FAITH TRUMBULL IN GIRLHOOD.
THE STORY OF JANE MAC RAE.

By J. P. Mac Lean, Ph. D.

The massacre of Jane Mac Rae forms one of the most important episodes in the history of the American Revolution. The final overthrow of Burgoyne's army may be largely attributed to it. The story has been frequently narrated, and with variations exceedingly antagonistic. Some have gone so far as to claim the life of the maiden was taken by American soldiers. If there was the shadow of a proof to sustain such a position it would have been known to General Burgoyne, who would not have been slow to take advantage of it. That Burgoyne had the culprit in his possession and had even taken steps to execute him, must forever do away with such a tale.

Of late years every story that has been written assumes to be authentic. One writer has written two authentic accounts—the one diametrically opposed to the other. Without entering into any controversy on the subject, an attempt is here made to give the facts substantially as they occurred.

Jane was the second daughter of the Rev. James Mac Rae, a Presbyterian clergyman. She was born in Bedminster (now Lamington), New Jersey, in 1753, and met her death, near Fort Edward, New York, July 21, 1777, at the hands of Le Loup, a half-breed Indian chief. She was of pure Scotch blood, and was described as a young woman of fine, commanding form, graceful in manners, intelligent in features, rare beauty, delicate blonde complexion, and glossy, golden-brown hair of silken lustre and of unusual length, and withal
possessed of rare accomplishments and a remarkable sweetness of disposition. Her father had been devoted to literary pursuits, and through him she had acquired a taste for reading unusual for one of her age in those times. On the death of her father she made her home with her brother John, then residing on the western banks of the Hudson, about four miles below Fort Edward.

Near the residence of John Mac Rae was a family named Jones, consisting of a widow and six sons. Between Jane and David Jones a feeling of friendship budded and ripened into reciprocal love.

Jane Mac Rae, while still under her father’s roof, became acquainted with Mrs. Campbell, a widow, then residing in New York City. She was a cousin of General Simon Fraser, connected with Burgoyne’s army. Mrs. Campbell married a man by the name of Mac Neill, and after his death she removed with her family to an estate owned by him at Fort Edward. When Jane removed to her brother’s residence, she resumed her acquaintance with Mrs. Mac Neill, and spent much time at her house.

When the Revolution broke out the Joneses, being loyalists, fled to Canada during the autumn of 1776, where David received a lieutenant’s commission among the provincials, and was assigned to Burgoyne’s army.

The Mac Rae family was divided in its political relations, John being a firm patriot. It is probable that Jane sympathized with her lover, and as Mrs. Mac Neill was a staunch loyalist, she doubtless found the latter congenial company.

The rigors and horrors of war did not dampen the affections of the lovers. On July 11, 1777, at Skeenesboro (now Whitehall) David Jones sent a letter to Miss Mac Rae in which he requested that she should not go to Albany, but as the army would soon be at Fort Edward, he hoped to meet her there.

At the time of the tragedy the American army, under General Schuyler, was encamped at Moses’s Creek, five miles below Fort Edward. General Gates assumed command on August 19th. The British army had reached the vicinity of Fort Edward.
While David Jones denied having sent a party of Indians to bring Jane into the camp, yet this probably arose from the desire to escape the odium of his rashness. It was the general belief at the time that he did send such a party under Duluth, a half-breed, to escort his betrothed into the British camp, where they were at once to be married.

The close proximity of Burgoyne's army and the country swarming with savages, caused John Mac Rae to remove his family and he commanded Jane to take refuge with him, but she slipped from him, having learned that her lover was near at hand. The outposts and scouting parties of the Americans were driven in by the advance of Burgoyne's army under General Fraser, and they sought shelter within the walls of Fort Edward. On July 26, 1777, Jane left her brother's house for that of Peter Freel, who lived close under the walls of the fort, and remained there the night of the 27th. The following morning she repaired to the house of Mrs. Mac Neill, which stood about eighty rods north of the fort. The same morning a party of fifty Americans, under Lieutenant Palmer, were surprised by about two hundred Indians, who pursued, shot down and scalped eighteen of them. Six Indians rushed across a marsh to the house of Mrs. Mac Neill, seized her with Jane and hurried back, retracing their steps, and rejoined the main body at the foot of a hill.

In the meanwhile another body of Indians from the British camp, under Le Loup, returning from a marauding expedition, overtook the former party. Samuel Standeth, an eyewitness of the scene, stated that hardly had the two parties met, when he perceived agitation among the Indians, high words and violent gestures, till at length they engaged in a furious quarrel, and beat one another with their muskets. In the midst of the affray, one of the chiefs, in a paroxysm of rage, shot Miss Mac Rae in the breast, and instantly grasped her long flowing hair in one hand, seized his knife in the other and took off the scalp in such manner as to include nearly the whole hair; then springing from the ground, he tossed it in the face of a young warrior, brandished it in the air, and uttered a yell of savage exultation.

The Americans at the fort having fired at the Indians, the
latter continued their retreat, and two miles from the fort stopped at the house of William Griffin, a tory, where they exhibited their scalps (probably that of the Allen family whom they had murdered) and declared they "had killed Jenny." They had Mrs. Mac Neill with them in a state of nudity, with the exception of her chemise, in which condition she was delivered to her cousin, General Fraser.

A pursuing party of Americans found the body of Miss Mac Rae stripped of its clothing and wounded in nine places, either by a scalping knife or a tomahawk. A messenger was dispatched to convey the afflicting news to her brother, who, without delay took charge of his sister's remains and had them interred on the east side of the river about three miles below the fort.

The massacre of Jane Mac Rae sealed the doom of Burgoyne's army, and the surrender of the latter was the turning point in the Revolutionary war. The blood of Jane Mac Rae aroused the people as they had not been aroused before. The story of the tragic death was passed along the banks of the Hudson; it became the rallying cry among the Green Mountains of Vermont, and in response the militia poured forth to the scene of action determined to conquer an army that would employ the merciless savages. The cry of the murdered maiden even rang through the halls of the British parliament.

This excitement and the resolutions made were accelerated by the fact that Burgoyne, previously, in a proclamation to the Americans had declared war: "I have but to give stretch to the Indian forces under my direction (and they amount to thousands), to overtake the hardened enemies of Great Britain and America."

General Gates, in a letter to General Burgoyne, made mention of the sad fate of Jane Mac Rae in the following language:

"Miss Mac Crea, a young lady, lovely to the sight, of virtuous character, and amiable disposition, engaged to an officer of your army, was, with other women and children, taken out of a home near Fort Edward, carried into the woods, and there scalped and mangled
in a most shocking manner. The miserable fate of Miss Mac Crea was particularly aggravated by her being dressed to receive her promised husband, but met her murderers employed by you."

In respect to Miss Mac Rae, Burgoyne responded:

"In regard to Miss Mac Crea, her fall wanted not the tragic display you have labored to give it, to make it as sincerely abhorred and lamented by me, as it can be by the most tender of her friends. The fact was no premeditated barbarity; on the contrary, two chiefs, who had brought her off for the purpose of security, not of violence to her person, disputed which should be her guard, and in a fit of savage passion in one, from whose hands she was snatched, the unhappy woman became a victim. Upon the first intelligence of this event, I obliged the Indians to deliver the murderer into my hands, and though to have punished him by our laws, or principles of justice, would have been perhaps unprecedented, he certainly should have suffered an ignominious death, had I not been convinced, from my circumstances and observation, beyond the possibility of a doubt, that a pardon, under the terms which I presented and they accepted, would be more efficacious than an execution to prevent similar mischiefs."

In the evidence laid before the house of commons, the Earl of Harrington testified that Burgoyne first received the news of the massacre of Jane Mac Rae at Fort Anne, that "General Burgoyne threatened the culprit with death, insisted that he should be delivered up; and there were many gentlemen of the army, and I own I was of the number, who feared that he would put that threat in execution."

Among the papers left by Burgoyne was a letter addressed to him in 1782 by Capt. Mac Rae, with an endorsement, on it in his handwriting stating: "From Captain McCrea, brother to Miss McCrea, who was murdered by the Indians in the campaign of '77."

David Jones purchased the ghastly trophy of his betrothed, broken-hearted he retired from the army at once, and never after mingled in the society of his fellowmen.
ANN WHITALL'S DUTY.

By Isabella Crater McGeorge.

"Put thou thy trust in God,
In duty's path go on."—Luther.

In the early springtime, a field of wheat on a distant hillside seems a beautiful green carpet of unbroken color: the nearer we approach it, the more distinctly the wavy outlines of the seed rows appear,—the rough brown earth shows between and bare patches where the grain has been winter-killed mar its uniformity: so with us to-day—the patriotic duty of our predecessors looks a lovely green field that bore a perfect harvest,—but closer inspection aided by fragments of preserved data, clearly reveals the discouragements, trials and difficulties that beset our ancestors in their attempt to do their duty to their homes and country.

When, on the banks of Woodbury creek in 1716, 4 mo. 23rd. O. S.—there came to the home of John and Ann Clark Cooper, a second daughter it was decided that the babe was to bear the ancestral name of Ann, as had her mother and grandmother before her.

In accordance with the teachings of Friends, of which society the Coopers and Clarks had for generations been active and prominent members, little Ann was reared to be obedient to parents; to eschew vanity; to be industrious, as occupation was a safeguard from mischief; to be cheerful and civil, avoiding idle discourse, and "to walk answerably to the purity of her profession."

Early her active mind fathomed nature's secrets: none knew better than she where to find the useful simples for the brewing of healing teas; the spring-beauties smiled at her first, as she was the soonest to see them; the jacks-in-the-pulpit nodded to her as she examined their tongues to hunt out the rare dark ones; the kalmias swung their bells in her face, bepowdering her with their pollen; she made swings
under the cedars by pulling down the Virginia creeper, am-
pelopsis quinquefoilsia, and gloried in their autumnal beauty.
This was permissable, for it was God's handiwork and not
men's base imitation. She learned to love her books, for
was she not the grandchild of Benjamin Clark, the publisher
of 'Friends' books, London, England, and from whom she
inherited a facility with the quill? Later, she indulged in a

ann whitall's house.

ANN WHITALL'S HOUSE.

diary and interjections—a safety-valve. Oh! how else could
she have controlled herself?

She became proficient in house-keeping and spinning and
at the age of twenty-three was married to the stalwart James
Whitall, only son of Job and Jane Siddon Whitall, before
Haddonfield meeting, 9th month, 23d, 1739, O. S. They were
well-to-do, having a fair share of this world's goods, and
owned a ninety-acre farm on the east bank of the Delaware
River, seven miles below the then town of Philadelphia. Six
sons and three daughters blessed their union.
Nine years after their marriage, the brick mansion was completed and

I. A. W.
1748.

were cut in the north gable, meaning that James and Ann Whitall had built this house at that date. The brick was imported; to-day the building is in a fair state of preservation and is the property of the United States government. While the location of the home was very lovely yet its proximity to Philadelphia brought annoyances; the hen-roosts were depleted, the cows were milked by stealth, fruit stolen—for the cove was very handy for sneak-thieves.

One evening when her husband had been belated at Woodbury, the help absent and the children upstairs asleep, Ann Whitall sat in the living-room knitting by candle light. A slight sound attracted her attention to the open stairway. To her surprise she saw a pair of ankles and shoeless feet disappear on the landing. Hastily laying her knitting on the table she sprang up the stairs and collared a man, who upon his hands and knees was about to crawl under the bed of the north-west room. Taken at such a disadvantage his bravado oozed out of his skin in great beads of perspiration.

"What is thee after?"

"Nothin," was the sullen answer.

"This is a likely place for thee to be hunting it," and slapping him in the face, she marched him down stairs, lecturing him the while, on the wickedness of theft. She turned him out of the house, bidding him be thankful that she had been in time to prevent his sin.

Her sons, while obedient and industrious, would not attend the week-day meeting of the Society of Friends as frequently as the mother deemed necessary; she bemoans the father's bad example and the fact that her sons sometimes skated after meeting on First-day. Her troubled spirit finds expression in her diary:

"7 mo. 3rd 1768. Hannah and I went to meeting alone and her father would not go with us. But it is my lot to go alone, or none must go. Oh! it is my mind that any may contrive their business so as to go to meeting constantly, if they will. But, oh! this going,
when he has a mind, or once a month. *Once* a month! When 6th day meeting comes then more earnest at work than err a day in the whole, whole week! It makes me sick sometimes to see such doings, year after year. Now, we have been married about thirty years and he so cold about religion, and the children grown men. This is the greatest trouble I meet with. I go with a heavy heart if my children don't go to meeting nor their father. But I must drink these bitters! Oh! the bitters that I have to drink! Oh! the wormwood and the gall and am overwhelmed in sorrow every day I live. Oh! this wicked world! To go *skating* after meeting! How can the Lord's day be spent at such work?"

Then the meetings were not always satisfactory, for she beheld there that which troubled her as recorded on "10th mo. 1st Sixth-day 1771. Oh! the concern I was in! To think of so many that can sit and *sleep*, meeting after meeting, year after year!"

Then came rumors of war, followed by active preparation at her threshold; for just opposite, at the mouth of the Schuylkill river, on Mud Island, Fort Mifflin was built, and Fort Mercer was thrown up in Whitall's apple orchard, on the bluff. Their log barn was torn out to furnish timber for the stockade that was constructed within three hundred feet of their door-sill. For had not General Washington said that "without the free navigation of the Delaware I am confident that General Howe will never remain in Philadelphia," hence the Americans were contriving to make his stay as unpleasant as possible in order to hasten his departure.

Ann Whitall's brother, the fearless John Cooper, who openly espoused the cause, being a member of both provisional and continental congresses, had the better of the argument when she called his attention to his duty as a Friend to guard against approving of or showing the least connivance at war. "Sister Ann, why has thee two forts at thy place and a *chain across the river*?"

As first arranged Fort Mercer was larger than could be manned by Colonel Greene's small force, so when Mauduit du Plessis arrived at the fort, he convinced Colonel Greene of the necessity of strengthening the fortifications by intersection, which transformed Fort Mercer to a large redoubt of pentagonal form.
1777, 9th mo. 22d was "a pleasant and fair day"—the English were "reported to be near"—so James Whitall and his son Job "drove 21 head of cattle to uncle David Cooper's at Woodbury." This was another brother of Ann's; he was known as the "wise David, to whom all applied for advice in cases of difficulty."

After dinner, Job's wife, Sarah Gill Whitall, and the three children, David, Job jr., and Hannah, the babe, with a load of goods, were taken to the same place. The men in the fort "took charge (?) of 47 sheep." The next day Ann C. Whitall, then sixty-one years of age, went over to her daughter Sarah's, wife of John Murdock, near Woodbury, with another load of goods, while her husband and son "stored as much grain and wheat" as was possible to secure. Colonel Greene impressed a valuable horse and advised the Whitalls to take themselves out of danger while yet there was opportunity. Then they filled four rooms of the house with goods, stores, etc., and locked the doors, leaving the house in possession of the American officers stationed at the fort.

Barber's History states that this fort was nothing more than "a good earthen rampart raised to the corden, a fosse and an abattis in front. This constituted the whole strength of this fort—in which were placed three hundred men and fourteen pieces of cannon. This corps was from Rhode Island and mainly negroes and mulattoes, who were in a ragged, destitute condition, but their patriotic enthusiasm rendered them comparatively indifferent to their personal sufferings."

A fence was built across the south end of the redoubt with two thousand feet of Whitall's boards and strengthened with three thousand of his oaken staves; the cannons were concealed with apple-tree brush, hay, etc., giving the place the appearance of a farm brush-heap.

On Wednesday, October 20, word came of the advance of fifteen hundred Hessians, under guidance of the Tory McIlvaine and two negroes, Dick and "Old Mitch."

In their zeal, the Tory and Dick went too near and fell into the hands of the Americans and were promptly hanged within the stockade; but "Old Mitch" was too wary. He reasoned that neutrality was the safest plan to adopt, so he
flattened himself beside a hay-rick, where he lay in mortal terror, and never recovered his ebony color which that October day was blued with fright. “But lordy, massy,” he used to exclaim when in after days he was asked to relate his experience of that dreadful time, “ah guess ah shuck ez de canun ball cum ploughin long de groun and flingin de sand in mah face: an’ arter dat canun blew up, ah tought fer half an hour ah was dead, weddr or no!” He referred to the bursting of a gun within Fort Mercer, which did more harm to the Americans than did the combined force of the Hessians on shore and British vessels in the river; the American casualty being fourteen killed and twenty-six wounded; that of the British was three hundred killed, of whom fifteen were officers, and many wounded, one hundred dying within three days. Some were interred on the Whitall place, south of the stockade and many were buried in the Strangers’ Ground, on Delaware street, Woodbury, New Jersey.

After repeated repulses the Hessians retreated in wild confusion, dropping their wounded along their route to Haddonfield. They left their disabled leader, Count Donop, in the trenches; he who so insolently had demanded surrender, with the warning that if the Americans “stood battle they could expect no quarter.” That night when Mauduit du Plessis found him nearly smothered, and with broken hip, he called to those Rhode Island negroes, who tenderly lifted him out from the encumbering carcasses. He expected no quarter then, and was so overcome by their kind treatment that he exclaimed “I die content; I die in the hands of honor itself.”

When Colonel Greene moved out of the Whitall house into the fort on October 21, Ann Whitall went over with her son Job; she at once decided to stay and put things to rights. Job insisted that she ought at least to go to the nearest neighbor’s for safety. But she was obdurate and allowed that if the Lord called her, He would find her at home; and with beautiful faith reminded her son that “the Lord is strong and mighty and He will protect me.”

On that fateful October 22, 1777, after setting her house
in as good order as possible, and that she might prepare herself for whatever God ordained, Ann Cooper Whitall took her spinning wheel to the south-east room. As that wheel whirled round, the guns of the British frigates, _Augusta_ and _Merlin_, boomed a gamut of threats—those of the near-by fort roared defiant answers and the musketry of besiegers and besieged, mingled with the screams of the wounded, kept up an incessantly horrible racket. It was terrible! She resisted the impulse to even look to the northward, fortifying herself with the thought that by abstaining she was bearing testimony to Friends' abhorrence of war.

Then one of the balls from the _Augusta_ went wide of its aim and entered the north gable just below I. A. W. and as if seeking the old lady it crossed the north-east room—then the hall—and into the south-east room in which Ann Whitall sat spinning—where it fell—inert. What if more should follow? She remembered that Providence favors those who aid themselves, so she carried her wheel out into that hall—oh-h! what an ugly hole that ball made!—down the open stairway, speedily reached the cellar door and made quick descent to the cool depth of the south-east corner. Here she continued to spin until the tumult ceased and the battle was over.

She was on hand with bandages that evening when the injured were brought in; the house was filled, even the attic was crowded. She advised M. Mauduit to have the Count Donop taken over to Gibbs's, three-quarters of a mile down the river, where there would be more room and less confusion. She was an angel of mercy that night to the wounded and dying, but when some of them fretted because of the noise, she reminded them that they "must not complain, who had brought it on themselves." She administered to their needs, this being clearly within the line of duty—"to care for the ill and dying and direct their minds to a solemn consideration of the approaching awful period of life."

Colonel Greene again took possession of the house—the dead were interred on the banks south of the stockade and Ann Whitall returned to her daughter, Sarah Murdock.
After the evacuation of the fort on November 20, 1777, the British came and laid waste to everything, but the Whitall house. It was not deemed safe for the family to return to their home on the bluff until April 20, 1778—the record in James Whitall’s diary states “after an absence and precarious living for upwards of six months.”

In 1797, when yellow fever appeared in Philadelphia, a quarantine station was established, just opposite the Whitall residence, on the Delaware, near the former location of Fort Mifflin. Despite all precautions taken for safety a discarded bed from an infected ship floated into the Whitall cove and the family was seized with the dreaded Yellow Jack. There were six victims: Ann’s sons, Job and Benjamin, and grandchildren, Sarah and Aaron, died within the days intervening between September 11-19. Ann C. Whitall was in her eighty-second year; her strong will had born severe tests; her nerve, rigid tension and heretofore she had undauntedly faced all emergencies; but weakened by advanced age and this last sorrow she succumbed to the fever September 23, 1797.

On the summit of Woodbury Hill is the Friends’ burial ground; on the south is a schoolhouse and under the trees of its playgrounds happy children curl dandelion stems and weave daisy chains; two hundred feet to the north is a blacksmith’s forge, whence comes the sound of ding-ding-ding-dick; and west, within twenty feet, the trolley groans its remonstrance to the steep grade, whose passengers may note at the edge of the embankment a small marble slab, eight by two inches and showing but six inches above the sward. That marks the final resting place of Ann Cooper Whitall. Three miles to the westward is the Whitall house and the same beam of the setting sun that glints upon the bosom of the Delaware at her former home, is reflected on the corner of that little monument; while the robins in the overhanging branches of the sycamores seem to call their curfew—“Ann-Coop-er-Whi-tall’s-duty. ‘Twas-at-home-home, home.”
Some one has said that "the mothers of a country mould its citizens, determine its institutions and shape its destiny." Of no one is it more true than of Rosannah Waters Farrow, whose beautiful life and daring deeds, recorded in the history of the South Carolina Revolution, have endeared her not only to her kindred but to every true American woman. She was a descendant of Edward Waters, one of the oldest members of the Virginia Company. He was in the service of Lieutenant George Somers, went to Virginia with him, was a member of the council, and went to the West Indies for supplies. After his return he was made captain, burgess and justice. She was the daughter of Philemon and Sarah Bordroyne Waters and the sister of Colonel Philemon Waters, who was a close friend of Washington and the one who fired the first shot at the battle of Fort Necessity—Washington's first regular conflict. Living quietly in her old colonial home at Winchester, Virginia, Rosannah grew to womanhood and ere long plighted her troth to one John Farrow, whose name she was destined to distinguish. Led by the spirit of emigration, John Farrow, with his wife and several children, left the fertile valleys of old Virginia and drifted southward to the hills of South Carolina, settling in the Ninety-sixth district, of which Spartanburg was then a part, on the banks of the Enoree, about five miles above Musgrove's Mill. Hardly had they arrived before Mr. Farrow was called on business to Virginia, and while returning was stricken with small-pox and died. Left thus, the mother had the entire care of bringing up in the paths of honor her eight children. At this time, the southern colonists, aroused by the fearful struggle for independence and devotion to their country, were led to take up arms. Rosannah Farrow, a warm patriot herself, proudly gave her five sons, Samuel, John, Laudon, William and Thomas to fight for liberty, and although the oldest was not yet twenty-one years of age, he
was put in command of a cavalry company and led the youngest, a mere lad. Thus the mother, whose lot had been cast heretofore among scenes of quiet, peace and prosperity, was left unprotected and surrounded by Tory neighbors, treacherous and cruel. Often they were forced to go without food and to hide themselves among the woods and swamps and the rocky coves of the Enoree. During the summer of 1780 her sons were in active service. The four older belonged to the company engaged in scouting and skirmishing. Fierce encounters took place and the prisoners were generally shot without mercy. It was one night during this memorable summer that Mrs. Farrow was aroused by a loud “Hello” at her gate. Hastily dressing herself and securing a pistol, she appeared in the doorway. “A friend, my lady, with a message. Three of your sons have been captured in an encounter with the enemy and are confined in the jail at Ninety Six, the British post. It’s an unlucky thing, but Colonel Cruger is anxious to secure the return of some of his red-coats that Colonel Williams captured at Musgrove’s Mill, and he sends word that he will give one rebel for two British soldiers, if the trade is made in a hurry. He wants to retreat from Ninety Six and will shoot or hang our boys when he does.” Endowed with the same courage and valor as her famous brother, Colonel Philemon Waters, Rosannah Farrow proved herself a heroine ready to act. Giving directions to her poor, defenseless girls, she seized a rifle and going to the stable caught and saddled an unbroken black colt, the only horse left. With a prayer to kind Heaven to shield her daughters she galloped into the darkness. Towards Colonel Williams’s camp, in a sequestered valley near the Fair Forrest river, lay Mrs. Farrow’s course. Her path was through a lonely wilderness, inhabited only by a few hunters and scattered families of Indians. On she rode, in her excitement, her raven hair flowing to the winds, her black eyes flashing, and leaving undecided those whom she passed as to whether she was woman or phantom. Williams gladly granted her six British soldiers and a guard, the “Farrow boys” being too valuable to lose. Before day-break of the second night of her ride, without losing a single hour,
she dashed up to the camp of Colonel Cruger and on bended knees implored him to give up her boys. To this eloquence he grimly replied: "Well, you are just in time for I ordered those rebellious youngsters of yours to be shot at sun-rise, but I guess you can take the rebels." With eyes flashing with indignation she retorted, "I have given you two for one, Colonel Cruger, but understand I consider it the best trade I ever made, for rest assured hereafter the Farrow boys will whip you four to one." Her sons were worthy of such a mother in times of peace, as well as in war; they proved themselves the same brave boys that she had called them. Samuel lived to represent Pinckney district in congress, and a portrait of him still hangs in the Capitol at Washington, showing the sabre scar on his face made at the battle of Musgrove's Mill. He was also lieutenant-governor of South Carolina a number of times. As long as Rosannah Farrow lived she was admired and loved, and it is said that years after the eyes of the British soldiers flashed with pleasure when they talked of this South Carolina daughter. History will cherish the memory of one whose devotion to country prompted her to deeds of heroism during "those times which tried men's souls."

BATTLE OF PRINCETON.

From Diary of the Rev. David Avery, Chaplain of Col. John Patterson's Regiment.

January, 1777.


2. Thursday. An alarm about 11 o.C.—The army drew up ye South side of the bridge—Sullivan's Division waylaid several fording places. The Enemy made yr approaches to Trenton ye Sun about 3-4 hour high in No. about 5000. Hand retreated before them about 2 miles, wh one field piece.—A very hot fire at ye bridge just before sunset.
BATTLE OF PRINCETON.

7 NB. Mr. Atwine, is the Moravian Minister of Bethlehem. Mr. Nathl. Lydle, Bp. of Do. Mr. Friese & Mr. Leedrey, moravian ministers of Philadelphia.—

3. Friday. At 1 o.C. ys morning ye whole army began to march towards Princeton, where we arrived at 8 o.C. when about 500 Regulars attacked our left division—About noon ye firing ceased, when we got ye field, havg. killed about 140 and took 100 wh we brought off with us. We have had killed in both days, about 30, & 40 wounded, among wm is Genl. Mercer.—We immediately proceeded to Somerset ys Evg.—

4. Saturday. Lodged out doors last night—Proceeded to Pluckmin, with our army of about 5,000. I obtained liberty to go to N.Town—rode to Lamberton where Mr. Halsey lives.

5. L's day. Rode within 3 miles of Ringo's—

6. Monday. Crost ye Delaware at Currell's ferry, where I fell in company wh Mr. David, & rode to N.Town, Pennsylvania. Find my brother Jabez sick of an exceedg. great cold; but his fever has abated, & he is in a fine way for recoverg. Dr. Towner I find in a hopeful way—My Waiter is quite sick.

7. Tuesday. Rode to Philadelphia, twenty five miles from N.Town.

8. Wednesday. Bout, a few books of Mr. Bell, &c.—& returned as far as to Mr. Willet's within 5 miles of N.Town.

10. Friday. Rode to Howel's ferry, but could not pass ys Evening.

11. Saturday. Crost ye Delaware & rode to Lamberton, & put up at Mr. Rosebrough's—

12. L's day. Rode to Morris-Town where ye main body of ye army now lies—put up at Rev. Mr. Jhones'—Rode to Mendum ys Evg. to see Rev. Mr. Lewis.—

13. Monday. Got Mr. Philip Condict of Morris Town to keep my horse. The funeral of Colo. Jacob Ford of ys town, was attended ys Evg. wh military honors.

14. Tuesday. Colo. Sherburn sat out for Philadelphia, from thence to return to N. England. Borrowed of him 20 dollars—Ys Evg. ye funeral of Colo. Hitchcock was attended wh ye honors of War.—The chief of Colo. Patterson's Offi-
cers have gone home recruiting—Several of the N. England Militia arrived this day.

15. Wednesday. Mr. David left camp for Philadelphia. Had an agreeable interview with Rev. Mr. Later—from Pennsylvania.

16. Thursday. Rev. Mr. Later preach'd a Sermon to his Regt. Heb. 4. 16.—

17. Friday. Visited several of ye sick of ye Regt. & prayed with ye.

18. Saturday. Took Sal Cathartic & wrote several letters to Berkshire.

Robert—my Waiter arrived from New-Town, in good health, & put up with me at Mr. Jhones'.


20. Monday. Visited ye Sick of my

21. Tuesday. Attended ye funeral of Colo. Jacob Ford of Morris-Town, prayed and gave a word of exhortation at ye house. About 100 horses & about 30 wagons which were taken yesterday at Somerset by Genl. Dickinson were brought to camp.

22. Wednesday. We are credibly informed yt Genl. Heath has lately taken fort Independence, with four hundred Prisoners.

23. Thursday. Heard firing of Cannon ys afternoon from towards Somerset.—

24. Friday. Snow & Rain in abundance—Ye firing Yesterday was between 600 of ye Enemy & a Scout of our men near Woodbridge.

25. Saturday.—

26. L's day. Mr. Later preacht Prov. 14. 26.—I this Evg. at Mr. Caleb Munson's Psa. 84. 11.—

27. Monday. Spent ye forenoon with Mr. Ogden.—

28. Tuesday. Visited ye Sick in ye Regt.—Virginia Light horse arrived.—

29. Wednesday. Snow.


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.

NAMES OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS BURIED IN KENTUCKY.

Below are given some names of soldiers, pioneers and pioneer women, buried in Kentucky. With one or two exceptions, their graves have been located by John Marshall Chapter, Louisville, Kentucky.

Thomas Helm and Bernard Helm, of Virginia, buried at Helm Place, Hardin county, Ky.
Capt. George Gray, of Culpeper county, Virginia, buried at All-Saint's chapel, Louisville, Ky.
Col. Thomas Hart, buried at Lexington, Ky.
Gov. Isaac Shelby, buried at his home, Traveller's Rest, Lincoln county, Ky.
James Morrison, Uniontown, Ky.
Capt. William Lightfoot, buried at Indian Neck, Jefferson county, Ky.
Major John Ball and Frederick Hise, buried at Russellville, Ky.
John Trull and his brother Jesse, came to Kentucky with George Rodgers Clark.
Admiral Reynolds, buried near Bowling Green, Ky.
David Rice, buried at Danville, Ky.
James McCoun, buried at Harrodsburg, Ky.
Nathaniel Rogers, buried at Paris, Ky.
Capt. William Rowan, buried in Shelby county, Ky.
Capt. John Metcalfe and his wife Sallie Metcalfe, are buried in the Old cemetery, on Jefferson and Twelfth streets, Louisville, Ky., but it is now known as Baxter Square.
Capt Isham Talbott and James Patten are buried in the Western cemetery, Louisville, Ky.
Capt. William Campbell, buried in Madison county, Ky.
James Brooks, Baxter Square, Louisville, Ky.
Capt. Edward Graham and John Graham, buried near Worthington, Ky., in the old burial ground of the Breckenridge family.
Gen. Benjamin Logen and Sarah Gamble, Shelby county, Ky.
Markers have been placed at the graves of the Clarks and John Austin.

ROSTER OF ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEEN SOLDIERS AND PATRIOTS.

The General David Humphreys Branch of the Connecticut Sons of the American Revolution of New Haven, on June 16, 1901, decorated the graves of one hundred and seventeen soldiers and patriots of the Revolution who are buried in the Grove street cemetery. The exercises were appropriate to the occasion and were attended by the Mary Clap Wooster Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution and the Amos Morris Society, Children of the American Revolution. The names of the honored dead are as follows:


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stephen Herrick,</th>
<th>Eli Denslow,</th>
<th>Jonathan Austin,</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Davis,</td>
<td>Joshua Newhall,</td>
<td>William Mansfield,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benjamin English,</td>
<td>Elijah Osborn,</td>
<td>Samuel Bassett,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elijah Forbes,</td>
<td>Samuel Gorham,</td>
<td>Joseph Kirk Munson,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Wise,</td>
<td>Hanover Barney,</td>
<td>Asa Huntington,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joel Northrop,</td>
<td>Harthem Ramsdell,</td>
<td>David Dorman,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abraham Tuttle,</td>
<td>Samuel Hull,</td>
<td>Jonathan Osborn,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter Johnson,</td>
<td>Daniel Colburn,</td>
<td>John Peck,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timothy Mix,</td>
<td>Mastin Parrott,</td>
<td>Caleb Miller,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timothy Mix,</td>
<td>Jabez Brown,</td>
<td>Thomas Bills,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Noyes,</td>
<td>David Humphreys,</td>
<td>Samuel Barney,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hezekiah Parmelee,</td>
<td>William Lyon,</td>
<td>Israel Bishop,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Osborn,</td>
<td>Capt. Abra'm Bradley,</td>
<td>John Gilbert,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Trowbridge,</td>
<td>Noah Webster,</td>
<td>Elijah Austin,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laban Smith,</td>
<td>Stephen Alling,</td>
<td>David Judson,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Storer,</td>
<td>John Bulford,</td>
<td>Gold Sherman,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Hicks,</td>
<td>Ebenezer Allen,</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**PAY ROLL OF CAPT. JOHN FRANKLIN’S COMPANY.**

“A Pay Roll of the Company of Militia Commanded by Capt. John Franklin in the Service of the United States at the Post of Wyoming [Penna.] for one Month (viz.) from 3d. April to 4th. May, 1780.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>John Franklin, Capt.,</th>
<th>Henry Burney, Sergt.,</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Roswell Franklin, Lieut.</td>
<td>Chris. Hurlbut, Sergt.,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daniel Gore, Lieut.,</td>
<td>James Sutton, Corporal,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daniel Ingersoll, Sergt.,</td>
<td>William Jackson, Corporal,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asa Chapman, Sergt.,</td>
<td>Andrew Blanchard, Corporal,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Williams,</td>
<td>Jonathan Rogers,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stephen Gardner,</td>
<td>Josiah Rogers,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Hide,</td>
<td>Elisha Harvey,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prince Alden,</td>
<td>John Hurlbut,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Elliott,</td>
<td>Jonathan Cory,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Tilberry,</td>
<td>Nathan Bullock,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benjamin Harvey,</td>
<td>Joseph Cory,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manassah Cady,</td>
<td>Turner Johnson,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asahel Prichard,</td>
<td>Nath. Walker,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Frisbe,</td>
<td>David Sanford,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Nisbitt,</td>
<td>Joseph Hagerman,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abr. Nisbitt,</td>
<td>Joseph Thomas,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jonathan Frisbe,</td>
<td>Ishmael Bennett,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Brockway,</td>
<td>Ishmael Bennett, Jr.,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Nathan Smith, Thomas Bennet, Willard Green,
Jonathan Forsyth, Andrew Bennet, Ephraim Tyler,
Joseph Jameson, Frederick Fry, Sele Roberts,
John Hurlbut, Jr., Roswell Franklin, Jr., Sele Roberts, Jr.,
Thos. Stoddard, Henry Elliott, Jacob Tilberry,
Caleb Spencer, Naphtah Hurlbut, John Shaver,
Robert Hopkins, William Houck, Daniel Sherwood,

The above muster roll is from the original in the possession of Nathan F. Walker, of Athens, Pennsylvania, a descendant of Captain John Franklin. The company was mustered into the service of the United States and continued at Wyoming, till January 1, 1781.—FROM KATHARINE S. McCARTNEY.

PAY ROLL OF CAPT. WILLIAM HAYMOND'S COMPANY.

Pay Roll of Captain William Haymond's Company of Virginia Militia while in active service from April 15th to June 12th, 1777.

Captain William Haymond, Ensign James Johnson,
Lieutenant Morgan Morgan, Sergt. Zarah Osban.

Amos Ashcraft, John Ice, Valentine Kennett,
Jolin Doherty, Frederick Ice, Evan Morgan,
Edmond Chaney, Henry Hank, Rubin Boner,
Jere'h Chaney, Peter Popeno, James Morgan, Sen.,
David Morgan, Levy Carter, John LeMasters,
Thomas Haymond, John Carter, James LeMasters,
Amos Pettyjohn, Jarvis Brumagem,
Robert Cambell, Jeremiah Simson,

Total pay, $420.00
Pennsylvania currency, 157 S1o Dio
126 “ o “ 8

The original is in the possession of H. Haymond, Clarksburg, West Virginia. He also owns the commissions of William Haymond. The first one is the commission as captain, dated at Williamsburg, March 12, 1776, and signed by Patrick Henry, governor of Virginia. The second is the commission as major, dated November 12, 1781, and signed by Benjamin Harrison, governor of Virginia. William Haymond
had served as sergeant in the old French wars and been honorably discharged Feb. 24, 1762, "a good soldier and faithful subject."

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FLAG DAY.

FORT RUTLAND.

By Mrs. M. J. Francisco.

1775.

It was June in the leafy forest
And the deer sought the shadows cool
Where the pine and the birch were o'erhanging
The red speckled trout in the pool.
The wolf and the red fox were hiding
The green spreading boughs among,
While the partridge, the squirrel and rabbit
Were busily feeding their young.
So quiet the scene and so peaceful,
That nature herself seemed to sleep.
E'en the birds ceased their jubilant music
A noontide siesta to keep.

But down on the old traveled highway,
Its port holes all frowning and dark,
Stood a fort made of logs from the hillside,
An emblem of war grim and stark.
Below, smiled the Otter Creek valley,
Above, rose Mount Killington's crest;
While Champlain sparkled off to the northward
And the sun kissed the hills in the west.

'Twas the home of the boys called "Green Mountain;"
They would guard it 'and keep it for aye,
For their birthright of freedom and honor
They would fight as they fought at "Old Ti."
Though these "boys" were some of them grandsires
And all clothed in homespun, I ween,
Their sinews were knit like the oak bough,
Their eyes like the eagle's flashed keen.

The fragrance of June in the blossoms,
The sweetness of June in the air.
But never a sign of the redskin
Or red-coated Briton was there.
But still on the old-traveled highway
The fort and its garrison stood,
A menace to Tory and savage,
A sign that each foe understood.

1901.

The fragrance of June in the blossoms,
The sweetness of June in the air,
And the “Daughters” stand guarding the highway
Where once stood the fort grim and bare.
Where the sentinel’s voice once gave warning.
Hark, the songs of the children and bird
That echo far out on the highway
Where the drum and the fife were once heard.
I wonder that Killington knows it,
This street where the sentry once trod,
With its parks and its flowers and its homesteads
And its white spires, pointing to God.

In a cave on the shores of the Otter
Ann Story once baked bread, we know,
For the men who first built, then defended
These forts of the days long ago.
O’er the home of this pioneer woman
We have marked a stone with her name,
To show that the “Daughters” remember
Her courage, her faith and her fame.
We now place a stone of remembrance
Where this fort on the hillside once lay,
And the hands of the “children’s children”
Shall uncover this stone of to-day.

On it, in letters ungarnished,
That all may read it and see,
We have carved the date and the story
Of the fort, built that we might be free.
The “Green Mountain Boys” have disbanded,
The old fort has vanished away,
But the flag they so bravely defended
Is the flag that floats o’er us to-day.
The fragrance of June in the blossoms
The sweetness of June in the air,
While our flag, may it now and forever
Inspire both the brave and the fair.
REAL DAUGHTERS.

MRS. JULIA LANTERMAN.

For the first time in the history of Cayuga Chapter, we are called to mourn the loss of a "real daughter." On Thursday morning, January 24th, 1901, at her home in Peruville, Mrs. Julia Lanterman entered into rest.

MRS. JULIA LANTERMAN.

She was born in Lansing, New York, April 17th, 1817, and at the time of her death was eighty-three years of age. She was the last survivor of a once large family. Her father, Ebenezer Brown, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war and held the privileged office of body guard to the great Washington, his services making her eligible to become a Daugh-
Of the American Revolution, an honor which she fully appreciated as we too felt justly proud to place her name upon our chapter roll.

After the war, a pension was granted the brave soldier, also a gift of six hundred acres of land in the township of Lansing. She lived on this old homestead for many years. The last few years of her life was passed in Peruville.

In early life she was baptized into the communion of the Presbyterian church and her interest and sympathy were centered in that denomination.

On account of her declining years, and the long distance that intervened, we have missed the inspiration of her presence at our meetings, so that few, if any, of our present members have had the pleasure of a personal acquaintance. We have been assured, however, of her keen interest in our work and any notices of our business or other meetings afforded her much pleasure. It has also been said that her strong sense of humor, coupled with a social and cheerful disposition, won her numerous friends.

Whereas, God in His providence has called unto Himself our honored "Real Daughter."

Resolved, That this chapter extend to her children our love and sympathy, and that a copy of these expressions be sent to them and placed upon our records.—MRS. ISABELLA CLOUGH DEAN.

MRS. LUCINDA ELLIS DUNLOP.

Lucinda Ellis Dunlop was born at Orange Court House, Virginia, May 26th, 1803. Her father, Dudley Brown Ellis, a Virginian by birth, was of English descent. He enlisted in the continental army from Hanover county in 1778 and served until the end of the Revolution, for which he received a pension. He died in Campbell county, Kentucky, October 11th, 1831, at the age of 74 years. In 1800 he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of John Watts, of Albemarle county, Virginia. They went to live in Orange county where he built the court house, being a master builder. When Lucinda was quite young, her father moved to Marysville,
Kentucky. While living there the war of 1812 broke out, and Lucinda remembers seeing the Kentucky troops, and all the noise and excitement of their departure.

She attended a school for young ladies in Marysville and learned reading, writing, arithmetic and grammar, worked her sampler, and at the age of 12 years left the academy, her education finished.

Her father now bought a large farm in Campbell county, Kentucky, where he spent the remainder of his life.

Lucinda was married at the age of fifteen to William Stuart
Dunlop, son of Captain John C. Dunlop, of Clerain, county Antrim, Ireland. He was a graduate of the University of Dublin.

He was stationed at the fort at Cincinnati and was of the party that escorted the new-come settlers to Dayton; later he surveyed the road from Cincinnati to Dayton. A short time afterward, while out on government duty, he was scalped by Indians.

Being comfortably provided for, Mrs. Dunlop's chief care was the rearing and education of her children.

She possessed great force of character and a strong personality. For the times she travelled much. Two trips were made to Virginia over the Allegheny mountains. For many years she lived on a farm—part of her father's Campbell county purchase. The house commanded the Ohio river and adjacent hills. Point Pleasant, Ohio, General Grant's birthplace, could be seen from the porch. On a corner of the farm, overlooking the river, is an old family vault. Here her husband lies buried. Although it has been abandoned as a family burial place, it is her wish to be put there when she dies.

Mrs. Dunlop has been a great reader and kept well abreast of the times. Her mind is as bright as ever. She was noted for her fine needle-work.

She has never used glasses; her sight, and hearing too, being remarkably keen until a few years past.

She was a grandmother at thirty-five a great-grandmother at sixty. She has had eight grandchildren, fourteen great-grandchildren and five great-great-grandchildren, the last arrivals being twins—son and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. O. D. Buvinger, of Dayton, Ohio.

She has lived through four wars in which her country has been victorious. She saw General Lafayette in Cincinnati when he was the nation's guest in 1824. She is waiting to be called home.—MARY BRELSFORD.
The Bristol Chapter, of Bristol, Rhode Island, is very proud to number among its members a "real daughter." Mrs. Elizabeth Church Wardwell is the daughter of Thomas and Mary (Tripp) Church, and a descendant of Capt. Benjamin Church, famous as a colonial soldier and vanquisher of King Philip, chief of the Wampanoags.

Thomas Church was born in Bristol in 1760. He was but a boy when his father entered the army, but he was so brave and enthusiastic that he followed his father and carried his gun until he was allowed to enlist. He served during the war from 1777 to 1780. With the exception of one month's service rendered during Sullivan's expedition, when he was in Capt. Allen's company, and one month's service at Newport under Capt. Bennington, both of Col. Miller's regiment, his entire service was rendered in and around Bristol, in the company commanded by Capt. William Throop. He received a pension beginning October 7, 1833. For many years he was a prominent merchant and ship owner in his native town, where he died in 1843.

Elizabeth Church was born in Bristol, April 26, 1818, and received her education in the schools of her native town. She was noted for her beauty, and at a very early age was married to John Henry Wardwell, a merchant of New York.

On the afternoon of the 18th of October, 1900, a reception was held at the house of Mr. Louis Howe Church, Mrs. Wardwell's nephew, on which occasion the gold spoon given to every "real daughter" was presented. The reception room was decorated with flowers, and a portrait of Mrs. Wardwell, taken when she was eighteen, was draped with the American flag. Thirty members of the Bristol Chapter were present, together with some of the members of the Children of the American Revolution, but the most honored guest was Capt. William Howe Church, Mrs. Wardwell's brother, who celebrated his ninetieth birthday June, 1900.

The exercises attending the presentation were opened by Miss Isabelle Essex Bosworth, who rendered a fine piano solo. The regent of the chapter, Mrs. Mildred Lewis Williams, being unavoidably absent, Mrs. J. Russell Bullock,
first regent of the chapter, presented the spoon in behalf of
the National Society, and spoke as follows:

"Owing to the absence of the regent of the Bristol Chapter, I
have been requested by the committee to fill her place on this occa-
sion, and in the name of the National Society, I have the pleasure
of presenting this "souvenir spoon" to a "real daughter," a member
of the Bristol Chapter. It gives us additional interest to know that
we have a "real daughter" with us. It seems to bring us all nearer
to the American Revolution—and are we not all sisters, and therefore
"real daughters" in the spirit of '76?

"It is said that all those who are born with a golden spoon in
their mouth have all the blessings of this life. May this spoon, given
you by the Daughters, be a reminder to secure the blessings in the
life beyond."

Mrs. Wardwell was too much overcome to be able to re-
pond; but her flushed cheek and pleasant smile and earnest
"I thank you" every one felt were more eloquent than many
words.

Miss Reba Church, Mrs. Wardwell's grand-niece, gave
a piano solo, after which Mrs. Louis Church and the com-
mittee served refreshments. Among the many interesting
relics of the past used at the table was a beautiful glass sugar
bowl which once belonged to Col. Benjamin Church, of In-
dian fame. The committee, to whom were entrusted the en-
tire proceedings, consisted of Mrs. Annie Spooner Barton,
Mrs. Elizabeth Spooner Waldron, Miss Florence Talbot Nel-
son, all descendants of Thomas and Mary (Tripp) Church,
and Miss Evalyn Munro, registrar of the chapter. At the
close "America" was sung and the "Star Spangled Banner." Then,
as the slowly setting sun was sending its last rays of
light across the Poppasquash lands, and the early home of
Thomas Church, and across the waters of Narragansett Bay,
upon which he so often sailed, with many congratulations and
good wishes the Daughters took leave of the "real daughter"
of Bristol Chapter.—ANNA B. MANCHESTER, Historian.

MRS. PHEBE R. IRISH.

The December number of this magazine contained an'
article on "Live Real Daughters," belonging to the Paw-
tucket Chapter of Pawtucket, Rhode Island. We wish to
add one more to the list, Mrs. Phebe R. Irish, of Providence.
Mrs. Irish was born in Little Compton, Rhode Island, October 18, 1809, and is the youngest of seven children of Anthony and Hannah (Dedman) Salisbury. Anthony Salisbury was a soldier in Captain John Topham’s company, of Newport, which composed part of the expedition under Colonel Benedict Arnold in 1775, and marched through the wilds of Maine for the conquest of Quebec, and was with others captured in the assault on that city. He was exchanged and later enlisted in Colonel William Angell’s regiment for the war.

Anthony Salisbury was born in 1756 and was a son of Jonathan and Martha Salisbury. He was lost at sea. Jonathan Salisbury was born October 4, 1732, and died November 1768. He was a son of John and Abigail (Head) Salisbury.
John Salisbury was born October 2, 1704. He was a son of Joseph and Mary (Paddock) Salisbury. Joseph Salisbury was born in 1673, and died in 1714. He was the son of William and Susannah Salisbury. William Salisbury was born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1648, and was one of the two men killed at Swansea, Massachusetts, on the first day of King Philip's war. He was buried there June 24, 1675.

Phebe Raymond was married in Providence October 27, 1830, to Perry C. Irish, of Newport. This union was blessed by three children, only one of whom, Mrs. S. E. French, of Providence, is living. Mr. Irish was a member of the Newport artillery and served with that company in the Dorr Rebellion. Although ninety-one years of age Mrs. Irish would readily pass for seventy-five so alert her movements and keen her faculties, while her ready wit and keen sense of humor give additional proof of a young heart. The members of the board of management called on her in December, the regent, Mrs. Beedle, presenting the souvenir spoon in behalf of the National Society. Mrs. Irish entered into the spirit of the occasion. She readily recalled circumstances connected with the Dorr War and the great September gale of 1815.—Emily Lee B. Goodrich, Historian.

FALSE PATRIOTISM.

By Augusta L. Hanchett.

The man who says "my country right or wrong,"
Would sell his country's birthright for a song—
My country wrong must be my country still,
Debased, degraded to a tyrant's will.
Should I stand idle, or with loud applause
And see her stripped of just and righteous laws,
Her wisdom turned to folly, her intent
Of freedom twisted from the thing it meant?
If without protest, I should see the face
Of vile oppression rising in the place,
Where the great goddess Liberty had stood,
While Greed the fav'rite of a tyrant brood,
Beat into ashes all the altar fire,
And Hope should with the kindling flame expire;
Then I should be my country's base betrayer,
Her coward traitor, and red handed slayer.
Faith Trumbull Chapter (Norwich, Connecticut)—It was most fitting that the memorial tablet erected in the old burying ground at Norwich town to the French soldiers who died during the Revolutionary war, should be unveiled on the nation’s birthday—one hundred and twenty-three years after these men had unselfishly laid down their lives for the cause of American liberty. The tablet is sunk in the face of a large boulder donated by Mrs. Olive W. Platt.

The members of the various patriotic orders in town gathered on the site at the hour set for the ceremony. At one side of the boulder was a platform over which hung the national colors. On the speaker’s table was displayed the fleur de lis in honor of France, while the French tri-color floated with the Stars and Stripes over the boulder.

Jonathan Trumbull, president of the Connecticut Society, Sons of the American Revolution, presided and presented
Mayor Charles F. Thayer as the representative of the city. He spoke as follows:

Mr. President, Representatives of the Revolutionary Fathers:

Ladies and Gentlemen: We are gathered here on this great American anniversary to mark the spot where lie the ashes of the French patriots.

While it is customary, and seems fitting to indulge in public ceremonies on such occasions, no word from the living can add honors to the dead.

Oratory seems lost above the grave of a patriot, and gives place to quiet contemplation. Better than all speech is it to look down upon these graves, recall the spirit which animated the now inanimate, and in silence pledge ourselves to an active patriotism in the field wherein our lot is cast.

This graceful act of the Daughters of the American Revolution (like all the graceful acts which spring from the heart of woman) whereby the rugged character of those patriots—symbolized in this simple stone—is forever to be remembered, is more potent than any words, more lasting than eloquence.

The duty to which I am assigned to-day is to formally say to all visitors, “you are welcome.” On such an occasion as this it is mere formality; for when patriotism rules the hour, welcome is written in all the fields, whispered by the leaves of the trees and echoed in the song of the birds.

The Rev. C. A. Northrop was the next speaker. In introducing him, President Trumbull spoke of him as the pastor of the Norwich Town Congregational church, which in Revolutionary days was the ecclesiastical center of the town.

George S. Porter, to whom belongs the credit for locating the graves of the French soldiers, delivered the historical address, saying among other things:

On this anniversary of the nation's birth it is fitting that we gather in our old burial grounds, the influences of which carry our thoughts so naturally to other and to earlier times, to the days which tried men's souls and to the actors in that mighty struggle whose efforts contributed so signally to the achievement of our independence as a people and to our recognized position among the nations of the earth.

It is fitting that we, the descendants of Revolutionary sires and of the founders of New England, gather in this hallowed place to breathe an atmosphere laden with the memories of long ago, to inspire the glorious spirit of '76 and to absorb into our inmost souls that sense of right and justice which is our natural inheritance.
It is fitting that there gather here those who have come from other lands to share our heritage of “life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness,” to become with us freemen of this great republic and to aid with those vexed problems the correct solution of which will inure to the benefit of our people and to the ultimate political redemption of the human race.

We are gathered in reverent remembrance of those here interred to whom we owe our all; but especially are we assembled to honor with grateful hearts the memory of our French allies of Revolutionary days who lie buried here, who, in our time of need, left home and country and all they held most dear to aid our struggling people in their efforts to break the tightening bands of oppression and to formulate a new and broader definition of the magic word of freedom.

Succeeding the battle of Rhode Island of August 29, 1778, a detachment from Lafayette's army was ordered to join Washington's troops then in need of reinforcements. This command marched by way of the old Providence and Canterbury roads, and thence through the town highway to our beautiful and historic green, where a compulsory halt was made, resultant of the illness which developed. Tents were spread, camp was established and the old court house then standing on the plain was utilized as a temporary hospital. Trained skill and experienced nursing, aided by gentle hands and sympathetic hearts, sought the relief of suffering and the saving of human life; yet one by one these soldiers died, one by one their silent forms were borne through yonder garden and one by one were deposited in Norwich soil.

While to us is bequeathed this sacred trust, the history of these men, the tale of their hardships and sufferings, the story of their lives and deaths belong to and gladly do we share them with the people of Connecticut, of New England, of our country and of France. In materially honoring their memories we represent not alone the citizens of Norwich, but the people of this great nation; and in so doing is it believed that the sympathetic vibration here emanating will awaken a responsive echo in the hearts of the people of our sister republic across the sea, uniting us in fraternal spirit, in kindly feelings and in mutual regard; and that the pacific influence of this gathering and of these exercises will penetrate to other lands and other peoples, thus hastening that coming day when wars shall cease, when the peoples of the earth shall recognize the brotherhood of man and when, using the words of Ruth to Naomi in a fraternal sense, nation shall say unto nation, “thy people shall be my people.”

It is believed that, could these soldiers speak, they fain would have these honors bestowed upon themselves, increased a hundred fold upon those noble mothers and daughters of Norwich who, one hundred and twenty-three years ago, became their ministering angels.
and nursed them through their last, long, lingering illness with that
devotion and that tenderness which only women show.

In this grassy hillock which has endured since the creation of the
world, in this ground o'er which trod the Niantic, the Pequot and the
Mohegan ere the white man came; in this soil enriched with the dust
of these soldier dead and through successive generations with that
of our kinfolk and our forebears; in this earth bordering so closely
upon our beautiful Yantic and through which the murmuring brook-
let flows; in this spot o'erhanging with lofty rock and crag and
bordered by rising upland and undulating meadow, from whence
comes the sweet incense of the wild flower and the newly-mown
hay. in this secluded nook where peace and quiet reign, we leave our
honored soldier dead to their last, long dreamless sleep forever.

The unveiling of the tablet followed, the ceremony of draw-
ing aside the flags being performed by Masters Gurdon
Huntington and Carlisle Avery, dressed in Continental uni-
form. They were heartily cheered as they disclosed to view
the bronze tablet.

The address in behalf of the Daughters was made by the
state regent, Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, who said in part:

A peculiar interest attaches itself to a certain chapter in our na-
ton's history, which came to a close in this town in the year 1778.
The story does not concern a splendidly fought battle, or even a
skirmish, brilliant or otherwise. It fails to record the wonderful
strategy of generals, colonels or captains, or the dash and daring of
their humbler followers. It refers simply to an experience common
to all—the mere incident of death, and death under the most ordinary
circumstances.

Twenty Revolutionary soldiers died here in camp more than a
century ago. "Unwept and unsung" they were buried where they
died. We do not even know their names, yet, to-day, a great con-
course of people have gathered to do them honor. Never before
in the history of the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revo-
lution have its members assembled for the purpose of honoring,
with suitable pomp and ceremony, the memory of the unknown
dead—our French allies from over seas in the struggle of the Ameri-
can people for civil religious freedom.

The special interest of the Faith Trumbull Chapter in these men
does not rest solely in the fact that they were Revolutionary soldiers
and that they died and were buried here. It is because these men
left home and country, and for the sake of a principle as dear to their
hearts as to ours, came to a strange land and gave their lives for the
cause of liberty.

The Faith Trumbull Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolu-
tion, places this beautiful memorial in honor of our unknown allies and pledges itself to keep green the memory of these Revolutionary soldiers, whose tongues, we know, were attuned to a strange language, but whose every heart-beat was true to the principle that “All men were created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.”

For the cause of American independence twenty Revolutionary soldiers of foreign birth laid down their lives here in Norwich in the autumn of 1778.

“By foreign hands their dying eyes were closed,
   By foreign hands their decent limbs composed,
   By foreign hands their humble graves adorned—
   By strangers honor’d, and by strangers mourned.”

Such graves as these should be “pilgrim shrines” for us, to be visited, guarded, honored and perpetually cared for by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Sleep on, ye faithful soldiers of the republic; sleep profoundly, till the silence of the tranquil centuries shall be broken by the quickening reveille at Daybreak—the resurrection summons which shall resound from the battlements of Heaven at the first flush of the New Day.

President Trumbull then read letters from Comte de Lafayette, a descendant of General Lafayette, and from Mons. H. Merue, French consul at Chicago. Both were expressions of regret at the inability of the writers to attend the ceremony, that of M. Merue containing much of an historical nature. He regretted that he was not able to supply the names of the French soldiers whose graves were being honored but wrote that all the documents which might furnish such information were in France.

The exercises were concluded by the sounding of taps upon the bugle by Prof. J. H. George and the benediction by the Rev. Thomas F. Davies, Jr., rector of Christ Episcopal church.

Lucretia Shaw Chapter (New London, Connecticut)—When Nathan Hale left the little school-house in New London to give his life for his country’s cause it was not thought then, nor for even a century and more after, that the little frame structure would ever be an enduring testimonial to his name and fame. Through the efforts of the Sons and Daugh-
ters of the American Revolution the old school-house was purchased, placed on its present site in the "Antientiest Burial Ground," restored to its original appearance, and, June 18, it was formally dedicated, preceded by a grand procession and followed with exercises befitting the historic occasion.

The story of Nathan Hale is known to everybody, and the history of the school-house is almost as well known, for both stories have been told and retold. From the oldest person to the youngest school child who witnessed the ceremony,

Nathan Hale and his school-house is a lesson thoroughly mastered. And it is well that it is so, for it teaches a lesson of pure patriotism which the old school-house will keep in the minds of New Londoners for many future generations.

June 17th was the day of days for the celebration.

President E. E. Rogers of Nathan Hale branch, Sons of the American Revolution, bade welcome to the city's guests. He closed his address with the words of Webster:

"We consecrate our work to the spirit of national independence, and we wish that the light of peace may rest upon it forever."
The response and delivery of the keys of the building to the state regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution was by Jonathan Trumbull of Norwich, President of the Connecticut Society, Sons of the American Revolution, who opened with these words:

Mr. President of the Nathan Hale Branch: It only remains for me, in behalf of the state society, to acknowledge your gracious words of welcome to your historic city. There has always been much to attract and bind our society to New London, but this day marks a tie far more potent and binding than any other, for it marks the completion of the most important work which we have ever done.

His closing words were as follows:

The building now stands in charge of a permanent committee consisting of the state regent, the chapter regent for New London of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the president, registrar and branch president for New London, of the Connecticut Society of Sons of the American Revolution. In recognition of the special interest taken and substantial aid given in this undertaking by the Lu-
cretia Shaw Chapter of Daughters of the American Revolution, it has been decided by the committee to offer to that chapter the use of the building as a home for the organization, under the belief that in no other way can the purpose for which it now stands be so well carried out.

In this belief, Madam Regent for the state of Connecticut, I find it a most gratifying duty to place in your hands the key of this building for the purpose I have stated, acknowledging at the same time the cheering encouragement which, in your official position as a sister officer you have so freely and cordially given me, and assuring you that, as Sons and Daughters in one glorious family, this day marks more strongly than ever the relation of brother and sister which our societies bear to each other.

Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, state regent, accepted the keys in behalf of the Lucretia Shaw Chapter. Mrs. Kinney's remarks were as follows:

Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen: In behalf of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in the State of Connecticut, and especially in behalf of the Lucretia Shaw Chapter of New London, I beg to assure you, Mr. President, of our keen appreciation of your personal and official efforts to bring to pass a union of the patriotic interests of the societies of the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution—efforts which come to the happy consummation on this rare June day. The patriotic organizations represented here to-day have always felt and will always feel, a proud and peculiar interest in the brief life, the flawless record and the tragic death of Nathan Hale—that splendid boy with a heart of oak, and a soul so loyal to God and country that its beautiful serenity was unshaken even when he stood within the ghastly circle of the hangman's rope.

Born and bred upon our Connecticut hills; educated at our earliest Connecticut college; a teacher of Connecticut children when scarcely more than a child himself, and a teacher of men when dying and dead—to what class of men or women could the sacred privilege of keeping his memory green be more safely intrusted than to the Connecticut Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution?

We are grateful to you, gentlemen, for giving us the opportunity to unite with you in the purchase, the restoration and the future care of this historic building wherein Nathan Hale spent a brief, but happy portion of his short, heroic life.

The Lucretia Shaw Chapter accepts the honorable trust committed to it by the Sons of the American Revolution, and it cannot be doubted that the memories of a dead and gone past which must always linger about this old school-house will serve—to Sons and Daughters alike—as a stimulus to greater devotion to the principles which actuated our forefathers, to a profounder love of country, to a
more unswerving loyalty to our flag, and to a steadfast adherence to whatsoever will best conserve to the highest interests of the Commonwealth of Connecticut. We shall not fail to live up to our high and happy privileges as Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, if we emulate the lofty spirit of the Connecticut boy, who, to "heart-beat and drum-beat," was led out to a so-called ignominious death on the 22d of September, 1776.

"His bones are dust,
His good sword rust,"

but his soul goes marching on.

It is with pleasure, Mr. President, that I deliver these keys to the regent of the Lucretia Shaw Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, into whose custody and care the Nathan Hale school-house has been placed by the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

At this stage a memorial tablet in bronze which had been placed in the chimney piece of the building, was unveiled, Nathan Hale of Schenectady, New York, a grandson of Edward Everett Hale, pulled aside the bunting and disclosed the following inscription:

NATHAN HALE
Teacher, Patriot, Martyr,
1755-1776.

"Any service necessary for the public good becomes honorable by being necessary."

This school house was purchased and restored in 1901 by the Connecticut Society, Sons of the American Revolution, assisted by the Daughters of the American Revolution, that it might be preserved to the honor and memory of Nathan Hale, who here resigned his service as teacher to enter the service of his country.

On either side of the inscription are the seals of the Sons of the American Revolution and of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The name Nathan Hale at the head of the tablet is surmounted by a palm branch, symbolic of victory, held in the hand of the Goddess of Liberty.

Little Nathan Hale, the namesake of the martyr soldier, is but three years of age and he performed his solemn duty with becoming knowledge of the importance of the ceremony.
At almost the same time Mrs. Stanley A. Smith unveiled the fireset in the old fashioned fireplace.

Miss Mary Hempstead Dill, daughter of Mrs. Mary Hempstead Dill, raised the American flag to the top of the flagstaff over the school-building, as Mrs. Marian R. H. S. Lillie, president of Stephen Hempstead Society, Children of the American Revolution, said:

Mr. President: The Stephen Hempstead Society, Children of the American Revolution, have the honor to present to the Sons of the American Revolution, a fireset just unveiled by Mrs. Jennie Hempstead Alexander Smith, vice-president of the society from its organization. The wood cradle of this fireset will bear the inscription:
Presented by the Stephen Hempsted Society, Children of the American Revolution, in memory of the valor of Nathan Hale.
We also present the flag, which is raised by a great-great-granddaughter of Stephen Hempstead, Mary Hempstead Dill.

After the selection by the band the Hon. Walter S. Logan, president of the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution, made an address, in the course of which he paid high tribute to the Daughters of the American Revolution. Prof. Henry P. Johnston set forth Nathan Hale's deeds and courage in a brief historical address.

It is intended to furnish the buildings later. On entering the first thing that strikes the view is the large fireplace. Over the fireplace is the beautiful bronze tablet, which cost $500. The walls of the room are plastered and are tinted a colonial buff. Board shutters, of the old-fashioned type, are at the windows.

**Norwalk Chapter** (Norwalk, Connecticut)—At the annual meeting of the Norwalk Chapter, Mrs. S. R. Weed was asked to remain at the head of the organization as a tribute to her zeal and untiring energies in pushing forward the work of the society.

Mrs. Weed preferred that the honors of the order should be distributed, but the members would not listen to any such thing, and she was unanimously re-elected.

The other officers are: Vice-regent, Mrs. G. H. Noxon;
corresponding secretary, Mrs. Kate Hunter; recording secretary, Mrs. Lester Hyatt; treasurer, Mrs. Edward Wilkinson; registrar, Mrs. Robert Van Buren; historian, Miss Angeline Scott; curator, Mrs. Sarah Lewis.

A committee was appointed to look into the matter of the reduction of representation at the national congress.

To mark the closing of the school year the pupils of St. Mary's parochial school of Norwalk gave a grand musical and dramatic entertainment.

The affair, in turn, was unexpectedly marked by the presentation of the Belden prize, a $5 gold piece, to Miss Elizabeth McCarthy, whose essay on "Martha Washington" was adjudged the best submitted to the committee, and as Miss McCarthy is a graduate of the parochial school and at present in the South Norwalk high school, the Daughters of the American Revolution thought it would be appropriate to present Miss McCarthy with her reward on the gala day of the school.

The Rev. John J. Furlong made the opening speech. He was glad to see so many in the hall and was proud that a graduate of St. Mary's school had won the distinction which was about to fall to Miss McCarthy. He then introduced Mrs. Samuel Richards Weed, regent of the Norwalk Chapter, who made the presentation.

The graves of the Revolutionary patriots in the Grove street cemetery were decorated June 16, by General David Humphreys Branch of the Sons of the American Revolution, Mary Clap Wooster Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and Amos Morris Society, Children of the American Revolution, were present.

The members of the various organizations represented gathered at the grave of James Hillhouse. The exercises opened with an invocation by the Rev. Edwin S. Lines, D. D., chaplain of the Connecticut Society and of Gen. Humphreys Branch. General George H. Ford, president of the branch, presided at the exercises and delivered an address.

There are in the cemetery graves of 117 Revolutionary war patriots and committees visited the graves and placed on each one a wreath. After the decoration the bugler
sounded the assembly at the grave of General David Humphreys, where the exercises were quite elaborate.

After the decoration of General Humphreys's grave a wreath was presented to Mary Clap Wooster Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, in behalf of General Humphreys Branch, the wreath being given for placing on the grave of Mary Clap Wooster. It was accepted by Mrs. George S. Barnum, vice-regent of the Mary Clap Wooster Chapter, in a most appropriate speech. After the acceptance the wreath was placed on Mary Clap Wooster's grave.

General Ford in his address said:

"History tells us that the three foremost men of the Revolutionary period in this community were Roger Sherman, General David Wooster and Captain James Hillhouse.

"Roger Sherman was not only of local but national fame; a year ago to-day the assembly sounded at his grave, and such special honors as we were able to confer were tendered his resting place and his memory.

"General David Wooster, a native of New Haven and perhaps the next most conspicuous of the patriots of his day, sacrificed his life at the head of his command at the invasion of Danbury, and was buried there, although his family plot is in this cemetery, and it would not seem inappropriate that our ceremonies should include a wreath, tendered by this branch, to be placed by the proper officers at the foot of the monument of his beloved wife, Mary Clap Wooster, whose name the New Haven Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution bears, as a matter of courtesy to them and recognition on our part of not only the men, but the women of the Revolution.

"James Hillhouse, conceded by all historians of his time and since to have been one of the famous trio of conspicuous patriots always mentioned and referred to, and around whose monument we cluster to-day to pay homage and respect, was one of the 60 who marched from New Haven to Lexington in less than 24 hours after the news had reached this place of open hostilities. Two years later we find him as a lieutenant of the command, and in 1779 as captain of a company of the governor's foot guards, leading his company and other volunteers against the invasion of the British at New Haven. His brave conduct on that occasion and the part he took in the engagements on the 5th and 6th of July alone stand forth to adorn the pages of local history. Then as recruiting officer for Governor Trumbull in his famous address to the people he appealed to the 'free-born sons of America to arm themselves and go forth without hire or reward against our enemies and never lay down their
arms until they had driven every invader from our land." In closing he says: "Those who are inclined to accept will be kindly treated by their most obedient and humble servant, James Hillhouse."

**The Piedmont Continental Chapter** (Atlanta, Georgia), held its last meeting of the season at the woman's club rooms, the most interesting occasion given by the chapter. Mrs. Pattillo, of the Atlanta Chapter, repeated her address given at Craigie House on flag day, which was greatly enjoyed.

Governor Candler was introduced by Miss Whelan, who was chairman of the program committee. "I have the honor of presenting one of the advisory board, who will make us an address on patriotic subjects. No more appropriate person could be selected than the chief executive of Georgia." Governor Candler paid high tribute to the patriotic work of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and said his sympathy was with them in their efforts to restore the colonial records of Georgia. In conclusion, he presented in behalf of the chapter a handsome Daughters of the American Revolution badge to the regent, Mrs. William Henry Yandle, in token of the appreciation of her zealous and efficient work.

**Chicago Chapter** (Chicago, Illinois.)—Flag day was celebrated by the Chicago Chapter with a delightful reception at the Sherman House. The guests of honor were Governor and Mrs. Yates, of the state of Illinois. They were escorted by the continental guards, made up of members of the Illinois Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, who had been invited to join the Daughters in the celebration. The guards were dressed in the blue and buff of the Revolutionary army, with cocked hats and knee breeches, and gave a picturesque appearance to the gathering. The walls and ceilings of the assembly rooms were decorated with red, white and blue bunting and many flags.

The regent, Mrs. J. A. Coleman, introduced the members and guests to the governor, who gave a brief talk on the meaning of a flag and the influence of patriotic women. This
was followed by the singing of the “Star Spangled Banner” by Mrs. Anne Coover, of Memphis, Tennessee. The governor and his charming wife remained for some time after the reception proper.

The Chicago Chapter has been invited to join the Sons of the Revolution and the Sons of the American Revolution in the erection of a monument to David Kennison, a Revolutionary soldier, whose grave in Lincoln Park is now unmarked. The proposed monument will be a granite boulder from Vermont, bearing bronze tablets appropriately worded.

“Father Kennison” gained fame not from his military career, but because he claimed to be the last survivor of the “Boston tea party.” With a number of other young men constituting a Revolutionary club in the province of Maine, he came to Boston during the contest with England over the tea and led in the destruction of 342 chests of the “hated weed.” He saw service in both the Revolutionary war and in the war of 1812. Removing to Chicago, he was reduced to extreme poverty in old age, supporting himself by manual labor. He retained his memory and intellectual vigor to a remarkable degree, making an Abolition speech when he was 111 years old. He died in February, 1852, at the unusual age of 116 and was given a military burial, being interred in a lot purchased at the expense of the city. The cemetery has since been incorporated in Lincoln Park and this accounts for the apparent neglect of his grave.—KATHARINE COTTON SPARKS.

Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter (Portland, Maine).—By invitation of Mrs. F. W. York, regent of the chapter, the members assembled at her pleasant summer home at Falmouth Foreside, June 14, to commemorate the 124th anniversary of the adoption of the American flag by congress. Forty-five were in attendance.

At 3 o’clock the regent summoned the party together beneath a wide spreading apple tree and called upon Miss A. L. McDonald for a short address which was listened to attentively, and which she concluded by reading an original
The Baltimore Chapter (Baltimore, Maryland), commemorated the anniversary of the battle of Lexington. The regent, Mrs. A. Leo Knott, presided.

Besides a fine musical selection the program included a description of the battle of Lexington and the causes that led up to it, and an original poem upon the lantern hung in the tower of the Old North Church, which was the signal light for Paul Revere's ride. The poem was written by Mrs. William D. Booker, acting historian of the chapter, and was printed in the last number of the American Monthly Magazine.

Mrs. Osler brought to honor the occasion a family book of much historical interest, containing miniatures, letters and items connected with Paul Revere and his descendants, that added to the commemoration of the day and of the deed.—Julia Thurston Booker.

The Martha's Vineyard Chapter (Edgarton, Massachusetts), has obtained possession of the historic spot "The Place by the Wayside," and marked it with a boulder. On this boulder a tablet has been placed which tells the story in brief. This was the parting place between the Rev. Thomas Mayhew, Jr., and his Indian followers on the eve of his sailing for England, (a voyage from which he never returned), and the Indians showed their love for him by placing here a pile of stones.

The parting took place in the fall of 1657.

Long years after, in 1726, Thomas Prince, in an account given by him of the early English ministers of Martha's Vineyard, says of the Rev. Thomas Mayhew: "For many years after his departure he was seldom named without tears." And further says: "I have myself seen the Rock on a descending ground upon which he sometimes used to stand and preach to great numbers crowding to hear him, and the Place on the Wayside, where he solemnly and affectionately
took his leave of that poor and beloved People of his, was
for all generations remembered with sorrow."

As historian of Martha's Vineyard Chapter, it devolves
upon me to give you, in brief, an outline of our work from
its inception to its completion.

Ever since the organization of our chapter, in the summer
of 1896, two of the objects for which the society was formed,
the marking of historic spote and the preservation of rec-
ords, have had a special interest for me. Prominent among
the various things which suggested themselves was the mark-
ing of this "the Place by the Wayside," which has been
pointed out and its story told by my father.

Years after, among the papers left by Richard L. Pease, I
found an unsigned deed drawn up by him for the heirs of
Mr. Joseph Mayhew; it was accompanied by a chart giving
the shape and dimensions of the plot which Mr. Mayhew
had had in mind to give to the town for the purpose of hav-
ing a memorial erected thereon, that the site might not be
forgotten. He died August 4, 1874, aged 83. His children
made an effort to carry out his known wishes and why it
failed we do not know.

A proposition to mark this spot was laid before the chapter
and favorably considered if these said heirs would give the
land for this purpose. We found that they no longer pos-
sessed the land, but that it was the property of Captain Ben-
jamin C. Cromwell, of Vineyard Haven. The chapter found
him, when informed of the purpose to which it was to be de-
voted, most willing to give the land in full accordance with
the measurements, boundaries and even the wording of the
old deed referred to; and to this kind courtesy we owe our
possession of this coveted bit of earth.

To mark the spot a boulder was considered most appro-
priate, and the now resident Indians of Gay Head, descend-
ants of those who, nearly two and a half centuries ago, had
placed there the pile of stones, were asked to contribute a
boulder from among the many that dot their reservation,
and thus have a share in this work which commemorated
their ancestors no less than the young pastor who had minis-
tered unto them, both having had an equal share in making this spot historic. Their response was quick and hearty.

Aware of the well-known pride of the Mayhews in their ancestors, it was decided to give them the opportunity of contributing for the purchase of a bronze tablet to be set in the boulder. A generous response was the result.

The inscription on this tablet was meant to tell the story as briefly as possible, why the spot was historic and who were connected with it.

The Daughters of the American Revolution insignia tells under whose auspices the work was done and who owns the site.

The donors of the land, the boulder and the tablet are added to the inscription.

The date set for the dedicatory exercises was July 25th, 1901. An early service was held on the wayside, followed later by exercises in the church.—Maria L. Pease.

New Jersey State Meeting.—On the first day of summer the Daughters of the American Revolution in New Jersey gathered in the parlors of the famous Beach House, at Sea Girt, with the Atlantic ocean rolling at their feet, grand, clear and sparkling, and a beautiful view inland of hill and dale. After a reception and glad hand shake, a substantial luncheon was served. The program was as follows: Invocation by Miss H. M. Fisher; a bright and witty address of welcome by the regent of Tempe Wicke Chapter, with response and affectionate greeting by the state regent, who then presented the president general. Her enthusiastic reception told the story of New Jersey's fealty. She spoke on the "Mission of the Daughters" as set forth in the constitution, urging the maintenance of their lofty standards, and the building of Continental Hall as a practical as well as sentimental memorial to the men and woman, the rank and file, as well as the commanders of the Revolution. Miss Fisher, of the Knickerbocker Chapter, New Jersey, read a paper on "What a few Quakeresses did in the Revolutionary War," the revelation of their devotion to the cause, "though we know noth-
ing of war," was very touching. Greetings and reports from many chapters were given. The account of progress toward the amount of funds needed for the purchase of the Trenton barracks was gratifying. Plans were formed for a pilgrimage to Tennant church, Mollie Pitcher's well, and the Monmouth battlefield and monument. Too much credit cannot be given to Mrs. Oglesby, regent of Tempe Wicke Chapter (which is named for a heroine of the Revolution), which being young is still small in numbers though great in hospitality. Mrs. Oglesby entertained delightfully the president general, the state regent and Miss Fisher at Lansdowne, her home by the sea.

The military encampment of New Jersey is at Sea Girt and His Excellency, Governor Foster M. Voorhees, sent his official equipage for the use of the chief officers—bearing the state flags—flying one from his own "White Cottage," an honor rarely bestowed and never before on any body of women. Mr. Yard decorated our rooms with magnificent palms. The post office was draped with the national colors, all showing that the true value and worth of our society is being more and more appreciated and recognized.

**Essex Chapter of the Orange (East Orange, New Jersey).**—The February meeting of the chapter was held at Mrs. Chittick's, where a paper by Miss Collis was read on the events of the Revolution which took place in that month in New Jersey.

At the March meeting held at Mrs. Mitchell's, the able report of Mrs. Hathaway, our delegate to the continental congress, was listened to with interest. Following this report was the account of the events of the month in New Jersey during the Revolution.

The April meeting was held at the residence of Mrs. Colton. After considering the Revolutionary events of the month in our state a fine paper on the battles of Lexington and Concord, written by a member of the Nova Caesarea Chapter, of Newark, was listened to with interest, and each member contributed something appropriate to the day.

At the May meetings, held at the residence of Mrs. Hatha-
way, the chapter had as their guest Mrs. Jenkinson, regent of
the Nova Caesarea Chapter. After discussing the Revolu-
tionary events of the month in New Jersey plans for the
study for the coming year were decided upon.

The final meeting of the year was held at Mrs. Yardley’s,
the regent.

The chapter has a membership of twenty-eight and no
more are to be added at present. Among the objects to
which the chapter has contributed funds during the year may
be mentioned the fund for preserving the Washington bar-
racks at Trenton and the fund for providing school books
for the Philippines.

The plan of study adopted for the coming year was a
general review of the Revolution to be presented by papers
and discussions, preceded by a short business meeting.—
LILIAN BRYANT, Historian.

Catharine Schuyler Chapter (Belmont, New York).—
The annual meeting of the chapter was held in Ward hall,
Belmont, June 28th. The session was called to order at 2
o’clock by the regent, Mrs. Hamilton Ward.

After the opening exercises the following officers were re-
elected for the ensuing year:

Regent, Mrs. Hamilton Ward; first vice-regent, Mrs. W. F.
Jones; second vice-regent, Mrs. F. S. Smith; secretary, Mrs.
Enos Barnes; treasurer, Miss S. S. Jennings; chaplain, Mrs.
Thomas L. Smith; registrar, Miss Alice Reid; historian, Mrs.
H. F. Gillette; assistant historian, Miss Grace Rutherford;
librarian, Miss Kathryn Clark.

Resolutions were read and adopted upon the death of Miss
Frances Morris, our former librarian and charter member.
Miss Grace Marriner, of Belmont, then read her essay, which
received one of the gold medals given by the Catherine
Schuyler chapter, for best composition on an American his-
torical subject.

The meeting closed by singing the “Star Spangled Ban-
ner,” after which an hour was pleasantly passed in social
intercourse and light refreshments were served by the
regent.—MRS. H. F. GILLETTE, Historian.
Mohawk Valley Chapter (Ilion, New York).—The officers are Mrs. Amanda Reynolds Rudd, regent; Mrs. Ellen Brand Harter, vice-regent; Mrs. Ida Doty Whitfield, registrar; Mrs. Marion Eaton Brand, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Frances J. Easton, chaplain; Mrs. Mary L. Ingersoll, historian.

This year our regent has presented the chapter with a historic gavel, the history of which is closely associated with the family of the brave general, Nicholas Herkimer. The handle of oak is part of a cane made from the battleship Lawrence, built at Erie, Pennsylvania, in the year 1813. Mrs. A. J. Spaulding presented a gavel block made of mahogany from the fort at Santa Clara, with the Spanish coat of arms inlaid with silver.

The chapter has contributed $10 to Memorial hall fund, placed the American Monthly Magazine in our public library, and has in view some memorial for the Revolutionary soldiers buried in the vicinity.

We have received a letter from Lieutenant W. L. Merry, of Ilion, company A, 23d Infantry, Siarri, Philippine Islands, acknowledging the receipt of a box of supplies which were sent last year. He says: “You cannot realize how welcome are such acts of kindness on the part of our American friends.” We have sent the second box.

Nine new members have been received and five await the return of their application papers. We number 47 active members and three surviving original daughters: Lydia Purdy Henry, of Sherburn, New Jersey; Mrs. Esther Purdy Shepardson, Sherburn, New Jersey; Mrs. Phoebe Woolsey Palmiter, Tallette, New Jersey.

Miss Eliza Works died in Henrietta, New Jersey, November 21st, 1899, aged 105 years, 10 months and 13 days. Mrs. Elvira Wright Goings died June 17th, 1900, aged 91 years. Mrs. Sarah Warren Hamlin died 1901, in Solsville, New Jersey, aged 82 years. They were all “real daughters.” Mrs. Hamlin was the mother of ten children, seven of whom are living, and she is also survived by fifteen grandchildren and five great-grandchildren.
Mrs. Adaline Jones Whitney died in Jamestown, New Jersey, May 14th, 1900, aged 100 years and 19 days. A letter from Mrs. Jones Whitney gives her father's record, copied from a large family Bible in his own handwriting.

“I, Nehemiah Jones, was born in Norton, Bristol county, Massachusetts, June 17th, 1760, served as private in Captain Noah Allen's Company, Thirteenth Massachusetts Regiment, enlisted May, 1777, and was discharged January, 1778. At the evacuation of Boston I stood on Dorchester Hill; the same year I went to New Marlborough, Massachusetts. I was at the taking of Burgoyne in the Continental Army and now receive a pension for my services. In January, 1787, I moved with my family to German Flats, now Westmoreland, and mine was the only family within two miles. There was but three families in Utica, seven in Whitesboro, and three in Rome.”

He died in Westmoreland, 19th of December, 1838, aged 78 years and 6 months.

Our chapter day was celebrated April 23d and we secured the attendance of Mrs. Samuel Verplanck. The chapter was entertained by Mrs. Amanda R. Rudd, regent, and Mrs. Ellen Brandt Harter, vice-regent. Mrs. Rudd and Mrs. Harter were assisted in receiving by Mrs. Verplanck, our honored state regent; Mrs. Lamb, regent of Astenrogen Chapter; Mrs. Conant, regent of Camden Chapter; Mrs. H. G. Munger, regent of General Nicholas Herkimer Chapter.

June 22d Mohawk Valley Chapter was invited to visit Mrs. Elizabeth Whipple Johnson Gilbert, of Schuyler. The home is a relic of the Revolutionary war. It is a plank house and the nails used were hand made. Bullets were found in the board fences and cannon balls were ploughed up, one of which we saw.

At this gathering Mrs. Alice Burbeck Watson read an interesting paper. Her ancestor, Major Edward Burbeck, was commissioned captain of artillery with rank of major under Colonel Richard Gridley, and the guns now placed on top of Bunker Hill monument were under his command at the battle.

Mrs. Amanda J. Read Palmer also read a carefully prepared and interesting paper.—MARY L. INGERSOLL, Historian.
Rebecca Motte Chapter (Charleston, South Carolina).—May 23, in the presence of an interested gathering of ladies and gentlemen, a bronze tablet was unveiled upon the residence that in May, 1791, was honored by the presence of George Washington. The general facts in relation to President Washington's visit to Charleston are known to every school boy here, but it was right and proper that the house which this illustrious guest called "home" during that glorious week in May, one hundred and ten years ago, should bear testimony to be seen by all men. The plan of placing a tablet upon the residence on Church street was first considered a few months ago by Mrs. Edward Willis, a charter member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and member of Rebecca Motte Chapter. The assemblage first gathered in Hibernian Hall, where an address was made by Mr. Yates Snowden.

In the audience were seated members of Rebecca Motte Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Colonial Dames, Society of the Cincinnati, Sons of the Revolution, Washington Light Infantry, the young ladies of the Confederate College, the battalion of cadets of the South Carolina Military Academy and many ladies and citizens.

The exercises were opened with a fervent invocation by the Rev. A. G. Wardlaw, pastor of Westminster Church.

Dr. Vedder then introduced Mr. Snowden, saying:

"'Set thee up waymarks!' 'Set thee up waymarks!' This was the patriotic appeal of an Old Testament prophet of God to his people, Israel, when he foretold and would hasten the restoration of their land after divisions and dispersions. It was an entreaty for them to do what their fathers had always done in a glorious past. When the waters of the Jordan had divided to give the hosts of the Lord a safe pathway to the promised land twelve men, one out of each tribe, had taken a stone out of the parted waves of the river and all set them up at the first halting place, in the land of Canaan, that they might be a sign among them. When the children should ask in the time to come, 'What mean ye by these stones?' they were to be told of God's signal providence in behalf of their fathers."

Mr. Snowden, orator of the occasion, next followed. In his exordium he paid brief but eloquent tribute to the matchless character and services of George Washington:
“He noted that David Ramsay, the historian of South Carolina, the contemporary and compatriot of Washington, in his memorial address before the citizens of Charleston in 1800, deplored his incompetency to do justice to so grand a theme, and that the Washington Light Infantry, of this city, had been paying annual tributes to Washington’s memory since 1803. Mr. Snowden concluded that it would be a work of supererogation for him to eulogize Washington, and gave the audience a resume of the important features of the first President’s visit to Charleston, one hundred and ten years ago. The incidents recorded by the gazettes of that day, and by Washington in his private diary, were interspersed by apposite and pointed comment, and by brief but interesting traditions of Charleston gentlewomen, Whig and Tory, of 1791.”

Mr. Snowden closed by heartily congratulating the patriotic members of Rebecca Motte Chapter, to whose zealous and untiring work the erection of the tablet was due.

The assemblage moved from the hall in procession to the Fuseler building. At the north of the general entrance a large United States flag was caught with purple ribbons to veil the tablet. When the crowd had gathered about the place the flag was drawn back and a diamond shaped bronze tablet came into view, bearing this inscription in raised letters:

During His visit To Charleston May, 1791, The Guest of the Citizens, President George Washington Was Entertained in this House. This Memorial Erected by a Daughter of the American Revolution, A Charter Member. Mrs. Edward Willis, May, 1901.

Dr. Vedder, on behalf of Mrs. Willis, presented the tablet to the City of Charleston, as represented by the Mayor pro tem. Charles W. Kollock.

Dr. Kollock, in receiving the trust, said:

“Acting for the City of Charleston, I accept the tablet which you
300 AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

are about to place in its custody and assure you that in accepting this memorial that Charleston but adds another to her long list of cherished reminders of the stirring events of the past. Reminders of those brave men and women who, by their steadfast devotion and unceasing efforts during days of untold hardships and misery, were finally rewarded by seeing the Briton driven forever from our shores.

"The thanks of the country are due to your noble order for marking the spots and erecting monuments which will keep us and our descendants from forgetting our ancestors and will cause us to perpetuate their memories through all ages to come."

At the hour of the unveiling Mrs. Willis received many letters and telegrams of congratulations, among them being a telegram from Mrs. Clark Waring, of Columbia, vice-president of the National Society of Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Willis has belonged to the Society of Daughters of the American Revolution since the year of its inception.

During the Spanish-American war, when hundreds of fever-smitten soldiers from the camp at Chickamauga were languishing in the city hospitals, it was her pleasure and esteemed privilege to minister unto their needs and wants in many ways and for many weeks.

Ann Story Chapter (Rutland, Vermont).—June 19th was a red-letter day in the history of Ann Story Chapter, for on that day they gave to the city of Rutland, a granite monument to mark the spot where old fort Rutland stood.

In its construction the monument is simple, but solid and substantial, a fitting type of the heroes whose memory it commemorates. It stands six feet high, is well proportioned, and on its western face is inscribed:

"Memorial, 1773. Erected on site of Fort Rutland, by Ann Story Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, June 19, 1901."

John A. Sheldon opened his house and grounds, upon which the fort stood. The exercises commenced at 10.45 o'clock, with the bugle "first call," and "assemble," then Dr. E. M. Haynes, from a flag-drapped platform, on the piazza, offered prayer, then the school children, who had marched to
the grounds, headed by a drum corps, sang "True to the Flag."
An original poem, written with her usual grace, was read

by Mrs. M. J. Francisco. During an appropriate pause in
the reading the large American flag that covered the monu-
ment was removed by Major Dyer's two little daughters and
Miss Estelle Ford, of New York.

Mrs. A. D. Smith read a history of Rutland's early wars,
and the founding of the fort. Mrs. Leavenworth, chapter regent, then presented the monument to Mayor Hollister, representing the city.

In a copper box, hermetically sealed, are deposited Mrs. Francisco's poem, which is printed on another page of this issue; Mrs. Smith's history of Rutland, the newspapers of the day, and the record of Ann Story Chapter. This box is placed in the foundation upon which the monument rests. Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, president general, and Mrs. John Heron Crosman, vice-president general of the national society, made appropriate remarks, after which "America" was sung, and the services ended by the bugle call "taps."

The state regent, Mrs. Estey, of Brattleboro, and many chapter regents, were present.

On the afternoon preceding, Mrs. Horace Hoxie Dyer gave a reception to the national officers, the members of Ann Story Chapter and invited guests. The old ancestral "Dyer place" looked unusually lovely.

We regret to chronicle shadows with the sunshine, but Ann Story Chapter mourns the loss of one of her members, Mrs. Hatch, whose gentle Christian womanhood endeared her to the circle where she was best known—"One longs for the touch of a vanished hand, and the sound of a voice that is still."

It is the hope of the society that the monument, and the memorial day, may be an object lesson, teaching love of flag and love of country.—EMMA KNEELAND SMITH, Historian.

"America, so proud and free,
I give my song, my heart to thee!
Still let thy heav'n-born symbol fly
In ev'ry clime, 'neath every sky;
Still rise a yeoman race, to stand
For God and home, and native land!"
THE OPEN LETTER.

This department is open to all Daughters of the American Revolution for the discussion of important 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.

Editor of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE:

There is surely not a member of our society who does not admit the crying need of reduction of representation. The Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter, of Litchfield, Connecticut, believes that radical reform of our entire system must be looked at full in the face. We cannot cut off a delegate here and there with any effect. You might as well try to bail out the ocean with a bucket. It is said that the little chapters are afraid of being trampled upon by the big ones. We are a little chapter, but we are not afraid to face reform, and we appeal to our sisters to lay aside all local interests for the sake of our society's good name.

We are unanimous in the opinion that the only effectual reduction means the relinquishing by the chapters of their individual representation through their regents. We believe there are other methods of direct representation which are more fair and certainly more sensible than that by which a regent may constitutionally represent twelve members out of a society of 37,000. This unit of representation is ridiculously small. The British house of commons, the largest legislative body in the world, numbers only 670; that is, a body smaller than our last congress by 190 manages the affairs of the British Empire! Our next congress will number 390 representatives and 90 senators—only 480 legislators for 76,000,000 people with all their national interests. Yet 37,000 Daughters, with no vital interests compared with national affairs, are represented by 860, and each thinks she must be represented by her own regent! Is every village in this country individually represented in congress, and every voter by his own townsman?

Only by basing representation upon membership instead
of upon chapters can we reduce our congress within proper proportions.

ELIZABETH C. BARNEY BUEL,
Regent Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter, Litchfield Connecticut.
July 25, 1901.

EDITOR'S NOTE BOOK.

Mistakes will occur in the best regulated families is an old maxim and to account for some mistakes is impossible. In the June issue of the American Monthly Magazine, a regent of unquestioned ability and profound historical accuracy is made to say that a certain chapter had among its members “two descendants of George Washington, the signer of the Declaration of Independence.” No daughter of the American Revolution but knows that “Providence made Washington childless that he might be the father of a nation.” Was not our own Miss Eugenia Washington a descendant of a brother? How often has the story been told in these pages. A reference to the copy furnished by the regent in question revealed that she had written “two descendants of George Walton, the signer of the Declaration of Independence,” a statement warranted by the facts. Printer’s proof is always furnished in duplicate, of course, and one copy retained. A reference to the retained proof which lies before the editor at this moment shows that the compositor had set it up as furnished by the copy, “two descendants of George Walton, the signer of the Declaration of Independence.” Then how could the mistake have occurred? We cannot tell. Possibly a malign fate “pied” the name of Walton on the eve of going to press and then “fixed it up” with the terrible result above recorded.

The Montgomery Advertiser, of Montgomery, Alabama, speaks of the American Monthly Magazine in these words:

The July number of The American Monthly Magazine is on our table in a new and attractive cover, with the leaves cut and one has only to open and read. It is full of entertaining matter and informa-
tion too, from the beginning—a sketch of Mrs. Fairbanks—to the close, a full report of the board meetings of May and June. The work of chapters is opened by Peter Forney Chapter in an interesting account of the gift to the battleship Alabama, and is one of 34 chapter reports. In our next issue will be given a synopsis of the contents of the magazine for the benefit of those who do not take it, as well as our readers generally. In the case of the MONTHLY we are very willing that any Daughter shall subscribe for it on our opinion: we seldom do this, but in this instance we risk nothing.

The following is taken from the editorial columns of the Cleveland Leader, one of our great American dailies:

**Patriotism in the Schools.**

The list of books for supplementary reading in the public schools will hereafter, it is said, embrace works calculated to teach lessons in patriotism. This will be an innovation and the change is to be made, it is said, at the request of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Surely there is nothing which would suit the average schoolboy better and which would more surely conduce to good citizenship than a systematic reading of such patriotic books as the superintendent of instruction might recommend.

If there is anything the average American boy likes it is to read of the heroism of the men who have served this republic in the wars for the establishment and the maintenance of liberty, and the boy of foreign birth or parentage is just as sure as the native American youth to imbibe patriotism from the reading of books telling the story of America.

Events within recent years have demonstrated the necessity for such a course of reading, moreover. Loose-tongued politicians have done their utmost to shake the faith of Americans in the perpetuity of republican institutions and to convince the young and unthinking that the Declaration of Independence has been disregarded and the Constitution spat upon and wrenched in pieces. It will take many lessons in patriotism to counteract the effect of the harmful work of demagogues on the stump.

Mrs. Benj. F. Taylor, an enthusiastic daughter, chairman of the committee of the Western Reserve Chapter for the promotion of patriotism in the public schools of Cleveland, is also a member of the board of education and chairman of its committee on text-books. It is through her efforts that the list of books for supplementary reading has been augmented by many calculated to teach lessons in patriotism.
GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES

“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.

35. (4) HARRIS.—Possibly “D. H.” may learn of William Harris from Mr. C. H. Andrews, Milledgeville, Georgia, who says in the genealogical column of the Atlanta Constitution of July 14th, “I have probably the most complete record of the Harris family in existence.”—L. B. N.

41. (3) LE GRANDE.—The following has been received as of possible aid to the inquirer: “I do not know anything of Pierre Le Grand, of Virginia, but in the history of the Huguenots, by Charles M. Baird. D. D., page 94, Pierre Le Grand is named among the “Religionnaires de Bohain.” He was naturalized in England, March 8, 1682. Perhaps he went to the island of St. Christopher, where Pierre Le Grand is mentioned in a history of the inhabitants. Pieter Le Grand and wife were admitted as members of the Dutch Reformed Church in New York, December 5, 1684. They removed to Esopus (Kingston) but returned to New York and joined the French Church there. Peter Le Grand, tobacconist, was made freeman August, 1698. His
wife, Jeanne de Wendel, died May 20, 1698. His daughter Marie was married September 23, 1697, in the Dutch church to Jean Canon. Their children were baptized in the French church in New York as follows: Jeane, September 24, 1698; Catharine, August 30, 1700; Andre, August 18, 1701; Abraham, September 9, 1702.—I. L. L.

66. BROUGHTON.—Nathaniel Broughton served in Revolutionary war under General Marion. His home was at one time burned by the Tories. He was born in South Carolina. He had three sons: 1 Nathaniel.—2 John H.—3 Edward, and two daughters, Martha, who married Mr. James, and Sallie. Nathaniel (1) moved to Alabama about 1815. John H. (2) married first Sarah Dye or Dyer, who lived one year after marriage. He moved to Savannah, Ga., and married second Mary Jerdine. They had four children: Annie, Edward, Mary, Elizabeth. His wife died in 1807. He married third Margaret Wright, had eight children. John H. died at Greensboro, Ga., 1858. Edward (3) lived and died in South Carolina. His wife was Naomi ———. Two of his sons married their first cousins, daughters of John H., and his daughter Mary married John H. Broughton's son, Jacob.—From Atlanta Constitution, February-March.

QUERIES.

78. (1) KRESLER-ROSS.—Wanted the date of birth and the ancestry of Elizabeth Kresler, who married Philip Gross and had a daughter Catharine Gross born June 20, 1807, in Northampton county, Pa. She married Daniel Seaman.

(2) BROWN-GROSS.—Also the date of birth and the ancestry of Catharine Brown who married ——— Gross, father of Philip Gross, who lived in Northampton county, Pa.; in 1807.

(3) MOORE-SWINGLE.—Also the date of birth and the ancestry of Catharine Moore who married John Swingle, descendant of the Swingle settlers of Canaan, Pa.

(4) MORGAN.—Also the maiden name of Deborah, wife of Timothy Morgan, who died in Groton, Conn., October 13, 1795.

(5) BALL-SEAMAN.—Also date of birth and the ancestry of Jemima Ball, daughter of Jonathan Ball, of Newark, N. J. She married Micah Seaman, born 1748. An incomplete Ball genealogy gives Jemima Ball as a daughter of Jonathan Ball, who married Thomas Swan, but does not name a sister Jemima. The Ball family were descendants of Edward Ball, one of the original settlers of Newark, N. J.—C. B. T.

79. (1) CARY.—Wanted the birth, marriage and ancestry of Thomas Cary (married Sarah Kemp) of Chesterfield county, Va. He was father of Rev. Peter Minor Cary (wife Rhoda Cox). How is this line of Carys connected with the Selden family?

(2) ANDERSON.—Also the parentage of Frances Anderson (who married Thomas Watkins of Cumberland county, Va.) of Chest-
erfield county, Va. Frances (Anderson) Watkins was a sister of Claiborne Watkins.—J. M. C.

80. (1) WOODWARD-FOWLER.—I would like to learn the ancestry of Anna Woodward, born 1744, at Woodbury, Mass., died August 28, 1796, at Westfield, Mass. She married Luther Fowler, of Westfield, in 1762.

(2) KELLOGG-FOWLER.—Also the ancestry of Lucretia Kellogg, who married Ashbel Fowler, of Westfield. He was born May 12, 1764, died July 7, 1832.—C. M. W.

81. (1) COE-BYRAM.—Wanted the ancestry of Phebe Ann Coe, born at Mendham, N. J., December, 1743, and married Edward Byram, of Bridgewater, Mass. Was her father a Revolutionary soldier?

(2) COLLINS.—Ancestry of Joseph Collins, who lived at or near Snow Hill, Eastern Shore, Md. He was born 1762. Was he or his father a Revolutionary soldier?

(3) BYRAM.—Of what was Captain Ebenezer Byram of Bridgewater captain?—G. T.

82. (1) WADE.—Wanted the ancestry of Edmund Wade who lived in Campbell county, Va., before 1816. His father was David Wade and supposed to have lived in either Bedford or Frederick county, Va. Edmund Wade married first Mildred Marshall; second Rebecca Thomas; third, ——— Goff; fourth, Jane Mathena, and moved to Kanawha, W. Va.

(2) MARSHALL.—Also the ancestral line of William Marshall, who married January 10, 1790, in Charlotte county, Va., Annie Gaines, daughter of Richard Gaines, and Mildred Hollinger, his wife. Her sister, Katharine Gaines, married March 11, 1790, William Price. Col. Richard Gaines mentions in his will dated March 19, 1800, Mildred Brown, Elizabeth Brown, Annie Marshall, Katy Price and Patsy Gaines. Any information of the relations or descendants will be gratefully received.—H. M.

83. (1) BROUGHTON-FLOWER.—Would like the ancestry of Mehetable Broughton who married 1783, Ithuriel Flower, born at West Hartford, Conn., 1758, died at Gainesville, N. Y., 1828. Mehetable died at same place about 1840.

(2) Wanted a list of the thirty prisoners confined with Colonel Ethan Allen, 1775, at Pendennis Castle, Falmouth, England.—M. R. F.

84. PUTNAM.—Ephraim and Jacob Putnam moved from Danvers, Mass., to Milton or Lyndeboro, N. H. Were they related to Israel or Rufus Putnam? Was Ephraim or Jacob or any of their sons in the Revolutionary war?

85. BARKER.—Can any one give information of the service of Major Samuel A. Barker. There is a tradition in the family that he was on the staff of General Lafayette. He married Miss Delavan, whose father is said to have been an officer in the Revolutionary army. Any information of Barker or Delavan will be gratefully received.—E. K. W.
MAY MEETING, 1901.

The regular monthly meeting of the National Board of Management, Children of the American Revolution, was held at Columbian University on Thursday, May 9th, at ten o'clock.

Present: Mrs. Sternberg, national president; Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Heth, Mrs. Catlin, Mrs. Hamlin, Mrs. Janin and Mrs. Benjamin.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the chaplain, after which the minutes of the previous meeting were read, and with slight corrections accepted. The report of the vice-president in charge of organization was read and accepted, with its recommendation as follows: "I recommend that the Nellie Custis Society, of the District of Columbia, be disbanded, the charter recalled and the president be permitted to change the name if necessary."

The reports of the corresponding secretary and treasurer were read and accepted. Thirty-eight application papers were read by the registrar and accepted, two conditionally.

The following name was presented for confirmation:

By Mrs. Benjamin Thompson, state director for Pennsylvania, Mrs. Shock as president of the General Muhlenberg Society, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

The national president read a letter from Mrs. Fowler, president of the Trenton-Princeton Society, of the District of Columbia, announcing her resignation and recommending as her successor Miss Cornelia Floyd, which recommendation being acceptable to the board, was accordingly confirmed.

The corresponding secretary was instructed not to furnish application blanks before specified fee is paid to her.

At this period the committee of three, Mrs. Hamlin, chairman,
Mrs. Janin and Mrs. Benjamin, appointed by the national president to secure designs for a badge to be presented to Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, honorary president, held a brief meeting, and on its return, recommended to the board the acceptance of the design submitted by Bailey, Banks & Biddle.

Mrs. Clark moved that the badge to be presented to Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, founder, first president general "Children of the American Revolution," as ordered by the congress on February 16, 1901, be purchased of Bailey, Banks & Biddle at a cost of $100.00. Seconded and carried.

Mrs. Catlin moved "that the treasurer be empowered to invest the surplus fund." Seconded and carried.

Mrs. Hamlin moved that the president appoint a committee to revise the constitution. Seconded and carried.

The national president named as such committee: Mrs. Clark, chairman, Mrs. Hamlin and Mrs. Taylor.

The national president announced the names of the finance committee as follows: Mrs. Heth, chairman, Mrs. Fleming and Mrs. Benjamin.

The recording secretary was instructed in future to issue the new charters received from Bailey, Banks & Biddle, the old ones to be discarded.

The advisability of issuing "The Monthly Bulletin," a magazine to be devoted exclusively to the work of the National Society, Children of the American Revolution, was discussed, and after careful reflection, it was deemed wise to defer any action in this matter for a future time, when the need of such a magazine would be considered necessary.

Mrs. Hamlin moved that for the present we defer the publishing of the Bulletin. Seconded and carried.

Mrs. Hamlin moved that we send the reports to the magazine as usual. Seconded and carried.

There being no more business, the board adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

CAROLYN GILBERT BENJAMIN,
Recording Secretary.

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TREASURER'S REPORT.

1901.

May 1st. Balance, ........................................ $143.05

Receipts.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>May 1st to 31st</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From fees,</td>
<td>$52.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From badges,</td>
<td>12.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>From certificates</td>
<td>5.00</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
YOUNG PEOPLE’S DEPARTMENT.

From charters, ........................................... $12 00
From Mrs. Taylor (application blanks and stamps), .................. 12 00
From Continental Hall fund, Bristol Parish Society, ............... 3 50

Total, .................................................. $239 55
Disbursements, .......................................... 128 64

On hand, ................................................ $110 91
Investments Corson mortgage note, ................................ $1,000 00
In Savings Bank, ........................................ 500 00
Continental Hall fund, .................................. 79 64

$1,579 64

Disbursements.

May 1st to 31st—
Bailey, Banks & Biddle Co. (badges), .............................. $30 40
Bailey, Banks & Biddle Co. (charter and seals), .................... 39 50
Nichols & Co., printing constitutions, ............................... 16 00
Paul A. Steele (engrossing charters), ............................... 3 50
President (stamps), ....................................... 2 00
Vice-president in charge of organization (stamps), ................. 2 00
Recording Secretary (stamps), .................................. 2 00
(Express, etc.), ......................................... 1 64
Treasurer (stamps $1.00, revenue stamps 10cts.), ................... 1 10
Registrar (clerical assistance, &c.), ................................ 16 00
Excess of fees returned to Bristol Parish Society, ................... 11 00
Continental Hall fund (invested), ................................ 3 50

Total, .................................................. $128 64

VIOLET BLAIR JANIN,
Treasurer.

LIBERTY SOCIETY.

There are many organizations in Urbana, Ohio, and one worthy of notice and commendation is the Society of the Children of the American Revolution. They remembered Washington's birthday. In April they held a meeting at the home of Mrs. Florence Murdock. An interesting program had been arranged, and a letter was read from the president of the Prison Ship Martyrs' monument association acknowledging receipt of ten dollars from this young society. A beautiful silk flag was presented to the society by Mrs. D. B. Mc-
Donald in a neat little speech. It was graciously received by Mrs. Murdock. The funds for the monument and flag were from the proceeds of an entertainment given last June. After spending a social hour and receiving small silk flags as souvenirs, the young people adjourned feeling it was an honor and privilege to be numbered with the hero worshipers.

JONATHAN THOMPSON SOCIETY.

The Jonathan Thompson Society, of Charlestown, Massachusetts, gave a dramatic entertainment in March, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to some patriotic object. All of the performers were children, even the orchestra. The members of the society also acted as ushers. Below is the program:

1. Selections from Traviata, .......................... Verdi
   Winter Hill Trio.

2. The "Little Men Play."
   (This play is produced by special permission of the Ladies' Home Journal.)
   Professor Bhaer, ......................... Rodney P. Gallagher
   Mrs. Bhaer, .................... Florence Worth Pendergast
   Dan, ............................ Edward G. Tyng
   Nat, ............................ Harold F. Reed
   Demi, ........................... Herbert G. Ripley
   Tommy, ......................... C. Orville Reed
   Teddy, ............................. J. Hamilton Givan
   Daisy, ............................. Edith F. Hill
   Nan, .............................. Millie F. Hanson
   Bess. ............................. Mary A. Hill

   Act I. School Room in Professor Bhaer's house.

3. Selections from Girofle Girofla, .................... Lecocq
   Winter Hill Trio.

   Mary Louise Hunt.

5. Act II. "The Little Men Play."
   Play Room in Professor Bhaer's house.

   Winter Hill Trio.

   Mary Louise Hunt.

8. The Greatest Plague in Life.
   Mrs. Bustle, ........................... Bessie Turner Tyng
   Mary Bustle, ........................ Mabel L. Pilsbury
   Grandmother Bustle, ................ Martha Sears Gallagher
   Biddy O'Rafferty, ................... Catherine Denvir
YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT.

Kitty Clover, ...................... Edna Louise Pilsbury
Miss Moonshine, ..................... Marion Poole
Miss Bridget McGrieve, ............. Winifred A. Haraden
Hazy Black, ........................ A. Hortense Bradford

9. Finale from Barber of Sevilla, ........ Rossini
   Winter Hill Trio.

10. Tableau.

   Members of the Society.

   "America."

   —EDITH R. SANDERSON, President.

EBENEZER HUNTINGTON SOCIETY.

The Ebenezer Huntington Society, of Norwich, Connecticut, recently planted a seedling oak in the cemetery of that town. It was grown from an acorn taken from a tree which grew from an acorn from the original Charter Oak in Hartford. The grandson of the famous charter tree, for such it is, was planted with appropriate ceremony by Masters Roy Stearns and Earl Herrick, members of the Children of the American Revolution.

STATE DIRECTORS CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, AUGUST 10, 1901.

Arkansas, Mrs. Clementine Boles, Fayetteville.
California, Mrs. Samuel F. Leib, San Jose.
Colorado, Mrs. Harry Seldomridge, Colorado Springs.
Connecticut, Mrs. Cuthbert H. Slocomb, Groton.
Delaware, Mrs. Gebrge C. Hall, Wilmington.
Georgia, Mrs. Lulu M. Gordon, Atlanta.
Illinois, Mrs. Oliver P. Dickinson, Chicago.
Indiana, Mrs. Robert S. Hatcher, Washington, D. C.
Iowa, Mrs. James C. Gridley, Victor.
Kansas, Miss Katharine D. Putnam, Topeka.
Kentucky, Mrs. Sarah Grimes Talbot, Paris.
Maine, Miss-Cora Belle Beckford, Biddeford.
Maryland, Mrs. J. Hough Coltman, Baltimore.
Massachusetts, Mrs. Henry G. Weston, Cambridgeport.
Michigan, Miss N. M. Sanborn, Detroit.
Minnesota, Mrs. C. E. Smith, St. Paul.
Missouri, Mrs. George H. Shields, St. Louis.
Montana, Mrs. Walter H. Weed, Butte.
Nebraska, Mrs. Joseph L. Kellogg, Lincoln.
New Hampshire, vacant.
New Jersey, Mrs. Austin H. McGregor, Newark.
New York, Miss Mary Isabella Forsyth, Kingston.
North Carolina, Mrs. Josephine Durant, Charlottesville.
North Dakota, Mrs. Sarah B. Lounsberry, Fargo.
Ohio, vacant.
Pennsylvania, Mrs. Benjamin Thompson, St. Davids.
Rhode Island, Mrs. Charles E. Longly, Pawtucket.
South Carolina, Mrs. H. B. Buist, Rock Hill.
Tennessee, Mrs. Ada B. Caruthers, Memphis.
Texas, Mrs. William B. Harrison, Fort Worth.
Vermont, Miss Sarah A. Tiffany, Pittsford.
Virginia, Miss Caroline S. Wise, Alexandria.
Washington, Mrs. George H. Heilbron, Seattle.
West Virginia, Miss N. J. Silver, Inwood.
Wisconsin, Mrs. Charles M. Quarles, Milwaukee.
Wyoming, Mrs. Frank Bond, Cheyenne.

ANNUAL REPORT FROM THE RHODE ISLAND SOCIETIES.

In the spring of 1900, Mrs. Hezekiah Conant, state director for Rhode Island, of the National Society, Children of the American Revolution, tendered to national president, Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, her resignation of the office which, for four years, she had most ably filled.

During her term of office she had formed three new societies:—The Commodore Abraham Whipple Society of Pawtucket; The Lucretia Allen Society of East Greenwich; The Gen. James W. Varnum Society of Edgewood; and the total membership of the several societies had been very largely increased. In October, Mrs. Lothrop, with great reluctance, accepted Mrs. Conant's resignation and appointed Mrs. Charles E. Longley, state director for Rhode Island.

Our first meeting of the year was held at the Trocadieo in Providence, where we most gladly welcome our national president. Our seven societies were all represented and about one hundred members were present. In speaking to us Mrs. Lothrop emphasized the following points.

First—That each society should have a senior and junior branch.
Second—That state societies should plan historic trips once or twice a year.
Third—That books relating to historical subjects should be selected to be read at the regular meetings.
Fourth—That each society should contribute to the Continental Hall funds, the prison ship martyrs funds and in our own state to the Gen. Nathaniel Greene statue fund.

The state director suggested a meeting of all the societies in the state in June, at which time reports of the work done through the winter should be made, and a prize offered to the society having the best record, this prize to be a banner—a charter—or a gavel, the choice to be with the society winning the prize.

The following reports have been received from the several societies:

First—The Samuel Ward Society, of Westerly, Mrs. John P. Randall, president, reports a membership of thirty, sixteen boys and fourteen girls. The historical work taken up during the past year was the study of the life of Gen. Nathaniel Greene. This year the book decided upon to be read is "The Man without a Country" and attention is to be given to the study of "The Prison-Ship Martyrs." A paper upon this subject has already been prepared and read by one of the boys. Two entertainments have been given, A mid-summer lawn party, from which the sum of thirty-six dollars was realized, and a doll's bazar in December, which netted twenty-six dollars. This society made the first contribution to the Gen. Nathaniel Greene statute fund, forty dollars being voted for that object. They have also given five dollars to the prison-ship martyrs fund, and have still $37.79 in their treasury. This is a thoroughly wide awake society.

Second—"L'Esperance Society" of Bristol, Miss Evelyn Bache, president, reports a membership of twenty-five. Miss Bache writes "Our society does not manifest its loyalty by frequent meetings, but I feel confident that we have true and loyal hearts for both country and flag." We went home from the October meeting at the Trocadiceo, greatly enthused and hope to do good work this winter and have a better report for 1901. We are arranging for an entertainment on Washington's birthday. The children are all so busy it is difficult to hold frequent meetings.

Third—Joseph Bucklin Society of Providence, Miss Minnie Bartlett, president, reports thirteen members with several applications for papers who have not yet received them. The society has held four meetings during the past year, February 22, April 19, Jan. 10, and Nov. 3. There are $14.11 in the treasury. The president writes: "We have not done any outside work in the past year but hope to in the future."

Fourth—The Commodore Silas Talbot Society of Providence, Mrs. Benjamin Jackson, president, reports thirty-eight members. They have held two meetings, one on the 22d of February, at the home of the president, a paper was read on "The defense of Rhode Island during the Revolution." Luncheon was served and the meeting proved most enjoyable.
Fifth—The Commodore Abraham Whipple Society of Pawtucket. Miss Bessie Walker, president, reports forty-three members with $81.00 in the treasury. The society has held four regular meetings during the year, which have been well attended and the members display much interest. On April 30th, 1900, a sale and entertainment was held which realized $37.00. They have voted $20.00 for the Gen. Nathaniel Greene statue fund, $10.00 for the prison-ship martyrs monument fund and $10.00 for the Continental Hall. When dues are all in, and there are only a few to collect they will still have $36.00 in the treasury. It was proposed that each member should try to bring a new member into the society and there is at present great interest manifested in this work and many papers are now out. We believe that the membership will soon be greatly increased. One of the charter members, Harvey Greene, has been removed by death. He was always constant in his attendance at all meetings and by his death the society sustained a great loss.

Sixth—Lucretia Allen Society of East Greenwich, Mrs. George E. Bailey, president, reports seventeen members. A charter was procured during the past year and framed in historic wood. On June 15th a special meeting was held, at which Mrs. Conant and Mrs. Longley and many members of the Gen. Nathaniel Greene Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, were present, for the purpose of unveiling the charter. It was a most enjoyable occasion. Three of the members have reached the age limit and have been received into the Gen. Nathaniel Greene Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. In July the treasurer, George M. Browning, was removed by death and George Mathewson was elected to fill the office.

Seventh—Gen. James M. Varnum Society, of Edgewood, Mrs. George L. Arnold, president, reports eight members with four applications in hand. Being composed of very young children, little work can be done, but two meetings have been held and there are $2.00 in the treasury and the little ones are interested to an unusual degree.

We should have societies formed in Woonsocket and Newport and I hope we may at no distant day.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. CHARLES E. LONGLEY.

State Director.
IN MEMORIAM.

“Oh, we will trust the power above
The treasures of our hearts to keep,
Safe folded in His arms of love,
‘He giveth our beloved sleep.’”

Mrs. Abby Warren Spafford, Rockford Chapter, died in Rockford, Illinois, July 11, 1901.

Mrs. Frances E. Parker Morris, Catharine Schuyler Chapter, Belmont, New York. The chapter mourns the recent death of this beloved charter member.

Mrs. Sarah Ashe Hall, a real daughter of the Thronateeska Chapter, Albany, Georgia, died July 11, in her 78th year.

Mrs. Eleanor Orr Blatterman, Louisville, Kentucky, died recently in that city.

Mrs. Eldridge Lyon, Louise St. Clair Chapter, Detroit, died recently in Redlands, California.

Mrs. Henry F. Welch, Rebecca Motte Chapter, died July 5, 1901, at Charleston, South Carolina.

Mrs. J. Young Seammon, Chicago Chapter, died May 6, 1901, at her home, Fernwood Villa, Chicago.

Mrs. Harriet Harvey Thompson, a “real daughter,” member of the Phebe Greene Chapter, of Westerly, Rhode Island, died March 23, 1901.

Miss Mary E. Pendleton, first secretary of the Phebe Greene Ward Chapter, of Westerly, Rhode Island, died March 31, 1901.

Florence Russell Wright, Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, died at summer home, Duxbury, Massachusetts, July 10, 1901.

Mrs. Mary Newbury Adams, an honored member of Dubuque Chapter, Dubuque, Iowa, died recently.

“Tis sweet as year by year we lose
Friends out of sight, in faith to muse
How grows in Paradise our store.”
CHAPTER SKETCHES CONNECTICUT DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, PATRON SAINTS, edited by MARY PHILOTHETA ROOT, A. B., Katharine Gaylord Chapter, Bristol, with an introduction by CHARLES FREDERICK JOHNSON, A. M.

This book is a concrete illustration of the fundamental work that the chapters are doing, and that must be done, ere the third and most important article of the constitution can, in any just sense, be accomplished, "To cherish, maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom; to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty." The title "Patron Saints" refers to the custom of many chapters of making the chapter name a memorial of patriotic service or suffering.

The book records some history hitherto unwritten and inaccessible; besides putting well known facts and sequences into convenient form, with new values and relations. The verifying committee has done its work with great thoroughness; or the writers of these "Chapter Sketches" were so painstaking and accurate, that the committee found little to add or alter. Of the deeds here told, the endurance and suffering sometimes described, oftener hinted at, of the sacrifices cheerfully made (for "Daughters give up more than sons") we need not now speak.

Perhaps Connecticut women were even a little prepared for their hardships, by the previous bold and independent stand taken by its inhabitants; a stand so fierce and universal that while the hated stamps were carried into all the other colonies, no officer of the crown dared undertake the sale of them in Connecticut.

The value of the book, as a contribution to Colonial and Revolutionary history, and as a reflection of the manners and spirit of the age is very great, and will increase with time. Its perusal suggests, however, some reflections, interesting and perhaps stimulating. More and more the thought of the age, if not its actual achievement, tends to co-operative work. As an ideal of life in the coming golden year of this fair dream, the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution, fifty-eight of whom co-operated to write this book have given an earnest and a prophecy. The work is purely voluntary and filial love, as well as patriotic fervor is its mainspring. Again we note that thoroughness, which is part of godliness, is like godliness, pro-
fitable for more than one end. Many genealogical lines are here traced, some with minute and authoritative care. Doubtless the prime object of the writers was to show the inherited worth of the worthies whom they describe. But these ancestral tables are like "the footprints on the sand of time," and may show to a perplexed and weary genealogist, the clue to some heart-breaking, long abiding problem.

A richness of personal character, and a domination of religious thought and principle are so unconsciously and uniformly revealed in these records, as to show that the lives here commemorated are but samples of the body politic—not selected, shining instances. More noble names are omitted than remembered, and this from necessity, not from choice. For example, we find two chapters named for women, because in one case four sons, and in the other, a husband and three sons served the patriot cause. Yet the story of a wife and mother whose husband and six sons were given to her country is well known, though unrecorded here and there are many instances where father and two sons were together in the field.

The book is well printed, copiously and valuably illustrated. There are five hundred and twenty pages between its covers of dark blue buckram, lettered and signed in white, and it is well indexed. It will be of importance to many Daughters of the American Revolution who belong in other states, but trace ancestry and service to Connecticut records, and they will be glad to know that copies may be ordered of Edward P. Judd, New Haven, Connecticut, at $3 each.

In the autumn, a second volume of "Chapter Sketches" much smaller, will be published. This will contain the story of the "Real Daughters," of whom a larger number belong to Connecticut than to any other state. No mention has been made of errors or blunders, though doubtless they are to be found.

But when there are ninety-five excellencies, why look for the five tiny motes?

The editorial work deserves special and honorable mention. To the skill, limitless patience and painstaking of Miss Root, as well as to her loyalty to the motto which fronts the dedication, "the darlingest thing in history—simple truth," is very largely due the completion of a work of which the National Society, as well as Connecticut, and Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution may be increasingly proud.

The book is dedicated to Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, whose long and harmonious regency has been conspicuous for its many achievements: and whose wise leadership has won distinction and honor for Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Montgomery Advertiser, published at Montgomery, Alabama, has opened a historical and genealogical department under the able editorship of Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, state regent of the Daughters
of the American Revolution. The chapter directory is a valuable feature and we have cut it out for ready reference. The editing of such a department means careful unremitting study. The Daughters everywhere will appreciate the work being done by Mrs. Smith, for are we all not of one kin? Thus not only is the memory of those who achieved American Independence perpetuated but from obscure and unknown sources their history is brought out into the living light.


The essential purpose of this book is shown in its name and well does it fulfill its object of stimulating patriotism and promoting good citizenship. It gives one hundred and forty short direct questions and as many concise, comprehensive answers. Selections bearing upon the central theme—patriotism—are given from a wide range of authorities, chiefly American. The book is adapted for use in schools, families and in the societies of the Children of the American Revolution. It may be profitably studied by any one who wishes to know the significance of the flag and to understand the responsibilities of American citizenship.

The author asks: "How shall one love liberty who does not understand the meaning of the word? Why should he be willing to die for the flag, who knows nothing of its history or its significance? Why should he guard the ballot box with his life, who does not comprehend its sacredness?"
1890

OFFICIAL

Minutes of the early Meetings of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution

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

A. E. C.

Book No. 2.
MINUTES, OCTOBER, 1890.

A meeting of the Executive Board of the Society of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION was held at the residence of Mrs. Wm. Cabell, October 1890.

Present: Mrs. Cabell; Mrs. Darling; Mrs. MacDonald; Miss Washington; Miss Desha, Mrs. Walworth.

The Chairman, Mrs. Cabell, took up the Constitution, section by section, for consideration.

Mrs. Darling moved that the whole of the preamble should be omitted. Carried.

Mrs. Darling moved that the eligibility clause should state that the applicant was descended from the mother of the patriot, the name of the mother standing first, as the person from whom lineal descent was claimed. This was carried.

Miss Desha moved, as a substitute, that there be added to the eligibility clause the words “or the mother of a patriot.” Carried.

Other sections of the Constitution were considered and approved, as read.

It was agreed that the Executive Committee should be, as stated, seven in number.

The final clause of the Constitution, in regard to amendments, was approved, with the additional words, that each amendment should be submitted at one meeting and voted on at the following meeting.

The blank application forms were then considered, and it was, after some discussion, agreed that the clause concerning the age of the applicant should be omitted, as it had been in the blanks prepared in August 1890.

The amount of initiation fees and annual dues was also to remain the same, as had been decided and printed on circular slips at that time.

The applications of Mrs. Cabell; Mrs. Walworth and Mr. McDowell were presented to the Registrar General, Miss Washington, and such funds as had been handed in were given to the Treasurer, Mrs. MacDonald.

The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the Vice President Presiding.

NOVEMBER 18, 1890.

The second meeting of the Executive Board of the Society of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION was held at the residence of Mrs. Cabell, on November 18, 1890.

Present: Mrs. Cabell; Mrs. Darling; Miss Desha; Mrs. Lockwood; Miss Washington; Mrs. Clark and Mrs. Walworth.
Of the Advisory Committee, Prof. Goode and Prof. Cabell.
The Vice President Presiding, Mrs. Cabell read the By-laws and
each section was considered separately, and approved as read.
It was decided to adopt the Putnam Magazine as the official organ
of the Society.
It was also decided to leave blanks in the By-laws, two spaces, for
Insignia and Motto, until they should be adopted by the Society.
The meeting then adjourned.

NOVEMBER 20, 1890.

A meeting of the Executive Board of the National Society of the
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION was held
at Mrs. Walworth's house, 1111-17th Street, Nov. 20, 1890, at seven
o'clock the Chairman presiding.

After the meeting was called to order by the Chair, the minutes
of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The proof sheets of the Constitution of the Society were laid
before the Committee and compared by them with original Constitu-
tion.

It was moved, seconded, and lost, that Art. III, Section 6 of the
Constitution be amended by inserting words to the effect that five
should constitute a quorum of the Executive Board.
(See Roberts Rules, p. 112.)

It was moved, seconded and carried, that Art. V, Sect. 1. be
amended by adding the sentence "The annual meeting of the local
Chapters for the election of Officers shall be held on October 11,
unless that date fall on Sunday, in which case, the meeting shall be
held on the following Wednesday.

The By-laws then being considered by the Committee, it was
moved and seconded that Articles V. and VII., referring to Secre-
taries and Registrars General, be amended by changing those words
from singular to plural form wherever they occur. Carried.

It was moved and seconded Article XVI be amended by striking
out the words "the Gotham" and substituting the words "Adams
Magazine."
Moved. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the motto be changed from "Amor
Patriae" to Home and Country."
Lost: The Chairman voting.

The circular prepared by Mrs. Walworth was then laid before the
Committee.

Moved and seconded that specific information be added to the
circular. Carried.
The Chairman then made various suggestions as to these additions.

Moved and seconded that the circular be left with Mrs. Walworth to be amended, in accordance with the Chairman's suggestions. Carried.

It was moved and seconded that the first printed edition of the Constitution bear the image of Abigail Adams. Carried.

The time and place of meeting of the Executive Committee being discussed, it was moved and seconded that seven p. m., the time for holding the regular meetings. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the Executive Committee hold its regular meetings at Mrs. Walworth's house. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the Chairman of the Executive Committee regard herself as a Committee of one, appointed to solicit the kindly interest of the local and national press. Carried.

The Chairman then being requested to retire, the following resolution was offered and adopted:

RESOLVED, That the President General may delegate such of her powers and duties as she may deem best so to do, except the signing of Certificates of membership, to a Vice President General, who shall be entitled to sign official communications and to be designated as Presiding Vice President General.

After unanimous expression of opinion in regard to her fitness for the place, the Chairman of the Committee, Mrs. W. D. Cabell, was chosen Presiding Vice President General.

The meeting then adjourned.

S. P. BRECKINRIDGE,
Sec'y. Ex. Committee.

Approved Dec. 2, 1890.

DECEMBER 2nd, 1890.

A meeting of the Officers of the Society of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION was called by the Presiding Vice President General and the Vice President in Charge of Organization, and held at 1409 Mass. Ave. on December 2, 1890, at seven p. m.

After a half hour of informal discussion, the Executive Committee was called to order by the Chairman, a quorum being present.

In the absence of the Secretary, Mrs. Walworth was requested to act as Secretary pro tem.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and accepted.

A discussion then took place in regard to the action of the Committee at its previous meeting in voting for a motto for the Society, and in regard to the action of the Vice President in Charge of Or-
ganization, in selecting a motto that had not been voted on either by Committee on Insignia or by the Society, and having said motto put on Constitution and printed in By-laws.

After the discussion the following resolution was offered by Miss Desha and seconded by Mrs. Clarke:

RESOLVED, That in view of the strongly expressed wish of Mrs. Darling, the Vice President in Charge of Organization, the Executive Committee recommend that the motto of the Society be changed to "Home and Country." Adopted.

The Chairman then announced the appointment of the following committees:

Committee on Finance:
Mrs. Greeley,
Mrs. Earle,
Mrs. Field.

Committee on Auditing:
Mrs. Knott,
Mrs. Shield and Miss Stowe.

A report by the Treasurer was then called for, in view of various anticipated expenses. The Treasurer reported $124.00 then in the Treasury.

The meeting then adjourned.

Approved Dec. 9, 1890.

S. P. Breckinridge,
Secretary Ex. Com.

DECEMBER 9, 1890.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION was held at Mrs. Walworth's 1111-17th Street, Washington, D. C. on December 9, 1890, at seven p. m.

Mrs. Darling then presented a paper, expressing her views as to the government of the Association.

Thereupon, the Committee was formally called to order, a quorum being present, and the Chairman presiding.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were first read and approved.

The report of the Committee on Insignia was called for, but the Chairman, on their behalf, requested further time for consideration.

It was then moved and seconded that all application blanks be kept by the Registrars General, and all applicants for membership be referred to them. Carried.

Moved and seconded that, in future, all applicants for member-
ship must be recommended either by a member of the S. D. A. R., or 
by a municipal or State Officer. Carried.

The report of the Treasurer was then heard and adopted.

It was moved and seconded that Mrs. Cabell be empowered to 
invite the Sons of the American Revolution to meet the Daughters 
of the American Revolution on the 22nd of February, '91. Carried.

Moved and seconded that Mrs. Hamlin be excused, in accordance 
with a request from her, from being present at the general meeting 
to be held on Dec. 11. Carried.

Mrs. Darling then informed the Committee of the existence of 
twenty-two widows and two daughters of Revolutionary Patriots.

Mrs. Walworth then read a communication resigning her office 
of Secretary General, but was at length persuaded to leave it over till 
the next meeting.

After some discussion as to programme for meeting of Dec. 11th.
the Committee meeting adjourned.

DECEMBER 29, 1890.

A meeting of the Board of Managers of the Society of the 
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION was held 
December 29, 1890.

Present: Mrs. Cabell; Miss Washington; Mrs. MacDonald; Mrs. 
Clark; Mrs. Shields; Mrs. Hetzel; Mrs. Goode; Miss Barton; Miss 
Breckinridge; Mrs. Hamlin; Mrs. Boynton; Mrs. Walworth; Mrs. 
Lockwood; Mrs. Knott; Miss Stow; Miss Desha; Mrs. St. Clair; 
Mrs. Greeley.

Absent: Mrs. Darling; Mrs. Earle.

Called to order by the Presiding Vice President, Mrs. Cabell, 
who stated that the Board of Managers would now assume the 
responsibility of National Society of the DAUGHTERS OF THE 
AMERICAN REVOLUTION, the Vice President in Charge of 
Organization having said that such was the case.

The Presiding Vice President General then read a communication 
from the Vice President in Charge of Organization, containing in-
structions for the Board of Managers and for the Officers in regard 
to the assignment of their duties.

Mrs. Cabell, the Vice President Presiding, called attention to 
Article 3, Section 5, of the Constitution, which makes a quorum for 
business seven members of the Board of Managers,—Mrs. Darling's 
instructions requiring twenty-one.

On motion by Mrs. Hamlin, seconded by Miss Barton, it was 
RESOLVED, That the Presiding Vice President General be given 
power, in conjunction with the Secretary General, to sign bills
necessary for the conduct of the business of the Society; and the
Treasurer be directed to pay all bills so signed, subject to revision
by the Auditing Committee before offering a report of expenses.—
Carried.

Mrs. Clark, Registrar General, suggested that one Secretary
General would be sufficient for the Society.

Mrs. Walworth, Secretary General, then asked permission to read
the resignation, which she had offered to the Executive Committee
at a meeting on December 9, 1890. Regret was expressed that the
Secretary General felt compelled to withdraw. She stated that it
was impossible for her to continue in that position.

Miss Desha called attention to the fact that the Constitution re-
quired two Secretaries.

A general discussion took place in regard to the method of issuing
invitations to monthly meetings of the Society.

On motion by Mrs. Lockwood, seconded by Mrs. Boynton, it was
RESOLVED, That one Secretary General should act as corre-
sponding and one as recording Secretary General, Carried.

On motion of Mrs. Walworth, seconded by Mrs. Boynton, it was
RESOLVED, That Vice President Presiding appoint a committee
of three to nominate a Secretary General to fill the place vacated
by Mrs. Walworth. Carried.

The Chair appointed: Mrs. MacDonald; Mrs. Shields, Mrs. Lock-
wood.

They withdrew, Mrs. Shields leaving the meeting before a nom-
ination was made.

Two of the Committee reported the names of Mrs. Goode and
Mrs. Shields as nominees.

At the first ballot Mrs. Shields received ten (10) votes and Mrs
Goode four (4) votes.

Mrs. Shields was declared duly elected Secretary General, Record-
ing.

The Chair announced that nominations were in order for members
of the Executive Committee.

The nominations were: Mrs. Knott; Miss Barton; Mrs. Blount;
Mrs. Hetzel; Mrs. Walworth; Mrs. Earle; Mrs. Field; Mrs. Patter-
son, and Miss Mallet, member of the Society, and Mrs. Clark; Mrs.
MacDonald; Mrs. Shields and Mrs. Lockwood, who were Officers.

The balloting resulted in the election of the four Officers above
named, and of Mrs. Blount; Mrs. Knott; Mrs. Earle and Mrs. Wal-
worth.

The Vice President Presiding read letters from Mrs. Field,
accepting a place on the Finance Committee, and also a letter from
the Secretary of the Isabella Association.

On motion of Mrs. Hetzel, it was Resolved, That the Printing
Committee prepare and print a circular for general use in the
Society. Carried.
Mrs. Lockwood moved that the Board of Managers appoint a committee of three on programs and invitations. Carried.

The Vice President Presiding announced the Committee on Invitations and Programs for the General Meeting.—

Mrs. Goode;
Miss Washington;
Miss Breckinridge.

The meeting then adjourned.

JANUARY 15, 1891.

The National Board of Management of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION met at Mrs. Cabell's, 1409 Mass. Ave., Washington, D. C., on Monday, January 15, 1891, pursuant to notice.

Present: Mrs. Cabell (presiding), Miss Desha; Mrs. Clark; Mrs. MacDonald; Mrs. Lockwood; Miss Washington; Mrs. Goode; Mrs. St. Clair; Miss Stow and Mrs. Shields.

The meeting was called to order by Mrs. Cabell, Vice President Presiding, and the minutes of the last meeting were read.

On motion, the minutes were corrected, by showing that the Committee on Invitations and Programs was appointed for the meeting of the evening of the 1st of January, and not as a permanent committee; after which the minutes were approved.

The presiding officer called attention to the fact that the applications for membership had been carefully examined by the Registrars, and called upon Mrs. Clark, Registrar General, to read the same, affording opportunity to object to any name.

No objection having been made, on motion, the list, as follows, was approved, and the persons declared to be charter members of the Society:

ADAMS, Miss Florence L.
ATWATER, Miss Fannie
AVERY, Mrs. Elroy M.
BLOUNT, Mrs. Lucia E.
BOYNTON, Mrs. H. V.
BALLINGER, Miss Frances F.
BROWNE, Mrs. W. Ross
BALDWIN, Mrs. W. D.
BARTON, Miss Clara
BOYNTON, Miss Marie
BRECKINRIDGE, Miss S. P.
BRUCE, Mrs. Alice

BUCKNER, Mrs. Delia C.
BUCK, Mrs. A. Trueheart
BOULDN, Miss Ellie D.
BROWNE, Miss Emmily
CABELL, Mrs. Wm. D.
CLARKE, Mrs. A. Howard
CLARKE, Mrs. Appleton P.
CABELL, Miss Elvira D.
COULTER, Mrs. Sarah E.
COOLIDGE, Mrs. Harriet Lincoln
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<th>Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>COX, Miss Alice C.</td>
<td>La MONTAGNE, Mrs. Alice W.</td>
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<td>CUNNINGHAM, Mrs. Jane C.</td>
<td>LELAND, Mrs. Mary G.</td>
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<td>CILLEY, Mrs. Jacob.</td>
<td>LAIRD, Mrs. Anna Key</td>
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<td>DARLING, Mrs. Flora Adams</td>
<td>LUPP, Mrs. Francis E.</td>
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<td>DESHA, Miss Mary</td>
<td>LUCAS, Mrs. Fannie McL.</td>
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<td>DEVEREUX, Mrs. Maria</td>
<td>McDONALD, Mrs. Marshall.</td>
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<td>DAWSON, Mrs. Clara A.</td>
<td>MASON, Mrs. Pella H.</td>
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<td>DORSEY, Miss Anna H.</td>
<td>MESSENGER, Mrs. Lilian R.</td>
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<td>DORSEY, Miss Ella L.</td>
<td>McLARN, Mrs. Mary A.</td>
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<td>DUDLEY, Mrs. Lucy B.</td>
<td>MALLETT, Miss Anna S.</td>
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<td>EARLE, Mrs. Wm.</td>
<td>MANKIN, Mrs. Deborah D.</td>
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<td>EASTMAN, Mrs. Mary H.</td>
<td>McDOWELL, Miss Pauline</td>
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<td>EVANS, Miss Lillian S.</td>
<td>NOWELL, Miss Sarah W.</td>
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<td>EVERTT, Mrs. De Volney</td>
<td>PENDLETON, Mrs. Margaret R.</td>
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<td>FINCH, Mrs. Fannie Washing-</td>
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<td>PRYOR, Miss Frances T. B.</td>
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<td>FOREST, Louisa N.</td>
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<td>FLEMING, Mrs. Elizabeth</td>
<td>PIERSO, Mrs. Elizabeth G.</td>
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<td>GIST, Mary S.</td>
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<td>RATHBURN, Mrs. Richard</td>
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<td>GOODE, Mrs. G. Brown</td>
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<td>GLENNAN, Mrs. Susie R.</td>
<td>ROWLAND, Mrs. Kate Mason</td>
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<td>GILLET, Miss Emma M.</td>
<td>ROBBINS, Mrs. Z. C.</td>
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<td>GORDON, Mrs. Joseph C.</td>
<td>RICHARDS, Miss Janet H.</td>
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<td>GRIFFITH, Mrs. Alverda</td>
<td>READ, Miss Edith Ross</td>
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<td>HARRISON, Mrs. Benjamin</td>
<td>ROBY, Mrs. Lelia P.</td>
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<td>HETZEL, Miss Susan R.</td>
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<td>HETZEL, Mrs. Margaret J.</td>
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<td>SMITH, Mrs. Leroy</td>
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<td>HUSBAND, Mrs. Mary Morris</td>
<td>ST. CLAIR, Mrs. F. O.</td>
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<td>HICKEY, Miss Susanna G.</td>
<td>STEVENS, Miss Charlotte B.</td>
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<td>HODGKINS, Mrs. Maria W.</td>
<td>SEARS, Miss Hattie L.</td>
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<td>HOFFMAN, Miss Harriet E.</td>
<td>TOWLES, Mrs. Margaret C.</td>
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<td>HOLDICH, Miss Henrietta H.</td>
<td>VOORHIS, Mrs. Dora T.</td>
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<td>HUNTER, Mrs. Kate McP.</td>
<td>VERDI, Mrs. Sophie W.</td>
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<td>INGHAM, Mrs. Wm. A.</td>
<td>WASHINGTON, Miss Eugenia</td>
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<td>JAMES, Miss Emma.</td>
<td>WALWORTH, Mrs. Ellen Har-</td>
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| clair                     | WASHINGTON, Miss Elizabet-
| JONES, Mrs. Wm. H.        |   h W.                    |
| KIMBERLEY, Mrs. Ada P.    |                           |
| KNOTT, Mrs. A. Leo.       |                           |
WASHINGTON, Mrs. Fannie V. WEEKS, Miss Mary E. Washington, Mrs. Elizabeth WALWORTH, Miss Ruebena H. Lee
WASHINGTON, Mrs. Adelaide C. WALDRON, Mrs. Sue B. WILKINSON, Mrs. Sue B.
WOLFF, Mrs. Hannah McL. YOUNG, Emma H.*

On motion, Mrs. Justice Field was unanimously elected as one of the Vice Presidents General of the Society, and the Secretary General directed to notify her of her election.

On motion, Mrs. Margaret Hetzel was elected to fill the vacancy on the Committee of Finance, and the Secretary General directed to notify her thereof.

The presiding officer then read a courteous letter of resignation of her office as Secretary General (corresponding) from Miss Breckinridge.

On motion, the same was accepted with regret, and the Secretary General was directed to convey to Miss Breckinridge the earnest and sincere regrets of the Board that she had determined to resign her position.

After a consultation with the members of the Advisory Board, who were present, as to various matters, on motion it was ordered that all persons who legally joined the Society before October 11th, 1890,† and paid their initiation fees and dues for the year, should be considered and enrolled as charter members of the Society.

After an interlocutory discussion as to the badges, insignia and other matters pertaining to the good of the Society, the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the President.

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FEBRUARY 9, 1891:

Board met pursuant to call.
Present: Mrs. Cabell; McDonald; Earle; Clark; St. Clair; Lockwood and Shields.

The circular to be sent out with applications to persons who may wish to become members of the Society, was considered section by section and after amendment; was unanimously adopted.

On motion, the Printing Committee was directed to have 2,000 copies of the same printed and was authorized to make immaterial changes not affecting the sense thereof, if necessary.

*The above is a verbatim copy of all the names in the handwriting of the secretary. The committee has not regarded as authentic any interpolations in another hand.
†Clearly a slip of the pen on the part of the secretary. The date should be 1891.
Mrs. Clarke, from the Printing Committee, presented a letter from Mrs. Darling, asking that the various State Regents be furnished with blanks for organization of State Chapters; also, an order from Mrs. Darling on Gedney & Roberts for the engraving of 1,000 sheets letter heads, 1,000 envelopes for her use in the work, and also for the printing of 10,000 applications, to be held subject to order.

On motion, the Secretary General (recording) was directed to write a letter to Mrs. Darling, stating that the Board regretted that after the present bills of the Society were paid there would be no money in the Treasury to pay for the desired printing, and that it regrets exceedingly that her request cannot now be complied with.

On motion, the Printing Committee was requested to report all bills for printing and expenses of every sort at present due from the Society.

On motion, the Treasurer General was requested to prepare and present a full statement of receipts and expenditures for consideration of next meeting.

On motion, Mrs. Clarke was requested to withdraw her resignation as a member of the Printing Committee until all the present accounts of the Board were disposed of.

On motion, the Board adjourned.

FEBRUARY 14, 1891.

Board of Management of the Society of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION met, pursuant to notice, at Mrs. Cabell's, 1409 Mass. Ave.

Present: Vice President Presiding, Mrs. Cabell, and all members of the Board, except Mrs. Greeley and Miss Clara Barton. There were also present the members of the various committees of the Society, who had been invited to take part in the meeting.

On motion, Mrs.* was invited to speak to the Board, for ten minutes, on the subject of Insignia for the Society.

Miss Breckinridge made a report from the Committee on Insignia, accompanied with a letter from Tiffany & Co., of New York, offering to furnish 1,000 buttons for $250; also a sample rosette, made of ribbons.

On motion, the proposition of Tiffany & Co. was passed over without action, and the Committee instructed to get further propositions from other establishments.

On motion, the Chairman of the Committee on Insignia was directed to furnish rosettes to the members for the evening of the

*Mrs. Edward Roby, of Chicago.
On motion, the Board then proceeded to the election of a Corresponding Secretary General, in place of Miss Breckinridge, resigned. 

Mrs. E. H. Walworth having received all the votes cast for that position, was declared elected, and, being present, accepted the position.

The Registrars then presented a report, showing that the applications of the following ladies had been examined and found correct, and they were, on motion, elected as charter members of the Society:

BALL, Elizabeth Carter
BALL, Mary Randolph
BROWNE, Lily Morton
BROWNE, Mary Randolph
BARTON, Clarissa H.
BRECKINRIDGE, Katherine
CARSON
CLARK, Ann W.
COX, Juliet Hazletine
CHIPP, E. DeWitt
CROMWELL, Ellen S.
CHURCH, Alonzo Mrs.
DICKENS, Mrs. William
DESHA, Adelaide
EMORY, Victoria de Montholon
EMORY, Matilda Watkins
EMERY, Mary Abbe
FOOTE, Katherine
FOOTE, Mary Sawyer
GREENLEAF, Georgine Henri
FRANCK
GOODE, Mary B.
HALLOWELL, Sarah Tyson

*JANIER, Violet Blair
‡JOHNSTON, Maud Bascom
KEENAN, Margaret Phelan
MORSELL, Isabel Montgomery
McDONALL, Anna M.
MOORE, Maria H.
MOORE, Elizabeth P.
McCARTNEY, Katherine S.
MILLER, Virginia
MIDDLETON, Emeline Virginia
OSBERN, Effie Beulah Reeme
SALAS, Mrs. Augustus R.
SWANN, Josephine Ward
TOWLES, Agatha Lewis
TITTMAN, O. H.
TAYLOR, Sarah Gertrude
WHITE, Nellie L.
WAITE, Amelia Champlin
WILBOUR, Belinda O.
DARWIN, Mrs. Charles
LORING, Anna S.
LFGGETT, Lucy R.
LEE, Elizabeth Blair.

On motion the National Board then adjourned, subject to the call of the President.

*Violet Blair Janin.
‡Johnson, Maud Bascom.
‡The above is a verbatim copy of all the names in the handwriting of the secretary. The committee has not regarded as authentic any interpolations in another hand.
The National Board of Management of the D. A. R. met pursuant to call, at 1409 Mass. Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Present: Mrs. Cabell; Walworth; Clarke; St. Clair; Shields; and Misses Desha; Washington and Barton.

After discussion, it was Resolved, That hereafter the Regents, except State Regents so designated by Mrs. Darling, shall not be invited to the Board meetings, as they are not members of the Board.

On motion, Mrs. Avery, Regent for Cleveland, Ohio, and Mrs. McCartney, Regent for Wilkesbarre, Pa., and Mr. Gill, of the Advisory Board, having been previously invited to the meeting, were asked to join the Board for consultation.

On motion of Miss Barton, seconded by Miss Washington, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

RESOLVED, That the Vice President in Charge of Organization be respectfully informed that the Board of Management find the circular is in accord with the Constitution in regard to initiation fees and dues, and therefore request her to inform the Officers of Chapters that $2.00 shall be forwarded to the National Society with the application of each person.

On motion, the Secretary General (recording) was directed to notify Mrs. Darling of the passage of the resolution.

On motion, the Secretary General (recording) was directed to request Mrs. Darling to report to the Board the names of State Regents when appointed, so that the Board may confer with them.

On motion of Miss Washington, seconded by Miss Desha, Hon. George H. Shields, a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, was elected as the legal adviser of the National Society.

The resignation of Mrs. Darling, as the Chairman of the Committee on Printing, was presented, and on motion accepted, and Mrs. Walworth was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Miss Barton was then called to the Chair.

Mrs. Cabell then offered the following: RESOLVED, That the thanks of the Board of Management be tendered to Mrs. Darling for her active and laborious efforts in behalf of the Society, with the assurance of the sympathy and hearty co-operation of the Board with her in all measures for the advancement of its success and prosperity.

On the resolution being seconded, it was unanimously adopted and the Secretary General (recording) directed to notify Mrs. Darling thereof.

After an interlocutory discussion in regard to the Constitution and By-laws the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

RESOLVED, That a committee be appointed to consider the advisability of revising the Constitution and By-laws, and if found
to be necessary to do, the Committee to report amendments to
the next meeting of the Board for consideration.
On motion, Mrs. Cabell, the Vice President Presiding, was made
Chairman of this committee. Afterward the Chair appointed Miss
Barton, Miss Washington and Mrs. Walworth on this committee.
Mrs. Clark and Miss Washington, the Registrars General, then
reported the following applications, announcing that the records
had been examined and the applicants found eligible:
On motion, they were elected as members of the National Society,
as follows:

AUSTIN, Catherine
ALEXANDER, Eveline Maston
ALEXANDER, Sallie Kennedy
BAKER, Julia S.
BROWN, Caroline Pitts
BARTLETT, Sallie Austin
BAILEY, Julia N.
BARTLETT, Agnes S.
BATES, Mary C.
BIDDLE, Margaret E. I.
BARTHE, Emily C.
COUGLE, F. F.
DU BOSE, Louise T.
ELDA, May T.
FIELD, Pattie
FIELD, Lizzie
FOSTER, Mrs. John W.
GWATHMEY, Mary E.
GRIGGSBY, Virginia Shelby
GRAY, Lizzie W.
HAIGHTON, Josepha H.
HALSTEAD, Annie W.
HARRISON, Ellen
HOGE, May Barlow
HALSTEAD, Emelia M.

HAND, Mary Lyman Richardson
KENNON, B. W.
LINTON, Gertrude Darragh
LINTON, Minerva D.
LARNER, Fannie D.
LAWRENCE, Mrs. Geo. A.
MONCURE, Eugenia Washington
MORRIS, Marion Adele Longfellow
MOSES, Lucina C.
McCULLOCK, Susane M.
NICHOLSON, Jane Jesup
OTIS, Agnes P.
REEVE, May D. M.
SMITH, Rosa Wright
SHARPE, Sallie Patterson
WADSWORTH, Mrs. H. N.
WADSWORTH, Mary Louise
WILLARD, Sarah Bradley
WINSTON, Nancie Otis
WILLIAMS, Mrs. Almond B.
WILSON, Sarah Hungerford
WHITTEMORE, Sarah Adams

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

MINUTES OF MARCH 12th, 1891.

The Board of Management met, pursuant to the call of the Vice
President Presiding.
Present: Mrs. Cabell; Mrs. St. Clair; Mrs. MacDonald; Mrs.

*The above is a verbatim copy of all the names in the handwriting
of the secretary. The committee has not regarded any interpolations in another hand.
Goode; Mrs. Cilley; Mrs. Walworth and Mrs. Shields and Miss Desha and Miss Washington. Also of the Advisory Board Prof. Cabell; Mr. Gill; Dr. St. Clair, and the legal adviser, Mr. Shields.

The minutes of the last two meetings were read and approved.

The presiding Officer called for the report of the special committee to revise the Constitution.

This committee made a report, accompanied with the draft of amendments to the Constitution and By-laws, which, on motion, was received and ordered on file.

On motion, the Secretary read the Constitution and By-laws as amended in full.

Miss Desha made the point of order, that there was a standing committee provided in the minutes on Constitution and Seal, which had not been consulted, and that the Constitution and By-laws could not be considered by the Board till it reported.

The reading of the By-laws was called for, which showed only two standing committees. Miss Desha insisted that minutes would show such a standing committee.

On motion, it was ordered that the draft of amendments be submitted to the standing committee on revision of Constitution, with a request that it report as soon as possible.

The committee,—Miss Desha and Mrs. Cabell, reported back the same with a recommendation that it be adopted.

On motion, the Constitution was taken up, Article by Article, and the amendments read discussed.

The members of the Advisory Board were requested to give their views, and Messrs. Goode, Winlock and Gill made suggestions. Each Article was adopted separately.

The vote was then taken on the draft of the Constitution as revised, and adopted unanimously.

The same course was taken as to the By-laws. They were considered and adopted, Article by Article, and then adopted as a whole, by a unanimous vote.

On motion, the President was requested to call a meeting of the National Society to meet as soon as possible under the Constitution, in order to consider the propriety of adopting the amendments proposed, and the Vice President Presiding was directed to lay the same matter before the meeting for its consideration.

On motion, the legal adviser was requested to report at next meeting what steps were necessary to incorporate the Society.

On motion, the Committee on Printing was directed to have the Constitution and By-laws as proposed to be amended, printed for the use of the National Society, and that the proof be sent to the legal adviser for correction.

The Recording Secretary then presented, at Mr. Gill's request, a book prepared by Mr. Gill for the Regent at Chicago, signed by some of the Officers and containing the Constitution.
A motion requesting the Officers to sign the same was read and seconded. After discussion, in which it was stated that in view of the action of the evening in regard to the Constitution, it was not thought advisable to do so.

The motion was lost, and the book returned to Mr. Gill.

Mrs. Cabell then stated that she had been invited by Mrs. Darling to be present at the organization of the New York Chapter.

On motion by Mrs. Walworth, it was Resolved, That "the Vice President Presiding be requested to bear the congratulations of the National Board of Management to the ladies of the New York Chapter and best wishes for their success and prosperity, and that she be empowered to co-operate with them in any way necessary to the organization of the Chapter, giving them full information on questions they may desire, and in any way to assist the Vice President in Charge of Organization."

Meeting adjourned.

MINUTES OF APRIL 11th, 1891.

The Board of Management met pursuant to call, at Mrs. Walworth's, 1111, 17th St.

Present, Mesdames Cabell; Gilley; Clark; Boynton; Lockwood, MacDonald; Shields, and Miss Washington.

The business for which the Board was called was the consideration of the names of the persons proposed to form the New York Chapter.

Miss Clark* stated that many of the applications were without the required endorsement.

A motion was made and carried, that all such applications be returned to the Regent of the New York Chapter to be perfected.

The Registrars reported that a certain sum of money had been paid through Mrs. Darling, to the National Board.

On motion of Mrs. Osborne, Mrs. Clark was authorized to hand the amount received from the New York Chapter to Mrs. MacDonald, the Treasurer, and be credited by her to the New York Chapter, and she to correspond with Mrs. Darling for further information.

The following names were then presented by Mrs. Clark and considered individually.

After discussion they were accepted as members of the National Society:

Mrs. Nathan F. Dixon
Miss Marietta Sanford
Miss Annette P. Trowbridge

Mrs. Jane Spofford
Miss Jennie M. Moore
Mrs. Anne L. Webster

*Mrs. Clark.
Mrs. D. J. Whittemore    Miss Evelyn J. Hardin
Mrs. Nathaniel B. Hogg    Miss Ward McAllister
Mrs. Elizabeth P. Norton    Miss Mary H. Doremus
Miss Margaret J. Wily    Mrs. Donald McLean
Miss Fannie M. Whittemore    Mrs. Wm. H. Harrison
Mrs. Laura M. Plantz    Miss Julia R. Ormstead
Mrs. Julia E. Cruz    Mrs. Geo. B. De Forest
Miss Sarah S. Cox    Mrs. Geo. H. Young
Miss Lucie M. Parker    Mrs. D'Arcy P. Duncan
Mrs. Mary B. Morton    Mrs. Ella M. Bowman
Mrs. Benjamin C. Barroll    Mrs. Mary A. Sharpe
Miss Lillian Pike    Miss Mary R. Stearns
Mrs. Charles A. Carroll    Miss Frances E. Willard
Mrs. Elizabeth R. Smith    Miss Rebecca W. Brown
Miss Sally S. Mackall    Mrs. Anne M. D. Taylor
Mrs. J. Heron Crosman    Mrs. Cattie E. Madeira
Mrs. Jno. S. Wise    Mrs. Fannie I. Matthews
Mrs. Charles A. Doremus    Mrs. John R. Young
Mrs. H. G. Marquard*    Mrs. Geo. P. Bowles
Mrs. Alexander L. McGill    Mrs. Allen C. Bakewell
Miss Edith H. Mather    Miss Mary Van B. Vanderpoel
Miss Susan McDowall    Mrs. De Witt C. Mather
Mrs. Daniel W. Sinclair    Mrs. Felix G. De Fontaine
Miss Grace F. Rockafellow    Mrs. Elizabeth T. Bell
Mrs. Stella D. Reynolds    Mrs. Ferdinand V. Rockafellow
Mrs. Bradley T. Johnson    Mrs. Augusta D. Farnham
Miss Katharine S. Hendrie    Mrs. Stanley Woodward
Miss Eliza T. Ward

Mrs. Osborne then informally reported that on Friday, March 20th 1891, a meeting was held for organization of a Chapter in Chicago, Ill.; that she, as Regent, had appointed the Chapter Officers, who had signified their acceptance, and that fifty ladies had sent in approved blanks to the National Society, April 10, 1891, with $64. in money. She also presented an account of the meetings in Chicago, signed by Isabel A. Galt, Sec’y.

The papers were, on motion, received and ordered on file.

The Regent of Chicago made a brief statement of the work done in Chicago, and asked the Board to consider the proposition made by Mrs. Palmer, to the effect that the Columbian Exposition give space to the Daughters of the American Revolution for an exhibit in 1892.

A rising vote of thanks was extended to Mrs. Osborne for her efficient work in Chicago, and the Presiding Vice President was

*Marquand.
asked to appoint a committee to consider the subject presented by Mrs. Palmer through the Chicago Regent.

On motion, the clause in the circular, “no notification of election will be sent until the fees and annual dues have been paid,” was stricken out, and in lieu thereof was inserted “The name shall not be placed upon the membership roll until the fees be paid.”

The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the President.

MINUTES OF APRIL 16, 1891.

The Board of Management met, pursuant to call, at Mrs. Cilley’s, 1328 I. St.

Present: Mesdames Cabell; Cilley; Clark; Blount; Goode; Osborne; Shields; Misses Washington and Desha; Dr. Goode of the Advisory Board and Mr. Shields, the legal adviser.

On motion the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

“That all Officers of the Society and all who took part in the first meetings for the organization of the Society, be allowed the six months remaining until the 11th of October in which to perfect their claims of eligibility.”

Mrs. Cabell, Vice President Presiding, Miss Desha occupying the Chair, read letters received from Mrs. Pryor, Regent of New York, and Mrs. Darling, Vice President in Charge of Organization.

Mrs. Darling’s letter explaining the appointment of Mrs. Roby, Regent of Chicago, was ordered on file.

On motion, Mrs. Darling’s letter explanatory of the affair was accepted by the Board of Management.

On motion, the Corresponding Secretary was directed, on behalf of the Board of Management, to request Mrs. Palmer to reserve for the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, 10,000 feet of space in Columbian Exposition.

Mrs. Harry Blount stated that she had received and accepted from Mrs. Darling the position of Regent for Evansville, Indiana, which was confirmed by the Board.

A letter was read from Mrs. Lockwood, Historian General of the Society, relative to her position in the Society.

On motion, the Secretary was directed to write to Mrs. Lockwood and enclose to her a copy of the motion on that subject passed this evening.

On motion, a Committee of Ways and Means was elected to consider the possibility and feasibility of an exhibit of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION at the World’s Columbian Exposition, and to report their views to the Board for consideration, and this committee to be continuous and become
the nucleus of a larger committee, to be added when needed, if it should be determined to engage in that enterprise.

The following named ladies were put in nomination and unanimously elected: Mrs. Osborne; Mrs. Blount; Mrs. Cilley; Miss Desha and Mrs. Clark, to serve as the aforementioned committee.

Mrs. Cilley occupying the Chair, Mrs. Cabell recommended certain changes in the Constitution proposed by the National Board as follows:

Amend Article III Sec. 2, Constitution, by inserting the words, “Every application for membership must be endorsed by at least one member of the Society, shall then be submitted,” in lieu of the first line thereof as printed, and to insert the words “after payment of the initiation fee,” after the words “applicant” in the next to the last line thereof as printed, and to strike out all after “society” in the last line.

Amend Article V. Sec. 2, by striking out “may” wherever it occurs and inserting “shall.”

Amend Article VI, Sec. 1, by striking out “three” and inserting “four” before word “months.”

Amend Article VII, Sec. 1 by striking out the first clause and inserting “When twelve members of the Society shall be living in one locality, they may, after formal authorization by the National Board of Management, organize a Chapter.”

Amend Article VIII. Sec. 1, so as to read as follows:

“The initiation fee to the National Society, including the dues for the first year, shall be five dollars, and the annual dues after the first year, two dollars, payable in advance, on or before the 22nd day of February in each year.

Amend Sec. 2 thereof by adding the words “to the National Society.”

Amend Sec. 3 by striking out the first clause thereof and strike of Section 4.

Amend Article IV, Sec. 3 by changing the word “appoint” to “nominate,” in second line, and strike out the words “subject to the approval of,” in fourth line, and insert the words “to be elected by” in lieu thereof.

Add Sec. 5 as follows: “The Regents of Chapters shall have power to appoint the Officers of their respective Chapters for the first year.”

Amend Article XI, By-laws, by adding Sec. 2, as follows:

“Each Chapter shall elect its Regent, Registrar, Local Board of Management and other Officers, and also its delegates to the Continental Congress on the first Monday after the first day of January in each year, and the times of appointed Officers shall expire on and after the election in January, 1892.

Strike out Article XVIII of By-laws.
Mrs. Cabell stated that these amendments had been submitted to the Chairman of the Advisory Board and the legal adviser, and had met with approval.

Miss Desha offered the following amendment to the By-laws:

Strike out Article XIII and insert “The Seal of the Society should be 1 7/8 inches in diameter, charged with the figure of a dame of the Revolution, sitting at her spinning wheel,—above her, the thirteen stars, and surrounded by the legend “DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, 1776-1890,” and the motto “Home and Country.”

These amendments were taken up separately, discussed, and adopted and the Secretary was directed to report the same to the National Society for its consideration.

Mrs. Clark, Registrar General, then reported the following names of persons whose eligibility has been proved and they were, on motion, elected as members of the National Society:

Mrs. Josiah B. Reeme, Mrs. Calvin R. Corbin
Mrs. Benjamin A. Fessenden, Mrs. Daniel T. Cleveland
Mrs. William T. Block Mrs. Frederica E. Marshall
Mrs. Francis M. Stuart, Miss Ellen A. Martin
Mrs. Horatio L. Wait Mrs. Annie W. L. Kerfoot
Mrs. Milton B. Miller Mrs. Wm. T. Brown
Miss Marian A. Robins Mrs. J. P. Hart
Mrs. H. Howard Hamilton Mrs. Clarence A. Postley
Mrs. Nannie K. Beckwith Mrs. Edwin A. Wootten
Miss Violet O. Sheve Mrs. Charles L. Lamberton
Miss Mary H. Krout Miss Evalina H. Fairman
Mrs. Edmund Burke Miss Helen L. Fairman
Mrs. H. M. Shepard Miss Louise W. Clarke
Mrs. Margaret D. L. Robinson Mrs. R. Eccleston Gallaher
Mrs. John Moffett Miss Josephine G. Ellsworth
Mrs. James Fairman Miss Carrie Halsted
Miss Kate O’Connor Mrs. Herbert G. Armitage
Miss Ellen M. Williams Miss Laura S. Heilmer
Mrs. Wm. H. Tracy Miss Helen S. Sargent
Mrs. John Allen Mrs. A. G. Mills
Miss Jeannie C. Irwin Martin Mrs. Richard H. Greene
Miss Martha Armitage Mrs. Lazare Wischnenetzky
Mrs. Julius Rudisch Mrs. Josephine B. Barnes
Mrs. Charles C. Sargent Miss Effie R. Andrews
Mrs. Wm. J. Hardy Mrs. Xenophon Baltazzie
Mrs. Morris P. Ferris Mrs. Seth Low
Mrs. John Townshend Mrs. Emily I. Schober
Mrs. Leon Harvier Mrs. Benjamin Reynolds
Mrs. Charles R. Treat Miss Virginia T. Lewis
Mrs. Daniel Goodwin Mrs. Martha B. Duncan
OFFICIAL.

MINUTES OF APRIL 20th, 1891.

The Vice President Presiding called the meeting to order and said: "This meeting has been called to increase the size of the Committee on the World's Fair."

Mrs. Walworth asked for a statement of the objects of the committee, and the instructions given to it, and the powers it might exercise.

The Vice President Presiding answered that it was an investigating committee only, and stated further that there had been no official communication to the Board of Management by the President of the World's Fair, but an informal message of friendly interest had been received through Mrs. Osborne.

Miss Washington, at this point, asked permission to report on new members whose applications she would present to the Board. The following members were then elected in response to the report:

Miss Jennie M. Paul
Mrs. Robert Farson
Miss Emma N. Manning
Mrs. Charles Farrish
Miss Eleanor M. Parrish
Miss Phebe A. E. Hiler
Miss Fannie E. Brown
Mrs. Louise S. Bell
Mrs. R. Ogden Doremus
Mrs. J. O. Bundy
Miss Josephine N. Manning
Miss Laura M. Hubbard
Miss Anna C. Parrish
Mrs. Helen K. Vreeland
Mrs. Stephen A. Webster

Mrs. James P. Kernochon
Mrs. Leondices P. Williams
Miss Estelle E. Doremus
Mrs. William H. Stewart
Mrs. May Saxton
Mrs. James T. Barrow
Mrs. William H. Trafton
Mrs. Joseph I. Casey
Mrs. Graeme M. Hammond
Mrs. Louise F. Rowe
Miss Adelaide S. Titus
Miss Anne W. Irwin Martin
Mrs. Charles W. Morgan
Mrs. Du Bois Smith
Mrs. Elizabeth R. King

Mrs. Walworth then offered the following resolution: "That all action in regard to the World's Fair in the Committee on the World's Fair be postponed until a special meeting of the Board of Management shall be called to consider this subject and that the Secretary General Recording be instructed to state the object of the meeting in the notification for the same.—Carried.
Minutes were read and approved.

Mrs. Cilley presented a communication from Mr. A. H. Clarke, stating that his wife's health was such that she must rest entirely from her work for the Daughters of the American Revolution for several months.

Mrs. Walworth moved that the Board hear of Mrs. Clarke's illness with extreme regret, and hope for her speedy recovery, when they will welcome her warmly to a renewal of her valuable labors for the Society.

The Presiding Officer suggested the 26th of May as a suitable time for the next meeting of the Society.

Mrs. Boynton moved that the meeting be held on that date.

Carried.

Adjourned.

MINUTES OF MAY 4, 1891.

The Board of Management met at Mrs. Cilley's, 1328 I St.

The Vice President Presiding called the meeting to order.

Present: Mrs. Cabell; Mrs. Goode; Miss Desha; Mrs. Osborne; Mrs. Cilley; Miss Washington, and Mrs. Walworth. Mr. Shields, legal adviser, was also present.

Recording Secretary General being absent, the Corresponding Secretary General kept the minutes.

The Vice President Presiding said: "The business of this meeting is to consider the World's Fair exhibit." She called upon Mrs. Osborne to explain what had been done and what was proposed to do. Mrs. Osborne said she had informally presented the subject to the Chapter in New York and New Jersey, and had met with a very cordial response. She had also received most encouraging assurances of assistance from some prominent members of the Sons of the American Revolution. Mrs. Osborne advised that the committee be enlarged.

Mrs. Cilley nominated, as additional members of the committee, Mrs. Goode; Mrs. Leo Knott and Mrs. Walworth. They were elected. There was a discussion in regard to the propriety of inviting Chapters to form separate committees for World's Fair work. Action was deferred until there should be a report from the committee to the National Society.

A letter was read addressed to the Board of Management by Mrs. Darling, Vice President in Charge of Organization.

It was moved that it be received, placed on file, and the Corresponding Secretary General be instructed to reply to it.

The Vice President Presiding asked the opinion of the Board in regard to the formation of more than one Chapter in one city.
Mrs. Goode moved that for the present there shall be but one
Chapter formed in each city of the Union. Carried.

Mrs. Gilley moved that the Vice President in Charge of Organiza-
tion be requested to report to the Board of Management the forma-
tion of each new Chapter.

The Corresponding Secretary General was instructed to send
copies of these Resolutions to the Vice President in Charge of
Organization.

It was asked by members of the Board whether there was a
Chapter in New Jersey, as no organization in that State had been
reported to the Board.

Mrs. Goode, Chairman of the Committee on Insignia, presented a
report.

The report was accepted and the Committee proceeded to vote
on the designs presented.

It was moved that the design by a private individual be accepted,
and the committee be authorized to order ten badges.—Carried.

Miss Washington, Registrar General, presented the applications
of the following persons, who had been found eligible, and they were
elected unanimously by the National Society:

Miss Ida P. Beall: Mrs. Maria E. Addison
Mrs. deB. R. Keim Mrs. Minna B. Richey
Mrs. Martha C. W. Carter Mrs. Jane L. Byers
Mrs. Porter King Miss Junia McKinley
Mrs. Isabella A. Galt Mrs. Annie M. Bullock
Mrs. Mary A. S. Moulton Miss Bessie G. Davis
Mrs. Caroline E. Lackland Mrs. Julia T. L. Burnett
Mrs. Isabella A. Turman Mrs. Harriet M. Richards
Mrs. Charles D. Blish Mrs. Rebecca T. La Monte
Mrs. Mary B. Woodworth Mrs. Nellie M. Flint
Mrs. Margaret M. G. Hall Miss Laura P. Halsted
Miss Eleanor O. Lee Mrs. Mary C. Le Duc
Mrs. Louise L. Lovell Miss Isabella Lovell
Mrs. Anna J. B. Randall Miss Caroline A. Van Wagenen
Mrs. Susan T. P. McLaran Miss Sallie Sharpe
Mrs. Susan P. Lee Mrs. F. B. Moran

On motion, the Board adjourned.

MAY 25.

National Board of Management met, pursuant to call of Mrs.
MacDonald, 1514 R. St.

Present: Mrs. Cabell (presiding) Mesdames Boynton; Osborne;
MacDonald; Lockwood. Blount: Goode; Clarke; St. Clair; Wal-
worth; Misses Washington and Desha.
The minutes of preceding meeting were read and approved.
On motion of Miss Washington it was ordered that a committee of three be appointed to assist the Registrars in their work.
On motion of Mrs. Lockwood it was ordered that the Registrars nominate to the Board the members of said committee.
Mrs. Maria Devereux presented her authority from Mrs. Darling to act on the Board of Management, having been appointed Regent for Georgetown, D. C.
On motion, appointment was confirmed, and Mrs. Devereux was invited to take her seat as a member of the Board.
The Vice President Presiding announced that Mrs. Osborne, Regent for Illinois, had been appointed as a member of the Board, and had been recognized as such, but had never been formally accepted.
On motion, the appointment was formally confirmed April 11, 1891.
Mrs. Goode, Chairman of Committee on Insignia, reported designs for Insignia from Colville & Co. of Philadelphia, and four other houses, that Colville & Co. offered to make the Insignia and furnish dies with no extra charge, at $8.00 apiece, provided ten badges were ordered, and they to have exclusive sale of same to the Society.
The report was welcomed and accepted.
The six designs were then submitted to a vote by a ballot.
The Board unanimously chose the light blue enameled design of a spinning wheel with thirteen stars and stripes distaff, and authorized Mrs. Goode to close the contract for the badges.
Mrs. MacDonald, Treasurer General, then made a report, showing that Mrs. Darling had sent her $109, with some applications, but it was not enough to pay on same, and she had kept it separate, and would like instructions.
Mrs. Clarke moved that as the money affairs with Mrs. Darling were complicated, that a committee of gentlemen be appointed to consider it and settle with her.
Miss Desha moved an amendment, that the report be submitted to a committee of three ladies and two gentlemen of the Advisory Board for consideration and settlement with Mrs. Darling.
The amendment was adopted.
The resolution as amended was adopted.
The committee appointed was Mrs. Clarke, Chairman; Mrs. Lockwood and Mrs. Boynton and Mr. MacDonald and Prof. Winlock.
Mrs. MacDonald submitted a further report, showing the amount of money received and paid out and showing the balance in the Treasury.
On motion, it was referred to the Auditing Committee for examination and report.
Mrs. Clarke then submitted a report from the Registrars General showing the number of members admitted to be 418, and explaining

*Caldwell & Co.
the difficulties in considering the applications and the labor re-
quired. Also, showing the number of States and the number of
Chapters reported as formed and in process of formation, which was
accepted and ordered on file. Mrs. Lockwood read a letter from
Mrs. Mather of the New Jersey City Chapter, complaining that
application blanks had been withheld from the Chapter, and that
their Regent's application had been sent in long before and had
not been acted on. Mrs. Walworth explained that she had sent out
applications to any one who had asked for them who was entitled
to receive them, but that she had been compelled to order more
blanks from the printer, and owing to her absence, from sickness,
the printer had delayed them.

Mrs. Shields, Secretary General, then read a letter from Mrs. Dar-
ling of May 20, 1891, reporting the names of Regents whom she had
designated to act as members of the Board, as follows: Mrs. Henry
Hall for Maine; Mrs. Gen. Cilley, for New Hampshire; Miss Brown,
for Massachusetts; Mrs. Wilbour, for Rhode Island; Mrs. Keim,
for Connecticut; Miss McAllister, for New York; Mrs. W. W. Ship-
pen, for New Jersey; Mrs. N. B. Hogg, for Pennsylvania; Mrs.
Felix De Fontaine, for South Carolina; Mrs. Jos. E. Washington,
for Tennessee; Mrs. Salas, for Georgia; Mrs. Osborne, for Illinois;
Mrs. Blount, for Indiana; Mrs. Shelburn Merrill, for Wisconsin;
Mrs. Darling saying further that none of these ladies unless in
Washington, will respond till the October, 1891, meeting of the
Society.

The Recording Secretary stated that of these names the follow-
ing had reported and been received as members of the Board:
Mrs. Cilley; Mrs. Osborne and Mrs. Blount; that Mrs. Hall;
Mrs. Shippen; Mrs. Washington and Mrs. Merrill had not yet
qualified and that the others had not presented their credentials to
the Board.

On motion, Mrs. Darling's letter was ordered on file.

Mrs. Cabel then presented a letter from Mr. McDowell, enclosing
a copy of a letter from Mrs. Darling, advising him that she had
dropped him from the Advisory Board and preferred charges against
him to the Sons of the American Revolution, Mr. McDowell wish-
ing information as to what it all meant. Also, a letter from Mr.
McDowell claiming to be Chairman of the Advisory Board and re-
signing the same in favor of Dr. Goode.

Mrs. Blount moved that the Corresponding Secretary inform Mr.
McDowell that he was a member of the Board until removed by
the Board, and that they knew nothing of the charges and that they
letters be placed on file. Carried.

Mrs. Lockwood then read a long protest from Mrs. Darling
against changes in the Constitution, especially those relating to in-
itiation fees and dues, and the terms of appointed Officers. Also,
claiming that no changes should be made until the Congress met in
February, 1892. This protest was full of misstatement of facts and contained offensive criticism of the Board. After discussion it was received and ordered on file.

Mrs. Shields then said it was important to know what the members of the Board intended to do in regard to the changes in the Constitution and By-laws, as that question was to be voted on by the National Society the next night, and moved that each lady be requested to state her views.

Mrs. Cabell then read letters from Mrs. Silas; Mrs. De Fontaine and others regarding the initiation fees and dues, urging that no change be made, as many in the South and elsewhere were unable to pay the increased fees.

On motion of Mrs. Osborne, after discussion, the Board determined to change its recommendation as to increase of fees, and the legal adviser was requested to restore the Sections in the Constitution on the subject, as originally adopted by the Board.

On motion, the date for election of appointed Chapter Officers was fixed at October, 1892, instead of January, 1892, in deference to the objections of Mrs. Darling and several State Regents.

On motion, the legal adviser was requested to prepare an amendment providing for a Certificate or Charter for Chapters.

After some minor changes in the wording of the Constitution and By-laws the members of the Board unanimously expressed their full approval of all the proposed amendments.

Mrs. Cabell then presented a communication from Mrs. Steers, sending money and a list of names of members who proposed to form a Chapter in New York, called the "Darling Chapter," together with applications for membership.

On motion, the applications were referred to the Registrars and the checks to the Treasurer, and the question of the propriety of forming a second Chapter was referred to a committee, consisting of Mrs. Blount; Mrs. Lockwood and Mrs. Osborne.

Mrs. Cabell then presented a report from Mrs. Pryor of the New York Chapter, and a protest against the formation of another in New York City.

On motion, the subject was referred to the Committee on the Darling Chapter, and Mrs. Boynton and Mrs. Greeley added to the committee.

On motion the Board adjourned.

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MAY 29.

Board met pursuant to call, May 29, 1891, 1409 Massachusetts Ave. Present: Mesdames St. Clair; Cabell; Clark; Walworth; Field; Blount; Shields; Boynton; Osborn and Miss Washington and Mrs. Hamlin, who led in prayer.

Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.
On motion of Mrs. Osborne, Mrs. Shippen, Regent of New Jersey, was provisionally accepted as a member of the National Society of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Mrs. Clark stating that with some care, the necessary corrections in her application could be made.

On motion, it was resolved that all Regents appointed on the Board by Mrs. Darling be requested to inform the Board whether they intend to qualify as members of the Board.

Mrs. Blount, Chairman of the Committee on New York City Chapters, presented a report from two of the committee.

After debate Mrs. Goode moved to lay the report on the table.

Carried.

On motion by Mrs. Osborne, the whole subject was referred to the committee, with instructions to correspond with the New York ladies and ascertain their views on the subject.

On motion, the Corresponding Secretary was directed to call the attention of the Vice President in Charge of Organization to the new Constitution and request her to form no more Chapters at present.

On motion of Mrs. Blount the new Constitution was ordered to be put into the hands of the Printing Committee, and they be directed to have the same printed as quickly as possible.

Mrs. Walworth presented a report of the Committee on Printing which was accepted, and the bills ordered paid.

On motion of Mrs. Walworth, Mrs. Shields was added to the Printing Committee.

On motion of Mrs. Boynton, Mrs. Cabell was requested to order the Seal.

Mrs. Goode presented a form of circular in regard to the Insignia, which was received and ordered printed.

On motion of Mrs. Boynton, Mrs. Shields was asked to prepare form for a Charter for the Chapters and present the same to the Printing Committee to be printed.

Miss Washington was appointed Chairman of a committee, with power to select two other ladies.—Object, to prepare a design for Certificate of Membership of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION: Mrs. A. Leo Knott; Mrs. John W. Foster and Mrs. W. O. Cunningham were unanimously elected as Vice Presidents of the Society of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION and members of the Board of Management.

On motion of Mrs. Osborne, the Vice President Presiding was requested to respond to invitation received through Mrs. Darling from the Society of the old Brooklyntites.

Adjourned.
Pursuant to call, the Board met at 1407 Massachusetts Ave. on June 9th.

Present: Mrs. Cabell; Mrs. Boynton; Mrs. St. Clair; Mrs. Lockwood; Mrs. Clarke; Mrs. Blount; Mrs. Goode; Mrs. Knott; Mrs. Shields; Miss Desha and Miss Washington.

Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mrs. Keim, Regent for Hartford, Connecticut, presented her credentials as a member of the National Board of Management, from Mrs. Darling, and her selection as such was approved by the Board of Management.

The subject of establishing additional Chapters in New York was discussed, and on motion it was resolved that the Corresponding Secretary be instructed to inform the Regent of New York City, and Mrs. Steers, that a committee was appointed, consisting of Mrs. Cabell; Mrs. Boynton and Mrs. Blount, to go at a time they may choose and confer with the New York ladies on the subject.

Mrs. Clark read a report of the financial affairs existing between the National Society and Mrs. Darling.

On motion of Mrs. Knott, seconded by Miss Desha, the report was received and adopted.

Mrs. Goode made a report as to the ribbon to be used in the Society in connection with the badge, which was received and adopted. Also, on the subject of patenting the badge, which was referred to Dr. Goode and Gen. Shields, with power to act.

On motion of Mrs. Osborne, the committee was instructed not to procure the ribbon above mentioned from Caldwell & Co.

The resignation of Mrs. Pryor, Regent, of New York, was read and on motion, it was resolved that the Secretary inform Mrs. Pryor that no action for the present would be taken on the same.

Mrs. Clarke reported that Mrs. Stevens Adams Webster, No. 369, had been reported to the Society by mistake, that her papers had not been examined, and her name should not be on the roll.

Inquiry was made whether Mrs. Webster had been notified, and Mrs. Clark replied that the matter had been explained to her by letter, and she had asked a return of her fees and dues, and that she was not eligible.

On motion, her name was stricken from the list, as not eligible, and her fees and dues ordered returned, as she requested.

On motion, Miss Washington; Mrs. Goode and Miss Desha were appointed as a Committee on Registration to examine and pass on applications, and report the same to the Board.

On motion, Mrs. Walworth; Miss Washington and Mrs. Goode were appointed as a committee to select design for Certificate of
Membership and for Chapter Charters, with power to have the same engraved.

On motion, a committee composed of Miss Washington; Mrs. Lockwood and Mrs. Clarke, was empowered to secure a room for the use of the Society.

A letter from Mrs. Harrison was read before the Board regarding the site of Valley Forge Camp during the Revolution being on sale, etc. The matter was referred to the Advisory Board, suggesting that they lay the matter before the Sons of the American Revolution.

A statement from Mrs. Walworth regarding the work done by Mrs. McCartney, Regent of Wilkesbarre, was read.

On motion, the Secretary is directed to write Mrs. McCartney a letter of thanks for the able work she has done.

On motion of Mrs. Osborne, the Secretary was directed to write a letter to Hon. I. W. Hunter, president of "Old Brooklynnites" thanking him for the invitation extended to the Board of Management, and that, if possible, some of the ladies will be present.

Mrs. Clark then read the names of applicants that are eligible and on motion, the Secretary was ordered to cast the ballot of the Board in favor of their election, which was done, and they were declared elected, as follows: *—

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.

*No list given.
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.)

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MRS. JOHN A. T. HULL,
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MRS. S. B. C. MORGAN,
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(Term of office expires 1903.)

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1450 M Street, Washington, D. C.

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1458 Laurel Street, Columbia, S. C.

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10 Henry Street, Portland, Me.

MRS. WILLIAM L. MELLON,  
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MRS. MOSES MOORHEAD GRANGER,  
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903 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Corresponding Secretary General.  
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MISS SUSAN RIVIERE HETZEL,  
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1103 16th Street, Washington, D. C.

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Mrs. HELEN M. NORTON, 923 Scott Street, Little Rock.

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Missouri, Mrs. GEORGE H. SHIELDS, 4426 Westminster Place, St. Louis.
Montana, Mrs. WALTER TALLANT, 832 West Park Street, Butte.
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New Hampshire, Mrs. CHARLES S. MURKLAND, Durham.
New Jersey, Miss E. ELLEN BATCHELLER, Somerville.
New Mexico, Mrs. L. BRADFORD PRINCE, Palace Avenue, Santa Fe.
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Virginia, Mrs. HUGH NELSON PAGE, 212 Granby Street, Norfolk.
Washington, Mrs. GEORGE W. BACON, 512 Tenth Ave. South, Seattle.
West Virginia, Miss VALLEY VIRGINIA HENSHAW, Hedgesville.
Wisconsin, Mrs. JAMES SIDNEY PECK, 5 Waverly Place, Milwaukee.
Wyoming, Mrs. HARRIET RICHARDS, 2455 18th St., Washington, D. C.

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

“Resolved, That the following notice be inserted in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE: ‘Chapters shall send to headquarters, D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C., notice of deaths, resignations, marriages and all changes of addresses and list of officers.”
The American Monthly Magazine
PUBLISHED BY
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE
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At Washington, D. C.

Devoted to American History and Patriotism

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657 Woodland Hills ave.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

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