HOMES OF THE SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

By Mrs. Robert E. Park.

THOMAS JEFFERSON. Only a few words will be said of this great man, whose life cannot be fittingly given under many pages far beyond the limits of these articles. He was born in Shadwell, Virginia, April 2, 1743, and died at Monticello, July 4, 1826. He was graduated at William and Mary's college; studied law under George Wythe; entered the house of burgesses in 1769 and the continental congress in 1775. His was the hand which drew up the immortal Declaration of Independence. In 1779, he became governor of Virginia and served through the trying times when the Virginian legislature was so often obliged to flee before the approach of the British army. The capture of Cornwallis atoned for all these sufferings. He served the nation in France as minister plenipotentiary and later became secretary of state under Washington. He was twice president of the United States, and through his
masterly negotiations the United States became possessed of an empire beyond the Mississippi.

He was buried in his own graveyard at Monticello. The stone above his grave bears an inscription, written by his own hand: "Here was buried Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of American Independence, of the Statute of Virginia for Religious Freedom, and Father of the University of Virginia."

His wife was Martha, daughter of John Wayles. Mr. Jefferson was tenderly attached to her and would accept no office which would involve a separation.

"Of Jefferson's home, Monticello, it is enough to say, that it is the pride and delight of lovers of the beautiful, not only in Virginia, but throughout America."

Thomas Nelson, the signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born at Yorktown, Virginia, December 26, 1738, and died January 4, 1789. He was the son of William Nelson, a man of note and a wealthy landed proprietor. Thomas Nelson was educated at Eton and Cambridge, England. He was elected to the house of burgesses in 1761. In 1762 he married Lucy, daughter of Colonel Philip Grymes. He was a delegate to the house of burgesses that declared the action of Lord Dunmore in dissolving that body an unwarrantable usurpation. He early advocated the organization of a military force and was elected colonel of a Virginia regiment. He was an active member of the state constitutional convention. Being elected to the continental congress, he placed his name with the other immortals. In 1777 he was made commander-in-chief of the state forces
and raised a troop of cavalry at his own expense. When the state called for $2,000,000 he obtained most of it on his own security. He also frequently paid the regiments from Virginia out of his own purse. He became governor of his state in 1781. At the siege of Yorktown he commanded the Virginia militia and directed the fire against his own house. His vast estate went for the debts he had incurred for the public, and no recompense was ever made. He was a patriot of the highest type.

"Thomas Nelson, Jr., lived in a fine house in Yorktown, still owned by the Nelson family. One incident in connection with this place is historical. At the time of Cornwallis's surrender, the British commander was in this house. As the soldiers hesitated to fire upon it, General Nelson himself ordered the guns to be turned upon it. The house, however, is now standing and in fine condition."

Benjamin Harrison, signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born in Berkeley, Virginia, in 1740 and died April, 1791. In 1774 he was chosen one of the committee of correspondence, in 1774 was one of the delegates to congress and was four times reelected to that body. On June 16, 1776, he introduced the resolution declaring the independence of the American colonies. He also served in the Virginia house of delegates and was twice governor of that state.

Of his home, Mrs. Harper writes: "Benjamin Harrison lived at Berkeley, on the James river, near Westover. While I am not positive the house is yet standing, it should be, for the walls of the first floor were a yard thick."
CARTER BRAXTON was born at Newington, Virginia, September 10, 1736, and died October 10, 1797. He was educated at William and Mary's college. He became a member of the house of burgesses in 1765, of the Virginia convention in 1774 and again in 1775. He succeeded Peyton Randolph to the continental congress in 1776 and signed the document that secured him immortality. He held many high offices in Virginia, both during and after the revolutionary war.

Mrs. Harper says of him: "Carter Braxton, the last of the signers, lived at Cherokoko, King William county, about twenty miles from Richmond, on a Johnson grant of land. The house was burned and later rebuilt by Braxton's grandson. Unless it has been very recently sold, it is still in the Braxton family."

MARY DRAPER.

By Emma Frances Allen.

A traveler going from Boston towards Dedham by the electric cars may see off on his right across a field just before he enters the town, the site of a farm which, in 1775, and until 1810, was the home of a patriotic woman to whom those who know of her gladly pay the tribute of a grateful remembrance.

The house on this farm was probably built in 1653, and was considered equal if not superior to anything in the country at the time. Its construction, the style of the roof, the lift on the rafter to carry the roof over the combing, the projection of the story at the end, the leaded square windows, the sill and many other features, showed the fashion of the times, and were proofs that it was a substantial building. The house and out-buildings were destroyed by fire about 1870, but a photograph of the home had been previously
taken and copies of it are in the possession of the Mary Draper Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Time has effaced almost every vestige of any human habitation, and only the depression of the cellar which was under one room only, a common thing in the houses of old times, marks the spot where Mary Draper lived in the old post-road to Providence. By the straightening of Centre street, the bend of the old road has been discontinued, and the site of the house does not now bound on the street.

Mary Aldis, who became Mary Draper, was born April 4th, 1719. She had been married previously and was known as the widow Allen. The date of the marriage of her father and mother is shown on the Dedham records as of April 19th, 1715, but no record can be found of her own marriage to Moses Draper. She had six children, five sons and one daughter, and when the youngest child, a boy, was thirteen years of age, her husband died on January 21st, 1775, three months before the Lexington alarm. At this time Mary Draper was fifty-six years old. Moses, the oldest son, thirty-one years of age and married, had joined the patriots. He was lieutenant in Captain Moses Whiting's first Roxbury company of minute men, and was with his company when the troops assembled at Roxbury Neck.

These days were busy with warlike preparations, and the minute men and militia responded with alacrity to the expected call to arms. The Rev. William Clark, Episcopal clergyman of Dedham, records as follows in his diary in 1775:

April 20—A terrible and distressing time such as New England never saw before.
April 25—Providence artillery goes by and several companies from that way.
April 29—Soldiers go by yet.
April 30—Several large companies go by.

Now came Mary Draper's opportunity to show she joined in spirit with her oldest son already gone to meet the "red-coats." For when the alarm sounded and men began to troop by towards Lexington, she spread a board before her house with abundant supply of bread and cheese. Not simply once, but day after day, she filled her ample brick ovens
and baked bread for the hungry travelers. She had cider brought out also for them and we may judge how grateful that New England beverage was to thirsty, dusty men, for the spring was warm this year of 1775.

When the passing need was over there was more for her to do, for Boston was in a state of siege for nearly a year and there was scant supply of ammunition. Connecticut and other colonies sent supplies, but private individuals were called on and Mary Draper was ready. She took her bright, shining pewter platters, pans and mugs,—as precious to a New England house-wife as silver in a rich man's house—and melted them into bullets in a mould such as most farmers of the day possessed.

News traveled fast in those days, though newspapers were scarce, roads few, and houses far apart. The people were vigilant and alert to keep informed as to what was going on, and what was needed. People were industrious too as well as watchful, and the spinning wheel and loom were kept busy. Frequent demands were made for clothing for the Continental army, and from cloth woven in her own home Mary Draper made coats for the soldiers and turned her sheets and blankets into shirts for them.

She lived to see some of the fruits of her labors and sacrifices, as the following entry upon the records of the Dedham church shows the time of her death to be: "November 20, 1810. Widow Mary Draper, 92, of old age." She lies buried in the little burial ground in West Roxbury, near the headstone yet standing, which marks the resting place of James Draper the "Puritan" and his wife Miriam.

Such is the brief record of this patriotic woman; and her deeds performed in a quiet, unostentatious way more than a century and a quarter ago should inspire women of to-day with a desire to emulate her example and to give of their hearts and their substance when the call comes.

To close in the words of the motto of the Mary Draper Chapter taken from the speech of Robert C. Winthrop in Faneuil Hall, July 4th, 1845:

Our country, to be cherished in all our hearts, to be defended by all our hands.
The subject of this sketch was born in Connecticut in 1739. When he was sixteen years old he enlisted in the militia for service in the French and Indian war. He was at the battle of Lake George. All the colonies had contributed men and money to carry on this campaign. The New England troops were under the command of Sir William Johnson, and the French under General Dieskau. The Americans had only old flint-lock hunting guns. The French marched up in splendid gold-laced uniforms, and bayonets which glistened in the sun long before the men could be plainly seen. It was a hot day and the men were impatient to fire, but waited for orders which soon came. "Fire low." The fire was so deadly that the French broke rank and ran. The Americans won the victory, and took General Dieskau prisoner. He swore that there was another just such an army coming to reënforce him, so the Americans were obliged to lie on their arms all night, and could hear the French wounded crying "de l'eau" in all directions, but could not go to care for them for they were getting ready for another engagement. About two o'clock in the morning they could hear the tramp of an approaching army. Soon the pickets cried out, "Who goes there?"

The reply was "Friends."
"Friends to whom?"
"Friends to King George."
And when the sentinels asked, "Who were their command-ers" they found it was reënforcements for themselves, and not for the enemy.

This account of the battle of Lake George is as Captain Mace Mills told it to his grandchildren, and by them it was told to their children.

At the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, Captain Mills raised a company of Simsbury men and joined the
eighteenth regiment, Colonel John Pettibone. The skirmish at Lexington took place on the 19th of April, 1775. The Lexington alarm was immediately sent out. All eastern Connecticut was up in arms at once. The alarm reached New Hartford the 20th. Men immediately hurried off. The New Hartford company, Seth Smith, captain, had two lieutenants, Amasa Mills and Uriah Seymour. This was the militia which was afterwards reorganized for service in the Continental army for the year 1776. It was now Colonel Wyllys's regiment, sixteen captains, of whom Amasa Mills was one. After the evacuation of Boston by the British, the regiment marched under General Washington to New York City, and remained in that vicinity from April to the close of the year. They assisted in fortifying New York; were ordered to the Brooklyn front August 24th; engaged in battle of Long Island, August 27th, in retreat from New York, September 1st; present with the army at White Plains, October 28th; remained under General Heath in the neighborhood of Peekskill until expiration of service December 31st, 1776.

There is a family tradition that Captain Mace had a fine voice, and his men were fond of hearing him sing. When they were encamped on Long Island, and expecting an attack from the British, the orders were that every light should be out by nine o'clock. One night the men got Captain Mace singing and when nine o'clock came they were loth to have him stop, so he kept on. At half past nine General Washington sent his aid round to see who was the principal singer, and when the aid returned and reported that it was Captain Mace, General Washington sent orders for Captain Mace to take his men and make a tour of the Island, and they had to go, marching all night, and came into camp about seven o'clock in the morning. General Washington sent for Captain Mace to come to his headquarters. He went with fear and trembling, but when he arrived there the general met him cordially, laid his hand on his shoulder and said, "Orders must be obeyed," and then invited him to breakfast with him, and gave him the very best the camp afforded, and Captain Mace said they always looked out for nine o'clock after that.
Captain Amasa Mills reënlisted early in 1777, for he is mentioned as reporting with his company at the time of the Danbury alarm in April, 1777, when a British force under Governor Tryon made a raid into Connecticut, destroying the military stores at Danbury and burning the town.

In the fall of 1777 Captain Mace with the Connecticut troops went into winter quarters with Washington at Valley Forge. Here they suffered terribly. Captain Mace wrote to his wife (Lucy Curtis) how badly off they were, and she started from Connecticut on horseback and rode to Valley Forge, carrying a bag of dried apples and some parched corn, and also some socks of her own knitting. When she arrived in camp she found that the men had cut off their boot-tops and boiled them to make soup, and the boots were so worn through that their feet tracked blood in the snow wherever they went.

Captain Mills served through the Revolutionary war being promoted to be major in May, 1780. The latter years of his life he was entirely blind. He retained his beautiful voice to the last, and was never tired of singing and telling stories for the entertainment of his grandchildren and the young people of the neighborhood.

The loss of his eyesight was due to the hardships suffered at Valley Forge, and he received a pension from the government. My father, who was Captain Mace’s grandson, and remembered hearing his grandfather tell many stories of the war, could never tell us about the winter at Valley Forge without the tears rolling down his cheeks, and his voice choking with pity for the sufferings of the men.

Captain Mills and his wife, Lucy, lie side by side in well-cared for graves at Simsbury, Connecticut. On the stone over his grave is this inscription:

"Here sleeps the Patriot and the Christian, an ornament to Religion and an honor to his Country.”
A PLEA FOR THE FLAG.

By Julia Thruston Booker.

The law of the land it protects should make base uses of the "Star Spangled Banner" a misdemeanor punishable by the law. The apathetic acceptance of its shelter by many Americans without protest against its desecration is an offense to patriotism and national pride, and every truly loyal American heart should leap forth and cheer on the patriotic societies of the country in their effort to enforce into recognition the duty of the nation to protect the nation's flag from being desecrated to the advertising purposes of trade.

To-day it is seen on everything to eat, drink and wear in the land, every article for barter and sale, every latest fad, patent medicines, patent freezers, patent corsets; the newest chewing gums, ices and bon-bon boxes, and the oriflamme that was unfurled in 1776 in the name of liberty and humanity, fighting the good fight of freedom, an emblem of the noblest courage, the purest self sacrifice, the loftiest patriotism is dishonored into advertising dodgers, branded into sugar candies, and used as a general "stop-gap to keep the wind away."

Fling its colors abroad in the land everywhere, but in reverence and adoration! Put them into the hands of the children that their young eyes may see in its stars and stripes an alphabet for good that begins with their beginning and grows into their growth. Teach the boys to lift their caps whenever its splendors are faced, and wherever, and to live to resent its insults as their own. Teach the girls that above the love of sweethearts and home is still a nobler love, and when the flag calls to give their dearest and best in brave reply. So, guided through reverence, the men and women of the nation will protect from ignorant and indifferent vandalism that which to them means everything worth living for and worth dying for, measureless glory, and deathless fame. The dishonorable labeling of dry goods, groceries, and every
emanation of degenerate brains with the "Star Spangled Banner" will cease, and its colors be as sacredly guarded as God's pennant itself.

WASHINGTON.

By Clarence Leland Miller.

Poets may sing of the heroes of old,
Telling the deeds that were done by the bold,
Greater than all is the name that shall stand,
Washington, Father of Liberty's land.

Others have fought for the glory of fame,
Led by the light of a misleading aim;
Washington, heedless of self to the end,
Fought for the rights of his brother and friend.

Rough was the sea when he stepped on the deck,
Racked was the ship till it trembled a wreck;
Placing with calmness his hand on the wheel,
Slowly they sailed for the harbor of weal.

Dark were the clouds with the dread of despair,
Flooding the ship with a torrent of care;
Yet in the midst of the gathering of gloom,
One, and one only, stood dauntless at doom.

Last from the east came a gleam from the sun,
Telling the glory the Captain had won;
Sheltered and safe from perplexities passed,
Anchored the ship lay in harbor at last.

Foremost in battle and foremost in peace,
Watching with patience his country's increase;
Grandly he lived and more grandly he died,
Liberty's hero, America's pride.

Nations may flourish and fall to decay,
Men in their vigor as soon pass away;
Washington, first in American hearts,
Liberty, union, forever imparts.
McKINLEY.
A Dirge.
(September 19, 1901.)

By Marion Flower Hicks Harmon.

A gloom is o'er the land,
A shadow on the sea,
And tongues of men are in the darkness dumb;
A dread decree has come,
Whose awful force man never may withstand.

Then kneel, O, mortal! kneel in voiceless prayer,
And with sweet benison speed the parted soul,
As on it soars beyond mundane control,
All buoyant in the boundless ether, free,
To upper air.

Approach with bated breath
And gently reverent tread;
Look on that ever wierd, mysterious guise.
To earth-restricted eyes,
Of this strange quietude that men call death.

That gracious mien which won all hearts of yore,
Those earnest eyes whose depths revealed so much,
All, all have yielded to this icy touch,
And low forever lies that noble head,
To rise no more.

Woe for the martyred chief!
Woe for the land bereft
And plunged in anguish, horror and amaze!
Before the startled gaze,

In one swift change from joy to hapless grief,
Was seen that stately form to sway and fall,
While forth the priceless life-blood ebbed away!

O, God! Where were our shields, our guards that day,
That thus the nation's mighty heart was cleft
By deadly ball?

By dastard, deadly ball.
Sped by a craven cur,
And none there was to stay its fatal flight!
Where is our nation's might?
Must deeds like this our country still appall?
How can we bow submissively and say,—
With that strong soul whose being knew no guile,
Who prostrate on the couch of death the while,
Yet whispered in a faith no shock could stir,—
"It is God's way!"

Make plain the lesson, Lord,
Thy people here must learn
From this stern dispensation of Thy will!
Oh! keep us steadfast still,—
Whatever fate the future may award,—
To every principle of right and truth.
Thus shall we feel and foster more and more,
Love of our country and its sacred lore,
That ne'er again from woeful past we turn
In bitter ruth.

Mourn for the spirit grand!
Mourn for the soul serene,
Which ne'er shall wield their potent spell again
Within the hearts of men,
Or any haunt of air, or wave, or land,
Though memory may invoke and love shall yearn!
That lofty nature, vigorous and leal,
So tireless in its patriotic zeal,
Evanished now from every ambient scene,
Will ne'er return.

O, heaven, shed thy tears!
Enrich the silent sod,—
That envious curtain which must bar our view!
Shed softest rain and dew!
Shed clearest radiance from effulgent spheres,
And all that wealth of bud and bloom creates
And nourishes to precious growth complete,
To deck the quiet chamber at our feet,
Where, resting in the perfect peace of God,
Our martyr waits!
REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS.

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

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS BURIED IN THE UPPER CANISTEO VALLEY, WHOSE GRAVES HAVE BEEN LOCATED BY THE KANISTEO VALLEY CHAPTER.

In the “Old Settlers Burying Ground” below Canisteo, the oldest cemetery in the valley dating from 1790.

BENNETT, SOLOMON.—Born in Connecticut, 1750; died at Canisteo, New York, October, 1823, aged 73; was one of the twelve associates for the settlement of the Canisteo Valley, 1789; served as a private in Capt. John Franklin’s company in the Wyoming Valley; was also taken prisoner by the Indians during the Revolution.

JAMIESON, JOHN.—Born in Durham, Bucks Co., Pa., Dec. 3, 1755; died at Canisteo, N. Y., March 23, 1836; was pensioned for two year’s actual service as a captain in the Pennsylvania troops; a part of the time he served under Col. Robt. Robinson; was also in Col. Baxter’s battalion of Flying Camp, 1776; at the commencement of the war he raised a company, and records in the possession of his descendants show him to have been in service as early as 1776 and as late as 1779. “The expense attending the raising of his company and for his relief and the relief of others under his command during their service was very heavy, and he was compelled to draw upon his father. This was charged to his personal account and when his father’s estate was settled, he had nothing coming to him;” was taken prisoner in the battle of Fort Washington, was confined on a British prison ship in New York Bay, where he contracted a disease from which he never recovered; was one of the twelve associates for the settlement of the Canisteo Valley, 1789.

MORRIS, ANDREW.—Was a lieutenant-master in the navy, and served during the entire war; was taken prisoner seven times and exchanged. He was born at Branford, Conn., Sept. 22, 1749, and died at Canisteo, New York, Sept. 22, 1820.
REPUBLICANS RECORDS.

'STEPHENS' BURYING GROUND.

STEPHENS, URIAH, JUN.—Born in Litchfield Co., Conn., about 1754; removed to the Wyoming Valley with his father's family previous to the Revolution; enlisted from Northumberland Co., Pa., and served as follows:

Spring 1777, for 1 yr., Capt. David Hayes; 1778, for 2 mos., Capt. Jno. Chatham; 1778, for 2 mos., Capt. David Hayes; June, 1779, for 5 mos., Capt. Jno. Morrison; May, 1780, to close of war, Capt. Simon Spaulding.

In the possession of one of his descendants is the following certificate:

"Northumberland, Pa.
I, do hereby certify that Uriah Stephens, Junr., hath voluntarily taken & subscribed the Oath of Allegiance & Fidelity as directed by an Act of General Assembly of Pennsylvania passed the 13th day of June, A. Dom. 1777. Witness my hand & seal this 27th day of October, A. Dom. 1777.

THOMAS HUEWET [L. S.]

Uriah Stephens became one of the twelve associates in the settlements of the Canisteo Valley, 1789; was pensioned 1832, and died at Canisteo, N. Y., August 2, 1849.

STEPHENS, THE REV. JEDEDIAH.—Born at Canaan, Conn., May 11, 1757, and died at Canisteo, N. Y., Jan. 26, 1830; served as lieutenant under Col. Nichols and Captain Little, and was in the war about six years.

BAKER BURYING GROUND.

BAKER, JEREMIAH, SEN.—Born in Conn., 1747; died at Canisteo, N. Y., Dec. 23, 1825, aged 78; was enrolled in Capt. Simon Spaulding's company, March 15, 1779, among the men from the Wyoming Valley who served in the Continental army as a part of the Connecticut line.

ADRIAN OR CROSBYVILLE.

CROSSBY, RICHARD.—Served as captain under General Washington.

HORNELLSVILLE.

CLOSSON, NEHEMIAH.—From Vermont, was a minute man and served at one time under Capt. John Wheelock; was with Washington when he crossed the Delaware river for the attack upon Trenton.
The following is the inscription upon his gravestone:

"Sacred to the Memory of
Neamiah Closson,
Who died April 16, 1839.
Worn by honorable age and toils of the
Revolutionary War, the aged
Patriot and Soldier
Rests,
Til mouldering worlds and crumbling
Sistoms burst,
When the archangel's trump
Shall renovate his dust."

GREENWOOD.

STEPHENS, JOHN.—Who enlisted as a boy in the Wyoming Valley, and in 1789 became one of the twelve associates in the settlement of the Canisteo Valley.

ORDWAY, Enoch.—A sharpshooter in a New Hampshire regiment.

FREMONT.

HARDING, OLIVER.—Who served in the artillery under Hamilton, as a private under the direct command of General Washington.

ARKPORT.

HURLBUT, CHRISTOPHER.—Born at Groton, Conn., May 30, 1757; died at Arkport, N. Y., April, 1831; first enlisted in Connecticut; served as a private in General Washington's command, and in 1780 served as a sergeant in Capt. John Franklin's company in the Wyoming Valley, Pa.

There are also three women buried in the valley who had thrilling experiences during the war of the Revolution, by reason of being taken captives by the Indians.

OLIVE FRANKLIN, daughter of Lieut. Roswell Franklin, and afterwards wife of John Stephens, was captured in the Wyoming Valley.

ELIZABETH JONES, daughter of Benjamin Jones, and afterwards wife of Uriah Stephens, Jun., was captured at Cherry Valley.

ANNA STEPHENS, wife of Jeremiah Baker, captured at the time of the Wyoming Massacre and rescued by her husband.

GRACE M. PIERCE.
AMERICAN LIBERTY—A NEW SONG.

On examination of the document in the Archives room in Boston, the following patriotic effusion was found on the back of a payroll of Captain Hodge's company dated Dorchester, November 29, 1776. The lines are signed by my great-grandfather, Shubael Wheeler, of Rehoboth, and he is ascribed on the document as "The Poet of the Revolution."—BY MARION PIERCE CARTER:

Awake awake American
Put cheerful courage on
If tyrants then shall you oppress
Arise and say begone.

Old no paper bare the sway
Nor tyrants over reign
Treat such infringements of our rights
With resolute disdain.

Yet we will loyal subjects be
To any Loyal King
And in defense of such a prince
Spend ev'ry precious thing.

But when our prince a tyrant grows
And parliaments grows worse
New England blood will never bare
....................................(torn out).

Then let Lord worth and hutchinson
And barnard do their worst
Their hated names thru every age
Forever shall be curst.

But mortal tongue can nev'r express
The praise that shall descend
Upon the head of every one

The waves do around us lie
And troops invade our land
Yet we will defend our liberty
As long as we can stand.
Tho fitting be our best address
   We will bravely let then no
That we will fight with all our might
   Before our rights shall go.

All for the sake of Liberty
   Our father first came here
And hunger underwent and cold
   And hardships most severe.

Then let no hayghty tyrants think
   We are such a wretched brod —
As to give that liberty
   Our fathers bought with blod.

We gladly will consent to peace
   On reasonable terms
Our Liberty once well secured
   We will lay down our arms.

But never will resign those rights
   Our father purchest so
Whilst any of there noble blood
   Within our vanes does flow.

Domistick enemies—we have
   Almost on every town
Whose names to.........unborn ages
   Be allways handed down.

With infamy dishonor yoke
   Shall sink then in disgrace
Amongst the sons of Liberty
   Till time itself shall cease.

Unite unite American
   With purs with heart and hand
Divided we shall surely fall
   United we shall stand.

And let our hearts be all as one
   And all our veins be free
To fight and rather bleed and dy
   Than lose our liberty.
NANCY HART.

By Mrs. J. M. Bryan.

The shades of night were falling fast,
As through the pine-land hurrying passed
A band, who searched adown the glade,
To find the spot where Nancy laid.

"A Myth, a Myth," the Doctor said,
And wisely shook his knowing head,
The D. A. R. refute the brand,
"She was war-woman of this land."

"Her hair was red," the maiden sighs,
Her nose up-tilted to the skies,
The earnest Daughters scorn the dart,
Which envy hurl at Nancy Hart.

"Try not to prove she ware a saint,"
The farmer said "because she haint,"
The Daughters answer with their might,
"We want that she shall have her right."

Pause Daughters, in your noble quest,
Assured that Nancy is at rest,
And linger not with looks of dread,
Disclaiming that her hair was red.

Iconoclasts may wreck the state,
But Nancy will not share such fate,
Her deeds of valor live and glow,
As down the cycling years they go.
Mrs. Esther Webb Webb.

Deborah Champion Chapter, Adams, New York, has upon its records the name of two “Real Daughters.”

Esther Webb Webb, the youngest daughter of William Webb and his third wife, Esther Eastman Webb, was born in Perch River, New York, in 1818, and was but three years old when her father died. She married Reuben Webb and removed to Adams Centre, New York, where she now lives.

Mrs. Webb showed much interest in the work of the organization, and was pleased with the idea of joining the chapter. She rode three miles to attend our July meeting, at which time, in the name of our National Society, our registrar presented the gold spoon. I am sure none will forget
the quiet and unassuming, yet touching manner in which the old lady accepted the gift.

William Webb, of the Continental frigate "Trumbull," entered the service April 17th, 1777, being one of the crew on her first trip. Under resolutions of Congress, directing that two frigates of 36 and 28 guns, respectively, be built in Connecticut, Governor Trumbull and council voted, Feb. 17th, 1777, that one of these, afterwards named the "Trumbull," should be built at Chatham on the Connecticut river, under the supervision of Capt. John Cotton, of Middletown. Its first captain, Dudley Saltonstoll, being transferred to the "Warren," Capt. John Nicholson, of Pennsylvania, took command. In 1781, the "Trumbull" was captured off the Delaware Capes by two British ships, the "Iris" and "Gen. Monk," after gallant resistance of more than an hour, during which she was completely dismantled and lost 5 killed and 11 wounded. William Webb was captured and imprisoned on one of the prison ships, but sometime later escaped by jumping into the water and swimming to shore. Although a boat-hook thrown by a Britisher was driven deep in his side, he tore it away and made a safe landing. His death, which occurred some years later, was caused from the effects of this wound.

Oh! Nation! on which "the sun never sets,"
With your flag of forty-five stars,
What think you, "might have been" your fate,
But for the endurance and pluck
During the years numbering eight,
Of the sires of the D. A. R.'s.

MRS. HARRIET SPRAGUE Cady.

Mrs. Harriet Sprague Cady, of Westbrook, Massachusetts, is a "Real Daughter" of the American Revolution, and an honored member of the Colonel Timothy Bigelow Chapter, Worcester.

She was the daughter of Col. Jonathan and Eunice Stoddard (Sprague) Elkins, of Peacham, Caledonia county, Vermont, where she was born March 18, 1825.
Her mother was the daughter of Capt. Nathan Stoddard, in the Revolution, who gave his life for the freedom of his country.

In 1837, Col. Jonathan Elkins moved to Albion, New York. Harriet entered Phipp's Union Seminary, and afterwards completed a course of study with Mrs. Stanton in Le Roy Young Ladies' School, September 30, 1845. She was married to the Rev. Daniel Reed Cady, a graduate of Williams College and of Andover Theological Seminary. They had three children.

Mrs. Cady's father, Colonel Jonathan Elkins, was born October 23, 1761, at Hampton, New Hampshire. He died at Albion, New York, May 15, 1852. He was twice married—first to Judith Foster—second to Eunice Stoddard Sprague, August 11, 1812.
Colonel Jonathan was the son of Dea. Jonathan and his wife Elizabeth (Romell) Elkins.

Dea. Jonathan was the son of Jonathan, born October 8, 1704, and his wife Rachel (Page) Elkins. He was the son of Jonathan, born January 24, 1669, and Joanna (Robie) Elkins. This fourth Jonathan was the son of Gershom, born about 1641, and his wife, Mary Sleeper. Gershom was the son of "Oned Henry Elkins," the emigrant ancestor, who after being dismissed from Boston, went to Exeter, New Hampshire, and from there to Hampton, New Hampshire.

According to the New Hampshire muster rolls, Jonathan Elkins served three months as private in Capt. Samuel Vetriman's company, stationed at Haverhill. Jonathan Elkins served in Captain Ladd's company in 1778, in Bedell's regiment, and Jonathan, Jr., in the same company for the same time.

Consequently both the father and grandfather of Mrs. Cady were Revolutionary soldiers. The first few years of the war, were on the whole, uneventful to the Elkins' family, who had removed to Peacham. In 1780, young Jonathan enlisted as a pilot for Captain Stone's scouts. In the winter he was at home and in March, 1781, soon after midnight the Elkins family were aroused by finding their house surrounded by the enemy, some of whom forced their way into the house and told them they were all prisoners.

After a hard march to St. Johns, Colonel Elkins was taken to the little one-roomed French cottage of John Cross, one of his captors. Mrs. Cross made up a bed for the new boarder on the floor, and here he revolved in his mind the best method of escape, and proceeded to make the attempt. He was captured, however, at the very start—and then he writes:

"I was then sent to the main guardhouse, where I was kept five or six days, and then had irons put on wrists (they were so small that they had to crowd them on) and a rivet was headed through the bolt and then I was ordered to march. I traveled to Chamblais, about twelve miles. Before I got there my hands were so
swollen that I could not shut my fingers and my hands were both
as black as could be, and the pain was intolerable in each of my
shoulders. * * * The guard was to return back from that place
when they had handed me over to the guard there, and they must
have their irons to take back; so they got a blacksmith, with a cold
chisel, to cut the heads of the rivets off, and every stroke he struck
with his hammer hurt me as bad as to have cut my wrists off.”

Col. Elkins was taken—although nearly drowned on the
way—to Quebec, where he was in prison between two and
three months. Here he suffered greatly from hunger.

“Three-quarters of a pound of beef,” he says, “was allowed each
man a day, the same bread that was made from canal. This we got
but twice a week (for three days and for four days). We had a large
pot where we could boil our meat, and we had to cook it as soon
as we got it, for in the prison where they were, twelve or sixteen
in a room, fourteen feet square, in the months of August and Sep-
tember, and no salt, our meat would soon become putrid. We boiled
our meat as soon as we got it, and then divided as near as possible
between each man, and after the bone was out the meat was but
small. We would eat the broth out of the pot together, as we had
no dishes. We made each one of us a spoon out of the wood we
had for fire. We had no place to put our meat and bread, but car-
rried it under our arms till we eat it all up, for if we had laid it
down, we were so hungry that some one of us would steal and eat it,
and when we got our allowance for four days there was scarcely
one of us that would keep any over two days, so that we could get
nothing to eat for two days, and when we got our allowance for three
days, it was generally all gone in twenty-four hours, so it was that
we ate nothing for four days in the week (and for a hungry man to
carry victuals under his arm and not eat it, is hard work).”

In October, a hundred and fifty of the prisoners in Quebec,
including young Elkins were ordered on board the ships
starting for England, to serve as sailors.

When they reached England, finding the Fortress prison
full, they were “committed to Mill prison for high treason till
his Majesty shall see fit for a trial.” This was in February,
1782, and there they staid until June 24, when they were ex-
changed for Cornwallis grenadiers and light infantry.

“Doctor Franklin, our Minister in France, had heard of our cir-
cumstances there, and he sent each prisoner a shilling sterling a
week, which was of great use to us. There were among us forty
captains of vessels that had been taken, and many others of learning. Those that had no learning and lived on their allowance and would pay four coppers a week for a master, could have a school. Within two or three weeks after we got our shilling, there was a large number of schools set going. I amongst the rest purchased paper, pens, and ink and slate. There was a number of men that could not read or write that got so much learning there that they were capable of doing business for themselves. Many of us learned the Mariner’s art and became capable of sailing a ship.”

The sheets of foolscap paper, bound together and covered with brown paper, used as an arithmetic by Jonathan Elkins in Mill prison, is a valued possession of his daughter. It has on the inside of the cover this inscription: “This done in Plymouth, England, in March, 1782, by Jonathan Elkins, Jun’r. Jonathan Elkins his Book.”—HARRIETTE M. FORBES.

Mrs. Deborah Armitage Young.

Mrs. Deborah Armitage Young (our “Real Daughter”) passed away January 28th, 1901. She was the daughter of Shubut Armitage, who served during the Revolution, first as a cadet under Colonel Thompson, in his rifle regiment, secondly, under Colonel Floner’s; he was lieutenant under Capt. Wesley Ames for two years and eight months. He was a prisoner in Mills prison.

Shubut Armitage fought at the battle of Litchmore Point, the battle of Long Island, the battle of Brandywine and the battle of Germantown, where he was severely wounded in the arm and hand.

Lieutenant-colonel Forrest wrote:

“Captain Wesley Ames’ Company was the Fourth Pennsylvania Artillery, afterwards commanded by Colonel Thomas Proctor.

“Shubut Armitage served for eighteen months in this company with reputation.

(Signed) THOMAS FORREST,
Lieut. Col.

The father of Shubut Armitage, a man of some considerable means, disinherited him on account of his adherence to the cause of the colonies, and in his will left him only four
shillings. Mrs. Young always kept the note of four shillings, regarding it as her greatest treasure and has left it to our chapter.

Only eight days previous to her death, the National Society sent to her the golden spoon awarded by it to "Real Daughters." She esteemed it a great privilege to be numbered with us, often saying: "Let others enjoy my grandfather’s money, I have the honor to be a Daughter of the American Revolution."

May she rest in peace!

Mrs. Abbyline Starr.

Mrs. Abbyline Starr passed from this life to her heavenly home on Thursday, December 20th, at the age of ninety-five years, nine months and twelve days.

She was the youngest child of Solomon and Eunice Burrows Tift, of Groton, Connecticut. Her father, Solomon Tift, was an officer in the Revolutionary war; his sword being still kept in the family. She remembered hearing him
tell over his experiences on an American privateer from which he was finally taken captive by the British and afterwards as a prisoner on the old ship Jersey, near New York City, where he just escaped death from ship fever. He lived to the advanced age of ninety-two years. Her oldest brother, Joseph Tift, served in the War of 1812. He was "Master of Guns" on board the old ship Constitution, at the time of the encounter with the Guerriere and fired the first shot which resulted in breaking the mast of the enemy's ship.

Mrs. Starr has taken much interest in tracing back her own and her husband's ancestry into early colonial times, and in one or two instances to the landing of the Mayflower Pilgrims. In August, 1897, she became an honorary member of Fanny Ledyard Chapter. She was presented with the gold spoon to which as a "Real Daughter" she was entitled.

Mrs. Starr was converted when a young woman under the preaching of her uncle, the Rev. Silas Burrows, who founded the second Baptist church of Groton, Connecticut.

Mrs. Starr was the mother of five children, four of whom lived to grow up. They were Mrs. Hiram D. Corey, Nicholas and Thomas Starr, and Benjamin, who enlisted in the state volunteers, known as the Ellsworth Avengers of the Civil War. He died in the hospital at Fortress Monroe.

She has looked forward with bright anticipation to the time when she would be "called home" and her death seems only a short step out of this life into a glorious awakening with her Lord and master.

I copy from battle of Groton Heights, story of Fort Griswold by Charles Allyn. Page 250, Solomon Tift appears in the list of killed, in the Connecticut Gazette of September 21, 1781. Page 272. Prisoners carried off, Solomon Tift. The husband of Mrs. Starr was the son of Mr. Nicholas Starr, who was killed at the battle of Groton Heights, September 6, 1781. His brother was also killed, and two nephews badly wounded.—PHEBE E. GRINNELL, Mystic, Connecticut.

MRS. CATHERINE KENDALL STEELE.

Matthew Thornton Chapter, of Nashua, New Hampshire, is honored in having a "Real Daughter" of the Revolution
upon its roll of membership. Mrs. Catherine Kendall Steele, for more than two generations one of the most notable women of southern New Hampshire was born in Amherst, New Hampshire, May 12th, 1901, the daughter of Matthew and Sarah (Kendrick) Kendall.

One of Mrs. Steele's aunts married General (afterwards Governor) Benjamin Pierce, of Hillsborough, and became the mother of Franklin Pierce, the fourteenth president of the United States. The intermarriages of the Pierces and McNeils also connected Mrs. Steele with another of the most illustrious families of the Granite State, one member of which was Gen. John McNeil, the redoubtable hero at Chippewa and Lundy's Lane in the War of 1812.

Mrs. Steele is the oldest daughter of the Revolution now living in New Hampshire. Her father, though then scarcely more than a lad, fought at Bunker Hill in General Stark's brigade and afterward became a captain in the Continental armies.

Previous to her marriage Catherine Kendall was a teacher, being connected with the schools in Concord, New Hampshire. In the thirties Miss Kendall married David Steele, a lawyer of Hillsborough Bridge.

Her one hundredth birthday was celebrated May 12th, 1901, at the home of her niece, Miss Sarah Kendall, of Nashua, New Hampshire, where she received her relatives, friends and the members of the Matthew Thornton Chapter. A large and notable gathering came to greet this noble, devoted Christian centenarian. It was impossible to believe from her looks or manner that she had reached her one hundredth milestone.—CLARA L. WASON, Historian.

MRS. MARY ANN HARMON MEREDITH.

It is in the states bordering on the Atlantic that we look for "Real Daughters," but sometimes, their fathers having sought fickle fortune on the broad, western prairies, a few are to be found far removed from the scenes of their childhood. Such is the case with Mrs. Mary Ann Harmon Mere-
dith, born in Suffield, Connecticut, June 3, 1815, but a resident of Rockford, Illinois, since 1845.

Mrs. Meredith is the seventh child in a family of nine. A patriot farmer's daughter, she received the education offered by the common schools of that day.

Two of the sons had found a home near Rockford, Illinois, and Jehial Harmon, the father, determined to join them. Four years after, Mr. Harmon, although in his eighty-third year, bade farewell to the Connecticut home, and journeyed

with his family to the far West. Not on the swift and comfortable cars was the trip made; they drove by team from Suffield to Westfield, Massachusetts. Here they were able to go by railroad to Albany, where the Erie canal carried them to Buffalo. The journey to Chicago was made on a lake steamer; and at Chicago a wagon was again called to their aid to take them to Rockford, then a young and growing town.

A ford was the only link that bound together the two sides of the river, and opened a way for visiting and trade. In this new country cotton cloth sold at forty-five cents a
yard, and calico, at fifty cents; consequently a lady was considered well-dressed if she wore a new calico. Often postage as high as seventy-five cents was paid in one day for letters by the happy recipient. There was no railroad nearer than Chicago. Wild deer were to be seen in the meadows, and wild geese sometimes fairly covered the fields. Crab-apples and wild plums were the principal fruits on which the housekeeper depended for her table. Furniture, as well as housekeeping utensils were limited in kind and hard to get. The few horses in town were brought from farther south, therefore patient oxen made safe and respectable steeds for the visiting and trading farmers.

Again it was on a farm that Mary Ann Harmon found her home; and two years after, when she became the wife of William Johnson, it simply caused a change from one farm to another. Of six children born to them only two daughters are living.

The life of a farmer's wife is a busy life; more so in the early days before machinery lent its iron hands to the work of the farm than it is now.

In 1863 Mr. Johnson met with an accident that caused his death, and four years after Mrs. Johnson became the wife of Samuel Meredith, also a farmer. After a happy married life of nineteen years Mr. Meredith died in 1886.

Although nearly eighty-seven years of age Mrs. Meredith is still an erect, alert, bright-eyed little woman, in full possession of all her faculties.

MRS. ANNA MORRIS HOLSTEIN.

A life well spent is not lived in vain. Mrs. Anna Morris Holstein has passed away, but the record of her labor for the good of humanity and her activity in all matters patriotic, will endear her ever to all true patriots.

Mrs. Holstein was the daughter of Wm. C. and Rebecca (Morris) Ellis. Captain Samuel Morris, her great-grandfather, was captain of the first city troop of Philadelphia, and
was with General Washington at Trenton and Princeton. He was known as the leader of the “fighting quakers.” Her grandfather, Richard Wells, though an Englishman of noble descent, was commissioned to provision our fleet on the Delaware during the War of Independence.

She was the widow of Wm. H. Holstein, whose ancestors also were prominent in the Revolution. Much of her good work was accomplished in cooperation with her husband.

During the late Civil war he enlisted in the ranks of the 17th Pa. militia and served until it was mustered out. Shortly after, Mrs. Holstein and he commenced a tour of hospital duty, which was continued until the end of the war. Her experiences in this benevolent work are narrated in a small volume written and published by her, called “Three Years in Field Hospitals.” In this she says: “As I passed through the first hospitals of wounded men I ever saw, there flashed the thought—This is the work God has given me to do in
this war—to care for the wounded and sick, as sorrowing
wives and mothers at home would so gladly do were it in
their power."

After the battle of Gettysburg, Mrs. Holstein filled the po-
sition of matron-in-chief at Camp Letterman, three thousand
wounded men being under her charge. A recent testimonial
of the esteem in which she was held by the men of the Grand
Army was presented to her by a delegation of war veterans.

Mrs. Holstein was possessed of a great literary ability, as
her valuable work, "The Holstein Family History," her let-
ters written in field hospitals, and her shorter articles writ-
ten for magazines and papers, will testify. An article pub-
lished by the Historical Society of Montgomery County, of
which she was a member, "Women of Montgomery County
in War Time," is of particular interest.

The preservation of Washington's home at Mount Vernon
was accomplished largely through her efforts, she and her
husband being among the first promoters of this project. It
was also due largely to the efforts of Mrs. Holstein that Val-
ley Forge Centennial and Memorial Association was formed.
She was the regent of this organization from its formation
until her death. She was also one of the formers of Valley
Forge Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolu-
tion. She was the first regent and filled that office until ill
health compelled her to resign.

Valley Forge being the scene of one of the most pathetic
and important epochs of the Revolution, was ever a source
of interest and reverence to her. She labored unceasingly
to preserve the headquarters used by Washington and to
glorify the name of Valley Forge.

Her serene and beautiful countenance bore the impress of
her true, noble character. When the summons came, "sus-
tained and soothed by an unfaltering trust," she could ap-
proach the grave "like one who wraps the drapery of his
couch about him and lies down to pleasant dreams."—ANNIE
SCHALL FISHER, Historian.
WORK OF THE CHAPTERS.

The Sequoia Chapter (San Francisco, California), the mother chapter of the Pacific coast, held its tenth anniversary December 10th, 1901, at their rooms. Officers were elected for the ensuing year, Mrs. Irving C. Moulton being chosen regent. There were seventeen charter members, one of whom, Mrs. Lynde, was a "Real Daughter," and as a young bride greeted General Lafayette when he visited the United States in 1824. There are now one hundred and thirty-eight on the roll. The chapter observes annually the 19th of April, and the 19th of October. April 19, 1894, the liberty tree was planted in Golden Gate Park. This tree was sequoia gigantea, the species which constitutes the mammoth groves of California. The soil which was placed around it was gathered from one hundred and fifty famous battle fields and historic places in America. The French republic also sent soil from the grave of General Marquis de Lafayette. Again, on October 19th, 1896, an historic arch was planted in the same park, consisting of representative trees from each of the thirteen original states. These trees are thriving. The Sequoia Chapter was the first organization to offer aid to the Red Cross work in the late Spanish War. Two beds were furnished in the convalescent home and many contributions were made for the sick. This chapter also rendered service in forwarding to the front contributions from Daughters of the American Revolution chapters all over the United States. Whatever enterprises of a national character, the National Society has undertaken, the Sequoia has borne her part. She contributed to the Caroline Harrison portrait fund; to the monument erected at Fredericksburg to the memory of Mary Washington; to the Lafayette monument, and to the statue of George Washington in Paris. The Sequoia is now entering on its second decade with bright prospects for the future.—Susan Merrill Farnam, Historian.
Connecticut State Conference.—The business conference of the Connecticut Daughters of 1902, was held with the Hannah Woodruff Chapter of Southington, Jan. 29. The address of welcome was given by Mrs. Jane C. T. Pultz, the chapter's regent. The secretary, Mrs. Katherine Sedgwick Bacon, read a report of the business transacted, and the treasurer, Mrs. Ernest Rogers, showed a satisfactory financial condition. The report of Mrs. Tracy B. Warren, of Bridgeport, the chairman of the finance committee, on the book of "Patron Saints," was received with interest. Mrs. Kinney was reelected unanimously state regent. A brief outline of the work accomplished by the chapters is given from her report.

Ruth Wyllys Chapter's work came to a fitting close in June, 1901, when, upon the iron fence which now surrounds her ancient burying ground, a bronze tablet was placed to commemorate the restoration of this sacred God's acre, and in honor of their regent, Mrs. Holcomb. The free historical lectures given under the auspices of the chapter last year, have been repeated.

The Elizabeth Porter Putnam Chapter, at an expense of $24.70, purchased the property upon which the famous Wolf Den is situated. During the year 1901, it expended $200 upon the main road and paths leading from the entrance to the Den. The chapter will present to the public schools an oil portrait of General Putnam, a duplicate of the one now hanging in the capitol at Hartford.

June 13th the Mary Silliman Chapter completed the work in which it has been engaged, by dedicating the iron gateway at the entrance of the old burying ground at Stratford. The names of the forty Revolutionary soldiers, who sleep within the grounds, are graven on the bronze tablets that are a part of the massive gate posts. The cost of the gateway was $750.

The Sarah Riggs Humphrey Chapter, of Derby, deserves praise for its work in connection with the dilapidated records of that town. The initial step was taken in 1897, and to certain members of the chapter was delegated the perplexing task of copying Derby's faded, torn and disfigured town records. The restorations cover a period of fifty-five years, from 1655 to 1710. During the summer of 1901, the restored records were published by the chapter, at a cost of $1,048. The chapter has expended $50 for the care of the colonial cemetery, and added $10 to the $29 given last year for a steel engraving of David Humphrey, to be inserted in "Patron Saints."

The Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution have gen-
erally coöperated with the Sons of the American Revolution of the state in the purchase of the Nathan Hale school-house at New London. The Lucretia Shaw Chapter, of New London, gave $300. Other chapters fell into line. The school-house was bought and removed to the entrance of "The Ancientest Burying Ground." This building is to be the permanent home of the Lucretia Shaw Chapter.

Its ambition only temporarily appeased by the dedication of a suitably marked boulder to the memory of General Israel Putnam, the Putnam Hill Chapter, of Greenwich, has recently come into possession of Putnam Cottage, a valuable historic landmark, and one especially adapted for service as a museum for the Colonial and Revolutionary relics which the chapter has accumulated. The cost of Putnam Cottage was $8,000. It was here that General Putnam was surprised by British troops, sent to make him prisoner.

On Saturday, October 26th, the Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter, of Willimantic, unveiled a handsome bronze tablet, placed in Windham town hall, in memory of Windham county men who served in the Revolutionary army.

To the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter is accorded the honor of having brought to the attention of the general assembly of Connecticut the lack of a legalized state flag. The general assembly ordered that the state flag be formally legalized, and that the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter should present this first legalized flag to the state of Connecticut.

Under the supervision of the regent, Mrs. Slocomb, a superb memorial album, in commemoration of King Humbert's death, was sent last October to the dowager queen of Italy.

During the year a number of Revolutionary relics, documents, papers, etc., have been received by the chapter, to be placed in the proposed Memorial Annex. A memorial group of trees has been planted at Fort Griswold, in memory of our murdered president. Seventeen silver medals have been awarded to the school children of Groton and Stonington for the best essays on Colonel William Ledyard, commander of Fort Griswold, and Captain William Latham, next officer in rank at the time of the massacre in Fort Griswold. A contribution of $25 has been made to Continental Hall fund since the last report.

On the 4th of July, 1901, Faith Trumbull Chapter, of Norwich, unveiled a bronze tablet which had been riveted upon the face of a boulder weighing six tons, which had been placed in the old cemetery at Norwich Town, Connecticut. The boulder marks the resting place of twenty French soldiers, a part of a detachment of Lafayette's army.

The Norwalk Chapter has had a year of activity under the leadership of Mrs. Samuel Richards Weed as regent. In addition to the
usual prize of $5 in gold offered to the school children of Norwalk for the best essay on "The Children of the Revolution," other school prizes were offered by two members of the Norwalk Chapter, of the same amount each for the best essay on "Mary Washington" and "The Minute Men of 1776." The event of the year was the unveiling of the Nathan Hale Memorial, on April 19, 1901. The memorial consists of a fountain, executed in pink Milford granite with bronze tablets and trimmings. Its cost was $1,106.66.

A pamphlet was published at the regent's expense, in May, 1901, containing four papers on the Colonial and Revolutionary homes of Wilton, Norwalk, Westport and Darien, with illustrations. The papers were written by Miss Angeline Scott, Mrs. Jabez Backus, Mrs. George H. Noxon and Mrs. Edward Olmsted. The celebration of Norwalk's two hundred and fiftieth year of existence as a township, took place in September, 1901. The regent had a plate, designed by herself, made at Trenton, and over a thousand of the blue and white Norwalk plates were sold; the proceeds to go toward a fund for marking historic sites. The design has a reproduction of the bas-relief on the Ludlow monument in the center, representing Roger Ludlow buying Norwalk lands from the Indians, surrounded by an ornamental border in which are inserted small reproductions of old prints of Norwalk scenes, the Colonial seal of Connecticut and the insignia of the Norwalk Chapter.

In honor of Thomas Clap, president of Yale University, 1726-1740, and in memory of his daughter, Mary Clap Wooster, the chapter that bears her name observed the bi-centenary of Yale University, October, 1901, by keeping "open house" the three days of the celebration. A book bound in blue kid, with the insignia of the society in silver on the cover, was specially made for the occasion, for the recording of names of visitors, and on its pages are to be found about six hundred signatures.

The Elizabeth Clark Hull Chapter has placed a wayside stone to mark one of Ansonia's historic spots.

There being very few historical spots in Milford, Freelove Baldwin Stow Chapter try to reach the children through the schools by offering prizes for the best historical essays. Three years ago an historical spot was located by the chapter, and marked by a flagstaff and a flag, which flies three hundred and sixty-five days in the year. During the past summer an inscription has been cut upon an immense boulder at this same spot, the inscription being:

LIBERTY BOYS, 1776.
MINUTE MEN, 1776.
DAUGHTERS OF AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Reading matter has been sent to the twenty-fourth regiment, United States army, stationed at the Philippines, with the understanding
that later it was to be for the hospital. The chapter contributes annually to the Continental Hall fund; also adds to its own fund for a chapter house.

The Sabra Trumbull Chapter has placed a boulder to mark the spot where General Lafayette spent a night in Rockville during his visit to America in 1824.

On December 27th the Mellicent Porter Chapter consummated its long cherished hope of marking the house where its patron saint once lived by a bronze tablet. During the year the chapter has also contributed $25 to the Jacksonville sufferers.

The Martha Pitkin Wolcott Chapter, of East Hartford, has raised over $600 for reclaiming and marking the site of the first "meeting house" built in the town.

The Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter has worked in behalf of scientific forestry and the preservation and planting of roadside shade trees in Connecticut. A map of Litchfield village has been enlarged and the historic and otherwise noteworthy trees of the place have been accurately located thereon. A paper, entitled "Tree Histories" accompanies the map as a key to the trees and records their histories and associations. A correspondence has been conducted by the chapter's forestry committee, with the heads of the forestry department at Yale University, and in the state. The laws of the state concerning roadside shade trees, have been published and distributed in circular form to the farmers and roadmakers of the vicinity. The Litchfield representatives in the general assembly were urged to support the recently passed state law regarding the preservation of public shade trees, while it was pending in the legislature, and the selectmen were asked to call the attention of the voters to its provision for the electing of a tree warden. Thirty-four dollars and fifty cents has been raised for his use and that of the chapter's forestry committee. Four prizes were awarded last June to the public school for the best essays on trees. The work of the chapter for a free public library in Litchfield still goes on. Since the last report the chapter has raised $595.91. The total raised during the two years' existence of the chapter is now $2,413.41. The names of 196 Revolutionary soldiers enlisted from Litchfield have been collected and verified.

The Eunice Dennie Burr Chapter has given an entertainment for the growing fund, which is to be expended for a bronze tablet to be placed on the chapter's boulder now standing on the "Green." Upon this will be a list of Fairfield's historic dates.

Through the influence of Abigail Phelps Chapter the town of Simsbury has appropriated $200 for the purpose of continuing the work of restoring town records. Two more books are being typewritten, and five are being rebound. Twenty stones at the graves of Revolutionary soldiers have been re-lettered.
The Abi Humiston Chapter, of Thomaston, continues its efforts to locate the graves.

The Judea Chapter, of Washington, reports a large addition of relics to its historical room.

The Katharine Gaylord Chapter, of Bristol, has undertaken the improvement of "The Old North Burying Ground," where so many of their Revolutionary soldiers are buried. The chapter has also offered a prize to the high school pupils for the best essay on a Revolutionary subject.

The Fanny Ledyard Chapter has completed its work in Whitehall cemetery by placing steel gates at the entrance. The chapter has appropriated money for the care of David Palmer's grave, and has placed markers at the graves of four Revolutionary soldiers. A contribution of $25 was made to the Continental Hall fund.

The Sarah Williams Danielson Chapter, of Killingly, has placed four copies of an engraving of George Washington in the public schools.

The Abigail Wolcott Ellsworth Chapter, of Windsor, has received a number of relics during the year and has placed markers at the graves of twenty-four Revolutionary soldiers.

The Mary Wooster Chapter, of Danbury, restored an old landmark—a milestone, that stood in front of one of the Revolutionary houses at the time of the burning of Danbury by the British.

The Anne Brewster Fanning Chapter, of Jewett City, has also developed an interest in milestones and the selectmen of Lisbon have cordially responded to its request in that direction. This chapter has a committee verifying the graves of Revolutionary soldiers.

The Ruth Hart Chapter contributed $50 to Continental Hall fund, besides presenting books to the public library.

The Green Woods Chapter has located the graves of thirty-eight patriots; has placed stones at the hitherto unmarked graves of four soldiers, and has been responsible for the cleaning and straightening of many time-worn stones. The chapter has come into possession of several hitherto unpublished documents of the Revolutionary period. In a pay abstract of Ensign Peter Corbin's company (in the handwriting of Eliphaz Alvord, town clerk, at the time, of Winchester, Connecticut), and signed by Peter Corbin, there are several names that are not to be found in "Connecticut Men of the Revolution."

The Susan Carrington Clarke Chapter, through Mrs. Charles L. Rockwell, has verified the records of fifteen or twenty Revolutionary soldiers in Ridgefield. Much reading matter has been sent to the soldiers in Manila.

The Dorothy Ripley Chapter has preserved the even tenor of its way holding regular meetings.

The Stamford Chapter reports that its local work consists in the
giving of prizes to pupils in the high school for best essays on historical subjects.

The Esther Stanley Chapter has expended $50 for pictures for the high school at New Britain.

The Sibbil Dwight Kent Chapter has located and verified the graves of twenty-eight Revolutionary soldiers. The chapter has also given prizes of $10 and $5 in gold for the best historical essays written by grammar school pupils in Suffield and Windsor Locks.

The Roger Sherman Chapter, of New Milford, is making an effort to identify and mark the graves of Revolutionary soldiers buried in that town.

By a sale, the Hannah Woodruff Chapter realized $80, which is to be applied to the work of restoring head stones over the graves of Revolutionary soldiers buried in Southington. The chapter retains an active interest in the affairs of the public library.

Wadsworth Chapter, of Middletown, has given prizes of $10 and $5 to girls in senior class, Middletown high school, for the best essays on Jonathan Trumbull. It contributed $60 to the fund for the restoration of Pohick Church in Virginia, and the sum of $145 was given to the fund for the celebration of the two hundred and fifth anniversary of the settlement of Middletown.

At the annual business meeting in Meriden, the youngest chapter, the Nathan Hale Memorial Chapter, of East Haddam, after a brief review of the almost forgotten civil and military course of Major General Joseph Spencer, spoke of his neglected grave in the vicinity of Haddam, and asked the delegates to petition the legislature of Connecticut to take some steps toward honoring the memory of this distinguished citizen and soldier. The state regent appointed a committee of ten Daughters, and at the designated time they were given a hearing by the legislative committee. The general assembly voted to appropriate $1,500; $500 to be expended for an oil portrait of General Spencer—the same to be hung in the capitol, and $1,000 to be used for a suitable monument to be placed at his grave. The publication of "Chapter Sketches" mark an era in the history of the Daughters of the American Revolution. It is the first book of its kind to be compiled and published through the combined efforts of the Daughters in any state. The chapters have liberally subscribed.

At the annual meeting of chapter regents, held at New Haven, June 11th, a contribution of $100 was voted to aid the sufferers from fire at Jacksonville, Florida. Later on, the Mellicent Porter Chapter contributed $25. At this same meeting, in response to a request from the National Board of Management, the state regent appointed twenty-five ladies to officially represent the Connecticut Daughters on Daughters of the American Revolution day at the Pan-American Exposition.
During the conference Mrs. Lydia Bolles Newcomb made an earnest plea for increased subscriptions to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, giving most convincing reasons why every Daughter should have it.

**Faith Trumbull Chapter** (Norwich, Connecticut).—A memorial meeting was held on the 29th of January, the anniversary of the birthday of the late President McKinley.

The roll call was responded to by quotations apropos to his life.

Three able papers were read by different members. The first being the address delivered by Judge Edgar M. Warner, of Putnam, on the day of the funeral of the president.

A sketch of his life was followed by the reading of a sermon preached at the Park Church by the Rev. Dr. Howe on the Sabbath after President McKinley’s death, from the text, “As a man falleth before wicked men so falleth thou,” Sam. 3: 34.—ELLEN KILBOURN BISHOP, Historian.

**Norwalk Chapter** (Norwalk, Connecticut).—The members of the chapter were gratified when Mrs. Samuel R. Weed withdrew her resignation at the urgent request of the society.

The program Jan. 16 was unusually entertaining, consisting of vocal solos by Mrs. W. F. Ambler, a colonial story by Miss Minerva H. Nash, recitations in dialect by Miss Helen Quintard, and an original farce, read by Mrs. A. Blanchard.

The regent announced a memorial gift to the chapter of a natural boulder, to be dedicated to the Norwalk Indian, Cockenoe, who taught John Eliot, “the apostle to the Indians,” the Indian language. Money for the removal of the boulder had also been promised.

A box of text-books, toys and “Yankee notions” is to be sent to Guam, for use in educating the native children.

**Amor Patria Chapter** (Streator, Illinois).—The year which has just closed has been one of activity. The pupils of the high school and of the eighth grades of the public schools have held two contests for gold medals offered for the best essays on patriotic subjects. On the anniversary of the birth
of Washington, the exercises attending the first contest for the pupils of the high school were held in their assembly hall. Mrs. J. C. Barlow made the address, and at the close presented the medal to Mr. Herman Nater, who won the prize for the best essay on "Good Citizenship." In the afternoon the exercises for the graded schools were held in the lecture room of the Good Will Church. A lengthy program was carried out, songs by the different schools, recitations by boys and girls and the presentation address by Mrs. Barlow. Miss Press carried off the prize. In the evening a reception was given by Mrs. C. H. Rathbun to the members of the chapter and to the teachers who had coöperated with them to make the contest such an interesting occasion.

On March 18th a meeting was held at the home of the regent, Mrs. E. H. Bailey, to hear the report of Mrs. Reeves, who represented us at the continental congress held in Washington.

On April 20th a symposium was held at Miss Finley's. This was another pleasant and profitable occasion, where we learned many things respecting the women of the Revolution. The next social event of interest was the reception given on Illinois day by Mrs. Bailey, to introduce the members of the chapter to the state regent, Mrs. Robert Hall Wiles. At the close of the afternoon, the members dispersed to meet at the M. E. Church, where a large audience attended the awarding of prizes in the second contest. Dr. J. D. McCaughtry spoke on the subject "Illinois as a Factor in Our National Progress." Then Mrs. Robert Hall Wiles made an excellent talk to the children. She explained the objects of the organization and congratulated the chapter on the work it had done to interest the youth in the history of their country and imbue them with the spirit of the forefathers. At the close she presented the medals to the successful contestants, Miss Elsie Reeder winning the high school medal and Miss Gertrude Hunt that for the eighth grade. Other work along patriotic lines has been instituted. During the year the angel of death has taken from us one of our loved members, Mrs. Mary B. Williams. The officers
who have served us as long as is permitted by the by-laws of the chapter have been succeeded by the following: Regent, Mrs. M. B. Haskell; vice-regent, Mrs. W. S. Cherry; secretary, Mrs. W. L. Smith; registrar, Mrs. E. H. Bailey; treasurer, Miss Mary Donaghho; historian, Mrs. Inez Strite.

Decatur Chapter (Decatur, Illinois).—It is a pleasant duty to recall the record of what Decatur Chapter has been doing under the guidance of our able regent, Mrs. Carrie Clokey.

The first successful event of 1901 was to unite with the Woman's Club in bringing Reuben Thwaits to Decatur for a lecture on "George Rogers Clark, or the Conquest of the Northwest."

On the 22nd of February an entertainment was given in the assembly room of the high school, and a prize of $5.00 in gold awarded the successful pupil of the ward schools for best essay on "The Life of Washington," and same amount to pupils of high school for best essay on "Causes of the American Revolution." In the latter, seven pupils competed, and the prize was awarded to Miss Berneta Livesay. In the ward schools twenty-seven pupils competed, Miss Irene Staley being the winner.

Our chapter devoted one day to our own city of Decatur. The meeting occurred at the home of Miss Belle Ewing, and Mesdames Ewing, Johns and King entertained the large gathering with reminiscenses of the early days, giving accounts of visits of Lincoln, Logan, Sweet and others. Musical numbers were interspersed, and refreshments served. "Flag-day" was celebrated in a glorious manner, each member having the privilege of inviting one guest. The excellent work and judgment of the committee on "yearly program" was attested by the members and guests, as they were each handed a dainty booklet containing name of chapter, emblem, and motto of the society, names of officers and members, copy of by-laws, each monthly topic appropriately illustrated, and all bound in colonial colors. The committee, consisting of Mrs. Joseph Lapham, Mrs. Minnie Hostetler, and Miss Belle Ewing, received many compliments.
At the first fall meeting our regent brought greetings from Hannah Wentworth Chapter of Cambridge, Mass., and reported the state meeting held in Peoria. The program consisted of "Reminiscenses of the Summer."

October 15 a reception was given in honor of Mrs. Wiles, state regent.

Prizes of ten dollars will be offered for 1902 to the successful pupils of ward and high schools for essays on Revolutionary subjects. $25.00 has been donated to the Decatur College of the James Millikin University.

The Lincoln Memorial Committee reported the finding of the site of Lincoln's home in Macon county, and our chapter decided to mark it in a suitable manner.—Effie R. Kennedy, Historian.

Illini Chapter (Ottawa, Illinois).—The year just closed has been one of quiet advance and prosperity.

The awarding of a medal to an eighth grade pupil for the best essay on the subject of "The Civil War" was one of the interesting occasions of this year's work, this being the fourth medal presented by our chapter.

We know of but one Revolutionary hero whose grave is to be found in our county,—Henry Misner, at Millington. Five years ago we placed a monument there to mark his resting place, and each memorial day we send a floral offering to this grave.

Our committee on placing pictures in the public schools have pursued their work with activity. We have this year presented seven beautiful pictures, representing historical or artistic subjects; and within the past week we have placed five portraits of Washington and four of Lafayette.

The great social event of the year was our colonial reception. One "Real Daughter," Mrs. Wm. Lansing, was one of the reception committee and shared the honors with George and Martha Washington.

Our chapter was represented by our regent, Mrs. Armstrong, at the 10th Continental Congress. Through her we donated twenty-five $25.00 dollars to the Memorial Hall fund.—Anne Combs Porter, Historian.
Rockford Chapter (Rockford, Illinois).—The first work of the year was the presentation of several pictures to the following schools: “The Drafting of the Declaration of Independence” to the Kent school, presented by the regent, Mrs. G. A. Sanford; “Washington Crossing the Delaware” to the Garrison school, presented by Mrs. Dollbarr; “A Portrait of Lincoln” to the Hall school, presented by Mrs. Henry Freeman, and “An Engraving of Washington” to the Wight school, presented by Mrs. Ella G. Root.

The first regular meeting was held March 22d, 1901, at which the program of the year was presented and accepted. This first meeting was deeply shadowed by the death of one of our members, Mrs. W. D. McAffee.

April 20th a reception was tendered to our new regent, Mrs. G. A. Sanford, at the Hotel Nelson, Mrs. Ralph Emerson, hostess. The chapter also entertained as guests the state regent, Mrs. R. H. Wiles, and the vice-president general of the state of Illinois, Mrs. M. T. Scott.

May 23rd, commemorative of the capture of Sag Harbor by the Americans, the chapter was the guest of Mrs. Harry R. Forbes—an afternoon of song and story.

June 14th, as all know is Flag Day, and the clan gathered on the banks of Rock river in the beautiful grounds of Mrs. G. W. Brown. It was at this meeting that the chapter resolved to raise money to aid in the building of a new addition to the city hospital, and a plan outlined by our regent was followed.

September brought its great tidal wave of grief and horror to the nation. The 17th of the month was therefore observed with proper memorial services at the residence of Mrs. Jane M. Snow.

October 14th the chapter met at the residence of Mrs. George L. Woodruff. The address of the afternoon was given by the Rev. F. H. Bodman on “Anarchy,” an address of special significance in view of the recent national calamity.

November 13th was made memorable by the report to the chapter by our regent, Mrs. G. A. Sanford, that a real Revolutionary hero lay buried in our West Side cemetery and
that his daughter, Mrs. Mary Ann Harman, now ninety years old, lived in our midst. This daughter was at once made a member of the Rockford Chapter and a committee appointed to erect a suitable monument or tablet to the memory of our Revolutionary soldier. The address of the afternoon was given by the Rev. P. M. Snyder on “Lights and Shadows of Puritan Worship.”

The closing meeting of the year was in response to the Daughters of the American Revolution invitation to the 7th and 8th grade pupils of the Rockford public schools and the teachers to listen to an address by the Rev. M. Bannen. Mr. Bannen took for his text an extract from a letter written by George Washington, December 6th, 1790: “Every hour misspent is lost forever. Years cannot compensate for lost days at this period of your life.”

Thus closes the year’s work of the Rockford Chapter.—MRS. RALPH EMERSON, Historian.

The General de Lafayette Chapter (Lafayette, Indiana), was organized April 24, 1894, and has held the first meeting of each season on the sixth of September, that being the birth-anniversary of the patriotic Frenchman for whom both town and chapter are named. The first regent, Mrs. Robert Stockwell Hatcher, was appointed by Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison. Mrs. Hatcher has always been affiliated with us, although higher offices in the National Society have taken her away from the city.

Mrs. James M. Fowler, state regent (also a former regent), is a resident member and active and enthusiastic.

A state conference has been organized and the next meeting will be held in Lafayette.

The November meeting was an open one. The entertainment suggested the old-time New England Thanksgiving season. It being a little play, which partook of this character. It was written expressly for this occasion by the clever playwright, Edgar A. Morris of Indianapolis.

The following is the program which was on brown paper:
Ye Order of Doings
At ye Meetinge of ye
Daughters of ye American Revolution
With their goode friends
at ye home of
Master and Mistress Thomas Andrew
On ye eighteenth daye of November
1901

Ye songs sung by Mistress Bertha Ridgely
And then there will be a Sketch
written by Edgar A. Morris—called
Ye Fifth Proposal
Time—1787

And ye People in ye Playe are
Benjamin Tilbrook—Edgar A. Morris
Matekon, a friendly Indian—Lucius B. Jackson
Dorothy Tilbrook—Mary E. Bruce
Lydia Fairfax—Bertha S. Stinson

It has been the custom of the chapter to keep open house on January 1. All citizens are cordially invited to attend these receptions. On January 1, 1902, the beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Carnahan was the scene of the annual re-union.—MARY ELIZABETH BRUCE.

Clinton Chapter (Clinton, Iowa), gave a luncheon at the home of Mrs. A. B. Olney in honor of Mrs. F. W. Mahin, wife of F. W. Mahin, United States Consul to Reichberg, Austria. The guests were received by our regent, Mrs. Fred Ware, Mrs. Mahin, Mrs. A. B. Olney and Mrs. John Jackson.

Mrs. Mahin was welcomed by our regent and responded in a few heartfelt words. She was the founder of our chapter and our first regent. She was a prominent member of our first literary club as well as an artist of talent.—HANNAH PUTNAM GOODWIN, Historian.

The Baltimore Chapter (Baltimore, Maryland), commemorated the one hundred and forty-third wedding anniversary of George and Martha Washington, January the
WORK OF THE CHAPTERS.

17th, using that date in preference of the original 9th of January (1759) by request of the president general, who desired all chapters to celebrate the event at the above chosen time. Mrs. Fairbanks personally graced the meeting of the Baltimore Chapter.

The rooms at Colonial House were decorated with wedding favors. A wedding bell of white carnations swung from the ceiling by ropes of feathery fern and palms and masses of white flowers formed a fitting background. An immense wedding cake bearing the initials “G. W. and M. C.” adorned a table lit by tapers tied with white satin ribbons, and laden with delicacies served in quaint silver dishes, while dainty satin flags stamped in gold with a vignette of George Washington and the initials and wedding date of the illustrious couple were distributed to all present as souvenirs of the commemoration.

Miss Lillian Giffin, on behalf of the chapter, presented Mrs. Fairbanks with a beautiful bouquet of Parma violets from “the Maryland Line,” the officials of which were all in attendance as guests of the Baltimore Chapter.

Mrs. I. Pembroke Thom, Maryland’s state regent, was present, and Mrs. A. Leo Knott, Baltimore Chapter regent, gave an account of the courtship and marriage of the pretty widow Custis when “in white satin threaded with silver, pearls in her soft brown hair, and her little feet in the smallest fives” she captive led her bridegroom “in a costume of blue lined with red silk, embroidered white satin waistcoat, gold knee and shoe buckles, and a sword”—that he had so gloriously won the right to wear.

The program for the afternoon included music and an address by Mrs. Fairbanks, which called attention to the very important effort being made to preserve from desecration and business advertising purposes the Star Spangled Banner, and the erection of the proposed Continental Hall.—Julia Thruston Booker, Historian.

Attleboro Chapter. (Attleboro, Massachusetts).—After many efforts on the part of interested women, the regular forms having been complied with, the state regent, Miss
Helen M. Winslow, came to the home of Mrs. Miles Carter June 27, 1901, and duly organized Attleboro Chapter with thirty-six charter members. She instructed the officers as to their duties, and gave to all a clearer understanding for what this society stood and what should be expected of its members. Miss Sara Daggett, ex-state regent, gave an eloquent address.

On the evening of January first, 1902, the chapter kept open house. A committee of three chapter officers and three gentlemen, Sons of the American Revolution, comprised the receiving party, dressed in the fashion of the days of '76, as were all the chapter members. The entertainment consisted of music, reading and an essay on "Our Town—Attleboro," by Miss Alice Carpenter.

At the regular meeting in January the chapter voted to buy the Peck house, repair and establish the same as their permanent home. This house was built in 1700 or 1705 and has stood on land purchased from the Indians and remaining in the Peck family to the present generation. Miss Sara Daggett was present at this meeting and gave into our keeping the charter.

We are planning to give a military whist on February twentieth. Our members number fifty-five enthusiastic and willing workers, whose aim is to perpetuate the memory of their ancestors.—MARION BAXTER FISHER, Historian.

Colonel Timothy Bigelow Chapter (Worcester, Massachusetts).—The 125th anniversary of the battle of Princeton was fittingly celebrated. The first speaker was Mrs. Daniel Kent, regent of the Colonel Timothy Bigelow Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Among other things she said:

"We have in Worcester, as yet unmarked by tablet or stone, the site where stood the school presided over by John Adams, afterward president of the United States. We have the venerated hill where the apostle, John Eliot, spoke words of love and fear to his red children of the forest. We might, too, very fittingly remember the Indian, the original owner of this country. A St. Louis chapter
of Daughters of the American Revolution has placed a memorial to Pontiac, the great chief of the Ottawas, and I for one am proud of that band of women because of that act of justice.

"There is the site of the old Stearns hotel, now occupied by the Lincoln house, where General Washington stopped July 1, 1775, when on his way to Cambridge to take command of the Continental forces, and where, in December of the same year, his honored wife, Martha Washington, was a guest. There is the old Exchange hotel, where President Washington and General Lafayette were entertained. These places, or some spot near by, should be suitably marked, as should some of our oldest local houses. There is our common, Worcester's hallowed shrine! Our heroes gathered there; it was there the pastor prayed and women wept despairing tears. These are "but a few of the things waiting for us to do."

Hannah Winthrop Chapter (Cambridge, Massachusetts).
—The chapter added twelve members in the last year.

The charter has been framed in wood from the home of our patron saint, a small cross of wood from the old Christ Church, Cambridge, where General Washington attended service is inlaid at the top of the frame. Attached to the bottom of the frame is a reproduction of the insignia of the society made from the wood of the Winthrop house. The hub is a piece of the Washington elm. The spokes are made of historic woods from thirteen different places.

The chapter has secured the twelve Lineage Books and the second Daughters of the American Revolution Report of the Smithsonian Institution. They have been bound and loaned to the Cambridge public library. An historical lecture, illustrated by stereoptican, has been given at the East End Christian Union. The chapter is interested in Fort Washington, on the banks of the Charles river, the only remaining Revolutionary fort in Cambridge, and which was built by General Washington in November, 1775. At the suggestion of the chapter the city now flies the flag over the fort daily.

The chapter has been the recipient of photographs of Mesdames Hannah Winthrop and Mary Ball Washington.

The literary work has consisted of short biographical sketches of Revolutionary officers.
The Hannah Winthrop Chapter favors a reduction of ratio representation to the Continental Congress.—Marion Brown Fessenden, Historian.

Mercy Warren Chapter (Springfield, Massachusetts).—The annual business meeting of Mercy Warren Chapter was held January 13, 1902. The various reports showed a prosperous year. The chapter now numbers 263 members, seven of whom are "Real Daughters."

A recent addition to the membership is Madam Sarata Louise Craig, wife of Prince Eugene de Rizo-Rangabe, of Athens, Greece.

At the close of the business meeting a reception for officers was held. Following is the list of officers: Honorary regent, Mrs. Marshall Calkins; regent, Mrs. George F. Fuller; vice-regent, Mrs. A. O. Squier; recording secretary, Mrs. E. L. Ross; corresponding secretary, Miss A. R. Bliss; treasurer, Miss R. A. Rockwell; registrar, Mrs. W. H. Dart.

The Lansing Chapter (Lansing, Michigan), held its annual meeting January 2d at the home of the regent, Mrs. B. F. Hall. After listening to the official reports of the work of the year the following officers were elected: Regent, Mrs. C. M. Turner; vice-regent, Mrs. N. F. Jenison; treasurer, Miss Clara L. Westcott; secretary, Mrs. C. C. Hopkins; treasurer, Miss Emily P. Barnard; registrar, Mrs. Charles Cannell.

Mrs. Miles presented to the chapter a copy of the second report of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The principal literary work of the Lansing Daughters during the past year was a story entitled "A Daughter of ye Revolution" in eight chapters written by eight members. It was decided to print it in book form. Many copies have been sold.

January 20th a large number of the Daughters of the Lansing Chapter with invited guests gathered at the resi-
dence of Judge F. A. Hooker to celebrate their sixth annual banquet. Music, speeches and toasts were the order of the evening. Mrs. Turner, the regent, introduced the regent of the Louisa St. Clair chapter, Detroit, who spoke briefly but pointedly upon conscientiousness. Mr. J. Edward Rae was then called upon to speak for the "Sons of the Revolution," and Mr. H. Fyfe for the "Sons of the Colonial War." "Latter Day Patriotism" was responded to by Mrs. Della Bertch, after which Mrs. H. P. Black sang two solos. Maj. Vernon, of the Michigan Agricultural College, then responded to "The Soldier and the Sailor," and was followed by the Rev. H. B. Bard, who toasted "The Civilian." Then came "The Sword of Bunker Hill," sung by Mr. H. L. Stone. Miss Emily P. Barnard then gave a rhyming response to "Our Wits," and Mrs. N. F. Jenison told of "Wheels." All were appropriate, original and witty. Gov. Bliss then in a few remarks expressed his appreciation of the evening's entertainment.—MRS. C. CANNELL, Historian.

Cayuga Chapter (Cayuga, New York).—At a meeting of the chapter held on the 3rd of December, the historical department gave a resume of the history and evolution of our national flag. The historian, Mrs. Harriet Dewey Ireland, gave a brief introductory address, the avowed purpose of which was to inculcate greater reverence for the flag.

Mrs. Mary C. Treman Johnson then read an interesting paper giving a succinct history of the various ensigns which were in use during the colonial period, and up to the adoption of the Stars and Stripes by congress.

Mrs. O. L. Dean followed with an account of the visit of Washington, Robert Morris and their associates to Mrs. Betsey Ross, and the making of the flag.

A paper by Mrs. E. H. Bucklin, which was next presented, was of wide interest, embracing, as it did, the influence and history of our national flag under varying circumstances and in all lands.

The discussion which followed the literary program resulted in the unanimous endorsement by the members of the resolution to procure a banner.
A pleasant feature of the occasion was the offer then made by Mrs. George E. Priest to present the flag to the chapter, which offer was gratefully accepted.

The singing of the "Star Spangled Banner" closed the literary part of the meeting.—N. D. Ireland, Historian.

The Gouverneur Morris Chapter (Gouverneur, New York).—The meeting of November 29th was held at the pleasant home of Mrs. Robert Allan. The symposium conducted by Mrs. Henderson proved to be a delightful affair. The feast of good things consisted not only of old time beverages, but of various dishes such as our great grandmothers used to serve. Each member was invited to bring an old time recipe with sample of same. Music was rendered upon the violin and piano by the daughters of Mrs. Henderson. A paper on Thanksgiving Day, by Mrs. Anthony, was listened to with interest. Thirteen puns were given to the members to solve, answered by the full name of a member of the chapter, which created a great deal of amusement.

The chapter met at the home of Mrs. G. S. Conger, December 27, 1901.


Hendrick Hudson Chapter (Hudson, New York).—On account of the sad death of the president of the United States the Hendrick Hudson Chapter postponed its Chapter Day. Still later, the chapter held a memorial service in honor of President William McKinley.

Late in the year, the chapter celebrated chapter day.

The regent, Mrs. A. F. B. Chace gave a reception to Mrs. Verplanck, Mrs. Wyncoop, Miss Forsyth, the officers and the former regents of the chapter.

A large reception was given at the chapter house to Mrs. Verplanck as guest of honor, which was attended by many of
the regents of New York state chapters. After the luncheon and the formal reception, the interesting address of Mr. George E. Graham, of Albany, was given, illustrated by photographs taken by himself when he was "On the Bridge with Schley."—Luella D. Smith.

**Kanestio Valley Chapter** (Hornellsville, New York).—Mrs. Mc. Connell, regent, resumed work in October, 1901, with renewed interest and zeal.

The offer of prizes to students of the high school for essays on the Revolutionary period was elaborated. These prizes are ten dollars as first and five dollars as second awards. Honorable mention is made for the third best essay submitted, while all competitors are to be invited to a social function of the chapter to be held in June.

Recognizing the many advantages being offered to the children of foreign born parents in our city schools, and the commendable efforts by our city Daughters of the American Revolution chapters to interest and instruct them in the history and principles of our government, while, as yet, no similar effort has been made to extend like advantages to the American born children of the country districts, many of whom are descended from patriot ancestry which rendered valuable aid in the founding of our republic, and, moreover, realizing the eventual result towards which this unintentional neglect was tending, the chapter unanimously voted the following additional prize offer:

"To the pupils of the district and graded schools of the Third School Commissioner's district of Steuben county."

"For the three best essays to be written on the subject of 'The Causes of the American Revolution,' and complying with certain stated conditions: A cash prize of $7 is offered as a prize for the best essay; $5 in cash as a second prize for the second best essay, and $3 in cash as a third prize for the third best essay."

This offer met with the hearty endorsement of the commissioner of the district, and announcements of the offer with the conditions of the competition were sent to every teacher and trustee in the district, with the result of arousing interest therein throughout the valley.
The study of parliamentary law and the practical drill therein, so admirably conducted by Mrs. Brown, our first vice-regent, will be resumed for the coming year.

In consideration of the number of Revolutionary soldiers among the pioneers of the Canisteo Valley and who found their last resting place among the hills of Steuben county, plans have been inaugurated to erect suitable memorials to these heroes.

The graves of several have been already identified, and incidents and anecdotes of service secured which will be embodied in a permanent chapter record. Copies have also been obtained of documents relative to the early history of the valley, and in addition to these a copy of the "Historical Sketch of Roswell Franklin and his Family." The latter contains many interesting incidents of the Wyoming Valley, Roswell Franklin having been a lieutenant in Colonel Dorrance's regiment of the Pennsylvania line.—Grace M. Pierce, Historian.

**Melzingah Chapter** (Fishkill, New York).—It was a brilliant idea that conceived the plan for a celebration on the mountain top at sunset.

Imagine a multitude of patriotic citizens of an historic town—Fishkill—gathered on the summit of North Beacon, 1,500 feet high, at the close of a national holiday, July 4th, 1900, a perfect view, good music, and the Daughters of Melzingah Chapter with their friends, about to unveil a massive monument on an historic site.

The monument is an obelisk twenty-seven feet high (a flagstaff fifteen feet higher from the apex, floating a flag presented by our state regent), standing on a low, square base. It is built of the rocks of the mountain top laid in cement, and contains a tablet bearing the following inscription:

"This monument is to commemorate the burning of signal fires on North and South Beacon during the American Revolution. Erected by Melzingah Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, July 4, 1900."
The money for its erection was given by individual members, and in response to an appeal sent out by the chapter to their friends. It can be seen for miles around, except the south, as from that direction it is obscured by the South Beacon. It arrests the attention of the tourists to and from the Catskills, Adirondacks, and the St. Lawrence, and it looks majestic viewed from the floating palaces of the Hudson.

The work of its dedication began shortly after seven o'clock by singing "The Star Spangled Banner" to music of the band. The Rev. Mr. Cameron, of St. Andrew's, Fishkill Landing, offered prayer.

Mr. Russell Headley, of Newburgh, read the Declaration of Independence.

Mrs. Samuel Verplanck, state regent, made a stirring address, alluding to the necessity of having fires on this mount-
ain as a part of the system that extended east into Connecticut and south and west to Sandy Hook and New Jersey. She told of their structure and dimensions—said their fires were responded to from Mullender’s Hill at Little Britain, and Snake Hill, at Newburgh. They were used in 1776-1777.

The Rev. J. Howard Suydam, D. D., of Rhinebeck, New York, followed with a resume of the part borne by the town of Fishkill during the Revolution. During this address

“Down sank the great, red sun, and in golden glimmering vapors, Veiled the light of his face like the Prophet descending from Sinai.”

Miss Emily de W. Seaman, regent of the chapter, then spoke briefly and unveiled the tablet.

The band closed the exercises by playing “America,” in which all voices joined.

The beauty and grandeur of this service can hardly be imagined. The quiet hush of evening, the glory of the setting sun, the glistening river, the lengthening shadows, the twinkling lights in the valley for

“In the vale beneath the hill
The evening’s growing purple strengthens”

all added inspiration to the occasion.

There yet remained one thing to be done for which all lingered. Cord wood had been stacked in exact representation of the old method for beacons and the match was applied. The signals were answered from Lake Mohonk and Little Round Top at the north, and from the hills about Newburgh at the west.

Then began the wild scramble down the mountain side. All were anxious to get down before the setting of the young moon, which lighted the roadway well. The headlong haste, the running for trolley cars, all combined to make it a never-to-be-forgotten occasion by those participating in it.—ANNA DEAN, Historian.

Washington Heights Chapter (New York, New York).—Mrs. Henrietta Mesick Bostwick has been elected regent of the Washington Heights Chapter, in place of Mrs. Earle.
who resigned. Monthly meetings will hereafter be held at the Hotel Majestic, the home of Mrs. Bostwick. Mrs. Emily Hyde Cary, first vice-regent; Mrs. Emily Bostwick Fay, secretary; Mrs. Howard Robbins, treasurer; Mrs. Kreamer, registrar; Mrs. Julius Caryl, historian; Mrs. Fernald, assistant historian.

**Harrisburg Chapter** (Harrisburg, Pennsylvania).—Ever since its organization the Harrisburg Chapter has continued its unique plan of holding its meetings, not on the same day or date of each month, but on some anniversary of an important event in the Revolution, or upon the birthday of some man or woman whose services for their country proclaims them worthy of special remembrance.

The meeting at the home of the regent, Mrs. Levi B. Allricks, commemorated the battle of the Cowpens.

At the conclusion of her paper, Mrs. Peay, on behalf of Mrs. D. A. Du Pre, historian of the Cowpens Chapter, Spartanburg, South Carolina, presented a picture of the imposing monument erected some years since at Spartanburg in honor of General Morgan.

Miss Conover, historian of the General Mercer Chapter, of Trenton, was present, and in a short but most interesting address spoke of the important part played by Trenton in the darkest days of the Revolution, and also told of the efforts of her own and other New Jersey Chapters for the purchase of the historic Trenton barracks.

The appropriation of $50 towards the erection of the John Harris monument testifies that the Harrisburg Chapter desires to have a share in doing honor to the memory of the sturdy pioneer whose foresight in settling at this particular point in the trackless wilderness led to the founding by his son of the city, beautiful for situation, which bears his name and is the capital of the state of Pennsylvania.—Caroline Pearson, Historian.

**Lawrence Chapter** (New Castle, Pennsylvania), was named in honor of Captain Lawrence, “who so bravely fought and fell.” The chapter was organized two years ago
with a membership of twelve, which has now grown to thirty-four. We have sent books to the American library at Manila; have entertained the local chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution, and have been royally entertained by them. Our "Colonial Tea," given May 10th in the First Presbyterian Church, was our first public entertainment and a success.

The state conference held in Harrisburg was attended by our regent and two members. A committee has been appointed to award prizes to pupils of grades 8 and 9 of the public schools for the best and second best essays on a historical subject selected by the committee. We have given ten dollars to Continental Hall. The members feel that the success of Lawrence Chapter is largely due to our first regent, Miss Jennie L. Morgan.—ELISABETH ROYER, Historian.

Valley Forge Chapter (Norristown, Pennsylvania).—It is with a feeling of satisfaction that Valley Forge Chapter makes the report of work accomplished during the year 1901.

By the beautifully furnished room in the Valley Forge Headquarters it has reflected credit on the name it bears.

Many persons have made pilgrimages to this historic spot, and it was long a matter of regret that the rooms were so bare, nothing whatever to show the manner of living at that time.

But to-day we have in the bed chamber furnished by Valley Forge Chapter a perfect picture of colonial or Revolutionary time.

Each detail is historically correct and every piece of furniture a genuine antique. A number of fine photographs have been taken of this room.

The chapter presented one tastefully framed to the National Society at Washington, D. C., and one to the Pennsylvania state regent.

Though deeply interested in this work, other matters have not been neglected.
WORK OF THE CHAPTERS.

The monthly meetings are full of interest and that the public may keep in touch with the work a report of the proceedings is sent to the daily papers.

At almost every meeting a paper is read upon some historical subject, and that a feeling of sociability may be promoted, after all business has been transacted, a time is spent socially and refreshments served. An annual picnic is held at Valley Forge to keep all interested in that historic place.

Contributions have been made from time to time to aid others in patriotic work.

The chapter has offered a prize of five dollars to the pupil of the Norristown high school writing the best essay on the subject "Colonial and Revolutionary Recollections of Spring Mill." A second prize of two dollars and a half is also offered.

Valley Forge Chapter has on the roll the names of two "Real Daughters" of the Revolution, both of whom have received the souvenir spoon from the National Society. One of these old ladies, Mrs. Catharine Boudoin, died January 4, 1902.

We feel that the coming year will be rich in good work.

The officers are: Regent, Mrs. Margaret S. Hunsicker; vice-regent, Mrs. Hugh McInnes; secretary, Miss Leila Jenkins; corresponding secretary, Miss Mary McInnes; treasurer, Miss N. Howland Brown; registrar, Mrs. F. I. Naile; historian, Mrs. Irwin Fisher; chaplain, Mrs. Joseph Fornance.—ANNE SCHALL FISHER, Historian.

Brattleboro Chapter (Brattleboro, Vermont).—The attractive program for 1901 has been well carried out. One of the most entertaining of the papers having for its subject, "Colonial Pottery and Domestic Utensils."

The Daughters gave a picnic on historic ground the seventeenth of June, and on the Fourth of July a lawn party was held at the home of our regent, Miss L. E. Clark, where one of the ladies read an original poem appropriate to the occasion. The strength of our chapter during the year has been maintained largely through the activity of our state regent, Mrs. Florence Gray Estey, who is a member of this chapter.
On the afternoon of October the tenth the state conference was held at the Brooks House through the invitation of this chapter. At this time the question of reducing representation at the National Congress was considered. The general opinion was that each chapter, however small, should have the privilege of being represented. On the evening of the same day our state regent gave a reception at her home, "Florence Terrace," in honor of our president-general, Mrs. Charles Fairbanks, who spoke in behalf of Continental Hall.

Our November meeting was held at "Pine Heights," the home of Mrs. Abby Estey Fuller, who read an interesting historical paper.

Death has removed two of our members during the year, Mrs. Fanny Crosby Rice and Miss Emily F. C. Williams, both ladies of ability and noble Christian character.—M aria Louise St edman, Historian.

Wisconsin State Conference.—The fifth annual conference was held in Milwaukee, Friday morning, December 6th, 1901, at the residence of the state regent, Mrs. James Sidney Peck. The following chapters were represented: Kenosha, Beloit, Lake Mills, Racine, Ft. Atkinson, Portage, Janesville, La Crosse, Oshkosh, Reedsburg, Fond du Lac, Waukesha, Madison and Milwaukee, and regents without chapters were present from Waupun, Delavan, Plymouth and Ripon.

A brief address of welcome was made by Mrs. Peck, after which the secretary's report of the last annual conference was read and accepted. A letter was read from Mrs. Katherine Livingston Eagan, state regent of Florida, acknowledging the donations of money and clothing contributed by the Wisconsin chapters to the fire sufferers of Jacksonville, Florida. The address of the state regent then followed. It was listened to with deep interest. The secretary read communications from the National Board, relative to the sale of the directory, the celebration of General Washington's wedding day, January 17th, for the benefit of Continental Hall.
fund. Decisions which had been reached by the board upon other subjects of interest were also announced by the secretary. A roll call of those present was responded to by the regent or her representative, giving a report of any special work in which the various chapters had been engaged.

Mrs. Sweet, of Fond du Lac, extended an invitation to hold the next state conference in that city, which was accepted.

Mrs. Peck then spoke of her intended absence abroad during the winter. A rising vote of thanks was extended the state regent for her untiring work during the past ten years and an earnest wish was expressed for a pleasant journey and safe return. The conference adjourned to accept the further hospitality of the state regent at luncheon.

During the afternoon the representatives from the state were with the George Rogers Clark Chapter, Children of the American Revolution, guests of the Milwaukee Chapter, at a regular meeting.

"Thank God, I—I also—am an American."

"It is the prerogative of our national patriotic society to promote loyal allegiance to the institutions of the great republic and to inculcate principles of good citizenship.—(From Mrs. Fairbanks's Address, Feb. 17, 1902.)

"It is the duty of every Daughter to cultivate in the highest degree reverence for the laws, devotion for the flag, untiring interest in the advancement of the organization and her native land, remembering always there is no more fatal sign of decay, for a society or a nation 'than a want of zeal in the inhabitants for the good of their country.'"—(From Mrs. Fairbanks's Address, Feb. 17, 1902.)
THE OPEN LETTER.

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

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE: Mention has been made in this magazine, in the reports of the work of the chapters, of the efforts of the Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter, of Litchfield, Connecticut, to arouse an interest in the preservation and care of our roadside trees.

We want to make an earnest appeal through the Open Letter Department to the chapters all over the country to take up in some way this line of work. Be “instant in season, out of season” in urging the care of the trees and enlisting all in an active interest in this subject.

Any information we can give as to what our chapter has done will be most gladly given.

CORNELIA BUXTON SMITH,
Chairman Forestry Committee,
Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter, Litchfield, Conn.

"I do love
My country's good with a respect more tender,
More holy and more profound than my own life."

"Green be the graves where her martyrs are lying!
Shroudless and tombless they sunk to their rest;
While o'er their ashes the starry fold flying;
Wraps the proud eagle, they roused from his nest."

EDITOR'S NOTE BOOK.

NOTES ON THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, 1902.

The address of the president-general, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, gave a forcible account of the various questions to be considered, the work that has been done and what should be done. It was a lesson in pure patriotism and answered fully the question “What are the Daughters of the American Revolution doing?”

Mrs. John F. Swift, of California, made the response.

The first business done by the 11th Continental Congress was the passing of a resolution recording its detestation of the crime which removed from life the late President McKinley and expressing its abiding sympathy with Mrs. McKinley.

The annual reception was held at the National Museum, the authorities of that institution having given to the Daughters of the American Revolution this opportunity to view their historical collection.

The following amendments to the constitution of the Daughters of the American Revolution were passed by the Continental Congress of 1902:

ARTICLE IV., SECTION 1, was twice amended and it now reads:

“These officers shall be elected by ballot, biennially, by vote of the majority of the members present at the meeting of the Continental Congress, and shall hold office for two years, and until the close of the Continental Congress at which their successors shall be elected, except that at the Continental Congress of 1899 ten Vice-Presidents General shall be elected for one year, and ten Vice-Presidents General for two years, and thereafter ten Vice-Presidents General shall be elected each year to hold office for two years. No person shall hold office more than two terms successively, and no one shall be eligible to hold office in the National Society until she has been a member of the National Society two years.”
ARTICLE VIII., SECTION 1, was amended so that it now reads:

"The initiation fee to the National Society shall be one dollar, and the annual dues two dollars, payable in advance on or before the 22d day of March in each year."

ARTICLE VIII., SECTION 5, was amended so that it now reads:

"A member who shall remain in arrears for dues for three months after notice of her indebtedness has been sent her may be dropped from the rolls by the Board of Management; but no one shall be dropped until after two notices of arrears shall have been given her. Members at large of the National Society dropped for non-payment of dues may be reinstated by the National Board of Management upon payment of all back dues, and all members dropped from Chapters for non-payment of dues may be reinstated through their respective Chapters, upon payment of all back dues to the Chapters, the Chapters to pay to the National Society one dollar for each year of delinquency of each member, and the National Board of Management to approve such reinstatement."

ARTICLE IX., SECTION 1, as amended now reads:

"Proposed amendments to the Constitution, if endorsed by twelve members of the Society or by any organized Chapter, may be presented at any Continental Congress of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, and acted upon at the next Congress, the full power to amend being vested in such Congress, and such amendment, if approved by two-thirds of the members present shall be in full force thereafter as part of this Constitution."

The By-Laws were also amended in two places.

ARTICLE XIII. is amended by substituting the word "dark" instead of "light," so that the clause shall read, "a field of dark blue enamel on its tire."

ARTICLE XVI. now reads:

"Sec. 1. These By-Laws may be altered or amended at any meeting of the Continental Congress."

"Amendments shall be sent to all the Chapters thirty days before the meeting of the Congress in which they are to be voted upon."

"Sec. 2. If adopted by a majority vote at a meeting of the Continental Congress, amendments shall take effect from the adjournment of the said meeting."
The following is the list of vice-presidents general elected at the Congress of 1902 to serve for one term of two years each:

Mrs. Mary Hepburn Smith, Connecticut.
Mrs. Belle C. Lyon, Kentucky.
Mrs. S. B. C. Morgan, Georgia.
Mrs. Harriet P. Simpson, Massachusetts.
Mrs. J. V. Quarles, Wisconsin.
Mrs. D. D. Colton, California.
Mrs. Althea R. Bedle, New Jersey.
Mrs. Henry W. Burnham, New Hampshire.
Mrs. J. Heron Crosman, New York.
Miss Elizabeth C. Williams, Maryland.

Mrs. William Lindsay reported the gift of many valuable relics.

The bill presented in the senate and house of representatives of the United States for the appropriation of $200,000 for the creation of a national park at Valley Forge was heartily endorsed.

A new edition of the first volume of the Lineage Book was ordered printed. These books are to be given to chapters applying for them upon payment of the postage. Volumes XIII. and XIV. were also ordered to be distributed in the same way.

Miss Ruth M G. Pealer, of the District of Columbia, was unanimously elected registrar general, the secretary being instructed to cast the ballot.

Mrs. Elroy M. Avery and Miss Lilian Lockwood were unanimously reelected editor and business manager, respectively, of the American Monthly Magazine.

Notable contributions were also made to the Continental Hall during and just before Congress, which may be stated as follows:
Contributions before Congress met but after Jan. 31, $1,199 25
Contributed during Congress, 4,962 18
Voted by Congress, 15,000 00

Total, $21,161 43
Pledges were also made amounting to $1,372 50

$22,533 93

It was moved and carried that the April number of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE contain the reports of the state regents and that the May number contain the first half and the June number the second half of the official proceedings.

The Continental Hall Committee was empowered by the congress to purchase a site, provided twenty-five members of said committee come to an agreement as to the most eligible one to secure. Mrs. Fairbanks was made chairman of the Continental Hall Committee by the congress.

The contract with Mrs. Ellenore Dutcher Key for the recognition pin for informal wear was continued by congress and is not to be annulled except upon one year’s notice. Permits for the purchase of the recognition pin are to be issued by the registrar-general after the close of the congress.

The congress voted the sum of $1,000 as a testimonial to the treasurer-general, Mrs. Gertrude B. Darwin, for her efficient services in compiling the Lineage Book.

Each of the young lady pages received a souvenir spoon from the congress as an expression of appreciation.

The sum of $100 was appropriated for the use of the Genealogical Notes and Queries Department of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

The minute men who served as a guard of honor to the president-general were a unique and picturesque body. They wore the bluff and blue of the continental army. They were presented with a beautiful flag in token of appreciation.
The librarian general reported the need of good town and county histories carefully compiled from original sources.

The congress recommended to the committee of arrangements of the 12th Continental Congress that the evening of the second day be set aside for all state meetings.

The Daughters of the American Revolution placed themselves on record by a strong condemnation of polygamy.

By order of the congress the leaves of the magazine are not to be cut in future.

Several amendments were offered to be acted upon at the next Continental Congress, looking towards the formation of a committee on appeals.

There are at present six hundred chapters.

3,606 members were added to the society during the past year.

There were many brilliant receptions during the week in honor of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

A vote of thanks was given by the congress to Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks for the admirable manner in which she had presided over their deliberations, and for her fair and just rulings.

"It was the Star of Bethlehem that lighted their way across the Atlantic and went before them to the place where the young child of the Republic lay in its wilderness manger."

"O Spirit of that early day,
So pure and strong and true,
Be with us in the narrow way
Our faithful fathers knew."
GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES

Ye who boast
In your free veins the blood of sires like these
Lose not their lineaments.

—Lydia H. Sigourney.

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.

Queries will be given in the order of the dates of their reception.

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

ANSWERS.

Phebe. Ebenezer (4) died 1765. The Captain Ebenezer inquired for
is probably Ebenezer (3).

115. BRADDOCK’S EXPEDITION.—There seems to be no complete
list of the men in Braddock’s Expedition, 1755, but from the follow-
ing, many names and details may be obtained: Pub. Doc. of Nova
Scotia, C. F. Akins, pages 409, 415, 417; Sargent’s History of Brad-
dock’s Expedition, Penn. Archives, Vol. VI.; Lowdermilk’s Hist. of
Cumberland, Maryland, pages 55, 164. Justin Winsor says: “The
list of the officers present, killed and wounded, upon which Park-
man in his History depends, is in the Public Record office. (America
and West Indies, Vol. LXXXII).” There were independent com-
panies, two from New York, one from Virginia, one from South
Carolina, and fifty men from Maryland.—M. L. G.

124. RUSSELL.—(1) Rev. John Russell came from England, settled
in Cambridge about 1630. His son (2) John Russell, born in Eng-
land, 1627, came with him. (3) Samuel Russell, born 1660, Hadley,
Mass., graduated at Harvard, 1681, married Abigail Whiting, 1685,
pastor at Branford, Conn., died there June 25, 1751. (They had nine
(5) John, born 1710, married 1732, Mary Barker. (6) John, born
1736, married April, 1762, Mary Lindley. (7) Ruel Russell, born Oc-
tober 30, 1762.—C. S. R. and G. W. R.

There were several by the name of John Russell in the Revolu-
tionary service from Connecticut. It is quite possible that John (6)
was one of these men, but that is not proven.—L. B. N.

QUERIES.

135. (1) HALL-MERRIMAN.—Who were the parents of Ann Hall,
who married Amasa Merriman at Guildhall, Vt.? They afterwards
moved to Hadley, P. Q. She died at Beloit, Wis. Record of Revo-
lutionary service of her ancestors desired.

(2) MERRIMAN.—Amasa Merriman was a drummer boy in Revolu-
tionary war. He was born 1767. His father Titus Merriman, born
August 28, 1727, son of Elisaph, born May 20, 1695, died Aug. 14,
1758, son of Caleb, born May, 1665; died July 9, 1703. Was Titus
in the Revolutionary war?

136. HACKETT.—Wanted the connecting link between the following:
Capt. William Hackett of Salisbury, Mass., received common right
in Amesbury, 1667, and signed a petition in Salisbury, 1680. His
son, Judah, was born in Salisbury, Jan. 2, 1684-5. Richard Hackett,
of Salisbury, or Amesbury was my ancestor. Was he a son of Capt.
William or Judah?—F. M. H.

137. (1) KINGSLEY.—Wanted, parentage of Ebenezer Kingsley,
born prior to 1740, lived at Southampton, Mass., married Mary
———? Had Azuba, born 1741, died 1827.
(2) **White-Rust.**—Parentage of Anna White, died 1747, 1st wife (1732) of Daniel Rust, born 1711.
(3) **Dade-Miller.**—Also of William Dade, born 1719, killed at Lake George, 1755. Married June 31, 1742, Rachel Miller.
(4) **Dixon.**—Robert Dixon, Colchester, Conn., born 1699 in Ireland, came to America, 1719. Married about 1721, Catherine ———? born 1701, died at Coventry, R. I., 1770.
(5) **Taylor.**—Reuben Taylor (son of Moses, born 1709, lived in South Hadley, Mass., 1770), married ————? Children were: Jared, Reuben, Horace, Sylvester, Noah, Elijah, born October 3, 1763, married 1787, Rachel Hurlburt. Also parentage of Moses, and name of his wife.
(6) **Merrill-Wells.**—Parentage of Elizabeth Merrill, born December 24, 1686, wife of Thomas Wells, of Dudley, England, in Saybrook, Conn., 1720, son of Joseph Wells, born in Hebron, Conn., 1726, captain in Revolutionary war. He married at New London, Conn., Thankful ————? She died September 12, 1810, lived in Cambridge, N. J.
(7) **Collins-Wells.**—Also of Rebecca Collins, born 17—, married Henry Wells, son of Capt. Joseph and Thankful Wells. Son, Ira, born 1794.
(8) **Atchinson.**—Also parentage of John Atchinson, slain by Indians, 1677, and of his wife, Deliverance ————?—E. J. H.

138. **Tyler.**—Abraham Tylee came from England before the Revolutionary war, settled in Burlington, Delaware. His only child, James Tylee, enlisted in the war. In New York records is the name James Tyler, and there is a James Tiley in Col. Webb’s regiment from New York to Middletown, Conn. It is supposed James Tylee, my great-grandfather, enlisted from New York, as he married there. His son, Nathaniel Tylee, was captain in the War of 1812. Can any one assist in identifying James Tylee, son of Abraham?—M. T. H.

139. **Ayers.**—Wanted the ancestry of Moses and Dorcas Ayers, who were living in or near Salisbury, North Carolina, in 1803. They had Jacob, David, Samuel William, Moses.—C. A.

140. **Whipple-Warren.**—Where can I find information of Mercy Whipple, who married, May 21, 1792, Lyman Warren? She was called the “beautiful Mercy Whipple, of Rhode Island.”—W. I. T.

141. (1) **Foote.**—Ancestry wanted of the following: Nathaniel Foote, of Hartford, Conn., 16—, whose daughter, Frances, married a son of Nathaniel Dickinson, of Wethersfield, Conn., later of Hadley, Mass. Also wife of Nathaniel Foote.
(2) **Jones.**—Teague Jones, Yarmouth, Mass., soldier in the early Indian wars.
(3) **Chadwick-Gifford.**—Mercy Chadwick, 16—, wife of Joseph Gifford, of Barnstable co., Mass.
(4) THOMAS.—William Thomas, grandfather of Robert Bailey Thomas, originator of the "Old Farmers' Almanac." The wife of William Thomas was Lydia Eager, of Marlboro, Mass., daughter of Abraham Eager, whose ancestry is also desired. Hill and Woods families, of Malden, Mass., furnish some clues.—F. P. G.

142. (1) ISAACS.—Information wanted of any Revolutionary service of Ralph Isaacs, born June 4, 1741, in Branford, Conn. (seventh child of Ralph Isaacs). His daughter, Grace, born 1760(?), married, April 1, 1786, Jonathan Ingersoll, of New Haven, Conn., son of Rev. Jonathan Ingersoll, of Ridgefield, Conn.

(2) LULY.—Also of Sylvanus Luly, captain in Heard's brigade; Col. November 13, 1777.

(3) TODD-ISAACS.—Sallie Isaacs, daughter of Ralph, Jr., married, September 11, 1773, George Tod, of Suffield, Conn. They moved to Youngstown, Ohio, 1800. Information of George Tod, not in Tod history, will be appreciated.—M. P. H.

143. DAY.—I would like the dates of birth, marriage and death of Joseph Day. Also name of his wife and of their children. He was one of the men in the Allen-Arnold expedition to Fort Ticonderoga.—M. T. W.

144. COIT.—Daniel Coit served first as corporal in Capt. Belcher's company, 1st Conn. Regiment, 1777, was promoted sergeant 1778, discharged 1780. Was he the son of William and Ruth Coit, of Plainfield, Mass., who removed to Sheffield, Mass., where a son, Daniel Coit, was born 1760? If so, he studied medicine after the war, settled in Burlington, Vt., and married Ruth Eastman, of Granby, Mass. Was the Daniel Coit in Conn. regiment the same one who was afterward Dr. Daniel Coit?—H. A. J.

145. GILBERT.—Information is desired of the family of Anne Gilbert, who married, 1782-3, Lieut. Robert Carter, of the royal navy, probably in New York. Anne (Gilbert) Carter died at Topsham, Eng., April 3, 1841, aged 79 years. Date of her birth is desired and town where she was married.—G. T. C.

146. Wanted, names of the defenders of Fort Henry, or of the settlers who took refuge therein during the siege which witnessed the heroism of Elizabeth Zane, or of those who were at Shepherd's Fort, on Wheeling Creek, above Fort Henry. Also the address of any descendant of Francis Duke, the young commissary of Beech Bottom, and son-in-law of Col. David Shepherd, who was killed by the Indians in attempting to reinforce the garrison at Fort Henry.—M. E. D. S.

147. GORDON.—Wanted, the names of the parents of Jonathan Rhea Gordon, born in Monmouth, N. J., 1717. He had several sons and daughters. Among the former were Ezekiel and Ambrose. Were Jonathan's parents connected with the Rhea family? How?—E. K. G.
IN MEMORIAM

“To live in hearts we leave behind
Is not to die.”

MRS. EMILY F. C. WILLIAMS, Brattleboro Chapter, Brattleboro, Vermont, died October, 1901, at her home in Bellows Falls. An active Christian and greatly beloved.

MRS. SARAH A. NORTHAM, Nathan Hale Memorial Chapter, East Haddam, Connecticut, died January 16, 1902. It was the first death in the chapter.

MRS. ANGELINE CHAMBERLAIN JOHNSON, Sa-go-ye-wat-ha Chapter, Seneca Falls, New York, widow of Colonel William Johnson, and daughter of the Hon. Jacob P. Chamberlain, died November 14, 1901.

MRS. PAULINE DUNN LEWIS, Campbell Chapter, Nashville, Tennessee, died January 14, 1902. She was a descendant of General Roberts and General William Lytle, of North Carolina.

MRS. ELVIRA ALEXANDER PARKHURST, Gansevoort Chapter, Albany, New York, entered into rest, November 21, 1901.


MRS. HARRIET ALLEN WEST, “Real Daughter,” Camden Chapter, Camden, New York, died February 2, 1902, aged ninety-eight.

MRS. ELEANOR COLLINS BLATTERMAN, beloved regent of Valentine Peers Chapter, Maysville, Kentucky, died at her home in that city, June 30, 1901.

MRS. AUGUSTA WAY FULLER, “Real Daughter,” Mary Silliman Chapter, died December 13, 1901, aged 96 years and 5 months. She was the widow of Nelson Fuller and the daughter of Isaac and Mercy (Baldwin) Way. She was one of the three Revolutionary war pensioners.

MRS. MARIA WAKELEE, “Real Daughter,” Mary Silliman Chapter, died January 27, 1902, aged 84 years. She was the widow of Stiles Wakelee and the daughter of Eli Mitchell, a Revolutionary pensioner.

MISS IDA GARDINER EASTMAN, charter member, Clinton Chapter, Clinton, Iowa, died in Philadelphia, February 5, 1902. Her life was short but crowded with much that strengthened and ennobled character. The chapter passed appropriate resolutions.

“O holy trust! O endless sense of rest!
Like the beloved John
To lay his head upon the Savior’s breast,
And thus to journey on.”
NATIONAL SOCIETY
OF THE:
Children of the American Revolution

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1901
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Chaplain
MRS. TEUNIS S. HAMLIN,
1306 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.

*Deceased.
JANUARY MEETING, 1902.

The regular monthly meeting of the National Board of Management, Children of the American Revolution, was held on Thursday, January 9th, at ten o'clock, in the reception room of Columbia University.

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

The meeting was opened with prayer, after which the minutes of the special meeting, held on January 6th, were read and approved, the president requesting the recording secretary to read them before the minutes of the regular meeting.

The corresponding secretary announced that she had written to the Rev. Dr. Hamlin, asking him to give a patriotic sermon and service at the Church of the Covenant on Sunday afternoon, February 23rd, and that a cordial response in the affirmative had been received.

She also presented to the Board the estimates for badges, to be used at the convention, and Mrs. Clark moved that the badges for state directors now on hand be used for the coming convention, and one hundred and twenty-five badges, as submitted by the chairman of the committee, without the date, be purchased for the delegates. Seconded and carried.

The corresponding secretary also said that the manager of the Columbia Theater had been interviewed, and that the theater would be at the disposal of the National Society for the morning of February 22nd, at the same price as in former years; also that the management of the "Seeing Washington Car" would make a reduction to the society should they decide to charter a car. Mrs. Hamlin moved, that we engage the car for seeing Washington, for three o'clock on Saturday, February 22nd.

The director for the District of Columbia, Mrs. Baird, announced that the District societies had been given the privilege of using the hall at Masonic Temple for their rehearsals.

Mrs. Benjamin, chairman of the committee on program, presented an estimate for the same, and Mrs. Hamlin moved that five hundred programs be ordered for preliminary distribution. Seconded and carried.

At this point in the proceedings, the regular order of business was taken up. Mrs. Clark in the chair.

The minutes for the regular monthly meeting, held on December 12th, were read and approved.

The reports of the corresponding secretary and the treasurer were read and accepted.
• Fifteen application papers were read, and the recording secretary was instructed to cast the ballot for their election, which was accordingly done.

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

By Miss Forsyth, state director for New York—Mrs. Fred. M. Caswell, as president of Ensign Robert Wilson Society, Brockport, New York, vice Mrs. Henry Harrison, resigned.

By state director of New Hampshire—Mrs. M. T. MacFarland, as president of Monadnock Society, Keene, New Hampshire, vice Mrs. Brooks, resigned, all of whom were confirmed.

Mrs. Benjamin Thompson, state director for Pennsylvania, announced the resignation of Miss Ruth Snyder, president of the Philadelphia Society, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

The chairman of the committee on credentials presented her report, and it was moved and seconded that it be accepted.

Mrs. Hamlin moved that President Roosevelt and his family be tendered a box for the patriotic celebration on Washington's birthday. Seconded and carried.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned.

Respectfully submitted.

CAROLYN GILBERT BENJAMIN.

SPECIAL MEETING. JANUARY 15, 1902.

A special meeting of the National Board of Management, Children of the American Revolution, was held at 1440 M street, on Wednesday morning, January 15th, at ten o'clock.

Present: Mrs. Sternberg, national president; Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Catlin, Mrs. Paul, Mrs. Baird and Mrs. Benjamin.

The president announced that the meeting had been called to discuss plans for the coming annual convention.

Mrs. Baird, chairman of the committee on entertainment, said that she had held a meeting of all the District societies at her residence, and that the members had responded to her call in encouraging numbers, and that the "drill," to be given in costume, on February 22d, would be rehearsed the coming week, and as often as was necessary to make the Little Patriots' Drill a perfect success.

Mrs. Clark moved to reconsider the motion passed at the last meeting in regard to $500 given to the treasurer to invest. Seconded and carried.

Mrs. Taylor moved that the treasurer hold the $500, which she was instructed to invest, for further action of the Board. Seconded and carried.
Mrs. Paul moved that the director for the District of Columbia be allowed to use her discretion in regard to the printing of rehearsal programs. Seconded and carried.

Mrs. Benjamin was instructed to ascertain whether the services of Master Dodson could be engaged for the entertainment on February 22nd.

Mrs. Benjamin read a letter, received from Mrs. Benjamin Thompson, state director for Pennsylvania, accepting with much pleasure, the agreeable task of responding to our national president's address on February 22nd.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned.

Respectfully submitted.

CAROLYN GILBERT BENJAMIN.

SPECIAL MEETING, JANUARY 30, 1902.

A special meeting of the National Board of Management, Children of the American Revolution, was held on Thursday, January 30th, at ten o'clock, at 1440 M street.

Present: Mrs. Sternberg, national president; Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Baird and Mrs. Benjamin.

The president announced that the meeting had been called especially to discuss the final plans for the patriotic celebration, to be given on February 22nd, and Mrs. Baird, chairman of committee on entertainment, was asked what progress had been made by her committee.

Mrs. Baird gave a most encouraging report of the work done, and said that the entertainment planned was being rehearsed in a thorough manner, and that a perfect representation of the flag drill would be given by the younger members of the District societies; also that a minuet would be danced by the larger children.

The national president read a number of interesting letters from members of the Daughters of the American Revolution and of our own society, showing the interest that is being taken in the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution.

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

By Miss Sanborn, state director for Michigan—Miss Alice Thrall, as president of the Paul Jones Society, of Detroit. vice Miss Edith Williams, resigned.

By Mrs. Thompson, state director for Pennsylvania—Mrs. Frederick Giger, as president of the Philadelphia Society, vice Miss Snyder, resigned.
YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT.

By Mrs. Cottman, state director for Maryland—Mrs. M. L. Schermerhorn, as president of the Lord Baltimore Society, Baltimore, Maryland.

By Mrs. G. H. Heilbrun, director for the state of Washington—Mrs. Mary Phelps, as president of a society in Seattle, Washington, all of whom were confirmed.

Mrs. Taylor, chairman of the committee on decoration, reported that she had communicated with Burton & Co., and that the Columbia Theater and Columbian University Hall would be decorated with flags as usual for the same price as in former years.

Mrs. Benjamin moved that the corresponding secretary communicate with the quartermaster general and ask for the loan of flags to decorate the hall of Columbian University for the annual convention of the Children of the American Revolution. Seconded and carried.

Mrs. Baird moved that hereafter the banner be presented to the state having the largest number of organized societies. Seconded and carried.

The vice-president in charge of organization announced that the Nellie Custis Society, of the District of Columbia, had been merged with the Capitol Society, of the District, Miss Yeatman, president.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned.

Respectfully submitted.

CAROLYN GILBERT BENJAMIN.

REBECCA BATES SOCIETY.—A patriotic afternoon of the Rebecca Bates Society, in the presence of Spinning Wheel Chapter, was held in January at the residence of Mrs. W. B. Kibbey, the main features of the program being the presentation of the charter, which had been purchased and framed for the children by the Daughters, and the dedication of their flag. The following is the program as rendered:

Music, "The Red, White and Blue."
Vocal solo, "Central, Give Me Heaven"—Winnie Chamberlain.
A Sketch of Rebecca Bates—Mrs. W. B. Kibbey.
Presentation of the charter—Mrs. H. J. Howe.
Acceptance of the charter by the president—Mrs. C. C. Cottle.
Instrumental solo, "The Floating Song"—Miss Gerna Carney.
Revolutionary Beginnings—The Rev. C. P. Boardman.

Mrs. I. C. Speers presented the flag to the society, saying in part: "It is an estimable fact, I believe, that in any great or good movement, whether religious, social, or political, to make a good beginning is more than half the battle. And I think when this little
band of patriots decided to reduce the first surplus in their treasury by the purchase of a flag, they must have been in touch with one of our statesmen who once said: 'We will join ourselves to no party that does not carry the flag, and keep step to the music of the union.' I consider it a great honor to be called upon to formally present to your society this beautiful flag. But no words of mine can lend further lustre to the red, white and blue—warmth, purity, steadfastness. If we had nothing else to prove it, our flag would still show that strong were the hearts and deep were the thoughts of the men who planned it.

'Edward Everett has said of the flag: 'Fidelity to the union blazes from its stars, and allegiance to the government under which we live, is wrapt in its folds.' Senator Hoar says: 'I have seen the glories of art and architecture and of mountain and river. I have seen the sunset on the Jungfrau, and the full moon rise over Mount Blanc, but the fairest vision on which these eyes ever looked was the flag of my own country in a foreign land.' It has been called the 'unconquerable flag,' for as far as we know it is the only emblem of any nation that has never trailed in the dust.

Perhaps some day, some of you boys may be called upon to defend these colors, as your fathers did, maybe, or your grandfathers or great-grandfathers have done before you; for remember, without their defense of the great cause of liberty, these societies of the Daughters and Children of the American Revolution would have never been. Should that day ever come, and your hearts attuned to loyalty beat like drums in unison to the same great truths for which this flag has ever stood, we may trust implicitly that God and the hosts of heaven will still preserve the 'stars and stripes forever.'

At the end of these remarks Miss Helen Abbott struck up the famous battle march of Sousa's, "The Stars and Stripes Forever," and Master Frank Glick, the little color bearer, stepped forward and received the flag on behalf of the society, the children gathering round to give their pledge of allegiance. Then followed a recitation of James Whitcomb Riley, "Old Glory," by Miss Mamie Gitchrist. The program closed by the singing of "America." Mrs. Kibbey served refreshments, tiny silk flags being given as souvenirs. Rebecca Bates Society, which was organized nearly a year ago, was the first branch of the Children of the American Revolution in the state of Iowa.

"Great Western land, whose touch makes free,
Advance to perfect liberty,
Till right shall make thy sov'reign might,
And every wrong be crushed from sight."
OFFICIAL.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY
OF THE
Daughters of the American Revolution
Headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

National Board of Management
1901.

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

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

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

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

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

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

MRS. JAY OSBOURNE MOSS,
Sandusky, Ohio,

MRS. JULIUS C. BURROWS, Michigan.

MRS. WASHINGTON A. ROEBLING,
1404 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D. C.

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Des Moines, Iowa,
17 0 21st Street, Washington, D. C.
AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

(Term of office expires 1903.)

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

**MRS. JAS. R. MELLON,**
400 North Negley Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

**MRS. GEO. M. STERNBERG,** U. S. A.,
1440 M Street, Washington, D. C.

**MRS. CLARK WARING,**
1428 Laurel Street, Columbia, S. C.

**MRS. MATTHEW T. SCOTT,**
Bloomington, Ill.

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

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

**Chaplain General.**

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

**Secretaries General.**

**Recording Secretary General.**

**MRS. ELEANOR S. WASHINGTON HOWARD,** MRS. ROBERT STOKESWELL HATCHER,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

**Treasurer General.**

**Miss Minnie Fogel Mickley,**
Pennsylvania; 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

**Historian General.**

**Miss Susan Riviere Hetzel,**
617 19th Street; 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

**State Regents.**

Alabama, . . . . MRS. J. MORGAN SMITH, South Highlands, Birmingham.
Alaska, . . . . MRS. HUGH H. PRICE, Phoenix, P. O. Box 236.
Arizona, . . . . MRS. HELEN M. NORTON, 923 Scott Street, Little Rock.
Arkansas, . . . . MRS. JOHN F. SWIFT, 824 Valencia Street, San Francisco.
California, . . . . MRS. WM. F. SLOCUM, 24 College Place, Colorado Springs.
Colorado, . . . . MRS. SARA T. KINNEY, 1162 Chapel Street, New Haven.
Connecticut, . . . . MRS. ELIZABETH CLARK CHURCHMAN, Cl marine.
Florida, . . . . MRS. DENNIS RAGAN, Jacksonville.
Georgia, . . . . MRS. ROBERT EMORY PARK, 48 Merritt's Ave., Atlanta.
Idaho, . . . . MRS. ROBERT HALL WILES, 5711 Woodlawn Ave., Chicago.
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 THIBAULT, 623 North St., Lafayette Sq., New Orleans.
Maine, Mrs. W. H. 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. LOVE, 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 BATEHILLER, 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. LOUNSBERRY, Fargo.
Ohio, Mrs. JOHN A. MURPHY, Burnet House, Cincinnati.
Oklahoma, Mrs. CASSIUS M. BARNES, Guthrie.
Oregon, Mrs. MARY PHELPS MONTGOMERY, 251 Seventh Street, Portland.
Pennsylvania, Miss SUSAN C. FRAZER, 36 North Lime St., Lancaster.
Rhode Island, Mrs. CHARLES WARREN LIPPITT, 7 Young Orchard Avenue, Providence.
South Carolina, Mrs. H. W. RICHARDSON, 59 Gervais Street, Columbia.
South Dakota, Mrs. ANDREW J. KELLER, 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. JULIUS JACOB ESTEY, 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 SIDNEY PECK, 5 Waverly Place, Milwaukee.
Wyoming, Mrs. HARRIET RICHARDS, 2455 18th St., Washington, D. C.

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT, N. S. D. A. R.

Wednesday, January 8, 1902.

The regular meeting of the National Board of Management was held on Wednesday, January 8th, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, President General in the Chair.

The meeting was opened at 10.20 a. m.

After prayer by the Chaplain General the roll call was made by the Recording Secretary General. Members present: Mrs. Miranda Barney Tulloch, Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters; Mrs. John A. T. Hull, Vice-President General, Iowa; Mrs. Julius C. Burrows, Vice-President General, Michigan; Mrs. George M. Sternberg and Mrs. Kate K. Henry, Vice-Presidents General, District of Columbia; Mrs. J. Heron Crosman, Vice-President General, New York; Mrs. S. B. C. Morgan, Vice-President General,
Georgia; Mrs. James R. Mellon, Vice-President General, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Addison G. Foster, Vice-President General, Washington State; Mrs. William A. Smoot, Chaplain General; Miss Minnie Fogel Mickley, Registrar General; Mrs. Charles Carlyle Darwin, Treasurer General; Miss Susan Riviere Hetzel, Historian; Miss Julia T. E. McBlair, Librarian General; Mrs. Eleanor S. Washington Howard, Recording Secretary General; and of the State Regents: Mrs. J. Pembroke Thom, Maryland; Miss Susan Carpenter Frazer, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Julian Richards, Iowa; Mrs. Charles Warren Lippitt, Rhode Island, and Mrs. Harriet Richards, Wyoming.

Before the regular order of business was begun, at the request of the President General, Mrs. Crosman, Vice-President General from New York, took the Chair.

The Recording Secretary General read the minutes of the previous meeting, which with a few exceptions, stood approved.

Reports of Officers were called:

REPORT OF RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL: Madam President and Ladies of the National Board of Management: I have to report that the instructions given me at the December meeting of the Board have been carried out. Letters were written to the State Regents, informing them of the recommendation of the National Board, that a Tea be held throughout the various Chapters of the country on January 17th, 1902, the anniversary of General Washington's wedding day, the proceeds to be applied to the Continental Hall fund; also notices sent to the State Regents of the status of the National Society in regard to the contract with Miss Dutcher; a letter to Mr. Hugh Feronon Washington, expressing sympathy, on the part of the Board, in the bereavement he has sustained in the death of his mother, Mrs. Mary A. Washington, a "Real Daughter," Chapter Regent, and Honorary State Regent, of Texas, and a letter to Mrs. Robert S. Hatcher, conveying the sympathy of the Board in her illness, with wishes for a speedy recovery.

Replies have been received from nearly all the committees appointed for the Eleventh Continental Congress, which have been duly reported to the President General and to the Chairman of the Program Committee.

Number of letters and postals written, 375.

Letters have been received from the following ladies, expressing regret at their inability to attend the January meeting of the Board, and extending cordial greetings for the New Year: Mrs. Robert E. Park, State Regent of Georgia; Mrs. S. A. Richardson, State Regent of South Carolina; Mrs. Mary J. Monfort, State Regent of Minnesota; Mrs. Julius J. Estey, State Regent of Vermont; Mrs. Morgan Smith, State Regent of Alabama; Mrs. Hugh Nelson Page, State Regent of Virginia; Mrs. John Lane Henry, State Regent of Texas;
Miss Ellen Batcheller, State Regent of New Jersey; Mrs. George W. Bacon, State Regent of Washington; Mrs. Albert H. Tuttle, Vice-President General, Virginia; Mrs. Jay Osbourne Moss, Ohio; Mrs. William P. Jewett, Minnesota, and Mrs. Clark Waring, South Carolina.

(Signed)

Report accepted.

Respectfully submitted,

ELEANOR S. WASHINGTON HOWARD,  
Recording Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

REPORT OF CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL: Madam President and Members of the National Board of Management: For the month of December I have the honor to report the following: Blanks issued, 1,712; Constitutions, 912; Membership circulars, 251; Officers' Lists, 162; sample application papers, with circular, 115. Letters received, 44; letters written, 27.

(Signed) GEORGIA STOCKTON HATCHER,  
Corresponding Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

January 8, 1902.

CURATOR'S REPORT:

Postage on Application Blanks:
Amount on hand, December 1st, 1901, $2 16
Amount received from Treasurer General, 10 00

Amount expended, 10 00

Balance on hand, January 1, 2 16

Office expenses:
To bringing stamped envelopes from P. O., $ 50
" ice, 1 30
" toilet supplies, 1 00
" janitor, 20
" ream writing paper, 1 50
" 1 doz. large blotters, 50
" 1 doz. typewriter rubbers, 50
" gross rubber bands, 65
" 1/2 doz. typewriter ribbons, 3 00
" postal cards, 7 50
" express, 1 95

Total, $11 85

Report accepted.
OFFICIAL.

REPORT OF REGISTRAR GENERAL: Applications presented, 392; applications verified awaiting dues, 42; applications on file incomplete, 134; applications on hand not verified, 76. "Real Daughters" presented for membership, 3. Resignations, 38; deaths, 30. Badge permits issued, 535; bar permits, 30.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MINNIE FOGEL MICKLEY,
Registrar General, N. S. D. A. R.

Mrs. Henry was requested to take the Chair.

Upon motion of Mrs. Darwin, the notices of the deaths were received with regret, and the resignations accepted.

It was moved and carried that the report be accepted and the ballot be cast by the Recording Secretary General for the new applicants.

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

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION OF CHAPTERS: Madam President and Ladies of the National Board of Management: The following regencies have expired by limitation: Mrs. Henry H. D. Castle, Black River Falls, Wisconsin; Mrs. Katherine E. Adams, Cohoes, New York, and Mrs. Elizabeth K. Remick, Littleton, New Hampshire.

The Chapter Regent at San Paulo, Brazil, Mrs. Eliza McDowell Wolff, has tendered her resignation, which is herewith presented for acceptance.

A request is presented to the National Board of Management for formal authority to organize a Chapter at Fort Madison, Iowa, to be known as the "Jean Espey" Chapter.

Through their respective State Regents the following Chapter Regents' appointments are presented for confirmation: Mrs. Elizabeth Howard Jones, Holly Springs, Mississippi; Miss Jane M. Spaulding, Black River Falls, Wisconsin, and Miss Minnie J. Decker, Columbus, Wisconsin; also the re-appointment of Miss Katharine Adelia Bruen Foote, Delhi, New York.

By special request from the State Regent of Virginia, I wish to present the appointment of Mrs. Eugenia E. Harman as Chapter Regent at Salem, Virginia, for confirmation; also to add the resignation of Miss Susie Willes, Chapter Regent at Croom, Maryland. The Charter of the "Virginia Dare" Chapter, which was injured in the mail and returned to be replaced by a new one, is now destroyed in the presence of the Board.
Chapter Regents’ commissions issued, 8; Charter applications, 4; Charters issued, 5, viz: “Stephen Heard,” Elberton, Georgia; “At-

As the Card Catalogue comes under the department of the Vice-
President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, I wish to make a report of the work for the last three months: In the mem-
bers’ catalogue the average changes during a month are 500. These changes consist of deaths, marriages, resignations, dropped for non-
payment of dues, reinstatements, transfers from one Chapter to an-
other; from at-large to a Chapter and vice versa.

These cards must be found in the Catalogue, either corrected or a new card made and refilled alphabetically. All marriages, deaths, resignations, dropped for non-payment of dues, and reinstatements must be recorded on the application papers. Cards for the new members admitted each month, which average about 400, must be made, verified by the application papers and filed alphabetically. This makes 900 cards a months to be typewritten and filed in the members’ cata-
logue,—2,700 for the three months.

The ancestors’ catalogue, like that of the members, is not a fixed fact; for every application paper referring to an ancestor already veri-
ied, the card has to be taken from the catalogue, frequently requir-
ing library research for verification as to identity, then typewritten with the name and national number of the new member. For every application referring to an unverified ancestor a new card must be made.

The changes herein mentioned do not include corrections, except such as are made by the researches in connection with the Lineage Book.

This catalogue averages about 550 cards per month, 1,650 for the three months. Total of both catalogues for the three months, 4,350, which is a small estimate.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIRANDA BARNEY TULLOCH,
Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, N. S. D. A. R.

Upon motion of Mrs. Henry, this report was accepted.

Miss Mickley moved: “That the National Board of Management of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution recognize the formal organization of the ‘Catherine Montgomery’ Chapter on January 16, 1902.” Seconded by Mrs. Crosman. Motion carried.
Miss Mickley moved: “That hereafter the report of the work of the Card Catalogue in the department of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters be presented as a supplemental report to that officer’s monthly report.” Motion carried. It was so ordered.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL was read, and upon motion, accepted.

REPORT OF TREASURER GENERAL
Nov. 30—Dec. 31, 1901.

**CURRENT FUND. RECEIPTS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance on hand at last report</td>
<td>$9,813 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual dues ($1,137.00 less $61 refunded)</td>
<td>$1,076 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initiation fees ($338.00, less $13.00 refunded)</td>
<td>325 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blanks ($1.30, less $0.20 refunded)</td>
<td>1 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New certificates</td>
<td>2 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stationery commission</td>
<td>21 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosettes</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current interest</td>
<td>60 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total income of the month</strong></td>
<td>$1,485 63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>$11,298 88</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CURRENT FUND. EXPENDITURES.**

*Office of Recording Secretary General.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Typewriter paper, carbon and expressage</td>
<td>$9 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent of typewriter</td>
<td>4 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advertising</td>
<td>1 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desk and chair</td>
<td>17 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stenographer’s salary</td>
<td>100 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extra clerical service</td>
<td>14 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>145 64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Office of Corresponding Secretary General.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clerk’s salary</td>
<td>10 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Office of Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Messenger, expressage, stencil, paper, &amp;c.</td>
<td>$3 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing 60 sheets parchment</td>
<td>11 50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Card catalogue case, ........................................ 55 00
December salary, 2 clerks, ............................... 90 00
                      ........................................ 159 70

**Office of Registrar General.**

Office supplies, ........................................ $  90
Binding 3 volumes records, ............................  9 00
December salary, 3 clerks, ............................ 170 00
                      ........................................ 179 90

**Office of Historian General.—Lineage Book Account.**

Wrapping paper and paste, ............................ $2 10
December salary of 2 clerks, .......................... 130 00
                      ........................................ 132 10

**Office of Librarian General.**

Expressage, paper, fasteners, pencils,  ............ $  65
Kittery & Eliot, Me. in Revolution, ................  2 00
Card catalogue case, .................................  30 00
December salary of clerk, the indexer, ............  60 00
                      ........................................ 92 65

**Office of Treasurer General.**

2,000 report blanks, ................................... $8 50
Typewriting, ............................................  90
Card catalogue case, ...................................  15 00
December salary 3 clerks, ............................. 175 00
                      ........................................ 199 40

**Eleventh Continental Congress.**

200 circulars and certificates, .......................  7 00
Railroad agents fee, ...................................  23 00
                      ........................................ 30 00

**Fourth Smithsonian Report.**

500 stamped circular letters, ........................ $10 70
Typewriting circular letters, .......................  9 15
100 copies of report, ..................................  85 00
                      ........................................ 104 85

Total expense of report for the month, ............ $104 85
Less receipts from sale of 2d report, ..............  1 50
                      ........................................ 103 35

Net expense of the 4th report for the month, ....... 103 35
### OFFICIAL.

**Postage.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For Librarian General,</td>
<td>$ 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters,</td>
<td>1 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On application papers,</td>
<td>10 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For General office,</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Registrar General,</td>
<td>3 68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Recording Secretary General,</td>
<td>2 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>18 28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**State Regents' Postage.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>$10 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>10 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>9 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>29 80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Certificates.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Engrossing 530 certificates,</td>
<td>$53 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expressage on certificates,</td>
<td>5 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>58 35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Magazine Expenses.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Office expenses October—November,</td>
<td>$13 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making 10 plates.</td>
<td>7 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage for editor,</td>
<td>5 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copyright for 1902.</td>
<td>6 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salary of editor,</td>
<td>83 33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salary of Business Manager,</td>
<td>75 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publishing December number,</td>
<td>291 87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$482 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less receipts</td>
<td>13 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net expense,</td>
<td>469 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Office Expenses.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Messenger, expressage, telegrams, repairs, &amp;c.,</td>
<td>$9 55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continental Hall committee expenses,</td>
<td>4 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Framing pictures of Buffalo Exposition exhibit,</td>
<td>28 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City directory for 1902,</td>
<td>5 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curator's salary,</td>
<td>85 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent of office and storeroom,</td>
<td>149 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>281 55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Directory Account.

Proof reading (2 readers), ........................................... $105.00

Total expenditures of current fund for the month, .................. $2,014.72

Balance of current fund on hand, Dec. 31, 1901:
In Metropolitan Bank, ............................................. 1,862.95
In Washington Loan & Trust Co., ............................... 7,421.21

$9,284.16

CURRENT FUND.—INVESTMENTS.

As previously reported, at face value only, ......................... $10.00

CURRENT FUND.—ASSETS.

Cash in bank as above, .............................................. $9,284.00
Bonds as above, at face value, .................................. 10,000.00

Total assets current fund, Dec. 31, 1901, .......................... $19,284.16

FORT CRAILO FUND.

As previously reported, ............................................. $48.05

PERMANENT FUND.—RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand, uninvested, at last report, ....................... $22,525.61
Life membership, Mrs. Grace C. Goucher, California, ............. $25.00
Charter fee, Mary Penrose, Wayne Chapter, Indiana, ............... 5.00
Insignia commissions, from Caldwell & Co., ....................... 217.00
Shields .......................................................... 2.50
Spoons ......................................................... 11.82

Continental Hall Contributions.

Ann Arbor Chapter, Michigan ........................................ 25.00
Frances Bland Randolph Chapter, Virginia ......................... 5.00
Fort Armstrong Chapter, Illinois ................................ 3.11
Cumberland county, Pennsylvania .................................. 5.00
Martha Pitkin Chapter, Ohio ...................................... 10.00
OFFICIAL.

Silence Howard Hayden Chapter, Maine, 50 00
Interest on permanent investments, 340 00

Actual income of permanent fund for the month, 699 43

Total permanent fund uninvested, Dec. 31, 1901, $23,225 04
Permanent investments, as previously reported, face
value only, 58,000 00

Total assets of permanent fund, Dec. 31, 1901, face
value, $81,225 04

Respectfully submitted,
GERTRUDE B. DARWIN,
Treasurer General.

Jan. 8, 1902.
Report accepted.

REPORT OF HISTORIAN GENERAL: Madam President: the fourteenth volume of the Lineage Book is now compiled and being indexed and will be ready for presentation in February. During the past month fourteen sets of the Lineage Book have been sent to Chapters.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) SUSAN RIVIERE HETZEL,
Historian General, N. S. D. A. R.

January 8, 1902.
Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN GENERAL: Madam President and Ladies of the National Board of Management: I have the honor to report the following books and periodicals received since the last meeting:


3. Third Report of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, October 11, 1898—October 11, 1900. Washington, Government Printing Office. 1901. 506 pp. port. Besides much other material pertaining to the work of the Society for 1899-1900, this volume contains the records of the service, civil and military, of thousands of Revolutionary patriots. These records have been collected by Chapters and members and in every case from authentic sources. The mention of a list of Georgia soldiers of the Line in the Revolution, compiled under the direction of Mrs. William Lawson Peel, from original papers in the office of the Secretary of State of Georgia, one of “Georgia Revolutionary Soldiers of all ranks and names,” compiled by Miss Margaret Harvey, from various authorities, one of “Massachusetts Citizens who loaned money to the Government during the Revolution,” compiled by Mrs. Amos G. Draper, from original documents, and one from Susan D. Grafts, giving the Revolutionary soldiers and pioneers of Broome county, New York, may serve to give an idea of the historical work accomplished during one year. Other equally good hints are scattered throughout the book.


Respectfully submitted,

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

Report accepted.

Mrs. Crosman moved: “That the Board express, by a rising vote, its desire to extend to Mrs. James D. Wynkoop, of New York, tender sympathy with her in her recent bereavement.” Seconded by Mrs. Howard and Miss McBlair. All present arose.

The Recording Secretary General was instructed to transmit this action of the Board to Mrs. Wynkoop.

The following was offered by Mrs. Lippitt: “I move that the communication to the Treasurer General, under date of January 4, 1902, received from Miss Dutcher, be referred to our counsel.” Motion carried.

The following was offered by Mrs. Morgan: “I move that the National Board of Management recommend to the Continental Congress, that that law-making body instruct each State Regent to create a Board of Arbitration,—of which the State Regent shall be Chairman,—before which all matters concerning the Chapters, or the individual members thereof, that require adjudication, shall be brought for discussion and settlement.” Action deferred.
Report of the Committee on Fourth Smithsonian Report:
Madam President: I have to report the completion of the Fourth Smithsonian Report, on the 5th of January. I read the report here and it was accepted. It is now, at last, in type, ready for distribution for those wishing to buy it. The price is 85 cents. I was authorized to order 100 copies and did so in the summer. I received these last week. It contains the report of the work of the Society from October, 1898, when the war work closed, to October, 1900. The volume contains 84 plates and 507 pages.

On motion of Miss McBlair, this report was accepted with thanks.

Report of the Committee on Magazine: Madam President and Members of the National Board of Management: The Magazine Committee reports having met on January seventh. It held discussion as to the best plan to promote interest in the Magazine throughout the membership of the National Society. The Committee again begs the State Regents to urge the matter of personal subscriptions to the Magazine upon their Chapters,—particularly among the new Chapters recently formed.

Correspondence has been held with the Editor and with absent members of the Committee. Consultation with the Business Manager as to new methods of advertising has been held, and fresh efforts are now being made in this line.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) Ellen Hall Crosman,
Chairman of Committee.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Lippitt moved: “That the Recording Secretary General be instructed to put in the February number of the American Monthly Magazine a notice that those members not personally taking copies of the Directory at the time of the Congress will thereafter be charged 30 cents postage per copy for delivery.” Motion carried.

At 12:50 it was moved and carried to adjourn until 2 p.m.

Wednesday Afternoon, January 8, 1902.

The adjourned meeting was called to order at 2:30 p.m. by the President General, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks.

Reports of Committees were continued.

Mrs. Burrows, Chairman of the Auditing Committee, reported that the report of the Auditor had been received, and she had approved the same.

The motion offered by Mrs. Morgan at the morning session was again read, as follows: “I move that the National Board of Manage-
ment recommend to the Continental Congress that that law-making body instruct each State to create a Board of Arbitration,—of which the State Regent shall be Chairman,—before which all matters pertaining to Chapters, or the individual members thereof, that require adjudication, shall be brought for discussion and settlement."

The question was called. The vote appearing uncertain, a division was called. Three voting in favor; seventeen against it. Motion lost.

Mrs. Burrows offered the following: "I move that the motion passed at the Board meeting immediately following the Tenth Continental Congress regarding the drawing of seats for the Eleventh Continental Congress be rescinded." Motion carried.

The Chairman of the House Committee made the necessary preparations for the drawing of the seats, which was taken by the States alphabetically.

Miss McBlair moved: "That the Treasurer General include in her annual report to the Congress only the receipts and expenditures between February 10, 1901, and February 1, 1902, and that hereafter February 1st in each year be the date on which the Treasurer General's report shall close." Motion carried.

At 5.15 p.m. it was moved and carried to adjourn until Thursday at 10 a.m.

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THURSDAY MORNING, January 9, 1902.

The adjourned meeting was opened at 10.15 a.m. by the President General, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks.

In the absence of the Chaplain General, the President General requested the members to unite in the Lord's Prayer.

The motions of the previous day were read and approved.

REPORT OF THE PRINTING COMMITTEE was read as follows: Madam President and Members of the National Board of Management: The Printing Committee has the honor to submit the following report:

December 4th, 1901: 1,000 postal cards for Registrar General;

10th, 500 postals for Business Manager of Magazine;

16th, 1,000 "Mary Custis Lee" application papers for Registrar General;

12th. Books, Badge permits, 100 each;

16th, 50 State Regents' commissions;

30 Charters;

January 8th, 2,000 receipt blanks for Business Manager Magazine.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) H. McG. SMOOT,
Chairman.

KATE KEARNEY HENRY,
RACHEL H. MELLON,
EMMA G. HULL.

Report accepted.
OFFICIAL.

Mrs. Howard announced that the letter of resignation of Mrs. Flora Adams Darling had been found in the safe.

A short recess was taken for the purpose of having the letter in question brought to the Board Room.

This letter was read for the consideration of the Board, upon which followed a long discussion as to the advisability of complying with Mrs. Darling’s request. It was finally decided that a further discussion of this matter be deferred until the Historian General could examine the early minutes of the Society, showing Mrs. Darling’s resignation as therein recorded.

Mrs. Crosman was requested to take the Chair.

The President General, as Chairman of the Executive Committee, read the opinion of the attorney in regard to furnishing Miss Baird-Huey with a copy of Mrs. Roberts’ statement.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE was presented and upon motion accepted.

The Recording Secretary General read the motion of Mrs. Burrows, as follows: “Resolved, That in the event of the death of an applicant for membership to the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, before her papers have been received, verified or acted upon by the National Board, that such membership cannot then be considered.” Unanimously carried.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RECEPTION FOR THE ELEVENTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS: The Committee on Reception for the Eleventh Continental Congress beg leave to report that having duly investigated and considered the various places that have been suggested as suitable for holding the annual reception to be given to the visiting Daughters to the Congress, have decided to hold the same at the Arlington Hotel on Monday evening, February 17th, from nine to eleven o’clock.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MRS. J. C. BURROWS,
Chairman of Committee.

SUSAN RIVIERE HETZEL.

Report accepted.

Upon motion, a rising vote of thanks was extended the State Regent of Florida for her gracious gift of a box of oranges sent to the Board of Management.

At 12.45, on motion, a recess was taken until 2.15 p. m.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, January 9, 1902.

The adjourned meeting was opened at 2.30 p. m. by the President General, Mrs. Chas. W. Fairbanks.
Miss McBlair moved: "That the President General be requested to appoint a committee to take the necessary steps towards the removal of the property clause (section 2) of the Act of Incorporation." Motion carried.

The President General appointed as this committee to carry out the action embodied in this motion: Miss McBlair, Chairman; Mrs. Burrows and Mrs. Addison G. Foster.

The Chairman of the Program Committee made a report, this being an informal session.

The President General said: "Before we adjourn, I would like to appoint Mrs. Crosman, Mrs. Foster and the Recording Secretary General to attend to the compiling of the Statute Book; that is, to bring the statutes up to date."

At 4:45 p.m. it was moved and carried to adjourn until Friday at 10 a.m.

FRIDAY MORNING, January 10, 1902.

The adjourned meeting was called to order at 10:15 a.m. by the President General, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks.

After prayer by the Chaplain General, the motions of the previous day were read by the Recording Secretary General, and the same approved.

The Chairman of the Reception Committee made a short verbal report.

Mrs. Sternberg moved: "That the Opera House be loaned to the Woman's League of the Junior Republic by the National Board of Management for the evening of the official reception." Seconded by Mrs. Howard and carried.

Mrs. Morgan moved: "That Mrs. Smoot, the Chaplain General, be made Chairman of Pages." Motion carried.

Mrs. Sternberg, Chairman of the Program Committee, made a verbal report.

Mrs. Howard moved: "That we accept the Program in its entirety." Motion carried.

There being no further business before the house, it was moved, and carried at 12:30 o'clock, to adjourn until the first Wednesday in February.

Respectfully submitted,

ELEANOR S. WASHINGTON HOWARD,
Recording Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.