THE PORTER HOUSE.

Built about 1750.

Within it were sheltered and cared for, many soldiers of the war of the American Revolution.
GENERAL BENJAMIN WAIT.

By Emma Wait Avery.

Tracing one's ancestry back to those who landed on the bleak, inhospitable shores of New England has become an ambition of many American families, and it is not improbable that the time will come when the arrival of the "Puritan Fathers" of New England will form a more memorable epoch in history than the "Conquest of England" and that posterity a few centuries hence will experience as much pleasure in tracing their ancestry to the New England Colonies, as some of the English feel in tracing their descent from the Normans.

The Puritan English planter, Richard Waite, from whom most of the Waits of America have descended could trace his lineage back to a Richard Wayte immediately after the Conquest, and a coat of arms has been handed down from that time. Richard Waite became a proprietor in Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1637, and for more than a hundred years thereafter most of his descendants continued to reside in that vicinity, and the gathered history reveals the fact that the family were remarkable for their valor and patriotism during the French and Revolutionary wars, as well as for all the qualities that make the desirable citizen. Several of his immediate descendants were sacrificed young in the early Indian wars. One removed to Connecticut and was the ancestor of Henry M. Waite, late chief justice of Connecticut, whose son, Morrison R. Waite, was late chief justice of the United States; also of Marvin Waite, a distinguished lawyer of the Revolutionary period. The other descendants have representatives in many states, numbering
among them many prominent business and professional men—
doctors, lawyers, judges and congressmen.

One John Wait lived near Brookfield, Massachusetts, in a
large mansion which being on the "Post Road" between Boston
and Albany, became the resort of travelers and scouts on their
way to the frontier. His sons, doubtless, listened with wonder
and admiration to their vivid descriptions of daring deed, hair-
breadth escapes, of Indian atrocities and were thus early imbued
with a desire to imitate such heroism. However, this may be,
these seven sons have left a rare record as a family noted for
their bravery, patriotism and self sacrifice.
At the age of eighteen, Benjamin Wait, the fourth son, enlisted as a private in the French war in 1755, in one of the provincial regiments. Though still a boy, but being tall and large for his age, and known to be a keen and successful hunter, he was transferred to Rogers' corps of rangers, where his hardihood, skill and daring soon caused him to be included among those selected for the most hazardous undertakings of that famous corps. In 1756 he was captured by the French, taken to Quebec and sent with other prisoners to France, where, before landing, they were retaken by an English man-of-war and carried to England, whence they soon returned to America. Benjamin Wait soon reenlisted under Major Rogers and distinguished himself in many desperate encounters with the enemy. In 1757 he was taken prisoner by a scouting party of Indians and carried to the village of St. Frances, Canada, where, with two others, he was obliged to run the gauntlet, which was to pass through two lines of young warriors, armed with clubs, or when highly exasperated with deadly weapons to strike the prisoners as they passed. The captive was frequently killed before he reached the council house, where the two lines of Indians terminated. His companions were severely injured as they passed through the lines, but he more athletic and adroit, better comprehending the Indian character, snatched a gun from the nearest Indian and laid about him right and left, scattering the Indians before him and escaped with scarcely a blow, greatly to the delight of the old men of the tribe who sat at a distance witnessing the scene and enjoying the confusion of the young braves. As he appeared at the end of the race a French woman appeared at the door of a house near by and beckoning with her hand, called out "Venez ici, Anglais, Venez ici." He placed himself under her protection and was well treated during his three months’ captivity when he and his companions managed to escape, arriving at the English lines in a starving condition. He was with General Amherst at the capture of Louisburg and had command of troops crossing the St. Lawrence in a bateau under fire of the enemy. Some of the men faltered and lay down in the boat to screen themselves from the leaden hail falling thick and fast. He abruptly told them they could follow his example and stand up and work or take the river and paddle their own canoe. They chose the former and behaved gallantly.
He was with Rogers in his celebrated expedition against the St. Francis Indians, which broke the power of that tribe. He was among those sent to Detroit in 1760, whence he was detached with twenty men to bring in the French garrisons of the Illinois forts, which difficult service he performed successfully in a winter's march, through storms and gathering ice of the lakes and streams. In describing this march he said the men would become so disheartened and benumbed with cold, they would beg of him to shoot them. But instead of doing so, he would make them angry and warm up their blood by switching them, thus making them able to resume their march. Arriving at streams that were fordable, he considered it a light task to shoulder a couple of the little fellows and carry them across. Before he was twenty-five years of age, he had been engaged in more than forty battles and skirmishes, and although his clothes had been many times perforated by musket balls, he never received a wound.

In 1767 he married a daughter of Capt. Thomas Gilbert, of Brookfield, Massachusetts, and removed with his brother, Joseph, to Windsor, Vermont. In 1770 he identified himself decidedly and conspicuously with the Green Mountain Boys in opposition to New York in its claims to the New Hampshire Grants, and although the shedding of blood was generally avoided in repelling the intruders upon their soil, yet punishment of some kind was promptly administered—the most common of which was the use of the "Beech Seal."

In 1775, a convention was called at Westminster to see what response its inhabitants would make to the provincial congress at New York, concerning the oppressive acts of Great Britain against her American colonies. At that convention Benjamin Wait was sole delegate from Windsor. Having no state organization, no representation in Continental congress, yet they resolved unanimously "that we will resist and oppose the said acts of Parliament in conjunction with our brethren in America at the expense of our lives and fortunes to the last extremity, if our duty to God and our country require it." He was a member of the two conventions assembled at Westminster and Windsor, that gave the name Vermont to the New Hampshire Grants,
declared the state independent and formed the state constitution. It was while at the latter convention, the alarming news was received that Burgoyne was making rapid and victorious advances southward over Lake Champlain, and that Ticonderoga had fallen. This called the Vermonters on the west side of the mountains to arms on short notice, and Benjamin Wait hurried to the scene of action, and as major of Colonel Herrick's regiment of rangers "led the attack on Baum's right in the battle of Bennington, where by quick and deadly fire, they piled the ground with British slain, driving the Indians in terror from the field, charged with the other troops up to the cannon's mouth, and mounting the earthworks, swept everything before them." Success being assured on the lake by Captain Brown, Major Wait's command surprised and captured Mounts Defiance and Hope, both parties capturing 294 prisoners and releasing many Americans from confinement. What was left of Burgoyne's great expedition, which had ascended Lake Champlain in great power and splendor was ordered to retreat, and although Ticonderoga had been evacuated, Major Wait's command pursued them and captured the rear-guard with horses and wagons. "The quickness and secrecy with which these rangers moved, their sudden and mysterious attacks and deadly execution of their rifles unnerved the British when they supposed them near, and caused the rangers to be known as the "White Indians." This incessant and harassing warfare drew forth from the despairing Burgoyne as an apology for his defeat and surrender, that "The Hampshire Grants—a country unpeopled almost unknown in the last war—now abounds in the most active and the most rebellious race of men on the continent, and hangs like a gathering storm on my left." The Vermont council took occasion to express great pleasure in the spirited conduct of Major Wait and Captain Allen in their late expeditions. They were complimented also by General Gates, besides the congratulatory order of General Washington as commander-in-chief.

In 1776, the general assembly of Vermont, resolved that North and South Hero Islands should be granted to Ethan Allen, Benjamin Wait, Samuel Herrick and their associates. The Heros were so named because they decided to give them
to no other grantees but those who had shown conspicuous bravery during the war. The same month the legislature granted the "Isle of Motte" to Governor Chittenden, Benjamin Wait, Samuel Herrick and Ebenezer Allen and their associates. In 1779, Major Wait was appointed high sheriff and also colonel of third regiment Vermont militia, which he held for several years, during which time he built Fort Corinth at which was sustained a constant garrison and from which scouts traversed northward constantly. As high sheriff and colonel of the third regiment he in Shay's rebellion marched against a mob of fifty men, who were enroute to the legislature to demand certain legislation. So expeditiously was the service performed that before sunrise he had nearly all of them lodged in the Windsor jail.

In 1779 a special board of war was created, having reference to the supervision of military affairs within the state. General Wait was a member of this board until 1787, when a press of other duties compelled him to resign. It was the duty of this board to examine into and decide upon the defenses necessary on the frontier; to decide where frontier lines should be drawn; to recommend the raising of troops when necessary; to appoint officers; to call out militia and attend to wants of the commissary department. The duties were constant and arduous. Major Wait once rode from Windsor to Arlington on horseback to attend a meeting of this board. When the bill of expenses of the board was presented to the legislature, the following was his share of the charges:

Major Benjamin Wait.

Two days, ................ £24
Travel, 76 miles, .......... £60 16s.

Nominally this would be $413 in United States money, a good sum for less than a week's work and expenses. But when we consider that continental money had so depreciated, that $30 of it were only equivalent to $1 in good silver money, and that sum represents but $13.76 we see it was a just charge. In 1787, General Wait was appointed brigadier general, but he soon resigned. The legislature refused to accept the resignation and at once elected him major general of all Vermont troops—the highest military title the state can confer. It is impossible
in this short article to give a complete record of his military achievements, or the many interesting adventures connected with them. He was looked upon as a man of great energy, firmness, intrepidity and perseverance in the accomplishment of his plans, and a perfectly fearless enemy of every species of injustice and oppression. It was said "he infused enough of his own untiring activity and patriotism into each soldier to more than double their ordinary military value." "He was about six feet in height, well proportioned, of remarkable bodily strength and his whole appearance was dignified and commanding." At the beginning of the war, he converted much of his property into gold and loaned the government $4,000, which was repaid in continental money so that at one time he gave $1,200 of it for half a pound of tea and a quarter pound of indigo.

In 1789 General Wait removed to the present town of Waitsfield and formed a new settlement. The preparation after such an experience to retire into the wilderness to make another home at the age of fifty-three was but characteristic of the man—to place his family under the most favorable circumstances possible for the times. The township of Waitsfield was granted to Col. Benjamin Wait, Gen. Roger Enos and company to the number of sixty-five persons, paying for each right £8 in lawful silver money. The charter is still well preserved and bears beside the land, five public rights for the benefit of a college, grammar school, town schools, support of the ministry and first settled minister. Each proprietor was to have 318 acres, and to have cultivated and planted at least five acres, and build a house at least eighteen feet square, and have one family on each respective right within three years, or the land should revert to the state. General Enos concluded to take up another grant and settled the town of Enosburg. It would be interesting to trace the building of this new town, the laying out of roads, the drawing of lots, construction of bridges, the building of the saw and grist mill. It must have been a day of rejoicing when the stones of the grist mill began to turn, for tradition has preserved the story that prior to its completion, they had furnished power to crush the corn in a hollowed stump with a heavy pestle hung to a spring pole. In 1794, the town was or-
ganized and ground set apart for burial ground, a meeting house, a town house and for grounds to accommodate military trainings. In all these plans General Wait was the moving spirit, and all town meetings and elections, as well as religious meetings were held in his house, and for one year at least in his ample barn. Every office of merit and responsibility was held at some time by him. He was the first representative of the town chosen in 1795 and was re-elected until 1802. He was truly the father of the town which became the last and best fruits of his life in the intelligence, piety and thrift of the people. The great respect in which he was held is shown by the monument erected to his memory by the citizens of the town, and the centennial celebrated in 1889 was largely a memorial of him.

General Wait was one of those worthy fathers of Vermont, whose sterling virtues, wisdom and indomitable courage carved out and shaped the destiny of that state amid scenes of convulsion at home and abroad. He died in Waitsfield, June 28, 1822, aged eighty-six years, leaving numerous descendants.

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THE NEW ENGLAND COLONIAL SABBATH.

By Lucy Allen Smart.

In American colonial history nothing is at once so exasperating and fascinating as the study of the observance of the Puritan Sabbath. Exasperating, I say, because we feel that men and women possessed of uncommon "common sense," as the forefathers were in many directions, should have shown a little more of this unusual trait in their religious devotions. Interesting since, it is absolutely unique in the story of American life.

It is often said that the "Lord works in a mysterious way his wonders to perform" and to no other thing in colonial history is this so applicable as to the Puritan Sabbath, the observance of the day and the church services. The idea that most of us have of the Lord's Day, so called, comes from the popular accounts of it based on the false "blue laws" of Connecticut, in the history of that colony by the Reverend Samuel Peters, an Episcopal Tory of the eighteenth century.
The descendants of the Puritans resent, with much indignation, this code of laws as having just a little too much of the "true blue." In England, "true blue" had nearly the same meaning as that by which a democrat of the old school was said to be "dyed in the wool." To be "blue" was to be Puritanically and religiously rigid and strict. Despite the resentment of the descendants we must call the early inhabitants of New England "true blue."

Of the "false blue laws" which are the most bitterly resented the most conspicuous are those concerning the observance of the Lord's Day. Striking examples are these: "No one shall travel, cook victual, make beds, sweep house, cut hair or shave on the Sabbath Day."

"No woman shall kiss her child on the Sabbath Day or fasting day." "No one shall ride on the Sabbath Day or walk in his garden or elsewhere except reverently to and from meeting."

Though these laws are not historically true we must say that they record in spirit the old Puritan laws valid in all New England colonies. The town records disclose some interesting incidents. Charles Kemble of Boston was in 1656 set for two hours in the public stocks for his "lewd and unseemly behavior," which constituted in "kissing his wife publicly" on the Sabbath Day on the doorstep of his own house when he had returned from a voyage which had separated him from his affectionate wife for three years. Fines were imposed for "unnecessary work, sports or recreation on the Lord's Day." The Boston baked beans were used as the sole food on Sabbath all over New England colonies and these were baked the day before. In Massachusetts fines were imposed for traveling on the Lord's Day except when one was forced to do so. This law was carried out in Connecticut as late as 1831 when a woman was arrested for traveling to her father's house after an absence of some years. Town records show that in more than one instance, men were fined for riding too fast to meeting. Many a pious NewEnglander suffered for his desire to "show off" his new colt as he rode "violently" to the meeting house. Universally the colonists paid for non-attendance at meeting. Young people who conversed together on the streets later had reason to be sorry for it. The use of the "devil's weed" that
“creature tobacco” was forbidden within two miles of the places of worship.

These several laws were kept, not on the Sabbath Day as we know it, but from the setting of the sun Saturday until the same time Sunday. “The evening and the morning were the first day”—so the Bible reads and of course the Puritans interpreted its meaning literally. Saturday after sundown was spent in prayerful preparation for the next day. At nine o’clock on Sunday morning the people were called to service by the beat of a drum, the voice of the town crier, or the blowing of a conch shell. In the early days the luxury of church bells was unknown.

The old meeting houses were uncomfortably small and inadequate. Not representatives, but whole families attended, and so the places of worship were crowded. All through New England may be seen these little meeting houses, more or less intact, preserved from the olden time. As a typical one we might take that church at Salem, Massachusetts, where Roger Williams preached before his banishment and which, I should say, is not more than ten by ten feet. Inside the most conspicuous object is the pulpit in front of which on a low platform sat the deacon facing the congregation. On a platform a little higher that the deacon’s sat the ruling elders, and still higher sat the minister. The pews were long, narrow uncomfortable benches with towering partition walls so high that only the tops of the tallest heads could be seen.

Perhaps no duty performed for the church was more important than the seating of the meeting house and it would be hard to find a more honorable task than service on this committee, composed of dignified and influential men who were chosen to assign irrevocably to each person his or her place according to rank and importance. Whittier happily puts it in these words:

“In the goodly house of worship, where in order due and fit,
As by public vote directed, classed and ranked the people sit,
Mistress first, and good wife after, clerkly squire before the clown,
From the brave coat lace embroidered to the gray frock shading down.”
After the list was read three times and nailed on the meeting house door, it became law and thereafter the seats were taken accordingly—the men on one side, the women on the other. Sometimes a row of square pews was built on three sides of the ground floor, with the pulpit on the fourth side. These pews were built at private expense, leaving the seats in the middle on the ground floor free, so that the seats most desired in our churches to-day were then taken reluctantly. In no way could respect or honor be shown more satisfactorily than in the place of one’s seat. When Judge Sewall married his second wife, he writes with much pride: “Mr. Oliver, in the name of the committee, invites my wife to sit in the foreseat. I have thought to bring her to my pew, but thank him for the honor.” Two months after this immodestly boastful declaration, his bride died, and he thereupon reproached himself for his unrighteous pride by giving up his own foreseat.

The forefathers took care that order was kept during meeting. Two tithingmen were appointed to look after the boys who were herded together on the pulpit and gallery stairs. Each tithingman had an implement of warfare in the shape of a long staff heavily knobbed at one end with which he severely and pitilessly rapped the heads of the too sleepy men and the too wide awake boys. From the other end of this wand of office depended a fox tail or a hare’s foot, which tickled many a pious Puritan into startled and reverent wakefulness. One man jealously wrote: “The women may sleep and none may know by reason of their enormous hats or bonnets. Mr. Whitling doth pleasantly say from the pulpit he doth seem to be preaching to stacks of straw with men among them.”

We forgive the noisy boys and the sleepy elders when we consider the length of the services. First an intolerably long prayer prepared one for the rest of the service, which consisted in part of the exposition of the word, at length, for they would have no reading the Bible without “giving the sense.” Mrs. Earle, a comprehensive student of this subject, writes: “Of all the dismal accompaniments of public worship, the music was the most hopelessly forlorn, from the monotony of the few hymns and from the manner in which they were sung.” Contemporaries seem to realize this for someone wrote in
"Tis sad to hear what whining, yelling or shrieking there is in our congregations." The hopes for comfort in the future life were as dismal in the wording of the songs as were the nasal twangs with which they were sung.

“For in the deep where darkness dwells,
The land of terror and despair
Justice hath built a dismal hell,
And laid her stores of vengeance there.”

“Eternal plagues and heavy chains,
Tormenting racks and fiery coals,
And darts to inflict mortal pain,
Dyed in the blood of damned souls.”

Of the exasperatingly long sermon that followed the psalm, I shall not dwell, except to say that it was measured by the hour glass. An irreverent caricature of the colonial days represents a long preaching clergyman as turning the hour glass by the side of his pulpit and addressing his congregation thus: “Come, you are all good fellows; we’ll take another glass together.”

Another doleful psalm, another long prayer and the morning service was over. An hour’s intermission at noon and the meeting was again called for singing and prayer and for the giving of one’s rated contribution. The services lasted long into the afternoon. At sunset the Lord’s Day closed and Sabbath evening was a time for merry making.

“Having ordered their lives according to the literal interpretation of God’s word, the Puritans followed what they considered a truth to its logical consequence no matter where it led, with a courage equal to that with which they faced a cannon. Some of us who profess agreement with them about the construction and binding obligation of the injunction, ‘Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy,’ have courage before the cannon but flinch before the logic.

New London, Connecticut, 1667. John Lewis and Sarah Chapman were presented for discipline to the county court for sitting together on the Lord’s day under an apple tree in Goodman Chapman’s orchard.

Goodwife Willey was presented for not attending public worship and bringing her children thither. Find five shillings.

(Town Records.)
OUR SIRES.

Read before Sequoia Chapter, Daughters American Revolution, Lexington Day.

*By Amelia Woodward Truesdell.*

Though the tale is old which we tell to-day
Yet ever-green is the wreath of bay
Which we wreathe for our heroes bold;
Though a hundred years their praises have rung,
Yet each generation anew has sung
The story our fathers told.

How Paul Revere, in the midnight dim,
With his horse's hoofs beat the sacred hymn
Of Freedom born in an hour,
When he rode through the slumbering streets at night
And called to the sleepers to left and to right,
To rise and go forth in Liberty's power.

How the word was passed through a country's line
To North and to South till the flame divine,
In each patriot heart was aglow;
How the sword was buckled to many a side
By the trembling hands of the new-made bride,
As the white lips bade him go.

And this for a narrow strip of land
Which stretched along the Atlantic strand
The land they called their own;
Where each man, unto God, might raise his own chant;
In the forest depth, his own hearth-stone plant
Undisturbed by mitre and throne.

But better they wrought than they knew or dreamed,
For what to them but a wilderness seemed
To us is the golden West,
Which pours at our feet the wealth of its tides,
Enriching the homes where plenty abides,
From the stores of its ample breast.
But better than wealth of forest or mines,
Of vineyards which flow with the purple wines,
Or the prairies' golden sheaves,
Is the gift of a land where man, as a man,
Stands forth to pursue his own life-plan
In the strength of the thing he believes.

This gift we received from Our Sires who bled
On Lexington's day when their vows were said
As their souls, by the spirit were moved;
When each minute-man true, with a proud hand pressed
The old flint-lock to his throbbing breast,
Like the arm of the girl he loved.

This heritage now, it is ours to transmit,
To the children who soon in our places shall sit,
Let us give it un tarnished and bright;
Let us jealously guard this holiest trust,
From the hands of Our Sires whose good swords rust,
But whose souls still watch from the height.

This gift of Our Sires we hold not in vain,
This beginning of strength on the Lexington plain,
When their hope, with their blood was sealed.
Our Sires unto God! Our hearts to the truth!
To our Country, Freedom's perpetual youth,
And a star for the Lexington field.

BENJAMIN RUSH.

By Martha Bladen Clark.

Benjamin Rush, one of the nine signers of the Declaration of Independence from Pennsylvania, was born in Byberry township, twelve miles northeast of Philadelphia, December 24, 1745; died in Philadelphia, April 19, 1813. The grandfather of Dr. Rush was an officer in the army of Oliver Cromwell, leaving England at the death of Cromwell and emigrating to Pennsylvania about the time of William Penn. John Rush, the father of Dr. Rush, was a gunsmith, but followed agricultural pursuits, and died when Benjamin was only six years of age. The mother moved to Philadelphia and engaged in the
mercantile business, which enabled her to educate her children as she desired. At nine years of age, he was placed under the instruction of the Rev. Dr. Findley, superintendent of an academy of good reputation in Nottingham, Maryland, who prepared him for college. He was sent to Princeton, New Jersey, the Rev. Samuel Davies being then president of the college, where he took his degree in 1760, at the age of 16 years.

Dr. Rush began his professional studies under Dr. Redman, of Philadelphia, and continued with him for six years, and later studied in London and Paris, receiving his diploma from Edinburgh, August, 1769. He began the practice of his profession in Philadelphia, and same year was appointed professor of chemistry in the college of Philadelphia, at the age of twenty-four, and professor of chemistry and of theory and practice of medicine, and of institutes and clinical practice in the University of Pennsylvania. In 1785, Dr. Rush planned the Philadelphia dispensary. The memorable scourge of the yellow fever in Philadelphia, 1793, presented the character of Dr. Rush as a skillful physician, philanthropist and a Christian. He remained at his post and devoted his time and services to the sick and dying. The yellow fever raged about 100 days, from July until November, during which time the deaths
amounted to about 4,000 people. Dr. Rush has been called "Philadelphia's great medical light, the illustrious medical hero of the Revolution."

In 1770, Dr. Rush was first known as an author, and for many years was a writer of medical and historical works, and political topics also engaged his attentions. In 1785, he received from the king of Prussia a medal for replies to certain questions in regard to yellow fever, and also the thanks of the king of Spain. He was presented with a gold medal from the queen of Etruria, 1807, and the same from Russia in 1811. Dr. Ramsey, of South Carolina, in his eulogium of Dr. Rush before the medical society of that state, said not fewer than 6,000 of the inhabitants of Philadelphia were saved from death by yellow fever by his treatment. As a statesman, Dr. Rush favored the cause of the colonies, and urged Thomas Paine to write the "Crisis." He was a member of the provincial conference of Pennsylvania, which met in Carpenter's Hall, June 18, 1776, and was offered a seat in the Continental Congress in 1775, but declined. In the year 1776, when congress voted to declare independence, Dr. Rush was not a member, but was elected later, and signed the Declaration of Independence 2d of August, 1776. In 1777, congress appointed Dr. Rush as physician general. In February, 1778, resigned on account of the wrong done to the soldiers in regard to hospital stores, and in April, 1777, Dr. Rush was made surgeon general of the army for the middle department. Dr. Rush was one of the founders of Dickinson college, Carlisle, Pa., president of the Philadelphia medical society, president of the American society for the abolition of slavery.

In the year 1776 he married Julia Stockton, daughter of Richard Stockton, one of the signers of the Declaration from New Jersey.

"Though Pennsylvania need not blush
For Morris, Morton, Wilson, Rush,
And though most men might seem as dross,
To Clymer, Taylor, Smith and Ross,
To Franklin each his tribute brings,
Who neither lightnings feared nor kings."
A SALUTATION TO THE FLAG.

By Emeline Tate Walker.

Hail! Happy morning, bright and fair
With spring's sweet fragrance on the air
From blooming trees and flowers,
The grass is growing fresh and green—
O'er all the land its touch is seen—
'Twill soon be summer hours.

Above our heads, the empty nests
Again are filled with feathered breasts,
And brooding mother bird
The cricket chirps his homely lay;
And in the sedge by roadside way;
The croaking frog is heard.

Oh! wondrous day of leafy June—
Our loyal hearts beat in atune
To nature and to thee.
Against the blue in upper air,
"The Stars and Stripes" float everywhere,
The ensign of the free.

Where the first flush of early dawn
Heralds the coming of the morn
Along New England's main,
To the fair land, where sun's last rays,
Lingering doth yield the passing days,
To dark night's somber reign,

Flyeth the Flag, by breeze caressed,
In colors of the sunset dressed,
And lighted by the stars,
And on the ocean, deep, and vast,
Guarding the ship at mizzen mast
It floats above the "tars."

Upon the land, upon the sea,
Wave emblem of our liberty,
And for all men oppressed—
A beacon glow, with steady light
To show the way—where right is might,
America most blessed!
God! and our country! and to Thee,
Flag of the brave, our fealty!
Until our hearts are stilled;
And we, like tired children rest,
With folded hands, on quiet breast,
Our earthly mission filled.

Chicago, Flag Day, June 14, 1902.

“HER” BIRTHDAY, JULY 4th.

By Julia T. Booker.

Thou glittering promise of the world,
Thou “emblem of the free,”
The colors of thy fame unfurled
That waiting worlds may see
In thee an oriflamme for them!
War-worn—death-pale—blood-dyed,
Thy stars a glorious diadem
To crown a nation’s pride,

All hail! A nation’s lips acclaim,
A nation’s hearts endear
The added splendor of thy name
With each more glorious year;
And to thy birthday feast it brings
An homage to lay down;
Resplendent as the King of kings
Is chainless Freedom’s crown!

The countless heroes thou hast led,
The hosts thine armies sway,
Thy babes unborn, thy Quick, thy Dead,
All bid thee “Hail” to-day.
No need to dread the coming years
Nor any fate to share,
When every lip breaks forth in cheers!
And every heart in prayer!

“This nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom,
that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall never perish from the earth.”—ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
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.

SOME PENSIONERS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR IN WESTMORELAND COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

The state of Pennsylvania, by special acts of assembly, often granted pensions to her needy and worthy individual citizens who had given service in the war of the Revolution, and also to the widows of such soldiers.

The following list gives the names of a few in Westmoreland county, who were the recipients through special legislation of the bounty of a grateful commonwealth, and whose names do not appear in the list of pensioners in the published "Pennsylvania Archives," collated from the "Pamphlet Laws of Pennsylvania." The date opposite the name denotes the year the pension was granted:

John Brannon, 1820  William Campbell, 1838
William Brown, 1825 Margaret Callahan, 1841
William Briney, 1836 Mary Cowen, 1849
Eleanor Blair, 1836 William Donnel, 1825
Kilian Briney, 1838 Francis Davidson, 1829
Margaret Barnet, 1844 Sarah Davis, 1836
Nancy Blair, 1844 James Denning, 1838
William Beatty, 1845 James Duncan, 1844
Robert Crawford, 1822 Elizabeth Davidson, 1846
Thomas Campbell, 1824 Jane Duncan, 1848
Eleanor Conner, 1837 Widow of James Duncan.
George Chambers, 1837 Rosanna Eager, 1842
Robert Cooper, 1837 Robert Ewing, 1835
James Cowen, 1837 Jacob Freeman, 1838
John Campbell, 1838 James Freeman, 1845
Henry Croushour, 1838 Mary Frantz, 1856
Jane Flood, ................. 1857
James Gageby, ................ 1824
Robert Gibb, .................. 1825
Jacob Grist, .................. 1838
Martin Gray, .................. 1844
Eleanor Gilgore, ............... 1846
Peter Gordon, ................. 1844
Robert Gilchrist, .............. 1846
Rachel George, ................ 1859
Widow of David George.
Mary Garey, ................... 1847
Mary Gray, ..................... 1847
Robert Hunter, ................. 1808

A private from Huntingdon
township in Captain John
Findley's company, Col.
McCoy's regiment, wound-
ed at Boundbrook and at
Paole.
Andrew Heaslet, ............... 1826
Robert Hunter, ................ 1827

In right of his wife, Ann
Hunter, formerly Ann
Sloan.
J. W. Hollingsworth, .......... 1835
Eleanor Hagerman, ............ 1838
Michael Huffman, .............. 1835
Catherine Huffnagle, .......... 1838
David Hossack, ............... 1836
John Harbison, ............... 1838
Robert Hanna, ................. 1841
Christena Huffman, ........... 1840
Samuel Henderson, ............ 1844
Jacob Houseman, .............. 1854
Hugh Irvin, .................... 1849
John Johnston, ................ 1825
Elizabeth Jamison, ............. 1839
Margaret Johnston, ............ 1838
Joseph Johnston, .............. 1845
Ephraim Jellison, ............. 1846
James Kean, .................... 1815
George Koehler, ............... 1826
Hannah M. Kemmel, ............ 1827
Widow of Jacob Kemmel.
David Louther, ................ 1838
Alexander Lyons, .............. 1845
Margt. Libengood, ............ 1860
Sarah Louther, ............... 1854
Capt. Jere. Lochry.,** ....... 1807
Jane McGuire, ................. 1824
Jane Martin, ................... 1827
James McSorley, .............. 1834
Margaret McClain, ............ 1827
Nancy McConnell, .............. 1834
James McKenney, .............. 1838
John Mertz, .................... 1834
George McWilliams, ........... 1838
William Moreland, ............. 1839
Robert McGuire, ............... 1843
Mary A. Mowry, ............... 1845
James McElroy, ............... 1845
Sam. Marshall, Sr., .......... 1845
Henry Mosher, ................. 1849
Hannah Mosher, ............... 1855
Catherine McIntyre, .......... 1854
Rebecca Moreland, ............ 1857
Jane Nixon, .................... 1846
James Payton, ................ 1830
Robert Pain, ................... 1838
James Patrick, ................. 1844
William Patrick, .............. 1845
Sarah Patterson, .............. 1857
Robert Piper, .................. 1845
Adam F. Roesser, .............. 1824
George Reem, .................. 1836
Samuel Robb, .................. 1838
Ann Reger, .................... 1849
Simon Ruffner, ................ 1838
Barbara Ruffner, .............. 1851
Susanna Stokely, .............. 1834
Fred. Septer, .................. 1835
Andrew Shaw, .................. 1835
David Shaw, .................... 1835
Mary Snyder, .................. 1839
Alexander Scott, ............... 1842
Ann Smith, ..................... 1839
Catherine Shaw, ............... 1844
George Singerly, .............. 1843
Barbara Snyder, ............... 1844
Reynold Stevens, .............. 1845
John A. Smith, ................. 1844
Catherine Septer, ............. 1848
**Captain Jeremiah Lochry died January 21, 1824, in the ninety-fourth year of his age, and is buried in the Congruity graveyard. He was one of the few who escaped the disastrous scenes of Braddock’s defeat. In 1777 he was adjutant of a detachment ordered from Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, into New Jersey, under the command of his brother, Col. Archibald Lochry, and in the same year received a captain’s commission in the regular service. In this capacity he acted during the whole of the Revolutionary war.

Also to Eve Oury, of Westmoreland county, was granted a pension by the state, on April 1, 1846. She was the daughter of the pioneer, Francis Oury, and died at Shieldsburg in 1848, and was buried in the Congruity graveyard. The act of assembly, making the grant, reads as follows:

"AN ACT

For the relief of Eve Oury for services rendered during the Revolutionary War.

WHEREAS, It appears from credible testimony, that Eve Oury, of Westmoreland county, during the tremendous attack upon Hannastown Fort, in said county, made by a large number of Indians and others, during the summer of one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight, signalized herself by the most heroic bravery, risking her life in the defense of the garrison; inspiring, by her fortitude and determination, her associates with courage, and performing the most active and efficient service in driving away the assailing party, by which many were saved from a horrid butchery by the merciless and savage foe:

AND WHEREAS, It is entirely proper that such noble behavior in a female, should be gratefully remembered and rewarded:

AND WHEREAS, The said Eve Oury is now old, infirm, and in necessitous circumstances, and has never received any compensation from the legislature of this state; therefore,

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the state treasurer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay to Eve Oury, of Westmoreland county, or to her order, an annuity of forty dollars during life, payable half-yearly, to commence on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six; and also to
her order, the sum of forty dollars, as a gratuity, for her services in the Revolutionary war.”

From Mrs. Jeffery W. Taylor,
Regent Phoebe Bayard Chapter, Greensburg, Pa.

Names of Revolutionary Soldiers Buried at Greenridge Cemetery Saratoga Springs, New York.

Giles Slocum.
Born January 5, 1759.
Died November 14, 1826.

John Warren.
Born 1753.
Died December 25, 1823.

Alexander Bryan.
Born 1733.
Died April 9, 1825.

From Harriet M. L. Ashton.

Elligood Mills.

Elligood Mills was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, August 4, 1744, and died in Waterborough, Maine, January, 1832. He was well educated and for some years was mate of a vessel engaged in the West India trade, commanded by Captain Charles Blunt. Before the death of Captain Blunt, his mate was promoted to the command of a vessel sailing up the Mediterranean, which he commanded when the war of the Revolution began. Espousing the cause of liberty, he entered heartily into the cause of the colonies, and when the privateer “Grand Turk,” commissioned by the Continental Congress with a letter of marque, was fitted out at Portsmouth, he became one of its officers. On the second voyage she was captured by a British frigate and was taken into Halifax, Nova Scotia, where all the crew, who did not die of brutal treatment, remained in jail five years. At the end of that time they were informed that the colonies were subdued, Washington and the members of the Continental Congress were hung, and that the few prisoners were to be taken to Boston and were to be transported thence to England to be hung for piracy on the high seas. On the way to Boston, Captain Mills, with two others, escaped overboard on a dark night and swam three miles, reaching the shore near a fisherman’s hut, just below the mouth of the Piscataqua river in New Hampshire. Here they heard for the first time that the colonies had gained their independence.
REAL DAUGHTERS.

MRS. JULIA (WATKINS) BRASS.

Mrs. Julia (Watkins) Brass, a "Real Daughter" of the Revolution, who has recently joined the Chicago Chapter, is now in her eighty-fifth year, the only surviving member of the large family of Oliver Watkins.

Her father was born in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, in 1760. At the age of eighteen, he enlisted in the troops of the Massachusetts line and served until the close of the war. In 1782, he married Peggy McNall, who died in 1794, leaving him with five children. Soon after this time he joined a company of settlers who went to what is now known as Watkin's Glen, New York.

After three years' residence in the wilderness, he returned to Massachusetts where he married Lucy Loomer, whom he
had known from infancy. She was the youngest daughter of Doctor Joseph Loomer, who served as surgeon in the Revolutionary war from its beginning until his death from yellow fever, which occurred in Boston in 1778. About three years after his marriage, Oliver Watkins removed his family to Trenton, New York, where he resided several years. While in Trenton, he built the first Unitarian church, in part payment for which he received a deed for a pew in the church. Later he removed to Oswego, New York, where he died in 1833.

Julia Watkins, the youngest but one of the children of Oliver Watkins and Lucy Loomer, was born at Trenton, New York, March 15, 1818. As a child she listened eagerly to the Revolutionary songs which her father sang. One of these began:

"Ye Parliaments of England, Ye Lords and Commons, too,
Consider well what you're about, And what ye mean to do.
You're now at war with Yankees, I'm sure you'll rue the day
You rouse the Sons of Liberty of North America."

She also heard her uncles, sons of Dr. Joseph Loomer, tell of their sufferings during the winter spent with Washington at Valley Forge. If she or her brothers or sisters chanced to say at any time that they were hungry, they were told that when they could eat the soles of their shoes, they would understand what it really meant to be hungry. She heard the story about her half-brother who enlisted in the war of 1812, served his time, and then reenlisted, marched away never to return.

April 14, 1840, Julia Watkins was married to Allen H. Brass and four years later they migrated to Lake county, Indiana, where they endured the privations of a new country. The youngest brother and three nephews of Mrs. Brass served in the Civil war.

Mrs. Brass is now a resident of Englewood, a part of Chicago. During her residence of the last thirty years in the city, she has been able to enjoy many privileges denied her during her early life as a pioneer. She is still a devoted member of St. Paul's Universalist church. She is remarkably young in appearance, and carries her eighty-four years with grace and dignity.—KATHARINE C. SPARKS, Historian.
Mrs. Naomi Ruth (Baxter) Hobart, of Townsend, Massachusetts, the second “Real Daughter” of the Prudence Wright Chapter, Pepperell, Massachusetts, was born in Mercer, Maine, about 86 years ago, and is the daughter of Benjamin Baxter, born in England, 1757, and who died in Mercer, Maine, October 17, 1831. From state of Maine records, for Somerset county, the name of Benjamin Baxter appears on the pension list, at the rate of $96 per year, for service as private in the New Hampshire line, placed on the list, June 8, 1820, pension to commence, November 29, 1819. Volume 2, page 29, of the “New Hampshire Soldiers in the Revolutionary War,” gives the name of Benjamin Baxter as a private in Capt. Amos Shephard’s company, Col. Benjamin Bellow’s regiment.

Mrs. Hobart joined the Daughters of the American Revolution in the autumn of 1900, and was presented the souvenir spoon, February 22, 1901. She is very proud of being a “Real Daughter.”—LUCY BANCROFT PAGE.
Mrs. Martha Elizabeth (Sumner) Anderson, a Real Daughter and honorary member of General Benjamin Lincoln Chapter, East Boston, Massachusetts, was born March 21, 1808, to Edward Sumner, of Roxbury, and was the eleventh of a family of thirteen children.

When an infant she became a member of the family of her maternal grandfather, the Rev. Joseph Sumner, of Shrewsbury, who was graduated from Yale in 1759, and became pastor of the Congregational church in that town in 1762. He afterwards received an honorary degree from Harvard college. The Sumner family was prominent in Roxbury; it included professional men, statesmen and a governor, Increase Sumner. Mrs. Anderson's paternal ancestor, her grandfather, William Sumner was a member of the committee of "Correspondence and Safety" of Roxbury, and was chosen to meet with delegates from a similar committee of the towns of Boston, Cambridge and Brookline to decide in regard to the cargo of tea on board
a ship, "anchored off the castle," Boston harbor, on November 22, 1773. This committee met at Faneuil Hall and "voted that the cargo should not be landed." On the night of the 4th of March, 1776, William Sumner drove one of the teams carrying materials from Roxbury for the fortifications on Dorchester Heights. He carried five loads, and Edward Sumner worked all night helping to load the team.

Edward Sumner's orchard was the "limit of the American line of fortifications during the siege of Boston." A battery was planted in his orchard and the trees felled and placed so as to mark the guns and protect the points exposed to attack. The orchard was situated where is now the corner of Cabot street and Sumner Place, Roxbury.

When a young woman, Martha Elizabeth Sumner became the wife of James Anderson, a native of England. Since his death, her home has been with her son, in Natick, Massachusetts, who, with his wife, bestow upon her devoted and tender care. The committee in charge of the dedication of the monument on Dorchester Heights, March 17, 1902, courteously extended to her an invitation to be present. On the 21st of March this venerable woman celebrated her ninety-fourth birthday anniversary. Though somewhat feeble, her mind is clear and she awaits cheerfully and serenely her reunion with the loved ones gone before.

Mrs. Rebecca (Carteret) Pratt.

Mrs. Rebecca (Carteret) Pratt, born in 1818, on Salem street, Boston, to John Carteret and Nancy Smith, his wife, a Real Daughter, and honorary member of General Benjamin Lincoln Chapter, Massachusetts, Daughters of the American Revolution, has passed from earth.

Her life was uneventful and happy. Possessed of rare intelligence and much personal magnetism, she was an enjoyable companion to the last of her life, being in comfortable bodily health to within a few days of her death. When about twenty years of age, she became the wife of Samuel Pratt, of Chelsea, Massachusetts, and her married life was spent in the Pratt homestead on Washington avenue, on an eminence overlooking
the Soldiers' Home, and the ravine at its base, where, during the Revolutionary war, was stationed a battery, which was inspected by General Washington, and the avenue, (Washington), was named for the general. The Pratt house was built in 1660 and has sheltered seven generations of Pratts. Mrs. Pratt's father was John Carteret, an artificer in the commissary department during the Revolution. Her grandmother, Rebecca Stone, the wife of Philip Carteret, whose home was on Copp's Hill, is said to have received the last permit to leave Boston before the siege. In a boat, with others, she was rowed to Charleston and walked from there to Malden, where, with many other women and children, she passed the night. The church had been used as a store house for ammunition, and the children amused themselves by rolling about the cannon balls. The Carterets came from the Isle of Jersey. In 1664 the entire region between the Connecticut and Delaware was granted by Charles II. to the Duke of York, who conveyed it to Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret, and it was named New Jersey in honor of the latter, who was royalist governor of the
Isle of Jersey for Charles II. Sir Henry appointed his brother, Philip Carteret, governor of the colony, Philip being the ancestor of Mrs. Pratt.

Mrs. Eliza (Hamilton) Haslet.

Mrs. Eliza (Hamilton) Haslet, widow of George Haslet, was born in Searsmont, Maine, December 10, 1820. She was the daughter of Richard and Polly (Morrison) Hamilton. Her mother's father was a captain in the Revolutionary army. Her father enlisted in a New Hampshire regiment when sixteen years of age, and served throughout the war. Until thirteen years of age, when her father died, she lived in the country. As a child, she was a great lover of her books. In her later life she would recite poetry which was learned when a child.

The war of the Revolution was particularly interesting to her. She enjoyed, when a child, reading out of an old American history to her father, and when she came to a battle he had been in, he would tell her about it, and the many hardships the soldiers went through. She was married to George Haslet in
1838. After a few years they moved to Boston, where the greater part of her life was spent. She joined the Bromfield Street Methodist church, and during her life was a loyal member of that denomination. She lived a consistent Christian life, faithful in her devotion to her home and family. A favorite quotation of hers was:

"Count that day lost whose low descending sun
Views from thy hand no worthy action done."

Mrs. Haslet was a charter member of the Eunice Baldwin Chapter of the "Daughters of American Revolution."

Whenever her health and circumstances permitted, she attended the meetings and was interested in all its workings, and often aided by suggestions and plans. Her presence served to help cross the long lapse of years, and in listening to her stories, one was led to feel that the war of the Revolution was not so very long ago after all. She will always be held in loving remembrance by the "Daughters."

The last seven years of her life were spent with her son, George W. Haslet, in Hillsboro Bridge, New Hampshire, where she was tenderly cared for. A pleasant pastime of hers was knitting boots for her friends, and reins for the little children. Many a little fellow's heart has been made glad with a set of reins to play horse with.

She left one set completed, wrapped in paper, and marked in her own handwriting: "For a good little boy."

She was bright and sunny until she fell asleep, February 9, 1902, to wake in the home beyond. As many said, "It seemed as if she had everything to live for; she must have been very happy." She was buried at Cedar Grove, Dorchester, Massachusetts, beside her husband, who died September 16, 1874. Two sons and three daughters are left to mourn her.

"We cannot say, and we will not say
That she is dead. She is just away;
With a cheery smile and a wave of the hand
She has wandered into an unknown land,
And left us thinking how very fair
It needs must be since she lingers there.
Think of her still as the same, I say—
She is not dead—she is just away."
WORK OF THE CHAPTERS.

Sequoia Chapter (San Francisco, California).—The twenty-seventh anniversary of the battle of Lexington was celebrated by the chapter by a breakfast. The room was gay with American flags, bunting and streamers of red, white and blue, ribbons, flowers and palms. Promptly at the hour of twelve, to the music of the band, the seats were taken by a bright company of "fair women," the "brave men" not being admitted. The hymn, America, was sung, and the blessing asked by the chaplain, Mrs. C. T. Mills, president of Mills college. After the repast, the regent, Mrs. Irving Moulton, gave an address of welcome. She spoke of the event the occasion celebrated, and of the fraternal feeling these gatherings fostered.

The toast, "Our Emblem,—The Spinning Wheel," was responded to by Mrs. Susan Merrill Farnham, who traced the history of spinning from the time of Eve, down to the present day. She exhibited, as an object lesson, a primitive distaff and spindle, such as was used in the earliest ages of our race, and is still used in the lands of the Orient. The same type is found on many Egyptian monuments, and on mummy cases. The spinning wheel of our emblem stands to the Daughters of the American Revolution, for honesty of purpose; for earnestness, and determination; for dignity of labor; for patriotism, and for fraternity.

Mrs. John L. Swift, state regent, gave a brief account of the recent meeting of the national society. Her report was of a satisfactory, harmonious meeting. She spoke of the admirable manner in which Mrs. Fairbanks presided, and also of her anticipated visit to California in the near future.

Greetings were received from the sister chapters of this city, the California, the Puerto del Oro, and also from the Valentine Holt Society of the Children of the American Revolution. In response to the toast, "Our Sires," Mrs. Amelia Woodward Truesdell recited an original poem which was received with applause.
Mrs. A. S. Hubbard, who was our first state regent, and who received her appointment from Washington, September 15, 1891, signed by Mrs. Harrison, gave a brief history of the beginning of the chapter in October, 1891. From this chapter have sprung six others within this state. Mrs. Hubbard proposed the following toast, which was drunk by all standing:

"May the spirit of fraternity increase among us, the Sons, Daughters, and Children of the American Revolution, and may we re-double our efforts in our great patriotic work, with a firm belief in the future of our nation. May we foster and preserve whatever influences shall tend towards the development of American institutions, and American citizenship; and may we, under the inspiring influence of this memorable day, again resolve to sacredly guard those principles for which our forefathers fought and conquered, and which must always remain the watchword and standard of our organization."

Mrs. Sargent proposed a toast to the Boston Tea Party. Later on a toast was given to Mrs. Alvord, our first regent, who was absent, and who has always felt a vital interest in the welfare of the chapter.

Mrs. Annie Morehead Whitefield, historian of the Guilford Battle Chapter, of Greensboro, North Carolina, who was present, was called upon and responded in a bright, witty speech. She expressed surprise to find so much interest on this coast, because we are so far removed from the scenes of Revolutionary incidents, forgetting, perhaps, that every Daughter has a hereditary right, in every battlefield of the war, from Lexington to the surrender of Cornwallis, purchased for us by the service, the sacrifice, and the blood of our forefathers "in direct line."

The singing of the Star Spangled Banner was a fitting close to the exercises of the day.—S. M. Farnham, Historian.

**Denver Chapter** (Denver Colorado).—If the "Mountain and Plain City," feel proud to have a "Cruiser" sail o'er high seas, bearing its name, "Denver," the "Daughters of the American Revolution" feel thrice proud to add their name in the christening.

While organized to perpetuate the memory of the spirit of the men and women, who achieved "American Independence,"
they firmly believe in living up to the motto of their society, "Home and Country." They will show their love for the navy and our country and present to the cruiser "Denver" a beautiful silver pitcher. The design is artistic. Water lilies band the pitcher, while above is the emblem of the national society, "a spinning wheel." Below is the inscription, "Presented by Denver Chapter, Daughters of American Revolution, April 19th, 1902." The date refers to the battle of Lexington.—JOSEPHINE ANDERSON, Historian.

The Zebulon Pike Chapter (Colorado Springs, Colorado).—During the first three years the chapter gave its time to the study of the region west of the Mississippi river, especially the discoveries and adventures of Lieutenant Zebulon Pike. This last year our exercises have been varied by lectures and papers on different subjects.

Miss Riley, from Denver, gave a paper on "Colonial Furniture." Another interesting and valuable paper was prepared by Miss Aiken on "Colonial China," illustrated by pieces of rare china. Prizes have also been given to the students in the high school for the highest rank in United States history. Much interest is manifested in our chapter, nineteen names having been added this year, making a total membership of 72.—HARRIET P. B. ROUSE, Historian.

Anna Warner Bailey Chapter (Groton, Connecticut).—Anna Warner Bailey Chapter has a remarkable record for varied work during these last seven months. First and foremost, through hearty co-operation and munificence of Miss May Williams, of New London, its members have become the custodians on Groton Heights of one of Uncle Sam's Spanish-American war trophies, a gun from the "Maria Theresa," Admiral Cervera's flagship, which fired the first shot in the naval battle at Santiago. Secondly, the chapter has secured from the United States government the gift of 11 obsolete cannon and upwards of 2,000 obsolete cannon balls to add to the chapter's interesting accumulations for posterity. Thirdly, recently Mrs. C. H. Slocomb, regent of the chapter, received a letter from
Congressman Russell stating that the act concerning Fort Griswold had passed.

"There is hereby granted to the state of Connecticut the right to occupy, improve and control, for the purpose of a public park for the use and benefit of the citizens of the United States and for no other purposes whatever, the tract of land owned by the United States which is located on the east shore of New London harbor in said State of Connecticut, known as the Fort Griswold tract, and partly occupied by an abandoned fort and earthwork of that name, said tract being bounded northerly by the Fort Griswold monument reservation and by the land of various private parties, eastwardly and southerly by the land of various private parties and westerly by New London harbor and various private parties. The provisions of this grant are that the State of Connecticut shall have and exercise power to make and enforce police regulations concerning said tract and shall protect it from injury and defacement; that before beginning any use or improvement of said tract the State of Connecticut shall present to the Secretary of War detailed plans of any improvement and shall have received his approval thereof; that the United States reserves to itself the fee in said tract and the right to resume occupation, possession and occupy any portion thereof whenever, in the judgment of the President, the exigency arises that should require the use and appropriation of the same for public defense or otherwise, without any claim for compensation to the State of Connecticut for improvements which may have been made thereon, or damages on account thereof."

Thus the chapter is assured that the forts are saved to be a perpetual memorial of the great American Revolution to unborn generations.

The bureau of ordnance of the war department at Washington has been instructed by the secretary of war to turn over to Anna Warner Bailey Chapter of Groton and Stonington, on its demand, the guns and ordnance which the chapter recently petitioned for. The following official letter was sent to Mrs. Cuthbert Harrison Slocomb recently and tells in detail the gift of the war department:

Office of the Chief of Ordnance,
United States Army,
Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Cuthbert Harrison Slocomb,
Regent Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, D. A. R.,
Groton, Conn.:
Madam: Your letter of the 1st inst. to the honorable, the Secretary of War, relative to the cannon and projectiles at Fort Griswold,
Conn., for donation to the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter of Groton and Stonington, Daughters of the American Revolution, has been referred to this office. In reply I have to inform you that the ordnance sergeant at Fort Griswold has this day been instructed to reserve and set aside, marking the same plainly, the following guns and projectiles mentioned in the list attached to your letter of Feb. 1, 1902, to me, viz:

Four 32 pounder guns.
Four eight inch S. B. Rodman guns.
One 24 pounder gun.
Two 15 inch S. B. guns.
Two hundred ten inch shot.
Four hundred and ninety-nine 24 pounder shot.
Three hundred ten inch shell.
Six hundred and eighty-two 32 pounder shot.
One hundred and sixty eight inch shot.

(Signed.) WILLIAM CROZIER,

Thus the three purposes with which the chapter started the winter's work have been accomplished by the enterprise of the chapter and its regent. These purposes include the saving of the fort for all time from desecration, the absolute possession of the guns and ammunition wherewith to decorate the future memorial park, and the custodianship of the Spanish trophy gun from the flagship "Maria Theresa."

Bunker Hill day was celebrated on Groton Heights in a manner befiting the traditions of that historic locality. Mrs. Cuthbert Harrison Slocomb, whose activity and generosity are the mainspring of so much of the patriotism which keeps that site in the public mind, had secured for the occasion the eloquent hero, Captain Richmond P. Hobson, Col. N. G. Osborne, Mrs. Sara Thompson Kinney, the energetic state regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and Hon. T. M. Waller. The day and the celebration proved an unqualified success, and the unveiling of the gun from the Spanish flagship "Maria Theresa" formed the fitting climax to patriotic exercises which began with the planting of a "constitutional" oak by little Cassie W. Bailey. Then the assemblage moved down the hill to where the cannon was to be unveiled. Here Mrs. Kinney welcomed all, and calling upon Mrs. Slocomb, announced the unveiling of the gun. This was done under di-
rection of Capt. John O. Spicer, at whose suggestion a ball from the fort—one fired at the works during the British attack—was cleverly used to raise the flag. In announcing the unveiling, Mrs. Slocomb said:

“This gun henceforth is to become a perpetual memorial of these historic heights to our heroic dead of the Spanish-American War. In the words of our faithful coadjutor in every patriotic work, Captain John O. Spicer, 'I make this British ball, fired into Groton soil over a century ago, raise the American Flag and unveil this Spanish gun.'”

Gov. Waller then presented Captain Hobson, who designated the Spanish gun as an old friend, he having helped to loosen its bolts and raise it from the deck of the Theresa after the battle of Santiago. Vividly he described the scenes following that memorable action, representing the climax of the havoc of destruction. It was fitting, he said, that a trophy from the Spanish fleet should be placed upon the historic hill of Groton, fitting that Bunker Hill day should be chosen for the exercises. It was fitting, too, to consider the consecutive patriotic spirit that has ever permeated this country.

“Having paid the price for the glorious privilege of being born Americans, our blessings must not be enjoyed with no thought of the responsibilities and duties which go with them. Americans should be champions of free institutions for the whole earth; champions of peace, leaders in the beneficent treatment of the black and yellow races of the earth; seeking not to injure by war but to help other nations; the help of the helpless, the friend of the friendless. America should organize a mighty navy, upon which her influence will depend. Occupying strategic position, she will hold the balance of power, and can dictate the policy of peace to the earth; become the world's peace arbiter.”

The children sang “America,” after which Captain Hobson held an informal reception and the exercises of the day were over.

Melicent Porter Chapter (Waterbury, Connecticut).—December 27, 1901, the chapter, unveiled a tablet to be placed on the historic Porter House to commemorate a visit from Washington. The address of welcome was made by the regent,
Mrs. Otis S. Northrup. The unveiling of the tablet was by Lucia Hosmer Chase, a descendant of the famous Samuel Holden Parsons. The Hon. Stephen Kellogg introduced the speakers. The Rev. Joseph Anderson made an address appropriate to the occasion. The chapter's patron saint, Melicent Porter, was honored by a poem, recalling her times and deeds, by the Rev. John G. Davenport.

The chapter has issued a pamphlet containing an account of the ceremonies. The illustrations add much to the value of this souvenir.

**Nathan Hale Memorial Chapter** (East Haddam, Connecticut).—The closing of the second year of the chapter was observed by a meeting held in Nathan Hale schoolhouse. The five regular meetings of the year have occurred in due succession, interspersed by several of an industrial and social nature, when work upon a rag carpet was the all-absorbing topic. The Nathan Hale schoolhouse now has a fine rug covering the floor as the result. The chapter has been instrumental in placing a national bronze marker upon the grave of Maj. Gen. Joseph Spencer, of this town, and securing an appropriation for a monument to his memory. The Cove cemetery—the oldest burial place in the town—is about to be enclosed and improved.
by the chapter. Sketches of the lives of several Revolutionary heroes have been presented from time to time, while old china and old silverware have not been forgotten. One of our members has been called up higher. Several new members have been added and there is promise of more. The chapter was represented at both the national and state councils by the regent, Miss Gross, Mrs. Hatstat, alternate. Although one of the youngest chapters, it seems to have a very healthy organization, and promises to become a lusty member of the national order.—M. U. T., Historian.

**Norwalk Chapter** (Norwalk, Connecticut).—May 29, the chapter elected the new officers for the coming year. Mrs. Noble, honorary regent, presided, welcomed the new officers, and paid a cordial tribute to the retiring regent, Mrs. S. R. Weed, to whom she said the chapter owed a debt of gratitude for the liberal contributions to its treasury, for her enthusiastic work, faithfulness to her duties, and hearty co-operation in all chapter undertakings. In conclusion she proposed that the chapter should show its appreciation of Mrs. Weed's services by electing her honorary regent, which was done by a rising vote.

Mrs. Gerard, the regent, accepted the new dignity in a few well-chosen words of thanks and hoped she would have the support of the ladies in the work which she would propose in opening session next fall.

**Sabra Trumbull Chapter** (Rockville, Connecticut).—The annual meeting of the chapter was held on the fifth of June at the home of the state regent, Mrs. Celia Prescott. A loving cup was presented to our regent, Mrs. A. N. Belding. The cup, which is of burnished pewter with ebony handles, stands thirteene inches high, is of colonial design and bears upon its face the following inscription:

**MRS. ALVAH NORTON BELDING,**

From

Sabra Trumbull Chapter, D. A. R.,

In Recognition of Distinguished Services While Regent,

1902.
Another interesting feature of the meeting was the presentation to the chapter of a granite drinking fountain for man and beast by the vice-regent, Mrs. Celia H. Prescott. This fountain, which is cut from one solid block of Concord granite, weighs three tons, and it has the following inscription cut in the front: "A merciful man will be merciful to his beast."

It is placed in the Lafayette Park, which is the gift of the chapter to the city, and will ever stand as a lasting memorial of the splendid generosity of our vice-regent.

The gift was accepted by the chapter with a rising vote of thanks and a Daughters of the American Revolution spoon has been presented to her as a slight token of appreciation of her gift.—Jessie A. Jackson, Historian.

With imposing ceremonies, quite in keeping with the importance of the event, Sabra Trumbull Chapter, June 12, dedicated a lasting memorial to that beloved French general, Marquis de Layfayette, who so heroically aided the American colonists in their brave struggle for independence.
In Lafayette's memory, the pretty little park, containing a huge boulder on which is a tablet in bronze, bearing record of the general's visit to Vernon in 1824, was fittingly dedicated and presented to the city.

The exercises were marked by a display of patriotism seldom equalled. The pageant was an imposing one and the speeches were marked by eloquent and glowing tributes to the French general, and expressive of admiration for the glorious culmination of the noble enterprise of patriotic and enthusiastic Sabra Trumbull Chapter.

The address of welcome and the presentation of the park to the city of Rockville was by the chapter regent, Mrs. Belding. Mrs. Kinney, state regent, presided. The presence of Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, the beloved and honored chief, added much to the inspiration of the occasion. Her eloquent words for Continental Hall will long be remembered.

Addresses by the Hon. Charles Phelps, on General Lafayette; by Col. H. H. Adams on "Our Flag;" by Landreth King, and by Mrs. Grace Brown Salisbury, a talented Daughter from New Haven, made a program replete with interest.

The reception tendered to Mrs. Fairbanks by Mrs. Belding was a brilliant affair. In the evening there was a grand lawn fete, to which the public had been invited. The spacious grounds presented a beautiful appearance, and hundreds of people visited the grounds during the evening.

The patriotism of Mrs. Belding and her chapter is not only appreciated in Rockville, but is an inspiration to other chapters engaged in the good work in other cities and in other states.

The George Walton Chapter (Columbus, Georgia) celebrated the fourth of July by a meeting at the home of its regent, Mrs. Elisha P. Dismukes. The Declaration of Independence was read by Miss Mary Lewis Philips. Refreshments were served and patriotic sentiments expressed. May we enjoy many more happy returns of our glorious Fourth.

Chicago Chapter (Chicago, Illinois).—The annual election took place on the morning of April 17th. The following officers were chosen for the new year. Mrs. J. A. Coleman was re-
elect ed regent without an opposing candidate. Vice-regent, Mrs. J. Ellsworth Gross; recording secretary, Mrs. La Verne Noyes; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Frances Sedgwick Smith; registrar, Mrs. Henry A. Bogardus; treasurer, Miss Eliza Hosmer; historian, Mrs. Edwin E rle Sparks.

Several changes were made in the by-laws, the most important being the addition of one dollar to the annual dues and the change of the life membership fee from twenty-five to one hundred dollars.

When the Count and Countess de Rochambeau were in Chicago about the first of June, the Sons of the American Revolution and the Chicago Daughters of the American Revolution entertained them with a charming reception.

Flag day was celebrated on Saturday, June 14th, by a program appropriate to the day. General John C. Black gave an address upon the “Flag” which was followed by Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, vice-president general National Society, who made a strong plea for the preservation of historic places, but more especially at this time for Fort Massac, located in southern Illinois, on the Ohio river. The program was completed by the singing of national airs.—Katharine Cotton Sparks, Historian.

**Quincy Chapter** (Quincy, Illinois).—The descendants of heroes of the Revolution gave a reception for Mrs. Charles H. Deere, of Moline, state regent and leader of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Illinois. One of the chief objects of her visit was to present to fourteen-year-old Carl Lange the prize awarded him for the most correct answers to ten questions bearing on Revolutionary history. Here are the questions asked:

What body appointed Washington commander of the American army?
What was the most noted ship of our old navy? What was it nick-named? What ship did it capture?
Who were the Tories and who were the Whigs?
What important measure was adopted Sept. 17, 1787?
Who was called the financier of the Revolution, he having given the army $1,400,000 to help carry on the war?
At what place was the first armed resistance made to British authority?

Who was it that said: "Give me liberty or give me death?"

What American officer was executed as a spy by General Howe, and what did he say?

Who commanded the "Bon Homme Richard," and was the most noted naval officer of the Revolution?

Where were the first and last pitched battles of the Revolution fought, and by whom?

Elizabeth Ross Chapter (Ottumwa, Iowa).—The chapter issued a calendar giving nine regular monthly meetings from October, 1901, to June, 1902, inclusive. Interesting programs were prepared for each occasion, as follows: Papers upon American history, treating of prominent individuals and events, added to by reading and music, ending with a social hour, which has become an established factor in the chapter. Biographies of two Revolutionary patriots, viz: Colonel John Cleaves Symes, ancestor of Mrs. Sarah Devin, a chapter member, and Captain Nathaniel Stuart, ancestor of Mrs. Mary E. Carpenter, a chapter member, have been given. On February 2d there were appropriate exercises in honor of our martyred president, Wm. McKinley, quotations were given from his addresses with readings upon his life and character.

The annual election of officers occurred at the regular monthly meeting in April.

For the fifth time since the organization of the society, the Elizabeth Ross chapter celebrated the 14th of June in honor of the flag which so eloquently reminds us of the glorious heritage of liberty bequeathed to us by our forefathers. Mrs. Emma Enoch, a member, tendered her house and grounds for the occasion.

It was determined to dispense with the customary set program and it was delightfully social with impromptu and spontaneous contributions. Flags were everywhere.

Good music, a plenteous repast, with merry games upon the velvet sward, amid the glow of electric lights and swinging lanterns happily closed the evening.—MRS. MARY E. CARPENTER, Historian.
Spinning Wheel Chapter (Marshalltown, Iowa).—The chapter was organized in September, 1899, and now has twenty-one members. To the first state conference, which was held in Waterloo, October 21st-22d, our chapter sent two delegates. The first meeting upon our calendar was October 31st. We were entertained by our regent, Mrs. G. F. Kirby. It was also a welcome home to our vice-regent, Mrs. H. J. Howe, who gave us a delightful talk on “Bonnie Scotland.” Our December meeting was in charge of the Children of the American Revolution. At this meeting the Spinning Wheel Chapter presented them their charter. The silk flag the Children purchased with their own money was used for the first time. Mrs. I. C. Speers had the flag mounted on a staff. Floating from this were long white ribbons with the name “Rebecca Bates” in gilt letters. Mrs. Speers gave a talk to the Children about the flag, which was enjoyed by all. The Rev. Mr. Boardman talked to the Children on “Beginnings of the Revolution.” Our chapter joined the “Betsy Ross Memorial Association,” and obtained the picture, “Birth of our Nation’s Flag,” which we had framed and presented to the public library. It hangs in the Children’s corner. In April a recital was given by Mrs. Carrie Jacobs Bond, of Chicago, of her own composition, at the home of Mrs. J. L. Carney. There was an appreciative audience, who thoroughly enjoyed this gifted artist.—JENNIE M. GROSS, Secretary.

Stars and Stripes Chapter (Burlington, Iowa).—June 14, 1902, for the first time in the history of Burlington, flag day was officially celebrated. The program was arranged by the Stars and Stripes Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. It opened with the singing of “America.” The regent, Mrs. Clay Jordan, then read an appropriate greeting and Mrs. Thomas Wilkinson read a poem on “Flag Day.” Dr. William Salter was called upon for remarks on our friendly relations with the French during the Revolution. He called attention to our indebtedness to the French and especially the young Marquis de Lafayette, who tendered us such substantial aid. He read the resolutions passed by congress in 1777 to accept the offers of Lafayette and give him a commission
with the degree of major general. The "Star Spangled Banner" was sung, and after the able and interesting paper read by Mrs. Wells, the beautiful flag received by the chapter only a short time ago was truly dedicated. Mrs. Jordan unfurled the Stars and Stripes, which waved joyfully in the breeze, the ceremony being made very impressive by the salute of twenty-one guns. After the last gun was fired, a vote of thanks and a salute were offered Lieutenant Perrine and his men, and all repeated with Dr. Salter the words of Rodman Drake:

> Forever float that standard sheet,  
> Where breathes the foe but falls before us,  
> With freedom's soil below our feet,  
> And freedom's banner floating o'er us.

As the program ended with the singing of the last verse of "America," the moon shone down upon the group of patriots and seemed to add her benediction to the celebration.

Among other interesting things, Mrs. Wells said:

> "It is an interesting fact, one hundred and twenty-five years ago, when our American flag was born, the scene of our exercises to-day was 'forest primeval,' and as late as 1832 was a favorite haunt of the great Indian chief, for whom a spring in this park is named. This old chief, Black Hawk, is buried in Davis county, Iowa, with an American flag floating from a tall flagstaff above his mound. Here it fluttered to the breeze till worn out. * * * * We look about us and behold this fair park and a feeling of sadness commingled with our pride of possession as we recall these words of Black Hawk: 'May and behold this fair park and a feeling of sadness commingling with humility that the power of the American government has reduced me to, is the wish of him, who in his native forest, was once as proud and bold as yourself. (Signed) Black Hawk, 10th Moon, 1833.'"

Mrs. Wells told of the flag to-day; of what the nation has done to make it respected; of what the patriotic societies have done to make it revered and flag day commemorated; of the bills to prevent the desecration of the flag; of flag day at Buffalo; of the flag at the Paris Exposition; of the history of the beloved emblem. She gave many incidents of interest in her own experience. She said:

> "While paying a visit to the American consul at Luxor, on the Nile, the site of the ancient city of Thebes, what was my excitement
to find America honored by the aged Oriental, who for twenty-five years has represented our government at Luxor. A room in his house was decorated with portraits of American presidents and statesmen and the windows and doors were curtained with American flags.” * * * * “The flag is to our institutions what the cross is to the Christian religion.”

Colonel Timothy Bigelow Chapter (Worcester, Massachusetts).—At the September meeting important work was mapped out for the year by the regent, Mrs. Kent, in her inaugural address. All were inspired by the standard our regent set before us, and the result has been an earnest endeavor to make our chapter of value in the community in the line of work for which it stands.

The subject of patriotism in the public schools was dwelt upon at considerable length. Notices were sent each of the forty-seven high schools in Worcester county, offering twenty-five dollars in gold for the best three essays upon subjects selected by the committee; only one essay to be submitted from any school. A choice of three subjects were given:

1. “Who is the true patriot? Specific examples from the American Revolution.”

This work had the endorsement of the advisory board of the committee on high schools, of the school committee, of superintendent of schools, and the principals of the Worcester high schools. The prize winners were Miss Margaret C. Waites, of Worcester classical high school, who took for her subject, “Who is the True Patriot?” Miss Ellen Draper, of Leicester academy, on “The Town Meeting,” and Miss Florence Curtis, of the Fitchburg high school, on “The Pack-horses of the American Revolution.” The presentation took place the evening of May 23d. Mrs. Kent presided, and spoke earnestly of the ennobling influence upon citizenship which a true sense of patriotism would exert. Another feature advised by the regent was the forming of a children’s auxiliary. This was organized March 1st, with a membership of twenty-seven.
This number has since been increased and comprises a band of enthusiastic little workers.

Numerous genealogical and historical papers have been prepared, also a valuable paper by Mrs. Harriette M. Forbes, vice-regent, upon "Homes of Some of Worcester's Revolutionary Soldiers," illustrated by pictures taken by Mrs. Forbes of these homes, many of which are still standing. It is hoped the chapter may have this valuable paper published, as it is an addition to local history, of which we may well be proud.

Through the earnest endeavor of Mrs. Isabelle M. Mann, a second "Real Daughter" has been made a member of this chapter. Mrs. Alice E. Taft, widow of Israel Taft, of Spencer, is a daughter of Dr. Samuel Frink, a Revolutionary soldier from Rutland. Dr. Frink was an original member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and a grandson of the Rev. Thomas Frink, the first ordained minister of Rutland. The society spoon has been presented by the National Society to Mrs. Taft, also to Mrs. Cady, of Westboro, our first "Real Daughter." The chapter presented Mrs. Cady with the society pin.

Once a year the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution and the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution meet for a social time and banquet. This year the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the battle of Princeton was celebrated. A large gathering of these four societies were present, and after the reception and banquet a representative of each society was called upon. Mrs. Kent, in an address, full of patriotism, spoke for the Colonel Timothy Bigelow Chapter with especial earnestness of the many sites of historical interest in Worcester, which it is desirable should be marked.

Miss Susan Trumbull, an honorary member, entertained the chapter in her historic mansion at an old time tea party. The visitors enjoyed viewing the many antiques, the belongings of generations of the Trumbull family. At this gathering Mrs. Alice Morse Earle, an honorary member, met with the chapter for the first time.

Our more earnest work has been brightened by several social gatherings planned and charmingly carried out by the social committee, of which Mrs. Ella L. T. Baldwin is the chairman. The first of these was a reception at the home of Mrs.
Baldwin, when the Bancroft Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, was our guest, and a paper was read by Miss Bent, regent of the visiting chapter. In February our chapter was in turn the guest of the Bancroft Chapter at the home of Mrs. Raymond, when Mrs. Kent read a paper on "Captain Hall, the Second New Hampshire regiment and the Second New Hampshire volunteers."

The week following the return of chapter delegates from the convention at Washington, Mrs. Alice L. C. Robson opened her home that the regent's report might be heard without delay. This report was interesting and comprehensive. At the tea which followed the members of the Children's Auxiliary assisted; this being their first appearance in the chapter.

Two subscription whist parties have furnished means of carrying on our work. For these Mrs. Emma F. Bates and Mrs. Hattie M. Leland gave us gracious welcome to their charming homes. In May Mrs. May M. Smith entertained the chapter at the home of Mrs. Anjeanette K. Smith, when Miss Marie Ware Laughton, state vice-regent, and Mrs. George F. Fuller, regent of Mercy Warren Chapter, of Springfield, were guests of honor. Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer addressed the chapter upon "The Cambridge poets and their influence upon American patriotism." Mrs. Palmer's intimate acquaintance with these noble men added peculiar interest to her address. Earnest words regarding chapter aims and work were spoken by both Miss Laughton and Mrs. Fuller.

The chapter field day was held the 11th of June, when a visit was made to the historic Royal house at Medford, towards whose restoration the chapter voted a contribution of ten dollars.

The chapter decided that this year on Memorial day its decorations of the graves of those soldiers of the Revolution should be simple, and that a sum of money should be appropriated towards a fund for placing a tablet or other marker at some of the many historic sites in Worcester. Believing we may express with simple wreaths as true devotion and gratitude as by more elaborate decorations, and that more permanent memorials may better be raised to noble deeds and hallowed spots.

Literature has been sent through Mrs. A. K. Smith, chair-
man of the committee having this in charge, to the soldiers at Manila.

Through Mrs. Sarah L. Daniels several articles of ancient use or historical interest have been presented to the chapter. We also have the beginning of a fine reference library to which valuable books have been added during the year.

We close the chapter year with the memory of earnest endeavor, and high hope of future accomplishment.—MARY C. DODGE, Historian.

Deborah Sampson Chapter (Brockton, Massachusetts).—A delightful trolley trip was the first pleasant event on the program of Deborah Sampson’s Chapter when the chapter went to West Bridgewater to hold its last meeting for this season. Miss Sarah E. Laughton, principal of Howard seminary, was hostess for the day, and was assisted in her duties by West Bridgewater members of the chapter. The attendance numbered one hundred and fifty. The meeting was held in Assembly hall at the seminary, which had been decorated. Routine business consumed some time, and under the head of new business, the important work was the election of delegates to the state conference, to be held in October, at Methuen. Reports were given by various committees, among them the committee in charge of the work of decorating the graves of the Revolutionary soldiers. The report of the treasurer showed a balance of nearly $300 on hand. The names of twenty new candidates for membership were received. The chapter is outgrowing the accommodations of private homes, and the time is not distant when a permanent meeting place will be a necessity. A committee has been appointed to consider this matter.

The chapter was fortunate in having present several officials high in rank. Mrs. Greenleaf Simpson, vice-president general, was the first introduced by Mrs. Hatch, and her subject was one appropriate to flag day. She gave a short address on “The Origin of the Flag.” Miss Marie Ware Laughton, of Boston, vice-regent of the state, gave a talk in which she told of a pathetic little school incident concerning the flag. She visited a school where the flag was not floating and found a child standing on the platform, crying, the flag being folded and
lying on a chair near by. Miss Laughton asked the teacher why the flag was not used, and was told to ask the child. The little one replied: “Because I told a lie, and the flag cannot float when anybody in the school tells a lie.” Mrs. Holmes, regent of Bunker Hill Chapter; Mrs. Hodgdon, regent of the Old South Chapter, were also present. Music was furnished by the Seminary Glee Club, and by Miss Mary Golden.

This part of the program over, the chapter adjourned to the campus, where a lawn party was enjoyed. The young ladies of the seminary mingled with the guests, showing them every courtesy possible, and serving a collation of delectable things. Altogether the session made a fitting climax for the winter’s work.

**St. Louis Chapter** (St. Louis, Missouri).—June, 1902.—When the Comtesse Rochambeau met the four hundred Daughters of the American Revolution of St. Louis it seemed the culmination, the flower, of a long series of events. Three nations and three centuries had a part in this making of history. France, which settled Louisiana, and ultimately ceded it to the American Republic, Spain, which held it at the time of the Revolution, and the United States which have developed it, these three nations have been especially potent in the history of the territory of Louisiana. The twentieth century inherits from the eighteenth and the nineteenth the spirit that was wrought upon to express in tangible form the gratitude which we of America owe to the Comte Rochambeau of the Revolution.

Of the four nations whose destiny it has been to make America what it is, two were represented when the Daughters of the American Revolution took the hand of the Comtesse Rochambeau. France and the United States were joined in the memory of a common cause. England was a distant spectator of the scene, while Spain, whose sovereignty over Louisiana was but an interlude in its history, was a shadowy memory.

All the loyal women of St. Louis who welcomed the daughter of France on that lovely afternoon felt the significance of the event. We gave homage to the friendship of the past while greeting the charming woman who represents the present.
These Daughters of the American Revolution gathered at the beautiful home of the state regent of Missouri on the afternoon of June 5th. Mrs. Shields and the Comtesse stood in an arch between the wide hall and the drawing room. The hostess presented each Daughter with a cordial word to the guest whose charming manner made the little ceremony a delight to eye and memory.

The house was gay with flowers and flags, the Stars and Stripes and the tri-color. Mrs. Shields and those of the receiving party representing the different chapters of St. Louis, wore tiny tri-color flags on golden staffs as a fitting attention to the Comtesse. Even in the refreshments the idea of international courtesy was carried out; the ices were served in the form of the lilies of France.

The Comtesse Rochambeau has left to St. Louis a gracious memory of her charm. All in our history that she and her husband represent the Daughters of the American Revolution gratefully cherish.—MARY LOUISE DALTON, State Historian.

Deborah Avery Chapter (Lincoln, Nebraska).—The Daughters of the American Revolution met with Mrs. Lewis Gregory to award the medal, which is offered annually to the young ladies in the senior class of the high school, to encourage historical research. There were ten contestants and the essays were all pronounced good by the judges. The sealed envelope containing the judges' decision was opened in the presence of the contestants, the members of Deborah Avery Chapter, members of the board of education, Superintendent Gordon, Principal Davenport, Professor Wood, of the history department, and other invited guests. Miss Margaret Smith was the winner of the medal, which was presented to her by Mrs. J. R. Haggard, regent of the chapter.

General Frelinghuysen Chapter (Somerville, New Jersey).—General Frelinghuysen Chapter has been active and successful in collecting historical articles for its room in the Wallace house. The chapter takes its name from General Frederick Frelinghuysen, of Revolutionary fame, who had both illustrious ancestors and descendants. The derivation of the name
is most interesting. Fre means free; ling, holder; huysen, house—literally. Freeholder—a distinguished honor bestowed on a scholar, learned man, exempting him from tribute to the King and serving in the army.

The following is a list of articles in the collection:

Large pewter plate, brass bedroom candle sticks, perforated copper tobacco bag, lustre ware—sugar bowl, cream pitcher and tea pot—from Zabriszi family, descendants of Sobiski, King of Poland, wedgewood tea pot, Martha Washington cup and saucer, cut glass decanter and wine glass, brown and white earthen coffee pot, figure painting on white velvet, unframed, ancient cups and saucers, various patterns, dishes, scenes of battles; blue and white water plate, set of fine China, including tea caddy marked with coat of arms and monogram, M. C.; bowl with motto, "Better times to us," from which George Washington ate corn bread and milk, when he spent the night at John Van Doren's at Millstone; open work fruit dish and stand, green and white China; blue and white cream pitcher, teapot, purple gilt decorations; very large dark blue landscape platter, ancient silver table and tea spoons, Wallace House cup and saucer, pewter porringer, glass souvenir of Bunker Hill, china plaque, D. A. R.; sixteen pieces of china, including tea caddy, ink stand with quills, in corner closet; china (blue and white) bath tub, children Yard family; blue and white landscape washbowl, blue and white jar, blue and white vase, mustard pot, pewter top; several old blue and white china plates, sampler marked by first cousin of Thomas Jefferson.

Collection of steel engravings: Engravings (eight) presented by Hiram E. Deats, framed by the chapter in San Domingo mahogany; portrait of George Washington, portrait of Martha Washington, portrait of Andrew Jackson, portrait of Henry Clay, George Washington Crossing Delaware, George Washington's Farewell to his Mother, George Washington's First Interview with Mrs. Custis, George Washington with Horse and Servant, portrait of Theodore Frelinghuyse. First Prayer in Congress, Carpenter's Hill; Washington bidding adieu to his generals, print of Gen. Lafayette, modern games, photograph of Silhouette, Col. Kline, photograph of Col. Johnson, photograph of Revolutionary officer, origin of Stars and Stripes, wood engraving, Washington; portrait in oil of Gen. Frederick Frelinghuysen, portrait in oil, on tin, of General Frederick Frelinghuysen, very old; portrait in oil, George Miller; portrait in oil, Mrs. Miller; portrait in oil, Mrs. Catherine Taylor, born 1744, died 1829; portrait in oil, Mrs. Elizabeth LeGrange; embroidered picture, America lamenting the death of Washington, design, Goddess of Liberty and Pocohontas at his tomb; sampler worked by Margaret Kenochen, sampler, photograph of New Brunswick headquarters, photograph of monument at
Cooch's Bridge, Delaware, where Stars and Stripes were first unfurled in battle; figure painting on white velvet framed letters of Gen. F. Frelinghuysen to his wife, 1795; Frelinghuysen coat of arms, small engraving of Washington, small engraving of Mrs. Washington, center and side brass clamps, very handsome; 1 pair hand-wrought brass andirons, brass standard, shovel, tongs and poker; brass charcoal burner, tall brass candle stick, pair brass bed room candle sticks, brass shaving dish, Gen. Frelinghuysen; pair of silver and blue glass cellars, pewter plate, fire place broilers, fire place pots (2), golden candle stick, flint fire lighters, very old, huge hickory nut, marked, "Presented by Betty Dumont to Ann Beekman, 1790;" two marble blocks, press board, pig skin saddle bags, pair of bellows, Elizabeth Yard Elmendorf; Hetchells (two), spice mill, tobacco box, snuff box, lantern, 1779, sand bloter, etched powder horn, ancient keys, pair silver spectacles with side glasses, fire place wafer griddle, pair bellows, Queen window shades, Boston tea chest, Holland shoe, 2 spinning wheels, rope wheel, twine twister, butter platter, large brass kettle, double hetchell, fire place oven, old candle moulds in frame, crane, iron andirons, Washington and Lafayette, blue and white tile, etched powder horn, plain powder horn (two), shot bag, foot stove, bag of flints, old wooden blocks, bullet from Ti conderoga battlefield, Flint and piece of wood taken from British prison ships, bag of flints, blue and white tile, large high circular shell comb, fan, pot hook and trammel, Bible, silver clasp and chain, old Bible, 1762, first used in Millstone church, printed in Dutch; Dominie Johannes Frelinghuysen Testament, family record; Dutch Bible, brass clasps, William L. Dayton, genealogy of Zabriskie family, descendants of John Sobeski, of which James Yard Elmendorf was one, as well as grandson of Gen. Frederick Frelinghuysen, proceedings of Legislative Council of New Jersey, 1792; volume of Theodorus Jacobus Frelinghuysen sermons, old copy of Josephus, Lineage books, fourteen volumes; copy of Washington's farewell address and will. Ulster County Gazette, announcing death of Washington; Sentinel of Freedom, 1812; six daily mail papers of Gen. F. Frelinghuysen, 1799; address of Frederick Frelinghuysen, Esq., and organization of Somerset county. Bible Society, collection of Psalms and tunes, 1767; Dr. Corwin's Manual. Dutch church; valuable box of papers containing deeds on parchment, wills, letters, addresses, inventories of Elmendorf, Yard, Frelinghuysen and Wilson families; Dr. Elmendorf's commission as surgeon, first brigade, 1819; book of laws, province of New Jersey, 1703; laws of New Jersey to 1820, almanac, 1775; almanac, 1810; almanac, 1800-1815, inclusive; original pledge for circulating library at Millstone; handkerchief stamped with Declaration of Independence, lottery ticket for Raritan church, 1793; Continental money, nine pieces; mahogany high back chair, John Elmendorf; old Holland chair, low rocking chair, mahogany table, camels feet, brought from Holland 1600; mahogany stand, stand-
ard with thirteen flags, two consistory chairs which were in the church at Millstone when pillaged by the British, 1777; two mulberry wood chairs, two mahogany footstools, mahogany frame mirrors (two), with gilt, two plain, one with picture; one old desk, made and used by soldiers of the Revolution (walnut) sofa; one tester bedstead, curly maple, feather bed, pillows, linen sheets, pillow cases, linen straw bed, linen balance and cover, woolen blanket, all home-spun, one quilt—Philadelphia Star; trundle bed and furnishing, all home-spun, six articles; one top cradle, mahogany and furnishings; wash stand, mahogany; brown and white landscape bowl and pitcher, dining table and glass, hair trunks, brass nails, blue and white coverlid, red, white and blue coverlid, home-spun linen curtain fancy needle work quilting, brown linen towels, homespun table cloth, brown Lindsey Woolsey, black silk dress, trimmed with crape, pair infant's stockings, knit 1780, linen yarn, fancy stitch; pair woolen stockings, man's; pair linen stockings, woman's; silk articles, piece of lace, style of making "lost set," leather and silk bag, bunches of flax and thread, Mexican sombrero, silk calash, Mrs. E. Y. F. Elmen- dorf; linen pillow case dropped by British soldiers in their flight, British officer's red coat, taken by Gen. Frederick Frelinghuysen at the battle of Trenton, thought to belong to Colonel Rahl; Japanese silk coat, James Yard's; pair of silk wedding gloves, shoulder shawl, piece of embroidered linen, 200 years old; piece of fancy ribbon, ruffled linen shirt, made of a scarf worn by Minard Van Arsdale, at the funeral of General Frelinghuysen, given him for service as bearer, in accordance with the custom of that day; silver sleeve buttons and buckle, worn with it; shield of arms with sword, sabre, stiletto, tomahawk; an officer's sword, silver hilt and tip; two flint lock guns, one marked Peter Stryker, 1777; spear, two brass bed warmers, two Grecian blinds. Lady Washington reception, the drum corps, grandfather clock. (to secure the works of this clock during the invasion of the British in Somerset county, they were incased in a water proof box and sunk in the Millstone river. When all danger was over they were taken up and replaced in the old mahogany case and resumed their duty of keeping time, which they continued to do. This clock was brought from Holland by our ancestor, Pieter Von Zaten, in 1600, Peter Sutphen, M. Ger-trude Sutphen), Frelinghuysen Chapter gavel, is mounted with gold, decorated with a furled flag in enamel and gold star. The handle has a silver plate bearing this inscription: "This gavel was carved from an ancient locust tree on the Frelinghuysen farm, Millstone, N. J., and is the property of the Gen. Frelinghuysen Chapter, organized January 11, 1896, E. Ellen Batcheller, Regent." The General Frelinghuysen charter is framed with wood from an old oak tree, twenty-four feet in circumference, grown on the Wallace House grounds, and was the tree under whose spreading branches Mrs. Washington sat with her books and her needlework. Frame has a silver plate with this inscription: "Ye Historic Oake; Washington's
Astenrogen Chapter (Little Falls, New York).—“The Superiority of our Grandmothers to the present Century Women” was the subject of a spirited debate at a recent meeting of the chapter. The matter was adjusted by the admission that the noblest type of twentieth century womanhood is made so by inheritance from our grandmothers.

The chapter asked the cooperation of the chapters in Herkimer and Ilion in marking the site of Fort Herkimer. Their request was enthusiastically approved by those chapters.

One of the members read the paper given by Judge Earl before the Historical Society of Herkimer regarding this important post, called by the French Fort Konari, and built under direction of Sir William Johnson in 1756. In the summer of 1783 this Mohawk Valley, rich then as now in verdant pasture, pine crowned hills, picturesque dell and shining river, was honored by the presence of George Washington, who, with Governor Clinton and other officers, came from his Newburg headquarters to inspect the frontier posts, going as far as Fort Schuyler, the present site of Utica.

As he stopped at Fort Herkimer, there establishing a magazine of supplies for the garrisons westward, and as the place figured importantly in both French and Revolutionary wars, it is eminently proper that it be suitably marked, and as Astenrogen Chapter was the first organized in the Mohawk Valley between Utica and Albany—as resignation of members from our sister town formed the nucleus of the present flourishing General Nicholas Herkimer Chapter—as members resigning from that formed the Mohawk Valley Chapter of Ilion—what more fitting than that these three, so closely linked, should with united interest and concerted action work for its consummation.

The marking of this place, honored by a visit from our beloved Washington and other men of note, where “the first liberty pole in the Mohawk Valley was erected, only to be cut down by the Tory Sheriff White,” where the gallant Herkimer, mortally wounded, rested briefly as he was being carried to
his quiet riverside home to die, and the brave Captain Leeber bled to death, will serve as an object lesson to future generations.—(From report of CLARA L. H. RAWDON, Historian.)

Baron Steuben Chapter (Bath, New York).—One of the pleasantest meetings in the annals of the chapter was the observance of July 4, 1902. The members were the guests of Miss Linda Davidson, daughter of the commandant of the Soldiers' Home. They were received by Miss Davidson, assisted by Mrs. Kingsley, regent of the Baron Steuben Chapter, Judge and Mrs. Willis, and Dr. and Mrs. Conklin of Cooperstown, the three ladies being members of the Otsego Chapter, Cooperstown.

The supper tables were arranged on the spacious veranda of the commandant’s residence, and the guests were thus enabled to feast their eyes on the beautiful view over the green hills and valleys. The aesthetic side of the entertainment was further emphasized by the music of the orchestra from the Soldiers’ Home.

The tables had decorations appropriate to the day, red, white and blue flowers, and the giant firecrackers by each plate, were viewed with apprehension by some of the ladies, until they proved to be peaceful bonbonieres. The ices were served in miniature drums decorated in red, white and blue, and the tattoo beaten by the spoons showed the martial spirit of the ancestry represented.

Later in the evening, the company went to the plaza of the Soldiers’ Home to see the display of fireworks. The perfect summer night, warm, starlighted, with its soft west wind, formed a fitting finale to the evening’s pleasure; and the chapter returned home feeling that the ideal weather with the ideal entertainment given by Colonel and Miss Davidson, formed a harmonious whole.—ADA B. STEWART, Historian.

Catherine Schuyler Chapter (Allegany County, New York).—The annual meeting of the chapter was held in Belmont, at the residence of the regent, Mrs. Hamilton Ward, June 11th. There were present some forty-two ladies, and although a
business meeting, there was enough of the literary and social element to make it a pleasant and interesting session.

The election of officers makes the June meeting an unusually busy one, but through the thoughtfulness of the regent even the business session was so interspersed with music that work became a pleasure.

It was voted to make the library of this chapter of the Daughters a traveling library in the county, sending the books to the public libraries of each town for six months' time. Through the courtesy of the members of other towns Wellsville will be its resting place for the first six months.

It was with sorrow that the regent reported the death of Mrs. Angelica Church Hart, who was to have taken part in the program of the day and whose sudden death cast a shadow over the chapter, as she was much loved by all. Mrs. Robert S. Armstrong, of Cuba, presented resolutions expressive of deep sorrow, which were accepted, the members standing with bowed heads.

The officers of the last year were all re-elected, with the exception of the registrar, whose resignation was presented on account of her departure from the state. Mrs. John E. Middaugh, of Belmont, was selected to fill the vacancy.

The literary program was opened by a recitation from Kipling, by Miss Sophia Reynolds, in her usual charming manner. This was followed by a violin solo by Miss Bertha Bradt, with piano accompaniment, by Miss Lua Noyes, of Rochester. A paper on "Colonial Education," by Mrs. Frank S. Smith, was read by Miss Agnes Daniels.

To Miss Noyes especially are the Daughters indebted for the musical program of the afternoon.

The prize essay, won by Miss Elizabeth Browning, of the Belmont high school, entitled, "The Invention of the Cotton Gin," was read by the young lady and all agreed that the prize was worthily bestowed.

The organization will meet at Wellsville in July.

Fort Greene Chapter (Brooklyn, New York).—The season's final social meeting of Fort Greene Chapter was held last evening at the residence of Mrs. Rufus T. Bush. Mrs.
S. V. White, regent, presided, and Mrs. John Van Buren Thayer was chairman of the program committee. Philip Freneau, the poet of the Revolution, was the subject of the evening's discourse. A feature of interest was an exhibition of relics preserved in the Freneau family from Revolutionary time. Among them were several books belonging to the poet, an autograph poem, an old French Bible in the possession of the family since 1790, a copy of Freneau's log book, his picture taken on board the ship "Aurora," a letter from President Madison to Philip Freneau, and an edition of a newspaper edited and published by the latter in 1776 at Philadelphia.

A letter from Mr. Stedman, referring in glowing terms to Freneau as not only the true laureate of our forefathers, but almost the only one, adding that if George Washington was the father of his country, Philip Freneau was the father of American poetry.

An address on the poet was given by Warner Van Norden, who said that many of Freneau's poems should place him in the front ranks of literature. Originality and strong imagination were quoted as the poet's distinguishing characteristics, and also a decided skill in weaving the stirring events of his day into his poems.

Miss Vreeland, a great-great-granddaughter of Freneau, recited one of his poems with much expression. A fine musical program was presented. Three hundred members and guests were present.

The General Richard Montgomery Chapter (Gloversville, New York) received their charter June 11th, and the event was celebrated by interesting ceremonies. The address of welcome by the regent was replete with interesting facts, showing much earnest thought and preparation. Mrs. Churchill is beloved by the members of the chapter. Following the welcome the charter was presented by Mrs. Chas. H. Terry, of Brooklyn, state regent, in wisely chosen words—Miss Elizabeth Stewart accepted it in a fine address. Recording secretary, Mrs. A. Veeer Fonda, read a poem which she had prepared for the occasion. The story of the "Tea Party" was of interest, being one of the causes which led up to the Revolution and
was substantially the first scene in that great bloody drama. Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, one of the founders of the Daughters of the American Revolution, spoke with much feeling and read extracts from letters sent by Richard Montgomery to Robert Livingston. Hon. Edgar A. Spencer, supreme court justice and a Son of the American Revolution, addressed the chapter in a most characteristic and interesting manner, and never rang out more sweetly "The Star Spangled Banner" than from the lips of Mrs. F. M. Drury, the audience joining in the chorus. About twenty members from the Johnstown Chapter were present, several from the Amsterdam Chapter, the Fort Johnson S. A. R. and the Col. Willett Chapter, C. A. R., of Greeneville. The chapter was organized last November, has fifty members and one "Real Daughter."

Knickerbocker Chapter (New York City).—June 18th, 1902, a handsome silk flag was presented to the Wadleigh Memorial Annex (corner of Grand and Elm streets) by the Knickerbocker Chapter. Addresses were made by the registrar, Miss Fisher, and by the vice-regent, Mrs. Taft, after the flag had been presented by the regent, Mrs. Frederick Hasbrouck. The singing of the pupils formed an effective portion of the program, the rendering of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" being especially fine. The affair was a success and as enjoyable and instructive as was the presentation of the flag to grammar school, No. 91 (High Bridge), last month.

Mohawk Valley Chapter (Ilion, New York).—The Chapter was entertained at Harter's hall, June 6th, by our vice-regent, Mrs. Charles Harter. This was our last business and social meeting for the year, which we consider a prosperous and thoroughly enjoyable one. Our membership has increased, and we have secured several genealogical works, which are placed in our library. Our charter will also soon be placed there as well as our flag, presented by the historian. The program consisted of reports of the year by each officer.—From Report of Mary L. Ingersoll, Historian.
Tuscarora Chapter (Binghamton, New York).—The memorial tablet placed in the corridor of the court house by Tuscarora Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was unveiled with fitting ceremonies, May 16.

Included in the guests were large delegations from Joseph J. Bartlett Grand Army of the Republic post and relief corps, Watrous post and relief corps; the Monday Afternoon club, civic club, and representatives of the Daughters of the American Revolution chapters of Oneonta, Cortland, Owego and Elmira.

Mrs. Anna Cornelia Gregg, regent of Tuscarora Chapter, presided, and Miss Lillian A. Gould, the vice-regent, was chairman of the patriotic committee that prepared the program. The tablet is a handsome bronze piece thirty-six inches long and twenty-nine inches high. The inscription is surrounded by a wreath, caught at the bottom by the insignia of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Outside of the wreath are the thirteen stars of the original states. The inscription is:

In Memory of
the
Soldiers and Sailors
in the
War for Independence,
1776,
Buried in Broome County,
New York.
Erected by Tuscarora Chapter
Daughters of
The American Revolution.
1902.

Mrs. Gregg made the speech of presentation to the county. At the conclusion of her address, her daughter, Cornelia Gregg and Esther Phelps, removed the flag, unveiling the tablet.

Supervisor John J. Irving, on behalf of the board of supervisors, accepted the tablet for the county. Dr. Nichols then introduced Edward Hagaman Hall, of New York, who made the principal address. Mr. Hall is one of the governors of the order of Founders and Patriots, is the historian of the State
chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution, is treasurer of the American Scenic Preservation, the society which has done much to stop the destruction of the Palisades of the Hudson. Dr. Nichols offered the benediction.

The Women of Seventy-six Chapter (Brooklyn, New York).—The 7th of November, the birthday of the Fort Greene Chapter of Brooklyn, is also that of its little sister, the Women of '76 Chapter, for it was on that date, in the year 1900, at a reception given by Mrs. S. V. White to celebrate the fourth anniversary of the founding of the former chapter, that the latter one was organized. Previous to this, at a meeting of the Children of the American Revolution, it was suggested that steps be taken to form a new chapter composed of graduates of the “Little Men and Women of '76,” who, having reached the eligible age of eighteen, were anxious to become Daughters of the American Revolution. The idea was received with such enthusiasm that the new society soon had a membership of thirteen, twelve being the required number.

The question of a name for the junior chapter was first considered. “Women of '76” was suggested by Mrs. Lothrop, national president of the Children of the American Revolution, and unanimously voted appropriate for a society composed mostly of former members of the “Little Men and Women of '76.” Under the direction of Mrs. Hopkins, the election of officers then took place, the result being as follows: Miss Kate Carleton, regent; Miss Helen Ray, vice-regent; Miss Anna D. Wight, secretary; Miss Hedelind Beck, treasurer; Miss Madge Miller, registrar, and Miss Mary H. Billings, historian. Mrs. White kindly offered to present the chapter with a charter, and gave us the use of the Fort Greene Chapter room at the Pouch Mansion. This invitation we declined as we were advised to hold our monthly meetings at the houses of the members until the chapter became larger; accordingly our first regular meeting, held on December 28th, took place at the home of the regent.

On January 30, 1902, “The Women of '76” were formally presented to the Fort Greene Chapter of Brooklyn, and the West Point Chapter of Manhattan, at a reception given by the
former society at the Pierrepont Assembly Rooms, Brooklyn. Mrs. Samuel Verplanck, New York state regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, presented our charter. Miss Kate Carleton, regent of the “Women of ’76,” received it in the name of the thirteen charter members.

As the society of the “Women of ’76” was now a full-fledged chapter, it had the privilege of sending one delegate to the Continental Congress at Washington. Miss Carleton, the regent, acted in that capacity, taking with her fifty dollars which the chapter had pledged as a contribution to the fund for Continental Hall. Upon Miss Carleton’s return to Brooklyn, the question of raising the fifty dollars was discussed. Not having the required amount in the treasury, the society accepted Mrs. Hopkins’ invitation to take charge of the fancy article booth at a fair to be given by the Children of the American Revolution. As Mrs. White had already kindly given the “Women of ’76” twelve dollars, the chapter felt assured that the required amount could be raised without difficulty.

The fair took place on the afternoon of April 13, 1901. The “Women of ’76,” dressed in picturesque colonial costumes or in white modern gowns and each wearing the coat-of-arms of one of the thirteen original states, represented the colonies that were the beginning of our great nation.

The booth at which the “Women of ’76” presided was abundantly supplied with fancy articles, every member of the society having donated at least ten, valued at fifty cents and upwards. A handsome embroidered sofa cushion, the gift of Frederick Loeser & Co., brought a goodly sum. Mrs. White donated an encyclopedia of names to be given to the Brooklyn school voted to be the most popular, twenty-five cents being charged for the privilege of voting.

The proceeds of the fancy-article booth, counting Mrs. White’s gift, amounted to about seventy-two dollars, fifty of which was used to pay the society’s debt, while the remainder was given to the “Little Men and Women of ’76” for the monument to be erected in memory of the Prison Ship Martyrs, and for charitable purposes. The articles from our booth left over were sold, bringing thirty dollars, which was given to the Home for the Friendless Women and Children.
The fair of April 13th was followed by dancing for members and friends of the two chapters. This entertainment was a pleasant event for the "Women of '76," and, with an invitation extended by the Fort Greene Chapter, practically closed our season. One more business meeting took place, after which we adjourned to meet again November 1st.

During the fall of 1901 and winter of 1902, the "Women of '76" increased their membership from thirteen to twenty. After the fall election the officers of the chapter remained the same with the exception of Miss Wight, who resigned her position as secretary, Miss Louise Buttrick afterwards being elected to fill her place.

In order to arouse interest in the meetings of the society, so as to have a full attendance, social afternoons were suggested. Accordingly, on November 22d, Miss Madge Miller entertained the chapter by a book-party, which was preceded by a business meeting. A similar social afternoon was given on February 28, 1902, at the home of Miss Kate Hodges, where the entertainment consisted in a game of progressive anagrams.

The most important event of the winter of 1902 for the "Women of '76" was the colonial tea given at the home of the vice-regent, Miss Helen Ray. The members of the chapter received in the costume worn at the time of the Revolution, and presided at the table where "colonial cakes, candies, crullers and cookies" were sold. The proceeds amounting to about forty dollars were given to the fund for Continental Hall.

After the colonial tea was over, we remembered that up to this time in the year 1902, our chapter had not raised money for charitable purposes. As we had, the year previous, given a little help to the Home for the Friendless Women and Children, it was moved that our philanthropic efforts be repeated, and each member gave fifty cents in addition to fifteen dollars taken from the treasury.

By this time spring had come, and the "Women of '76" talked of an appropriate entertainment with which to close the season. They finally decided upon a luncheon, which took place at the Union League Club, Brooklyn, Mrs. Carleton, mother of the regent, acting as chaperone. This social event closed the season of 1902.
Let us hope that these first two years of the life of the society will prove to be only a good beginning, and that, in future, the little chapter will follow in the footsteps of its older, wiser and more successful sisters.—MARY HATHAWAY BILLINGS, Historian.

Jonathan Dayton Chapter (Dayton, Ohio).—As far as known there are the graves of but four soldiers of the Revolutionary War in Woodland cemetery, and only three of these can be certainly located. These are the graves of Major David Zeigler, Colonel Robert Patterson and Colonel Isaac Spinning. Where rests all that is mortal of Isaac Pierce, the other no one can now tell. Every year the Daughters of the American Revolution, standing by one of the known graves, hold a special service in honor of those men. May 30 they stood beside the last resting place of Major David Ziegler and the special feature of the occasion was a short sketch of his career by Mrs. Grafton Kennedy. She read the following inscription from the grave stone, now almost obliterated by the action of the elements for more than ninety-years:

Major David Zeigler
To whose memory this monumental stone is erected
Was born in the city of Heidelberg
In the year 1748.
Having held a commission and served with reputation in the
Army of Russia
He migrated to Pennsylvania
In 1775.
He joined the standard of
Washington
And served with honor in the
Army of the Revolution.
Till by the treaty of 1783 the
Independence of his adopted country
Was acknowledged.
In the Western country he served under
Generals Harmer and St. Clair
And died in this city in
September, 1811, universally
Esteemed and respected.
Other exercises were a song, "My Country;" prayer, chaplain; placing of flags and flowers on the graves. These numbers were preceded by the following remarks by Mrs. Silas Burns, vice-regent of the Jonathan Dayton Chapter:

"We come here to-day as our National Society bids us on every possible occasion, to perpetuate the memory of a few Revolutionary soldiers who lie buried here in this beautiful cemetery; men who helped to achieve American independence.

"It is most fitting that the Daughters of the American Revolution should on Memorial day pay a tribute to the patriots who struggled so long for the independence of our country; the men who formed the Union.

"It is our custom each year to hold exercises at the grave of some one of these patriots, and to hear a brief sketch of his services to our country. We are now gathered at the grave of Major Zeigler, a most distinguished soldier and patriot."

The committee in charge of the exercises was composed of Mrs. E. R. Stillwell, Miss Mary Brady, Mrs. Grafton Kennedy.

Decorations were also placed upon the graves of deceased members of the order, also upon that of little Bessie Welliver, who was a member of the society of the Children of the Revolution.

**Harrisburg Chapter** (Harrisburg, Pennsylvania).—Ever since the organization of Harrisburg Chapter in 1894, the meetings have been held on historical anniversaries, the members thereby showing their loyalty to the constitution of the National Society, which states that one of the objects of the society is "the promotion of celebrations of all patriotic anniversaries." The meeting, the 14th of June, was no exception to the rule for on that day, 1777, the American Congress "Resolved, That the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white, in a blue field, representing a new constellation."

The exercises opened with the singing of the "Red, White and Blue," and after the transaction of necessary business the remainder of the time was devoted to a literary program in honor of the flag.

Miss Mary Harris Pearson read the interesting article she had written entitled, "Our Flag," in which she gave an account
of the various emblems in use in the colonies before congress adopted the Stars and Stripes, which all Americans think is the most beautiful flag in the world. This paper was followed by the reading by Mrs. Hassler of Susan Teall Perry's poem, "The Mother of Old Glory," after which Mrs. Gross sang "The Flag," the words by James Riley, the tune being that pathetic air, "Dearest May." Miss Pearson read a sketch of the thrilling conditions under which Francis Scott Key, standing on the deck of the English admiral's flag ship, the "Surprise," wrote the words of the "Star Spangled Banner."

As a fitting supplement to Miss Pearson's paper, Mrs. George C. Bent read an article in which she told in a most clear and interesting manner of the adaptation to the words of "The Star Spangled Banner" of the inspiring tune, by Ferdinand Durang, a native of Philadelphia, who volunteered at Harrisburg in Capt. Thomas Walker's company of "The First Pennsylvania Brigade." The Keystone Chapter, Daughters 1812, intend in the near future to erect a memorial in his honor which will be placed in Lincoln Park, on the banks of the Susquehanna.

Miss Pearson presented to the members cards bearing the insignia of the society with the dates of the meetings for the coming year.

Harrisburg Chapter has renewed its annual prize essay offer to the girls of the senior class of the high school. A prize of $10 will be awarded to the girl of the senior class who will write the best essay on "Childhood and Girlhood of Colonial Women." An additional prize of $5 is offered by Miss Pearson to the writer of the essay which shall be adjudged second best. The essays will be submitted in October, and will be read on Pennsylvania Day.—CAROLINE PEARSON, Historian.

**Watauga Chapter** (Memphis, Tennessee).—The chapter gathered to a full roll of members at the residence of Mrs. S. A. Wilkinson, in one of the delightful literary, musical and social meetings that are thoroughly characteristic of the congeniality of the chapter.

Various matters of business were attended to, and a decision
was reached to have the June meeting of the chapter take place at the summer home of Mrs. D. S. Farrow at White Haven.

On June 14 the chapter will celebrate Flag Day, the anniversary of the adoption in 1777 of the Stars and Stripes. The celebration will take the form of an out-of-door party. Cards will be played first with various cleverly arranged details of a military nature. After this a competitive drill will be given by the Forrest Rifles, with which company Watauga Chapter has formed a mutual benefit alliance in matters, both social and business. A medal will be awarded by the chapter on the result of the drill. A lawn party for young people will close the festivities of the day.

The program of literary and musical numbers was exceptionally fine. Dabney M. Scales, a naval officer during the civil war, and a personal friend of Commodore Matthew Maury, read an interesting and instructive sketch of the life of the great man. Through Mr. Scales' paper the chapter members learned that it was Commodore Maury who established the navy yard in Memphis; who first instituted the meteorological observations on which the weather bureau now makes its calculations, and who added so greatly to the sum of scientific knowledge that at his death he left somewhere near fifty medals bestowed on him by crowned heads and potentates. A special set of medals was struck off for him by order of the Pope.

At the close of the paper, Mrs. Frank M. Avery sang in her exquisite and bird-like voice "Mona," and responded to the hearty encore. Miss Susie Booker played in thorough artist fashion Seboeck's minuet.

Mrs. Nicholas Williams read a splendid and original paper on "Dewey and the Battle of Manila." As an appropriate tribute to the great Frenchman whose statue was unveiled in Washington, Mrs. Farrow read a most attractive sketch of Rochambeau, bringing out in the course of her paper the fact not generally known that this disinterested lover of liberty sent out $20,000 from his private bank to pay New England soldiers, who, half starved, battle-worn and discouraged, were ready to give up the unequal fight and mutiny.
Esther Reed Chapter (Spokane, Washington).—At the June meeting officers were elected for the coming year. The annual reports of the officers were given, especial interest being centered in the report of the historian. The secretary was instructed to write to the city council requesting that the flag be displayed on all buildings on Flag Day.

The October meeting was a memorial meeting on the death of President McKinley.

In November the chapter asked that a law be passed prohibiting the placing of advertisements upon the natural scenery within the city limits.

The vice-regent at the November meeting read a story of the romance of General Washington and Mary Phillips.

At the meeting in January it was decided to send five dollars to the Continental Hall fund. The literary part of the work was taken up by each member reading a quotation from Washington's farewell address. This was followed by Miss Inez DeLashnutt leading in a discussion of the life of Washington, in which many facts of interest were brought forward.

In February the chapter entertained at a colonial tea. The invitations were written in old script on straw paper. The ladies received in colonial costumes. The rooms were decorated with flags and lighted with candles. China, silver, pewter, books and various articles of interest were displayed.

A few days prior to the first anniversary of the organization of the chapter the following suggestion was published by our regent:

"Friday, June 14, 1901, is the one hundred and twenty-fourth anniversary of the adoption by congress of the American flag. Esther Reed Chapter has issued a call urging that on that day the flag be displayed on all public and private buildings in the city. May this good work, inaugurated by the Esther Reed Chapter, continue after all its present members are numbered with the patriotic dead."

The report of the chapter historian, Mrs. S. R. Tannatt, contained some interesting facts in connection with the early history of this part of the country. Among other things, she said:

"It has occurred to me that those who are to follow us might properly turn to the history of this chapter for information touching the
history of our young state that would not naturally find place in general history. We deal with the history of forefathers who participated in the struggle for independence of our country.

"The hero, Cecil Grey, in Batch's 'Bridge of the Gods,' is not a creature of romance. There is strong evidence that the young minister came from Massachusetts early upon a voluntary mission to spread the truths of the gospel among the Indian tribes of the west, continuing his journey until he reached Oregon, then embracing what is known as the state of Washington. In Mr. Batch's words I take the following:

"The Shoshone renegade, who resolved at Cecil's death to become a Christian, found his way to a few followers, to the Flatheads, and settled among that tribe. He told them what he had learned of Cecil, of the way of peace, and the wise men of the tribe pondered his sayings in their hearts. The Shoshone lived and died among them, but from generation to generation the tradition of the white man's God was handed down, till in 1832 four Flatheads were sent by the tribe to St. Louis to ask that teachers be given them to tell them about God. * * * *

"And to-day, two centuries since his body laid in the lonely grave on Wappatoo island, thousands of Indians are the better for his having lived.'

"I have made this matter a subject of correspondence with a view of obtaining all possible data upon which Mr. Batch, now deceased, has evidently founded his writings. It is well known that the contemporaries of Dr. Whitman and the Rev. William Gray had knowledge of a previous working of a white minister of the gospel among the Indian tribes.

"We are within forty miles of the spot where Captain Taylor and Lieutenant Gaston, U. S. A., fell, in May, 1858, in the first serious conflict in eastern Washington between the Indians and the troops of our government.

"The city of Spokane and surroundings is historic ground, rich in incidents that should not be allowed to escape the pen of some historian. In July, after the death of Taylor and Gaston, Colonel Wright left Fort Dalles with about six hundred troops. In his report of his last battle in September, he dates his dispatch from camp, one and a half miles below the falls of Spokane."

NOTES.

Mrs. McDowell Wolff has presented to the Atlanta Chapter a gavel made from the tree that stood near Patrick Henry's grave.
WORK OF THE CHAPTERS.

The Catherine Schuyler Chapter has made of its library a traveling one, which will be sent from town to town in Alleghany county. Here is a good work undertaken which will undoubtedly commend itself to other chapters.

The Columbus Chapter, Columbus, Ohio, celebrated flag day by the presentation of medals to the successful contestants who had submitted essays on the "Minute Men."

CORRECTION.

"I am simply a worker along patriotic ** and I may say for the service of 'Uncle Sam,' since among the members of my chapter four became enlisted soldiers and two were promoted to office." (June, American Monthly Magazine, page 1388.)

"** ** age of eighteen or upwards, if acceptable, ** ** I will not take your time to read the names." (June, American Monthly Magazine, page 1388.)

MRS. THOMAS DAY, Memphis, Tennessee.

THE FLAG.

"Oh, glimpse of clear Heaven,
Artillery riven,
The fathers' old fallow God seeded with stars,
Thy furrows were turning
When plowshares were burning,
And the half of each bout was redder than Mars!

Flaunt forever thy story
Oh, wardrobe of glory!
Where the fathers laid down their mantles of blue,
And challenge the ages,—
Oh, grandest of gages,
In covenant solemn, eternal and true."

BENJ. F. TAYLOR.
GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES

Names that adorn and dignify the scroll
Whose leaves contain the nation’s history.
—Fitz-Greene Halleck.

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 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.


159. Cowles.—It is possible the following may be of interest to "R. R. B.?" John1 Cole, of Hartford and Farmington, Conn., and Hadley, Mass., born about 1598—died Sept. 1675. His son Samuel2 Cowles born 1639, died April 17, 1691, at Farmington—married June
14, 1660, Abigail Stanley, died 1734. Samuel, of Kensington, Conn., born Mar. 17, 1661—died April 17, 1718—married May 12, 1685, Rachel Porter, died Aug. 4, 1743. Esther born May 18, 1697—died July 22, 1776. [Will the sender of the above kindly send her address—it has been mislaid. ]—L. B. M.

107. (2) BRADT.—Two brothers, Albert Andriese Bradt and Arent Andriese Bradt, were early settlers of Rensselaerwyck. Albert was married when he came to New Netherlands, 1630, and was often called “de Noorman” and “de Sweedt” as they are said to have been Danes. Albert remained in Albany until his death, 1687, June 7. Arent became one of the proprietors of Schenectady, 1662, and died soon after, leaving a widow and six children, and his grants of land were confirmed to them. His wife was Catalyntje, daughter of Andries de Vos, who was magistrate in Rensselaerwyck, 1648. In Nov. 1664, the widow married Barent Janse van Ditmars, who was killed in the massacre, Feb. 8-9, 1690. Her house was one of the few spared as M. de Montigny, a wounded Frenchman, had been carried there. She, the next year, married (third) Claas Janse van Bockhaven, who died 1699 or 1700. She died 1712 at great age. The children of Arent and Catalyntje Bradt were: Aeffie, born 1649, married Claas van Petten. Arraantje, born 1651, married Ryer Schermerhorn. Andries, born 1651, killed 1690. Cornelia, born 1655, married Jan Putman, both killed 1690. Samuel, born 1659, married Susanna van Slyck. Dirk, born 1661, married Maria van Eps.—J. C. P.

118. SPENCER-GRENELL.—I beg to differ with the correction of L. G. in Feb. No. 1 Thomas Spencer married Elizabeth Bates. 2 Thomas Spencer married Anne Douglas. 3 Thomas Spencer married 1st, Deborah, 2nd, Submit Hull (widow). 4 Thomas Spencer married Phebe Grenell (fifth in descent from John Alden).

Thomas Spencer (4) had but one wife, Phebe. She is buried in the cemetery in Winsted. The husband, Thomas, is buried in Winchester Center, both in Litchfield Co., Conn.—J. L. C.

163. WHIPPLE.—Capt. Abraham Whipple, born in Providence, R. I., Sept. 16, 1733, died May 29, 1818. He was Capt. of Privateer “Gamecock” toward the end of the French and Indian War, and in a single cruise captured twenty-three French prizes. He was commodore of the expedition that captured the “Gaspee,” 1772. From 1775 to 1779, he commanded the frigate “Providence.”

His squadron was captured in the South 1780, and he was held a prisoner until the end of the war, after which he returned to his farm in Cranston and later removed to Marietta, Ohio, where he died. (See Biographical Cyclopaedia of R. I.)—E. M. T.

ried, 1st, Phebe Ballou, 2nd, Anna ——? Amey* born 1758, married Jan. 1, 1778, Esek Aldrich. (See Prov. Vital Records.)


QUERIES.

185. BROADWELL.—Can I obtain information of the ancestry of Samuel Broadwell, of Elizabeth, New Jersey, born 1750, went to Kentucky about 1795. Had he or his father Revolutionary service? —M. K. P.

186. MILLER—MERRITT.—Would like to learn the ancestry of Jonathan Miller and his wife, Hester Merritt, married about 1800, at White Plains, New York. Hester had a brother, Gilbert, who moved to Pennsylvania early in 1800. Were they descendants of William Merritt, the third colonial mayor of New York city? The Merritt family were Huguenots, and came to White Plains about 1673. The Millers were Quakers,* and one of them, William, was a member of the committee of safety. Was Johnathan descended from him or from any ancestor who was in Revolutionary service?—Mrs. F. M.

187. HAYWOOD—LOVET—HARE—CROOM—CASWELL—WILLIAMS—GASTON.
John Haywood (1684-1758), resident of Edgecomb Co., N. C., married Mary Lovet. He was surveyor to Earl Granville (last Lord Proprietor of N. C.); was commissioner of coast fortifications for the colony, 1748; member of colonial assembly (1746-1752); treasurer of northern counties of the N. C. colony 1752.

His daughter, Elizabeth Haywood, married Jesse Hare, of the Hare family of Hertford Co., N. C.

Anna Hare, daughter of Jesse and Elizabeth (Haywood) Hare, married Richard Croom, member of the committee of safety from the New Bern district and major during the Revolution.

It has been a family tradition that Richard Croom was the son of Richard Croom and the grandson of Benjamin Williams who was born in N. C. 1754, died in Moore Co., N. C., 1814. He was twice governor of N. C. (1799-1802) (1807-1808); was captain, afterward colonel in the Revolution. Also that Richard Croom was the great-grandson of Richard Caswell, born in Maryland Aug. 3, 1729, died in Fayetteville Co., N. C., Nov. 20. 1789. Was major-general of New Bern district, and twice governor of N. C. (1777-'79)-(1784-'6).

And also that Richard Croom was a near kinsman of William Gaston, born in New Bern, N. C., Sept. 19. 1778, died at Raleigh, Jan. 23. 1844, judge of the supreme court of N. C. from 1834 till his death.

Any information about the ancestors, descendants or deeds of John Haywood, Jesse Hare, Mary Lovett, Richard Caswell, Richard
GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES.

Croom, Benjamin Williams or William Gaston will be very much appreciated.—E. C. C.

188. HUBBARD.—Wanted the names of parents of Quartus Hubbard, born in Litchfield Co., May, 1788: also date of his birth.—E. H. H.


190. RUSSELL-CLARK.—Zachariah Russell, of Trenton, N. J., married widow Curtis—maiden name Margaret Clark—said to have been daughter of Thomas Clark. Can any one give information of the ancestors of Margaret Clark?—P. H. M.


Family tradition says he was confined on the prison ship Jersey until he could be exchanged for one of equal rank. His sword is now in a family in Rahway. The history of Woodbridge, N. J., says Capt. Christopher Marsh belonged to Essex Light Horse. He was first a lieutenant, promoted to captain June 3, 1777. Was he the son of Christopher, Sr.?—M. T. H.

192. (1) HARRIS-LYON.—Wanted ancestry of Mary Harris. Her tombstone, in Elizabeth, N. J., says, born 1732, died 1809, was wife of Moses Lyon, of Elizabeth, N. J., born 1731, died 1813.

(2) SMITH-CLEVELAND.—Also ancestry of Azubah Smith, died in Fair Haven, Vt., Aug. 20, 1823, wife of Oliver Cleveland, born in R. I., died 1803, in Fair Haven, Vt. A brother of Azubah Smith was major (probably) James Smith, who served in Revolutionary War.—H. M. C. W.

193. (1) MURDOCH.—Information wanted concerning James Murdoch and his wife Elizabeth, who lived in Charlestown or near Boston, 1775-6.

(2) HUNTER.—Also of William Hunter said to have been commissary at Valley Forge, with rank of major.—M. I. S.

194. BRADDOCK.—I would like to know whom Gen. Braddock married. His son Capt. John Braddock, who married Lucy Ann Cook, of Georgia, was in the Revolutionary War.—MRS. P. W. G.

195. (1) BROOKES.—Wanted the ancestry of Nathaniel and Rachel Brookes, who were married Dec. 28, 1777. Rachel died June 24, 1812.

(2) GODWIN-BROOKS.—Also the ancestry of Thomas Godwin, who married Mary Brooks, daughter of Nathaniel and Rachel. Thomas Godwin died July 17, 1814. They lived at Church Hill, Queen Anne's Co., Md.—F. B. S.
THE OPEN LETTER.

DEAR MADAM: Chapter regents are earnestly requested to give their support to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, the official organ of the society, by calling attention of their members to it at chapter meetings.

It is the privilege of the regent to appoint an agent in the chapter, to solicit subscriptions, such agent to receive 20 per cent. commission on each new name sent in. This in some cases reverts to the chapter treasury.

The Magazine is a necessity to preserve an intelligent knowledge of the work done by the society, in its congress, its National Board, and among the chapters; but it must have the support of the individual members in order to live and not be a burden of expense. Sample copies will be sent upon application.

May we not have your co-operation in this matter?

Yours very truly,
CATHARINE H. T. AVERY,
Editor.

LILIAN LOCKWOOD,
Business Manager.

Attention is again called to the offer of the Magazine Committee of a prize of sixty dollars for the best story of Revolutionary times. Full details are given in the June and July issues of the Magazine. Further information can be obtained from Mrs. J. Heron Crosman, New Rochelle, New York, or 902 F. street, D. A. R., Washington, D. C.
YOUNG PEOPLE'S
DEPARTMENT

NATIONAL SOCIETY
OF THE
Children of the American Revolution

1901.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE RECORDING SECRETARY.

Madam President, Officers and Members of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution: Since my last report, read at the annual convention of 1900, there have been twelve meetings of the National Board of Management, ten of which I have attended and recorded the minutes.

In addition to the foregoing, I have signed six hundred and twenty-four application papers in duplicate, and during the past year I have received twenty-six letters and have written forty-nine letters and postal cards.

Five charters have been sent to the following societies:
- Stars and Stripes Society, Waterbury, Connecticut.
- Nancy Stout Society, Fort Worth, Texas.
- General Anthony Wayne Society, St. Daniels, Pennsylvania.

In addition, charters for the following societies are being engrossed:
- Nellie Custis Society, District of Columbia.

Respectfully submitted,

CAROLYN GILBERT BENJAMIN.
### Treasurer's Report

February 15, 1901, to February 17, 1902.

**February.** Balance from last year, $165.44

#### Receipts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From fees</td>
<td>$444.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; badges</td>
<td>162.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; certificates</td>
<td>29.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; charters</td>
<td>33.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; application blanks</td>
<td>12.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Interest on investments</strong></td>
<td><strong>680.75</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gift from Mrs. Lothrop</td>
<td>68.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gift to Continental Hall Fund—</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Receipts:** $968.38

#### Disbursements

Bailey, Banks & Biddle (for badges, charters, certificates, medals), $318.65

Printing (application blanks, constitutions, postal cards, programs), 163.89

Engrossing (charters, certificates), 7.00

Expenses for February 22, 1901, and convention (printing for convention included), 113.89

Clerical assistance for registrar, 50.00

**Total Disbursements:** $1,773.70

**On hand:** $1,021.20

**Investment fund:** $1,550.00

**Interest, Continental Hall fund:** 1.18

**Total:** $1,773.70
YOUNG PEOPLE’S DEPARTMENT. 173

Postage, stationery, express, etc—
For president, ........................................ 4 74
For vice-president in charge of organization (typewriting included), ................. 17 60
For recording secretary, ................................ 7 78
For corresponding secretary, ..................... 3 00
For treasurer, stamps, $9.50, stationery, 65 cents, revenue stamps, 80 cents, .......... 10 95

Invested (June), ........................................ 44 07
Interest added, .......................................... 50 00
Invested Continental Hall fund, .............. 10 19

Total, .................................................. $903 51

V. Blair Janin, Treasurer.

FROM THE REPORT OF MRS. CUTHBERT HARRISON SLOCOMB, STATE DIRECTOR, CONNECTICUT.

THE AMOS MORRIS SOCIETY, OF NEW HAVEN.—President, Miss Helen Josephine Merwin; vice-president, Mrs. William H. Moseley. This society was organized on October 22, 1898; its largest membership has been thirty-seven; now reduced to twenty-five, four members having passed the age limit, several members resigned, and only one new member reported for 1901. In past years this little society has accomplished admirable work and after contributing fifty dollars to the State Memorial Annex fund, marked its hero's house, etc. The children are “resting on their laurels.” They were unable to present themselves at the different patriotic gatherings in the eastern part of their state, but did well in celebrating Washington’s birthday by an illustrated lecture and singing patriotic songs. On Flag day they joined the Daughters of the American Revolution in a “Social Outing.” On Bunker Hill day, by invitation of the Sons of the American Revolution, they assisted at the memorial exercises held in the cemetery; and in December got up “a Holiday Party.” In October their annual business session was held as usual. They signed Queen Margherita’s memorial album.

THE STARS AND STRIPES SOCIETY, OF WATERBURY.—President, Miss Katherine Lewis Spencer; vice-president, Miss Amy Lewis Hart. Organized in 1899 by Mrs. Henry C. Griggs, since deceased. The society was composed, in greater part, of young children and numbered over sixty members, a beautiful sight when grouped together. I have no report in reply to my circular further than a letter from the
president written whilst the ruins of Waterbury’s terrible fire were yet smouldering and reciting much of sorrow and anxiety in Miss Spencer’s family, which may account for the delay in forwarding her annual report. I know this society is raising a memorial tablet to Miss Griggs their beloved organizer, and that many members inscribed their names on the queen’s memorial album.

REPORT OF MRS. CHARLES QUARLES, STATE DIRECTOR OF WISCONSIN.

The state of Wisconsin sends greetings to the seventh annual convention of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution.

The work of the state is best told in the reports of its two societies the Janesville and George Rogers Clark Society of Milwaukee.

THE GEORGE ROGERS CLARK SOCIETY, Children of the American Revolution, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, send greetings to the seventh annual convention of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution.

The George Rogers Clark Society of the Children of the American Revolution in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, consists of fifty-four members. Mrs. E. A. Wadhams, president; Mrs. F. H. Shepard, vice-president; Miss Helen Patton, recording secretary; Carl B. Henning, treasurer; Miss Anne M. Shepard, registrar; Harry G. Nye, corresponding secretary; Walter S. Underwood, Edward B. Wright and Chester Hard, members of the executive board; Bryant Henning, flag custodian. Regular meetings have been held throughout the year on the last Friday of each month, with an average attendance of twenty-five. This society is doing good work. At the meetings a regular business session is followed by a literary and musical program. Six meetings and a dancing party have been held during the year nineteen hundred and one. Three of these meetings were important ones. On February sixth the annual election of officers was held at the home of Mrs. Frederick Shepard. On, April 19th, the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, the Milwaukee Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, delightfully entertained the society at the Athenaeum. The children were asked to furnish the program, which consisted of an address on the “Battle of Lexington and its lessons” by Mr. Wade H. Richardson, “Our Flag of Liberty” by Alice Van Valkenburgh, song “The Old Thirteen” by Miss Sarah Kimball, recitation “The Star Spangled Banner” by Mr. Eugene Moore of the Thanhouser Company, which was a perfect delight to the children and grown folks. The song seemed to gather new meaning and significance. Little Ruth Wallace effectively recited “Paul Revere’s Ride.” Anne May Shepard gave a fine report of the convention of the National Society Children of the American Revolution to which she was
the delegate. Mrs. James S. Peck then presented each member with a Pan American button. The singing of the “Red, White and Blue” closed the interesting program, after which a reception followed, and refreshments were served. About seventy-five guests were present.

April 20th the meeting was to celebrate the one hundred and twelfth anniversary of George Washington’s first inauguration, April 30th, 1789. This meeting was held at the residence of Mrs. Albert W. Hard. Miss Jessie Christie gave an interesting address on Washington and Edward B. Wright read a fine paper on “The Inauguration of our first President.” Mrs. Shepard, our president, presented each member with a picture of George Washington bearing the inscription—Presented on the one hundred and twelfth anniversary of George Washington’s first inauguration, April 30, 1789.

June 8th the meeting was held at the residence of Mrs. Wm. Passmore. (The parlors were draped with American flags. The program included chorus “America,” recitation “Our Flag of Liberty,” vocal solos “Sail On, Sail on, Columbia,” an eloquent address on the adoption of the American flag, battle of Bunker Hill leading up to Fort Moultrie, by Rev. Charles Stanley Lester, rector of St. Paul’s Episcopal church; a story of Stephen Decatur was told in an interesting manner by Mrs. George W. Peckham. A poem entitled “Ancestry” was read by Mrs. Martin Sherman. Mrs. James S. Peck gave a delightful talk and Miss Grace May Larkin of the Thanhouser Company, recited “My Sweetheart” by James Whitcomb Riley. The “Star Spangled Banner” closed the program and the guests repaired to the dining room, where refreshments were served.) A trolley ride was then taken about the city, first going to the soldiers’ home, where arrangements had been made with Governor Wheeler to have the band meet the party at the entrance and render “America” and “Star Spangled Banner” and from there to go to where the sunset gun is fired and witness the ceremony, which is of much interest.

The October meeting was held at the residence of Mrs. E. Nye. This meeting was a memorial service to the late President William McKinley. Beethoven’s funeral march was rendered by Mrs. Perry Williams. Miss Margaret Reynolds read a paper on William McKinley and Mrs. James Sidney Peck gave an eloquent address on William McKinley. Mrs. Shepard, our president, chairman of the committee to draw resolutions of sympathy in the name of the George Rogers Clark Society, Children of the American Revolution, on the death of William McKinley, presented and read resolutions which were adopted and ordered spread upon the records of this society and a copy thereof be transmitted to Mrs. McKinley as a tribute of love for him whose fame rests securely in the hearts of the nation that he so loved and helped to save. November 19th the society celebrated the one hundred and forty-ninth anniversary of the birth of George Rogers Clark at the residence of Mrs. A. W. Hard. An able address
was made by the Rev. George H. Ide, who spoke on the life of the great frontiersman and his successful efforts to save the great middle west for his country.

The December meeting was omitted on account of the invitation extended by the Milwaukee Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution to attend an illustrated lecture entitled “Through the Philippines” by Lieut. Edward O’Flaherty. After the lecture the children were served ice cream and cake and a social hour followed.

At a meeting of the directors of the society held at the residence of the president, Mrs. Frederick Shepard, it was decided to give a subscription dancing party at the Atheneum on January 31st, for the purpose of raising money with which to secure a bust of George Rogers Clark, the great explorer, for the children’s room in the public library. The monument to raise a fund with which to procure the proposed bust was started by the society in April, 1899, and nearly two hundred dollars has thus far been raised by the Children for the purpose. The party was a great success, the receipts being over $150.00. Members of the Milwaukee Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution acted as chaperones and patronesses. American flags decorated the ball room, draping the entrance and the walls. The stage was banked with palms. Preceding the dancing, Edgar Baume, of the Thanhouser Company, recited “The Death-bed of Benedict Arnold” which filled the hearts of all present with patriotic fervor. In February, 1900, the society contributed $10.00 to the Continental Hall fund, and in February, 1901, contributed $10.00 to the Prison Ship Martyrs, also paid expenses of a delegate to the National convention. At the February meeting it was decided to contribute $5.00 to the McKinley National Memorial Association. Ethel Quarles was elected delegate at this meeting of the society to be present in Washington at the convention of 1902. During the year ending February 6, 1902, three of our members have reached the age limit, and one has been transferred into the Daughters of the American Revolution, four have resigned and for one the wedding bells have rung, and one has been taken from us by death. Thirteen sets of application blanks have been issued and nine members have been added during the year. Two hundred and twenty-three letters have been written and fifty-five received. The year’s work has been satisfactory, and the amount in the treasury with bills all paid is $297.95. That we are receiving cooperation of the Daughters of the American Revolution is evidenced by the fact that twice during the year the Daughters have entertained the Children. We must press forward with our little band of patriots. Our hearts are in this great and noble work and we should lend our combined efforts towards the furtherance of it.—CLARA B. SHEPARD, President.
JANESVILLE SOCIETY.—The members at present are: Allan Lovejoy, Julia Lovejoy, Stowe Lovejoy, Lawrence Doty, Josephine Treat, Frances Jackman, Marguerette Samuels, Ruth Fifield. Three have reached the age limit and one has removed. Six meetings have been held since the last report and four application papers have been issued.—MARY WALTON PEASE, President.

REPORT OF MRS. THOMPSON, STATE DIRECTOR OF PENNSYLVANIA.

ALLENTOWN SOCIETY.—Mrs. Iredell, president. Owing to illness, the president has not been able to hold the meetings but will commence as soon as able.

DELAWARE COUNTY SOCIETY.—Mrs. James Watts Mercur, president. The first meeting was held on December 14th at the residence of the president, Mrs. J. Watts Mercur, at Wallingsford. By-laws were adopted, the chapter named and a pleasant afternoon spent reading history and singing. The society reports progress, and although many are away at school, when the meetings are held, great interest is manifested.

THE FLYING CAMP SOCIETY, Milton.—Mrs. J. A. Osborne, president. The report from this society is progress and several members joined and sent the name of several in report. Hope next year for better results.

THE GEN. ANTHONY WAYNE SOCIETY.—Mrs B. Thompson, president. Reports that society has transferred a number of members to other societies, a number have gone away to school, and owing to great deal of sickness the meetings have been unable to be held regularly, although the same interest is manifested.

GENERAL MUHLENBERG SOCIETY.—Mrs. Shock, president. The society numbers sixty-eight, with several papers now at Washington to be signed. It is in a flourishing condition, the study of colonial history has been the subject and old Philadelphia. The society has given two colonial teas and reports progress.

MONOQUA SOCIETY.—Miss M. Sharpe, president. Reports although interested, so many old members are away from home that little has been accomplished and hopes for better results later.

REPORT OF PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY.—Mrs. Frederick S. Giger, president. During the past year the society has grown under the guidance of Miss Snyder. Eighty members on the roll, the largest society in Pennsylvania. Several meetings of importance were held, one in Independence Hall, when the charter was presented by Mrs. Thompson, the state director, on April 27, 1901. During the progress of the entertainments for the McKinley memorial, the Children of the society took part. The reading of composition about patriotic subjects has been encouraged and many of the members have prepared interesting ones.
FROM STATE DIRECTOR, NEW YORK.

Madam President and Children of the American Revolution: I am asked, as the present state director of the "Benner State," to say a few words to you. As I cannot do so in any other way, I write to tell you what I hope for from this great society of young Americans. I hope that the nation will be purer and nobler when you come to manhood and womanhood, because you have organized to live and to work "for God and Country." Never separate these two thoughts! We cannot serve our country as we should, unless we are serving and loving the God of our fathers. There are many ways in which even children can help others to know him, and so make the nation fulfill his will. A republic can only be great and lasting if its people are true to all that is good. You who are young patriots, loving your country, can serve her best by doing what is right every day.

MARY ISABELLA FORSYTH,
February 18, 1902.
New York State Director, C. A. R.

IN MEMORIAM

"Leaves have their time to fall,
And flowers to wither at the North-wind's breath,
And stars to set; but all
Thou hast all seasons for thine own, O Death!

MRS. MYRON H. BEACH, Chicago Chapter, died April 12, 1902.
MRS. LAURA A. PECK BRISTOL, Freelove Baldwin Stow Chapter, Milford, Connecticut, died June 3, 1902.
MRS. ALICE GERTRUDE STOW PLATT, Freelove Baldwin Stow Chapter, Milford, Connecticut, died July 3, 1902.
BOOK NOTES

A NATIONAL REGISTER OF THE SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Compiled and Published under the Auspices of the National Publication Committee, by Louis H. Cornish.

This is a valuable reference book and should be in every library so as to be easily reached by the public. It contains: History of the National Society; list of National Officers and committees; biographies; constitution and by-laws; medal list of Spanish-American war; instructions how to become a member; principal events of the American Revolution; list of members of the society, showing their line of descent from the ancestor from whom they derive their eligibility. This list is edited by A. Howard Clark, registrar general, whose name is a guarantee of painstaking and careful work.

In all the work, however, the subject of the widest interest and the greatest value is the names of the Revolutionary heroes themselves. These names will be eagerly scanned by hundreds who are neither "Sons" nor "Daughters," but hope to become such through these pages. It seems a pity when so much good work has been done that the undertaking should not have received a crowning feature in a complete alphabetical index, or roll of honor, of the heroes of the American Revolution. This lack mars an otherwise valuable book.

The illustrations add much to the beauty and interest.


The work is profusely and beautifully illustrated. The articles, relating principally to English families, are of wide interest, nevertheless. The "King's Coronation Ornaments" is exhaustive, showing pictures of the coronations of previous kings with their regalia and vestments. It will be read with peculiar interest now.

That part which will appeal particularly to the students of genealogy, and they are now legion, will be the articles entitled: "Family History from Public Records;" Family History from Private MSS; "A Genealogist's Kalender;" the latter being the calender of the Chancery suits of the time of Charles I. To be appreciated, these must be read.

"THE HEART OR THE REBELLION." "Hearts Courageous," the new novel by Miss Hallie Erminie Rives, is a notable work of particular interest to students of the Revolution. It is a fascinating and at the
same time an accurate picture of the great central group of men and events of the period.

About old Williamsburg, where the Revolution was born, and Yorktown, where it triumphed, clusters a rich golden web of romance that has offered unrivalled wealth of material for historical fiction.

The story opens in the tide-water country of the Old Dominion, in Williamsburg, the capital, where, in his palace, Lord Dunmore, the royal governor, bullies his recalcitrant burgesses. Here is a brilliant picture of the courtly, dashing planters, horse-racing, fox-hunting, dicing and dancing in the Raleigh Tavern in satin and small sword. It has all the sparkle and flash of the old regime in the Colony's high days.

There are glimpses of the stern purpose that the planters hid beneath their suavity—scenes in the little house kept by Alberti, the Venetian music teacher, were met that coterie of younger men whose names were to become famous in Southern History—Jefferson, George Mason, Paul Carrington, Samuel Overton, St. George Tucker. The head and front of the circle's inspiration was he who set the ball rolling which crumbled the Western thrones of the Georges—PATRICK HENRY.

In the story Henry tells how he passed his entrance examination for the Virginia bar, and how he won the "Parson's Cause." But beneath all the humor, the apparent shiftlessness, he is seen to be the magnetic, electric, impassioned, far-seeing orator and patriot. The homely backwoods exterior which envelops him while he "rinks ale in his father-in-law's tavern never conceals his soul of sweetness and tenderness.

This is the Patrick Henry whom Miss Rives, in her painstaking delving in private and public libraries has unearthed for the reader. As the story develops he becomes less and less rustic, more and more the leader and the man, till his supreme opportunity comes, and in his great speech in old St. John's Church at Richmond, he rises to that eloquence which history has called " unearthly" and hurled the red brand of battle into the ranks of the Virginia assembly.

"At that moment, a vast army began forming. From those walls, in which, later, Benedict Arnold was to quarter his British marauders, the message flew that day. One by one the battalions gathered, strong but invisible. They were not called by drum or trumpet. They had no camp, nor field, nor garrison. But at plow, in shop or in chamber the recruits silently answered the summons and stood ready.

"It had been The Hour and The Man. The Hour had started the initial impulse of the Revolution and The Man was Patrick Henry."

From Virginia in 1776, the scene of the novel shifts for a day to Philadelphia, into the presence of the bewigged gentlemen of the Third Congress. Here, gathered in the little shop whose decor bears the name of "James Randolph" are gathered the members of the

Again the scene shifts to Virginia and now is the keynote. The Golden Age has become one of Iron. The women of the Southern Colonies are selling their jewels, melting their clock-weights up into bullets, tearing under clothes for lint and bandages. Cornwallis, with Tarleton and Simcoe, his rangers, are wasting the country. Savannah, Augusta, Charles town and Camden—the South’s darkest days. The slaves are scampering from the burned plantations. Then comes Lafayette’s light infantry and Washington’s rag-wrapped troops marching down upon Yorktown. But throughout the pictures of fight and desolation, runs a twisted thread of love, of danger, of plot, and of mystery. The beleaguered Yorktown is the scene of the heroine’s last desperate act of courage which gives her her lover’s life and the surrender of Cornwallis brings the tale to a joyful conclusion.

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This will be ready for delivery in August. This collection is composed of the papers appearing in the “Historical-Genealogical Department” of the Sunday edition of the Atlanta Constitution for the year ending April 1902. This book will contain numerous pedigrees and sketches, and authenticated records of Revolutionary service; also a number of pictures of “Real Daughters” of the Joseph Habersham Chapter.

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Year Book, Ruth Wyllys Chapter, containing account of Wyllys family, history of the chapter, list of officers and members.

Year Book, Ethan Allen Chapter, Middlebury, Vermont, containing program on American history.

Pamphlet, containing account of special service held by the General Society, Sons of the Revolution, at its Triennial Meeting, Washington, District of Columbia.

Pamphlet, with addresses delivered at the banquet on the 22nd of February, 1902, California Sons of the American Revolution.

Account of the celebration of Decoration day by the General David Humphrey's Branch, Sons of American Revolution, Connecticut.
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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."