JOSIAH BARTLETT, THE SIGNER OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

By Bell Merrill Draper.

There were three Josiah Bartletts who served in the Revolution, all born in Massachusetts, and two of them physicians and colonels. Female descendants of any one of these men may become members of the Daughters of the American Revolution, but only a descendant of the Dr. Josiah Bartlett, of Kingston, New Hampshire, may claim as ancestor the Bartlett who signed the Declaration of Independence. There is so much confusion, even among genealogists, upon this point, that the following list of all the children and grandchildren of the signer has been compiled for the benefit of chapter registrars. A supplementary list, reaching to the present generation, is filed with the registrar-general, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The portrait of Josiah Bartlett, the signer of the Declaration of Independence, commonly given in the histories and biographical encyclopedias, is not authentic. The only real portraits are two painted by Trumbull. One of these appears in Trumbull’s painting of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; the other is in the possession of the family.

Josiah Bartlett, son of Stephen and Hannah (Webster) Bartlett, was born in Amesbury, Massachusetts, in 1729; studied medicine under Dr. Ordway, and moved to Kingston, New Hampshire, in 1749; was representative for Kingston, 1765-75; appointed colonel of a regiment of militia by Governor Wentworth, 1765; appointed justice of the peace, 1765;
deprived of both offices by Governor Wentworth in 1775; member of committee of safety, 1774-7; & 1778-81; member of congress, 1775-78; signer of the Declaration of Independence; appointed colonel of regiment of militia by provincial congress, 1775; chief justice court of common pleas of New Hampshire, 1779; associate justice supreme court of New Hampshire, 1782; chief justice supreme court, New Hampshire, 1788; president of New Hampshire, 1790-93; first governor of New Hampshire, 1793-94; died 1795. He married his cousin, Mary Bartlett, daughter of Joseph and Sara (Hoyt) Bartlett, of Newton, New Hampshire. Their children were:

1. i. MARY, b. 1754; married Jonathan Greeley; d. 1826.
   ii. LOIS, b. 1756; d. unmarried 1798.
   2. iii. MIRIAM, b. 1758; married Joseph Calef; d. 1785.
   3. iv. RHODA, b. 1760; married Reuben True; d. 1794.
   v. HANNAH, b. 1762; d. in infancy.
   4. vi. LEVI, b. 1763; married (1) Sally Hook; (no issue.)
      (2) Abigail Stevens, d. 1828.
   vii. JOSIAH, b. 1765; d. in infancy.
   ix. JOSIAH, b. 1768; married (1) Sally Wingate.
      (2) Hannah Weeks; d. without issue, 1838.
   5. x. EZRA, b. 1770; married Hannah Gale, d. 1848.
   6. xi. SARAH, b. 1773, married Dr. Amos Gale, Jr. d. 1847
   xii. HANNAH, b. 1776; d. 1777.

Second Generation.

1. The children of Jonathan and Mary (Bartlett) Greeley, were as follows:

   i. Polly, who died in infancy.
   ii. Polly, who married Dr. Israel Gale, and had
      (a) Israel Newton, of Newton, N. H. No living descendants.
      (b) Polly Greeley, who married Isaac W. Hoyt.
      (c) Lucy, who married Elijah M. Currier, and d. in 1853.
      (d) Susan, who married Abram R. Brown.
      (e) Jonathan Greeley, who married Susan C. Shaw.
      (f) Benjamin Franklin, who married Martha Rowell.
(g) Philena, who married William M. Carter.
(h) Lucina, who married (1) Elijaam M. Currier
    (2) Almon Drake; died without issue.
(i) Julia Abigail, d. unmarried.

iii. Jonathan, who was married twice, but died without issue.

iv. Josiah Bartlett, who married Sally Currier, and had:
   (a) Josiah Bartlett, b. 1810.
   (b) Emily Elizabeth, b. 1813.
   (c) Sally Ann, b. 1819.
   (d) Eliphalet Currier, b. 1817.
   (e) Charles Frederick, b. 1822.
   (f) Luella Dudley, b. 1825, married Nelson.

2. The children of JOSEPH and MIRIAM (BARTLETT) CALEF were:

   (i) Josiah B., who married (1) Susan Hussey; (2) Sarah P. Gale, and had:
       (a) Sarah, who married her father's cousin, Dr. Ezra Bartlett.
       (b) Susan Ann, who married (1) her father's cousin, Dr. Albert Bartlett; (2) Thomas Cutts, and d. without issue.
       (c) Mary Bartlett, who d. unmarried.
       (d) Josiah Bartlett, who married (1) Mary J. Ferguson; (2) Harriet Hall; (3) Sophia Farrow and had four children.
       (e) Hannah, who married Col. C. C. G. Thornton, and has one daughter, Mary.
       (f) George, who married Miss Thornton, and had one child.

   ii. Miriam, who married Joseph Eastman, and had:
       (a) Josiah.
       (b) Susan.
       (c) Joseph C., who married and had a son, Dr. J. C. Eastman.

3. The children of REUBEN and RHODA (BARTLETT) TRUE were:

   i. LEVI, who died unmarried;
   ii. JOSIAH BARTLETT, who married Abigail Roberts, and had:
       (a) Ziba Roberts, b. 1816; married, but has no living descendants.
       (b) Rhoda Bartlett, d. unmarried.
       (c) Elias Roberts, b. 1828; married (1) Amanda M.
4. The children of Levi and Abigail (Stevens) Bartlett were:

i. Luella Juliette, b. 1807, married Eliphalet Case, d. 1857. No living descendants.


iii. Levi, who married Aroline E. Sanford, d. 1865. They had:
   (a) Ella.
   (b) Junia, who died unmarried 1887.
   (c) Levietta, who married J. S. Conner and has one daughter.
   (d) Levi, who married Ruth Grace Sanborn and has three children.

5. The children of Ezra and Hannah (Gale) Bartlett were:

i. Laura S., who married Jacob Bell of Haverhill, N. H., and had:
   (a) Luella B., who married Daniel F. Merrill, and has five children.
   (b) Ezra, who died in infancy.
   (c) Addison, who died unmarried.
   (d) Hannah, who died unmarried.
   (e) Mary, who married the Hon. E. A. Hibbard, and has three children.
   (f) Ezra, who married Elizabeth Thomas, and had one child.
   (g) Jacob LeRoy, who married (1) Sarah Fling; (2) Hattie Weeks, and has no living descendants.

ii. Josiah, b. 1801; d. 1802.

iii. Josiah, b. 1803; married Hannah E. W. Thompson; d. 1853; they had:
   (a) Mary, who married Geo. F. Rollins; had two children.
   (b) Josiah, who married Frances Robinson; no issue.
   (c) Ezra, died without issue.
   (d) George.
   (e) Antoinette, who died unmarried.
   (f) Hannah Laura, who died unmarried.

iv. Hannah, married John Blaisdell; had one son who died without issue, and one daughter, Ariana, unmarried.
v. Levi, who married (1) Amelia Homman; (2) Harriette Hopkins; d. 1892. He had:
   (a) Charles Frederick.
   (b) Edward.
   (c) Mary, who married ——— Kellogg.
vi. Mary, b. 1808; died unmarried, 1830.
vi. Sarah, b. 1810; died unmarried, 1836.
viii. Ezra, b. 1811; married (1) Sarah Calef; (2) Mrs. Eleanor Hubbard; died 1892. By his first wife, he had one child, Josiah Calef, who married Grace Sampson and has three sons.
ix. Amos Gilman, b. 1814; married Georgianna Pike; d. 1880. They had:
   (a) Francis Pike; married and has three children.
   (b) Albert Edward; married; has adopted son.
x. Albert Gallatin, b. 1815, who married Susan Ann Calef, and died without issue, in 1842.
xi. Stephen Madison, b. 1817; married Sue Hendree; they had:
   (a) George Hendree, who married and has issue.
   (b) Agnes Sydney, who married C. C. Bryan, and has a daughter.
   (c) Sallie, who is unmarried.

6. The children of Dr. Amos and Sarah (Bartlett) Gale were:

i. Ezra Bartlett, b. 1797; married (1) Ruth White; (2) Emily Atwood; d. 1855; he had twelve children, as follows:
   (a) Ezra White, b. 1824; d. 1889, unmarried.
   (b) Richard White, b. 1826; d. 1889; has descendants.
   (c) Amos Levi, b. 1828, d. 1889; no issue.
   (d) Sarah Ruth, b. 1832; married ——— Everson; has one child.
   (e) Mary Bartlett, married (1) Andrew Tewksbury; (2) Harrison C. Pease; has one child.
   (f) Josiah Bartlett, b. 1838; d. at Antietam, 1862; unmarried.
   (g) Rebecca White, married ——— Hobson; has one child.
   (h) Emily F. H., married ——— Chase; no issue.
   (i) Harriet W.; married ——— Towne.
   (k) Helen S., married ——— Blunt.
   (l) Moses Atwood, d. unmarried.
   (m) James A.

ii. Levi Bartlett, b. 1800; married Sarah Cragin; they had:
   (a) Sarah B.
(b) Isabel B.
(c) Frances J.

iii. Josiah Bartlett, b. 1803; married Hannah F. Morrill; their children:
(a) Josiah B., married Eliza White, and had one son.
(b) Howard, d. in infancy.

iv. Amos Gilman, b. 1807; married Mary Ayer; d. 1861, s. p.

v. Stephen Madison, b. 1809; married (1) Hannah W. Johnson; (2) Phebe J. How; (3) Mary H. How; d. 1882. He had:
(a) Alice Bartlett, b. 1844; d. in infancy.
(b) Anna Bartlett, married E. M. Boynton; has three children.
(c) George How, married Augusta George.
(d) Edward Warren, d. in infancy.

vi. Sallie Bartlett, b. 1811; married Richard White; they had:
(a) Sarah, unmarried.
(b) Agnes, unmarried.
(c) Richard, married Lottie Wright, and has son, Richard.

vii. Mary Greeley, married John Brown of Kensington, and had one daughter, Mary Alice, who married Prof. H. E. Holt, and has two children.

OUR WHOLE CONTINENT.

By Margaret B. Harvey.

As I write, there lies before me volume IV. of the "Unrivalled History of the World," by Israel Smith Clare, published by the Werner Company, Chicago, 1896. In this volume, bound between pages VIII and IX, is a map of the Western Hemisphere, showing the early discoveries. I shall invite our readers' attention while I make some comments on this map.

As here represented, the mainland, the principal islands, and the surrounding seas are marked with names and dates forming a curious and suggestive network; but a network by no means puzzling. On the contrary, a little study makes it wondrous plain.
On the Atlantic coast of North America, the earliest date recorded is 1000. The name attached is "Vinland,"—it is applied to what is now New England. Of course this refers to the discoveries of Eric, the Norseman, but as these were forgotten for nearly 500 years, and as no lasting results followed, it is foreign to our present purpose to dwell thereon.

The next date is 1497,—the name appended, "Cabots." This is a date which we can no more forget than we can 1492, with the name, "Columbus." The latter established the claim of Spain to the West Indies, and Central and South America; the former, the claim of England to all of North America from Labrador to Florida. And the claim founded upon the discoveries of the Cabots lasted until 1783, which year marks the close of the American Revolution.

This is a great thought. But there is a far greater one bound up with it—one that would scarcely strike the casual reader. And that is, that when the Cabots claimed for England the country bounded on the east by the Atlantic seaboard, they claimed that country as far inland as it extended. Hence, the whole North American Continent, from the Gulf of Mexico to Hudson's Bay, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, was claimed by the English.

It follows, therefore, that every state or territory, in the present United States, or what we generally understand by the mainland thereof, is a part of the country claimed for England by John and Sebastian Cabot!

Let us remember this. Let us remember, also, that the French on the north and the Spanish on the south encroached upon this territory later. The Spanish advanced on the strength of the discoveries of Ponce de Leon, in 1512; the French, upon those of John Verrazani, or Verrazano, in 1524.

On the map before me, the name "New France" extends diagonally from the Mississippi region to the St. Lawrence. But the name, "New France" was bestowed upon the new country by John Varrazano when he landed on the Jersey coast, somewhere north of the present Atlantic City. He never saw the Mississippi. We can only explain this seeming discrepancy by remembering that he intended to claim
the whole New World—that the early French explorers who followed him, considered that he had,—and that they proceeded to take as much of it as they could get, by pushing down the Mississippi from Canada, behind the English who had settled on the Atlantic seaboard.

On the same map appears the name "New Albion." It is applied to all of the region west of the Mississippi. "New Albion," or "Nova Albion," was so called by Sir Francis Drake, who landed at several points on the coast of California and Oregon, in 1579, and took possession of the whole country in the name of Queen Elizabeth. As his claim extended eastward, it would necessarily overlap that of the Cabots. Hence, the English had a double claim to the North American Continent!

In 1584-5, Sir Walter Raleigh landed on the coast of what is now North Carolina. He took possession of the country in the name of Queen Elizabeth, and called the land "Virginia." And, of course, Virginia and New Albion overlapped each other.

Accordingly, it is strictly correct to say that all of the forty-five states in the Union, and all the adjacent territories, are parts of the original New Albion and Virginia. It is also strictly correct to say that these states and territories have a true colonial history.

This same interesting map bears the two legends, "1606. North Virginia to Plymouth Company," and, "1606, South Virginia to London Company." These legends extend well into what, on the map, corresponds to the Mississippi region. And properly so, for the early English colonies had no western boundaries, except the "South Sea." The English people had heard of this sea through the discoveries of Sir Francis Drake.

Every state east of the Mississippi was once a part of Virginia. Every state west of the Mississippi was once a part of Virginia and New Albion.

Now, let the patient reader turn to the American Monthly Magazine for January, 1899. The frontispiece is a map showing that New England (or Plymouth) and Virginia once
extended from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The original of this map is the property of the United States government.

It certainly upsets some of our previous ideas to learn that Michigan and Wisconsin were once parts of Massachusetts and Connecticut; but such is the case.

Suppose every chapter in the United States should study its own local history, from the very beginning. That chapter would necessarily start with the story of the Cabots and Virginia, perhaps adding that of Drake and New Albion. The encroachments of the French and Spanish, the Indian troubles, the colonial wars, etc., would constitute distinct sections, more or less interesting, but not always essential to the main narrative. By the time the Revolutionary period was reached, the whole North American Continent would be involved in more senses than one.

In volume IV. of Clare’s history, the same mentioned above, is a map of the “United States during the Revolution.” (See pages, 1328-29.) An examination of this map will show that in 1783, the original area of the United States included all the territory east of the Mississippi; and that the states of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, extended to that river on the west. This was the area of the United States as recognized by Great Britain in the Treaty of Paris. West of the Mississippi was the territory of Louisiana, which had developed out of New France and the successful attempt of the French to hold a portion of the Mississippi Valley. South of Georgia was Florida, whose boundary had long been a subject of dispute.

We think we know how to study our nation’s history. But, are we sure? Do we realize what a tremendous subject, or aggregation of subjects it is? Hardly—or we should not feel so surprised when we find that our colonial territory extends from ocean to ocean; and that our Revolutionary area includes all the land from Canada to the West Indies, and from the Atlantic coast well into Louisiana territory!

Sometime ago, Dixon Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Dixon, Illinois, took up the study of
New York claimed all the lands west of the Allegheny Mountains and north of the Ohio River, belonging to the Six Nations, or Iroquois Indians.
American history in a manner which I shall proceed to describe.

Under the direction of their able regent, Mrs. Dorothy N. Law, the students first obtained a map of Illinois, and located Dixon. It is in Lee County. This name at once suggested the patriotic and historic Lee family of Virginia. And, inasmuch as Dixon is situate in land claimed by the state of Virginia as late as 1783, it was perfectly proper to begin the colonial history of the town, county and state by taking up the colonial history of the "Old Dominion." The "Northwest Territory," which includes the present states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, was long a part of Virginia.

Next, our patriotic seekers took a map of the United States and traced eastward the parallel of latitude drawn through Dixon. It was found to pass through the state of Illinois, Lake Michigan, the state of Michigan, Lake Erie and the states of Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts. Dixon, therefore, had once been claimed by Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York and Pennsylvania, as well as Virginia. Hence, the colonial history of all these original states was part of the colonial history of Dixon.

To particularize, some of the spots passed by the line were of special interest—in Ohio, the Western Reserve of Connecticut; in Pennsylvania, the country of the French and Indian war, and of the Wyoming massacre; in New York, the region of the Dutch patroons and the storied Hudson; in Connecticut, the vicinity of the historic city of Hartford; and in Rhode Island, Providence. In Massachusetts, the parallel reached the Atlantic Ocean through Cape Cod, which is not only near the earliest settlements in New England, but is also believed by many to have been the landing place of the Norsemen, when they attempted to plant a colony in Vinland. So that the recorded date 1000 may have some application after all.

Dixon Chapter also traced their parallel westward. It was found to pass through Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada and California. That meant that the line passed
through the former Louisiana territory and Nova Albion. Of course, the latter suggested Sir Francis Drake. The former, the Lewis and Clarke expedition of 1803-6, led by Merriwether Lewis, who had been a boy patriot in 1783; and by William Clarke, the brother of General George Rogers Clarke, the great Revolutionary hero of Illinois.

It goes without saying that Dixon Chapter also reviewed the labors of the French in exploring the great lakes and rivers, and building a chain of forts from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf; also, the consequences.

Next, the chapter dwelt upon the fact that the Mississippi Valley was as truly a part of the Revolutionary area as the Atlantic seaboard. The states of Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Missouri and Louisiana were all Revolutionary states. These rang with the exploits of George Rogers Clarke, Daniel Boone, Simon Kenton and others, who defended the frontiers from the British of Canada and their Indian allies. With the Americans were joined the French and Spanish of this region, united against a common foe. Kaskaskia, Cahokia, St. Philip's, Vincennes, Sandusky, Blue Licks, Nashville, St. Louis, Baton Rouge, Natchez and New Orleans were all worthy to be named with Lexington and Yorktown. Without the blood shed in the Mississippi Valley, the heroism at Lexington might have been in vain, and the triumph at Yorktown impossible, for the British would have come down from Canada and up from Florida, and invaded the Atlantic coast by way of the Allegheny mountain chain. Such, in fact, was their plan. They attempted to carry it out by enlisting all the Indians east of the Mississippi.

Then came the question, “How many Revolutionary soldiers settled in Illinois?” This question was followed by the others, “What names appear in the United States pension rolls?” and “Where were the Revolutionary soldiers buried?”—with the result of finding that Revolutionary soldiers in Illinois were more numerous than had been supposed; and that some of them lived until a comparatively late period.
Now, why could not other western chapters follow the example of Dixon?

Some western chapters start out by declaring that, “We have no Revolutionary history,” and then spend their time in giving teas and discussing essays. Suppose any such chapter should afterwards find that an old Pennsylvanian pensioner was buried in their own village cemetery as late as 1850; that his daughter is still living at the age of ninety-nine and has his Revolutionary flint-lock musket; that the overgrown mound, at the edge of the town, is the remains of a fort once defended by George Rogers Clarke, or one of his captains; and that this fort is marked on a rare, time-worn, discolored map of Virginia. What a change would come over the spirit of that chapter’s dream! A copy of that old map would be secured, at all hazards, and framed in historic wood. A fund would be started for the restoration of the fort. The “Real Daughter” would be named as a candidate for the souvenir spoon, and a fitting memorial erected over the last resting place of her honored father. And the live members of the chapter would learn that there is better work in the world than merely consulting encyclopedias, or festooning bunting, however laudable and necessary such pursuits may be at some particular times or seasons.

Eastern chapters frequently begin their record in the same blind way. The chances are that they soon get on the right track, so far as their own locality is concerned. But they err in this particular—they do not enter into a thorough understanding and sympathy with the western chapters.

This essay was primarily intended to bring the eastern and western chapters together, so far as in me lies; to help the western chapters to a belief that they have more of a real colonial and Revolutionary history than generally supposed; and to inspire the eastern chapters with a patriotic enthusiasm to aid the western chapters, by sending them all needed records, whenever possible.

Any chapter might constitute itself a “Committee of Correspondence,” and spread patriotic intelligence throughout the several states, precisely as our forefathers did. This
would be a new and noble use of an old Revolutionary term. Every chapter finds something in its own records that will interest some chapter at a distance. Necessarily so, inasmuch as the same families are interwoven all over the country in a network nothing short of miraculous.

Study the maps! Study our continent as a whole!

THE TWO GEORGES OF FAIRFAX AND POHICK CHURCH.

By Susan Riviere Hetzel, Historian General, N. S. D. A. R.

May 20th, 1901, was a glorious day for old Fairfax Court House. A small village, three miles from the railway; a quaint old court house, built in 1800, solid and plain; its only adornments being a belfry and a bridge-like porch of three arches under the east gable. Fairfax is celebrated for its meetings, its reunions, barbecues, county fairs are grand gala gatherings, but never had a gathering the peculiar charm of this one that met to honor the Fairfax worthies from the first foundation of the county until the present day. Portraits of the judges, county and circuit, were presented and placed on the walls of the court room and eulogiums were delivered by orators from far and near. The descendants of the judges so honored were there in force. Miss Mary Custis Lee, the granddaughter of George Washington Parke Custis, step-grandson of Washington, was there with the daughters and granddaughters of General Walter Jones, two of whom, Miss Virginia Miller and Mrs. Fendall, are well known to all District Daughters. The orators and many of the artists were closely allied to those they met to honor: Mrs. Andrews, a descendant of Colonel Levin Powell, Miss Burke of Thomas Jefferson, Miss Alice Swann, descended from Charles Alexander and Miss Redding from Colonel Bailey Washington, and though their work was in another line, it was good and worthy of their ancestors.

Perhaps the most finished address was that of Judge Keith, president of the court of appeals of Virginia, on his friend
and colleague, Judge Thomas, but we cannot in this place do justice to the latter day lights, their faces on the wall recall them too closely, their voices still echo in our ears. Not only did Judge Keith bring Judge Thomas before us, but Mr. Machen and Mr. R. Walton Moore reminded us vividly of Chichester and Richardson. Nor can we more than allude to General Eppa Hunton's eulogy of Judge John Webb Tyler and Mr. Packard’s feeling tribute to General Walter Jones, for, as a Daughter of the American Revolution, I have to tell of the Revolutionary magnates, whom Fairfax has the great honor of calling her own.

Behind the judge’s seat hangs a full length portrait of Thomas, 6th Lord Fairfax, painted by Miss Burke, of Alexandria. Next to him, painted by the same hand, is his cousin, Bryan, Lord Fairfax; on the other side is a fine copy of Stuart’s Washington. It was fitting that Lord Fairfax, of Greenway Court, should have thus near him those he so loved and who gladdened the latter years of his eventful life.

Albert Fairfax, of New York City, 13th Lord Fairfax, son of Dr. John Conteé Fairfax, of Maryland, 12th Lord Fairfax, presented the portraits of his predecessors. The title still exists in spite of 102 years of American citizenship. Mr. Fairfax gave a sketch of Lord Fairfax of Greenway Court, who inherited the proprietary rights of the Northern Neck of Virginia from his maternal grandfather, Lord Culpeper, but who is now best known as the first employer and life long friend of Washington. In the words of Mr. Fairfax:

“His friendship for George Washington continued unshaken by their mighty difference of political opinion. The youth he had trained and nurtured in many an old world creed, came in time to dismember the British Empire and to establish the greatest of republics upon a continent of inexhaustible vitality and wealth.

“We have all heard of that pathetic moan of the old lord, when the news came to him in his hunter’s lodge of the surrender of the British army under Lord Cornwallis: ‘Take me to my bed Joe, it is time for me to go hence.’” He died in December, 1781, less than two months after the surrender.

Bryan, 8th Lord Fairfax, succeeded his second cousin, Robert, brother of Lord Fairfax, of Greenway Court, in 1798. He was the son of Colonel Sir William Fairfax, of Belvoir,
the estate adjoining Mount Vernon. Anne Fairfax, daughter of Sir William, married Lawrence Washington, and George was always an intimate friend and almost a member of the family. Bryan served under George Washington in the colonial army and he was sitting justice of the Fairfax and Loudon courts; but when the war with England was declared he refused to fight against the mother country and "remained through life a consistent tory." He was not, however, a malignant tory, for when he started to visit England in 1777, "furnished by a pass written by Washington's own hand," he refused to take the oath prescribed by the British commander at New York, and returned to Virginia, visiting Washington at Valley Forge on the way. In 1789 he took orders in the Episcopal church, through Bishop Seabury; his descendant read the original ordination paper from Samuel, bishop of Connecticut. Bryan, Lord Fairfax, was for many years rector of Christ church, Alexandria, and was one of the chief mourners at the funeral of George Washington, his beloved friend.

Of the Revolutionary heroes, there were but two honored on this occasion, or rather the occasion was honored, for the meeting opened with an eulogium on the greatest man Fairfax ever saw, the "First in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen," pronounced by the great-grandson of the man who first uttered that memorable phrase, now a truism. The orator, a young man, bears the name of his grandfather, Robert E. Lee, but his eloquence and force showed that he truly inherited the oratorical gifts of Light Horse Harry.

Opening with a deserved tribute to Professor and Mrs. Andrews, who had painted and presented the beautiful copy of Stuart's Washington, he said:

"A nation's history is kept green in the memory of its people by the observation of its important events and in perpetuating the memory of its great men; yet in a state like ours:

Rich in names and blood,
And red have been the blossoms.
From the first Colonial bud,
While her names have blazed as meteor;
By many a field and flood,
greatness becomes familiar, familiarity breeds carelessness and in the midst of the turmoil of every day life, we are apt to overlook the brilliance of our history. **Thus my countrymen, I commend the step you take to-day in consecrating your Court House as a memorial hall; a temple of fame; yea a veritable battle abbey, in which the deeds and images of your great men are to be preserved, and I sincerely congratulate you that you are privileged to place at the head of these the portrait of one who is named wherever law is reverenced, patriotism honoured, heroism admired and liberty loved—George Washington.**

Mr. Lee did not attempt the impossible. He could not "add brightness to the sun or glory to the name of Washington." He could simply make it his proud boast that Fairfax claimed him. After reviewing his life on the battlefield, in the political field, his farm life, his home life, his service as a county justice, and as chairman of the county meeting that produced those famous resolutions, he concluded with a touching allusion to his death and his tomb at Mount Vernon: "And all that is mortal of him is left in the keeping of his county here."

The portrait of George Mason, of Gunston Hall, a fine painting by Guthertz, was presented by Lewis H. Machen, of Fairfax county, at the request of one of the donors, Mr. Beverley Mason, of Gunston Institute. The address was a full and valuable review of the life of the great Virginian, the friend, companion and co-worker with Washington. They represented Fairfax together in the Virginia assembly. In 1769, Mason drew up the non-importation resolutions, which were presented by Washington to the Virginia convention and unanimously adopted. "But," says the orator, "on July 18, 1774, one of the greatest events that ever transpired in America, occurred in the county seat of this county, which was then Alexandria. This was the adoption of the Fairfax county resolves. George Washington was chairman of the meeting and Robert Hanson Harrison, secretary. George Mason wrote the resolutions throughout, which were twenty four in number and unanimously adopted. So many of these resolutions have become part and parcel of our national life and have become so familiar through frequent quotation and re-
iteration that it is hard to realize that they were then uttered for the first time.

The sixteenth resolution was a protest against the continuance of the slave trade. The most familiar was the one declaring:

"That should the town of Boston be forced to submit to the late cruel and oppressive measures of Government, that we shall not hold the same to be binding upon us, but will notwithstanding, religiously maintain and inviolably adhere to such measures as shall be concerted by the General Congress for the preservation of our lives, liberties and fortunes."

In spite of which the Fairfax resolves made no declaration of independence; but one year later, in the last colonial assembly of Virginia, prior to the Revolution, George Mason drew up the immortal bill of rights, which is now a part of every state constitution in this land and part of which is embraced in the first ten amendments of the United States constitution.

Mr. Machen quoted a few paragraphs from this renowned document: "just as they came from the head and hand of George Mason:

No. 6. "That all power is by God and Nature vested in, and consequently derived from the people; that magistrates are their trustees and servants and at all times amenable to them.

No. 13. "That no free Government, or the blessings of liberty can be preserved by any people, but by a firm adherence to Justice, Moderation, Temperance, Frugality and Virtue, and by frequent recurrence to fundamental principles."

"Jefferson was eighteen years younger than Mason, and no one who is familiar with the teachings of the sage of Monticello, can doubt that he had drunk deep of the fountain of knowledge and wisdom which he found in the sage of Gunston."

George Mason was also a member of the continental convention of 1788 but he opposed some of the articles; particularly the one allowing the slave trade to continue for twenty years; he refused to sign the constitution, as did also Elbridge Gerry of Massachusetts and Edmund Randolph of Virginia.
One other difference of opinion between the Georges of Fairfax is on record. They were both vestrymen of Pohick church and when the old building was found inadequate, and a meeting was held to decide on the new church, they disputed about the site. The old church was situated across Pohick Run and was difficult of access. Mr. Mason favored the old site, and eloquently pleaded the cause of the time-honored spot. Washington remained silent until it became his turn to reply, when he rose, unfolding a paper containing an exact measurement he had personally made of the distance of Mr. Mason's site to everybody's house in the parish, and the distance from everybody's house in the parish to his site and he prevailed by thus showing that his site caused the most people the least trouble.

I suppose that the sage of Gunston accepted the situation for he continued a regular attendant and faithful vestryman of Pohick church. He, with his wife and his nine children, always attended divine service.

The church, a large square structure, was solidly built of brick. Not only were the ground plans and front elevation drawn by General Washington with his own hand, but also the plans for the aisles, the disposition of the pews and the chancel and the location of the pulpit. The pews were of mahogany with the name of each occupant inscribed on a brass plate, the pulpit was tall and wine-glass shaped, and the rest of the chancel furniture was in keeping.

During the sixties the interior of Pohick church was dismantled; the pews and other furniture were carried off and the old church was used as a stable. About ten years later, the needs of the parish were very great; and Pohick church was refurnished so as to be again as a place of divine worship. It was only possible to put in temporary seats and chancel furniture and these are now greatly in need of renovation. It is a small but zealous congregation in a farming neighborhood.

The old church, covered with ivy, still stands as it did when the general sat and listened to the ministrations of Parson Lee Massey, (who was also one of the signers of the Fairfax resolutions, as well as two of his parishioners).
An appeal has been issued to the historic, patriotic and antiquarian societies, and to the clergy of the United States, by the Mount Vernon Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, to restore the interior of this ancient place of worship as it was designed and carried out by the Father of his Country.

Mr. Dodge, the superintendent of Mount Vernon, is a vestryman of Pohick church. He has access to the original plans and it will therefore be a simple matter to restore the interior. Twelve thousand dollars will be required to do this work thoroughly, and as it is very necessary that the restoration should be commenced at once, it is asked that contributions be sent in during the coming fall.

This movement has the endorsement of the state council of the Protestant Episcopal church of Virginia and is also commended in a special letter from Bishop Whittle, who was unable to attend the council on account of ill health.

It is not, however, limited to church or locality, but to all Americans, whatever their state or creed, who wish to restore a historic spot so associated with Washington as his parish church. To follow his own ideas, to restore his own designs is surely an object for all historic societies, be they Daughters, Sons or Dames.

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THE BURNING OF KINGSTON.

*From the Diary of the Rev. David Avery, Chaplain in Col. John Paterson's Regiment.*

October, 1777.

2. Thursday. Colo. Meigs left ye detachment & joined ye Regt he has lately been promoted to ye command of. He has left us with ye hearty esteem & Respect of all.
3. Friday. We hear directly from Head Quarters yt Genl. Howe is at German Town. & yt. ye. hands of one of ye
Continental Frigates at Phila. rose upon ye commander & destroyed the ship, by running her ashore & burning her.

4. Saturday. Enemy at Tarry Town—
5. L's Day. Camp alarmed & our chief force took post on ye heights.
6. Monday. The shipping came opposite, Dunderbarrack—About 2 OC P. M. ye Enemy began yr attack on Fort Montgomery & Clinton & between daylight & dark ya. carried ye garrison by storm.—Col, Meigs with a reinforcement arrived at ye ferry two miles above ye fort just as ye enemy prevailed. Immediately upon ye misfortune our people burned ships, Montgomery & Congress & ye Shark a Row galley—& blew up fort Constitution. Govr & B Genl. James Clinton, Col. Lamb. Col. Dubois, Mr. Gano, Dr. Cook & a principal part of officers & men made yr escape under cover of ye night. There were not more than 600 men to defend ye two forts against near 3000.
7. Tuesday. Army marched towards Fish Kill—
8. Wednesday. Arrived at Fishkill about noon—& the Detachment with Col. Webb's Regt. marcht to ye River & crost at New Windsor.
14. Tuesday.
15. Wednesday. The shipping past by the Chevaux-de-frize early ys morning—the troops ordered to march—Col. Dubois, ye train of artillery & Militia advanced. Col. Webb & Major Bradford brough up ye rear & marcht about 30C P. M. & proceeded to Shongom & put up.
16. Thursday. Troops marcht early ye morning. The Govr. sent us word yt ye Enemy were within 7 miles of Kingston last night 12 OC & ordered us on with all speed—
We forced our march to Rosendol’s creek, within 8 miles of ye town of Kingston, alias Esopus, when we discovered ye smoke of ye buildings on fire by ye enemy. Finding we were too late to save ye town, we soon wheeled off to ye left & reacht Marble Town. We have marcht about thirty miles this day, having packs carried in wagons most of ye way. The people had got out most of their goods—but several families suffered exceedingly by ye fire. There was a little or no resistance made to ye enemy’s landing. Ya immediately upon firing the town ran back to ye water in great fright. They fired many platoons but had not ye luck to kill any body except a Tory Prisoner who happened in their way, as we were informed. A notable instance this of ye English Honour, Courage & Magnimity—to attack a defenceless town & a few women and children, with a body of 700 men, with all the solemn pomp of War.—Surely such troops must be a Terror to ye World, for if no power should oppose them, they may yet burn & destroy half ye Towns and cities of ye earth! Yes, most gallant Genl. Vaun, your name will be handed down to posterity & published to ye world with many singular marks of honour—

17. Friday. Army marcht to Hurley, a precinct in Kingston & encamped. The enemy advance up ye River, burning wherever they dare land yr Troops. Ys Evg. we have certain intelligence yt Genl. Burgoyne & his army of above 5000 men have just submitted prisoners, upon articles of capitulation. An event most happy & demands the highest thanks of all Americans to ye God of armies.

18. Saturday. Mr. Taylor, a spy, lately taken in Little Britain, was hung here. The Rev. Mr. Romin & myself attended him yesterday—& I have spent ye morning in discoursing him & attended him at ye gallows. He did not appear to be either a political or gospil penitent—


21. Tuesday.

22. Wednesday. Lt in Burgoyne’s captivated army past this town with an express from Burgoyne to Genl. Howe—
23. Thursday. The shipping went by Esopus ys morning firing much on both sides as they past.
25. Saturday. Rode to Mr. Holt's in Marbletown—there conversed with Mr. Mather Q Mr. of Col. Webb's Regt. wo is sick with a lung fever. My fit came on about 1-2 half after 20C an hour & 1-2 half later yn yesterday.
26. L's Day. Genl. Clinton's Troops marcht for New Windsor about 10C. My disorder requiring me to take physic—was left. My fit came on about 20C & continued till about 90C.
28. Tuesday.
29. Wednesday. Mr. Brush spent the day with me.
30. Thursday.
31. Friday. Continue to gain health.

SULLIVAN'S EXPEDITION.

Address by Mr. G. Pomeroy Keese.

Delivered August 31, 1901, at the placing of the marker at the foot of Otsego Lake, the location of the dam built by the United States soldiers under Gen. James Clinton.

Happy is the country which has a history, and fortunate is the man who can point with pride to his ancestors! Both happy and fortunate should we be who are assembled here to-day in that we have a country which, although young in years, has made history with unexampled rapidity; has shown to the world a vanguard march in which there has been no halting or hesitating step, and which has borne aloft the flag of freedom with no cloud to dim its starry canopy.

And fortunate are we who are here present that we are sons and daughters of the American Revolution, representatives of those who founded our national history, and gave their best blood that we might gather here to-day and cele-
brate, under peaceful skies, their deeds of heroic patriotism, and do honor to their memories.

Many are the purposes for which organizations are created, religious, political and fraternal, but I take it that there is none more honorable and praiseworthy than one which seeks to perpetuate the actions of those who laid the foundations of our Republic and endured a struggle which erected a commonwealth.

To mark by an enduring monument one of the most unique events in the long campaigns which covered our state with warriors and battlefields, is the object of our gathering today—and your society is to be congratulated that it has added another to those which kindred associations have erected for a like object, and has prepared to hand down to future generations a memorial which shall teach history to our children and children's children.

It would seem like a twice told tale to attempt to recount to intelligent Americans the more prominent events of our Revolutionary history, especially those which took place within our own state borders.

We have stolen a march with Ethan Allen and his Green Mountain boys in his midnight raid upon Ticonderoga, when he demanded of the surprised commander his surrender "in the name of the great Jehovah and the Continental Congress."

We have clambered with Mad Anthony Wayne amid the rocky defiles of the Hudson Highlands and seized from the British the keyport of the river at Stony Point. We have witnessed Herkimer's stubborn defence of the ravines in the upper Mohawk Valley, and cheered the noble yeomen who checked the advance of St. Leger and his dusky allies. We have left a picket guard to watch the retreating foe and hasten on to take part in the Saratoga battlefields of Bemis Heights and Stillwater, and to join in the encircling ranks which gathered around and compelled the surrender of Burgoyne.

But the event which we are here to commemorate has received less notice at the hands of Revolutionary historians. As a means to an end, the clever device which brought Sulli-
van's campaign to a successful issue, has been overlooked in the greater events which followed; it is our part to-day to see that it shall no longer be relegated to a minor place or be treated as a traditionary legend.

Fortunately a writer almost from our own midst, Mr. Francis W. Halsey, late of Unadilla, has within the past few months collated many valuable statistics and records, which he has published under the title of "The Old New York Frontier." The volume is a valuable supplement to the late William L. Stone's life of Brant, "Thayendanega," the great Indian of the Mohawk Valley, perhaps not of the massacre—a leader, of whom it may be justly said that he had more bravery and brains than any of the white, tory captains with whom he was associated. The limits of this paper do not allow me to give more than the salient point of Sullivan's expedition, or rather that part of it under the command of General James Clinton, by which Otsego lake came into history before Fenimore Cooper immortalized it in romance.

The Indians of the six nations played an important part in the raids which devastated the Mohawk and Susquehanna valleys. Most of them were hostile to the American cause, and, following their white leaders, they attacked and destroyed many of the small settlements which had been weakened by the departure of able-bodied men who had joined the ranks of our little army.

Springfield and Unadilla had been burned, the German Flats pillaged, and the inhabitants of Cherry Valley massacred. It was time to clear the country of a treacherous foe, who lurked in every thicket and threatened the existence of every family on the borders. To General Sullivan, ably assisted by General Clinton, was given the task—an expedition of sufficient importance to be authorized by the continental congress, and planned under the guidance of Washington himself. The objective point was to reach the Indians of southern and western New York, destroy their plantations and means of subsistence, and drive them back into the wilderness.

The legislature of the state of New York had in the meantime been aroused to the necessity of protecting its feeble
SULLIVAN'S EXPEDITION.

settled, and made arrangements for defence by enlisting one thousand men to serve for the balance of the year; but the active campaign by the general government was proceeding all the same.

The force under General Sullivan was intended to consist of five thousand men, in two divisions—the main one, under himself, was to pass through Pennsylvania to the Susquehanna river, and thence up the stream to Tioga Point, where that river unites with the Chemung. This is the central point of a large country where dwelt the Iroquois nations, and was in Revolutionary days a great highway of Indian trails. One of these followed up the Unadilla river and met the trail from the Oneidas on the north; the other followed up the Susquehanna to Otsego lake and Cherry Valley, with a branch to the Schoharie and Catskill creeks, and onward to Albany and the Hudson.

An occupation of this region and its fertile valleys would hold a strategic point and intercept hostile bands of Indians proceeding in either direction.—Hence the objective point of the expedition. Although organized early in the spring of 1779, it was not until June of that year that the second division of the army, under General Clinton, was fully equipped for the march. This was ordered to proceed up the Mohawk to Canajoharie, thence by a portage to Otsego lake, and so on down the Susquehanna until it joined the main body coming up from the south. The force under Clinton has been variously stated at 1,500, 1,800 and 2,000 men—probably somewhere between those figures. They assembled at Schenectady, with three months' provisions, 220 boats, and 400 horses were in readiness at Canajoharie to assist in the land carriage.

I want you to picture with me for a few minutes the face of the country in those early days. A region of almost unbroken forest, save where a few clearings had been made and small settlements sprung up.—The farms, if such they might be called, were clustered together that they might be a mutual protection from Indian raids.—The roads were the Indian trails, enlarged where necessary to allow the passage of wagons. The borders of Otsego lake were wooded to the
water's edge. The noble pines, the monarchs of the forests—
alas! now no more—covered the hill tops and cast their shad-
ows on the mirrored surface below. Deer drank unmolested
on the gravelly beach, save where a lurking panther watched
them from the thicket. The bear, the lynx and the beaver
claimed united ownership in the woods and on the streams.
The latter had dammed the water courses long before Clin-
ton's advent.

It was through 20 miles of such a country, up an ascending
grade of 500 feet that Clinton was to transport his army, his
boats; and his stores. Contemporary writers differ as to
whether a new trail was cut for this distance, or a road en-
larged, already built. Cooper says: "The brigade cut a road
through the forest to the head of Otsego lake, whither it
transported its boats." Campbell says: "The opening was
effected with great labor." Mr. Halsey inclines to the opin-
ion that the army followed the road leading from the Mohawk
to Cherry Valley and thence to the mouth of Shadow Brook
in Hyde bay. Those of us who know Cape Wykoff and the
rugged hills which lie between Cherry Valley and the head of
the lake will doubt if the army took this route. It would
have been much more likely to have taken the easier grade
further west. However this may be, we know that a detach-
ment left Canajoharie on the 16th of June, marched five miles
and encamped for the night; the next day they marched four
miles further; that on the 24th the boats and provisions began
to arrive at the lake, and that 500 wagons were needed to
transport them. The entire brigade reached the site of
Cooperstown on the 5th of July, General Clinton himself ar-
riving on the 2d. His correspondence shows that he in-
formed the governor that "he believed such a quantity of
stores and baggage had never before been transported over
so bad a road in so short a time and with less accident."

The army encamped almost on the ground where you are
assembled to-day, that is, along the borders of the lake and
river. Here, on the 4th day of July, the third anniversary of
the Declaration of Independence was celebrated, and a ser-
mon was preached by the chaplain of the regiment, from the
text, "This day shall be a memorial unto you throughout
your generation.” As extra rations were served out to the troops, including a gill of rum to each man, we may conclude that after the sermon our forefathers in the field celebrated the day very much after the fashion of some of their descendants. For six weeks following, the army remained in camp on the borders of the lake, detained in part by the knowledge that General Sullivan had not made his advance as rapidly as was expected and also from the low stage of the water in the Susquehanna river, and from the many obstructions in its course it was not possible to float the boats and make the passage of the stream.

Who devised the scheme of damming the outlet of the lake in order to raise the water for an artificial freshet, we are not informed. The men from Colonel Butler’s regiment were ordered forward for that purpose, but as General Clinton was in command the famous structure goes by his name.

The dam was erected, as far as we are able to locate it, directly at the point where we are now assembled. A row of rocks and stones, stretching in a direct line, and which nature could hardly have placed there, would seem to indicate the spot. These, as many of you will remember, were removed by blasting, by the late Captain Cooper, as being an obstruction to navigation. Of course the trees and timber disappeared many years ago.

I wish to state here, in passing, that there was no settlement on the site of what is now known as Cooperstown, at the time of the Revolution. Eleven years later, when Judge Cooper arrived he found on the ground 35 inhabitants, and the first one of these who came felled a pine tree from the eastern shore to make a crossing of the river. This tree stood about 100 feet south of where our boulder is placed. The stump was to be seen 50 years ago and was marked in white paint by Mr. Fenimore Cooper with the words “Bridge Tree.” I have a piece of this stump in my possession.

How long the dam was in building we are not told, but it answered its purpose in raising the waters of the lake, some state two, others three feet. If the lake was very low at the time, the raising of it three feet would not have carried it to
the top of Otsego Rock, and the freshet could only have been caused by the sudden rush of waters.

On the 9th of August all was ready for the departure; the day was Monday. On the Sunday previous, the Rev. Mr. Gano, the chaplain of the regiment, who seems to have had a faculty for selecting appropriate texts, preached from that, "Being ready to depart on the morrow." He also states that after the service, "the general rose up and ordered each captain to appoint a certain number of men out of his company to draw the boats from the lake and string them along the Susquehanna below the dam, and load them that they might be ready to depart the next morning. After the dam had been opened several hours the swell in the river was sufficient to carry the boats over the shoals. And more than this, the flood was so great as to submerge the lands on the lower river where the Indians had their corn growing for their winter supply, and the moral effect was still greater, for the Indians, not understanding a freshet in midsummer when there had been no rain-fall, believed it to be an intervention of the Great Spirit in condemnation and were correspondingly dejected. General Clinton reached the main body of the army under General Sullivan ten days later, i. e., on the 19th of August.—Both divisions had obeyed their instructions to lay waste the land, and this was carried out to the letter. Colonel Stone says, as the result of the expedition, "that more towns were laid in ashes and a broader extent of country ruined than had ever before been the case on this continent."

Harsh as these measures were they were in accordance with the directions of Washington, and with the result that notwithstanding Brandt rallied his forces and gave battle to Sullivan after the Indian fashion, the enemy were finally driven out of the country, and westward as far as Ft. Niagara. This last engagement was known as "the battle of Chemung," or the Big Horn.

While Sullivan's expedition was successful in accomplishing that which had been undertaken and driving the Indians out of the southern tier of counties, it was only that they might gather their forces in the west and again swoop down upon the Mohawk Valley. The great Indian captain, Brant,
was again in the field and the last raids of the war were the most destructive in the regions about us of any that had preceded. Canajoharie was burned and destroyed and a second massacre of Cherry Valley took place which was only less disastrous than the first, in that there were less people to be murdered. It was not until the year that Cornwallis surrendered, almost at the close of the war, that the Indians were finally driven from the valley.

INDUSTRY AND EDUCATION OF WOMEN IN THE COLONIES.

Read before the Jane McCrea Chapter, at Fort Edward, May 10, 1901.

Grace Kellogg Paris.

The industry of women from the year
When first our Pilgrim Mothers landed here,
Down to the Revolutionary days,
Is now our theme; and ours it is to praise
The busy housewife, who the burden bore
Of heavy cares; whose work was never o'er.

Within her home she found an ample sphere
In caring for the many children dear,
She was to him she loved as daughter, mother, wife;
An ever ready helpmeet all her life.
The varied household duties called for skill,
Abundant talent, energy and will;
And, whether rich or poor, or high or low,
No idle woman could our country show.
The mistress of the house of logs, 'tis true,
With her own hands must bake and broil and brew;
The lady of the manor must command,
And make her slaves their duties understand.

At their own homes all kinds of work were done,
And all these tasks were shared by every one.
They made their soap, their candles, picked their geese.
And in the dairy butter made and cheese.
They baked, they brewed, cooked and mended, too;
They polished pewter till it shone like new;
They scrubbed and sanded floors; scoured white and clean
Each wooden dish, till fit for any queen.
They made their brooms, and wove straw bonnets fine;
Made pickles and preserves, and cordials and fruit wine.

With homespun industries their hands were full,
The women helped prepare the flax and wool.
In many a home the spinning wheel and loom
In constant use were, in the living room.
Sometimes a spinster swift, who worked for pay,
Could spin two skeins of linen thread a day.
For this the price was eight-pence and her "keep"!
So women's wages in those days were "steep"!
This thread must then be washed, bleached, dried and wound,
Ere ready for the weaver's hands 'twas found.

The wool, too, women carded and then spun,
And wove and made warm garments for each one.
The mittens and the socks the girls could knit;
They, when but four years old, were taught to sit
And do plain knitting; so the little one
Was trained to mingle work in with her fun.
A story's told of a smart girl, and good,
Whose brother lost his mittens chopping wood.
She heard of this, did to the attic run,
Took down some wool, and carded it and spun (That night. Next morn the hank she soaks and scour;
The mittens knits, in four and twenty hours!
And then in fancy work they had a part;
They knit bead bags and purses with much art;
Embroidered samplers, pieced quilts for their beds;
O'er quilting frames they bent their pretty heads.

Advantages for learning then were small;
Just the "three R's" and spelling—that was all
They taught in those days at the district school,
As female learning was not Fashion's rule.
Later the Huguenots, at New Rochelle,
Established schools, where French was taught as well,
A little music, and the way to paint
A bunch of flowers and a landscape quaint.
Here too they made embroideries and lace
Most fine and beautiful; were trained in grace
Of manner, and were taught just how to dance
Like all the charming ladies of old France.
The maid from school back to the home life came
Prepared to be a fine "Colonial Dame";
To take her part in all the work of life,
To be a spinster, or a helpful wife.

As we look backward on that olden time,
And watch the maid, the matron in her prime,
See how they worked posterity to bless,
Our hearts are filled with love and tenderness.
We feel the woman of those early days
Was like to her who won the Bible's praise;
Tribute to her the book of Proverbs sings
And in colonial times the echo rings.

Her value greater far than rubies rare,
Her goodness doth her handiwork declare;
Her husband's heart doth safely trust her ways;
She doth him good, not evil, all her days;
She seeketh wool and flax, worketh with joy;
The distaff and the spindle her employ;
She weaveth garments, seeth her household fed,
And eateth not in idleness her bread.

Her children do arise to bless her name;
Her husband too doth speak to praise her fame.
Give unto her the fruit of her own hands;
Let her own works praise her in all the lands.

Thus, "Mothers of the Revolution" brave
Their strength and talents to their country gave;
To them who thus in memory now live
Respect and love to-day their "Daughters" give.

"Let us ever remember that our interest is in concord, not conflict, and that our real eminence rests in the victories of peace, not those of war."—From McKinley's last speech.
REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS.

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

REVOLUTIONARY HEROES WHO SLEEP IN MARION COUNTY (OHIO) CEMETERY.

The remains of Frazer Gray rest in the Union graveyard at Scott Town. He enlisted in the Delaware "Continental" and served until the conclusion of the war. He was present at the hanging of gallant André.

On his tombstone is inscribed:

"A Soldier of the Revolution
from the State of Delaware
Frazer Gray
Died Oct. 8th, 1849
Aged 89 years

After a life of integrity and honor
He quietly passes from earth,
Without a murmur or struggle,
Content alike with life or death."

Joseph Gillet was in the cavalry, joining from Hartford, Connecticut, at that time known as the "Light Horse." Mr. Gillet was born in 1754 and died in 1836. His remains now rest in the Wyatt cemetery near Waldo. H. G. Gillet, a grandson, yet has in his possession sixteen silver buttons worn by his grandfather during the war. The buttons bear his grandfather's initials. They were made by a British soldier who surrendered with Burgoyne.

James Swinnerton was born at Salem, Suffolk county, Massachusetts, August 13, 1757. He enlisted from his native state at the age of eighteen. Mr. Swinnerton died in
this county, December 6, 1824, and was buried in Grand Prairie township.

In the cemetery at Norton, just across the line in Delaware county is an old tombstone which reads:

"Jehial Wilcox,
a Revolutionary Soldier,
Died
Sept. 17, 1848,
Aged 87 years 6 months."

Mr. Wilcox was a colonel in the Revolutionary war, was subsequently brevetted brigadier general.

Ebenezer Ballantine was another of the heroes of Revolutionary times. His remains formerly rested in the old cemetery, but were removed to the new city of the dead beyond Gospel Hill.

Joshua Van Fleet emigrated from Holland to America with his brother, John Van Fleet, when twelve years of age. He served during the last three years of the Revolutionary war, enlisting when fourteen years of age. He was subsequently a member of the New York legislature, and was a member of the committee that drafted and reported the bill which was made a law abolishing slavery in the state of New York. He also served on the bench of the county court for a term of years.

Mr. Van Fleet died January 8, 1848, at the age of eighty-four years. His remains rest in the cemetery north of Big Island.

A musket, carried by Joshua Van Fleet during the earlier months of his enlistment is yet in possession of his grandson, John M. Van Fleet, of Kentucky.
Take a look at a sectional map of Marion county and you will find thereon many times the name of Nathaniel Wyatt. Mr. Wyatt served in the Revolutionary war, and was in some of the most stubbornly contested battles. He entered the service at fifteen and served five years. He died on his homestead near Waldo, August 18, 1824, and was buried in the old graveyard, which bears his name, near Waldo.

John Irey was born in the colony of Virginia, January 28, 1757. He served in the division of Washington's army which was commanded by the Marquis De Lafayette, and was present at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis. After the close of the Revolutionary war he lived near Leesburg, London county, Virginia. He had one daughter, Mary, who married Zephaniah Davis and was the mother of Dr. Bushrod Washington Davis. Mr. Irey had four sons, Samuel, Enos, John and Stephen. In 1830 his sons and son-in-law came to Marion county and Mr. Irey came with them. He took up his home with his son-in-law, in Claridon township and there lived until his death which occurred December 20, 1837.

Andrew Hyde, Jr., served in the Revolution from Lenox, Berkshire county, Massachusetts. He was born in 1757 and died in this county in 1845. He was buried in the Claridon cemetery.

John Patterson, Benjamin Tikel, Abel Spaulding and Israel Clark are the names of other Revolutionary soldiers buried in Marion county.

Identified by HARRY TRUE,
S. A. R., Marion, Ohio.

Names of Revolutionary Soldiers Buried in the Old Cemetery at Norwich, Connecticut.

Captain Isaac Abel
Lieutenant Rufus Backus Abel
Sergeant Zephaniah Bliss
Captain Joseph Carew
Eliphat Carew
Paymaster Gardner Carpenter

Sergeant Nathan Chapel, Jun.
Edward Conoy
Colonel John Durkee
Captain John Fanning
Thomas Fanning
Captain Silas Goodell
Lieutenant Andrew Griswold
Commissary Andrew Huntington
Sergeant Caleb Huntington
General Ebenezer Huntington
General Jabez Huntington
General Jedidiah Huntington
Lieutenant-Col. Joshua Huntington
Sergeant John Huntington
Governor Samuel Huntington
Captain Simeon Huntington
Abiel Hyde
Captain James Hyde
Drummer Parmenas Jones
Darius Lathrop
Jeddiah Lathrop
Zachariah Lathrop
Col. Christopher Leffingwell
Lieutenant Samuel Leffingwell
Ensign Elisha Leffingwell
Drummer Diah Manning
Captain Bella Peck
Captain Joshua Pendleton
Dr. David Rodgers
Colonel Zabdiel Rogers
Jonathan Starr
Captain Frederick Tracy
Dr. Philemon Tracy
Uriah Tracy
Simeon Thomas
Captain Asa Waterman
Captain Nehemiah Waterman
Asa Woodworth

Corporal Joshua Yoemans.

Unidentified:

Corporal Jabez Avery
John Bliss
John Bushnell
Samuel Case
David Hunn
Ebenezer Jones
Jonathan Lathrop
John Morse
Drummer Benjamin Tracy
Jabez Tracy
John Williams
Solomon Williams

From George S. Porter.

Benjamin Carpenter.

Benjamin Carpenter was chairman of the Cumberland county committee of safety; colonel of the militia. He became a member of the council of safety, July 4th, 1777, and was appointed to fill a vacancy in the first general council, December 24th, 1778. The following is an order addressed to Col. Benjamin Carpenter, of Guilford, Vermont:

Burlington, Vermont, September 9th, 1777.

Sir:

Our case at present is so circumstanced that I must pray you to exert yourself night and day in forwarding all the militia from your quarter. Spare none that are able to fire a gun or ride a horse. We are determined to make one more important push, and therefore
stand in need of any and all the assistance possible to be afforded us from the neighboring towns. The communication between Burgoyne and Ticonderoga will be stopped to-morrow. Be faithful in notifying the inhabitants of Hinsdale against them. Tell them that no person is a friend to his country, who will show himself backward at this time. Tell them to march to Stillwater and join me in the Gen'l Stark's brigade. By the request of the Council and desire of Gen'l Stark, I am yours.—WILLIAM WILLIAMS, COL.

To Col. Carpenter of Guilford.

A. D. 1776, the town of Guilford voted to pay the expenses of Benjamin Carpenter, their delegate, to the Westminster convention. In 1776, they voted that he go to Windsor in June next, to hear the report of the agent, sent to congress concerning a new state. This brave patriot, with an allowance of three days' provisions upon his back, crossed the Green mountains on foot and alone, and found his way, by marked trees, to attend the legislature at Bennington. Having assisted in forming the constitution and laws of Vermont, the legislators voted to themselves severally, townships of land, as compensation for their long self sacrificing services. Carpenter voted against the measure and never took any compensation for his public services. The town voted to him and which he refused was Barre, Vermont. He also honorably served Vermont for two years as lieutenant governor, 1779-1781.

It is recorded that in 1783 Benjamin Carpenter was taken prisoner by the Yorkers and carried away “to his great damage.”—FROM MRS. GERTRUDE SMITH DAVIS, Ann Story Chapter, Rutland, Vermont.

Benjamin Carpenter, the staunch Vermonter, lived many years after his seizure, which took place December 1, 1783. He left a quaint epitaph to declare to coming generations that his “Stature was about six feet. Weight, 200. Death had no terror.” Among the prominent actors in this capture was Abraham Avery, an equally strong adherent of the cause of New York. The New York legislature took action on the sufferings of their friends who “by their attachment, zeal and activity in endeavoring to support the just and lawful
authority of New York," had brought upon themselves con-
fiscations and imprisonments and had "suffered such ex-
quisite tortures." For his sufferings Abraham Avery was
given 430 acres of land in Chenango county, New York,
where he went to live. He was a Revolutionary soldier.

Across the gulf of more than a hundred years, the descend-
ants of Benjamin Carpenter and Abraham Avery clasp hands
and rejoice that out of the chaos and the wrangle of those
troubulous times has arisen the gallant state of Vermont.—
CATHARINE AVERY.

"Breathes there a man, with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said
This is my own my native land!
Whose heart hath ne'er within him burned,
As home his footsteps he hath turned,
From wandering on a foreign strand!
If such there breathe, go, mark him well;
For him no minstrel raptures swell.
High though his titles, proud his name,
Boundless his wealth as wish can claim,
Despite those titles, power and pelf,
The wretch concentered all in self,
Living shall forfeit fair renown,
And, doubly dying, shall go down,
To the vile dust, from whence he sprung,
Unwept, unhonored and unsung."
REAL DAUGHTERS.

THE REAL DAUGHTERS OF THE JOSEPH HABERSHAM CHAPTER.

It was not quite a year ago that we asked, through our Daughters of the American Revolution column in Sunday's Atlanta Constitution, for the address of any woman whose father fought in the Revolutionary war. To our surprise we received more than 350 names from claimants all over the United States. Some of these were impostors: some were granddaughters: some daughters of 1812. Perhaps as many as fifty bona fide "Real Daughters" could not produce the slightest proof and we could find for them none.

The following have been received into the National Society, and about ten other applications await the action of the board at the next meeting. The names, ages, and residence are given below:

Mrs. Rebekah R. Packard, 106, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Rebecca L. Chalker, 83, Alabama; Mrs. Maria Y. Berry, 87, South Carolina; Mrs. Ruth Maddox, 86, Georgia; Mrs. Polly Phipps, 95, North Carolina; Mrs. Paulina Wilson, 98, North Carolina; Mrs. Mary S. McNeely, 105, Georgia; Mrs. Mary B. Hall, 93, Alabama; Mrs. Clarissa Heiner, 92, Georgia; Mrs. Elizabeth Bass, 77, Georgia; Mrs. Maria Bennett, 75, Mississippi; Mrs. Sallie J. Covington, 97, Virginia; Mrs. Jane A. Glass, 77, Mississippi; Mrs. Tamron F. Jordan, 77, North Carolina; Mrs Nancy Messick, 94, Alabama; Mrs. Frances Monroe, 85, South Carolina; Mrs. Annie Myers, 98, California; Mrs. Mary Story, 94, Georgia; Mrs. Martha Penn Rodgers, 96, Georgia; Mrs. A. M. Redding, 90, Georgia; Mrs. Olivia T. Way, 81, Georgia; Mrs. L. A. Gibson, 87, Georgia.

These ladies live in many states and many of them are daughters of Georgians whose names are found on our Revolutionary list. Our inquiry was intended principally for Georgians, as at that time there were but three in the state, but we gladly make application for any worthy claimant who comes to us properly accredited.

Of the three Georgia "Real Daughters" who were already members before this young chapter was organized, one, Mrs.
REAL DAUGHTERS.

Sarah Ashe Hall, has just passed into the great beyond. Mrs. Hall was the worthy representative of noble sires, descended from the distinguished Ashe family of North Carolina and widow of the late Judge Samuel Hall, of the supreme court of Georgia. Mrs. Hall was a rare woman and no Daughter or "Real Daughter" could surpass her in patriotic ardor, in broad and high living and in all the graces that adorn the character of woman.

Two of the daughters whose addresses were given us passed away before their applications could be forwarded—Mrs. Susan Mills, of this city, an aristocratic native of South Carolina, and Mrs. Annie Williamson, of Seddon, Alabama, whose father was also from the Palmetto state. Three passed away before they received the beautiful souvenir presented by the national society—Mrs. Mary McNeely, Mrs. Polly Phipps, Mrs. Pauline Wilson. One, Mrs. Rebecca Packard, talked incessantly of her spoon, but lost her mind in February and was not conscious when the souvenir was received.

Very properly our very first "Real Daughter" was a Georgian, and from Liberty county, that historic county with the suggestive name that has furnished so many patriots in all the wars and whose inhabitants were so especially conspicuous during the Revolution. Mrs. Olivia Tuckerman Way, whom we call No. 1, was born and reared in old Liberty, where she still resides at her home near Walthourville. Her father, Dr. Samuel Keith Axon, was the youngest surgeon in the Revolutionary war, and the third in rank. Mrs. Way is still quite an interesting talker, especially about the stirring events of the past. Her beautiful hair, which is indistinctly represented in the picture, is all her own. She is a lady of distinguished ancestry.
Our second "Real Daughter" is Mrs. Martha Rodgers, daughter of William Penn. Mrs. Rodgers lives in Monticello, one of the oldest towns in the state. Her father, who was a Georgia soldier, sleeps in the Baptist cemetery at Monticello, and the stone above his head recounts his brave deeds. Mrs. Rodgers has his sword and other relics of 1776. Like Mrs. Way, she, too, has beautiful hair, which, indeed, has always been considered a characteristic of the daughters of the south.

Mrs. Clarissa Hefner is the daughter of William Jones, who was an Englishman and a sailor on a British ship which was captured at Savannah at the very beginning of the war. (There is no doubt but that this was the very ship taken by Joseph Habersham and Commodore Bowen.) The prisoners were sent up the river to Augusta for safe keeping, but as our people were poorly prepared to feed and guard prisoners they were about to be paroled. An officer suggested that the cause of the colonists be laid before them, which was done by General James Jackson. Many of them enlisted with the Americans and became good soldiers. William Jones was of this number. He fought through the whole seven years of the war and received a grant of land in Franklin county, Georgia, where he lived and died. One of his companions was Thomas Land, who
got a soldiers' bounty in Hancock county, Georgia, and whose daughter, Mrs. Rebecca Chalker, is, like Mrs. Hefner, one of the "Real Daughters" of the Joseph Habersham Chapter. Mrs. Hefner lives in Atlanta, is ninety-one years of age and exceedingly sprightly, mentally and physically. She has a fine head of hair and a remarkable set of teeth, not one of which is missing, and not one of which has a single imperfection. She has read the Bible through over ninety times and hopes to reach the century mark. Mrs. Hefner's spoon was presented to her with considerable ceremony and when she was dubbed the "Dame of the Golden Spoon" by one of the ladies present, she beamed with pleasure. Mrs. Hefner never leaves the house and cannot stand much excitement, so that our chapter is not able to pay her the honor we would otherwise be glad to do.

One of our "Real Daughters" lives in Newman, Georgia, and of her Mrs. R. H. Hardsway writes:

"This was indeed a golden day in the life of old Mrs. Story. She was as pleased as a child with her beautiful spoon, and if your chapter never did anything but this you are deserving of all praise." Mrs. Story's father was a lad of fourteen, who was sent to mill with corn for our continental troops. He was captured and held a prisoner by the British and for this she has a right to be called a "Real Daughter."

Our thirteenth daughter has given us the most unfeigned pleasure when we found that she was born in Connecticut and lives in Pennsylvania. The Daughters of Georgia are under peculiar Revolutionary obligation to both these states and are delighted to present the claims
of Mrs. Rebekah Packard, of Covington, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Packard was born on October 13, 1795, in Norfolk township, Litchfield county, Connecticut. She was the daughter of Russell Rose, a Revolutionary soldier who was on General Washington's staff at Valley Forge.

Mrs. Packard has thirty-two grandchildren, forty-nine great-grandchildren and several descendants of the fourth generation.

Until she was seventy years old Mrs. Packard was an indefatigable weaver of cloth and carpets. Since then she has done much fancy needlework and made many quilts. Each of her grandchildren has a quilt of her piecing. One of the quilts, which was given A. H. Packard, of Elmira, New York, contains over 1,000 pieces and was made by Mrs. Packard in her ninety-eighth year.

Mrs. Packard showed few evidences of her extreme age up to February last. She was robust for a centenarian; her brain was clear; she was alive to the topics of the day and able to get about without assistance. But at that time her mind failed and on April 30th she went to her reward.

Next after Mrs. Packard, our oldest Daughter is Mrs. Mary McNeely, of Sugar Valley, Georgia, who departed this life a month ago, at the age of 105. She was the daughter of Richard Scruggs, of South Carolina, who was present at the battle of Yorktown, and saw Lord Cornwallis when he handed his sword and General Washington. Mrs. McNeely was very fond of talking about this and took the greatest interest in such things. Last December she had a photog-
REAL DAUGHTERS.

MRS. FRANCES MONROE.

MRS. ELIZABETH BASS.

MRS. NANCY A. MESSICK.

MRS. TAMRON F. JORDAN.
rapher come twenty-five miles to take her picture for this chapter. Most of our pictures were taken long ago, consequently they do not represent the originals as they look today. We would like to give pictures of all if we had them, and sketches, and most of all, we would like to publish the unique and beautiful letters from these old ladies, showing how thoroughly they appreciate the situation. But space forbids.

Among our most interesting "Real Daughters" are several pairs of sisters. Mrs. Phipps and Mrs. Wilson, daughters of John Allen, of North Carolina; Mrs. Mangan and Mrs. Kennard, daughters of Mordecai Brown, of Virginia; Mrs. Jordan and Mrs. Covington, also daughters of a Virginian, Robert Ferguson; Mrs. Gibson and Mrs. Redding, daughters of William Anderson, of Virginia. William Anderson came to Georgia after the Revolution, and lived and died in Baldwin county, where he now sleeps. Mrs. Redding has sent us a piece of cedar from his grave, and written several beautiful letters, glowing with patriotism. One of these we quote, penned by the trembling hand of Mrs. Redding, signed by both sisters, coming from the heart, and evidently intended for publication, we will be pardoned for reproducing.

"We herein acknowledge the reception of the noble, patriotic gift of our gold spoons presented to us by the National Society, of which we are members. My dear lady, language is inadequate to express our appreciation of this beautiful gift, as it comes in honor of our venerable and patriotic father, William Anderson, of Revolutionary fame, who fought in the British-American war, one hundred and twenty-five years ago, and whose remains have been enshrined in earth's cold bosom over half a century. Oh, how his dear
old heart would beat in heaven for his two youngest to meet, and hear us proclaim, 'Father, we are from the Stars and Stripes and the Star Spangled Banner. Oh, long has it waved over the home of the free and the land of the brave! E pluribus unum!' We shall prize the gift of this souvenir spoon as our liberty gift, and a thing of beauty forever. We conferred the honor of christening our noble gift upon our father's great-great-grandchildren. Real daughters of the American Revolution, we come to you greeting. Where are you? It would be a heaven below for us to know one another and have a general handshaking in honor of our venerable old patriot fathers, whose remains now lie deep in the cold mossy ground.

"Affectionately,
ANN MARIAH REDDING.

"Brown's Crossing, Baldwin Co., Ga.
"LUCY ANN GIBSON, Milledgeville, Ga."

"P. S.—If you wish to give publicity to this poor bit of writing, you have our consent."

Not a single claim presented out of hundreds has been disregarded but all have been carefully sifted to the bottom. The work, the time and patience as well as the expense of this undertaking have been tremendous, especially for a young chapter whose assets are principally castles in the air. But we are proud of the results of our labor of love, and of the pleasure we have given the old, and of the honor we have conferred upon the dead.

One of the objects of our great society is not so much to copy records from the page of history as to go down into the waste places and put upon record what, but for us, would have no place. We feel that every Revolutionary soldier who has received recognition as such through our efforts shines as a star in the crown of the Joseph Habersham Chapter.
WORK. OF THE CHAPTERS.

Oakland Chapter (Oakland, California).— In this distant land, so far removed from the scenes of stirring interest to our Revolutionary ancestors, where there are no historic points to preserve as in the east, our work and enthusiasm are on educational lines, and are largely the maintaining of interest in the historic events of the early period of our country.

The chapter, with twenty charter members, was organized in 1897, with Mrs. G. W. Percy as regent, and Mrs. Cornwall as vice-regent.

The vice-regent passed away soon after the organization, sincerely mourned by the members.

Our regent, Mrs Percy, was indefatigable in her efforts for the success of the chapter. The chapter mourns with her in her bereavement, the loss of her husband who recently passed away. Her resignation as regent soon followed and was greatly regretted.

Miss M. R. Babson, one of the charter members, was unanimously elected as regent.

The chapter has the consciousness of building slowly, but congratulates itself on building well. The present membership is thirty-four, with several reported by the registrar, Mrs. Friend, to be admitted in September.

All requests for aid from abroad have been responded to as far as possible. The circular letter from the American Auxiliary Cuban Provisional Red Cross, for aid in carrying on the work of the organization, was promptly acted upon, and the treasurer, Mrs. G. V. Gray, was appointed to represent the chapter as a member of the organization.

Glad responses were made to the request of Mrs. Greenleaf, director of the American library at Manila, for stationery and stamps to encourage the soldiers to correspond with parents and friends at home. At her solicitation, money was also contributed toward paying the rent of the Manila library.
Through the unfailing efforts of Mrs. Oscar Long, one hundred boxes of reading matter were sent to the soldiers in Manila, each book, magazine and paper, having been examined by her.

The chapter has taken great interest in the efforts for the preservation of the "heir-looms of the ages," the noble Sequoia, and one of our members, Mrs. E. S. Howard, is a vice-president of the club organized for that purpose.

Books and papers have been purchased as funds permitted, the latest being a copy of Webster County Gazette, published January 4, 1800, containing an account of the death and burial of Washington.

By the forethought of our late regent, Mrs. Percy, the chapter will have an alcove in the new Carnegie library, where will be placed the books and relics of the chapter. This privilege was granted as a recognition of the labor and generosity of members in aiding to secure funds for the purchase of the library site.

Our present regent, Miss Babson, planned two very enjoyable memorial entertainments for the members and friends. The first was in commemoration of Washington's birthday, and held at the home of our corresponding secretary, Miss Barker. The second, in commemoration of the battle of Lexington, was held in the Ebell Club rooms. Members and guests entered from the vestibule under a flag that had been saluted by General Sherman and others of note. The auditorium was decorated with a fifty foot flag that had waved from the mast head of the battleship Baltimore.

During the year the chapter had the pleasure and honor of a visit from the state regent, Mrs. M. W. Swift, and Mrs. Mills, regent of Sequoia Chapter, of San Francisco, and also the pleasure of entertaining members from eastern chapters.
—Mrs. B. C. Dick, Historian.

Anna Warner Bailey Chapter (Stonington and Groton, Connecticut).—The adjourned meeting of Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and the exercises commemorative of the battle of Groton Heights.
by the several societies of the Children of the American
Revolution, were held yesterday afternoon at the monument
house and at the residence of Mrs. Cuthbert Harrison Slo-
comb in Groton.

Anna Warner Bailey Chapter met at the monument house
at 2.30 o'clock for an executive session. The attendance
was very large. The regent, Mrs. C. H. Slocomb, brought
before the meeting the importance of the present crisis
caused by the attempted assassination of President McKin-
ley. All other action was suspended in order to pass this
resolution or memorial to President McKinley. It was then
voted that the memorial be read at the beginning of the
social hour, when the Children of the American Revolution
and the assembled guests would have an opportunity to join
in the resolution.

It was planned to hold the usual celebration of the anni-
versary of the battle of Groton Heights in the rear of the
monument on the plot staked out for the proposed monu-
ment house annex, but the unfavorable condition of the
weather and of the grounds necessitated an adjournment to
Daisy Crest, the home of Mrs. Slocomb, where a social hour
and interesting program were enjoyed.

In addition to the several societies of the Children of the
American Revolution, there were other guests.

At the opening of the social hour the memorial was read
and was signed by the members of the Daughters of the
American Revolution and Children of the American Revolu-
tion present, numbering in the vicinity of 100. This memorial
was as follows:

The Anna Warner Bailey Chapter of Groton and Stonington,
Daughters of the American Revolution, begs to offer to our distin-
guished and honored president of the United States, and to Mrs.
McKinley, his devoted wife, the following expression of profound
sympathy:

Whereas, we the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter of Groton and
Stonington, Daughters of the American Revolution, assembled this
the 11th day of September, 1901, at Groton monument in memory
of the martyr patriots of the Revolution, whose blood consecrates
these beautiful heights, and being reminded thereby of another
martyr patriot, our chief executive, now lying racked with pain
thrust upon him by the hand of a dastardly assassin, do unanimously resolve
That our first act to-day be a prayer of thanksgiving to Almighty God for sparing to this great nation its president, and to the first lady of the land her faithful and loving husband. And be it further resolved to prove our heartfelt sympathy by offering fervent prayer for the continued improvement of our martyred president, even to his speedy restoration to perfect health, in which prayer we ask all Connecticut's Children of the American Revolution, and other guests here present with us to-day to join.
Be it also resolved, that as true and patriotic women, we repudiate all sympathy with anarchism in all its phases and pledge ourselves to urge upon the national and state legislators of this noble land the necessity of formulating much needed protective laws that it may enjoy law and order in the fullness of peace, and be rid of this perpetual menace to the nation's very life and prosperity.
Resolved, That these resolutions be sent to the president and Mrs. McKinley, and that a copy thereof be spread upon our minutes and a copy sent to the American Monthly Magazine.

Abby D. Slocomb,
Regent.

Groton, September 11, 1901.

After this came the prayer for the president's recovery, by the Rev. L. B. Sears. Address on the "Preservation of Trees and Forests," by the Rev. L. B. Sears. Violin solo, Miss Clare Spicer. Presentation of $500 check to the chapter by Connecticut Children of the American Revolution, through the state director, Mrs. Cuthbert Harrison Slocomb (Mrs. John O. Spicer, vice regent, in the chair). Vocal solo, Mrs. F. S. Hyde. Violin solo, Miss Clare Spicer, merging into "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," led by Mrs. F. S. Hyde.

The $500 check presented to Anna Warner Bailey Chapter by the Children of the American Revolution is the pledge of the latter to the monument house annex fund.

Fannie Ledyard Chapter (Mystic, Connecticut).—To all of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Fanny Ledyard Chapter of Mystic, Connecticut, extends a hearty greeting, hoping that the work of the new century may commend itself to the thoughtful people of our land as wise, careful and helpful. So long a time has elapsed since our name has appeared upon the pages of the magazine that we fear most
of you have forgotten that such a chapter exists, but we are as much alive as when first organized June 8, 1893, being the tenth chapter formed in the nutmeg state by our first state regent, Mrs. deB. Randolph Keim, to whom Connecticut owes much for their numbers, success and enthusiasm. We have, during the eight years, accomplished not a little historic and patriotic work, ever responding to the many calls for aid in the work of chapters in this, and other states. In Continental Hall we have been interested, contributing from time to time, and last year sent $25.00, the result of an experience social. To the Nathan Hale School-house fund we have donated freely. Our first memorial work was to erect a monument or tablet of granite to the memory of our patron saint, (Mrs.) Fanny Ledyard (Peters), niece of Col. Wm. Ledyard, the martyr at Fort Griswold, Groton Heights, September 6, 1781, and where fought, fell or were taken prisoners, the ancestors of more than half of the eighty members of our chapter. Our village of Mystic is situated upon both sides of the Mystic river which divides the towns of Stonington and Groton, and from the villages and farms of these towns many noble men and boys rushed out that September morning to save their hearths and homes from the British vandals. An article upon the life and patriotic work of Fanny Ledyard was printed in the American Monthly Magazine, June, 1895; also in a volume just published "Patron Saints of Connecticut Chapters." On her tombstone in the old burying ground in the old town of Southold, Long Island, is this inscription:

In Memory
of
Frances
Relict of Richard Peters
who died
Jan. 15, 1816
Ae. 62.

But for our tablet telling of her noble deeds of love and kindness to the wounded and dying after the battle at Fort Griswold, few in another generation would have known of them, or that she was one of the illustrious family of Led-
yard. We sometimes hear that it were better to work for the living. Surely we do that too, and are members of societies whose work is for the living and present, but to us is given just this mission, which no other body of women, or men, would ever have undertaken. During the Spanish-American war our hands were not idle, and we gave bountifully towards the requirements of the living soldiers, as well as the sick and dying. Just now, among our other interests is the restoration of the ancient burying ground known as the Whitehall burying ground. This work was begun in 1899. At first we thought it an easy matter to get permission to restore and appealed to the town fathers of Stonington, but found they could not grant it. This plot had been retained by the last descendant of the first owner. This owner was discovered by our untiring committee, and cheerfully deeded the ground to the Whitehall association, which granted to the chapter the permission they desired. When completed, they will turn it over to the association with appropriate ceremonies. Then we purpose to erect a memorial to the Revolutionary heroes buried there. This plot was a part of the Whitehall farm, first owned by John Gallup, and named by him after his ancestral home in England. He was killed in the great swamp fight at Narragansett, Rhode Island, December 19, 1675. The white men slain were buried in one immense grave—over which tradition says the grass is always green—and this has been the only "marker" Capt. John Gallup has ever had. Now his descendants are preparing to erect upon this "God's acre," a memorial in recognition of his valor and noble deeds. Mrs. Annie B. Gallup McCracken (Mystic, Connecticut), is one of the Gallup family committee, also chairman of the chapter committee of the Whitehall association. Any communication addressed to her will receive prompt attention.

Here are buried many of Stonington's first settlers, the Wheelers, Deans, Williams, Browns, Rodmans and Denisons. Just a hint of this work is given now, thinking it may reach the eye, touch the heart of some descendants of one or more of these old "first families," who might wish to join the association. It is entirely separate from the chapter to which
belongs the honor of starting the whole grand movement. We hold regular meetings monthly except August, and so-
cials bi-monthly during the winter. Last winter we made
a slight detour from our usual custom by having "parlia-
mentary drills," choosing a new chairman each afternoon.
The 22d of February is always fittingly observed. Also the
6th of September, when we repair to Groton Heights and
reverently place our tribute of flowers about the tablet mar-
ing the spot where our Ledyard fell, slain by the hand of a
British officer with his own yielded sword.

June 8, 1900, the seventh anniversary was observed at the
home of the regent, Mrs. A. H. Simmons. Miss A. A.
Murphy gave us reminiscences of the seven years of chapter
life, sometimes humorously, causing many a smile and a
 Tear, too, as she referred to those who have left us to join
the ranks beyond—three of our charter members are among
them, and ten in all.

July 2, 1901, the chapter gave a reception in honor of Mrs.
Donald McLean, regent of the New York City Chapter.
Mrs. Christopher Morgan opened her spacious mansion for
the occasion. A luncheon was served, after which Mrs. Mc-
Lean gave a delightful informal talk, touching upon varibus
subjects, and, from request, giving the history of the many
insignias she wears of the organizations to which she be-
longs; also a short account of "Flag Day" at the Pan-Ameri-
can exhibit, paying tribute to our "Star Spangled" banner
in a beautiful and eloquent manner, stirring the patriotism in
every Daughter's soul, and proving that a woman can be an
orator.—EMMA AVERY SIMMONS, Historian.

Norwalk Chapter (Norwalk, Connecticut).—On May 15,
the chapter gave an entertainment, "An Evening in Old Nor-
walk," which brought a goodly sum into the treasury. Many
of the ladies wore costumes of the colonial period and the
effect was charming. Mrs. Samuel Richards Weed, the re-
gent of the chapter, then followed with an address of wel-
come in which she said:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: It is my privilege to-night to present
something which I am confident you will all enjoy. The story of
some of the homes of old Norwalk must bring to mind many precious memories, and to some far-away thoughts. I well remember when I first suggested the writing of papers upon these topics, and I am bound to say that I built wiser than I knew when I realize the admirable results of that suggestion. The story you will listen to this evening is the fitting conclusion of the series. The first concerned the "old homes of Wilton," by Edward Olmstead, an authority upon Wilton matters. The second referred to the old homes of Westport and Saugatuck, by Mrs. Jabez Backus, a grace-

Jacob Jenning's House, Norwalk, 1762.

ful and picturesque writer of recognized ability. The third referred to the old homes of Darien, by Mrs. G. H. Noxon, whose deep interest in the town, made her exceptionally well qualified for the task. And now we are to hear the story of old Norwalk homes, by Miss Angeline Scott, whose painstaking researches and industrious compilations of the old histories are worthy of praise."

Miss Scott's description of the homes and haunts which gone generations loved and venerated, was choice and charming, and her animated narrative constituted a chain of very
delightful links. The lecture was illustrated by lantern slides representing sixty of the old homes of Norwalk.

The musical program of the evening was admirable.

**Augusta Chapter** (Augusta, Georgia.)—In lieu of the fact that the improvements on "Meadow Garden," Augusta's revered historic dwelling, are almost completed, a brief sketch of what has been accomplished will be not alone of interest in patriotic Augusta, but to all who feel the least sentiment for things historic made sacred by events which have occurred in their precincts. Perhaps, no Revolutionary landmark in the country has a more interesting history than "Meadow Garden," the home of George Walton. Realizing this, the Augusta Chapter set about with hearts full of sentiment and deep earnestness some years ago to redeem this hallowed place, which was rapidly sinking into decay.

With the aid of skilled workmen plans were drawn and in an incredibly short time a wondrous change was wrought.
Mrs. Harriet Gould Jeffries, acting for the chapter, paid a visit to New York for the purpose of securing material to adorn appropriately the interior of the dwelling. A peep satisfies one of the good taste of Mrs. Jeffries and the time and patience she has expended on this noble work, which must ever stand as a monument to her patriotism and unbounded energy. Pure white has been chosen for the exterior, while green shutters add a degree of freshness inde-
tains a boating and rustic scene. The front drawing room is appropriately papered in yellow and white, while the rear drawing room presents an artistic contrast in robin’s egg blue and white. The papering was a gift from Mrs. Jeffries.

The next step will be towards furnishing the rooms. Many very handsome pieces of furniture have been donated, several of which are of historic value. One of these is a cabinet presented to “Meadow Garden” by Xavier Chapter, of Rome, Georgia, through Mrs. Charles D. Wood, regent.

Mrs. T. R. Mills, regent of Pulaski Chapter at Griffin, Georgia, is having a library table made which will be a reproduction of a very handsome Revolutionary one.

Colonel D. B. Dyer has donated a secretary for the library and a four posted bed.

The front drawing room will be furnished with a handsome rug, given by Mr. J. B. White, and an elegant carved rosewood suite of furniture, donated by Mrs. Jeffries, who has also presented an old-fashioned spinet with a charming history.

Mrs. Gould has given a very handsome secretary.

Mrs. W. A. Garrett will furnish one bed room and has
donated a tall stairway clock. "Meadow Garden" will be the scene of many charming affairs during the state convention, which meets here in November.

To show that "Meadow Garden" excites much more than local interest, at the second annual conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution, held in Atlanta, November 27 and 28, Mrs. S. B. C. Morgan presented the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this conference that all money now in the hands of the chapter treasurers or that will be accumulated during the next year over and above the necessary current expenses of each chapter, shall be devoted to the Oglethorpe monument fund, the preservation of the Meadow Garden and the printing of rapidly decaying records of colonial and revolutionary records.

Mrs. Porter King also presented the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That while we continue to do our part in all patriotic work, whether state or national, let every daughter recognize the necessity for redoubled effort on her part; and, resolved further, that every regent be asked to keep before her chapter the three great purposes for which it is our privilege to work: the Oglethorpe monument, the restoration of Meadow Garden and the preservation of our revolutionary records.

George Walton, the distinguished Georgian who resided at "Meadow Garden," was born in Prince Edward county, Virginia, in 1740. Before attaining twenty-one years of age he went to Savannah, Georgia, and there studied law, which profession he followed, gaining much renown. In 1776 he was elected a delegate from Georgia to the continental congress. For five years he served in this office and affixed his name with that of Button Gwinnett and Lyman Hall to the Declaration of Independence. After the siege of Savannah, in 1779, George Walton was elected as governor of the infant commonwealth. He later returned to the continental congress, and in January, 1783, was made chief justice of the state of Georgia. He also was appointed as a delegate from Georgia to the constitutional convention of 1787. From 1793 to 1795 and from 1799 to 1804 George Walton served as circuit judge of Georgia, and, to crown his political career, lastly represented Georgia in the United States senate. At
the end of the Revolutionary war George Walton established his home at "Meadow Garden," then a suburb of Augusta. When Washington visited Augusta, in May, 1791, he was the recipient of many courtesies while the guest of Judge Walton.

Francis Shaw Chapter (Anamosa, Iowa).—Mention has been made in the columns of the American Monthly Magazine of the work in which the Francis Shaw Chapter has been engaged during the short two years of its existence. Anamosa has no public library and the Daughters felt that they were carrying out the principles for which their forefathers fought in endeavoring to build one, for "Education is the sister of Liberty." The chapter regent, Miss Helen L. Shaw, with unstinted generosity, has given her time and influence to the work, and by subscription six thousand dollars have been raised. The ladies of the chapter, by their own work, sociables and other feminine devices, raised the money, $1,600, necessary to purchase a building spot.

Still more money is needed to complete the building and also to furnish it, and believing it is best to keep to work, even if the profits be not as large as desired, the ladies are at work on a Revolutionary calendar for 1902, which will contain all of the important events of Revolutionary days, and also appropriate patriotic quotations. It will be, when completed, something which will appeal to the patriotism of any Daughter, wherever her home.—Ella T. Bagley, Historian.

Prudence Wright Chapter (Pepperell, Massachusetts).—July 20, Mrs. Appleton, the registrar, entertained the chapter in honor of the fifteen non-resident members who were visiting in town. It was a pleasant social time.

The annual field day of the chapter was a trip to Marblehead, Massachusetts, taken August 22. The party left town in the early train for Boston where a trolley car was taken for the delightful ride along the north shore of Massachusetts bay to the quaint old town of Marblehead, which was reached at 11.45 a.m.

Marblehead was settled by fishermen from the English Channel in 1629; it was originally a part of Salem, from
which it was detached and incorporated as a town in 1649. The town forms a rocky peninsula which extends into the ocean between three and four miles, the eastern side having an excellent harbor. A fortification for its defence was built by the town with government money, as early as 1742, and ceded by a town vote to the United States in 1794. It is known as Fort Sewall—named for Chief Justice Sewall.

Lunch was partaken of at Fort Sewall, after which many interesting places were visited. View was had from the fort of Baker's and Lowell islands, Marblehead Rock, with its Indian workshop, and Beach's Point.

Then began the real sight-seeing, the places visited being the birthplace of the famous Moll Pitcher, the site of the Fountain inn, formerly the home of Agnes Surriage; up Burial hill to the observatory, which stands on the site of the first church in the town. Saint Michael's church came next, it being the third oldest church, now standing, in the New England states, the older ones being at Hingham, Massachusetts, and Wickford, Rhode Island. It was built in 1714, an extension added fourteen years later, with timber brought from England ready for use. The altar is beautifully hand carved. Between the scrolls was formerly the English coat of arms, which was, later, replaced by the American eagle. The Tory element of the place could not endure the eagle, and that gave way for the cross which was put in its place. The pulpit has been lowered from its original height, otherwise the same. The old organ remains as in days of yore; the large brass chandelier, beautiful in its brightness, is lighted by candles, whenever it is used, which is only occasionally, as electric lights have superseded it. The pews are the old square pews. The roof of the church is curved and pointed in the form of a Greek cross.

Abbott Hall was next visited. Among its many curiosities is the original painting of Yankee Doodle.

More walking through the narrow streets, bordered by quaint old houses, in many places built out over the street, for there are few sidewalks, to the ferry, to Marblehead Neck, thence to Salem for the return train, ended the delightful field day of 1901.—Lucy Bancroft Page, Historian.
Alexander Macomb Chapter (Mt. Clemens, Michigan).—The annual meeting was held June 5, at the home of Mrs. C. W. Young. The officers for the coming year were elected: Regent, Mrs. George A. Skinner; vice-regent, Mrs. Wm. C. High; secretary, Miss Fandira Crocker; treasurer, Mrs. S. C. Price; registrar, Mrs. Seth. Knight; historian, Mrs. H. E. Russell.

After the reports of the officers, Mrs. Young gave an interesting talk on a recent visit to Mt. Vernon, Valley Forge, and places of patriotic interest in and about Philadelphia.

Two special lines of work have been enlisting the energy and enthusiasm of the members. First, the collecting and sending of reading matter to the regular soldiers in the Philippine Islands; secondly, the work of the committee consisting of Mrs. Marian Ferris Taylor and Mrs. Emma Adams Decker in locating the graves and learning the personal history as far as possible of those soldiers of the Revolution and of the war of 1812 who are buried in this (Macomb) county.

So far there have been found eight who fought in 1776, and forty-one of the war of 1812.

Upon Memorial Day these graves were marked with flags having stamped upon them the appropriate date.

"Though mixed with earth their perishable clay,
Their names shall live while glory lives to tell;
True to their country, how they won the day,
How firm the heroes stood, how calm they fell."

The chapter meetings have been held at the homes of the members, and twenty minutes has been given to historical readings from Fiske's "Critical Period of the United States History."

The regent and eleven members responded to the invitations of the Louisa St. Clair Chapter to be present at the Michigan meeting held in Detroit, May 16.

There have been five new members and one by transfer added to our chapter this year.

On May 30, a cannon was dedicated to the memory of that hero of 1812, after whom our county and our chapter are
named—General Alexander Macomb. The unveiling was under the auspices of the chapter.

Invitations had been extended to the officers and executive boards of the Louisa St. Clair Chapter, of the United States Daughters of 1812, the state regent and secretary, the regents of the chapters at Ann Arbor and St. Clair, to be present. Our regent, Mrs. G. A. Skinner, opened her home to a luncheon, after which the chapter marched to the courthouse square to participate in the exercises of the day. We had present with us Miss Christine Macomb, of Detroit, grand-niece of Major General Macomb, and to her was entrusted the unveiling of the cannon.

Miss Alice Skinner and Miss Genevra Weeks twined a garland about the gun, and an eloquent address was given by the Hon. Edgar Weeks, our representative in congress.

This gun came from Fort Mifflin, near Philadelphia, where it constituted a part of the defence of that city when threatened by Lee’s army in 1863.—Mrs. H. E. Russell, Historian.

Ashuelot Chapter (Keene, New Hampshire).—The largest whist party ever held in Keene took place June 17 at city hall under the auspices of Ashuelot Chapter. It was what is known as a “military whist.” Fifty tables of players took part in the game. The party was given to enable the chapter to raise money to place in the public library a tablet bearing the names of Keene’s Revolutionary soldiers. It proved to be a success, financially, as well as in every other way, $135 being realized for the object in view.

The ushers were members of the Children of the American Revolution, who wore red, white and blue rosettes as a distinguishing mark.

The Daughters have received a number of private subscriptions in aid of their tablet from friends who were unable to take part in the whist.

New Jersey State Conference—In the account published in September number, most unfortunately no reference was made to the brilliant address of Mrs. Henry Elliott Mott, one of the finest speakers in our whole society, who represents
New Jersey at the Pan-American exposition by appointment of Governor Foster M. Voorhees. Mrs. Mott spoke on "flag day."

Jane McCrea Chapter (Fort Edward, Sandy Hill and Glenn Falls, New York).—The most important work this chapter has yet undertaken reached its completion on July 27th, when the one hundred and twenty-fourth anniversary of the massacre of Jane McCrea was observed by the dedication of a monument to her memory. The site is on the hill above Fort Edward, near the Jane McCrea spring and the roots of the old pine tree where the body of the maiden was found on that July day in 1777.

The memorial consists of a pyramid of rough blue stone rising to a height of ten feet from a base four feet square. On the eastern side is a polished stone bearing this inscription:

Memorial to
Jane McCrea.
Massacred near this spot
by the Indians
July 27, 1777.
Erected by the Jane McCrea Chapter
D. A. R.

Mrs. J. E. King, the regent, presided at the dedication. The exercises of the afternoon were opened with prayer by the Rev. I. C. Forte. The chairman of the memorial committee, Mrs. John H. Derby, then presented the monument to the chapter; it was unveiled by Miss Clements and Miss Batchelor, and accepted in behalf of the chapter by Mrs. King.

The guests were then invited to proceed to the attractive grounds of the Fort Edward Institute which were beautifully decorated with flags. Here, under a large flag as a canopy, the speakers addressed the audience. Mr. R. O. Bascom, of Fort Edward, gave the bibliography of Jane McCrea; the Rev. W. O. Stearns, Prof. D. C. Farr, of Glenn Falls, and the Rev. E. R. Sawyer, of Sandy Hill, made short speeches emphasizing the effect of the martyrdom of Jane McCrea, upon Revolutionary history, the importance of making the historic spots, and congratulating the chapter upon its work. Poems
on Jane McCrea were read by Miss Florence Clements, and Mrs. George Underwood read a letter from James McCrea. Colonel John L. Cunningham, of Genn Falls, then delivered an interesting address, followed by a few closing words from Mrs. King.—Grace Kellogg Paris, Historian.

Otsego Chapter (Cooperstown, New York).—On September 2, 1901, the Otsego Chapter unveiled the marker which they have caused to be placed on the site of General Clinton’s dam at the outlet of Otsego Lake.

On Saturday a reception was held at the home of the regent, Mrs. Ernst, in honor of Mrs. McLean, regent of the New York City Chapter. Mrs. Patterson, of Westfield, and Mrs. Greggs, of Binghamton, regents of chapters, were also present. On Monday the ceremonies connected with the marker were well carried out, the unveiling being done by two young girls and a boy, all dressed in Indian costume, Jennie O. Mason, Fannie M. Converse and F. Hamilton McGown, descendants of soldiers who helped to build the Clinton dam. In the evening patriotic exercises were held in the village hall. The historical address was delivered by Mr. G. Pomeroy Keese.

Mrs. Donald McLean, regent of the New York City Chapter, was then introduced and warmly greeted by her audience. A poetic and interesting allusion was made to Francis S. Key, author of “The Star Spangled Banner.” A glowing tribute was paid the Revolutionary heroes, and the defenders of the Union in the Civil war. And most graceful compliments were bestowed on Otsego Chapter and the good people of Cooperstown generally.

Music followed, and then the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Conger.

The marker is a huge boulder, placed on the east side of the outlet to the lake, on which is mounted an old mortar, which saw service in the Civil war. On the face of the boulder is a tablet with this inscription:

“Here was built a dam, the summer of 1779, by the soldiers under Gen’l Clinton, to enable them to join the forces under Gen’l Sullivan at Tioga. (D. A. R. insignia.) Marked by Otsego Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.”
Tuscarora Chapter (Binghamton, New York).—Although preliminary steps had been previously taken to form a chapter of Daughters of the American Revolution in Binghamton, the first important meeting was in the autumn of 1895. The regent, Mrs. Kate Moss Ely, called together twenty-five Daughters already accepted by the National Society and several others who were eligible. Officers were appointed and a chapter name chosen.

A charter had been granted, and the regent given permission by the National Society to have inscribed upon it the names of the original twenty-five members. The charter was presented to the chapter November 19 of the same year.

Tuscarora was selected for the chapter name, because the Sixth Nation of the Iroquois chose the confluence of the Chenango and Susquehanna rivers, where Binghamton is situated, and the beautiful valleys near for their villages. In this part of our state were their hunting grounds, and here waved their fields of corn.

The Tuscarora, unlike most Indian tribes, were never allies of the British in the war for Independence; therefore it seemed appropriate for the Binghamton Daughters to adopt the name of the red men who were the original lords of the soil. The chapter has held regular monthly meetings from September to May, and has usually celebrated the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill. American history, especially the period of the war of the Revolution, has been the subject for many instructive papers, and interesting ancestry papers have been presented. An ever prevailing sentiment of patriotism has been our tribute to the ancestors whose memory we seek to honor.

Binghamton boasts no landmarks of the Revolution. With the exception of the passing along our Susquehanna river of part of Sullivan’s expedition, the scene of war was far from this beautiful valley. William Elliot Griffis, of Ithaca, New York, is making an effort to have the route of that most important expedition appropriately marked, a work Tuscarora Chapter is in sympathy with, and in which the chapter will doubtless co-operate. But many of the first settlers of the Susquehanna and Chenango valleys were soldiers of the Rev-
olution, who came here, soon after the war, from New England, and their graves are on the farms they cleared and in our cemeteries. The records have been searched, the oldest inhabitants interviewed, and as many as possible of the graves located, and the official marker placed on them. There are about two hundred graves of soldiers of the Revolution in Broome county, and the men whose privations and courageous achievements as soldiers and settlers laid the foundation for our present prosperity, are not forgotten Memorial Day. A complete list, giving service and place of burial, has been compiled by Miss Susan D. Crafts, a former regent of this chapter, and sent to Washington, where it is regarded as a valuable addition to the state records.

A first prize of ten dollars and a second prize of five dollars are annually awarded pupils of the academic department of the high school for the best two essays upon some topic of American history, and a portrait of Washington has been presented to the high school. The chapter has contributed twenty-five dollars to Continental Hall building fund and has also responded to other appeals, as the condition of the treasury has permitted.

The war relief work consisted of a generous contribution of articles and money to the soldiers in Georgia, aprons to the nurses, and January, 1900, books, clothing and many comforts to the soldiers in the hospitals of Manila. Each soldier of the company sent out by Binghamton received a gift from the chapter upon leaving for the war with Spain.

The chapter is indebted to its generous friends for many treasures, including a gavel, a facsimile copy of the Declaration of Independence, a regent’s pin, relics from the S. S. Maine, and the war in Cuba, and a beautiful silk flag of the regulation size with pennant.

From a financial standpoint the most successful entertainments have been a colonial tea, given in November, 1898, and a loan exhibition, November, 1900.

The membership has steadily increased until Tuscarora ranks among the large chapters of New York state. It now numbers one hundred and fourteen, with two real Daughters, Mrs. Louise A. Woodruff and Mrs. Clara Jones Gifford.
Mrs. Louise A. Woodruff is the daughter of Joseph Thompson, a Connecticut soldier, whose term of enlistment was for the war, and who did valiant service in the struggle for Independence. Mrs. Gifford's father was Benjamin Jones, first lieutenant of New York militia. He served all through the war, was at the battle of Bunker Hill and at the surrender of Burgoyne. He founded the town of Coventry, Chenango county, New York, which he named after his birthplace, Coventry, in Connecticut.

We appreciate the fact that we are a part of a great organization of women whose mission it is to promote patriotism, to engender a spirit of Americanism, and to bring to light and preserve the records of a trying and momentous period of our country's history, in which our fathers were the heroes. The last ten years have wrought a marvelous change in the interest Americans take in the story of their own land, and we have reason to be proud to belong to that great body of representative women who have been so largely instrumental in bringing about a renewed spirit of devotion to country.—(Year Book.)

**Springfield Chapter** (Springfield, Ohio).—The March meeting, 1901, was held at the home of Mrs. Henry C. Dimond. The subject for the afternoon was The American Indian. Mrs. Murphy, Mrs. Keifer and Mrs. Dimond took part in the interesting program. Master Douglas Dimond dressed as an Indian, distributed souvenirs suitable to the occasion.

Mrs. S. F. McGrew entertained the Daughters in April, 1901. Miss Crigler represented in tableaux Betsy Ross with the first flag. Mrs. J. K. Black gave a delightful talk on the history of the American flag.

Mrs. Wm. H. Blee was hostess of the May meeting, 1901. Sketches of Alexander Hamilton, Aaron Burr and Benedict Arnold were read by Mrs. Henry C. Dimond and Mrs. J. S. Elliott, which were most interesting.

The Springfield centennial anniversary was celebrated at the fair grounds in Springfield, Ohio, the first week in August, 1901. An old-fashioned log cabin was built by the cen-
tennial committee. The Springfield Daughters were invited by the historical society to take charge of the cabin and they furnished it throughout with articles over a hundred years old and interesting relics, rare old china, a grandfather's clock, rush bottom chairs, saddle bags, a tester bed, a quaint cradle in which Mrs. Asa S. Bushnell was rocked. The cabin looked comfortable and home-like and in the evening, when the candles were lighted, it was very quaint and attractive.

Mrs. J. S. Elliott, chairman of the furnishing committee, deserves credit for her untiring efforts.

Military day was a great success; over ten thousand persons were on the grounds. The guests of the day were Governor Nash and Colonel James Kilbourne. Former Governor Asa S. Bushnell said in his address that it was the first time in the history of Ohio that an ex-governor, governor and the next governor were present at the same meeting. Mrs. James Kilbourne, regent of the Columbus Chapter, was at the log cabin, where an informal reception, which had been arranged by Mrs. A. S. Bushnell, was held by the Daughters. A delightful feature was the tea table, presided over by our vice-regent, Mrs. E. W. Ross, and her assistants who wore becoming caps, kerchiefs, Swiss aprons.

Our charming regent, Mrs. H. H. Seys, and various members of the chapter assisted in different ways.

The May pole dance which was arranged by Miss Anna Hollenbeck and Miss Kenney, took place on a platform near the log cabin, several times during the week and was perfectly danced by lads and lassies.—MARY CASSILLY, Historian.

Donegal Chapter (Lancaster, Pennsylvania).—The regular meeting was held and the chapter beautifully entertained at the home of Mrs. P. T. Watt, on June 12th.

When the routine of business was finished, Miss Susan Carpenter Frazer resigned as regent of the chapter to enter upon the duties of state regent, to which office she had been elected. Miss Frazer in appropriate remarks presented the gavel to Miss Louise Rohrer, who had been elected to fill the unexpired term of Miss Frazer. Miss Susan Reigart
Slaymaker was elected corresponding secretary for the remainder of the year. An article appropriate to flag day was read by Miss Armstrong.

An old time romance told in an old time letter was read by Miss Martha Clark. The letter was sent to the regent by Mrs. Edward N. Ogden, regent of the Philadelphia City Chapter, whose ancestor was the writer of the letter nearly one hundred and sixty-five years ago. Vocal and instrumental music was rendered by the Misses Katie and Anna Watt and Miss Geiger.

It is with much regret we announce the death of one of our "Real Daughters," Mrs. Eliza Lee, who passed to her rest, May 24, 1901, age 73 years.

We also wish to mention the death of a Real Daughter, Mrs. Lydia Konigmacher, whose application papers for membership were in the hands of the registrar general. She died July 26, 1901, aged 97 years. Had she lived to have been admitted she would have been the third "real daughter" for Donegal Chapter.—M. Louise Rohrer.

Lycoming Chapter (Williamsport, Pennsylvania).—Lycoming county, Pennsylvania was the scene of many Indian massacres and on June 10th, 1778, occurred the most terrible one in its history. Men, women and even little children were shot, tomahawked, stabbed and scalped on a tract of land originally granted to Amariah Sutton, who was the great-great-grandfather of Mrs. Dale Wilson, and great-grandfather of Mrs. Hustan Jackson—two members of Lycoming Chapter.

On June 10th, 1901, Lycoming Chapter commemorated the one hundred and twenty-third anniversary of this massacre by unveiling a memorial of our love for and admiration of our brave ancestors, whose indomitable courage and endurance changed our wilderness with its old Indian trails to picturesque Williamsport, with its handsome homes. Then the war-cry of the painted savage chilled the blood and now the very soul is stirred by the hum of humanity, for thrift and civilization dwell in our lovely valley.

The monument is a boulder of native conglomerate rock.
in its rustic simplicity and has inserted in its side a bronze tablet bearing the following inscription:

This Memorial
Marks the Site of a Massacre of
White Settlers by the Indians,
June 10th, 1778.
Erected by the Lycoming Chapter,
Daughters of the
American Revolution,
June 10th, 1901.

In its base had been placed a box containing a coin of the year, a year book of the chapter, with a short history of its organization, copies of the daily papers and a copy of Mr. Eckel's prayer.

The monument was artistically draped with flags and wreaths and was unveiled by the following:

Evelyn Reading, Margaret Hays, John Arms and Wilson Laird—children of members of Lycoming Chapter.

After a prayer by the Rev. P. P. Strawinski, the audience sang "My Country 'Tis of Thee." Mrs. William Emery, regent, was unable to be present on account of illness, but her fine address was read by our vice-regent, Miss M. Anna Doebler. She then gracefully introduced Captain William C. King, late of the United States army, who had just returned from the Philippines and who is a direct descendant of Lieutenant King, whose wife and children were murdered in this massacre. His address was eloquent and patriotic.

As we wended our way homeward we contrasted the two scenes enacted there—scenes separated by many years, and we longed for the vision of the youngest school child present that in the distant future we might gaze on that historic spot and know what its environments would be, but alas!—

We can only place the simple stone
To mark the spot, where long ago
The brave white man and his band alone,
Gave the red man his crushing blow.

We pass away and we cannot see
The changes in the land we love;
But this we know—man will be free!
Free as the bird that soars above.

—KATHRYN DICKINSON BURROWS, Historian.
George Taylor Chapter (Easton, Pennsylvania).—On June 16, 1900, the chapter unveiled a tablet erected to commemorate the march of General John Sullivan through Easton, June 18, 1779. The exercises were very impressive. The Hon. W. S. Kirkpatrick delivered an eloquent address. The regent, Mrs. L. B. Hapgood, presented the tablet to the city, to be guarded and preserved as a sacred trust. She said:

"It commemorates the spirit and memory of those who achieved American Independence and should be an inspiration to the youth of this generation and of future generations to noble deeds and heroic sacrifices if need be to preserve the peace and honor of our country."
Phebe Greene Ward Chapter (Westerly, Rhode Island).—The annual meeting of this chapter occurs in November. Since then we have held meetings every month. We have met with the sad loss by death of our first secretary, Miss Mary E. Pendleton, who was devoted to the interests of the society, where she is so much missed, as well as in her church and our whole community. Our “Real Daughter,” Mrs. Harriet Harvey Thompson, was also taken away in March after a very short membership. We have appropriated ten dollars as a prize to a high school girl writing the best essay on Revolutionary history. This was won by Miss Reba Collins. Then we gave a fine picture of the “Signing of the Declaration of Independence,” to the high school.

In agreement with the other state Daughters of the American Revolution a commemorative meeting was held June 6th. This day was observed all over the state as Nathaniel Greene day. We met at the home of our registrar, Mrs. Harriet S. Langdon, where we were delightfully entertained. The regent, Miss Taylor, read an appropriate poem on General Greene. Miss Amelia Potter read an interesting article written by Miss Mary A. Greene, former state regent, on the life and military career of this distinguished general, of whom Rhode Island is justly proud. A ballad, “The Old Thirteen,” was sung by Mrs. Woodmansee and Miss Langworthy. We also took this occasion to commemorate the deaths of those members we have lost since our organization.

Mrs. D. A. Dunn paid a most touching tribute to Miss Pendleton and spoke very appropriately of each lost member, five in all, four of whom were charter members.

We have recently held a lawn fete on the grounds of our first vice-regent, Mrs. Bethena A. Pendleton, and a pleasant reunion at El Reposo, the seaside residence of Mrs. George H. Babcock. A year ago we raised fifty dollars at a fete given by Mrs. Langdon at Anndale. This was contributed to the Nathaniel Greene statue fund.—SUSAN M. JOHNSON, Historian.
EDITOR'S NOTE BOOK.

The dreadful blow which laid low William McKinley, the beloved president of our nation, was aimed at the principles upon which our republic is founded. Our fathers gave their lives for these principles and established this government that men might rule themselves and enjoy that more abundant liberty which is possible only under a republic. Its essential purpose is the establishment and maintainance of liberty by law, under which there can be no tyranny and no anarchy. This principle can only be kept by eternal vigilance. Our society was founded

"To carry out the injunction of Washington in his farewell address to the American people, "To promote, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge," thus developing an enlightened public opinion, and affording to young and old such advantages as shall develop in them the largest capacity for performing the duties of American citizens. "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 Daughters of the American Revolution have their duty to perform in this emergency. We must proceed along the lines which we have already laid out in the public schools and among our foreign population. But we must work with renewed zeal. Each chapter, by carefully looking over the field in their own vicinity, can no doubt find the work to do best suited to the needs of that place. The work of teaching an enlightened patriotism is as important as that our mothers did in Revolutionary times. The Daughters must not falter now. Let us work while it is day in the cause of liberty under law. "His will be done."

The town of Norwalk celebrated the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of its founding September 8th to 12th. The 11th was spent in visits to points of historical interest under
the direction of the Daughters of the American Revolution. These anniversaries usually result in added information in regard to the town history. Norwalk has already done much in that line and we shall look with interest for the fuller account of the celebration.

The patriotic societies and citizens of Delaware unveiled a monument at Cooch's Bridge, September 3d, marking the spot where the "stars and stripes" were first unfurled in battle. The history of Delaware is unique and delightful. We remember that she was the first state, and it is fitting that to her should belong the spot where the banner of the free was first given to the breeze in actual conflict.

"A race of nobles may die out,
A royal line may leave no heir;
Wise nature sets no guards about
Her pewter plates and wooden ware.

"But they fail not, the kinglier breed,
Who starry diadems attain;
To dungeon, axe and stake succeed
Heirs of the old heroic strain.

"The zeal of nature never cools,
Nor is she thwarted in her ends;
When gapped and dulled her cheaper tools,
Then she a saint and prophet spends."
"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.

37. Stevens.—In "Vital Statistics" of Middletown, Conn., is the following: "Keziah Stevens, daughter of George and Elizabeth Stevens, was born Oct. 10, 1754." In the probate records of Hartford is found that the will of Epaphras Stevens was probated 1779—and his son George is mentioned—Epaphras Stevens was from Glastonbury, Conn., and was in the Revolutionary War. It is quite probable that this George is the same one as the father of Keziah—a certainty could probably be established by an examination of the Hartford records.—A. W. B.

65. Rawlings.—Colonel Moses Rawlings kept tavern in Old Town, Maryland, before the Revolution. He was a well educated, gentlemanly, popular man—over six ft. in height, of commanding appearance. Colonel Rawlings commanded a regiment in 1776 and was in Fort Washington when it was surrendered. He thought the hoisting of the flag was premature—that the fort could have been maintained longer and so vexed was he about it that he was crazy
for some time. He with others of the prisoners was placed in a prison ship at Fort Washington and in November following, Colonel Rawlings and Joseph Cresap an officer of his regiment escaped from the ship by night and swam ashore. He did not re-enter the army. He returned to Old Town, and soon after removed to a farm on Patterson’s Creek—a branch of North Potomac, and died there a few years after the war—about sixty years of age.—(From notes of Dr. Lyman C. Draper’s interview with James Power, 1846. In Archives of Wisconsin state historical society.)

67. WELLS.—Samuel and William Wells, were born and raised on Jacob’s Creek now Fayette Co., in West Penn. Samuel Wells moved early to Ky. (Samuel Jr. was a school mate of my informant on Jacob’s Creek.) Samuel Wells, Sr., was killed in an attack by the Indians 1781. William Wells in the attack on Wayne had his arm broken and had a tin made in which to insert his arm. In Gen. George Rogers Clark’s intended campaign of 1781—when he reached Louisville he scattered some of the men among the neighboring stations on Beargrass. Lieut. Crawford, Ensign Rayencroft and several others were billeted at Wells’s Station—nine miles up Beargrass, my informant among them.—(From Notes of Dr. L. C. Draper’s interview with Samuel Murphy, Sept., 1851, now in library of Wisconsin state historical society Madison.)—A. C. Y.

84. PUTNAM.—Ephraim and Jacob Putnam were distantly related to Gen. Israel Putnam. John¹ the early settler had sons, Thomas² and Nathaniel³. Thomas had Joseph⁴, Israel⁵, b. Jan. 7, 1717-18 was son of Joseph⁴. Nathaniel³ had son Benjamin⁶. Benjamin⁶ had Deacon, Nathaniel⁶. His (Nathaniel) two sons were Jacob⁶ b. March 9, 1711-12. Ephraim⁵ b. Feb., 1719-20. They were second cousins (once removed) to Gen. Israel Putnam.—G. F. N.

85. BARKER.—Samuel Augustus Barker was sergeant in the 6th co. 1st continental regiment, Conn. 1775—was appointed adjutant Dec. 1776. Was captain of light infantry of 4th Conn. regiment under the command of Marquis de Lafayette, at the South; was in Virginia from April to Nov. 1781. He was from Branford, Conn.—afterward lived in Beekman, N. Y., and was a member of the N. Y. assembly. His name is sometimes given as Samuel Augustus S. Barker.—G. F. N.

QUERIES.

86. GILBERT.—Information is desired of the full name and service of —— Gilbert, who was killed in the attack on New Haven, or of his descendants. He is said to have been buried under the church now standing on the green.—L. E. C.

87. APPLEGATE.—Wanted ancestry and name of children of William Applegate, whose name is on record as a minute man from Burlington county, N. J.—R. Y. R.
88. **Bennett-Burlingame.**—Wanted, the parentage of Tabitha Bennett, born near E. Greenwich, R. I., 1783. She married 1806 Billings Burlingame, born at Cranston, R. I., 1784. They went to New York in 1817. The parentage of Billings Burlingame is also desired, and information of any Revolutionary service of either family.—M. E. W.

89. Information wanted of the following, mentioned in Mrs. Ellet’s *Women of the Revolution*.

- Mrs. Thomas Bennett (Martha Jackson).
- Mrs. Captain Milling, whose second husband was ——— Buchanan, of South Carolina.
- Mrs. Joseph Borden (Elizabeth Rogers).
- Mrs. Robert Brewton, of South Carolina; her second husband was ——— Foster.
- Mrs. John Corbin (Margaret Cochran).
- Margaret Elliot.
- Mrs. Charles Elliot (Anna Ferguson).
- Mrs William (Sabrina) Elliot.—**William Abbott**.

90. **Storms, Jr.**—Wanted. Information of the parents of Peter Storms, Jr., born Aug. 29, 1779, in Dutchess or Herkimer Co., N. Y. Married about 1800, Dorcas Ballard.

(2) **Ballard.**—Parents of Dorcas Ballard, born Oct. 22, 1782.


(4) **Frye.**—Samuel Frye, born in Vir. 1729, married Christina Speers, born in Vir. 1752. His brother Abraham, born about 1735, married Agnes.—They settled in Washington Co. Penn. prior to 1770. Wanted—Names of the parents of Samuel and Abraham, and the maiden name of Agnes.

(5) **Frye.**—Abraham Frye, Jr., son of Abraham and Agnes, married Hester Johnston about 1794 in Washington Co. Penn. Who were the parents of Hester Johnston?

Colonial or Revolutionary record of any of the above is desired.—O. O. V.

91. (1) **Rouse.**—Wanted—The Revolutionary record of Col. Rouse. Tradition says he lived in either New York or R. I. His daughter Elizabeth married Coggeshall Wall, and died at 'North Norwich, N. Y.

(2) **Moore-Leach.**—I would like the Revolutionary record of William Moore, who served (tradition says) from N. J. or Del. He lived and died in Luzerne Co., Penn. His daughter married James Leach, my ancestor.—E. L. M.

92. (1) **Lewis-Betty.**—Married by Rev. Grover Owen, June 25, 1787, in Brunswick Co. Vir. Harbert Lewis to Charlotte Betty, daughter of Thomas Betty and Genny ———, his wife. Would like to learn the ancestry of Harbert Lewis and of Charlotte Betty, his wife. One child was named Williamson Vaughan Lewis, who married in
Chatham Co., N. C., Clarkie Bell. Polly Lewis married Matthew Bell. What were the names of the other children? A daughter married ——— Hanks. Harbert Lewis moved to N. C. after 1790. He was a surveyor of roads in Brunswick Co., Virginia 1790—but in Chatham Co., N. C., is found on record a bill of sale of a negro woman named Peggy from John Petty to Harbert Lewis—1800. Has either Harbert Lewis or Thomas Betty any record of Revolutionary service? Williamson Vaughan Lewis and Clarkie Bell had: Margaret, Clementine, Louisa, George Barbee, Harbert, John Williamson, James, Llewelyn, Lindsey, Leah and Elizabeth.

(2) Ayer—Cook.—John Ayer, of Stonington and Preston, Conn., married Abigail Cook of Preston, Feb. 21, 1743. He was son of John Ayer and Sarah Williams, his wife. Would like the ancestry of Sarah Williams. Abigail Cook was daughter of John Cook and Ruth Bartow. Was John Ayer in Revolutionary War?—M. C. C.

93. (1). Ewing.—I would like the record of the Revolutionary service of George Ewing (Col. or Gen.), who served as commissary at Valley Forge, 1777 in the Penn. line. He went from Lancaster Co., Penn.

(2) Olnsmead—Wheeler.—Wanted—the names of parents and ancestry of Mina or Mindwell Olmstead, born July, 1782 near Fairfield or Birmingham, Conn. Married 1st to Daniel (Donald) Wheeler May 21, 1801. 2nd to Zalmon Pulling, of Providence, Saratoga Co., N. Y. She died in Saratoga, N. Y.

(3) Wheeler.—Wanted the names and residence of parents of Donald Wheeler, born Mar. 2, 1778, near Fairfield or Birmingham, Conn. Married Mina or Almina Olmstead and lived in Galway Co., N. Y., where he died July 17, 1821.—F. N. T.

94. Betts-Holley.—Wanted the ancestry of Martha Betts, who married Jonathan Holley, a soldier of the Revolution from Mass.—E. M. L.

95. Cox-Decker.—I should like to learn something of George Cox, born in Maryland, 1748. He came to Vir. as a spy, 1773, where he rendered efficient service to the border settlements. He married, 1776, Susanna Decker. He lived in Wellsburg, W. Vir., where he died 1838.


97. Newkirk.—Correspondence is desired with any person of this name, or descendant of any Newkirk family—or any one having Newkirk history prior to 1808.—M. V. H.
98. **Davis-Fulton.**—Who were the parents of Rebecca Davis, who lived near Baltimore, Md? She married Samuel Fulton and they afterward moved to Berkeley Co., Vir. She was of English descent and her family were Episcopalians.—A. B. P.

99. **Davis.**—I am desirous of information of John Davis, who was born near Newburg (possibly Marlborough or Milton). He was at Stony Point under General Wayne and Major Stewart. In what regiment was he? Is he the same man referred to in the reference book of the Daughters of the American Revolution?—A. L. H.

100. **Erb.**—Wanted information concerning the life and military service of Lawrence Erb, of Northampton county, Pa. Did he have a daughter or sister named Elizabeth? If so, whom did she marry?—A. C. T.

**Correction.**

74. (3) **Hill-Montgomery.**—Stillman, N. J., should be Stillwater, N. Y.

**To Correspondents.**

The number of queries has been so great that necessarily their insertion is delayed. They are inserted in the order of their receipt, and as rapidly as space will permit.

"The generations of men shall come and go; the greatness of yesterday shall be forgotten to-day, and the glories of this noon shall vanish before to-morrow's sun; but America shall not perish, but endure while the spirit of our fathers animates their sons."
Young People's Department.
YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT.

ANNUAL REPORT FROM STATE DIRECTOR OF VIRGINIA.

Madame President: As I assumed the office of director of the state of Virginia for the Children of the American Revolution so recently I have no report of personal work among the societies of the state. But there is activity, as you will see, that promises much for the future. The societies are:

The Patrick Henry, of Richmond.
The Norfolk Society, Miss Blanche Baker, president.
The Elizabeth Zane, Mrs. Margaret Dabney.
The Lynchburg, Virginia.
The Archie Woods Society, president, Miss Tuttle.

CAROLINE S. WISE,
State Director for Virginia.

The "Patrick Henry Society," Richmond, Va., of the Children of the American Revolution sends hearty greeting to the sixth annual convention of the National Society in meeting assembled. May the greatest success attend the exercises of the National Society and make us more eager to follow the lead of our able and enthusiastic national president and to line up for the principles of the society and to its motto "For God and Country."

MRS. VIRGINIUS HALL,
Acting President Patrick Henry Society.

C. A. R., Richmond, Va.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE DIRECTOR OF KENTUCKY.

The Kentucky Societies of the Children of the American Revolution send greeting to the National Convention.

At the time of the last convention, February, 1900, only one society in the state had a president and held monthly meetings and that society was the Col. George Mason Society at Paris, Kentucky. This society is now doing the best work it has ever done. At the monthly meetings interesting programs are given. There are twenty-eight members enrolled, with an average attendance of twenty. The Joseph Bulkley Society at Louisville, Kentucky, has recently resumed its meetings. Mrs. Mattie B. Tucker is now the president. She is quite an enthusiastic Daughter of the American Revolution, and will labor earnestly to make the work a success.

I attended the state conference of the Daughters of the Ameri-
can Revolution, held at Louisville, Kentucky, and asked the mem-
bers of the conference to co-operate with us in organizing local
societies. Quite a number of the daughters seemed interested in
the work and I trust that I may yet induce some of them to form
local societies.

The great need of the work in Kentucky is leadership. If we
could impress upon the mother society the importance of promot-
ing patriotism among the young, good results could be attained.
The welfare of the nation rests upon the education of the children.
Let us never forget that the object and work of our society is to
courage patriotism, and promote good citizenship.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. SARAH GRIMES TALBOTT,
State Director of Kentucky.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE DIRECTOR OF MARYLAND.

To the Annual Convention of the National Society of the Children
of the American Revolution:

The Lord Baltimore Society of the Children of the American
Revolution in Maryland, consisting of one hundred and three mem-
bers, under the able management of Mrs. Robt. C. Barry, president;
Miss Sarah Livingston Poe, vice-president, and the following of-
ficers: Miss Mary Whipple Fiske, corresponding secretary; Miss
H. Gladys Mason, treasurer; Miss Edna Dulaney, registrar; Mr.
Clarence Doyle, recording secretary; Mr. Wilbur T. Helm, stand-
ard bearer, Mrs. Neilson Poe, Jr., state promoter, has held regular
meetings in Baltimore City throughout the year on the first Friday
of each month.

At these meetings business is first discussed, and then two or
three short biographies of the Revolutionary heroes are read by the
members, followed by an informal dance or musical.

During the year nineteen hundred two large entertainments have
been given, one at Easter and one in November.

The society has sent thirty dollars towards the Continental build-
ing fund.

The society will be represented at the convention of 1901 by Mrs.
Robt. C. Barry, president, and five delegates: Miss Gladys Mason,
Mr. Eben Hill, who will give the address on the 22d; Miss Sarah
Applegarth, Miss Nannie Kensett, and one other not yet decided
upon owing to sickness.

Your state director is sorry to report her inability to have made
any societies throughout the state, owing to the fact that there
has been no Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution
except in Frederick, where I have met with no success, but during
the present year I hope to form societies in Hagerstown, Annapolis
and Cumberland, where there are now Daughters of the American Revolution.
Owing to circumstances over which your state director has had no control, she was unable to be with you last year.
Hoping to be with you on February the 22, 1901.
Respectfully submitted,

MRS. J. HOUGH COTTMAN,
State Director.

Baltimore, Maryland, February 9th.
1015 Cathedral St.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE DIRECTOR OF DELAWARE.
The Delaware Society, "Blue Hen's Chickens," of National Society of the Children of the American Revolution, now numbers 21 members.

Regular meetings have been held during the year, with a good average attendance, and the interest in the society is steadily increasing.

Ten new members have been added. Two of our charter members have become "daughters." One, Miss Maude Drein, has been transferred to the Caesar Rodney Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Wilmington. The other, Miss Marion Wiltbank Clarke, of Philadelphia, has entered a chapter in that city.

Since our last annual meeting the following are the chronological events of interest to our society:
February 20, 1900.—The Delaware Society, Children of the American Revolution entertainment at the home of Mrs. Charles Kingston, Wilmington.
March 17, 1900.—Entertainment at the home of Mrs. Sarah Turner, Wilmington.
May 19, 1900.—A delightful lawn party given the society at the home of Mrs. William Duncan, at Bellevue, near Wilmington.
"Flag Day," June 14, 1900.—The Delaware conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution was held the afternoon of June 14th, at Grubb's Landing, the home of the state regent, Mrs. Elizabeth Clarke Churchman.

The state director represented the Children of the American Revolution and read a paper on that occasion giving an account of the formation of the Blue Hen's Chickens Society, and its work since its organization.

The evening of the same day, in the New Century Club of Wilmington, Flag Day was appropriately celebrated and a reception given by the Delaware Society Sons of the American Revolution in honor of Gen. Joseph C. Breckinridge, U. S. A., president general of the Sons of the American Revolution; the Hon. Cornelius Amory Pugsley, of New York; the Rev. Ethelbert D. Warfield, D.
D., president of Lafayette College, and Col. Lewis C. Hopkins, of New York. Patriotic exercises were held in the auditorium, followed by a collation in the club parlors. The state director of the Children of the American Revolution served, with members of the Daughters of the American Revolution and Colonial Dames, on the reception committee.

Our society was also represented, by appointment of the state director, on the committee to petition to the senate and house of representatives, for proper and needed action by congress to secure the "flag" from any desecration, and the maintenance of its sacred character, under the law of the land.

In order to create among our Children of the American Revolution a high national sentiment and reverence for their "country's flag," we would suggest another free distribution of the beautiful poem of our gifted president general, Mrs. Daniel Lothrop.

September 22, 1900.—The Delaware Society of the Children of the American Revolution were invited guests to a "basket picnic" celebration at "Cooch's Bridge," under the auspices of the "Sons" and Daughters of the American Revolution, to mark the spot where "The Star Spangled Banner" was first unfurled in battle, on September 3, 1777, just previous to the battle of Brandywine. A special train conveyed the Wilmington delegation going and returning, and people were in attendance from all parts of the state, and from Philadelphia and Baltimore. The societies represented were: Sons of the American Revolution, Daughters of the American Revolution, Children of the American Revolution, the Cincinnati, Colonial Dames, Historical Society of Delaware, Delaware College, the public schools of the state, the Fourth Regiment of Delaware, and many patriotic citizens of the state.

It was decided to erect a granite memorial on the spot where the battle took place at Cooch's Bridge," and the unveiling of the same memorial will take place September 3, 1901, the anniversary of the battle. A joint committee of the various patriotic societies was named to secure funds and carry out plans for the memorial.

The state director of the Children of the American Revolution and the president of the "Blue Hen's Chickens" Society were appointed to represent our society.

October 15, 1900.—Our society was also represented by the state director of the Children of the American Revolution, and the president of the "Blue Hen's Chickens" Society at the dedicatory services in Independence Hall, and the unveiling of the memorial erected in Washington Square, Sixth and Walnut streets, Philadelphia, to the memory of the heroes of the Revolution buried there in unmarked graves. The Quaker City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, presented the memorial to the city of Philadelphia.

October 20, 1900.—The Delaware Society of the Children of the
American Revolution was entertained at the home of Mrs. William Murphy, Wilmington.

November 24, 1900.—The society was entertained at St. John's rectory, the home of Mrs. George C. Hall, state director.

At our last meeting in June, I suggested the feasibility of each member of the society putting aside "a penny a week" or more if desired, during our summer vacation, merely to *keep in mind* our society, the proceeds to go to our memorial fund. They passed a resolution to do so, and our treasury, as a result of the experiment, was enriched $5.00.

Might we suggest our National Society of the Children of the American Revolution throughout the land try the same plan next summer? the proceeds to go to some object designated by our president general, Mrs. Lothrop.

January, 1901.—Miss Carrie Johnson, of Wilmington, a great personal friend of the Children of the American Revolution of Delaware, gave them a delightful entertainment. All received handsome souvenirs of the joyous occasion. The children were unanimous in voting her an honorary member of their society.

February 6, 1901.—The state director was pleased to represent the Children of the American Revolution on "John Marshall Day," celebrated at the home of the Rev. and Mrs. Harry Chesley. Mrs. Chesley is a great-granddaughter of the late Chief Justice Marshall.

The first work of the Delaware Society of the Children of the American Revolution for the coming year will be to complete "The Clarke Church Memorial Fund," next to aid in the "memorial" for "Cooch's Bridge." After those are disposed of we desire to establish a "colonial archives" at the "historical building" for the keeping of records and other works of interest to our members.

Respectfully submitted,

SOPHIE C. HALL,
State Director of Delaware.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE DIRECTOR OF MASSACHUSETTS.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., February 5, 1901.

The Massachusetts state director, Children of the American Revolution, has the honor to present the following report for the year 1900:

The membership as reported by the different societies is about three hundred, and the average number of meetings held during the year by each society, eight. There has been one death.

Amount in treasuries, with bills all paid, three hundred and fifty dollars.

The year's work has been very satisfactory and shows that the members are earnest and interested. Where all have done so well, it is not right to single out any one society, but I will mention one
or two to show that they help the living, as well as honor the dead.

The Asa Pollard Society of Billerica has given twenty-one dollars and eighteen cents for patriotic work during the year, and has completed the marking of graves of Revolutionary soldiers in the old burying grounds of the town.

The Jonathan Thompson Society of Charlestown has given four dollars a month toward the care of a family of a civil war veteran.

The Capt. John Ford Society, of Lowell, has presented a working boys' club with a large American flag and the pledge of allegiance, printed in illuminated letters and suitably framed. Most of the boys are of foreign birth or parentage and they are to use the pledge and salute the flag as part of their exercises.

The Cambridge Society has given ten dollars towards the rehabilitation of the frigate Constitution, the first donation made; also five dollars to the Longfellow memorial to be placed in the City of Washington, D. C.; five dollars toward the observance of memorial day at Andersonville prison park, Georgia; five dollars toward the memorial to our late ex-Governor Roger Wolcott; and one hundred dollars to found a bed on the children's floating hospital.

All the money thus used for patriotic work by these different societies has been earned by the children in parlor sales, entertainments, colonial teas, etc. I sincerely believe that of all the work done by patriotic societies under whatever name they may exist, that of the Children of the American Revolution stands first. The seeds are being sown for a grand harvest and these noble little patriots will be armed and equipped for the great questions that they must meet and settle when we have been gathered to our fathers.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. ESTELLA HATCH WESTON,
Massachusetts State Director, C. A. R.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE DIRECTOR OF TEXAS.

Madame President and Members of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution:

It is with much regret that I submit to you this meager report of my work for the year. Can tell you of the organization of only one society, the "Nancy Scott," of Fort Worth, of which Mrs. William T. Scott is president.

We organized with fourteen members and received our charter in June. The society meets with the president on the second Monday afternoon of each month, and generally gives an interesting program. During this year, we hope to render financial aid to some branch of the work of the national society. There have been two additions to our membership and several are ready to join at our next meeting.
The Samuel McDowell Society of Dalles has received two new members. The president, Mrs. T. L. Westerfield, has planned to be present at the national meeting. The dues of the Nancy Stout and Samuel McDowell Societies have been paid for the year.

I have appointed two presidents, Mrs. James French at San Antonio, and Mrs. D. C. Bolinger at Waco. Both appointments have been confirmed by the national board. No organization has been perfected at either place, though steps have been taken in that direction.

Have endeavored to appoint presidents at Galveston, Houston, Austin, and Tyler, but have not been successful. Trust that the labor of the past year may bring forth good results and that this great state may take front rank in teaching the children through our beloved society patriotism, love of country, and duties of good citizens.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. WILLIAM B. HARRISON,
State Director for Texas, N. S. of C. A. R.

February 6, 1901.

Fling out Old Glory to the breeze,
O'er broad'ning land and wide extending seas.
Its crimson bars and white,
Have caught the red'ning tints of dawn,
And heaven's unsullied light.
And on its azure field of blue,
Undimmed its stars are shining through
As shines the peerless stars of night.

—S. M. P.
PRESIDENT M’KINLEY.

"Help us to pray as prayed thy Son;
Help us to trust a Father’s care;
And since thou couldst not grant our prayer,
Help us to say, Thy will be done!"

Somerville, New Jersey.

To MRS. MCKINLEY:
The Daughters of the American Revolution of New Jersey offer unto you our tender love and sympathy. Your loss—our loss. Your grief—our grief. May the everlasting arms of mercy enfold you.

E. ELLEN BATCHELLER,
State Regent.

September 14, 1901.

DURING the week wherein the President, Mr. McKinley, lay prone, stricken and suffering, the Nation was on its knees in prayer for his recovery. Now that God has seen fit to take him unto Himself and “gather him unto his Fathers,” the country is bowed in an anguished sense of loss, and all classes of American citizens—all men, women and children—grieve together.

Remembering that the Daughters of the American Revolution are descendants of the forefathers who made this a Nation, who died that it might live, it seems not unfitting that members of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution should testify their grief at the death of the Nation’s head, by wearing an unostentatious evidence of mourning. The regent of the New York City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, therefore suggests that each member of the chapter wear a small badge of mourning upon the left breast, for a period of thirty days from this, the date of the President’s death, September 14, 1901. Such badge may consist of a small piece of crêpe, or soft black material, pinned by the insignia of the Daughters of the American Revolution or the pin of the New York City Chap-
ter, Daughters of the American Revolution, or by a mini-
ture flag of the Nation.
Commingling with the horror of the dastard deed which
brought death to the country's chief, and the natural distress
of all citizens, is a peculiar and poignant grief felt by women.
One of their sister-women is cruelly bereft—she may well cry
aloud: "Was ever sorrow like unto my sorrow?" The lover
who became a husband, the husband who remained a lover,
the man perfect in his relations to the woman, torn from the
arms of a wife whose sole source of light and life he has been!
Let every woman pray for peace to that bereaved heart!
On September 7, immediately following the shooting of the
President, the regent of the New York City Chapter, Daugh-
ters of the American Revolution, sent the following telegram
to Mrs. McKinley:
"Four hundred New York women, who are your sister-Ameri-
cans, share to-day your anxiety and your prayers for the President's
recovery."
(Signed)
E. McLEAN (Mrs. Donald McLean),
Regent New York City Chapter, Daughters American Revolution.
Expressions of the present profound sympathy of the
chapter will be duly forwarded at the proper time.
I, your regent, stretch forth my hands to every member
of our New York City Chapter, Daughters of the American
Revolution, that, together, we may sorrow in this hour of
our Country's woe, and pray for our Country's weal.
EMILY N. RITCHIE McLEAN (Mrs. Donald McLean),
Regent N. Y. C. C., D. A. R.
Cooperstown, N. Y., September 14, 1901.

MARY FLOYD TALLMADGE CHAPTER of Litchfield, Connecti-
cut, at the regular meeting, September 17th, passed the fol-
lowing resolutions:
Resolved, That we, the Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter, of the
National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, whose
watchword is patriotism and whose first concern is for all that
affects the welfare of our beloved country, do here record our par-
ticipation in the deep sorrow that has come upon the nation. We desire to express our personal grief for the loss of him who, in his life and in his death, was a willing sacrifice to his country's service; who tried to learn the will of the people who chose him as their chief representative, and having learned it to fulfill it with a faithfulness which won the confidence of all. We honor him for his steadfastness in the paths of duty and patriotism; for his simple manliness, his loyalty and truth, his gentleness and dignity in all the public and private walks of life; for his courage and Christian forbearance in the hour of his assassination; we shall ever preserve his memory in love and reverence, and shall regard his cruel death with horror and indignation; and we do here express our detestation of a crime so unspeakably abhorrent and inhuman.

Resolved, That we deplore the existence in our midst of men and women so benighted as to be dead to all sense of law and order; dead to all sense of gratitude toward a country which affords them a refuge from the oppressor and an opportunity to begin life afresh under the protection of that freedom which they abuse; and dead to all instincts of humanity in that they murder and incite to murder those whose goodness and greatness they cannot understand.

Resolved, That hereafter the nation should more strictly guard him whom it entrusts with its welfare and its destinies; that in our opinion an assault upon the life of the president of the United States, whether successful or unsuccessful, whether perpetrated in times of war or times of peace, is an assault upon the life of this nation, and as such is as much an act of high treason as any assault upon United States troops or the giving of aid and comfort to an enemy in times of war; that such assault should come within the jurisdiction of the federal courts, and be punishable therein as an act of treason against the nation;

Resolved, That it is now the duty of every American citizen to further such laws as shall hereafter prevent the recurrence of a calamity which has now come upon us for the third time within the life of a single generation; that it is our duty to stamp out anarchy's fiendish and unholy cult, and not only to make an example of the misguided and infatuated assassin, but also to bring to just retribution those who incite him to his hideous crime against society.

Resolved, That our hearts go out in grief and sympathy to the wife whose sorrow and bereavement are greater even than that of the nation; and that we bid God-speed to him, our new president, so suddenly and terribly called to assume the burden and responsibilities of his high station.

Elizabeth C. Barney Buel,
Regent.
IN MEMORIAM

"There is no Death! What seems so is transition;
This life of mortal breath
Is but a suburb of the life elysian,
Whose portal we call Death."

MRS. AMELIA WATROUS, a "real daughter" of the Wadsworth Chapter, Middleton, Connecticut, died in East Hampton, Connecticut, August 20, 1901, aged 96 years.

MRS. ELIZABETH CRANE SHAW, Francis Shaw Chapter, Anamosa, Iowa, died at Anamosa, June 12, 1901, aged 75.

MRS. SARAH SUSANNAH MACMURPHY ADAMS, Augusta Chapter, Augusta, Georgia, died July 26, 1901, in her 95th year.

MISS MARY LUTHERA BISSELL, Fort Stanwix Chapter, Rome, New York, died in Rome, New York, August 21, 1901, in her 72d year, greatly mourned.

MRS. CHARLOTTE LUCRETIA AMSDEN HAWKINS, "real daughter" of the Ann Story Chapter, Rutland, Vermont, died August 14, 1901, aged 87 years.

MRS. JENNIE NORTON BEVERIDGE, Catharine Greene Chapter, Xenia, Ohio, died May 22, 1901.

MISS EMILY BEACH GREENE, Astenrogen Chapter, Little Falls, New York, died May 1, 1901.

"Two hands upon the breast,
And labor's done;
Two pale feet crossed in rest,
The race is won."

These volumes grow in value as the facilities for procuring the data increases. This one is full of genealogical and historical material which can be used in perfecting many other Revolutionary lines. It should be in every library and will be particularly useful in the parts of the country where access to the original sources is not easy. Great care has been taken in verifying every statement. Historical accuracy has been the leading idea.

COLONIAL AND REVOLUTIONARY HOMES. WILTON, NORWALK, WESTPORT AND DARIEN. Printed for the Norwalk Chapter, of Norwalk, Connecticut.

These papers upon the old homes and their association with the colonial and Revolutionary history of the times were written by members of the chapter, who made the work a labor of love. They undertook to rescue from oblivion the interesting account of the old families from whom so many of their members are descended. All the details have been verified, an arduous task. Many bits of hitherto unwritten history will be found between the covers. The book is beautifully illustrated. The Norwalk Chapter has done a good work in carrying out one of the provisions of our constitution.

YEAR BOOKS OF CHAPTERS:

Washington Court House Chapter, Washington Court House, Ohio, Mrs. May S. Stutson, regent; American history in general.
Tuscarora Chapter, Binghamton, New York, Mrs. Anna Cornelia Gregg, regent; contains the history and by-laws.
Hannah Woodruff Chapter, Southington, Connecticut, Mrs. Jane C. Y. Pultz, regent, presents a fine program.
The Old South Chapter, Boston, Massachusetts, Mrs. Laura Wentworth Fowler, regent, contains an account of the patriotic work of the chapter.
Catharine Greene Chapter, Xenia, Ohio, Mrs. William M. Wilson, regent, gives program on local history and patriotic citizenship.
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.

[Continued.]
MINUTES OF THE EARLIEST MEETINGS OF THE NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT, PRIOR TO THE PUBLICATION OF THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

The Board of Management met, pursuant to adjournment.
Present: Mrs. Cabell; Mrs. Blount; Mrs. St. Clair; Mrs. Goode; Mrs. Boynton; Mrs. Devereux; Miss Keim;* Mrs. Shields and Misses Washington and Desha.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.
A communication from the Regent of the New York City Chapter was read, received and ordered on file.

On motion the following resolutions were adopted:
RESOLVED, That the Board of Management decline to accept the resignation of Mrs. R. A. Pryor as Regent of the New York Chapter.

RESOLVED, That the Board of Management appreciates the action of Mrs. Pryor in withdrawing all objections to the formation of other Chapters in New York City in the interest of harmony and peace and the prosperity of the National Society.

On motion, the following resolution was adopted:
WHEREAS, The best interests of the National Society will be promoted by the formation of additional Chapters in New York City, the National Board does hereby authorize and approve the organization of a Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION by Mrs. Anna M. Steers, Regent, in that part of the city of New York, known as Harlem, to be called by such name as the Chapter may adopt, and do hereby direct the National Board to issue a Charter therefor as soon as the same can be prepared, on payment of the cost thereof.

On motion the following resolution was adopted:—
RESOLVED, That the Chapter which was organized by Mrs. W. W. Shippen as Regent, in Morristown, New Jersey, be authorized and approved, excepting so far as it elects State Officers, which, with the exception of a State Regent (who is an organizing Officer) are unknown to the Constitution of the National Society.

RESOLVED, That the ladies composing that Chapter be requested to change the name of their Chapter, as the name, "New Jersey Chapter" is likely to be misleading, as other Chapters may be formed in that State in the future.

A letter from Mrs. Salas, who had been appointed by Mrs. Darling as Regent for Georgia, and designated as a member of the National Board, in reply to a letter from the Recording Secretary, asking her if she intended to act as a member of the Board, was

*Mrs. Keim.
presented and was ordered on file, whereupon the following resolu-
tion was adopted:

RESOLVED, That as Mrs. Salas has, in discourteous terms, writ-
ten that she intends to ignore the authority of the Board, her ap-
pointment as Regent for Georgia, and designation as a member of
the National Board of Management is not confirmed.

This is regretted, inasmuch as all the other appointments of Mrs.
Darling have been most promptly confirmed, and the Secretary is
instructed to inform her that the Board believes she has acted hastily
and without a knowledge of the facts in the case.

Pending this motion, a communication from Mrs. Darling was
presented by Mrs. Keim, in which she announced that she will no
longer recognize the National Board officially -er-bee444 ,- which was
ordered on file.

Miss Louise Ward McAllister; Mrs. B. O. Wilbour; Mrs. W. W.
Shippen and Mrs. De Fontaine; and Mrs. N. B. Hogg & Mrs.
were confirmed as members of the National Board
of Management and Mrs. Esther H. King as Regent of Brooklyn.
N. Y.*

The legal adviser presented a letter from Mrs. Darling in regard
to Mrs. Webster's case, and stated that Mrs. Webster complained
that she had no opportunity to perfect her application.

The letter and the answer thereto were ordered on file.

On motion of Mrs. Boynton it was ordered that the Registrar
General write to Mrs. Webster to send a copy of all correspon-
dence with Mrs. Clark in reference to her application, and to make
a full statement of all the facts in the case, so that the Board coul d
be informed as to whether she has proper ground of complaint.

The legal adviser presented the Circular and requested instruc-
tions as to what names should be used thereon, stating that Mrs.
Darling had written to the Recording Secretary General forbidding
the use of her name.

On motion of Mrs. Goode, the matter was postponed till the
meeting of July 1st, 1891.

On motion of Mrs. Goode, a committee consisting of Miss Wash-
ington; Mrs. Goode; Miss Desha and Mrs. Shields, was appointed
to see about the employment of a clerk, and report to the Board at
its next meeting.

On motion of Miss Desha, Mrs. Boynton; Mrs. Walworth and
Mrs. Knott were added to the Committee on Applications.

Mrs. Cabell said she thought the words "National Society" should
be placed on the stationery of the Society, which, on motion, was
ordered.

On motion Board adjourned.

*An additional name is here interpolated in another handwriting.
Board met pursuant to call July 1st, 1891.
Present: Mesdames Cabell; Boynton; Devereux; Goode; Shields; and Miss Washington and Miss Desha.
Minutes were read and a change ordered in the last clause regarding the heading of the official paper, as follows:
The following resolution was proposed by Mrs. Boynton and after discussion unanimously adopted by the Board:
WHEREAS, Mrs. Flora Adams Darling, Vice President in Charge of the Organization of Chapters of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, has refused to recognize the authority of the National Board of Management, and to report her action to the same, and has forbidden the use of her name, and threatened the Board with legal proceedings, and has declared in writing that her relations with the Board are ended, and has represented the Board as being her appointees, and subject to her direction, and has charged members of the Board with being engaged in conspiracy against her, and has persistently attempted to discredit the authority of the Board with the members of the Society; Now,
THEREFORE, The National Board of Management, believing that the best interests of the Society demand her removal from office, do declare that Mrs. Flora Adams Darling is hereby removed from the office of Vice President in Charge of the Organization of Chapters of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, and the said office is hereby declared vacant:
RESOLVED. That till further direction of the Board, the supervision of the organization of Chapters is committed to a committee of three members of the Board, to be appointed by the Vice President Presiding, who shall have authority to carry on the said work under the supervision of the Board.
Attest:
MARY L. SHIELDS, M. V. E. CABELL,
Recording Secretary General. Vice President Presiding.

On motion it was resolved this Resolution, accompanied by an explanatory circular, be sent to each member of the National Society.
Mrs. Boynton; Mrs. Blount; Mrs. Devereux; Miss Barton; Mrs. Greeley; and Mrs. Knott were appointed as a committee to prepare said circular.
On motion it was ordered that all names of the Board, including those of the Regents who act upon it, be printed in the Constitution.
On motion it was Resolved,
That it is the sense of this Board that one person should not hold the offices of the State and Chapter Regent at the same time.
On motion the Printing Committee was authorized to issue a form for a certificate of appointment for State and Chapter Regents.
On motion a committee of three was appointed, being Miss Desha; Mrs. Goode and Miss Washington, to procure national Charter from Congress.
On motion Miss Washington was authorized to sign all certificates of membership.
On motion, it was Resolved, That the Board of Management, relying on the good judgment of Miss L. W. McAllister, Regent for New York, do hereby authorize the formation by her of an additional Chapter in New York City, to be known by such name as she may designate. Also, that she nominate a suitable Regent for said Chapter, and representative women as Regents for the different towns in New York, sending their names to the National Board for confirmation.
The committee on employing a clerk for the Board was empowered to select the same, at the cost of $25 per month.
The following names were presented and accepted by the Society.*

MEETING OF JULY 31, 1891.

A special meeting of the National Board of Management of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION was held at Mrs. Cabell's, Thursday evening, July 31, 1891.
Present: Mrs. Cabell; Mrs. Devereux; Mrs. Boynton; Mrs. Lockwood; Miss Washington; Miss Desha; Mrs. Knott and Mrs. Goode; also, by special invitation of Mrs. Boynton, Chairman of the Committee on Organization, Mrs. Alexander.
Mrs. Cabell in the Chair.
Mrs. Goode was designated Secretary pro tem.
Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.
The papers of the following applicants were approved and passed upon:

Mrs. Asa P. Childs
Mrs. Mary E. McChandleess
Miss Mary O'H. Darlington
Miss Edith Darlington
Mrs. Wm. T. Wallace
Miss Anna M. Spring
Mrs. Flora McK. Pierce
Miss Kate C. McKnight

Mrs. Cyrus K. Remington
Miss Harriet Hallowell
Mrs. Emmie F. Patty
Mrs. Myra F. Galbraith
Mrs. Leland Stanford
Mrs. Edward R. Hammatt
Mrs. David Hewes.

Upon motion of Miss Desha the following resolution was passed:

*No list given.
"Applications when received shall be immediately acknowledged by the Registrar General upon postal cards prepared for that purpose. After having been approved by the Committee on Registration, they shall be brought before the Board for final action. If accepted, they shall then be signed by the Registrar General; the national number shall be placed upon them and they shall be given to the Recording Secretary.

The Recording Secretary shall sign them; she shall immediately notify the applicants of their acceptance, and shall promptly return the applications to the Registrar General for filing.

If rejected, the applicant shall be promptly so informed.

If the application is defective, the applicant shall be so informed by the Registrar General, and be asked to give "authorities." If not acceptable to the Society, that shall be simply stated.

The papers of Mrs. Flora Adams Darling were submitted by the Registrar General, and upon motion, further investigation of said papers was decided upon.

Mrs. Boynton, Chairman of the Committee on Organization, made a report of progress.

Mrs. Boynton presented to the ladies Mrs. Alexander, who had kindly consented to act for Mrs. Boynton during her absence from town.

The Board expressed itself as most fortunate in accepting a valuable service of Mrs. Alexander.

Mrs. Pryor, Regent of the New York City Chapter, was elected Vice President General, and Mrs. Leland Stanford, Honorary Regent for the State of California.

Miss Desha, Chairman of the Committee on Charter, presented a report of progress, together with copies of a circular which had been sent to every member of Congress. Miss Desha further stated that many many replies had been received expressing the willingness of the writers to assist in the undertaking.

Letters were read as follows: From Mrs. Foster, accepting a position on the Committee of Organization:

From Mrs. James French of San Antonio, Texas, asking information with regard to the division in the Society:

From Mrs. Hogg, asking several questions about matters of organization:

From Mrs. Harrison, the President of the Society, informing the Board that she had declined the position of Vice President General in the Society being formed by Mrs. Flora Adams Darling.

From Mr. McDowell, explaining the circumstances connected with his arbitrary removal from the chairmanship of the Advisory Committee of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, and requesting that his resignation, previously tendered, should be formally accepted.

Upon motion the Board passed the following resolution:
WHEREAS, A discourtesy was shown to Mr. W. O. McDowell at the time of the organization of the Society, by the dropping of his name from the chairmanship of the Advisory Committee:

RESOLVED: That the discourtesy now be repaired by the acceptance of his resignation, as tendered the 23d of May, 1891, and that Mr. McDowell be requested to continue a member of the Advisory Committee.

The Board then adjourned, subject to the call of the presiding Officer.

A special meeting of the Board of Management was held at Mrs. Cabell's residence, Wednesday evening, August 12th, 1891.

Present: Mrs. Cabell; Miss Desha; Mrs. Alexander; Mrs. Blount; Mrs. Knott; Miss Washington and Mrs. Goode.

Mrs. Cabell in the Chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The following ladies were elected to membership:

Miss Grace Lynde Bates  Mrs. Isabella L. Sturtevant
Mrs. Henry L. Pope  Mrs. John E. Palmer
Mrs. Clark Witbeck  Mrs. Sydney T. Fontaine

Mrs. Alexander, in behalf of the Committee on Organization, made a report of progress.

Letters were read from: Mrs. Salas; Mrs. Keim; Mrs. Boynton, in regard to Mrs. Shippen and the New Jersey Chapter, and from Mrs. Darling, demanding of the Society the sum of six hundred dollars for her services as organizer. Also, letter from Mrs. Darling, withdrawing her name from the Society and the names of several others.

The Board directed that Mrs. Darling be informed that the Society acquiesced in her withdrawal; but that it will be necessary for the ladies mentioned in her letter to make a personal expression of their wishes in this respect.

A letter was read from Mrs. Stears, withdrawing the Darling Chapter.

The Board directed that Mrs. Stears be informed that no Regent could withdraw a Chapter; that each member of any Chapter is a member of the National Society, and can cease to be a member only by personal request, and that, therefore, the Board declined to recognize Mrs. Stears' right to withdraw the Darling Chapter.

On motion it was decided to send commissions stamped with Society's seal and signed by Mrs. Harrison, President General of the Society, to all loyal Regents, and that letters be written demanding a decision from uncertain Regents.

On motion it was decided that a pamphlet be prepared as soon as possible, giving the history of the Society and its relations with
A special meeting of the Board of Management was held at Mrs. Cabell's residence, Tuesday evening, Sept. the 8th.

Present: Mrs. Earle; Mrs. Devereux; Miss Washington; Miss Desha; Mrs. Alexander and Mrs. Goode.

Mrs. Cabell in the Chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The following ladies were elected to membership in the Society:

- Mrs. Marian T. C. Smith
- Mrs. Ellie G. Painter
- Mrs. Mary L. D. Putnam
- Mrs. Dora Hopkins
- Miss Mary Isabella Forsyth
- Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood
- Miss Grace A. T. Taylor
- Mrs. Jennie A. Dalzell
- Miss Margaret S. Lyon
- Miss Lucy T. Bittenger
- Mrs. J. Bowman Sweitzer
- Miss Elizabeth B. Patterson
- Mrs. Sally A. Jackson
- Mrs. Ida D. Elder
- Mrs. Mary H. Jordan
- Mrs. Francis C. Martin
- Miss Ellen W. Hall
- Mrs. Bessie G. T. Bissell
- Miss Zelie Jennings
- Mrs. Mary T. Murdoch
- Mrs. Lavinia M. M. Harding
- Mrs. Carrie T. Holland
- Mrs. Jeanie B. McKnight

On motion it was decided to issue a call for a conference meeting on October 6; also that invitations to this meeting, to be signed by Mrs. Harrison as President General, be sent to all Officers of the Society and to all ladies who have been invited at any time to serve as Officers of the Society.

A report from the Treasurer General was read.

Letters were read from: Mrs. McCartney; Mrs. Shippen; Mrs. Flint, of Brooklyn, assuring the National Society of her loyalty; Mrs. Hogg, of Pennsylvania, asking stationery and stamps for use in State organizing; Mrs. De Fontaine, of Georgia; Mrs. French, of Texas, declining Regency for San Antonio; Mrs. Putnam, accepting the Regency for the State of Iowa; Mrs. Breckinridge, Honorary Regent for Georgia, requesting the confirmation of Mrs. Pope for Regent for Louisville; Mrs. Talbot, Honorary Regent for Rhode Island; Mrs. Matthew Carpenter, Wisconsin, expressing inability to serve the Society actively, because of contemplated residence abroad; Miss Rebecca Warren Brown, of Boston, declining to serve as Regent for Boston; Mrs. Duncan, of Atlanta, Georgia,
also, the following letter from the Saratoga Monument Association, conveying their greeting to the Society, and the following motion:

WHEREAS, the National Society, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, established in Washington City, Oct. 11, 1890, and presided over by Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, and represented by women of acknowledged strength and ability, has for its object:

"To perpetuate the memory and spirit of the men and the women who obtained American independence, by the acquisition and protection of historical spots, and the erection of monuments, etc., and to cherish, maintain and extend the institution of American freedom, to foster true patriotism and love of country, Therefore,

RESOLVED, The Saratoga Monument Association sends greetings, and cordial wishes for success in their patriotic undertakings, to the "DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION."

The Board then adjourned, subject to the call of the presiding Officer.

The Board of Management met October 7th, 1891, subject to the call of the President.

Present: Mrs. Benjamin Harrison; who presided, and Mrs. Cabell; Clarke; Foster; Goode; Boynton; Knott; Osborn; Hamlin; Blount; Kern; Walworth; William Devereux; MacDonald; Lockwood; Klein;* Hogg; and Misses Desha and Washington.

A large number of State Chapter Regents and Officers were present by invitation of the Board.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

The Chairman of the Committee on Organization of Chapters read her report as follows:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION:

In June last the present Committee on Organization was appointed by the Board to examine the roll of Regents which was in a very confused condition.

In order to learn the position of these ladies with regard to the National Society, a letter was sent to each Regent, asking whether she desired to continue in office, acting in accord with the Society as organized October 11th, 1890. The following ladies have accepted the action of this date; are in full harmony with the National Board, and have signified their wish to retain their positions as Regents:

Mrs. Kate Avery, " " Cleveland, Ohio.

*Keim.
Mrs. Waldsen, Hon. R., New Hampshire.
Mrs. Fontaine Chap. R., Galveston, Texas.
Mrs. Buckner, State R., Kentucky.
Mrs. Devereux, Chap. R., Georgetown, D. C.
Mrs. Wilbour, State R., Rhode Island.
Mrs. Keim, Chapter R., Hartford, State R., Conn.
Mrs. Cockrell, State R., Missouri.
Mrs. Jackson, Chap. R., Atlanta, Georgia.
Mrs. Pope, Chap. R., Louisville.
Mrs. Putnam, State R., Iowa.
Mrs. Hubbard, State R., California.
Mrs. Washington, Chap. R., Macon, Georgia.
Mrs. Newport, State R., Minnesota.
Mrs. W. O. P. Breckenridge, Hon. R., Kentucky.
Mrs. Pryor, Chap. R., New York City; Hon. R., Va.
Mrs. Talbot, Hon. R., Rhode Island.
Mrs. Ames, Hon. R., Rhode Island.
Mrs. Smith, Hon. R., Conn.
Mrs. Hewes, Chap. R., San Francisco, California.
Mrs. Stanford, Hon. R., California.
Mrs. Martin, Hon. R., California.
Mrs. Shippen, State R., New Jersey.
Mrs. Wm. Wirt Henry, State R., Virginia.

The new books are now very nearly filled; order and system taking the place of confusion and loose action, and the Committee takes pleasure in announcing to the Board and Regents present, that no further delay or annoyance is anticipated.

Mrs. H. V. Boynton,
Mrs. H. Leo Knott,
Mrs. John W. Foster.
Committee on Organization.

On motion the report was received. Mrs. McCarthney objected, because her name, as Regent of Wyoming Valley Chapter, was not on the list, and also asked to know why there were two State Regents for New Hampshire, if there could be but one in Pennsylvania.

It was explained that the reading of two names for New Hampshire was a mistake, only one being on the list.

On motion the report was amended by inserting the name of Mrs.
McCarthney as Regent for Wyoming Valley Chapter, Pennsylvania, whereupon the report was adopted.

Mrs. Cabell then nominated Mrs. Katharine S. McCarthney as one of the Vice Presidents General and a member of the Board of Management. The affirmative vote was taken, showing a majority in Mrs. McCarthney's favor; but before the negative vote was taken, Mrs. McCarthney stated that she positively declined the honor; that she had called attention to the error in the report as to the New Hampshire Regents because she had received a letter from the Committee on the subject, and she was surprised not to hear her name read; that she was not seeking preferment, and could not be put in the position of so doing. The vote was accordingly not announced.

Col. Marshall MacDonald, member of the Advisory Board, read, at the request of the Treasurer General, her report of the financial condition of the Society, which was received. The report, after explanation, was adopted and ordered filed.

The following is a summary thereof:*  

On motion of Mrs. Walworth, the Treasurer General was authorized to pay to the respective Chapters the amount shown to be due them in the report.

On motion of Mrs. Cabell, the Treasurer General was authorized to credit the amount of $62.50 to the names of those who did not appear in the blanks as having paid,—by reason of the uncertainty of Mrs. Darling's report,—and credit herself with the deficit, so as to balance her books.

Gen. Shields then presented a bill of Mrs. Darling for $676.00 for services and expenses while Vice President in Charge of the Organization of Chapters, and asked for instructions.

He stated that he understood that $600 of the bill was for personal services for six months, at $100 a month, and the $76. was for expenses, an itemized account of which he had requested Mrs. Darling to send to the Board, but no statement had been received.

The Treasurer General informed the Board, that when Mrs. Darling had sent in her bill for expenses,—which had been allowed,—she also had sent a bill for $600 for 6 months work at $100 per month, receipted in full by Mrs. Darling, "for the good of the cause."

After full discussion the following resolution was offered by Mrs. Walworth, and unanimously carried: RESOLVED, That as this Society is a voluntary organization for patriotic purposes, and not for mercenary profit, and as none of the Officers have ever claimed,
or have ever been paid for their services, and as the understanding was, that all should give their services without compensation, and as Mrs. Darling had recognized this by sending a receipt in full for services "for the good of the cause," That the National Board does not recognize any legal or moral obligation to pay Mrs. Darling anything for her services, and therefore declines to pay the claim for $600; And further, That if Mrs. Darling will render to the National Society an itemized bill of her expenses for the $76 claimed, and an account of her collections, shown to be due from her by the Treasurer General's books, that the Board will consider the same and make fair and equitable settlement with her. But until the Board is advised of the facts, as to the expenses, and the application of money retained by Mrs. Darling, it cannot pay the claim for $76."

Mrs. Osborn, Chairman of the Committee on the World's Exposition, made a verbal report of progress.

Mrs. Lockwood presented from Mrs. Moran, Regent for Charlottesville, Virginia, the copyright of a book written by her, and called "Miss Washington, of Virginia," which was accepted with thanks.

Mrs. Shields gave notice that she would offer, at the next meeting, amendments to Article 13 of the By-laws, striking out all after the words "Registrar General," and inserting in lieu thereof, the words "and the seal of the National Society;" and also by inserting the words "Sons of the Revolution," and adding the letter "s" to "organization," in Article 15 of the By-laws.

Mrs. Leo Knott was called to the Chair, when Mrs. Cabell gave a clear exposition of the views of the Board as to the recent occurrences, which was gratefully received by the Board, and a vote of thanks offered by Mrs. McLain, of New York, on behalf of the Regents present.

On motion, the Board then proceeded to elect a Vice President in Charge of Organization.

Mrs. Shields nominated Mrs. H. V. Boynton, and Mrs. Walworth moved that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot of the Board for Mrs. Boynton, which was unanimously carried.

The Secretary cast the ballot for Mrs. Boynton and the President announced that she was elected as Vice President General in Charge of Organization, till the next Continental Congress.

On motion of Mrs. Shields, the Committee on Organization was authorized to continue as the advisers and assistants of Mrs. Boynton in her work.

On motion of Miss Desha, the Board unanimously passed a vote of thanks to Mrs. Alexander for the ability and devotion to the work, shown by her, as the representative of Mrs. Boynton during the summer.

The motion was unanimously carried, and Mrs. Alexander gracefully acknowledged the compliment.
On motion, the Board adjourned till 8 P. M. Oct. 10th, 1891, to pass on applications for Charter members, and for such other mission as might come before it.

Secretary.

Washington City, D. C., Oct. 10, 1891.

Pursuant to the call of the Vice President, the Board met at No. 1409 Mass. Ave.,

Present: Mrs. Cabell, presiding; Miss Desha, Washington; Mrs. Deveraux; Gordon; Walworth; Lockwood; Keim; Clark; Knott; Boynton; MacDonald and Shields.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Registrars presented a list of 80 names and recommended their acceptance as members of the Society. A number of these persons were provisionally elected as Charter members, as their applications had been received too late to admit of investigation.

It was then declared that the opportunity for the admission of Charter members was passed.

Notice was given that a motion would be made at the next meeting of the Board, as follows: RESOLVED, That all fees received in payt. of life membership be set apart as the nucleus of a building fund.

The Corresponding Secretary read a letter from the Registrar in Georgia, asking for instructions.

The Board instructed Mrs. Walworth to answer this letter.

The following nominations were made and seconded, and accepted by the unanimous vote of the Board: Miss Mildred Lee, as Honorary Regent for Virginia; Mrs. William Denison, State Regent for Ohio; Mrs. Clifton R. Breckinridge was also confirmed as State Regent for Arkansas.

Mrs. Keim nominated Mrs. Northrop as Chapter Regent for Middletown, Connecticut, which nomination was seconded and confirmed by the Board.

On motion the accounts of Mrs. Darling, presented to the Board, were sent to Col. MacDonald of the Advisory Board, with the request that he confer with the legal adviser and that they be given power to act.

A letter was presented from Mrs. Harrison concerning the sale of Valley Forge.

On motion of Mrs. Keim, the following resolution was adopted:

*In another handwriting is here interpolated the following resolution:

"Resolved that a committee be appointed to consider the propositions in regard to Valley Forge and report to the President or Board of Management at an early day."
On motion of Mrs. Clark it was resolved to prepare and send a
circular to each member of the Society regarding the conference
of the Regents, held Oct. 6th and 7th.

On motion of Mrs. Lockwood the following committee, selected
by Mrs. Moran, and consisting of Mrs. Lockwood; Mrs. MacDon-
al; Osborn; Shields, and Misses Washington and Desha, was ac-
cepted to act concerning the book, "Miss Washington of Virginia,"
presented by Mrs. Moran.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

Washington City, D. C., October 24th, 1901.

The Board of Management met, pursuant to the call of the Vice
President, at 1409 Mass. Ave.

Present: Mrs. Cabell, presiding; Mrs. Keim; Mrs. Lockwood;
Mrs. Hamlin; Mrs. Clark; Mrs. St. Clair; Mrs. Goode; Mrs. Wal-
worth; Miss Desha; Mrs. Shields; Gen. Shields and Dr. Goode of
the Advisory Board.

Mrs. Hamlin, the Chaplain General, opened the meeting with an
appropriate prayer.

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

A communication from Mrs. Boynton, the Vice President in
Charge of Organization, was read, propounding the following ques-
tions, the answers to which the Secretary was directed to com-
municate to Mrs. Boynton, with the gratitude of the Society, for
her conscientious and laborious work.

Then follows the answers to Mrs Boynton's question regarding
Mrs. Buckner—No, see Article III, Section II of the Constitution,
and Article VIII, Section II of the Constitution.

Miss Marie Clair Boyd, of Cynthiana, Ky., nominated by Mrs.
Buckner, Regent of Kentucky; was confirmed conditionally, i. e.,
when her application has been accepted by the Board.

Mrs. Gen. Peck for State Regent, and Mrs. Gov. Page for Honor-
ary Regent for the State of Vermont, as nominated by the Vice
President in Charge of Organization, were confirmed by the Board,
with the same provision as the foregoing, i. e., acceptance of ap-
lication.

The case of Mrs. J. S. T. Stranahan; Mrs. Wm. Law, etc., offered
by Mrs. Pryor as Officers in N. Y., was laid on the table, as also
was the case regarding Mrs. Cilley of N. H.

Mrs. Alvord was confirmed as Chapter Regent of San Francisco;
Mrs. Hawes' case was allowed to pass until she was heard from;
Miss Rebecca Warren Brown was confirmed as Hon. Regent for
Mass., and Miss Susan Hale as State Regent for same, provided
they legally connect themselves with the Society of the D. A. R., as members.

The case of Mrs. Charles M. Conrad, who was suggested by Mrs. Johnson as State Regent for La., was referred back to Mrs. Boynton, and the Secretary was directed to inform Mrs. Boynton of the action of the Board.

On motion of Mrs. Clark it was resolved that each member of the Society be entitled to a copy of the Constitution.

On motion of Mrs. Goode it was resolved that the Printing Committee republish the circular changing and arranging the names as indicated by the minutes of the Society.

On motion it was resolved that the Secretary write to Mrs. Pryor, Regent of N. Y. Chapter, regarding her rank as an Officer.

On motion of Mrs. Walworth, Mrs. Mary S. Putnam of N. Y. was nominated as a Vice Pres. of the Society. The ayes and nos were called for, Result,—all voted yes.

On motion it was resolved that the word "honorary" be struck off the minutes of July 31st, as used in connection with the Regent of the N. Y. Chapter, the same being a clerical error.

On motion of Mrs. Hamlin it was resolved that all use of the seal or cut of the same, except officially, be forbidden.

The subject of the using of the insignia to decorate letter paper, &c., was referred to the Printing Committee, to report in the future to the Board.

On motion of Mrs. Walworth it was resolved that the Registrars be requested to prepare the applications of all Charter members, for binding in such division as they find suitable, and that they have them bound, or place them in the hands of the Printing Committee for this purpose.

A letter from Mrs. Lackland, appointed Regent for Missouri, was read, in which she refuses the office tendered her, on account of ill health.

The Secretary was directed to write to Mr. Fagg of St. Louis, regarding the matter of his letter.

The Vice P. in charge of organization was directed to send a commission to Mrs. McCarthy, Regent of Wyoming Valley Chapter, she having declared her loyalty before the whole Board and a number of Regents present, the same being recorded in the minutes of the general Society.

Mrs. W. A. Donaldson, of the Hermitage, Tenn., presents to the Society a "gavel, made of poplar wood cut from the Hermitage woods for the church, and once forming a part of the window frame in Gen. Jackson's church pew."

This was accepted gratefully, and the Secretary directed to write the same to Mrs. Donaldson.

Mrs. Shield's amendments, of the 7th:

"I wish to give notice, in accordance with the Constitution, and
By-laws, that I will offer at the next meeting of the Board, the following amendments to the By-laws:

Amend Article XIII By-laws by striking out all after the words "Registrar General," and adding in lieu thereof the words "and the seal of the National Society."

Amend Article XV By-laws by inserting the word "and Sons of the Revolution" after the words "sons" American Revolution" in the 2nd line thereof, and by adding the letter "s" to the word "organization." Mary L. Shields were adopted by the Board of Management.

The Chairman of the Printing Committee submitted the following report, which was accepted by the Board of Management:

Mrs. Clarke presented the following names that had been proved eligible by the Registrars, and the Secretary was instructed to cast the ballot for these members.

The Corresponding Secretary was instructed to write to Mrs. MacAllister and ask what action she had taken and what appointments she desired, &c.

Mrs. Walworth's resolution regarding a Memorial Hall was laid on the table, the hour being late. Matters regarding periodicals were also laid on the table.

Mr. Keim was introduced to the Board, and talked very pleasantly on the subject of Valley Forge, the subject of the sale of which had been placed before the ladies.

Mr. Keim made a proposition to this effect, the ladies of the committee being willing, cars would be placed at their disposal to take them to Valley Forge.

A resolution of thanks was tendered to Mr. Keim, with this added, that the ladies would accept the invitation if possible.

On motion it was resolved, that the Vice President Presiding, with delegates to the Continental Congress as a committee of arrangements, be empowered to call a meeting for the members of the National Society, resident in Washington, to make all suitable arrangements for a course of meetings for the study of the history and Constitution of the United States, and the study and practice of parliamentary law.

*No report given.  †No list given.
An adjourned meeting of the Board was held at 1409 Mass. Ave. Present: Mrs. Cabell, presiding; Mrs. Goode; Knott; Keim; Walworth; Lockwood; St. Clair; Miss Desha; Mrs. Shields.

The meeting opened with prayer by the Chaplain.

On motion of Mrs. Hamlin the office of Assistant Secretary was created.

On motion of Mrs. Hamlin, Mrs. Alexander was unanimously elected to fill the office aforementioned.

On motion Mrs. Lockwood was added to the World's Fair Committee.

A certificate from Caldwell & Co. being presented, Mrs. Goode made the following motion, which was adopted: RESOLVED, That the committee charged by the Board with the duty of patenting the badge of the Society be requested to act in its behalf in the matter of licensing Messrs. J. E. Cadwell & Co. to manufacture badges under the patent, in accordance with the agreement already accepted by the Board.

Mrs. Walworth read a letter prepared for Miss MacAllister of N.Y.

On motion the Board requested Mrs. Walworth to send the same to Miss MacAllister.

On motion Mrs. Boynton was directed to write a letter to all Regents who have accepted commissions, inquiring into the progress of their work.

On motion of Mrs. Shields it was resolved that Dr. Goode and Prof. Cabell become a committee to select two gentlemen from the Sons of the Revolution to act as members of the Advisory Board of the D. A. R. These gentlemen reported Mr. Lewis J. Davis, of Washington, and Dr. Persifer Frazer, of Philadelphia, who were declared elected, and the Secretary was directed to write to this effect to these gentlemen.

On motion it was resolved that the answers to the question asked by Mrs. Salas, of the conference, accompany the letter, &c., to be written by the Corresponding Secretary, asking Mrs. Salas to define her position toward the National Society.

On motion it was resolved that the following committees be discharged, the one on insignia and that on amendments.

On motion of Mrs. Hamlin it was resolved that the Board of Management limit its hour on the evenings of their meeting to 10 o'clock, whereupon the Board adjourned.

*Caldwell.
An adjourned meeting of the Board of Management met Saturday, Nov. 7th.

Present: Mrs. Cabell, Presiding; Mrs. Hamlin; Clark; Walworth; Lockwood; Knott; Goode and Shields and Keim and Miss Washington and Desha, with Dr. Goode and Prof. Cabell, of the Advisory Board.

Meeting opened with prayer by the Chaplain, Mrs. Hamlin.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

On motion of Mrs. Goode it was resolved that the Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Walworth, express to the friends of Mrs. MacAllister—Laughton and Mrs. Thurman, the sympathy of the Board of Management knowing that in the death of these women, the Society has suffered a loss.

On motion it was resolved that Mrs. Walworth be empowered to continue the arrangements previously made, whereby the Society comes into possession of the newspaper articles that pertain to its doings, and that the Society pay the cost of the same.

On motion of Mrs. Walworth the following resolution was adopted.

"That one or more Regents be appointed in every county, except in those cases where it conflicts with appointments already confirmed by the Board of Management."

On motion, Mrs. Annie McDowell Price Childs having been nominated by the Regent of Pennsylvania, as Chapter Regent of Pittsburgh, is confirmed in that office by the National Board of Management.

It was resolved that the resignation of Mrs. Horatio King as Chapter Regent for Brooklyn be accepted, and that the Board also assents to her request that her name be removed from the list of members of the National Society.

It was resolved that Miss Rebecca W. Browne be confirmed as Honorary Regent of Mass.; also, that Mrs. Burleigh is elected provisionally as Regent for Maine, i.e. when she proves her eligibility, and that the aforesaid resolution also apply to Mrs. Lillie R. Foote, of Montana.

On motion it was resolved that the Board of Management accept the resignation of Mrs. Lucia Blount as Regent of Indiana, and as Chapter Regent of Evansville, Ind., and that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for Mrs. Lucia Blount as a V. P. of the National Society and a member of the Board of Management.

On motion it was resolved that the Vice President in Charge of Organization appoint another Chapter Regent for Cleveland, Ohio, in accordance with Mrs. Avery's request.

Mrs. Walworth gave notice that she would present at the next meeting of the Board an order of business for the adoption of the National Board of Management.
On motion of Mrs. Shields, Mrs. Clifton R. Breckinridge, State Regent for Arkansas, was elected a member of the Board of Management.

On motion of Miss Desha it was resolved that the names of those nominated for the positions of Regents be given at one meeting and acted upon at the next.

As ten o’clock had arrived—the hour resolved upon as the end of the evening session, it was resolved that we now continue for half an hour, the work of the Board.

On motion it was resolved that the list of Charter members be printed with the next issue of the Constitutions.

The paper prepared by Miss Desha, reporting the conference of the Regents was referred to the following committee: Mrs. Clarke; Mrs. Walworth; Miss Desha; Mrs. Knott; Mrs. Shields; Mrs. Cabell.

On motion of Mrs. Clark, Mr. Keim spoke to the Board regarding his invitation to the committee appointed to consider the proposition made concerning Valley Forge, to visit the same, a resolution having passed at the previous meeting to accept Mr. Keim’s offer.

After discussion it was moved and carried that the aforesaid resolution, i. e. to accept Mr. Keim’s invitation, be reconsidered.

On motion it was ordered that the Board take a recess when it adjourns, to be called at the discretion of the Vice President Presiding.

On motion of Mrs. Shields it was resolved that the Printing Committee be instructed to have printed, in an attractive form, Mrs. Cabell’s address, and circulate it with the report of the meeting of the Regents.

The following named women were reported by the Registrars as eligible to the National Society, and were accepted by the Board of Management—viz:

Feb. 20. Miss Kate Batcheller, Chap. R., Saratoga, N. Y.
  Mrs. Chas. G. Sawyer, Ch. R., Dover, N. H.
  Mrs. Thomas O. Towles, Ch. R., Jefferson City, Mo.
  Mrs. James S. Peck, State Regent for Wisconsin.
  Mrs. Henry M. Shepard, Ch. R., Chicago.
  Mrs. Mary B. Lewis, Ch. R., Minneapolis, Minn.
  Mrs. Alice Key Blount, Ch. R., Baltimore, Md.
  Mrs. E. J. Hill, Ch. R., Norwalk, Conn.
  Mrs. E. O. Kimberly, Hon. R., Wisconsin.
7th. Mrs. Osborn, State R., Ill.
  Mrs. Breckinridge, State R., Ark.
Mrs. Knott, State R., Md.
Mrs. Shippen, State R., New Jersey.
Mrs. Keim, State R., Conn.
Mrs. Jackson (Henry), State R., Georgia.
Mrs. Dickinson, Ch. R., Ga.

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

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

(Signed) MARY S. LOCKWOOD,
         Chairman.
SUSAN RIVIERE HETZEL,
ELLEN HALL CROSMAN,
ELEANOR S. WASHINGTON HOWARD,
GEORGIA S. HATCHER,
GERTRUDE B. DARWIN.

The remaining minutes will appear in future numbers.
OFFICIAL.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY
OF THE
Daughters of the American Revolution

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

National Board of Management
1901.

President General.
MRS. CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS,
Indianapolis, Ind., and 1600 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D. C.

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

Vice-Presidents General.

(Term of office expires 1902.)

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

MRS. JOHN A. T. HULL,
Des Moines, Iowa,
17 0 21st Street, Washington, D. C.

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

MRS. JAY OSBORNE MOSS,
Sandusky, Ohio.

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

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

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

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

MRS. S. B. C. MORGAN,
Savannah, Georgia
Chaplain General.
MRS. WILLIAM A. SMOOT, 1111 Oronoco Street, Alexandria, Virginia.

Secretaries General.

Recording Secretary General.
MRS. ELEANOR S. WASHINGTON HOWARD, MRS. ROBERT STOCKWELL HATCHER, Virginia.
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Corresponding Secretary General.
MRS. ELEANOR S. WASHINGTON HOWARD, MRS. ROBERT STOCKWELL HATCHER, Lafayette, Indiana.
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Registrar General.
MISS MINNIE FOGEL MICKLEY, Pennsylvania; 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Treasurer General.
MRS. CHARLES CARLYLE DARWIN, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Historian General.
MISS SUSAN RIVIERE HETZEL, 617 10th Street; 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Assistant Historian General.
MRS. GREEN CLAY GOODLOE, 1103 10th Street, Washington, D. C.

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

State Regents.

Alabama, . . . . Mrs. J. MORGAN SMITH, South Highlands, Birmingham.
Alaska, . . . . . . Mrs. HUGH H. PRICE, Phoenix, P. O. Box 236.
Arizona, . . . . . Mrs. HIRLEN M. NORTON, 923 Scott Street, Little Rock.
Arkansas, . . . . Mrs. HIREN L. NORTON, 923 Scott Street, Little Rock.
California, . . . . Mrs. JOHN F. SWIFT, 824 Valencia Street, San Francisco.
Colorado, . . . . Mrs. WM. F. SLOCUM, 24 College Place, Colorado Springs.
Connecticut, . . . Mrs. SARA T. KINNEY, 1162 Chapel Street, New Haven.
Delaware, . . . . Mrs. ELIZABETH CLARKE CHURCHMAN, Clayton.
Florida, . . . . . Mrs. DENNIS EAGAN, Jacksonville.
Georgia, . . . . . Mrs. ROBERT EMORY PARK, 48 Merritt's Ave., Atlanta.
Idaho, . . . . . . Mrs. ROBERT EAGAN, Jacksonville.
Illinois, . . . . . Mrs. ROBERT EAGAN, Jacksonville.
Indiana, . . . . Mrs. JAMES M. FOWLER, 458 South 9th Street, Lafayette.
Indian Territory, . . . Mrs. JULIAN RICHARDS, Waterloo.
Iowa, . . . . Mrs. LUCY B. JOHNSTON, 1034 Harrison Street, Topeka.
Kansas, . . . Mrs. WILLIAM LEE LYONS, 1721 First Street, Louisville.
Louisiana, . . Mrs. G. HAMILTON TERBAULT, 623 North St., Lafayette Sq.,
                 New Orleans.
Maine, . . . . Mrs. W. E. YOULANDS, Biddeford.
Maryland, . . Mrs. J. PEMBROKE THOM, 828 Park Avenue, Baltimore.
Massachusetts, Miss HELEN WINSLOW, 52 Atherton Street, Roxbury.
Michigan, . . Mrs. WILLIAM CHITTENDEN, 134 W. Fort Street, Detroit.
Minnesota, . Mrs. D. A. MONFORT, 282 Dayton Avenue, St. Paul.
Mississippi, . Mrs. ALICE Q. LOVELL, Natchez, P. O. Box 214.
Missouri, . . Mrs. GEORGE H. SHIELDS, 4426 Westminster Place, St. Louis.
Montana, . . . Mrs. WALTER TALLANT, 832 West Park Street, Butte.
Nebraska, . Mrs. LAURA B. POUND, 1632 L Street, Lincoln.
New Hampshire, Mrs. CHARLES S. MURKLAND, Durham.
New Jersey, . Miss E. ELLEN BATELLER, Somerville.
New Mexico, . Mrs. L. BRADFORD PRINCE, Palace Avenue, Santa Fe.
New York, . . Mrs. SAMUEL VERPLANCK, Fishkill-on-Hudson.
North Carolina, Miss MARY LOVE STRINGFIELD, Waynesville.
North Dakota, Mrs. SARAH B. LOUNSBEY, Fargo.
Ohio, . . . . Mrs. JOHN A. MURPHY, Burnet House, Cincinnati.
Oklahoma, . Mrs. CASSIUS M. BARNES, Guthrie.
Oregon, . . . Mrs. MARY PHPELS MONTGOMERY, 251 Seventh Street, Portland.
Pennsylvania, Miss SUSAN C. FRAZER, 38 North Lime St., Lancaster.
Rhode Island, Mrs. CHARLES WARREN LIPPIT, 7 Young Orchard Avenue, Providence.
South Carolina, Mrs. H. W. RICHARDSON, 59 Gervais Street, Columbia.
South Dakota, Mrs. ANDREW J. KELLAR, Hot Springs.
Tennessee, . Mrs. H. S. CHAMBERLAIN, 237 E. Terrace, Chattanooga.
Texas, . . . Mrs. JOHN LANE HENRY, 513 Gaston Avenue, Dallas.
Utah, . . . . Mrs. INEZ C. B. WALLACE, 5 Laurel Street, Salt Lake City.
Vermont, . . Mrs. JULIA JACOB EISTY, Brattleboro.
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 SYDNIE 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."