. C. from New York, has introduced a bill into the House of Representatives, arranging for the marking by the Government of historical spots of the Revolution. We, the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, hereby request the passage of said bill:

V. WHEREAS, It was the sacrifice of her jewels by a woman that furnished the means that enabled Christopher Columbus to discover America, and

WHEREAS, It was this fact that occasioned the calling of the meeting for the organization of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, on the anniversary of the successful result beyond the hope or expectation of the discoverer,

BE IT RESOLVED, That the eleventh of October shall be the permanent anniversary or Meeting Day of the Society;

VI. WHEREAS, There will be celebrated one of the greatest events in the World's History, namely, the 400th Anniversary of the Discovery of America, in 1892 and 1893, the greatest feature of which is expected to be the Exhibition in Chicago, and

WHEREAS, The management of the Chicago Exhibition has placed a large responsibility in connection with the Exhibition in the hands of a Board of Lady Managers,

*Correct spelling of this name is Mac Donald.
OFFICIAL.

BE IT RESOLVED, That we hereby request that a special building or space be set aside for the exhibition of relics and other things illustrative of the period of the American Revolution, under the care of the Lady Managers; and we urge that this Historical Exhibition be afterwards brought to, and continued permanently in the City of Washington, under the care of a Board of Managers in which this Society shall be represented:

VII. RESOLVED, That the thanks of this Society be tendered Mr. W. O. McDowell for his enthusiasm, which has contributed so largely to the creating of that interest which has resulted in the formation of this Society, and for his counsels which have been of so great value to us;

VIII. RESOLVED, That we hereby elect Mrs. Flora Adams Darling a life member of this Society, in recognition of her loving interest and labors, which have resulted in this Society of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

IX. RESOLVED, That official note of the Organization of this Society be sent to the National Board of Officers of the Sons of the Revolution, and of the Sons of the American Revolution, with expressions of good will and of hopes and pledges of cordial co-operation in the work we have in hand.

X. RESOLVED, That greetings be extended to the Queen Isabella Association, Chicago, Illinois, and a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the President of that Association."

(See p. 14.)*

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF OCTOBER 18, 1890.

The second session of the meeting for organization of the National Society of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION was held at the residence of Mrs. Wm. D. Cabell, on October 18, 1890, at half past four o'clock, being adjourned from the meeting of October 11, 1890, at Strathmore Arms.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Wm. O. McDowell, Chairman of the meeting of October 11th, who then conducted Mrs. Cabell, Acting President General, to the Chair, and also the Secretary General, Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, to her place.

Mrs. T. S. Hamlin then read from the Scriptures and offered an eloquent prayer in behalf of the objects of the Association.

Miss Desha, Secretary of the meeting of October 11, 1890, read the minutes of meeting and also the Constitution.

The Secretary General read a letter addressed to the Vice President in Charge of Organization, from Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, ac-

*This page number refers to the original manuscript minutes.
cepting the office of President General; also, a letter from General Wm. Seward Webb, President of the Sons of the American Revolution, offering congratulations and assistance to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION; also from Mrs. Roger Pryor and one from Mrs. Belt.

On motion of Mrs. Clarke it was resolved that the letters of Mrs. Harrison and General Webb be spread upon the minutes, which letters are as follows:

**EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON.**

My dear Mrs. Darling:

Many thanks for your kind note, and Mrs. Harrison desires me to say that she will accept the position as Honorary President General of the Society, and thanks you and the other ladies for their cordiality in the matter.

* * * * * * * * * * *

(Signed) MRS. DIMMICK.

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION,
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT GENERAL,
NEW YORK, October 15th, 1890.

Miss Mary Desha,
Secretary of Meeting of the Daughters of American Rev.
218 North Capitol Street, Washington, D. C.

My dear Madam: I beg leave to acknowledge receipt of your letter containing resolutions passed at your meeting October 12th, and hasten to assure you that I shall bring the resolutions to the notice of the Board of Managers at their next meeting.

I may in advance assure you of our cordial sympathy and cooperation in the field of patriotic work.

Yours truly, W. SEWARD WEBB,
President General.

By direction of the President, the Constitution was taken up for consideration. Several members took part in a discussion on Article II, concerning eligibility for membership.

On motion of Mrs. Hamlin the Constitution was referred to the Executive Committee for revision.

The Chairman of the Committee on Seal and Insignia reported that the colors of the rosette should be Blue and White. A discussion ensued on this clause of the report between the advocates of Red and White, and those of Blue and White. Upon a call for the question, it was Resolved, That the colors be Blue and White.

The Committee further reported that the design for the Seal be
the figure of Abigail Adams, in the costume of 1776, seated at a spinning wheel. This was received with favor, and it was suggested that a cradle be added, with the motto: "The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world." A decision was deferred and the whole subject was left with the Committee for further consideration.

On motion of Mrs. Lockwood, it was Resolved, That after the Association has assisted in the completion of the monument to Mary Washington, the next effort shall be to provide a place for the collection of historical relics which will accumulate at the World's Fair, and for all other relics which may come to the Society, and for historical portraits, pictures, etc. This may first be in rooms, and later in the erection of a fire-proof building.

On motion of Mrs. Lincoln, it was Resolved, That the blank forms of application for membership now in use, are the authorized forms of this Society.

Mr. McDowell delivered an interesting address, after which the officers and members were presented with copies of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Mary Washington Society.

The meeting then adjourned to November 11, 1890.

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MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF NOVEMBER II, 1890.

The third and last session of the meeting for organization of the National Society of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, was held at the residence of Mrs. Wm. D. Cabell, on the evening of November 11, 1890, at half past seven o'clock, being adjourned from the meeting at the same place on October 18, 1890.

Mrs. Wm. D. Cabell, the Vice President General, presiding, called the meeting to order, and stated that it was by special request of the President General, Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, who was present, that she was presiding over the Society.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Hamlin, read a portion of the Scriptures and then offered a prayer.

The Secretary General, Mrs. Walworth, read the minutes of the last meeting. No objection being made, the Presiding Vice President General declared the minutes approved.

The Secretary General was then instructed to read the Constitution as reported from the Executive Committee to whom it had been referred for revision.

The Constitution was read, and on motion of Miss Washington, seconded by Mrs. Clarke, it was accepted and adopted.

The Committee on Seal and Insignia reported that the Seal of the Society should be two and three-eights of an inch in diameter,
charged with the figure of a dame, sitting at her spinning wheel; the legend to be "DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION." Two mottoes were suggested: "Libertas et Patria," and "Amor Patriae."

A motion was made and carried to accept the report of the Committee in regard to the Seal and the legend, and to adopt the motto "Amor Patriae."

On motion of Mrs. Coolridge,* the sympathy and co-operation of this Society was extended to the Association of which Mrs. Field is President, for the presentation of a gift to the people of France, in commemoration of their generous assistance to our country in the Revolutionary War.

The Historian, Mrs. Lockwood, read two letters from Mrs. Sinclair, of Virginia, presenting to this Society valuable relics of the last century.

The Vice President, Miss Desha, on behalf of Wimodaughsis, offered to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION the use of parlors and desk room in the house of that Society.

On motion of Mrs. Hetzel, the thanks of the Society were expressed for the kind offer.

On motion of Mrs. M. S. Lockwood, the daughter of Mr. W. O. McDowell was admitted as one of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Vice President in Charge of Organization read a statement of the progress of the work of organization in the different States of the Union.

After consultation with members of the Advisory Committee, a motion was made by one, who had voted for it, to re-consider the clause of the Constitution which related to eligibility. A reconsideration was agreed to.

A motion was then made and carried, that the words: "as the Mother of such a patriot," should be added to the eligibility clause.

A large number of names were nominated for charter members.

The Vice President General Presiding announced that the next meeting would be on December 11, 1890.

The meeting was then adjourned.

MINUTES DECEMBER 11, 1890.

A meeting of the Society of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION was held at the residence of Mrs. Wm. D. Cabell, on the evening of December 11, 1890, at eight o'clock.

*Correct spelling of this name is Coolidge.
The Vice President General Presiding, Mrs. Wm. D. Cabell, called the meeting to order. The Secretary General, Mrs. Walthworth, read the minutes of the last meeting. They were approved.

The Vice President General Presiding announced that the formal organization of the Society was now complete.

The Registrar General, Miss Washington, read a list of the names of charter members of the Society.

The Vice President in Charge of Organization, Mrs. Darling, announced the Board of Managers of the Society. (See list of Officers printed with Constitution.)

She said they should at the earliest day possible assume their duties in accordance with the Constitution.

Mrs. Darling read a list of names of the widows of Revolutionary heroes, who are still living, and also two daughters of Revolutionary heroes. The list was furnished by General Marcus Wright, as follows:

It was agreed by the Society that they should be admitted as life members of the Society.

Mrs. Darling read a letter from Mrs. J. K. Polk, accepting the office of Honorary Vice President.

The Historian General, Mrs. Lockwood, announced a gift to the Society from ............... 

Mrs. Clarke read a paper giving some account of the most distinguished heroes of the Revolution, whose descendants were among the charter members of the Society.

Mrs. Lockwood read a paper on "The Relation of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION to the World's Fair of 1893."

The Vice President General Presiding announced the committees on Finance, on Auditing, on Printing, on Insignia, on Constitution and Seal, and on Revolutionary Relics, as follows:

FINANCE:
Mrs. Greeley, Chairman,
Mrs. Earle,
Mrs. Field.

AUDITING:
Mrs. Leo Knott, Chairman,
Mrs. Shields,
Miss Stow.

PRINTING:
Mrs. Darling, Chairman,
Mrs. Clarke,
Mrs. Lockwood.
Standing Committee on  
CONSTITUTION & SEAL:
Mrs. Darling, Chairman,  
Mrs. Cabell,  
Miss Desha.

INSIGNIA:
Miss Breckinridge, Chairman,  
Mrs. Goode,  
Miss Desha.

REVOLUTIONARY RELICS:
Mrs. Darling, Chairman.

The Vice President General Presiding announced that the Executive Committee recommend that the motto, “Amor Patriae,” be changed to “Home and Country.”

Mrs. Lockwood moved a reconsideration of the vote of the last meeting on the motto, which was carried.

Mrs. Lockwood then moved that the motto be “Home and Country,” which was carried.

The Vice President Presiding called attention to the original certificate of the Cincinnati, signed by Washington, which was loaned for the evening by Mrs. Leo Knott.

The Vice President Presiding read a telegram received from the Sons of the American Revolution, as follows:

“President General, D. A. R.
1409 Mass. Ave.
“Following Resolution was adopted to-day at meeting of General Board, Sons A. R.:—RESOLVED, That the Gen’l Board of Managers of the Society of Sons of Am. Rev. extend its hearty sympathy to the Daughters of the Am. Rev. in their organization, and it assures them of cordial co-operation in their patriotic work.”

“J. C. CRESAP,  
Lt. U. S. N.,  
Sec’y General.”

On motion of Mrs. Walworth, it was RESOLVED: “That the Daughters of the American Revolution extend their thanks to the Sons of the American Revolution for the cordial welcome offered the “Daughters” in the patriotic work upon which they have entered, and they accept the offer of a hearty co-operation in the attainment of the noble purpose, to which both Societies are pledged.

The Vice President Presiding announced that the next meeting
would be on January 15th, Thursday, as the 11th was on Sunday.

Col. Wm. H. Jack was then invited to address the Society and delivered an interesting oration.

On motion of Miss Washington, it was Resolved: "That the National Society of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION offer their earnest thanks to Colonel Jack for the eloquent address delivered before them at their meeting of December 11, 1890."

On motion, the Society adjourned, subject to call of President.

MINUTES FEBRUARY 22nd, 1891.

The National Society of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION celebrated the 22nd of February, 1891, by inviting the Sons of the American Revolution to an entertainment. This was held in the parlors of the Vice President General presiding, Mrs. D. Cabell. Mrs. Harrison, President of the Society, and wife of President Harrison, was present and assisted in receiving the guests.

After the meeting was called to order the President read a list of Honorary State Regents and Vice Presidents, named by the Vice President in Charge of the Organization. Col. Jack, of Louisiana, made a stirring address on the objects of the Association and the necessity of cherishing the spirit of American patriotism. Miss Marie Decca then sang "The Star-Spangled Banner." Hon. Wm. O. McDowell, of New Jersey, read an account of a ball given at Trenton, February 22nd, 1871,* in which Geo. Washington, his wife, and the officers of the army participated. Prof. Blank sang the National Hymn of the Italians. This was followed with the patriotic songs of different Nations, sung by Miss Decca and the young ladies of the Norwood Institute. After a feast of good things in the dining room, eight young ladies, dressed in Colonial style, danced the old-fashioned minuette, as practiced by our ancestral dames. These young ladies were: May Stover, Paris, Kentucky; Nellie Kennan, Newark, N. J.; Mamey Hatcher, Macon, Georgia; Mary Wilbers, Austin, Texas; Ella Branson, Petersburg, Illinois; Ella Young, Clinton, Tennessee; Nena Cabell, Norwood, Virginia; Letitia Scott, Bloomington, Illinois.

At a late hour the company departed, having enjoyed one of the notable social events of the season.

*Error in date.
Pursuant to notice for thirty days, as required by the Constitution, a large meeting of the Society of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION was held at the residence of Mrs. Cabell, No. 1407 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C.

The meeting was called to order by the Vice President Presiding and opened with prayer by the Chaplain. The Vice President Presiding stated that the object of the meeting was to consider the propriety of amending the Constitution and By-laws; that the Board had found great difficulty in the practical work of organization under the Constitution and By-laws; because of their vagueness and uncertainty and confused arrangement of subjects, and that in order to simplify and make plain the relation of the Society to its members and officials, the National Board had carefully prepared certain amendments for the consideration of the Society. The purpose of the Board in suggesting these amendments to the Constitution was to make as few changes as possible, and only in those particulars where absolutely necessary, and to arrange the various Sections so as to put all on one subject together under its appropriate head. That before the National Society can act, thirty days' notice of the proposed amendments had been sent to all the Officers of the National Society and Regents of Chapters so far as they had reported, and it was deemed wise to make these changes now, in order to simplify the progress of organization, and to avoid difficulty in the future. She further stated that no vote could be taken on the amendments until another meeting, to be held after thirty days' notice, and directed that the Constitution and By-laws be read for information and suggestions of amendments by members of the Society.

The Secretary General then read the proposed Constitution and By-laws.

Notice of the following amendments was then given by the members of the Society:

By Mrs. Blount: Add to Article IV of the Constitution—"No officer shall be eligible to the same office for more than two consecutive years." Also, strike out the last clause of Article I, Section 1, of By-laws.

By Mrs. Lockwood: Strike out the words: "to enact By-laws" of Article VI, Sec. 2 of Constitution.

By Mrs. Tittman: That second notification of arrears of dues be given before final action—By Miss Jones: Strike out "true patriotism and love of country," and substitute therefor "American patriotism."

Other amendments were offered orally, whereupon, on motion, it
was ordered that all members be requested to put their amendments in writing and hand them to the Secretary.

The following amendments were handed in under said Resolution:—

By Mrs. Wolff: Strike out Section 16 of By-laws. Amend Section I, Article V, by inserting the words “and one delegate for every twelve members of the National Society,” before the words “one State Regent,” etc. Strike out of Article IV of Constitution the words Surgeon General.” Strike out Article X, defining the duties of Surgeon General.

By Mrs. Cilley: To increase the number of Registrars General to six, instead of two.

The Chairman of the Committee on Insignia, Miss Breckinridge, then made a report as to what the Committee had done in regard to the Insignia, stating that she could not make a Committee report at present, and asked for further time.

On motion, the Committee was given further time and directed to report to the National Board of Management.

Miss Ella L. Dorsey then read an interesting essay on the subject of DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, which was greeted with great applause.

The Vice President Presiding then gave notice that there would be a meeting of the National Society, to consider the amendments to the Constitution, May 26, 1891, at eight P. M. at the same place, 1407 Massachusetts Avenue.

On motion, Society adjourned.

MAY 26.

The National Society met pursuant to notice mailed to every member thirty days before the meeting, stating that the meeting would be held to take final action on the proposed changes in the Constitution and By-laws.

A large number of the members from several States were present. Mrs. Harrison, the President General, called the meeting to order, and said that she preferred that some one better acquainted with what had been done should state fully the object of the meeting.

Several members called for Mr. Shields, the legal adviser, and on motion he was requested to explain the Constitution and the changes proposed. Mr. Shields stated that he had been called upon to advise the Committee as to certain changes in the Constitution which were proposed, and that he had thoroughly stated the same and believed they were proper and necessary; that he had received a letter from Mrs. Darling, the Vice President in Charge of Organization, protesting against certain changes in the fees and dues, and the length of
time of appointed officers, which had been finally acceded to by the Board; that she also protested against any changes being made until the National Congress met in February next, as it alone had power to change the Constitution; that the present National Board were provisional, and had been appointed by her until next February, when the representatives of the Chapters could elect a Board and make such changes as were necessary. He further stated that the easiest way to explain these objections was to read the record, and to then read from the minutes of the organizing meetings, held December 11, 1890, showing that a Constitution was adopted by some thirty or more ladies who were members, and that at that meeting the present Officers of the National Society were all elected, except two who were elected afterwards by the Board to fill vacancies; that those elected Officers constituted a large majority of the Board and that only a few Regents appointed by Mrs. Darling had qualified; that the Constitution was afterwards amended by a similar meeting of the National Society, and that in his opinion, the body which made and amended the Constitution had the power to change the Constitution, unless it had delegated that power to some one else. He then read the last Article of the Constitution and of the By-laws, to show that the National Society had reserved the power to amend the Constitution to itself, and that it could only be done in the way therein provided. That the Board could only suggest amendments to the [doubtful word] for its adoption, and that only amendments could be considered which had been presented at the previous meeting on April 20th, as required by the constitution. That this meeting was a meeting of the National Society, not of any Chapter, but all Chapters, and that every member had been notified of the meetings and had a right to be present and vote their sentiments.

On motion it was ordered that the Recording Secretary General read the Sections of the Constitution proposed to be changed and that a vote be separately taken on each Section.

The Secretary then read the 2nd Section of Article I of the Constitution.

Before the vote was taken Mrs. Lockwood said she thought it was due to Mrs. Darling that she read a statement of her views, which she read, and also a statement from an address of Mrs. Darling to the ladies of the New Jersey Chapter, giving her views as to her powers, and those of the Board and Society, and also a protest from Mrs. Shippen.

Mrs. Cabell read extracts from letter of Mrs. Darling.

On motion the protests were received and ordered on file. The motion to proceed with the amendments was then renewed and carried unanimously.

The Recording Secretary General again read Article I, Section 2, of the Constitution.
On motion it was unanimously adopted.
The Article as adopted was then adopted.
The Secretary then read Paragraph 3 of Article II of the Constitution; also read amendment offered by Miss Jones, at April meeting, to strike out “true patriotism and love of country” and insert “American patriotism.”
The vote being taken on amendment, it was lost.
The Secretary read Section 2, Article III and the amendments thereto, which were adopted, and the Section as amended was adopted unanimously.
Section 3, Article III, as recommended by the Board was unanimously adopted.
Section 1, Article IV. was read. Mrs. Wolff moved to strike out the words “Surgeon General.”
A very spirited debate followed, after which the amendment was lost.
Mrs. Cilley’s amendment, to strike out the word “two” before “Registrars,” and insert “six” was read and adopted unanimously.
Mrs. Blount’s amendment, to add to the Section “No officer shall be eligible to the same office for more than two years consecutively,” was discussed and adopted. The Section as amended was unanimously adopted.
Section 2, Article II. was then read and adopted unanimously.
Section 1, Article V. was read. Mrs. Wolff withdrew her amendment in regard to electing delegates from the Chapters.
On motion the Section was adopted.
Sections 2, 3 & 5 of Article V. were then read and separately voted upon and unanimously adopted.
Sections 1, 2 & 3 of Article VII. were then read, and after discussion, voted upon separately, and unanimously adopted.
Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6 of Article VIII. were read.
Mrs. Tittman’s amendment to Section 5 was adopted as follows: “But no one shall be displaced until after two notices of arrears shall have been given her,” after which each of these Sections was discussed, voted upon separately, and adopted.
Article IX was then read and adopted unanimously.
The President then had the vote on the Constitution as a whole as amended, and it was unanimously carried.
The Secretary then read Section 1, Article I of the By-laws.
Amendment by Mrs. Blount, to strike out the last two lines, was adopted, and the Section as amended was adopted.
Section 2, Article III was read and adopted.
Sections 1, 2 & 3 were read and adopted unanimously.
Section 4 was read. Also an amendment offered by Mrs. Cabell, to insert after the words “first year” the words “subject to the approval of the National Board of Management,” which was adopted, and the Section as amended was adopted.
Section 5, Article IV was read and adopted.
Sections i & 2, Article V were read and adopted.
Article VII was read and adopted.

Article X was read. Mrs. Wolff's amendment, to strike out the Section was warmly discussed, and on a vote, was lost. The Article was then adopted.

Article XI. Paragraph 4 was read and adopted.

Amendment to Paragraph 5 was offered by Mrs. Cabe11, as follows: Strike out the words "on the first Tuesday after the first day of January," and insert "on the 11th day of October in each year, or if that be Sunday, on the next day," and add to the Section "provided that all appointed Officers of Chapters shall serve until October 11th, 1892; but delegates to the first Constitutional Congress shall be elected October 12th, 1891," and add also this Paragraph: (6) "Each Chapter shall be entitled, upon payment of the cost thereof, to a Certificate or Charter, duly certifying its name, location, date, officers and organizing members, which shall be signed by the President General and Recording Secretary General and attested by the Seal of the National Society and countersigned by the State Regent," which was adopted, and the Article as amended was adopted unanimously.

Article XIII was then read and adopted unanimously.

Article XV, describing Insignia as reported by Board, was read and unanimously adopted.

Article XVI. was read. Mrs. Wolff's amendment, to strike out the Article was lost. Quite a discussion ensued. Mrs. Wolff stated that the Society did not own the Magazine and could not control it, and that it was responsible for it, as it was held out to the world as our official exponent and that we need no official exponent, besides the press of the country.

Mrs. Lockwood urged that the Article be retained. Other members spoke pro and con. When the vote was taken on the amendment it was carried by a large majority.

Articles XVII and XVIII were read and adopted.

Article XIX was read and an amendment was offered, to strike out "3/4" and insert "2/3" and to strike out the words "present at any meeting" and to allow members of the Board to vote by letter on changes; but the amendment was lost, and the Section as printed adopted.

Mrs. Osborne moved that the vote by which Article XVI was stricken out be reconsidered, and made an eloquent appeal on behalf of the Adams Magazine.

The legal adviser was asked to express his opinion upon the subject, and said it was not a question of law, but solely of expediency; that while the Society had power to strike out the Section, he thought that courtesy to Mrs. Darling demanded that it be retained,
at least for the present, and that the Board could control the ques-
tion if it became necessary to take further action.

The motion to reconsider was, after further discussion, lost.

Miss Desha asked unanimous consent to move to reconsider the
vote by which Article XVI was stricken out, in order that we might
give some reason why it should be retained. There being no objec-
tion, she moved that the vote on striking out the Section be reconsid-
ered, which was reconsidered. Miss Desha and Mrs. Osborne
and others urged the retention of the Magazine as a matter of expedi-
ency, and Mrs. Wolff and Mrs. Ballinger and others opposed.

The vote recurring on Mrs. Wolff's motion to strike out Article
XVI, it was carried by a large majority and the Article stricken out.

The President then put to vote the question of adopting the By-
laws as amended, as a whole, and it was unanimously carried.

On motion of Mrs. Dickinson the thanks of the National Society
were returned to Mrs. Cabell for her courtesy in allowing the use
of her parlors for the meetings of the National Society.

On motion the National Society adjourned.

The Committee appointed at the Board meeting of June 5, 1901,
to furnish a transcript of the early minutes which have never been
printed, hereby attests that the above is a copy verbatim et literatim
of the earliest minutes in the possession of the Society. From March
15th, 1892, the minutes of the Board meetings have been published
continuously in our Magazine.

Nothing interpolated in the minutes, in pencil or ink, in other
handwriting than that of the original transcribers, has been copied.
No accidental misspelling of words or names has been corrected by
the committee, but occasional foot-notes contain the explanations
which seemed necessary.

(Signed)

MARY S. LOCKWOOD,
Chairman.

SUSAN RIVIERE HETZEL,
ELLEN HALL CROSMAN,
ELEANOR S. WASHINGTON HOWARD,
GEORGIA S. HATCHER,
GERTRUDE B. DARWIN.

The remaining minutes will appear in future numbers.
Official.

The National Society
Of the
Daughters of the American Revolution
Headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

National Board of Management
1901.

President General.
MRS. CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS,
Indianapolis, Ind., and 1800 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D. C.

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.
MRS. MIRANDA BARNEY TULLOCH,
121 B Street, S. E., Washington, D. C.

Vice-Presidents General.
(Term of office expires 1902.)

MRS. WILLIAM PARKER JEWETT,
252 Drake Block, St. Paul, Minnesota.

MRS. JOHN A. T. HULL,
Des Moines, Iowa,
170 31st Street, Washington, D. C.

MRS. WASHINGTON A. ROEBLING,
191 State Street, Trenton, N. J.

MRS. JAY OSBOURNE MOSS,
Sandusky, Ohio.

MRS. JULIUS C. BURROWS, Michigan.
1404 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D. C.

MRS. ALBERT H. TUTTLE,
University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va

MRS. J. HERON CROSMAN,
Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y.

MRS. JAMES D. WYNKOOP,
109 W. 72nd Street, New York City.

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

TERM OF OFFICE EXPIRES 1903.

MRS. WILLIAM LINDSAY,
"The Osborne," 7th Ave. and 57th Street, New York.

MRS. GEO. M. STERNBERG, U. S. A.,
1460 M Street, Washington, D. C.

MRS. CLARK WARING,
148 Laurel Street, Columbia, S. C.

MRS. MATTHEW T. SCOTT,
Bloomington, Ill.

MRS. A. A. KENDALL,
10 Henry Street, Portland, Me.

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

SECRETARIES GENERAL.

MRS. ELEANOR S. WASHINGTON HOWARD,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

MISS MINNIE FOGER MICKLEY,
Pennsylvania; 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

MISS SUSAN RIVIERE HETZEL,
617 18th Street; 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

MISS JULIA TEN EYCK McBLAIR,
2029 I Street and 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

STATE REGENTS.

Alabama, . . . . MRS. J. MORGAN SMITH, South Highlands, Birmingham.
Alaska, . . . . MRS. HUGH H. PRICE, Phoenix, P. O. Box 236.
Arizona, . . . . MRS. HELEN M. NORTON, 923 Scott Street, Little Rock.
Arkansas, . . . . MRS. JOHN F. SWIFT, 824 Valencia Street, San Francisco.
California, . . . . MRS. WM. F. SLOCUM, 24 College Place, Colorado Springs.
Colorado, . . . . MRS. SARAH T. KINNEY, 1162 Chapel Street, New Haven.
Connecticut, . . . . MRS. ELIZABETH CLARKE CHURCHMAN, Claymont.
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The American Monthly Magazine

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